

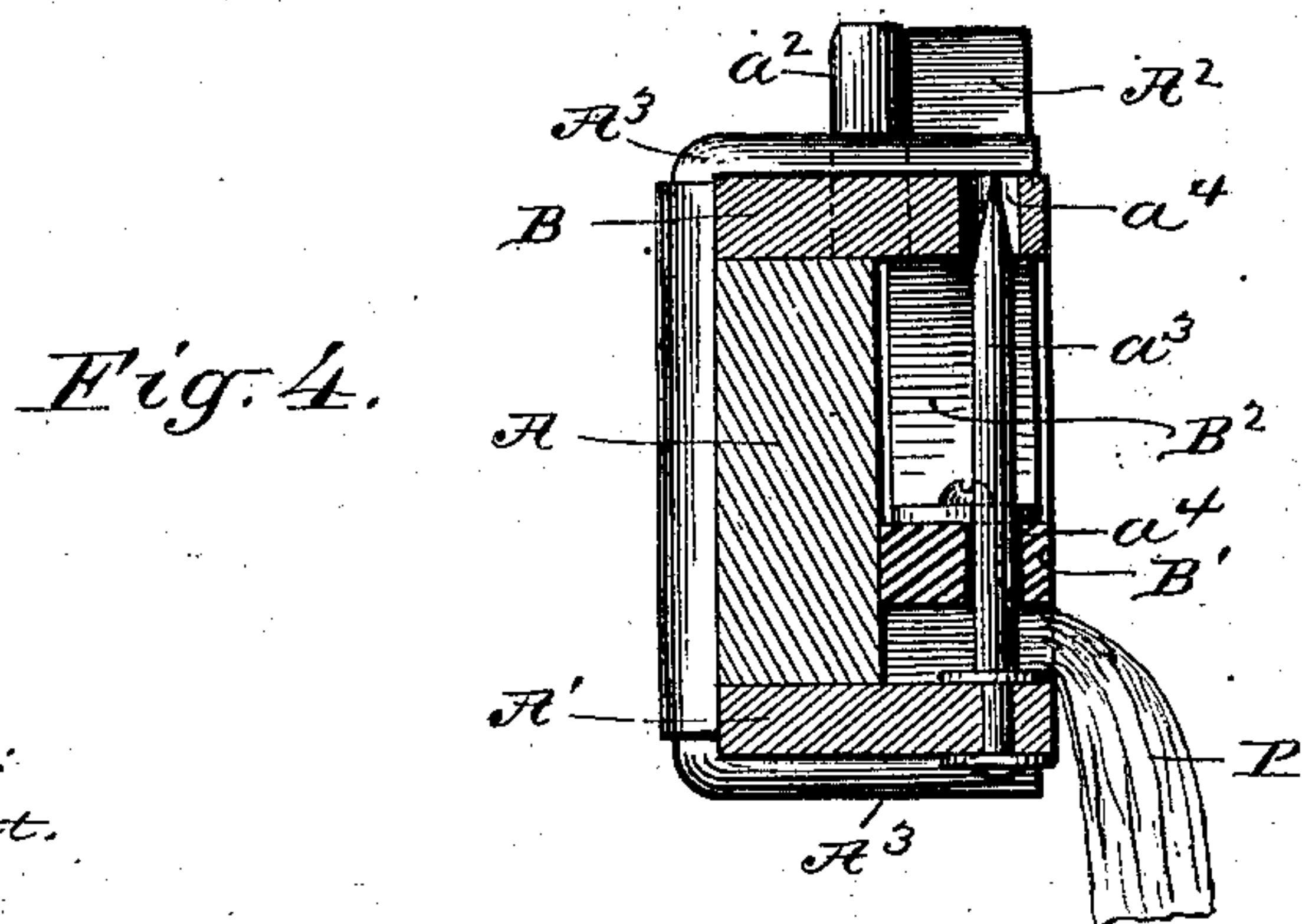
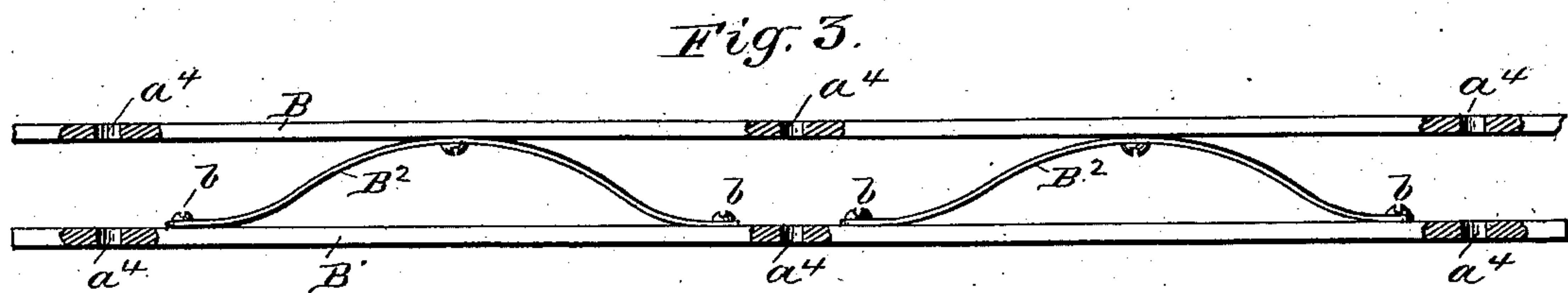
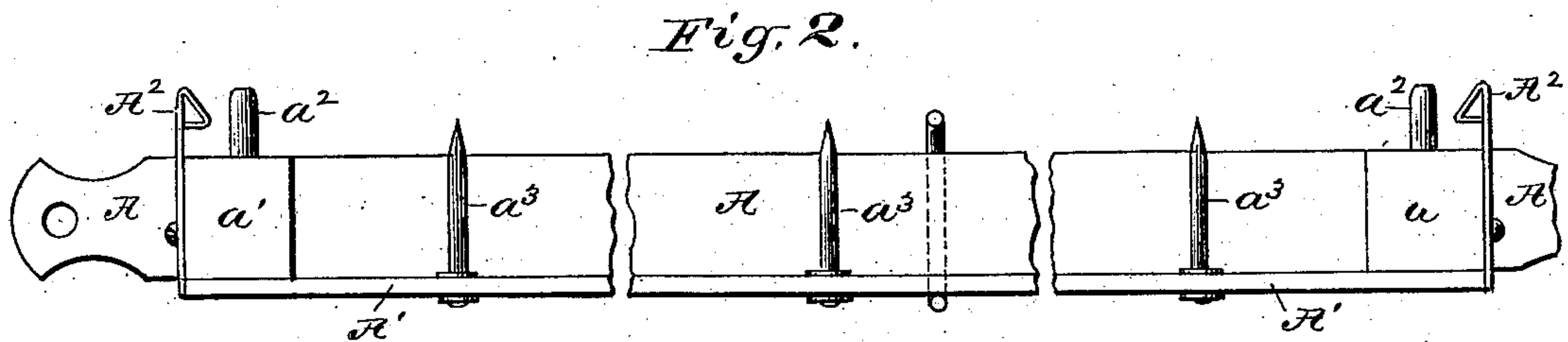
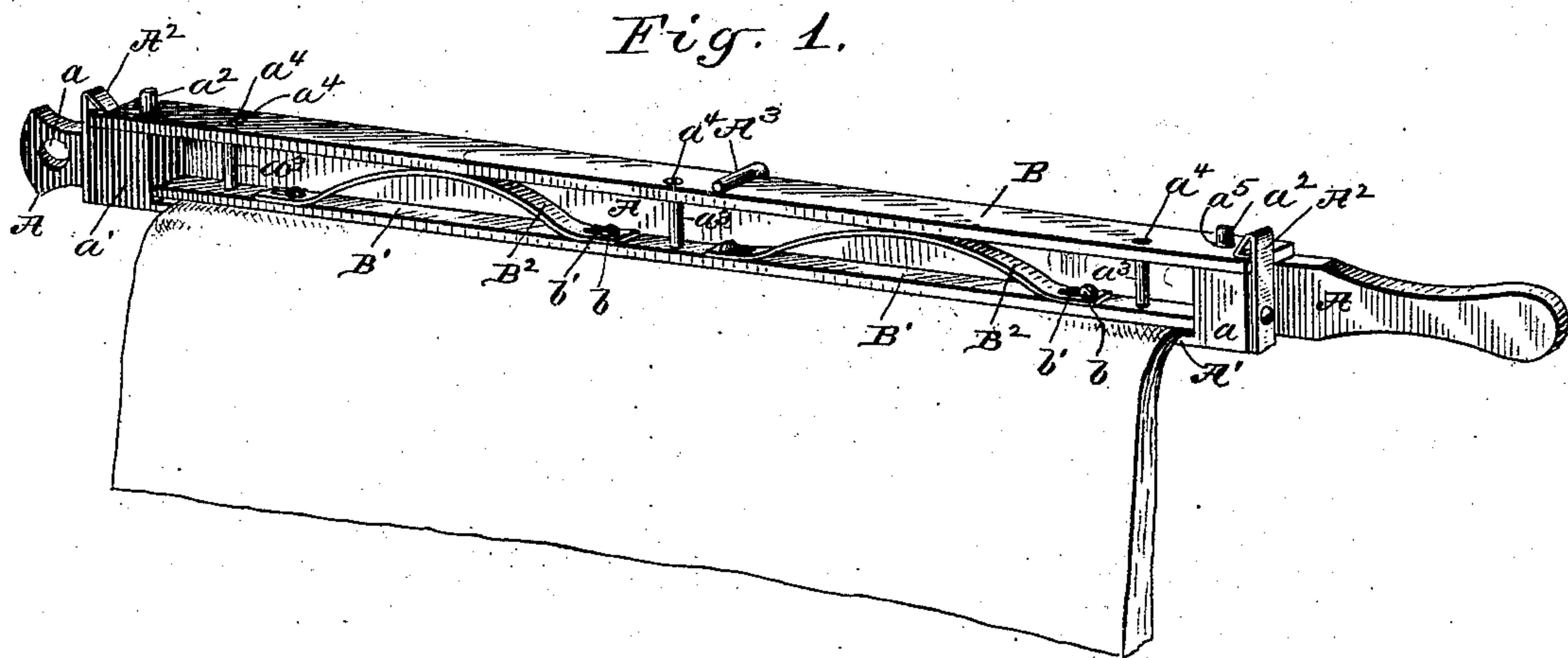
(No Model.)

A. C. SCHOOLEY.

PAPER FILE HOLDER.

No. 294,279.

Patented Feb. 26, 1884.



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTUS C. SCHOOLEY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## PAPER-FILE HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 294,279, dated February 26, 1884.

Application filed November 15, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, AUGUSTUS C. SCHOOLEY, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful  
5 Improvements in Newspaper-Files; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form  
10 a part of this specification.

This invention relates to devices intended more especially for filing newspapers and other similarly-folded sheets, and has for its object to provide a desirable construction, whereby  
15 the different leaves or folios belonging to the same paper will lie contiguous to each other in the mass of filed sheets, so that in passing from one folio to the next of the same paper it will be unnecessary to turn over intervening  
20 sheets on the file, as is common in devices heretofore employed for filing newspapers.

The invention consists in the matters set forth in the following description and in the appended claims.

25 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a file constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 represents the principal part or body of the file with the holding device detached therefrom. Fig. 3 is a view of the holding device detached and having parts  
30 broken away to show the passages for the puncturing-wires. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the parts applied to each other as in use, said section being taken through the axis of one of the puncturing-wires.

In the particular form of my invention shown in said drawings, A is a longitudinal bar, forming the back and principal part of the body of the structure.

40 A' is a flange projecting from the lower edge of the back A, and at right angles therewith, being usually a separate strip attached to said lower edge of the back A. Fastened to said flange-strip A' are any desired number of  
45 puncturing-wires,  $a^3$ , rising parallel with the inner face of the back A at a suitable distance therefrom, and preferably extending above the upper edge of said back, as better seen from Figs. 2 and 4. Blocks  $a$  and  $a'$  are fast-  
50 ened to the back A and flange-strip A' at the

ends of the latter, and provided with studs  $a^2$ , rising parallel with the puncturing-wires  $a^3$ .

B is a strip or bar forming the principal part of the holder. It is constructed to extend over the blocks  $a$  and  $a'$  and over the back  
55 A, and is provided with holes  $a^4$  and  $a^5$ , to admit the ends of the puncturing-wires  $a^3$  and studs  $a^2$ .

B' is a presser-strip of the same width as the projecting part of the flange-strip A', and  
60 of suitable length to set down over the latter and between the end blocks,  $a$  and  $a'$ . The presser-strip B' is connected with the bar B by means of springs, which are preferably of the form shown at B<sup>2</sup>, or of bent flat metal, ar-  
65 ranged longitudinally of the bar B and presser-strip B'. Said springs are desirably attached centrally to the bar B by screws or rivets, and to the presser-strip B' by screws  $b$ , which pass through slots  $b'$  in the springs,  
70 whereby the latter may freely move on said presser and allow the latter to approach the bar B as the papers accumulate in the file. The presser B' is also provided with holes  $a^4$ , to admit the puncturing-wires  $a^3$ . Spring-  
75 catches A<sup>2</sup> are applied to the end blocks,  $a$  and  $a'$ , or elsewhere to the body of the file, in position to engage the bar B. As herein shown, said springs are attached to the end  
80 blocks and engage the ends of the said holder-bar. A clamp-hook, A<sup>3</sup>, is hinged to the central part of the back A in position to swing over the middle of the bar B, to hold the same down upon the back in opposition to the force of the presser-springs B<sup>2</sup>, which tend to lift  
85 said bar at this point, particularly when the file is filled, or nearly so. Said bar B may, however, be made stiff enough to not require this clamp; or the retaining springs or clamps may obviously be arranged opposite the points  
90 where the presser-springs B<sup>2</sup> are attached to said bar, so as to render other retaining devices unnecessary.

In the use of the file the holder B B' is detached from the body, and the folded sheet is  
95 pressed down over the points of the puncturing-wires near the fold in the sheet, after which the holder is pressed down over said wires  $a^3$  and studs  $a^2$  and secured by the springs A<sup>2</sup> and clamps A<sup>3</sup>. The presser-strip B' is thus  
100



made to bear upon the fold of the sheet through-  
out its length, clamping it firmly against the  
opposing flange A'. Succeeding papers are  
applied in a similar manner over those pre-  
viously filed, and each sheet or folded paper  
has its several parts or folios adjacent to each  
other without reference to the number of pa-  
pers upon the file.

In the arrangement of the spring-catches A<sup>2</sup>  
and studs a<sup>2</sup> as shown in the drawings, the  
latter are of proper length to enter the holes  
a<sup>5</sup> of the bar B before the latter encounters the  
spring-catches, and they therefore serve as  
guides and steady-pins to prevent the lateral  
displacement of said bar while being forced  
into engagement with the catches.

The several longitudinal parts of the file  
may manifestly be made of sheet metal and  
stiffened by being ribbed in the usual manner;  
or said parts may be of light wood, as indi-  
cated by their proportions as shown in the  
drawings.

It will obviously not be a departure from  
my invention if the parts B and B' are not con-  
nected in a unitary part, as shown. The  
springs B<sup>2</sup> should, however, in this case be at-  
tached to one of said parts, and, on the whole,  
the connection of the parts B and B' by the  
springs, as shown, is desirable for convenience  
in manipulation. The holder-bar B is not nec-  
essarily of the length shown for the mere pur-  
pose of retaining the presser, nor is such a bar  
at all essential for this object; but it is prefer-  
ably present and of the dimensions set forth,  
as a matter of convenience in applying the  
presser to the body, and also as furnishing a  
shield to the points of the puncturing-wires  
a<sup>3</sup>, though to this latter end it is not important

that holes a<sup>4</sup> should be provided therein for  
said wires, since said wires may be shorter  
than they are shown—as, for example, rising  
only to the height of the back A.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the back A, flange-  
strip A', and puncturing-wires a<sup>3</sup>, forming the  
essential parts of the body, of a presser, B',  
and springs B<sup>2</sup>, and devices for detachably se-  
curing the presser to the body, substantially  
as described.

2. The combination, with the back A, flange-  
strip A', and puncturing-wires a<sup>3</sup>, of a bar, B,  
presser B', springs interposed between the bar  
and presser, and devices for holding the bar  
upon the body, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the back A, flange-  
strip A', puncturing-wires a<sup>3</sup>, and end blocks,  
a a', of the presser-strip B', fitted to drop over  
the wires a<sup>3</sup> and between the end blocks, a bar,  
B, fitted to rest on the end blocks, springs B<sup>2</sup>,  
interposed between the bar B and the presser  
B', and spring-catches A<sup>2</sup>, arranged to engage  
the bar B to the body of the structure, sub-  
stantially as described.

4. The combination, with the body and the  
bar B for holding the presser, of spring-catches  
arranged to engage the ends of said bar, and  
a detachable clamp arranged to secure the  
middle of said bar to the body, substantially  
as described.

Chicago, November 5, 1883.

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Witnesses:

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