(No Model.)

E. HALSEY & J. POMEROY.

PAPER HOLDER AND BINDER.

No. 373,184. Patented Nov. 15, 1887.

Fig. 1.

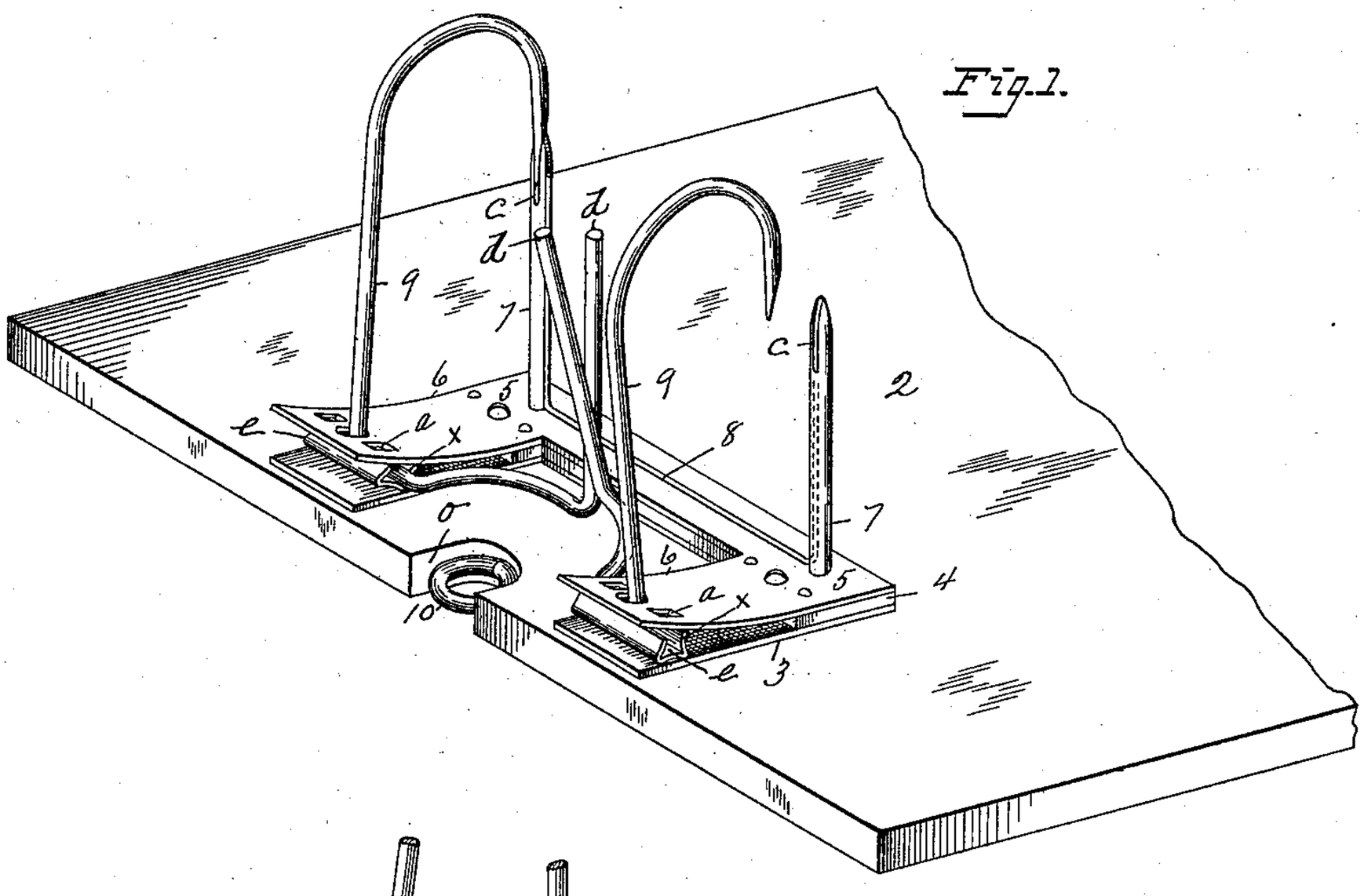

Fig. 2.

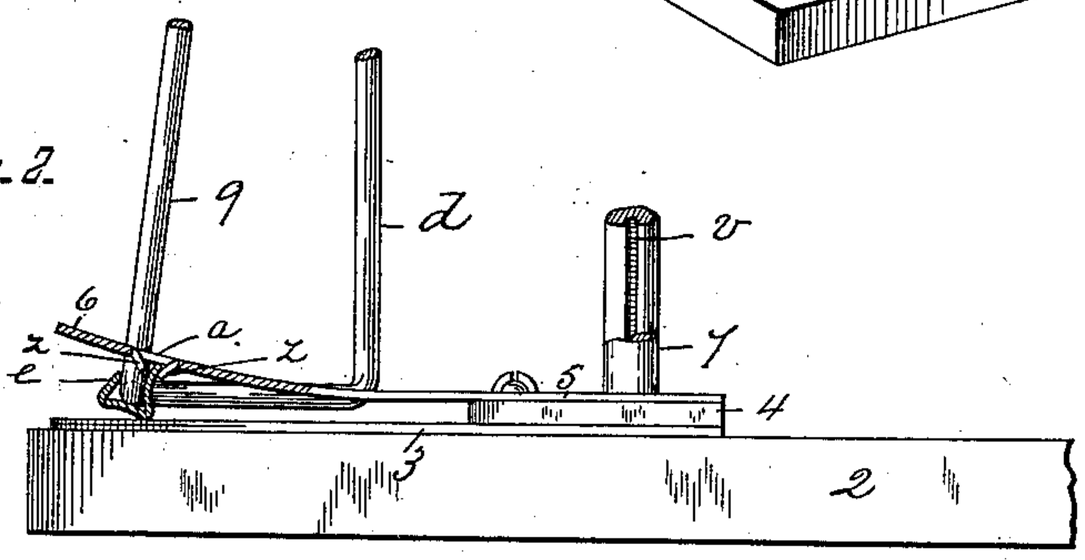

Fig. 3.

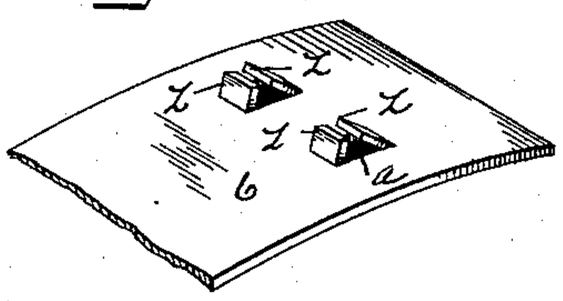

Fig. 4.

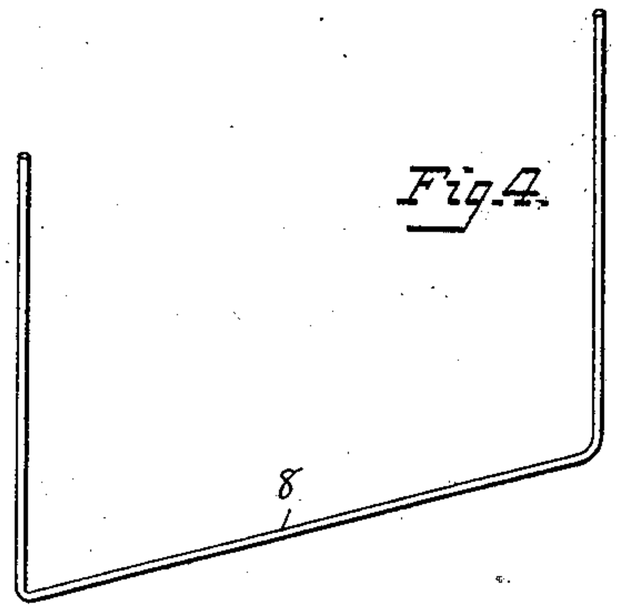

Fig. 5.

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EDWARD HALSEY AND JULIAN POMEROY, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

PAPER HOLDER AND BINDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 373,184, dated November 15, 1887

Application filed March 21, 1887. Serial No. 231,640. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD HALSEY and JULIAN POMEROY, citizens of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Paper Holders and Binders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to paper-holders, or, as sometimes called, "letter-clips," the object being to provide a device of this class of improved construction and combining therewith improved means for temporarily binding papers before removing them from the holder; and the invention consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of the various parts of the device, all as hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a paper-holder and temporary binder combined, constructed according to our invention, one end of the tablet thereof being shown broken off. Fig. 2 is an edge view of a portion of the tablet, showing thereon in side elevation and in section portions of detail parts of the device, hereinafter fully described. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the under side of one of the transfer wire spring-holders. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the temporary binding-wire which is employed in connection with the paper-holder. Fig. 5 is a transverse section of one of the holder-posts and of one leg of the temporary binder.

In the drawings, 2 indicates the tablet, of wood or other suitable material, to which the paper-holding devices are attached. Heretofore tablets for similar purposes have been provided with an eyebolt, 10, for hanging up the paper-holder, screwed into the upper end of the tablet and left projecting beyond the end thereof. The said arrangement of the eyebolt when the paper-holder is used on a desk (as it is to a great extent) is inconvenient, from the fact that it is constantly being pushed against parts of the desk, thereby defacing the latter, and its projection beyond the end of the tablet causes it to be more or less inconveniently in the way, and therefore to obviate the said inconveniences we make a socket, *o*, in the end of said tablet and screw the eyebolt 10 into the tablet at the base of said socket, thereby bringing the eye of the bolt entirely within the socket, as shown, where it is so protected that it can hit nothing when the paper-holder is moved. The said paper-holding devices are constructed and attached to the tablet 2 as follows:

Two metal plates, 3 and 5, substantially of U form, as shown, are secured side to side by suitable screws or rivets, one to the other, with a thicker plate, 4, interposed between their longitudinal longer portions, thereby leaving their arm portions separated from each other to the extent of the thickness of said interposed plate 4. Two paper-holding posts, 7, are fixed by one end rigidly in the aforesaid united plates 3, 4, and 5 in positions vertical to the surface of the plate 5, and separated conveniently to provide for attaching the end of a paper thereto which is to be placed on the holder. The ends of said posts 7 are made of convenient form, as shown, to cause them easily to pass through the end of a letter or other piece of paper which may be forced against them for the purpose of placing it on said posts, and a slight recess, *c*, is formed in the side of each post near its end to receive the pointed end of a receiving-wire, as below described. A longitudinal groove, *v*, (see Figs. 2 and 5,) is formed in the inner opposite sides of each of said posts 7, to receive the legs of a temporary binding staple, 8, and hold the latter in the position shown in Fig. 1. The said united plates 3, 4, and 5, together with the posts 7, are firmly secured to the tablet 2 by suitable screws or rivets. The aforesaid plate 5, which is the uppermost one of the said three plates which are secured together, is made of brass or other flexible springy metal, in order that its arms 6, which extend over the arms of the under plate, 3, may be capable of a certain degree of flexure, whereby they may assume the curved positions shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and have a spring bearing upon a part of the device placed between said upper and lower arms. A transfer-wire, 9, having its upper end of hook shape, as shown, having a pointed end capable of entering the recess *c*, in the side of the post 7, is so connected between the aforesaid arms of the upper plate, 5, and the lower plate, 3, as to be

capable of a vibratory motion toward and from the end of said post. As aforesaid, one end of said wire is made in the form of a hook, and its vertical portion passes freely through a perforation in the arm 6, and thence is bent first straight and then curved, and then upward to form a handle, *d*, on the opposite end of said wire, the said handle *d* rising vertically about centrally between the two posts 7, but to one side thereof, as shown in Fig. 2.

A shoe, *e*, made of sheet metal, in the form shown, is soldered or otherwise rigidly secured to that part of the said transfer-wire 9 which is between the said arms of the plates 3 and 5, and it will be seen, therefore, that when the upper end of the transfer-wire 9 is swung from and toward the end of the post 7 the shoe *e* has a rocking motion under the arm 6, and to provide a simple and effective hinge-connection between said arm 6 and the shoe *e*, whereby while said arm exerts the requisite spring force against the shoe the latter is retained in proper position, the lips *z z* are bent downward from the opposite edges of a perforation in the arm 6, each side of the wire 9, and the edge *x* of the shoe *e*, which is the higher one of the shoe, engages between the four lips *z z* under said arm, and thereby the said shoe is held in proper position when it is rocked, as aforesaid, and it is prevented from endwise motion by the passage of the wire 9 through the said perforation in the arm 6. The two transfer-wires 9 (shown in Fig. 1) have identically the same construction as is above described, and each of them is operated independently of the other by its handle *d* to swing it against and from the end of the post 7, which handles extend vertically side by side, as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3, which is a perspective view of the under side of one of the arms 6 of plate 5, clearly shows the arrangement of the aforesaid lips *z z*, between which the edge *x* of the shoe *e* engages.

From the above description of the manner of attaching the transfer-wire 9 between the arms of the plates 3 and 5, it will be seen that when one of said wires, as shown in Fig. 1, has its hooked end swung against the post 7 the shoe *e* is rocked over onto one of its corners, causing the edge *x* of the shoe to overhang the said corner, and the spring-pressure of the arm 6 against the said overhanging edge of the shoe causes the said hooked end of the transferring-wire to be held against the end of the post 7; but when one of the handles *d* of the transferring-wire is swung toward the upper end of the tablet sufficiently to bring the edge *x* of the shoe over or slightly past the corner of the shoe which bears on the plate 3, then the spring of said arm 6 tends to throw the hooked end of the transferring-wire to the position of the wire in Fig. 1, whose end is swung away from one of the posts 7.

Fig. 2 clearly shows the relative positions of the arm 6, the shoe *e*, and one of the transferring-wires when the latter is swung against the post 7. The arms on plate 3 provide hard surfaces for the shoes *e* to rock on; but they may be omitted if the face of the tablet be smooth and hard.

In paper-holders of the class herein described and shown it is desirable that provision should be made for conveniently binding temporarily the mass of papers with which the holder becomes filled after a certain time, so that they may be filed away in the order in which they were placed on the holder; and to this end a wire staple, 8, is provided, which is fitted between the posts 7 in the position shown in Fig. 1, said posts, as aforesaid, being provided on their inner opposite sides with grooves *v*, (see Figs. 2 and 5,) which grooves receive the legs of the staple in such a way that they present no obstacle to conveniently placing the paper on said posts and on the legs of said staple, and after the paper-holder is filled with paper nearly to the upper ends of said posts the papers and said staple are lifted up together, the staple sliding freely in said grooves, and said papers being then slightly compressed between the legs of the staple the ends of the latter are easily bent over against the papers, thereby temporarily binding them together, after which another wire staple is placed between the posts of the holder. Paper-holders of this class have heretofore been made with the transfer-wires constructed of a single piece of wire and hung opposite the posts which receive the paper in such a way as to swing together toward and from said posts by pushing against either one of said wires, and ordinarily the latter have been operated by a spring to swing them toward said posts. United transfer-wires so hung occasion more or less inconvenience from becoming bent out of position by being operated, as described, so that their ends do not properly engage with the ends of said posts; but when the transfer-wires are hung as herein shown and described such inconvenieces are obviated.

The operation of our above-described improvements is as follows: The two transferring-wires 9 are swung away from the post 7, as is one thereof in Fig. 1, by pressing against the handles *d* both at the same time or separately, and when so swung back the spring-arms 6 hold them. The ends of the posts 7 are then free to have papers placed thereon, as described, and the transfer-wires are swung back against the post to keep the papers from getting off. When it becomes desirable to examine the various papers that may be attached to the holder, the upper ones are one by one, or otherwise, transferred from the posts 7 onto the wires 9 in the usual way.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. A paper-holder consisting of a tablet, substantially as described, a plate, as 5, secured on the face of said tablet, having flexible arms, a shoe, as *e*, capable of a rocking motion under each of said arms, one edge of which engages with lips thereunder, and two pa-

per-holding posts, as 7, secured in said plate, combined with two vibratory transfer-wires, as 9, secured to said shoes, having one end hook-shaped, and a handle, *d*, on the opposite end, substantially as set forth.

2. The tablet 2, the plate 3, secured on the face of said tablet, the plate 5, secured over said plate 3, but separated therefrom, having the flexible arms 6 extending over like arms on said lower plate, said arms 6 having the downhanging lips *z* thereon, combined with the shoes *e*, interposed between the arms of said plates, and having one edge engaging between said lips, and the transfer-wires 9, secured to said shoes, substantially as set forth.

3. In combination, the transfer-wire 9 of a paper-holder, and the shoe *e*, secured to said wire, combined with a flexible arm, 6, having lips thereunder engaging with one edge of said shoe, substantially as set forth.

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