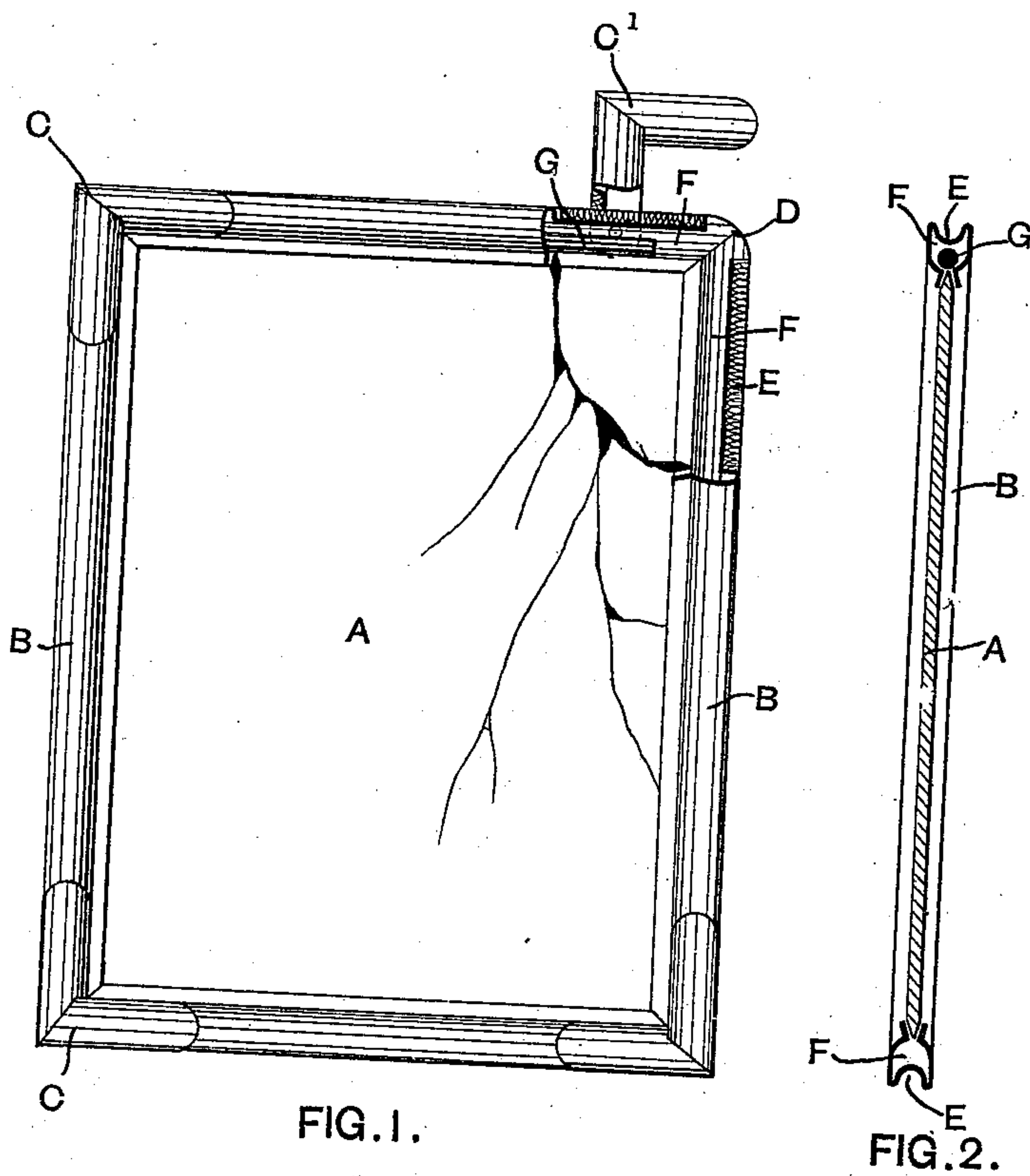


(No Model.)

E. REESE.
SCHOOL SLATE.

No. 547,618.

Patented Oct. 8, 1895.



Witnesses:

Thos. L. Hatchel.

Wm. Stockbridge.

Inventor.

Evan Reese.

by George A. Stockbridge
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EVAN REESE, OF MACHYNLLETH, ENGLAND.

SCHOOL-SLATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 547,618, dated October 8, 1895.

Application filed January 31, 1893. Serial No. 460,357. (No model.) Patented in England November 18, 1892, No. 20,940.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EVAN REESE, a citizen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at Machynlleth, in the county of Montgomery, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in School-Slates, (for which I have obtained Letters Patent in Great Britain November 18, 1892, No. 20,940,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the frames of school-slates, and its objects are to enable the slates to be framed economically with strong and durable frames, to provide a closable receptacle or receptacles for holding the pencils and other articles used with the slates, and, if desired, to provide also means for sharpening the pencils.

I will describe my invention with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view with part of the slate and of the framing broken away to show the construction more clearly, and Fig. 2 is a vertical section.

A is the slate, and B the frame. The slate may be the natural slate commonly used or any artificial substitute therefor. The frame may be constructed of wood or composition, but is preferably constructed of sheet metal, and is mitered at the corners in the usual manner. Each of the corners is strengthened and protected by corner plates or caps C, one of which C' is hinged or pivoted, so that it may be turned back on the pivot as shown by the drawings, Fig. 1. An opening D is left or formed in this corner, which communicates with an opening or openings formed longitudinally in one or both of the contiguous bars of the frame, as shown at F, Fig. 2. This longitudinal opening, or each of them where there are two, forms a receptacle for the pencil or other article, one pencil being shown in the opening at G, Fig. 1. To insert or remove the pencil, it is necessary only to move the hinged corner cap into the position shown in Fig. 1, insert or remove the pencil, and then to close the cap. The removal of the pencil is easily effected by holding the mouth of the receptacle downward, when the pencil will fall out and drop into the hand. As shown in Fig. 1, there are two receptacles F, and the opening D is formed at the

angle or meeting point of the said receptacles. The cap C', being angular and pivoted at one end, as shown, is adapted to simultaneously open or close both receptacles, which thus provide for the storing of a plurality of pencils without unduly increasing the size of the frame in cross-section.

If it be desired to provide means for sharpening the pencils, I form upon or secure to each or any of the edges of the frame a semicircular or other conveniently-shaped recess or groove E, which is serrated, notched, toothed, or roughened—as, for example, by mechanical means, or by treatment with a coat of varnish or other suitable cementitious drying material, sprinkled while in a tacky or sticky condition with emery, crushed glass, or the like.

In the drawings I have represented the frame as being constructed of sheet metal. Means for producing the required section by rolling and otherwise are well known to workers in sheet metal, and do not, therefore, require to be herein described; but I would have it to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise form illustrated, as this may be considerably varied. The longitudinal opening for the receptacle of the pencil in the case illustrated is the hollow part of the frame, and it does not, therefore, require to be specially produced. In the case of wood and composition frames the opening or openings may be produced by boring or by moulding, as the case may be, and in case of pencil-sharpening by the construction in the frame of the semicircular or other conveniently-shaped recess or groove, as hereinbefore described. In the case of the pivoted corner-piece this should be a cap or should have a lateral extension to cover the opening D, so that when closed it will box in the pencil or other articles completely. The other corner-pieces may be either caps or corner-plates, and they may be soldered or sweated in place on metal frames or pinned on or otherwise secured to wooden or composition frames.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. A school slate having its frame hollowed

on two sides for the reception of pencils and the like, and protecting corner plates or caps, one of the said corner plates or caps being angular and pivoted to the frame and
5 adapted to swing back and forth on its pivot to open and close the opening to the two receptacles of the hollow frame, substantially as described.

2. A school slate having a hollow metallic
10 frame for the reception of pencils and the like and having a single opening at one corner and protecting angular corner plates or caps, one of the said corner plates or caps being pivoted at one end to the frame and

adapted to swing back and forth on its pivot to open and close the opening to the interior of the hollow frame, whereby a plurality of receptacles may be opened or closed by the single cover or cap—substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 12th day of January, 1893.

EVAN REESE.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM E. HEYS,
GEORGE WILLIAM ROWE.