[103.]

W. KNIGHT.

Combined Slate and Ruler.

Fig. 1.

No. 119,368.

Patented Sep. 26, 1871.

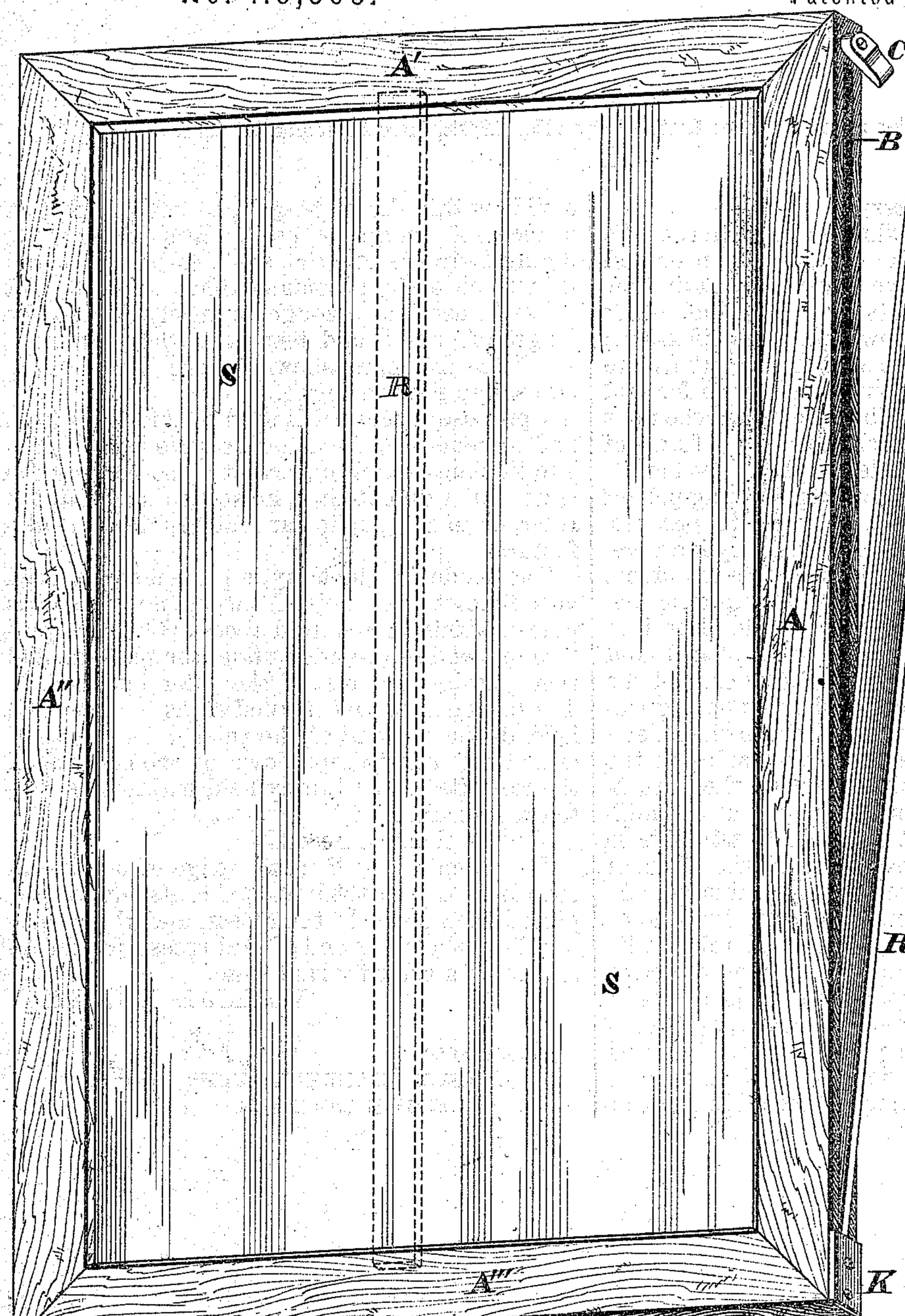


Fig. 2.

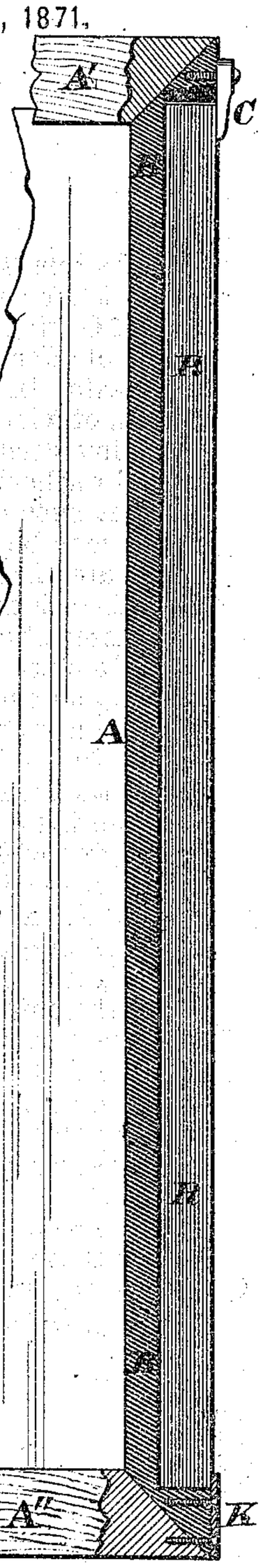
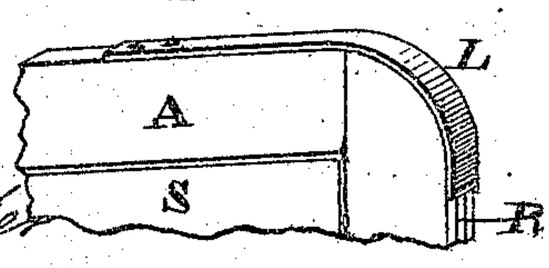


Fig. 3.



Attest.

Jas. A. Layman

Henry Cundell Jr.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM KNIGHT, OF COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

IMPROVEMENT IN SLATE-FRAMES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 119,368, dated September 26, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM KNIGHT, of the city of Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in School and other Slates, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to combining, with a slate used for school or other purposes, a ruler for said slate, in such a manner that the ruler when not in use may be kept securely within the frame of said slate, and when needed is always at hand.

In the accompanying drawing, forming part of this description, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a slate and ruler embodying my improvements, and showing how the same are combined. Fig. 2 is a vertical plane section through the center of that side of the frame of said slate into which the ruler when not in use is placed, and showing the slot or recess for the ruler, and the ruler lying within it. Fig. 3 shows a spring employed instead of a button to hold in the ruler.

A A′ A″ A‴ are the respective sides of the frame of an ordinary slate, inclosing the slate itself. B is a long slot or recess, cut at the middle of the outer edge of side A into said side to a depth a very little greater than the width of the ruler. This slot extends longitudinally in A, and is sufficiently long and wide to receive a ruler, R, and sufficiently deep to allow the ruler to lie in the recess and not protrude beyond the edge of the slate. A small portion of this recess at the end K is left covered with wood, or is covered with a flat piece of metal. Instead of this button any equivalent device—as for instance, a spring, L, (see Fig. 3,) upon the edge of A, or a slide within the edge of A, to cover a portion of recess B—might be used. R is a ruler made of any desirable material, sufficiently narrow and thin to be easily accommodated within the slot B, and just long enough to nicely bridge the length of slate S and rest upon the pieces A‴ A′ of the frame, as shown by the dotted lines, across the slate in Fig. 1.

I propose to make this ruler of thin sheet-iron, and to bend over its edges to give it the requisite thickness, and to prevent its scratching the slate; but I do not limit myself to such form of ruler, or to any particular material in its manufacture.

The mode in which my improvement is used is as follows: The ruler R, when not in use, is placed within the slotted recess B by first putting one end of the ruler under the plate K, and then passing the rest of the ruler into slot B. The button A is then turned so as to cover and hold down one end of the ruler. As the other end of the ruler is kept down by the cover at K the ruler itself is securely held within the slotted receptacle B.

What I claim as new is—

The open recess B in the edge of a slate, in combination with the button C or its equivalent, placed at one end of the recess, and the projection K at the other end of said recess, for the retention of a ruler for said slate.

WILLIAM KNIGHT.

Witnesses:

HENRY CRANDELL JULES,

W. AUSTIN GOODMAN.