(No Model.)

C. M. CARTER.

EASEL.

No. 511,585. Patented Dec. 26, 1893.

Fig. 1.

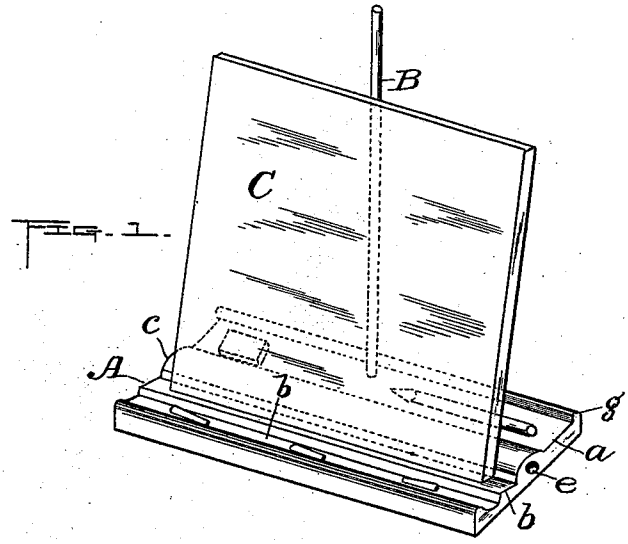


Fig. 2.

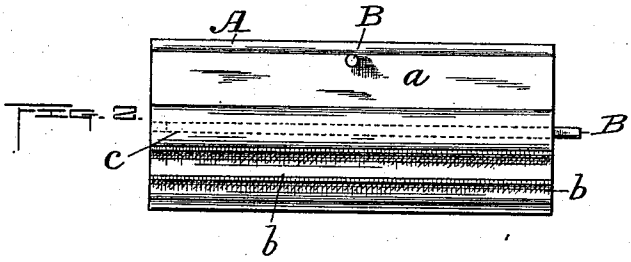


Fig. 4.

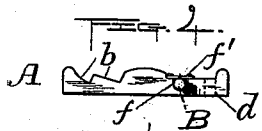


Fig. 6.

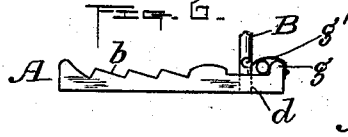


Fig. 3.

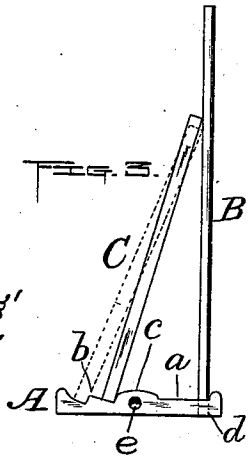


Fig. 5.

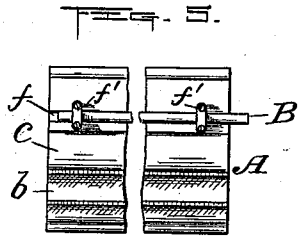
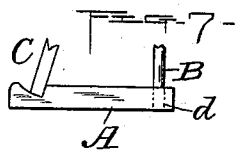


Fig. 7.



Witnesses;

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES M. CARTER, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

EASEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 511,585, dated December 26, 1893.

Application filed June 17, 1893. Serial No. 477,894. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES M. CARTER, of Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Easels; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my said improved easel with a drawing-board applied thereto, as in use. Fig. 2 is a plan of said easel. Fig. 3 is an end view thereof, showing by full and dotted lines, a drawing-board applied thereto, at different inclinations. Figs. 4 and 5 are an end view and plan of part of the device, showing a modification in the construction which will be hereinafter described, and Figs. 6 and 7 show other modifications which will also be hereinafter described.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, efficient and inexpensive easel for the use of school children, in the study of drawing and kindred subjects; and consists of a supporting stick, and a peculiarly shaped base-board constructed so as to hold said stick in an upright position, and also to hold the bottom edge of the drawing-board, tablet, or similar article, placed thereon, and leaned against the stick, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In order that others may better understand the nature and purpose of my invention, I will now proceed to describe it more in detail.

In the drawings, A represents the peculiarly shaped base-board, and B the supporting stick, above alluded to, for holding a drawing-board, tablet, or other similar article C, in an inclined, upright position. Said board A, is made with a flat, longitudinal recess, *a*, next to its back edge, and with one or more narrow, longitudinal inclines or bevels *b* next to its front edge,—a longitudinal ridge, *c*, being thus formed between said surfaces *a* and *b*.

Centrally, between the ends of board A, near its back edge, is formed a vertical hole, *d*, to receive the bottom of the stick B, to hold it in a vertical position, as is shown in Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawings. Said stick and opening are preferably made round, for the purpose of economy in construction, but I do not limit myself to said shape, or to the number of inclines or bevels, *b*, for the drawing-board to rest upon.

In all but Figs. 6 and 7 I have shown two bevels, while in said Fig. 6 I have shown a board with four bevels, and in Fig. 7 one bevel, instead of two.

By the use of four bevels it is obvious that considerable range of inclination may be obtained for the drawing-board, but in practice I find that two bevels are ordinarily sufficient in class work, and thus make the same.

The rear, longitudinal recess *a*, and the front recess or bevel, *b*, (when the device is made with two or more bevels,) may be employed for holding pencils, crayons, erasers, or such other articles as the pupil may desire to temporarily lay aside while at work, thus forming convenient receptacles for said articles, where they may always be found at hand ready for use, instead of scattered about and displaced, as is commonly the case where special provision is not made for the same.

The supporting stick, B, may be easily removed and placed in a longitudinal opening *e* formed in the base-board, A, or otherwise housed within or against the surface of the board, as may be desired, when the device is not in use. In Fig. 4 I have shown said stick laid in a longitudinal groove *f*, and held in place by small clips *f'* fastened to the top surface of said board, instead of inserting the stick into a longitudinal opening therein, as aforesaid; while in Fig. 6 I have shown said stick laid on the surface of the board in the recess *a*, against the back rib *g*, and held in place by springs *g'*, fastened to the back edge of the board.

An easel constructed and arranged to be folded up as aforesaid, it is obvious, is not only simple and inexpensive, but a convenient and useful device for school children in the study of drawing and similar subjects. Said device may be easily manipulated, as will at once be seen, and when not in use, compactly stored away in the pupil's desk.

Although I prefer to make the board A, with the longitudinal recess *a*, as and for the purpose hereinbefore described, I do not limit myself thereto, but reserve the right to make said recess of any other suitable shape, or to dispense with it altogether, as is shown in Fig. 7, the same not constituting an essential

feature of my invention. I also reserve the right to provide said board, A, with means for housing the stick, B, or not, as desired.

In Fig. 7 I have shown the board as unprovided with said stick-holding feature.

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

A school easel comprising in combination the horizontal base-board A, and the removable, vertical supporting stick B extending up from near the back edge thereof when fitted for use,—said base-board being provided with a suitable opening to receive the end of said stick when thus fitted for use, and with means for holding the same when removed from its vertical position and not in use, the top surface of said base-board also being molded to form narrow, longitudinal, inclined ledges near its front edge to receive and hold the bottom edge of the drawing board C in position when leaned against the supporting stick, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:
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