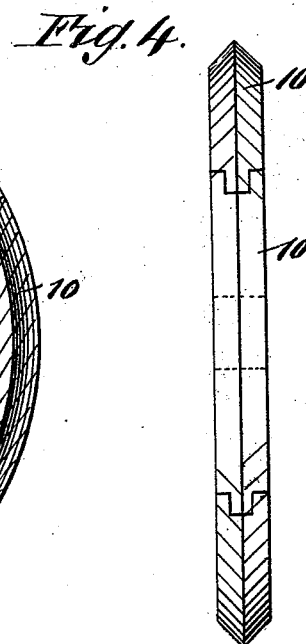
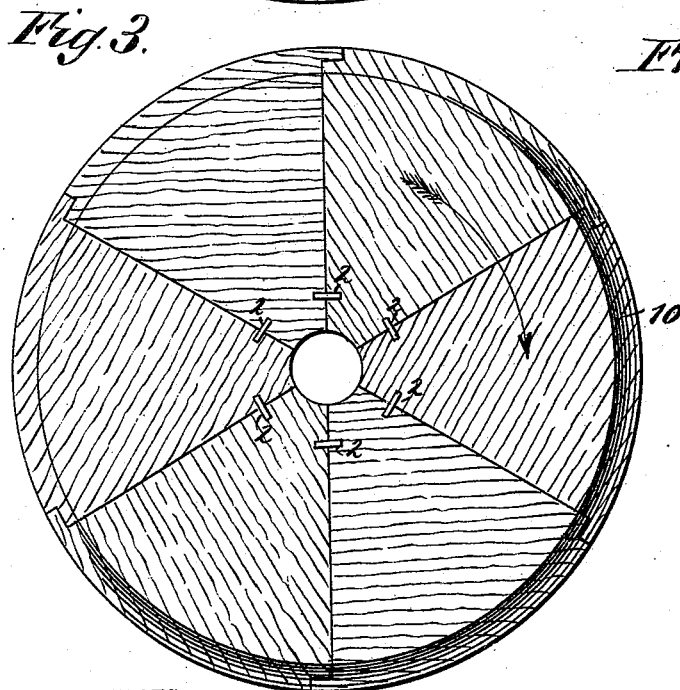
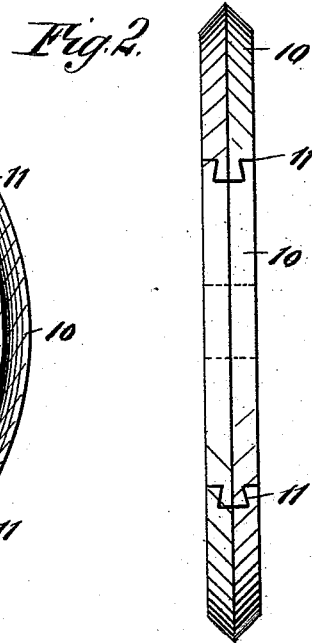
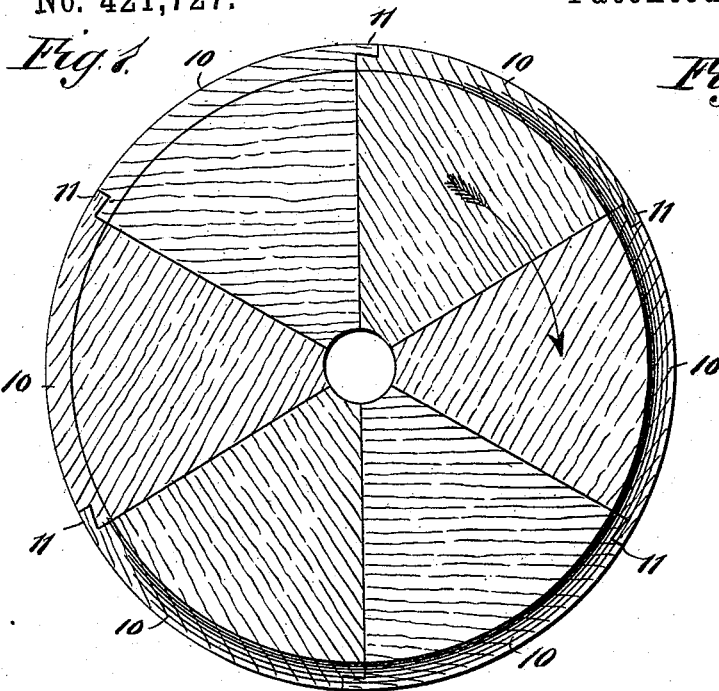


(No Model.)

W. KIMBLE.
GLASS POLISHING WHEEL.

No. 421,727.

Patented Feb. 18, 1890.



WITNESSES:

Francis McArdle
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WYMAN KIMBLE, OF HONESDALE, PENNSYLVANIA.

GLASS-POLISHING WHEEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 421,727, dated February 18, 1890.

Application filed January 19, 1887. Serial No. 224,758. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WYMAN KIMBLE, of Honesdale, in the county of Wayne and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and
5 Improved Glass-Polishing Wheel, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to glass-polishing wheels, the object of the invention being to
10 provide a wheel that shall be cheap, durable, and efficient in operation, and one wherein a perfectly-true operating-edge may be produced, as may be desired; and to the end named the invention consists of a wooden
15 polishing-wheel composed of sector-sections, each of which sections is so cut and connected to the adjacent sections that the grain of the wood of each section will run at about right
20 angles to the forward radial edge of the section, as will be hereinafter more fully described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification,
25 in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side view of a polishing-wheel constructed in accordance with the terms of my invention. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the
30 wheel illustrated in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side view of a modified construction, and Fig. 4 is an edge view of the construction illustrated in Fig. 3.

In constructing such a wheel as the one
35 illustrated in the drawings above referred to I provide a number of sector-sections, which, when united, will constitute a circular wheel or disk, the sections, which are shown at 10, being preferably united by dovetail projections, as shown at 11. In forming the sections they are cut so that the grain of the wood will run at about right angles to the forward radial edge of the section, and in
40 practice I prefer this edge to be the one provided with the dovetail projection, as is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. From an inspection

of Fig. 1, wherein the grain of the wood is represented by wavy broken lines, it will be seen that the grain of each section runs at about right angles to the forward radial edge
50 of the section, the wheel being supposed to revolve in the direction of the arrow shown in connection therewith in Fig. 1.

To unite the several sections to form a wheel three sections are first united to form
55 one half of the wheel, and then three more sections to form the other half, when the two halves are united.

By forming the wheel as described I provide for an even wearing of the wheel at all
60 points upon its peripheral edge, and at the same time I provide for a proper shaping of the operating-edge of the wheel, for it will be seen that the sharpening-tool may be held to the peripheral edge of the disk, and as the
65 disk or wheel is revolved it will always operate with the grain.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I illustrate a construction wherein the dovetail joints are dispensed with, and the various sections are united by tongue-
70 and-groove connections; but in this construction I have found it advisable to provide additional uniting devices in the shape of double-pointed tacks, such as those shown at 2.

Having thus fully described my invention, I
75 claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A wooden polishing-wheel composed of a series of sector-sections united together, the grain of the wood of each section being
80 at about right angles to the forward radial edge of the section, substantially as described.

2. A wooden polishing-wheel composed of a series of sector-sections united by dovetail joints, the grain of the wood of each section
85 being at about right angles to the forward radial edge of the section, substantially as described.

WYMAN KIMBLE.

Witnesses:

J. E. RICHMOND,
T. L. MEDLAND.