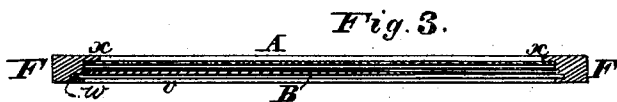
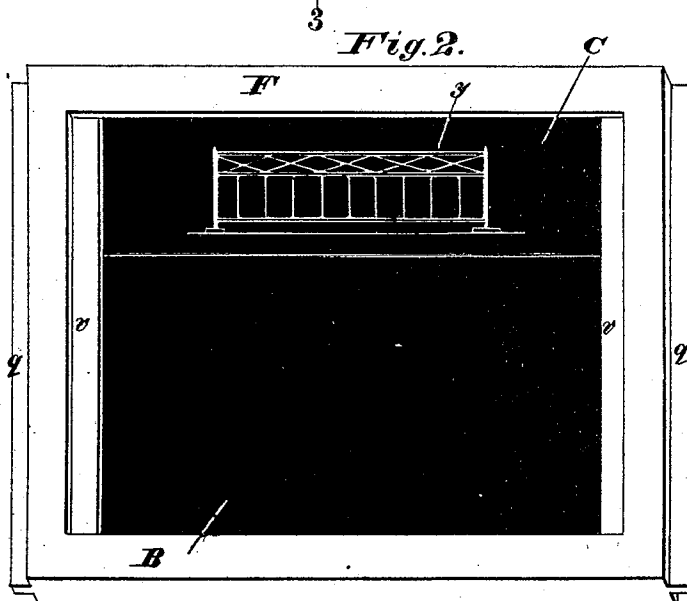
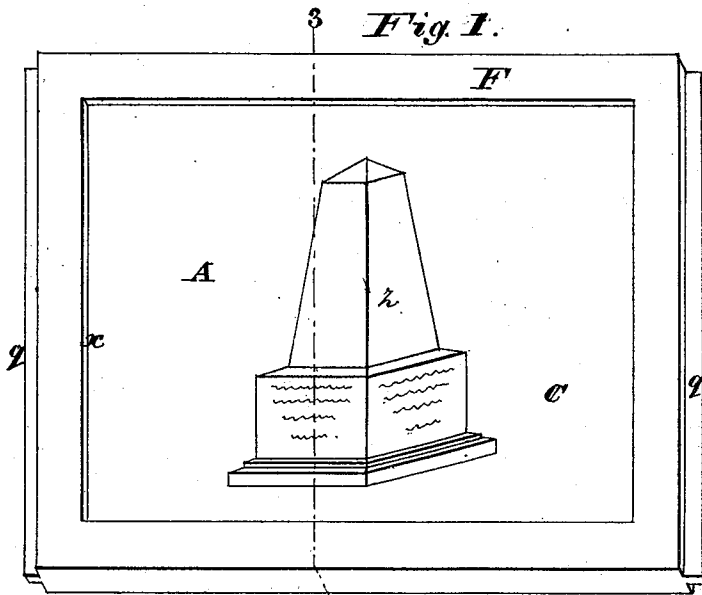


CHARLOTTE L. SLADE.
DRAWING SLATES.

No. 179,362.

Patented June 27, 1876.



WITNESSES

Chas. Gooch
Le Blond Burdett

INVENTOR

Charlotte L. Slade
By Knight & Sons Attorneys.

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Fig. 4.

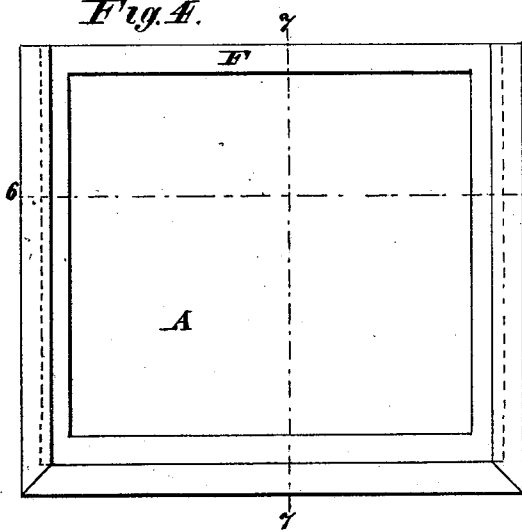


Fig. 5.

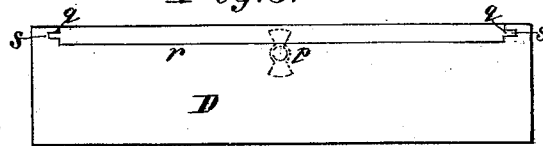


Fig. 6.

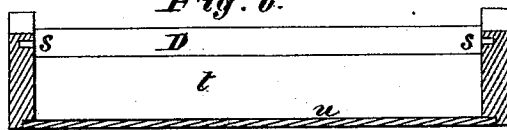


Fig. 7.

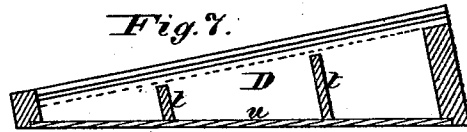


Fig. 8.

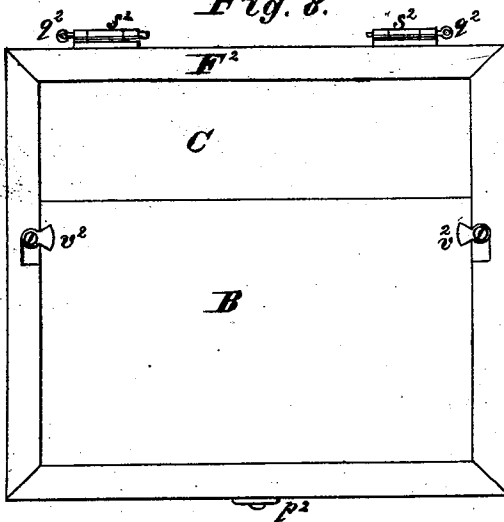


Fig. 9.

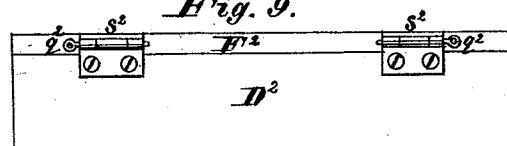


Fig. 10.

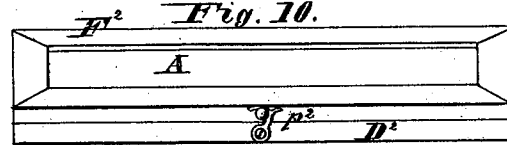


Fig. 11.

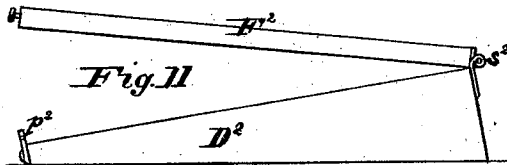
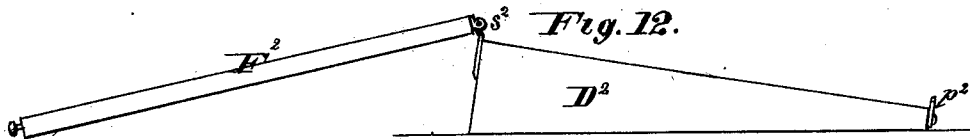


Fig. 12.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CHARLOTTE L. SLADE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN DRAWING-SLATES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **179,362**, dated June 27, 1876; application filed May 20, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLOTTE L. SLADE, of the city and county of New York, in the State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Drawing-Slates, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates primarily as an improvement to my combination drawing-slate having transparent and opaque tablets with copies for each, and to what are termed "combined desks and slates."

The present invention consists, first, in mounting a transparent tablet or tracing-slate and an opaque slate or tablet, with copy-sheets held between them, in a reversible frame or rim, so that either slate or face may be turned uppermost, and thus brought into position for use. It thus becomes unnecessary to remove either slate or the copy-sheets in order to effect this conversion, and the glass slate need never be removed. The latter is, consequently, less liable to be broken, while its rough edges, which might cut the hands, are never exposed.

The invention consists, secondly, in the employment of copy-sheets having a copy to be traced on one side, and a copy to be sketched on the other, the latter at one edge, for use in combination with a transparent slate and an opaque slate in a reversible frame, the opaque slate being adapted to expose its copies at its upper edge. Large pictures can thus be provided for the tracing-slate, so as to utilize its entire area, while one set of copy-sheets serves for both slates, and each slate supports the copies beneath the other.

The invention consists, thirdly, in the combination of a reversible slate-frame and a desk-base, the latter having grooves to receive the former. The reversible frame with its contents is thus made to form a sliding cover. Ready access to the interior of the desk can consequently be had at any time without disturbing either slate, while the most simple and efficient provision is made for supporting the respective slates in working position, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

Figures 1 and 2 are perspective views of the slates proper with their reversible frame and copies. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the same. Fig. 4 is a face view, and Fig. 5 a rear elevation, of the complete drawing-slate, or

combined slate and desk. Figs. 6 and 7 are vertical sections of the desk-base, on the lines 6 6 and 7 7, Fig. 4, respectively. Fig. 8 is a face view of another combined slate and desk, illustrating certain modifications. Figs. 9 and 10 are, respectively, a rear view and a front view of the same. Figs. 11 and 12 are end views, showing the reversible frame in different positions.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

A represents a transparent slate or tablet, for which a sheet of plain ground glass has been employed; B, an opaque slate or tablet, for which a thin silicate sheet has been employed, and C copy-sheets (one or more) of thin paper, having copies for the respective slates printed thereon, and adapted to be held between the slates. A copy, *z*, suitable for tracing, is printed on one side of each sheet, and a copy, *y*, to be sketched is printed on the other side at one edge. The latter is exposed by the opaque slate, which is made narrower than the other for this purpose, while the whole area of slate and copy-sheet is utilized for tracing. F represents a reversible frame or rim, adapted to contain the slates and copies, with the former at its respective faces, so that either can be used at will, without disturbing the other slate or the copies. This frame has been made of light wood with a continuous internal flange, *x*, at one face, on which the glass slate is placed with the copy-sheets and opaque slate behind it; and with an internal groove, *w*, which may also be continuous, to receive each end, and, if preferred, the outer edges also of edge-strips *v v*, by which the slates and copies are secured in the reversible frame. The copies can, consequently, be changed at will without removing the glass slate. When the latter is in use a ruler accompanying the slate may be inserted midway between the strips *v* to hold up the copies at the middle of the slate. D, Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7, represents a desk-base, the sides of which are formed by making a rectangular frame of proper dimensions, and dividing the same diagonally. Two desks are thus provided for, the plane of division forming the base of each. A bottom, *u*, is applied to this, and transverse partitions *t* (one or more) with a

space above them for sheets of paper, &c., may be added. A convenient receptacle open at top is thus formed. To receive the reversible slates and copies with their frame F, the end pieces of the desk are provided with internal grooves *s*, and an opening, *r*, is formed in the back piece at top, and the reversible frame F is correspondingly provided with tongues *q* at its ends. Said frame with the slates and copy-sheets is thus adapted to form a sliding cover for the desk, while the respective slates are supported in working position in the most convenient manner. A button, *p*, or its equivalent, may be added to prevent the accidental displacement of the sliding frame, as illustrated in Fig. 5. In an inferior modification, the slates with the copy-sheets between them may be slid into grooves *s* in the desk-base without any frame or rim.

In Figs. 8 to 12, inclusive, the slates A B and copy-sheets C, as above described, are shown in a reversible frame, F², having depressed buttons *v*² in lieu of the strips *v*, and attached to a desk-base, D², by hinges *s*² at its rear edge, and a hook-fastening, *p*², at its front edge in lieu of the tongues and grooves *s* *q* and button *p*. The upper edge of the outer copy-sheet and the lower edge of the opaque slate are intended to be held in this arrangement by grooves *w*, Fig. 3, or their equivalent. The pintles *q*² of the hinges *s*² are

made removable to provide for reversing the frame F² in the same manner as the other reversible frame, F, as illustrated in Fig. 10. The hinges also give convenient access to the interior, as illustrated in Fig. 11, while by means of the same the slates and copies may be reversed without detaching the frame, if preferred, as illustrated in Fig. 12.

I claim as new in this my present invention—

1. A reversible frame, F, in combination with a transparent slate or tablet, A, and an opaque slate or tablet, B, at its respective faces, and copy-sheets C held between the slates, substantially as herein described and shown, for the purpose set forth.

2. A copy-sheet, C, having a copy, *z*, on one side for a transparent slate, and a copy, *y*, on the other side at one edge for an opaque slate, as herein shown and described, for the purpose specified.

3. The combination of a reversible frame, F, provided with slates and copies, and a desk-base, D, having grooves to receive two of the edges of said frame, the latter with the slates and copy-sheets forming a sliding cover, substantially as herein specified, for the purpose set forth.

CHARLOTTE L. SLADE.

Witnesses:

F. W. SLADE,
JAS. L. EWIN.