(No Model.)

R. S. WEROTTE.

DRAWING BOARD.

No. 307,365. Patented Oct. 28, 1884.

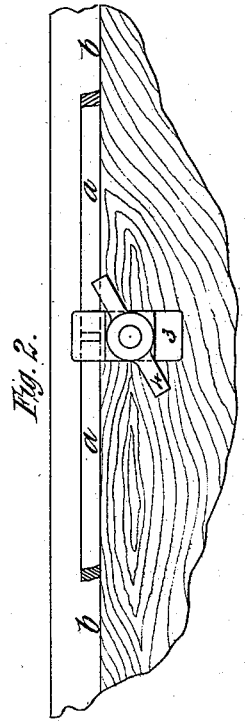
Fig. 2.

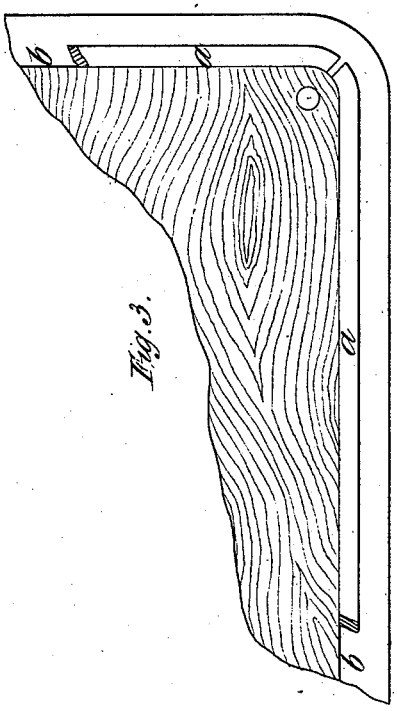
Fig. 3.

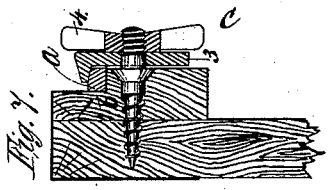
Fig. 7.

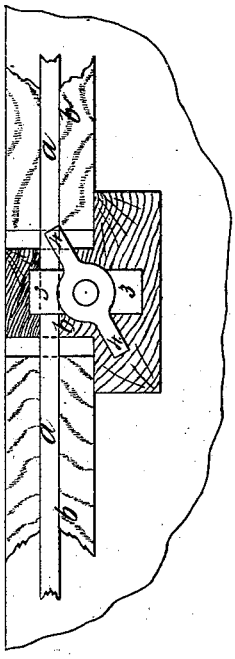
Fig. 6.

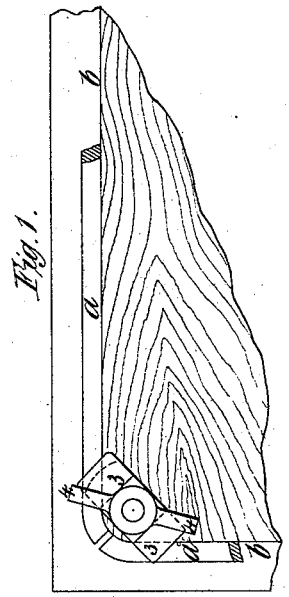
Fig. 1.

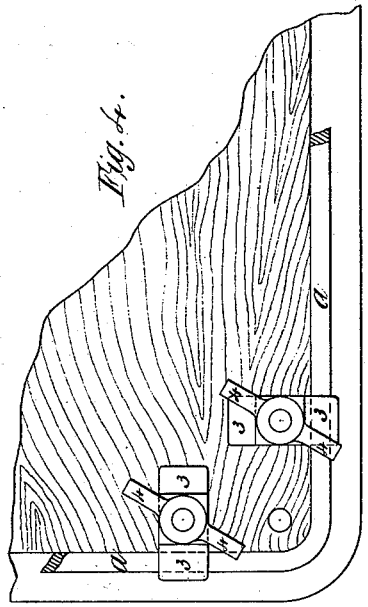
Fig. 4.

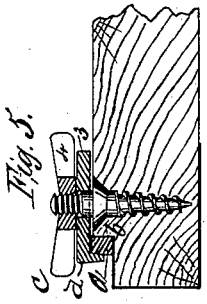
Fig. 5.

Witnesses;
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by W. H. Doolittle
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUDOLF SCHMITZ WEROTTE, OF FINBOROUGH ROAD, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.

DRAWING-BOARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 307,365, dated October 28, 1884.

Application filed April 22, 1884. (No model.) Patented in England April 28, 1884, No. 6,891.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUDOLF SCHMITZ WEROTTE, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Finborough Road, in the county of Middlesex, Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have invented new and useful improved means for stretching and holding paper or similar material upon drawing-boards, of which the following is a specification.

According to my invention, paper or similar material is stretched upon a drawing-board by turning the edges over and clamping them either to its back or to its straight edge, or to a surface or surfaces in connection with its back or straight edges, by holding pieces or strips which are caused to press against the said back or surface or surfaces in connection with the straight edge, the paper or other material intervening. The surface or surfaces against which the holding pieces or strips press the paper or other material may be either the timber of which the board is formed or a special surface or surfaces provided for the purpose.

Referring to the accompanying sheets of drawings, Figure 1 shows one corner of the back of a board constructed according to my invention; Fig. 2, a part of one side; Fig. 3, another corner with the clamping device removed; Fig. 4, a third corner showing two clamping devices, and Fig. 5 a section of the edge of the board.

The holding pieces or strips *a a* bear, when in position, against the surfaces *b b*, formed at the back of the board, and, as shown, they lie by preference each in an angle or recess. Where cutting into the drawing-board is objectionable, an abutment for the clamping-strips is formed by laying suitably-shaped ledges of wood under the tightening devices and holding-strips, as shown in elevation, Fig. 6, and in section, Fig. 7.

In order to stretch paper on a board such as above described, it is, after being thoroughly soaked in water, laid out flat upon a table, and the drawing-board is placed on the top of it. The waste at the corners is cut out and the edges of the paper turned right over the board with a sufficiently broad border to come within the grip of the clamping-pieces. The holding pieces or strips *a* are then laid into the angle or recess *b*, and by the application of the clamping devices *c* and *d* the paper is securely gripped all round the board. When the paper is quite dry and set, one or more of the strips may be removed without disturbing the paper, and another sheet of tracing paper or cloth may be stretched over the first.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with a drawing-board, of holding pieces or strips for holding upon said board paper or other material that has been stretched over its face and edges, and the clamping devices *c* and *d*, or their equivalents, to tighten up and secure said holding pieces or strips, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination, with the drawing-board, of the applied surfaces and holding pieces or strips *a*, for holding upon said board paper or other material that has been stretched over its face and edges, and the clamping devices *c* and *d*, or their equivalents, to tighten up and secure said holding-pieces, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

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