June 9, 1925. 1,540,996

G. A. MARSHALL

CLEANER FOR BLACKBOARD ERASERS

Original Filed July 3, 1922 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

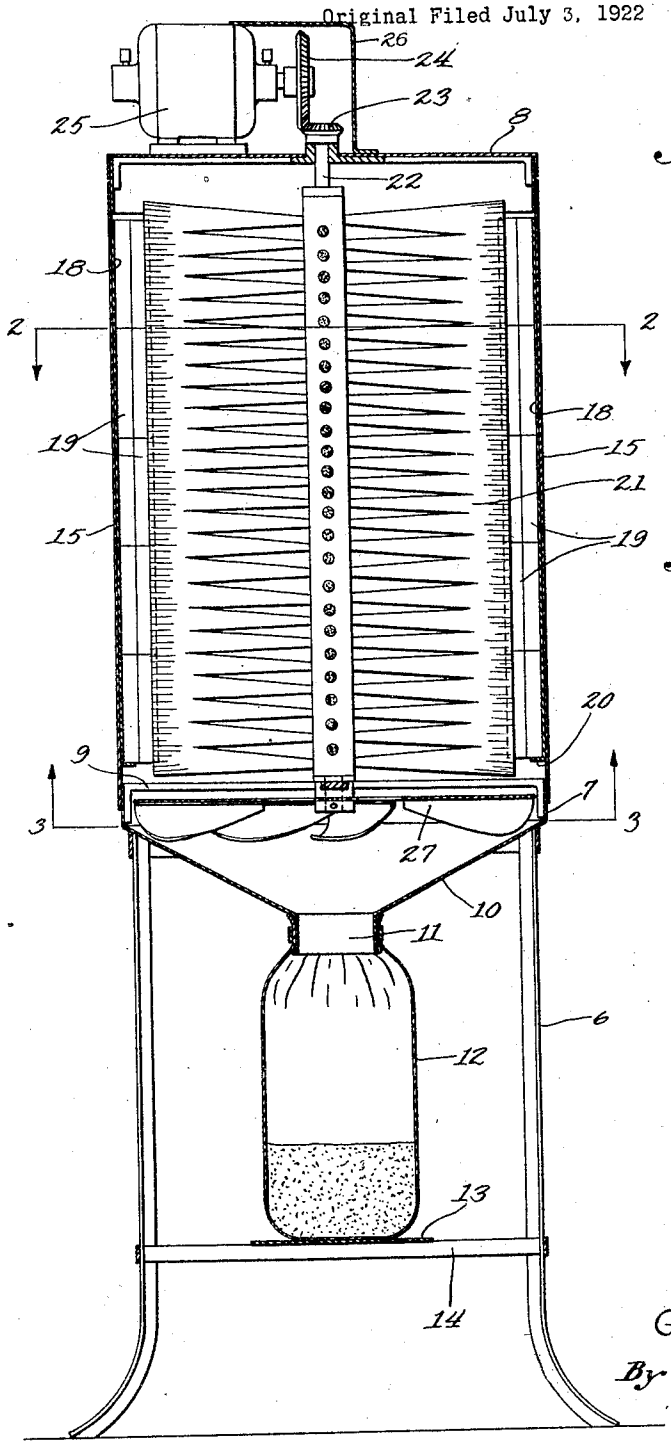
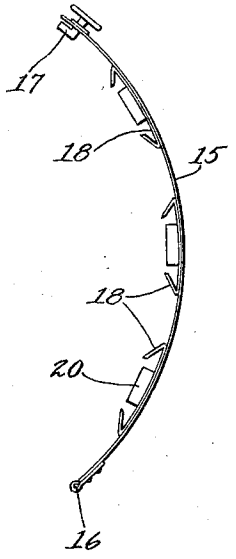


Fig. 1

Fig. 4



Inventor
George A. Marshall.
By John A. Bommhardt
Atty.

June 9, 1925. 1,540,996

G. A. MARSHALL

CLEANER FOR BLACKBOARD ERASERS

Original Filed July 3, 1922 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

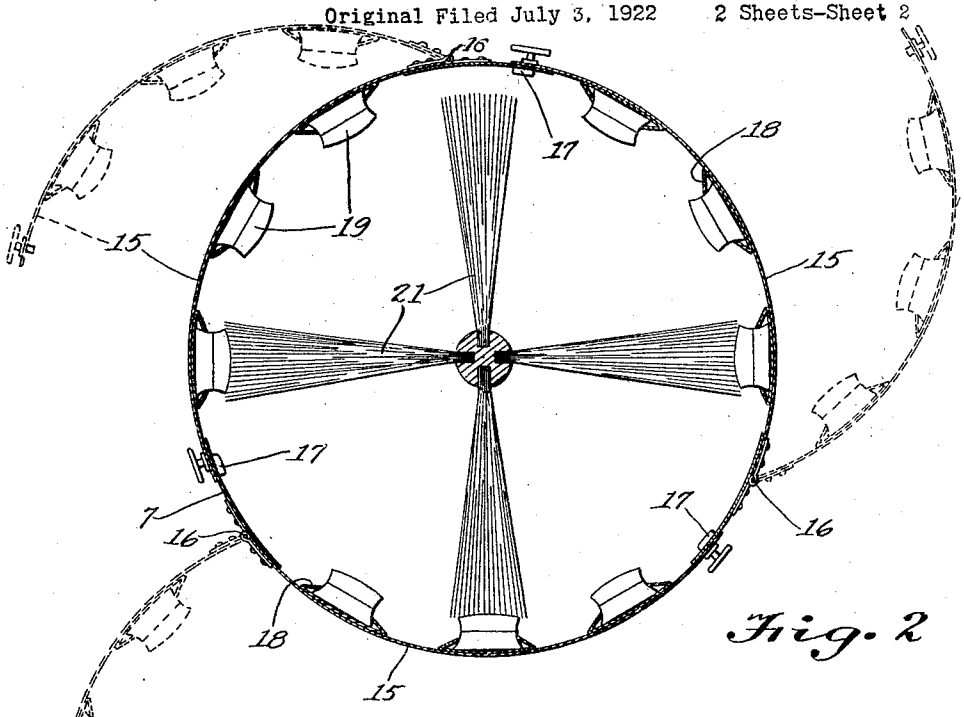


Fig. 2

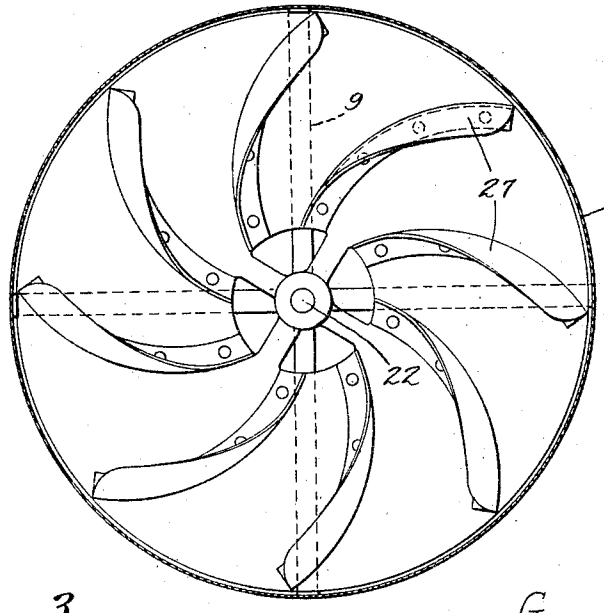


Fig. 3

Inventor
George A. Marshall
By John A. Bommhardt
Atty.

Patented June 9, 1925. 1,540,996

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. MARSHALL, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CLEANER FOR BLACKBOARD ERASERS.

Application filed July 3, 1922. Serial No. 572,700. Renewed April 23, 1925.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. MARSHALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cleaners for Blackboard Erasers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cleaners for black board erasers and the like, and has for its object to provide an improved and simple machine of the kind in which the erasers are subjected to the action of a revolving brush, which dislodges the dust from the erasers, and this dust is drawn by a fan into a collecting bag or receptacle. The fan and brush may be driven by a simple electric motor, and the machine will avoid the objections incident to the present way of cleaning black board erasers, which usually consists of pounding the erasers together out of doors.

The machine comprises a casing with hinged sides or doors containing holders for the erasers, with a brush within the casing traveling in contact with the erasers when the doors are closed, and a fan at one end of the casing which collects the dust and forces it into a bag attached to the end of the casing.

One form of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which Fig. 1 is a vertical section of the machine. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detailed section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detailed section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an end view of one of the doors.

In the machine shown the casing is mounted on legs 6, and consists of a circular shell 7 provided with a closed top 8 and cross bars 9 at the bottom, with a hopper bottom 10 terminating in a neck 11 around which the mouth of a collecting bag 12 may be clamped, said bag resting on a platform 13 supported by cross bars 14 extending between the legs.

The side wall of the casing is provided with a plurality of doors or swinging sections 15, hinged at 16 to open outwardly and provided with catches 17 whereby they may be held closed. The inner surface of each door is provided with a row of channel plates 18 which form holders for the erasers indicated at 19, the backs of the erasers fitting between the flanges of the channels and being supported by a stop 20 at the lower end of the channel. The erasers are slid into the holders at the top, when the doors are opened.

Within the cylindrical casing is a rotary brush 21 the shaft 22 of which extends through a bearing in the top plate 8 and is provided with a beveled pinion 23 which meshes with a beveled gear 24 on the shaft of a motor 25 which is conveniently mounted on top of the casing, and has a shield 26 to enclose the gearing. The lower end of the shaft 22 is mounted in a bearing in the cross bars 9, and carries a fan 27 which when the shaft is rotated acts to draw the dust laden air from the casing and force the same through the bag 12 which separates and collects the dust. When the bag is full it may be removed and emptied.

The brush 21 is of proper size to contact with the faces of the erasers 19, and when the brush is rotated it dislodges the dust from the erasers, and the dust is then collected as above described.

The holders in the casing will receive a considerable number of erasers, and these may all be cleaned at one operation, and the dust being collected in the bag will not escape into the room. The operation of the brush and fan will of course be controlled by a suitable switch controlling the motor. The device will be found very useful for the use of schools and the like where a considerable number of erasers have to be cleaned daily.

I claim:

1. An eraser cleaner comprising an upright cylindrical casing provided with a hopper bottom, a collecting bag mounted on the outlet neck from said bottom, a rotary brush in the casing, holders on the inside of the casing, for the erasers, the brush projecting to contact with said erasers in the holders, and means extending thru the top of the casing to rotate the brush.

2. An eraser cleaner comprising an upright cylindrical casing provided with a

hopper bottom, a collecting bag mounted on the outlet from said bottom, a rotary brush and its shaft in the casing, holders on the inside of the casing, for the erasers, the brush projecting to contact with said erasers in the holders, and means extending thru the top of the casing to rotate the shaft, and a rotary fan carried at the lower end of the shaft and adapted to force dust into the bag.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE A. MARSHALL.

Witnesses:
JOHN A. BOMMHARDT,
BESSIE F. POLLOK.