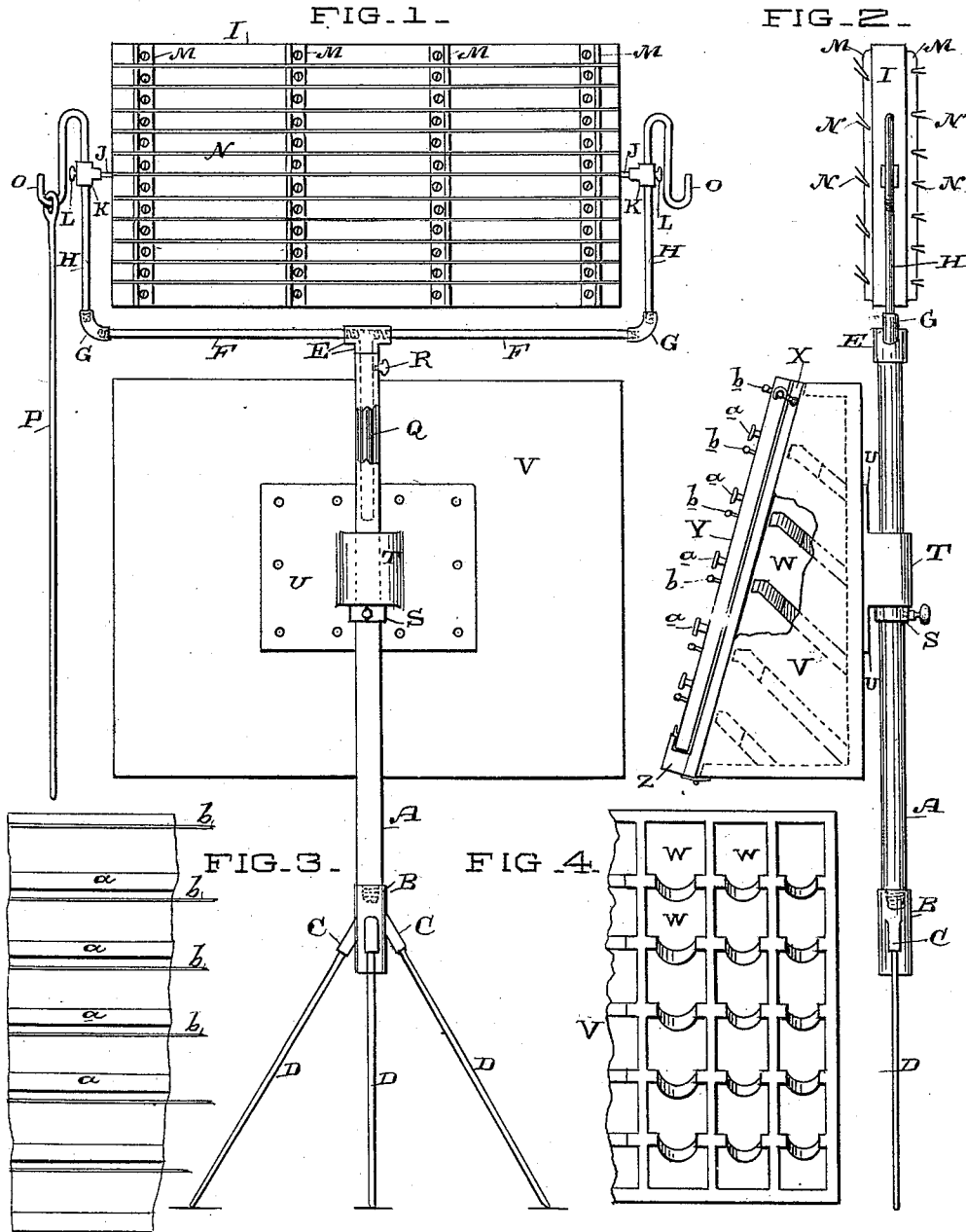


(No Model.)

F. L. MATSON.
CHART, READING, AND NUMBER STAND.

No. 420,560.

Patented Feb. 4, 1890.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FANNIE L. MATSON, OF SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA.

CHART, READING, AND NUMBER STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 420,560, dated February 4, 1890.

Application filed July 19, 1889. Serial No. 318,048. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FANNIE L. MATSON, of San José, county of Santa Clara, State of California, have invented an Improvement in
5 Chart, Reading, and Number Stands; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to an improved device which is especially adapted for use in schools
10 to support cards or numbers, also for maps, charts, and other papers for the purpose of instructing in school; and it consists in certain details of construction, which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is an elevation of the stand, showing a rear view of the pigeon-hole desk and its manner of support. Fig. 2 is a side elevation. Fig. 3 is a front view of a portion of
20 the exterior removable desk-cover. Fig. 4 is an interior view of a portion of the pigeon-holes.

My present invention is designed to provide a simple knockdown stand or support for
25 various maps, charts, number or word cards, and such other matter as may be useful for illustration for the purpose of instruction, &c.

A is a hollow tubular standard, having the enlarged collar or hub B screwed upon its
30 lower end. This hub is provided with inclined projecting lugs or sockets C, into which the legs D are screwed so as to form a tripod having a base of sufficient size to support the apparatus steadily.

35 Q is a rod or standard of smaller diameter sliding into the standard A and adjustable to any required height by a thumb-screw R, as shown.

Upon the upper end of the standard Q is
40 screwed a T-coupling E, into the upper part of which the arms F are screwed so as to project horizontally in opposite directions, as shown in Fig. 1. The elbow-couplings G are screwed upon the ends of these rods, and the
45 vertical rods H are screwed into these elbows, thus making a fork-shaped support of sufficient width to receive the revolving board I, which has pins or trunnions J at each end, and these are supported in sockets K on the
50 vertical rods H, as shown. At one end the trunnion-pin may be acted upon by a spring,

while at the opposite end is a thumb-screw L, which enables me to fix the board in any desired position or angle within its supporting-stand. Upon the opposite faces of this
55 board are fixed the transverse angle-iron strips M, these strips having notches or grooves cut in them in line horizontally to receive the card-holders N. These card-holders consist of strips of tin or other metal folded
60 together so that the folded edge may be slipped into slots in the angle-irons M, and thus be held in place. The slots in the angle-irons upon one side of the board are made at right angles with the face of the board, so
65 that the folded strips N will stand at right angles with the board, and upon the other side these slots are made at a certain inclination, as shown at Fig. 2, so that the card-holders, when placed in them, will stand
70 at an incline with the face of the board. These strips form a V-shaped channel which is especially adapted to hold cards of any size or description, as the channel may be spread open a little for a thicker card and
75 may be pinched together for a thinner one. The advantage of this device for holding the cards is that, being made of metal, it cannot shrink or swell, and the channels for holding the cards may always be opened or closed, so
80 as to hold the cards firmly whatever may be their thickness or size. The board is turned upon its trunnions or pivot-pins, so as to stand horizontally when the cards are to be placed in the channels which stand at right
85 angles with the board, in which case, the board being at about the height of the pupil's eyes, only the line of cards nearest to them can be seen, and the line may be removed successively from the front backward as often
90 as it may be necessary to expose the lines behind. Upon the other side of the board are the obliquely-supported channel-strips, and when the cards are set in these the board may be set at an incline, so that each line of
95 cards will just appear above the line in front on account of the angle of the board and of the supporting-channels.

The upper ends of the standards H are curved upon themselves, so as to form hooks
100 O at the outer ends, and upon one of these hooks the rod P is hung by means of an eye

in its end, and the other end of the rod may be laid in the opposite hook O whenever it is desired to support a map or chart, which may be hung or otherwise attached to the rod so as to be properly exhibited. The whole device is raised or depressed and held in any desired position by means of the sliding standard and the thumb-screw R, which binds the inner rod or standard within the outer one at the desired height. By this construction it will be seen that the board or charts may be raised or lowered, as may be found desirable or necessary upon the standard A. At a suitable point in its length is fixed a collar S, which may be made adjustable by means of a thumb-screw to any desired height. A plate U, with screw-holes which allow it to be firmly screwed to the vertical pigeon-hole desk V, has upon its rear face a sleeve T, which is slipped over the standard A, and is supported upon the collar S with its attached desk, which is thus supported upon this standard, and is capable of being turned around upon the standard so as to be entirely out of the way of the instructor when the upper board is being used. This case V is provided with pigeon-holes, as shown at W, Fig. 4, the bottom of these holes being cut out so as to form a convenient place for the thumb or finger when handling the cards, which are usually kept in these pigeon-holes, and which are properly indexed or numbered for the purpose.

This desk has a hinged cover X, which forms the front and is closed over the pigeon-holes when not in use. This cover may be turned down about its hinges, so as to form a table upon which the operator may work. Upon the outside of this cover is fixed a board Y, the lower edge of which is supported in any convenient way. At present I have shown it resting in the channel-strip Z, while the upper end may be secured by hooks or otherwise. One side of this board may be blacked, so as to serve as a black-board, and upon the other side is a series of horizontal cleats *a*, and wires *b* are stretched across near these cleats, so that cards may be placed with their lower edges resting upon the channeled cleats and their upper edges will be supported by the wires. This allows the cards to be changed whenever desired without the necessity of sliding them in from the ends, and forms a convenient supplemental arrangement to the board I, which has been previously described.

It will be seen that by severing the legs D and the arms F and removing the pigeon-hole desk V and the board I the whole apparatus may be very closely packed for transportation from place to place, which is a great desideratum for this class of apparatus.

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

1. The vertical tubular standard having angular sockets at its bottom, and the tripod-legs removably fitted into said sockets, in combination with a vertical sliding rod fitting the upper end of the standard, the forked frame or support F H, having the journal or trunnion supports K, and the revolving board having trunnions fitting said supports and having its face channeled, substantially as described.

2. The adjustable supporting-stand consisting of the vertical tubular standard with its removable tripod-legs and sliding adjustable upper section, in combination with the support F H, having the journal or trunnion supports K and the hooks O, and the chart or map supporting rod P, fitted to said hooks, substantially as herein described.

3. The revolving board having its ends journaled in the supporting-standard H, the slotted angle-iron strips fixed across the opposite faces of said board, in combination with the removable channeled metallic strips N, fitted to the slotted supports at different angles with the face of the board, substantially as herein described.

4. The combination, with a frame or support, of a revolving board mounted therein and having its faces channeled, and the metallic strips N, fitted in said faces and adjustable for thinner and thicker cards, substantially as described.

5. The tripod tubular standard with the sliding extension and set-screw at the upper end, the frame within which the revolving card-supporting board is journaled, in combination with the pigeon-hole desk for containing cards, said desk having a sleeve upon its back fitted to turn upon the main tubular standard and supported upon a collar fixed thereon, substantially as herein described.

6. The pigeon-hole desk having the hinged cover and the supplemental board fixed thereto, said board having the horizontal channeled cleats and wires stretched across one of its faces, substantially as herein described.

7. The vertically-adjustable standard, the forked frame, and the revolving board journaled therein, in combination with the vertically-arranged desk supported and turning upon the standard below the board, and having the reversible cover attached to one side with the horizontal cleats and wires extending across it, substantially as herein described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

FANNIE L. MATSON.

Witnesses:

S. W. BORING,
GUY H. SALISBURY.