

(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. A. CAMPBELL.

BINDING CASE.

No. 396,464.

Patented Jan. 22, 1889.

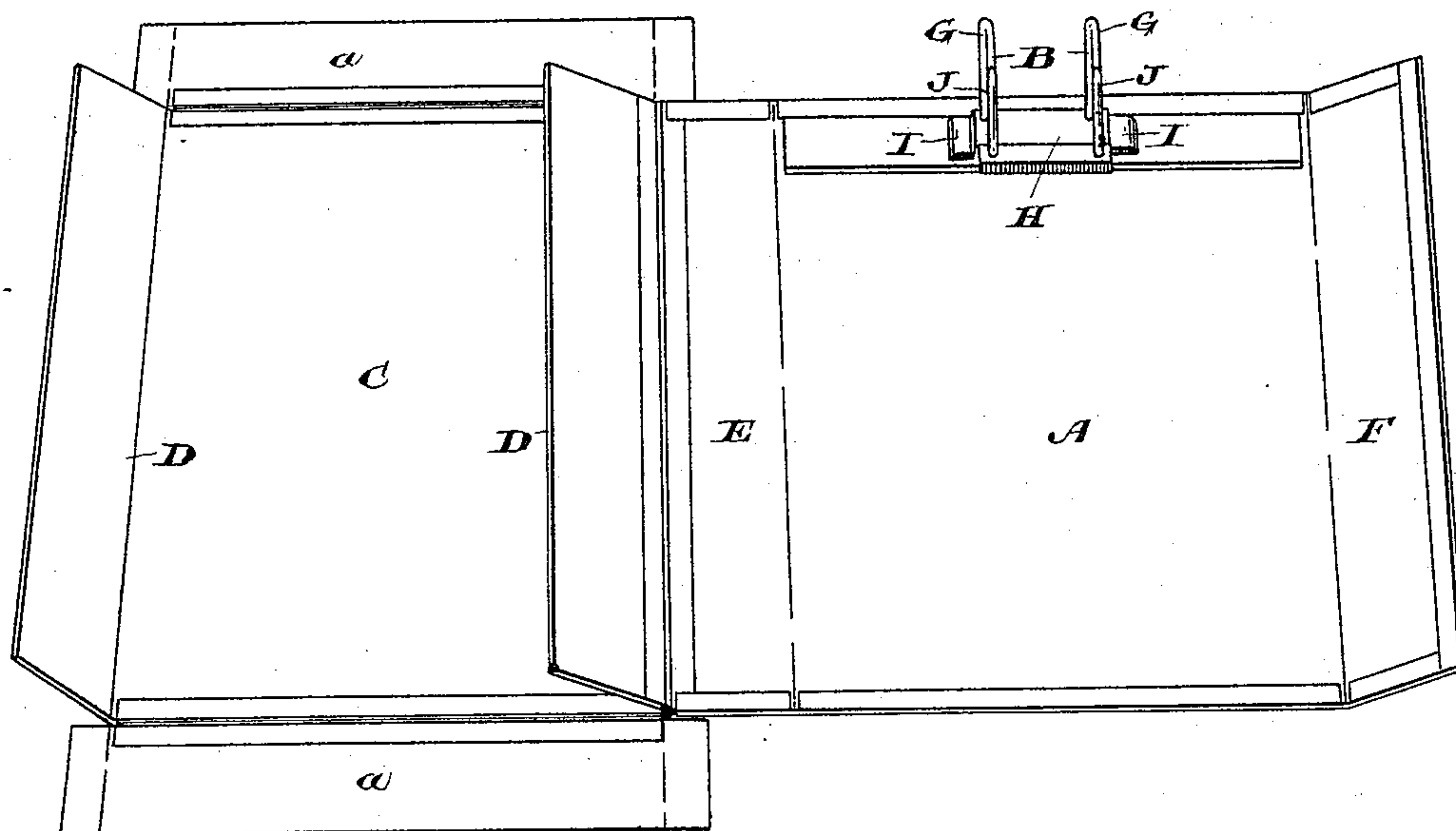


Fig. 1.

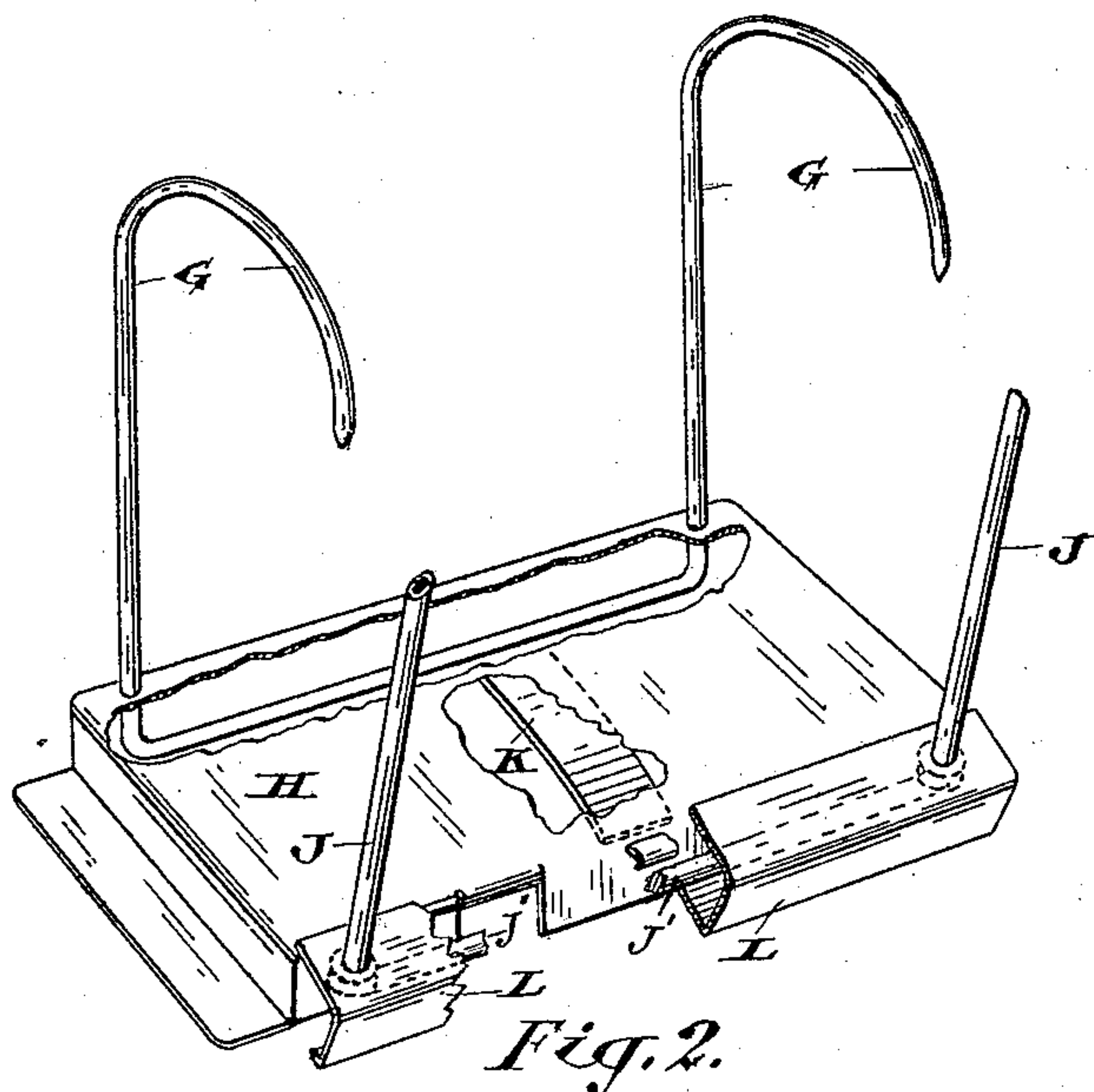


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.

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J. M. Jackson

Inventor.

C. A. Campbell  
by S. C. Ridout Co.  
Attys

(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

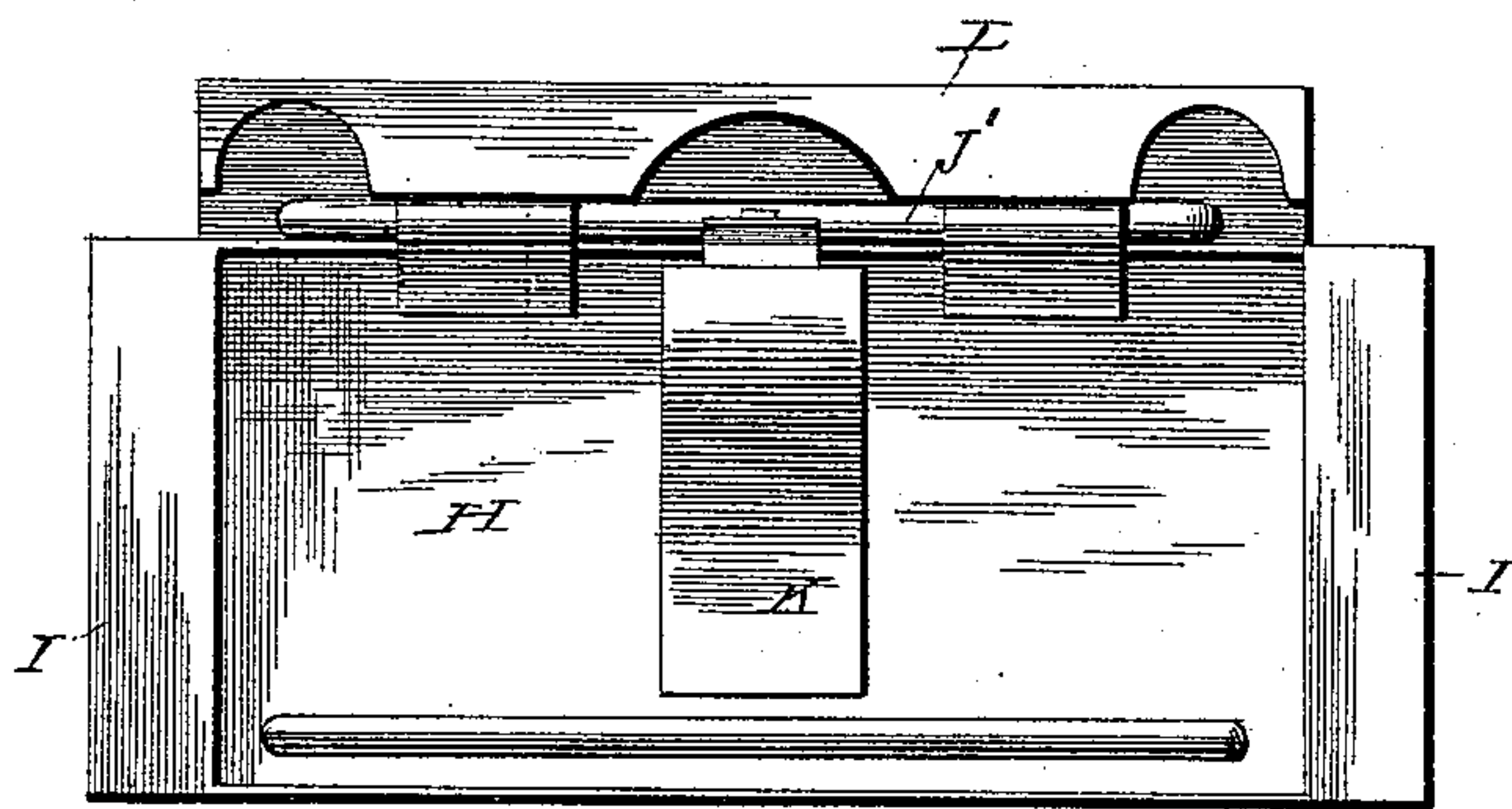
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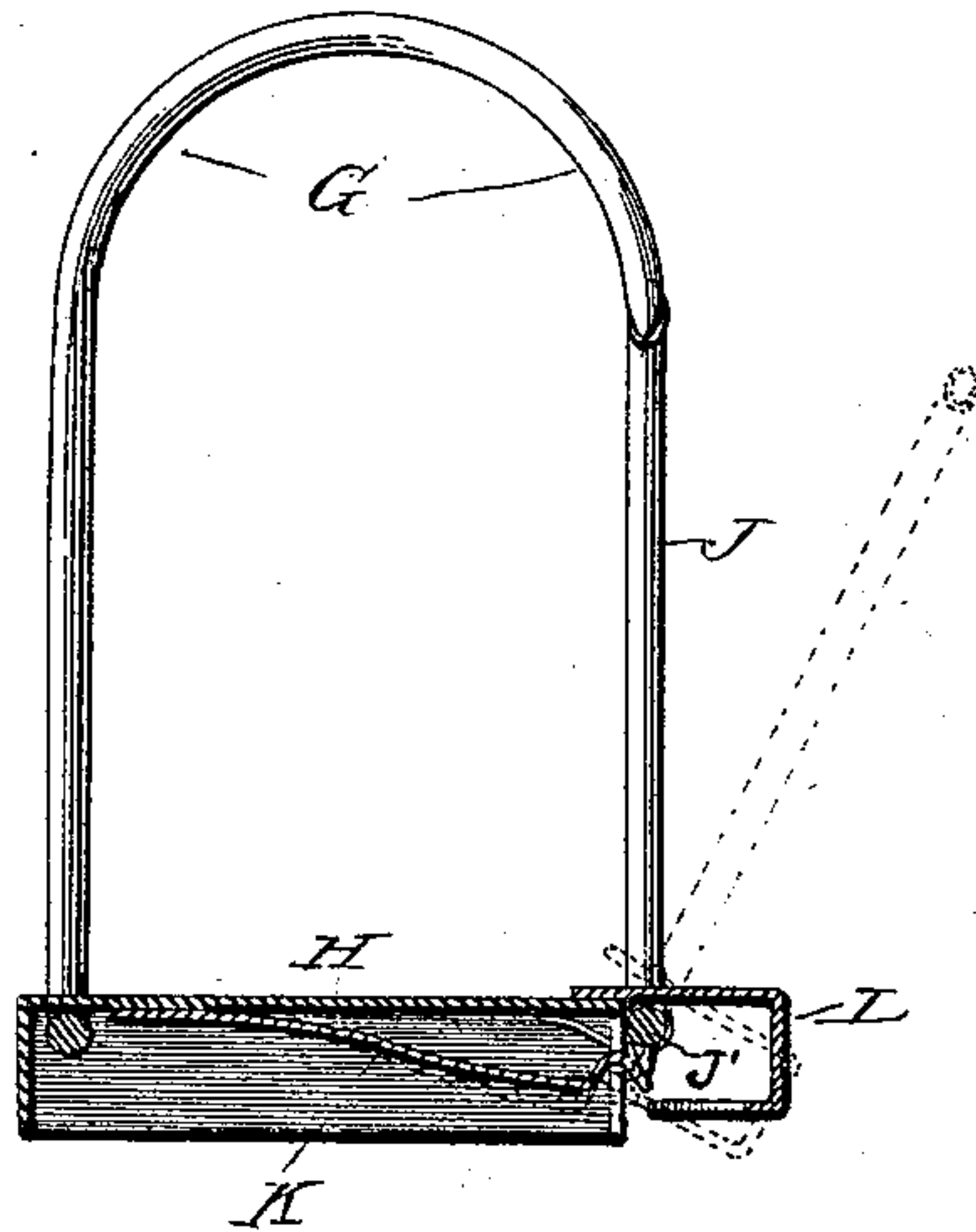
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*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



WITNESSES  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CALVIN A. CAMPBELL, OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA.

## BINDING-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 396,464, dated January 22, 1889.

Application filed June 1, 1887. Serial No. 239,987. (Model.) Patented in Canada January 3, 1888, No. 28,285.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CALVIN ALGERNON CAMPBELL, agent, of the city of Montreal, in the county of Hochelaga, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Binding-Cases, (for which I have obtained a patent in Canada, January 3, 1888, No. 28,285,) of which the following is a specification.

10 The object of the invention is to design a knockdown binding-case provided with holding-wires which will permit the ready examination and removal of the papers held by them; and it consists, essentially, first, in joint-  
15 ing all the sides of the binding-case, so that they may be readily folded flat for transshipment and easily put together by the purchaser, as hereinafter described; secondly, of a pair of wires hinged so that they may be  
20 readily connected to or removed from the transfer-wires, the whole being otherwise constructed substantially as and for the purpose hereinafter more particularly explained.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my binding-case as it will appear before it is put together for use. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective detail, partially in section, to expose the construction of my holding-wires. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan. Fig. 4 is a vertical central transverse section.

In the drawings, A represents the bottom of the case, on which the papers are placed and held in position by the holding-wires B.

35 C is the top of the case, and to which the sides D are hinged. At the corners of the sides D, I paste or otherwise attach a piece of strong Manila paper or cloth, *a*, covered with some suitable adhesive, so that the sides D may be readily jointed together for the purpose of forming a box to receive the papers carried by the bottom A. The bottom A is hinged to the top C of the case by a flap, E, the same width as the sides D. A corresponding flap, F, is hinged on the opposite side of the bottom A, and when the top C is folded over onto the bottom A containing the papers the flap F fits over the case formed by the sides D, thus effectually closing in the papers contained by the case.

50 The arched transferring-wires G are formed out of one piece of wire, as shown in Fig. 2.

These wires are rigidly fastened to the bed-plate H, which is designed to slip below the clips I, which are fastened to the bottom A of the case.

55 The receiving-wires J are also preferably formed of one piece of wire and secured to a rocking body-piece, L, and when closed clip onto the pointed ends of the transferring-wires G. The lower part or cross-bar, J', connecting the two receiving-wires, is soldered or otherwise secured to the body-piece L, so as in effect to be integral therewith and move with the same.

60 A spring, K, fixed to the bottom of the bed-plate H and caused to act upon the body-piece L, through the cross-bar J' of the receiving-wires J, is provided for the purpose of holding the wires J open or closed, according to the position in which they may at the time be placed.

75 The wires G are pointed, as shown, and the wires J are beveled, as shown, the incline running at substantially right angles to a line drawn through the wires G J. This arrangement provides for the locking of the points of the transferring-wires with the points of the receiving-wires in such manner that they cannot be unlocked, except by lifting the points of the transferring-wires free from the holes in the points of the hollow receiving-wires and by springing the points of the transferring-wires to the right and left hand, respectively, so that they will pass the posterior points of the receiving-wires, so that said receiving-wires can drop forward and permit the filing or removal of papers.

85 It will be noticed that I form the transferring-wires in that peculiar shape which enables me to utilize the natural spring in the wire itself to hold its point firmly in contact with the hollow points of the receiving-wires and forward of the posterior projections of said points, irrespective of the aid of any other spring, although the spring shown in the drawings is considered an advantage when the clip is used alone without being fastened to the binding case or board.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A knockdown binding-case composed of the bottom A, top C, flap E, hinged to the top and bottom, and the side D, hinged to the top

adjacent to the flap E, substantially as described.

2. A knockdown binding-case composed of the bottom A, top C, flap E, hinged to the top 5 and bottom, the sides D D, hinged to the top upon opposite edges thereof, and the flap F, hinged to the side of the bottom opposite the flap E, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

10 3. The arched transferring-wires G, made of a single piece of wire pointed at the ends, as shown, combined with the hinged receiving-wires J, beveled at the ends, with the bevel extending in the direction of a line drawn 15 through the two receiving-wires and arranged to lock the points of the transferring-wires, substantially as described.

4. The arched transferring-wires G, made

of a single piece of wire pointed, as shown, in combination with the receiving-wires J, 20 beveled substantially at right angles to a line drawn through the wires G J, and connected together by the body-piece L, hinged to the bed-plate H and acted upon by the spring K, substantially as specified. 25

5. The combination of the fixed plate and arched transferring-wires secured therein with the body-piece L, carrying the receiving-wires, pivoted to the fixed plate and overlapping the same, substantially as described.

Toronto, May 26, 1887.

CALVIN A. CAMPBELL.

In presence of—

CHARLES C. BALDWIN,

CHAS. H. RICHES.