Nov. 27, 1923. 1,475,540

H. M. CHEEK

ADVERTISING MACHINE

Filed Sept. 30, 1922 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

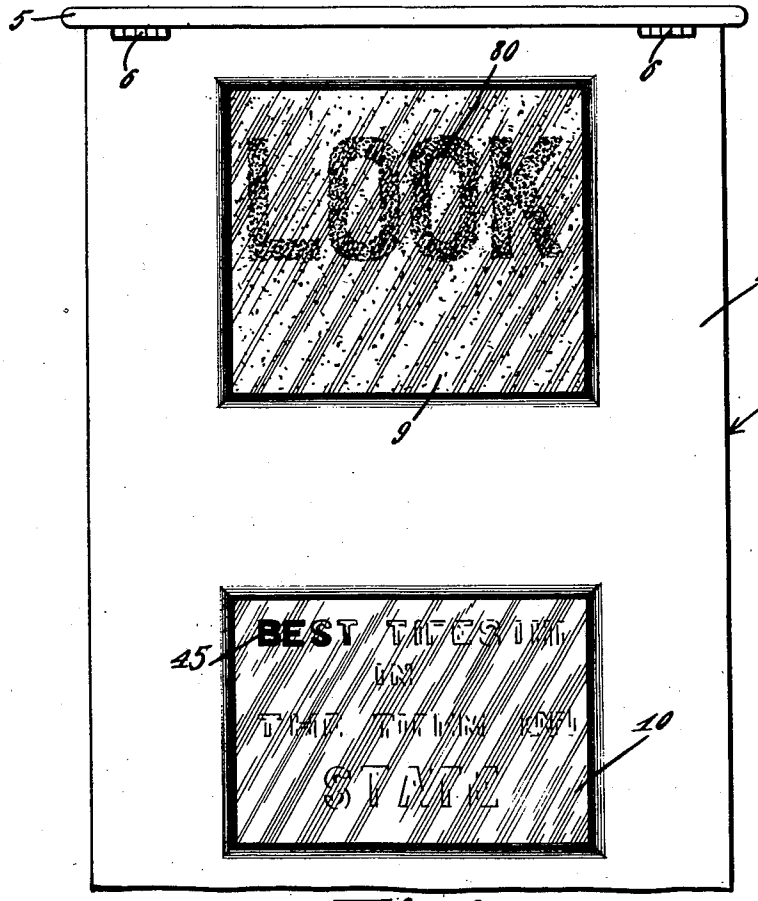


Fig. 1.

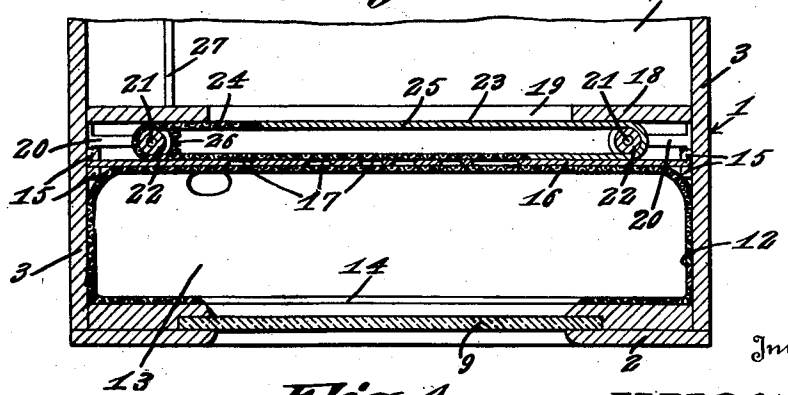


Fig. 4.

Inventor

H.M.Cheek,

By Cachow & Co.

Attorney

Nov. 27, 1923. 1,475,540

H. M. CHEEK

ADVERTISING MACHINE

Filed Sept. 30, 1922 3 Sheets-Sheet 2

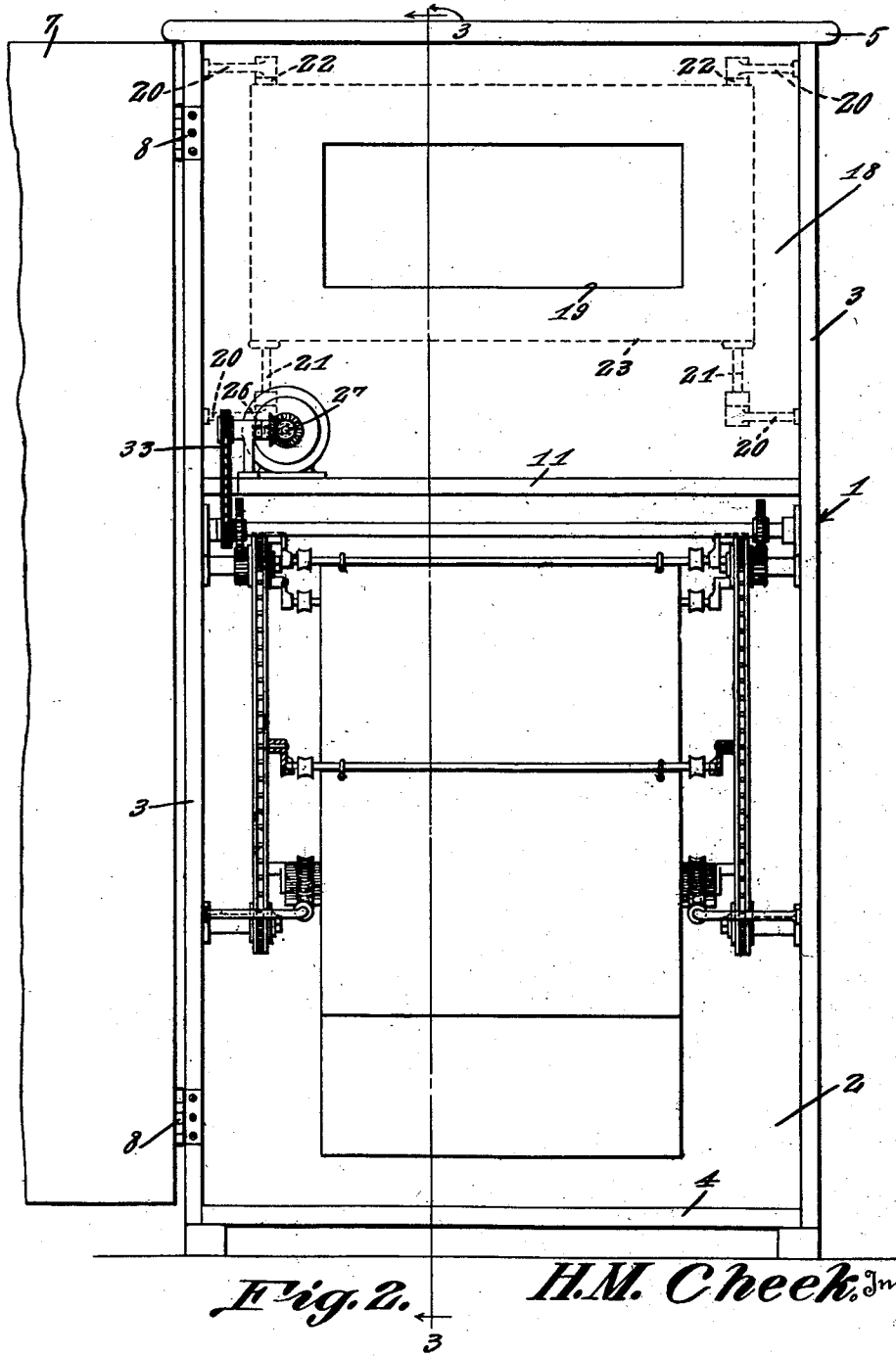


Fig. 2. H.M. Cheek, Inventor

By C. A. Snow & Co.

Attorney

Nov. 27, 1923. 1,475,540

H. M. CHEEK

ADVERTISING MACHINE

Filed Sept. 30, 1922 3 Sheets-Sheet 3

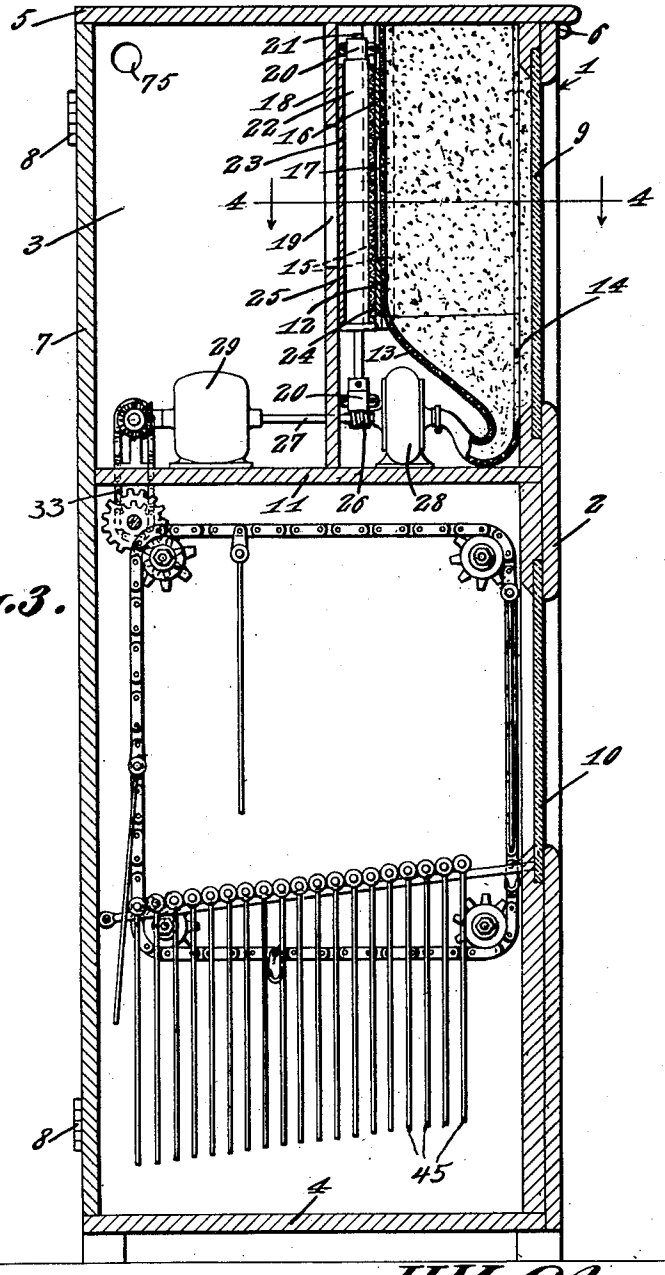


Fig. 3.

H.M. Cheek, Inventor

By C. A. Snow & Co.

Attorney

Patented Nov. 27, 1923. 1,475,540

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY M. CHEEK, OF LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

ADVERTISING MACHINE.

Application filed September 30, 1922. Serial No. 591,588.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY M. CHEEK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Little Rock, in the county of Pulaski and State of Arkansas, have invented a new and useful Advertising Machine, of which the following is a specification.

The structure forming the subject matter of this application is an advertising device and one object of the invention is to provide novel means whereby light material such as bran may be carried by a blast of air and be deposited intermittently on the letters or designs of advertising matter.

In the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 shows in elevation a device constructed in accordance with the invention, a portion of the cabinet being broken away; Figure 2 is a rear elevation, the back of the cabinet being swung to an open position; Figure 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Figure 2; Figure 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

In carrying out the invention there is provided a cabinet or frame 1 which may be constructed in any desired way. If preferred, the cabinet may include a front 2, sides 3, a bottom 4 and a top 5, the top 5 being hinged at 6 to the front 2 for vertical swinging movement. The back of the cabinet is designated by the numeral 7 and is hinged at 8 to one of the sides 3 for horizontal swinging movement. A platform 11 extends across the cabinet from the front of the cabinet to the back thereof, and between the sides of the cabinet. A partition 18 extends upwardly from the platform 11 to the top 5 in parallel relation to the front 2. The front 2 of the cabinet 1 may be supplied with an upper transparent pane 9 and with a lower transparent pane 10. A hopper 12 is located between the front 2 of the cabinet and the partition 18, above the platform 11. The upper portion of the hopper 12 may be porous, whereas the lower intake end 13 of the hopper is imperforate, so that air cannot escape through the lower portion 13 of the hopper. The hopper 12 has an opening 14 alined with the pane 9 in the front 2. Vertical guides 15 are mounted on the sides 3 of the cabinet 1 and into the guides 15 a stencil 16 may be inserted downwardly, when the top 5 is opened on its hinges 6, the stencil 16 being perforated in any desired manner, as indicated at 17, to form any sort of an advertising design. The partition 18 has an opening 19 alined with the perforations 17 of the stencil 16. One of the sides 3 of the cabinet 1 may be supplied, as shown in Figure 3, with an air outlet 75, disposed to the rear of the partition 18.

Bearings 20 project inwardly from the sides 3 of the cabinet 1, as shown in Figure 4 and in the said bearings, shafts 21 are journaled for rotation. The shafts 21 carry rollers 22 disposed to the rear of the stencil 16. About the rollers 22 is trained a belt 23. The belt 23 embodies a porous portion 24 and an imperforate portion 25. One of the shafts 21 is connected by a worm drive 26 or otherwise, with a shaft 27, forming part of a blower 28 mounted on the platform 11. The shaft 27 is connected to an electric motor 29, or other prime mover, mounted on the platform 11 and located to the rear of the partition 18. If desired, the shaft 27 may be connected operatively as at 33 with a changeable exhibitor 45, the display members of which may be caused to appear at the lower pane 10.

In practical operation, a quantity of light material such as bran is disposed in the hopper 12. The motor 29 drives the shaft 27 and the blower 28 is operated. An air blast is thus directed into the hopper 12 and the bran is carried upwardly. Assuming that the porous portion 24 of the belt 23 lies behind the perforations 17 of the stencil 16, the air, directed upwardly into the hopper 12, will pass through the porous upper portion of the hopper, through the perforations 17 of the stencil 16, through the porous portion 24 of the belt 23 and find an exit through the air outlet 75. The bran, carried upwardly by the air blast, will be deposited on the porous portion of the hopper 12 in the form of an advertising design, as indicated by the reference numeral 80 in Figure 1. When the imperforate portion 25 of the belt 23 arrives at the perforations 17 of the stencil 16, the passage of air through the stencil is cut off, and the bran or other material, which has adhered to the porous wall of the hopper 12, as shown at 80, will drop off and fall downwardly in the hopper. The bran or other material rises in the hopper 12, responsive to the air blast and simulates the appearance of a snow storm, the bran collecting on the porous portion of the hopper, as shown at 80 and then settling down again into the hopper, as

soon as the imperforate part 25 of the belt 23 arrives at the perforations 17 of the stencil 16.

What is claimed is:—

1. In a device of the class described a porous member; a stencil cooperating therewith; means for directing a blast of air, laden with finely divided material, against the porous member; and means for intermittently cutting off the passage of air through the stencil.

2. In a device of the class described, a porous member; a stencil cooperating therewith; means for directing a blast of air, laden with finely divided material, against the porous member; and a belt traversing the stencil, the belt embodying perforate and imperforate portions, the imperforate portion of the belt constituting means for cutting off the passage of air through the stencil.

3. In a device of the class described, a porous hopper; finely divided material in the hopper; means for directing a blast of air into the hopper; a stencil cooperating with the hopper; and a means for intermittently directing the passage of air through the stencil.

4. In a device of the class described, a porous hopper; finely divided material in the hopper; means for directing an air blast into the hopper; a stencil cooperating with the hopper; and a belt mounted to traverse the stencil, the belt comprising perforate and imperforate portions, the imperforate portion of the belt constituting means for cutting off the passage of air through the stencil.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

HENRY M. CHEEK.

Witnesses:
M. C. BIZZELL,
J. GREEN NORDIN.