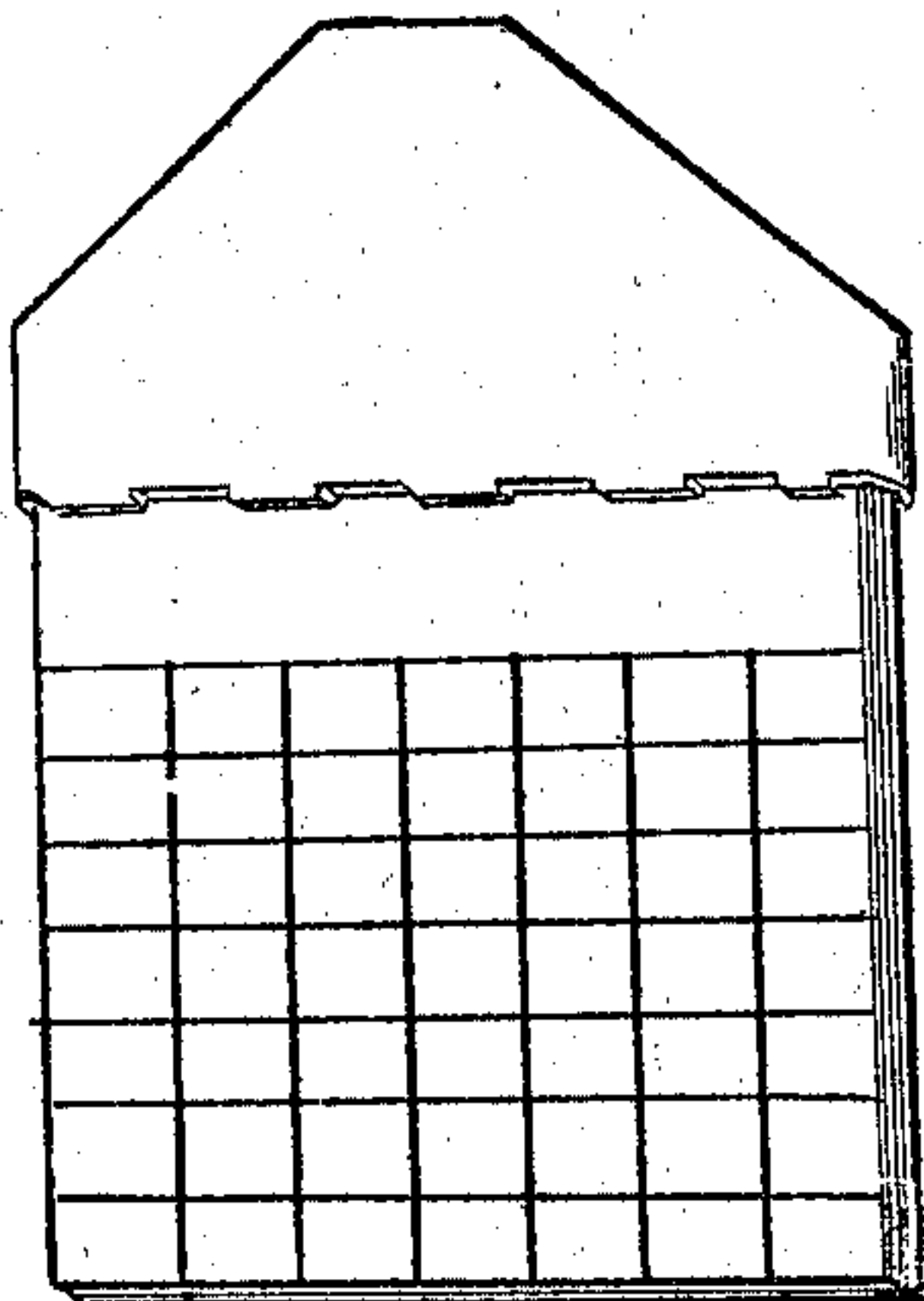


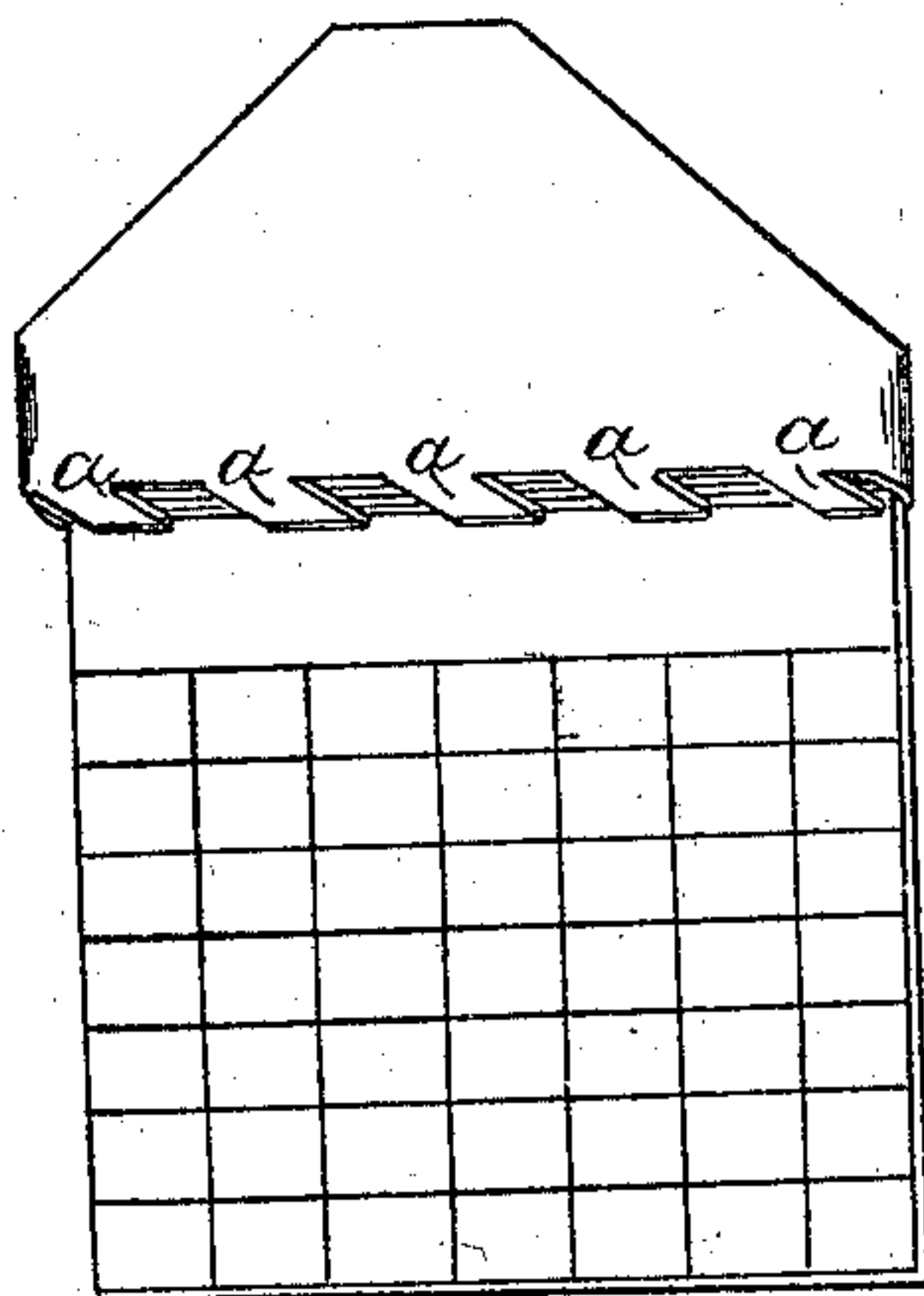
*J. F. Tapley,*  
*Calender.*

*No. 89,898.*

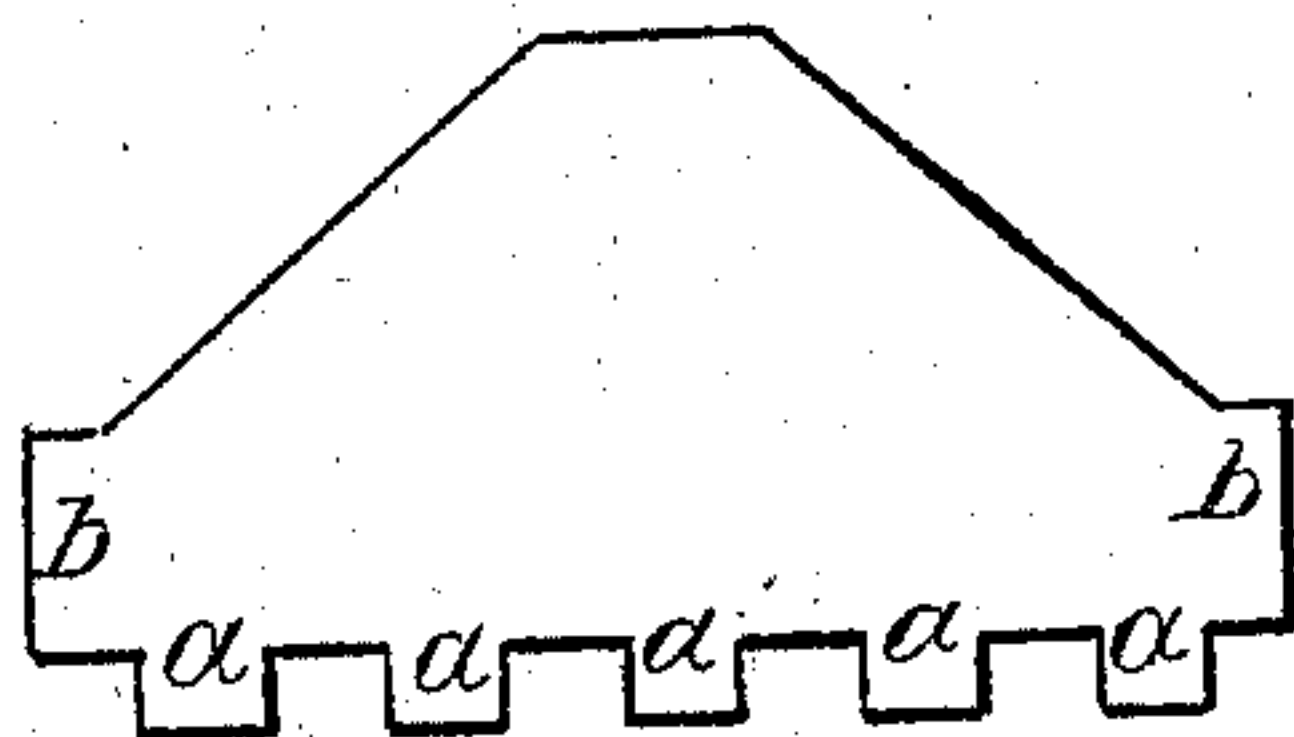
*Patented May 11, 1869.*



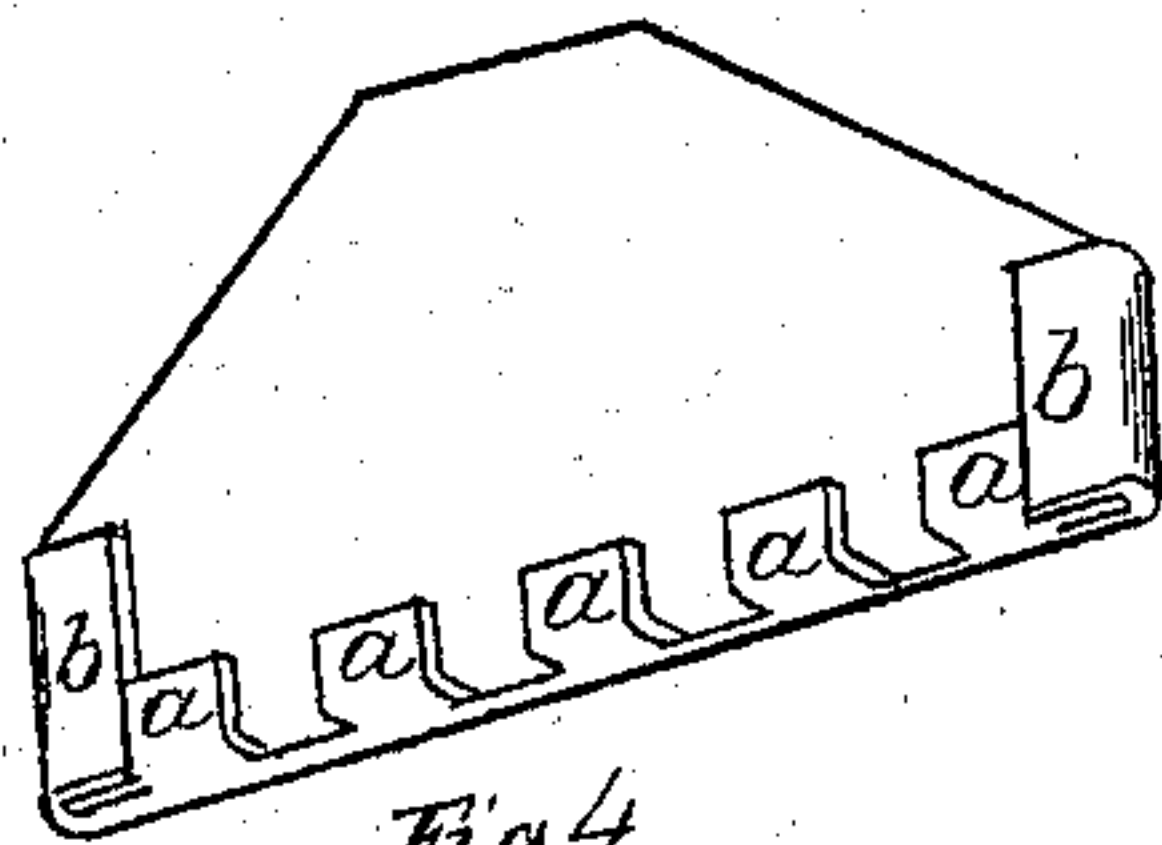
*Fig. 1*



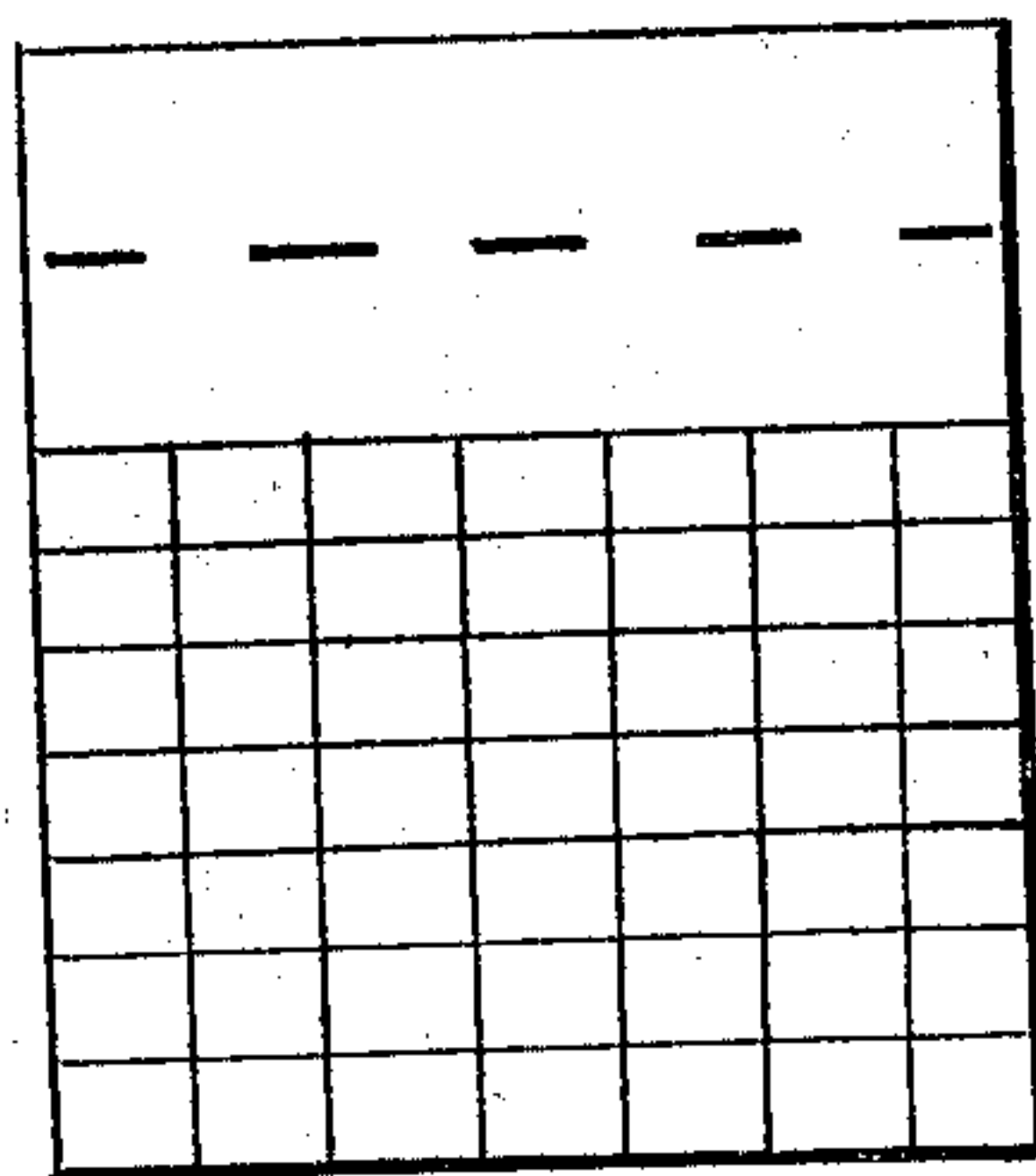
*Fig. 2*



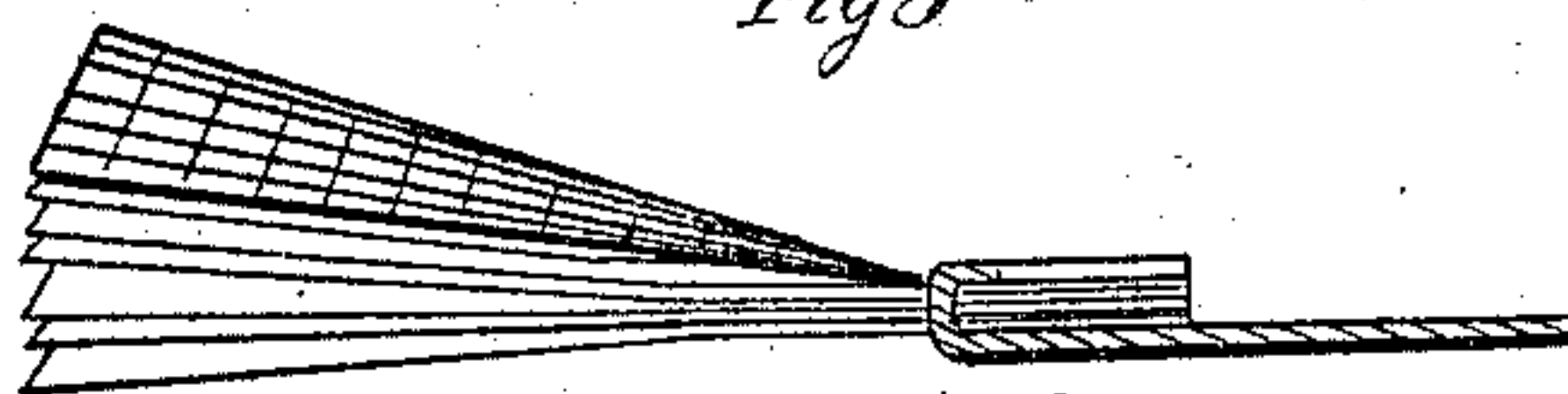
*Fig. 3*



*Fig. 4*



*Fig. 5*



*Fig. 6*

*C. A. Winchester*

*G. Winchester*

*Witnesses*

*J. F. Tapley*

*Inventor*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. F. TAPLEY, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS., ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, SAMUEL BOWLES, B. F. BOWLES, AND CLARK W. BRYAN, OF SAME PLACE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER-FASTENINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 89,898, dated May 11, 1869.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, J. F. TAPLEY, of Springfield, in the county of Hampden, and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Method of Fastening the Leaves of Monthly Calendars, or other sheets designed to be torn from the binding; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in using a metal plate, the edge of which has sections cut out, leaving projections or teeth, which, being bent at right angles with the plate, pierce the sheets, and, being clinched on the opposite side, hold them firmly together.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction.

Figure 3 in the accompanying drawings represents the manner of cutting the metal for use. The projections *a a a a* represent the teeth designed to pass through the sheets, those marked *b b* being designed to bend back round the edges of the sheets, for the purpose of holding them compactly together and to give a better finish to the whole. Fig. 4 represents the teeth and side projections as they appear bent down or clinched onto the sheets. Fig. 5 shows the sheets pierced for the teeth to go through; Fig. 1, the calendar or sheets complete, with the plate fastened on. Fig. 2 represents the plate fastened on, with a por-

tion of the sheets torn off; and Fig. 6, a sectional view.

When the sheets are too thick for the metal unaided to pierce them, they should be perforated in a suitable manner, as shown in Fig. 5. A large portion of the surface being cut across for the teeth to go through renders the tearing off of the sheets on a line with the edge of the metal an easy matter, and leaves the edge of the stumps, after tearing, in a more finished condition than they would be without being clamped down and partially cut.

Another advantage this mode has is, that very thin metal can be used, thus lessening the expense; for it is evident that when clinched on in the manner described very thin metal will present as firm an edge as a much heavier metal would if fastened on with pasted paper, or riveted in any other way. Then, by using thin metal, it can be embossed with a variety of figures, in the manner of brass mats for photograph-pictures, or with the name of the manufacturer, making a highly ornamental and very cheap head-piece, and doing away with the necessity of covering with a printed label.

I claim—

Securing or binding sheets by a metal plate, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

J. F. TAPLEY.

Witnesses:

C. A. WINCHESTER,  
F. WINCHESTER.