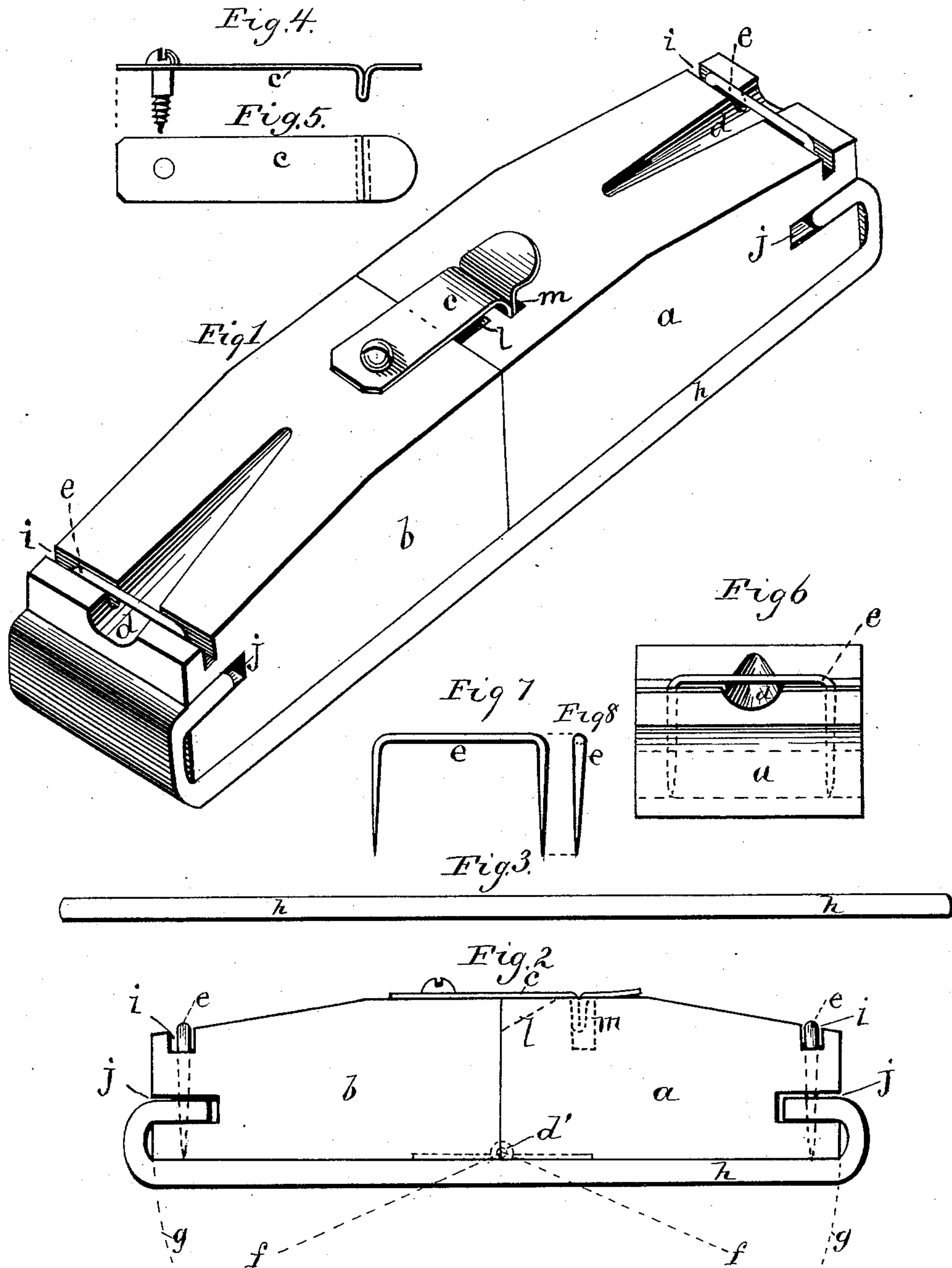


(No Model.)

F. FANNING.  
BLACKBOARD ERASER.

No. 428,585.

Patented May 20, 1890.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK FANNING, OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF,  
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## BLACKBOARD-ERASER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,585, dated May 20, 1890.

Application filed November 2, 1889. Serial No. 329,094. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK FANNING, of the city of Newton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented an  
5 Improved Eraser for Blackboards; and I hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which, together with the letters of reference thereon, make a  
10 part of this specification.

With reference to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved eraser. Fig. 2 is a side elevation. Fig. 3 is an edge view of the pad or strip of erasing material.  
15 Fig. 4 is an edge view of the clasp *c*. Fig. 5 is a plan of the same. Fig. 6 is an end view of the eraser, clasp omitted. Fig. 7 is an elevation of pin *e*, and Fig. 8 is a similar elevation view at a right angle.

20 My invention is in the nature of an easily attachable and detachable erasing pad or strip and holding device.

It consists of two blocks of wood or any suitable material, having their ends butted  
25 together and hinged to each other at the surface on the face side, (see Fig. 2,) and a strip of lamb's skin with wool attached, or of plush, carpeting, or other suitable flexible material suitable for erasing chalk and like marks,  
30 with means and conveniences for attaching and detaching the latter to and from the former. One of these blocks is marked *a*, the other *b*, and the erasing material is marked *h*. The blocks are hinged together, so that  
35 they may be made to assume an angular position relatively, as indicated in Fig. 2 by angular dotted lines. When in this angular relative position, the ends away from the hinge approach each other, as indicated by  
40 dotted arcs. In this position it is easy to insert the ends of the erasing material *h* into the slots *j*. The pins *e* are then forced through the erasing material, passing into holes and slot or groove *i*, as seen in the figures.  
45 When this is done, the blocks *a b* are brought back from the relative angular position into their normal rectilinear position, as shown, in which movement the hinged blocks act as a toggle to stretch the erasing material to a  
50 good working tension. At the same time and by the same movement the clasp *c*, or "spring

hook" or "latch," by either of which names it may appropriately be called, is forced up the incline *l*, (shown in Fig 1 and dotted in in Fig. 2,) and on reaching the socket *m* the hook part  
55 is snapped into it by the recoil of its spring-shank, and so the blocks *a b*, with the so-attached erasing material, are held firmly in the flat rectilinear position ready for use.

Whenever it becomes desirable to renew the  
60 erasing material *h* or to remove it for cleaning, the reversed process is gone through with, viz: The clasp is lifted out of socket *m*, the blocks are made to resume the angular relative position, the pins lifted so far as to release the  
65 material, and it is so detached. It is then cleaned and replaced, or, what is better, as will usually be done, a new strip or pad of material is substituted, which will be provided in suitable number, accompanying the other  
70 part of the device, which may be used indefinitely.

The advantages of this device in cleanliness, in facility of renewal of the erasing-pad, the strength and security of holding device,  
75 its simplicity and consequent inexpensiveness, and adaptation to its purpose are so obvious that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them. The materials other than those already mentioned, and they also, may be of  
80 any suitable kinds, plenty of which are well known in the art. The grooves *d* give access to pins *e*. The grooves *i* are to receive their back or connecting bar.

The groove *i* may, if preferred, be made in  
85 the face of the block, and the pins *e* be put in therefrom.

I claim—

1. The eraser composed of two blocks *a b*, the thick ends of which are hinged directly  
90 to each other and form sufficient abutting bases for each other to enable them to be held in rectilinear relation to each other by means of a hinge at the face and a hook-latch at their back, and an erasing pad or fabric  
95 attached to the outer ends and drawn over their face, substantially as described.

2. The latch *c*, in combination with the two hinged retaining-blocks *a b* and an attached erasing-pad, substantially as described. 100

3. The hook-latch *c* upon the back, in combination with the broad end base, abutting

and directly hinged together, blocks *a b*, the face hinge, and pad attached to the outer ends of said hinged blocks.

4. The grooves *d* in blocks *a b*, in combination with the pins *e*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. The blocks *a b*, provided with the slots *j*, in combination with the pins *e* and erasing-pad *h*.

10 6. In a blackboard-eraser, the block *a*, provided with the incline *l*, in combination with the block *b* and clasp *c*.

7. The socket *m*, in combination with the hinged blocks and clasp-latch *c*.

8. The combination of the two hinged blocks 15 having the mortise or socket *m* and incline *l*, the pad *h*, pins *e*, and clasp-latch *c*.

9. The combination of the directly-hinged-together blocks *a b* and the attached pad and hook-latch upon their back opposite the hinge, 20 substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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