

(No Model.)

E. SHEPARD.
CHART HANGING.

No. 286,736.

Patented Oct. 16, 1883.

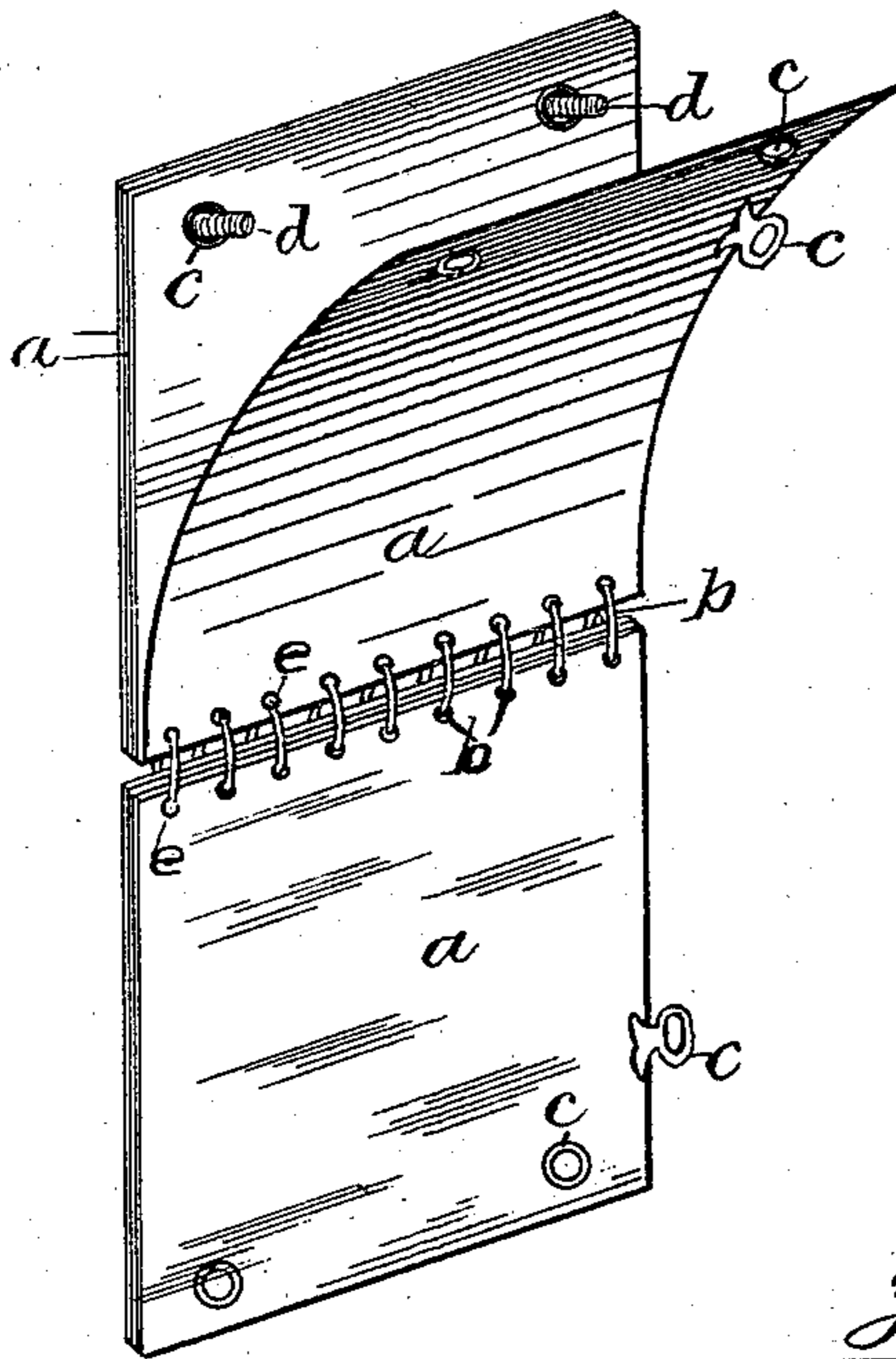


Fig. 1.

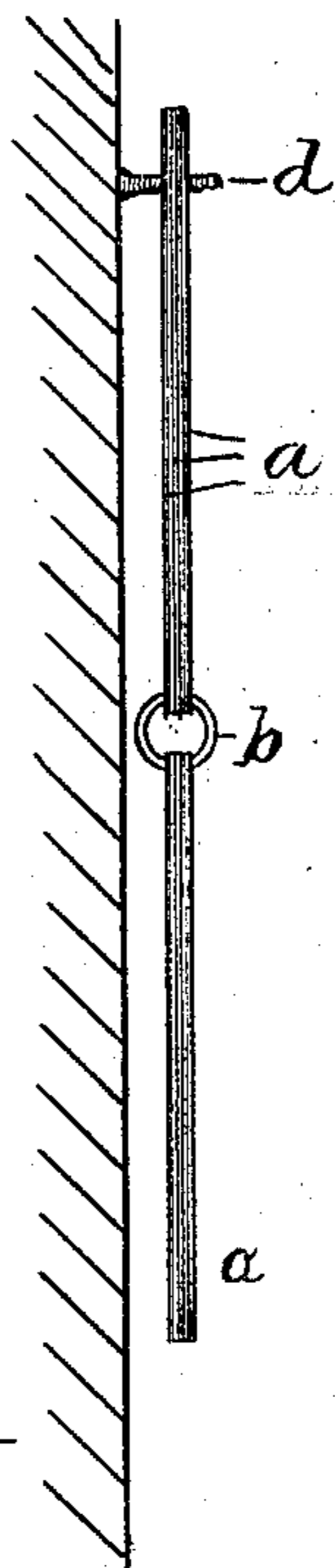


Fig. 2.

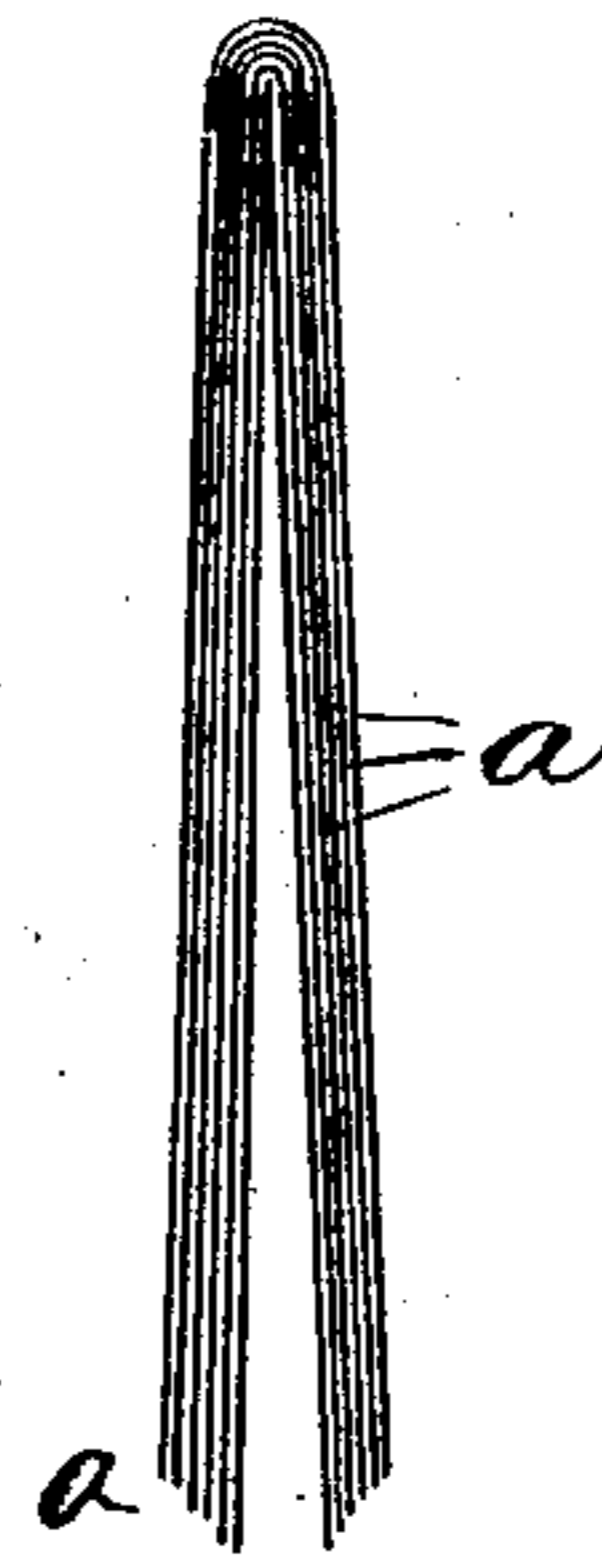


Fig. 4.

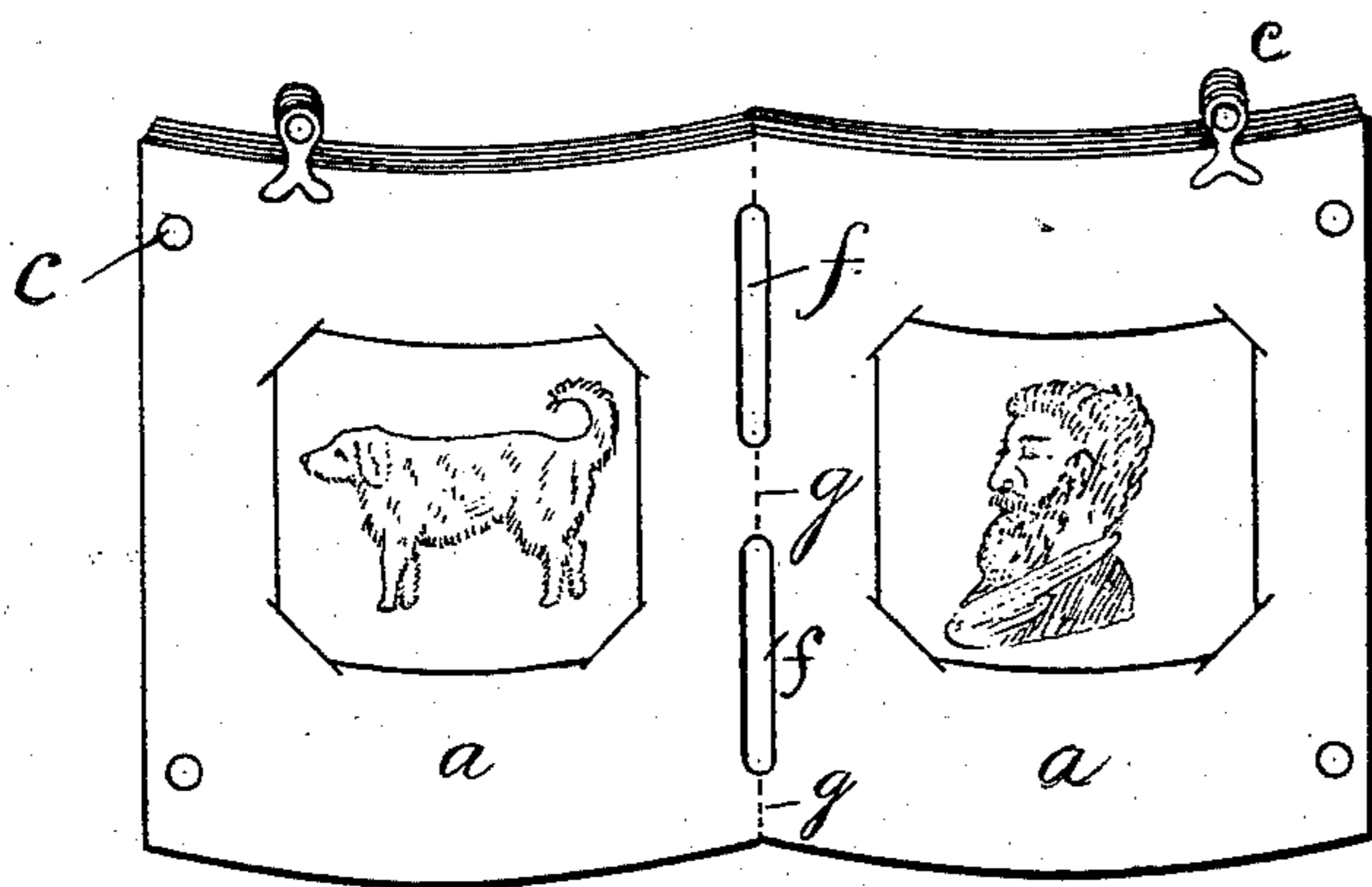


Fig. 3.

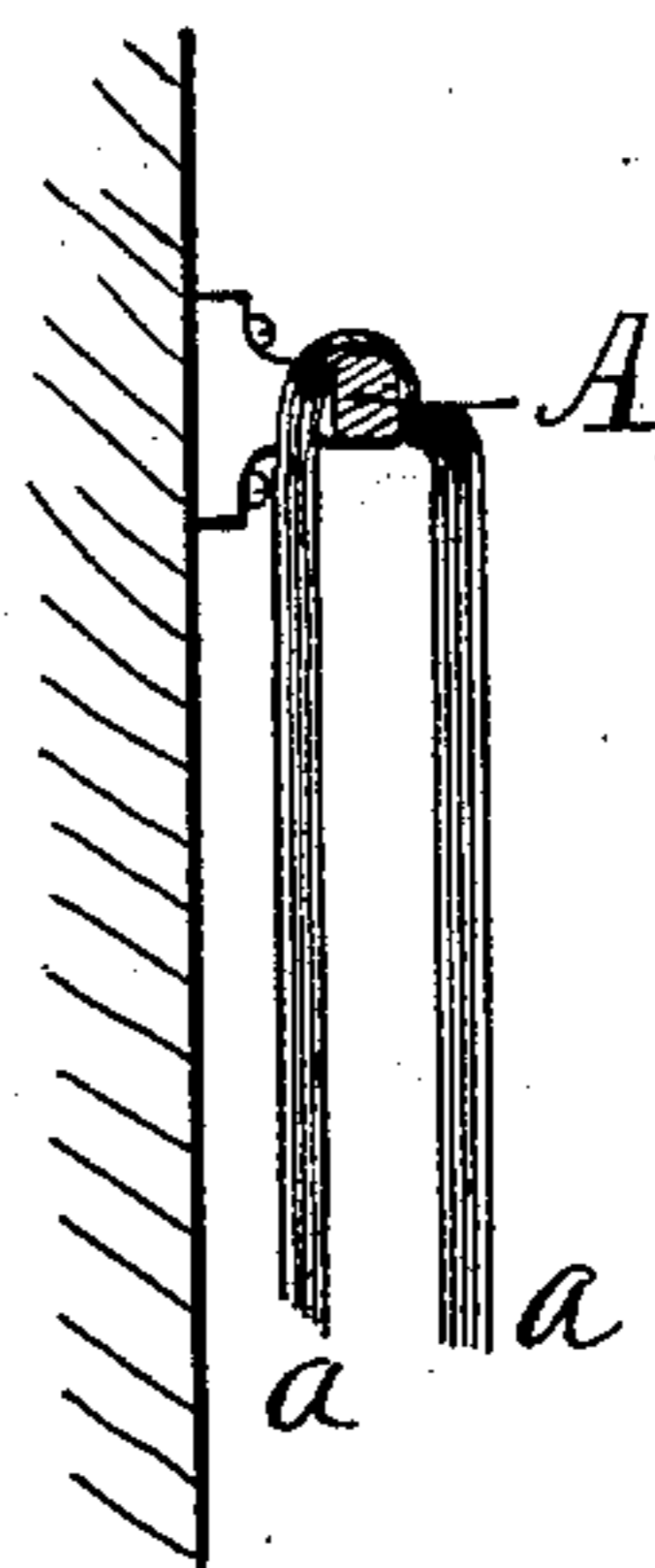


Fig. 5.

Attest:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN SHEPARD, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

CHART-HANGING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 236,736, dated October 16, 1883.

Application filed April 3, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN SHEPARD, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Newark, county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chart-Hangings, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

10 This invention consists in an improved construction for and method of hanging upon a wall a series of leaves or sheets intended for successive exposure. The construction consists in fastening the leaves or sheets together
15 across their middle, and in providing holes or eyes at or near the edges of the sheets to secure them upon a projecting pin. The method consists in hanging the sheets by separate fastenings to the supporting-pins, in lieu of
20 securing the whole series permanently to the supporting-frame, thus securing, among other advantages, the means for presenting both sides of the leaf to view in turn.

I am aware that it is not new to support
25 maps and engravings by a hinge or joint applied to one edge; but in such cases they have required a supporting-frame or a sufficient stiffness to maintain the desired position when projecting from the point of support, while in
30 my invention each leaf is supported by separate eyes formed in or on its edge, and may be of any thin fabric desired.

I am also aware that a series of pivoted frames has been combined with a recessed
35 casing adapted to preserve the whole from dust, as in United States Patent No. 249,198; but in such construction the charts have no eyes or fastenings in their edges for application separately to hanging-pins, and the whole
40 device is adapted only for fine and expensive collections by reason of its primary cost, while my invention is designed and adapted for the displaying of writing-charts and diagrams made on thin paper, and adds little, if any-
45 thing, to the initial cost of such charts.

The invention will be understood by reference to the annexed drawings, in which Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of the invention. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the
50 same. Fig. 3 is a front view of a different

mode of using the invention. Fig. 4 is an end view of the chart when nearly closed, and Fig. 5 is an end view of a former construction to display the comparative methods of use.

55 *a a* are the separate sheets or leaves whose surfaces are to be displayed, and which have heretofore been joined together at one end and secured to a supporting-frame, as *A* in Fig. 5, over which they are thrown in suc-
60 cession from back to front, or in the reverse way. In such construction some means in the use of large or heavy school-charts is required to support the frame *A* at some distance from
65 the wall, and the same requires some special means of hanging or securing the same to the wall. An expense is therefore incurred which bears a heavy proportion to the value of the charts themselves; and my invention is intend-
70 ed to obviate the necessity of using such a frame and its expense, and to adapt the sheets used as writing, reading, drawing, number, music, geographical, and other charts for
75 hanging directly upon a couple of simple pins in any desired location. To secure this result I fasten the sheets together across their mid-
80 dle, instead of at one end, and thus leave both ends free to be folded back and forth; and I provide holes, eyelets, rings, hooks, or other fastenings at any points in the edges of the
85 sheets, whereby they can be suspended upon suitable pins or equivalent supports. The structure thus resembles a copy-book or other thin pamphlet suspended by the tops or ends
90 of the leaves. Both methods of suspension are shown in the drawings, in which *b b* are the fastenings at the middles of the sheets *a a*.
95 *c c* are the supporting eyes or holes at the edges of the sheets, and *d d* are the pins to which such eyes are applied in hanging up the same.

In Fig. 1 the fastenings *b* are shown as thread-stitches, the sheets being cut quite in two at the middle, and provided with holes *e*, by which the fastenings *b* unite them again.
100 In Fig. 2 the fastenings *b* are represented as metallic rings passed through the edges of divided sheets *a a*, as in Fig. 1. This method of uniting the sheets secures great flexibility at the joint or union of the same, and enables them

to hang truly flat and vertical, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the eyes *c c* at the ends of the sheets being applied to the hanging-pins *d*.

In Fig. 3 is shown a method of securing flexibility in the joints of the sheets, as patented heretofore, by forming slots along the line of the joint, as at *f*, the remaining tongues *g* being confined together by thread, as indicated by the dotted lines along the tongues. Any other mode of binding the sheets together may be practiced, as by sewing or tying, as the same is immaterial to my invention.

The method of hanging the chart by the ends of the sheets, as shown in Fig. 1, is adapted to the exhibition of writing, arithmetical, and spelling charts, while that shown in Fig. 3 may be used for music, drawings, or other purposes. The sheets may also be used in other ways, as for a scrap-book, wherein comparative specimens of drawings, writings, &c., may be pasted or fastened temporarily for exhibition. Such a use is indicated in Fig. 3, where a drawing is shown secured to each half of the sheet, and in practice several drawings may be secured to each half-sheet in a similar manner if of proportionate size.

The method of using the sheets shown in Fig. 1 consists in opening the same at any desired point and hanging the proper end upon the two pins *d d*, after which the leaves may be turned upward or downward, as desired, attaching or removing the eyelet or eyes successively to or from the pins.

In Fig. 3 the sheets are shown provided with only one eye at the side of each half sheet or leaf, the same being formed of a metallic fixture secured to the edge of the sheets, and the sheets are supported in an open position, like a book, by the two pins sustaining each one end of the whole series of sheets. The sheets in such case are bent with the joint vertical,

while the sheets hung as in Fig. 1 are bent with the joint horizontal.

The number of pins and corresponding eyes in the edges of the sheets may be increased or altered at pleasure, and the charts and pins may be provided for sale together; or the owner of the chart may use any suitable pins or nails and may fasten the latter in any object, as desired.

It is obvious that my invention is not only applicable to new articles of manufacture, but may be applied to old portfolios, charts, &c., by providing them with suitable eyes at the end or side and using them with hanging-pins in the method I have described.

Having thus set forth the nature of my invention, I claim the same in the following manner:

1. The method herein described of hanging charts or joined sheets, consisting in supporting the sheets by separate fastenings upon suitable pins and turning the sheets to and from the pins, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. As a new article of manufacture, the sheets *a a a*, joined in the middle and provided with eyes at the edges, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination, with a series of sheets joined in the middle and provided with eyes at the edges, as described, of the hanging-pins *d*, arranged and operated substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWIN SHEPARD.

Witnesses:

THOS. S. CRANE,
JOHN A. RODRIGO.