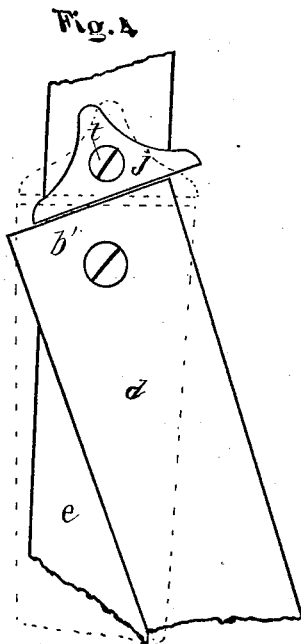
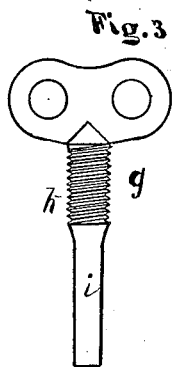
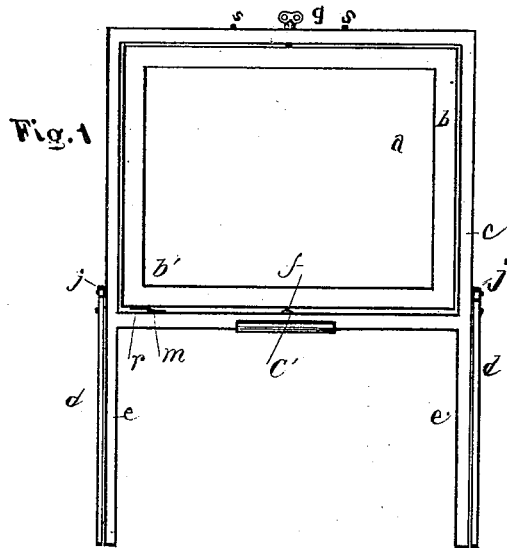


(Model.)

G. ELSEY.
BLACKBOARD AND SUPPORT.

No. 266,118.

Patented Oct. 17, 1882.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE ELSEY, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

BLACKBOARD AND SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 266,118, dated October 17, 1882.

Application filed August 19, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE ELSEY, of Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and
5 useful Improvements in Combined Blackboard and Easel, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and letters of reference marked thereon.

10 My invention relates to the construction of reversible blackboards and supports or easels for the same.

The construction of the frames and supports of blackboards heretofore made have been
15 faulty, because of not giving the requisite solidity and firmness with the desired lightness, cheapness, and ease of manipulating.

My object is to do away with the objectionable features of the old style of manufacture,
20 and I attain this object by the construction herein shown.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is a front view of the board and easel.
25 Fig. 2 is a top view of a portion of the top rail of the easel. Fig. 3 is a view of the screw-pivot. Fig. 4 is a view of that portion of the easel-frame to which the swinging leg is pivoted. Fig. 5 is a view of the lower pivot. Fig. 6 is a
30 side view of the spring and a portion of the blackboard-frame. Fig. 7 is an end view of the same, and Fig. 8 is a top view of the spring.

I prefer to construct the body or marking-surface of sheet-iron, this being the cheapest
35 and best material, in my opinion. The metal is treated with a black paint or liquid slating, as is ordinarily used for such purposes. The sheet is then placed in any desired frame.

It will be seen that a slate or blackboard thus
40 constructed will be light and durable, not liable to warp or check, and not easily marred, while the amount of paint or slating required is much less than with the material heretofore used, as there is no filling to be done.

45 The construction of the frame and supports will be readily understood on reference to the drawings. The blackboard hangs upon pivots in the frame or easel, as shown. The spring *m* is fastened to the frame of the easel, preferably at point *b'*, and a pin, *r*, projects from the
50 frame of the blackboard to enter the opening

n in the spring when the board is in position for use. The parts *p* of the spring project outward and downward, as shown, so that upon the board being swung into position the pin *r* 55 traverses the incline *p* and forces the spring downward until it enters the opening *n*, thus automatically locking the board in place. To release the pin the spring is pressed down by placing the finger upon the projecting piece *p*, 60 which extends beyond the frame for this purpose. I place the pivot *f* in the lower rail of the easel-frame at the point *c'*. This I make of cast-iron of the shape shown, the part *l* being made slightly tapering to fit firmly in its 65 socket without other method of fastening. The pivot *g* is made in the form of a thumb-screw threaded for a part of its length. If, therefore, it is desired to remove the board from the easel, the thumb-screw is turned until the pivot 70 part *i* is clear of its socket in the board. The blackboard can then be lifted from the lower pivot and removed from the frame. It will be seen that this same device may be applied to a similar board revolving perpendicularly, the 75 position of course being changed.

The brace or swinging leg *d* is pivoted to the frame, as shown, and is prevented swinging too far in either direction by the button *j*. If it is desired that the leg *d* stand more bracing, 80 the button is removed farther from the end of the leg *d*. The relative position of these parts, when the legs *d* and *e* are together, is shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4. It will be seen that the button will readily accommodate itself to the 85 position of the swinging leg, and that the angle at which the swinging leg stands from the leg *e* will be governed by the position of the button, which, while allowing the swinging leg to swing upon its pivot from side to side, will 90 prevent its swinging farther in either direction than the point permitted by the adjustment of the button. If it is desired that the leg *d* should stand more bracing, then the button is moved farther from its end. This is done 95 by moving the pivotal screw, as carrying of the button nearer the end of the leg will of course cause the leg to stand less bracing.

For convenience in holding copies I place pins upon each side of and in line with the 100 thumb-screw pivot *g*. The copy-card, which is of a stiff material, is slightly sprung and placed

between them in the position shown in Fig. 2, the card being indicated by the letter *y*.

By showing but not claiming in this application a sheet-metal marking-surface I do not
5 abandon the same, as it is my intention to make this the subject of a subsequent application.

Having therefore described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

10 1. The combination of a blackboard, *a*, frame *c*, having leg *e*, with leg *d*, and button *j* pivoted to the frame, substantially as shown.

2. The combination of the blackboard *a*, having frame *b*, said frame having pin *r*, and sockets for pivots *f* and *g*, and the easel-frame *c*,
15 having spring *m*, all constructed and arranged substantially as shown, for the purposes stated.

GEORGE ELSEY.

Witnesses:

ALLEN WEBSTER,
WILLMER A. STONE.