G. M. DIMMOCK.

WRITING-TABLETS.

No. 194,137. Patented Aug. 14, 1877.

Fig 1.

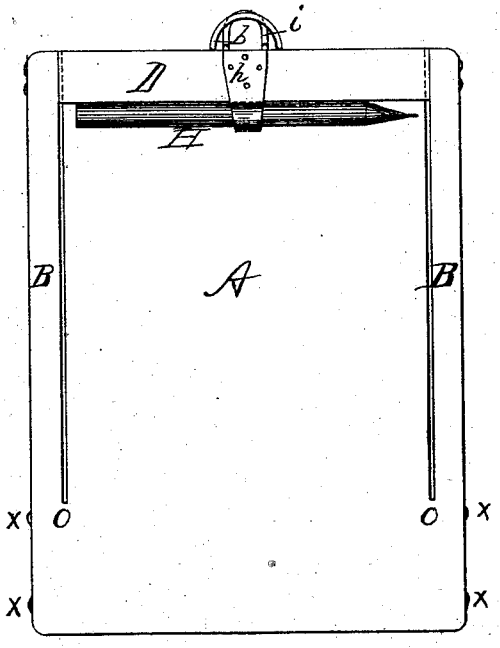
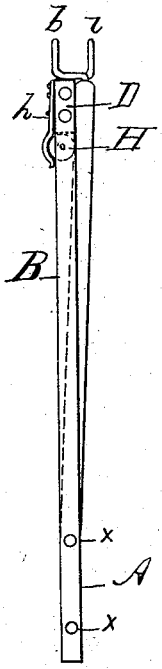


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE M. DIMMOCK, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN WRITING-TABLETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **194,137**, dated August 14, 1877; application filed July 16, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE M. DIMMOCK, of Springfield, county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Writing-Tablets, which improvements are fully set forth in the annexed specification and in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical face view of my tablet, and Fig. 2 is a vertical edge view of same.

The object of my invention is to provide a more convenient article than has heretofore been made for retaining in a convenient position together, ready for writing upon at any moment, pieces of paper, and a pencil to be used therewith; also, to provide, by a peculiar construction of said writing-tablet, a simple but effective means for retaining several separate sheets of paper therein, together with a pencil; and a simple method for disengaging sheets therefrom without incurring any risk of tearing them.

In the drawing, A is the body of the tablet. B B are two spring-arms. D is a pressure-bar. *h* is a pencil-catch. *b* is a cross-bent staple in the end of body A. *i* is a cross-bent staple in pressure-bar D. *o o* are two sawed slits in body A near each side. H is a pencil.

The advantages pertaining to my improved writing-tablet are, that it provides a light and convenient paper and pencil holder and hand writing-desk combined, and one that can be furnished at a low price, owing to the few parts of which it is composed, and the inexpensive materials of which they are made.

In constructing my tablet, I take a piece of wood, which forms the body A, and, sawing a slit, *o*, near each side, lengthwise of it, nearly its whole length, I partially detach the border-pieces or spring-arms B B from the body. I then place the pressure-bar D so that one edge of it will be even with the upper end of body A. I then lift up the ends of spring-arms B B, and nail or otherwise fasten them securely to the ends of said pressure-bar. Thus the inclination of arms B B to return to their original position in a line with the surface of body A creates a continuous spring-pressure between bar D and the end of body A under it. I next place cross-bent staple *b* in the end of body A, bending it from its junction with said body forward toward the upper side of bar D, and thence vertically or in a line with said upper side of bar D. Bent staple *i* is placed in the upper edge of bar D, being of the same shape as staple *b*, but narrow enough to be bent back toward the back side of body A, between the sides of staple *b*, and is bent in a half-circle shape on the end of A, as is staple *b* on the edge of bar D. Said bent staples, in addition to other uses hereinafter described, form a stop across the opening between body A and cross-bar D, by which one end of all the sheets of paper put into the tablet will be evenly arranged and prevented from being pushed through too far. On the front face of bar D I attach the pencil-catch *h*, its lower end projecting slightly beyond the lower edge of bar D, and bent to conform to the circular shape of a pencil.

By pressing against the outsides of staples *b* and *i*, pressure-bar D is lifted off from the face of body A, and sheets of paper may be slipped in and secured by one end between bar D and body A by the spring of arms B B, as heretofore described. A pencil, H, slipped under catch *h*, is likewise so retained by the spring-pressure of bar D upon it.

The tablet may be conveniently hung up by either of the bent staples *b* or *i*. After having been written upon, a sheet may be removed from the tablet by pressing upon bent staples *b* and *i*, as above described.

A pocket or loops of leather or other similar material may be attached to either one of spring-arms B B, or to any other convenient part of the tablet, in which to keep a pencil for use therewith; but the tablet is freer from obstructions, and the pencil is in a more convenient position, supported by catch *h*, as described.

This tablet may be constructed with the two spring-arms, similar to arms B B, made separate from the body A, to be nailed or otherwise fastened to the edges of the body A near its lower end; but that mode of construction would be dearer than the one I show and describe heretofore, and be no more efficient for the purpose for which it is made.

To give additional strength to my tablet, I

put nails or screws *x x x x* into the edges of body A, between the lower ends of slits *o o* and the lower end of the tablet.

What I claim as new is—

1. A writing-tablet composed of the body A, spring-arms B B, pressure-bar D, bent staples *b* and *i*, and pencil-catch *h*, combined together and operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A writing-tablet in which the spring-arms B B are formed from and remain a portion of the body A, by cutting the slits *o o* nearly the whole length of the tablet, but not detaching the arms therefrom, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a writing-tablet, the combination of body A, spring-arms B B, and pressure-bar D, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, in a writing-tablet, of the body A, spring-arms B B, pressure-bar D, and pencil-catch *h*, substantially as set forth.

5. In a writing-tablet, the combination of the body A, spring-arms B B, pressure-bar D, and bent staples *b* and *i*, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:
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