Munger & Taylor,

Cutlery Scourer.

No. 6,707. Patented Sep. 11, 1849.

Fig. 1.

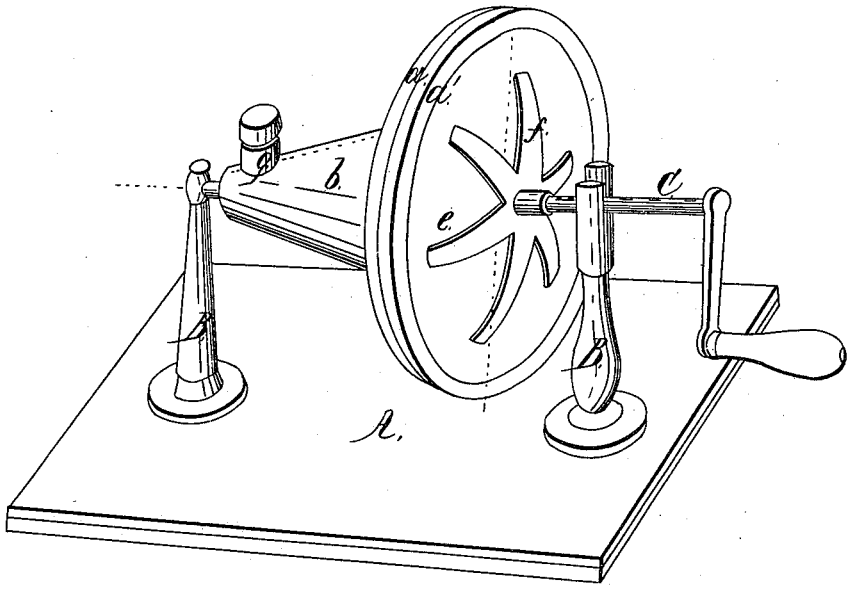


Fig. 2.

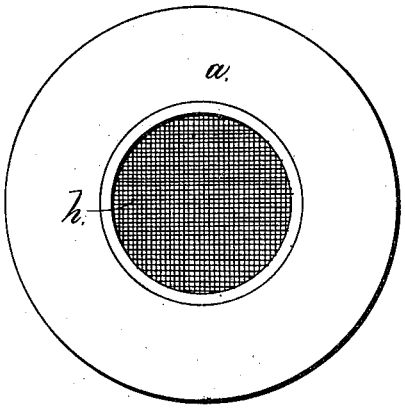
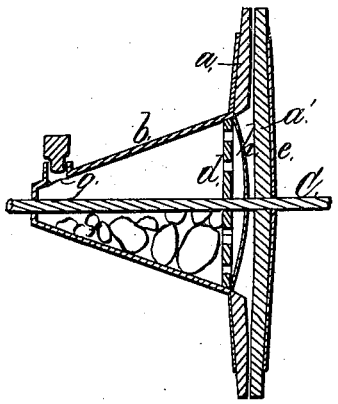


Fig. 3.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ASA MUNGER AND R. C. TAYLOR, OF AUBURN, NEW YORK.

MACHINE FOR POLISHING KNIVES.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 6,707, dated September 11, 1849.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ASA MUNGER and ROYAL C. TAYLOR, of Auburn, in the county of Cayuga and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Knife-Polisher, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved polisher; Fig. 2 a face view of one of the leather disks showing the sieve for introducing the polishing powder between them; and Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the shaft.

Our invention consists in introducing the polishing substance into a hollow drum in which it is ground and from which it is fed between the adjoining faces of two revolving concentric disks of leather or other flexible substance one of which is attached solidly to a central shaft, the other is movable on the shaft and is pressed against the first by a star shaped spring in such manner that it shall close before and behind a knife inserted between the two, and prevent the polishing powder from being wasted.

In the drawing A is the bed plate of the machine, two standards B, B, are erected upon it, parallel with each other and of the same height, these support the axis C of the polisher. The polisher is composed of two disks of leather *a a'* facing each other, the one (*a*) is attached to a slightly concave annular plate forming a rim around the base of a hollow cone *h* which contains the polishing substance. The base of the hollow cone is a perforated plate or grating *d* covered with a fine sieve *h*, and the central portion of the leather disk adjoining the sieve is removed to allow the polishing powder to sift into the space between the two leather disks. The opposite leather disk (*a'*) is also attached to a slightly concave metallic plate (*e*) which is movable on the axis of the polisher, and is pressed against the first described leather disk by a star shaped spring *f* whose center is firmly attached to the axis of the machine. The polishing substance (a bath brick for instance) is broken into coarse lumps and introduced into the hollow cone through an opening *g* which may be closed with a cork or lid, and by the revolution of the polisher is ground by the attrition of its fragments, and fed through the fine sieve *h* into the space between the two leather disks. The blades of the knives to be polished are inserted and held stationary between the two leather disks and the machine being turned the polishing surfaces of the leather act upon both sides of the blade, the leather disk *a'* being pressed upon the other *a* by the star shaped spring, closes before and behind the knife blade and prevents the polishing powder from being uselessly expended.

If the polishing substance should not be ground fast enough by the mere attrition of its fragments, balls of metal or any hard substance may be introduced into the cone with it to hasten the grinding; these are prevented from breaking the sieve by the perforated plate *d* immediately in front of it. The fine sieve prevents the passage of any coarse lumps which might scratch the knives or occasion a waste of the powder by getting between the polishing surfaces and preventing them from closing before and behind the knife blades.

What we claim as our invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The grinding drum (*k*,) sieve (*h*), and polishing surfaces (*a a'*) arranged on one shaft; whereby the several operations of grinding, sifting, and feeding the polishing material, and polishing the cutlery, are simultaneously performed in a simple and convenient manner.

ASA MUNGER.
ROYAL C. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:
JAMES H. BOSTWICK,
ASAHEL C. MUNGER,