

F. H. BALDWIN & W. GRAFF.  
 ERASER FOR INK, PIGMENTS, AND THE LIKE.  
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1,005,924.

Patented Oct. 17, 1911.

Fig. 1

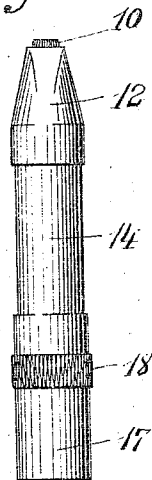


Fig. 2

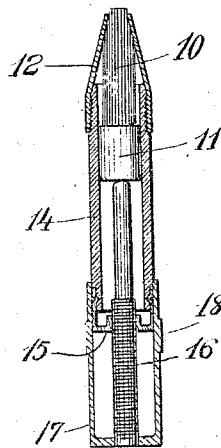


Fig. 4

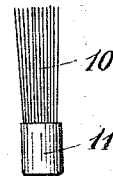
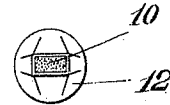


Fig. 3

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 and  
 William Graff Inventors

Witnesses:  
 E. P. Lohay  
 E. Van Landt

By their Attorneys  
 Deming & Mottick

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ASSIGNOR TO SAID BALDWIN.

ERASER FOR INK, PIGMENTS, AND THE LIKE.

1,005,924.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 17, 1911.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, FRANCIS HENRY BALDWIN, a resident of the borough of Manhattan, New York city, and WILLIAM GRAFF, a resident of Brooklyn, New York city, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Erasers for Ink, Pigments, and the Like, of which the following is a specification, accompanied by drawings.

The invention relates to erasers for mechanically erasing ink, pigments and the like, from paper, parchment, and other materials, and its object is to provide an eraser which shall be efficient in service and in which preferably the part that takes the wear can be removed at small cost.

The details of the invention will be readily understood from a description of the accompanying drawings which illustrate our preferred embodiment of it though we, of course, do not wish to be restricted to the preferred details described.

Figure 1 is a side view of the complete eraser. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section showing some of the parts, however, in full. Fig. 3 is a view of the spun glass brush; and Fig. 4 is a front end-view of the eraser.

At 10 is shown a spun glass brush or bundle of spun glass fibers secured by being glued into a round socket or cap 11. This spun glass brush, as it is worn out and discarded in use, is designed to be replaced by new brushes which are readily manufactured at very small cost. Such glass brush, owing to the hardness and brittleness of the glass, has to be carefully protected and supported at its wearing end. For this reason means are provided for supporting and advancing the brush within a converging mouthpiece 12 through which the brush is protruded slightly for use, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2. Although the brush is preferably round, this mouthpiece has a rectangular mouth, the cross section of which is designed to snugly accommodate the protruding end of the brush while supporting and holding the individual glass fibers tightly together. The angular shape of the mouth enables the angular corners of the protruding brush end to be used for scratching out fine lines. The whole end of the brush can be used to scratch out and erase larger areas.

The mouthpiece 12 is preferably of thin metal and is round at its base or open end and screw-threaded onto a barrel or hollow shaft 14, preferably of wood, the internal diameter of which approximately fits and acts as a guideway for the brush socket 11. The rear end of the barrel 14 is provided with a screw-threaded metal cap 15 which is crimped or pinched onto the barrel 14, or otherwise secured thereto, and receives the screw-threaded follower rod 16, the forward end of which loosely engages the cap 11 for advancing the brush into the converging mouthpiece 12 to adjust and advance the brush from time to time as its exposed end is worn away. The screw rod 16 is provided with a cap 17 secured to it, and by which it may be turned to screw it into and out of the nut cap 15. This cap 17 is preferably provided on its exterior surface with a roughened or cut surface 18 for more easily turning it to screw in the rod 16. Cap 17 covers the rear end of the barrel 14, as shown. As the brush wears down and is advanced by screwing in the rod 16, the cap advances over the barrel 14.

To remove or insert the brush, the mouthpiece 12 is unscrewed, allowing the old brush to be withdrawn and a new one inserted, the screw 16 being retracted sufficiently to admit the length of the new brush within the mouthpiece. When a new brush has been put in place and the mouthpiece 12 screwed or secured in place, the cap 17 is turned until the rod 16 pushing on the brush socket 11 advances the brush and protrudes it through the mouthpiece to the desired extent. The forward end of the brush in being thrust into the mouthpiece, meets the converging surface and is pressed into the angular shape of the mouth as it reaches and protrudes through it. The spun glass fibers are preferably as fine as fine hair, and it is desirable, therefore, that the mouth fits the brush closely, so that the individual glass fibers are well supported against each other and against the edge of the mouthpiece.

When erasing with the eraser, it may be held like a pencil, and preferably nearly normal to the surface from which erasure is being made. This allows the protruding brush end to wear nearly evenly; but for erasing with the small point only or along a

fine line, the edges or corners of the protruding brush tip may be employed, as will be apparent.

We claim and desire to secure the following:

1. An eraser comprising a guide barrel having a screw-threaded cap at its rear end and externally screw-threaded at its fore end, an angular mouthpiece screwed onto said externally threaded end, all sides of the said angular mouthpiece converging toward its axis, an erasing brush in the said guide barrel and adapted to fit the mouth of the said mouthpiece, a cap surrounding the rear end of the barrel and provided with a screw rod threaded through the said screw-threaded cap and acting against the said erasing brush.

2. An eraser comprising an erasing brush, a converging mouth-piece, and means for

adjusting the brush relatively to the mouth-piece and in which the mouth is of angular form, all sides of the said mouth converging toward its axis and of such restricted size as to confine the brush closely to such angular form at the point where it issues.

3. An eraser comprising an erasing brush, an angular mouth piece all sides of which converge toward its axis, and means for adjusting the brush relatively to the mouth piece whereby the brush projects in compressed and angular form in cross section.

In testimony whereof we have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses June 29, 1910.

FRANCIS HENRY BALDWIN.  
WILLIAM GRAFF.

Witnesses:

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E. P. LA GAY.