(No Model.)

J. LENDY.

MEANS FOR BINDING BOOKS.

No. 430,318. Patented June 17, 1890.

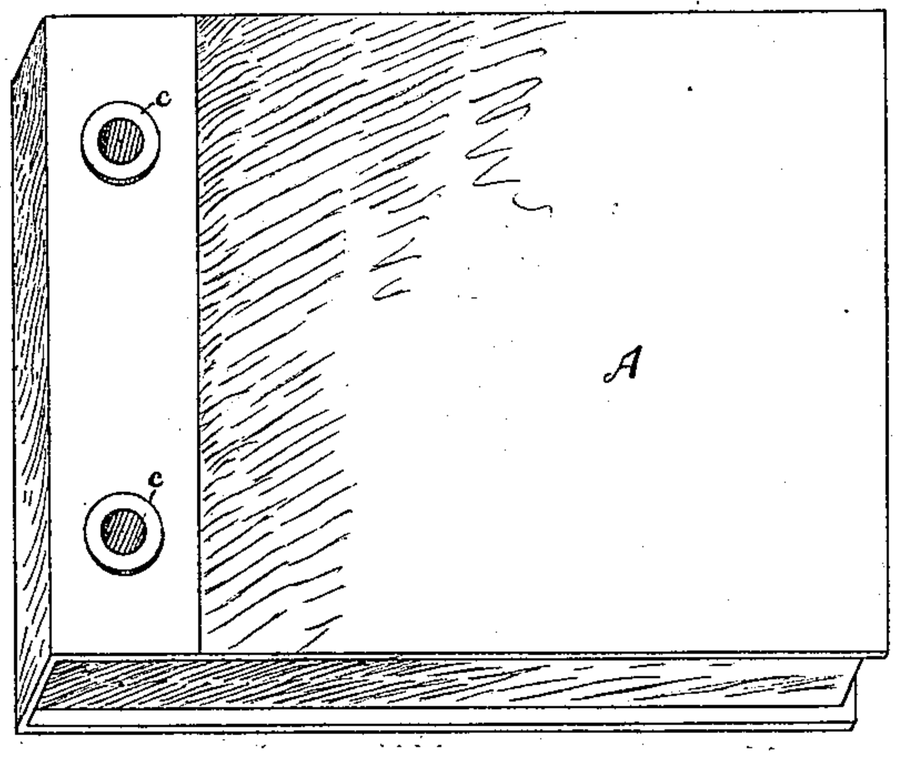

Fig. 1.

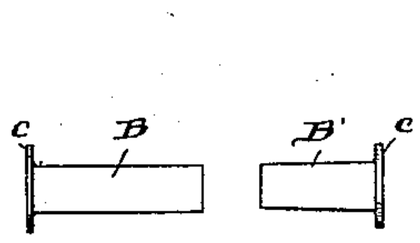

Fig. 2

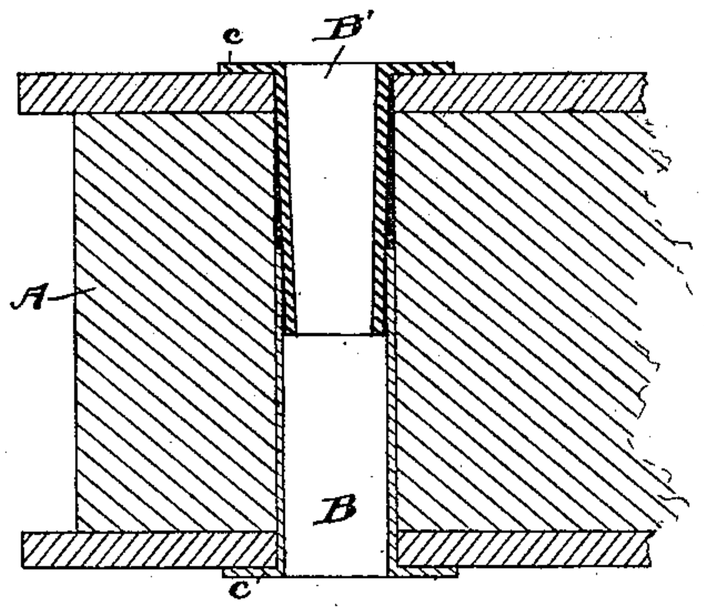

Fig. 3

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MEANS FOR BINDING BOOKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 430,318, dated June 17, 1890.

Application filed August 9, 1889. Serial No. 320,260. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN LENDY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Means for Binding Books; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to means for binding books; and the object of the invention is to simplify as well as improve the means by which shipping-books and others of like kind are bound and covered. It is well known that blank-books of different sizes used in warehouses and for shipping and other like purposes are subjected to severe strain and usage by reason of rough handling, and when bound in the usual way, by stitching and pasting or the like, are liable to be racked and torn to pieces and become worthless before they have been otherwise worn out. By my method of binding the book is not only kept perfectly intact despite its rough handling, but the cover is fastened so thoroughly thereon that it cannot by any possibility get loose and come off.

To these ends the invention consists in a binding having small headed tubes telescoped together, one of which tubes projects into the other and is held therein by frictional connection, all as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a book bound by my means of binding. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the headed tubes of a size employed in binding a book about an inch in thickness. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the tubes shown in position in a section of a book as when employed in binding and considerably enlarged above the size used to more clearly show the construction.

A represents a book of the general style in which my means of binding is employed.

In carrying out this invention it is only necessary to arrange the leaves of the book in the order and position in which they are to be bound, when the usual trimming upon the edges will follow. This done, the cover is placed in position and two or more holes are drilled through the cover and the leaves at the same time. The book is then ready for the fastenings, which consist of two small headed-tubes B B′, adapted to telescope into one another, as seen in Fig. 3. These tubes are open throughout their length, and each has one end upset to form a flanged head *c*, which in practice bears against the cover about the hole through which the tubes extend. Tube B is of greater length than tube B′, and is designed to extend the greater length from side to side of the book, and the tube B′ is so constructed as to wedge in tube B after extending far enough into the same to make an absolutely firm and tight connection. Very light sheet metal is employed in making these tubes, so that in point of fact there is scarcely a perceptible difference in the size of the tubes in cross-section where they telescope, while at and toward their heads they are of the same size. Tube B is practically the same size from end to end.

In Fig. 2 are shown tubes of full size for binding a book an inch or so in thickness, and in Fig. 3 the tubes are greatly enlarged in size, and are shown as of thicker material than is designed to be employed, so that in practice there would not be as much relative difference in the width of the tubes as appears in this figure. The taper on tube B′ being very slight and gradual, it will, when driven into tube B, take such firm hold that no amount of rough handling of the book will loosen it or dislodge it from its position.

Different lengths of tubes are used for different thicknesses of books. It is of course obvious that with the tubes furnished of proper size and the book and cover suitably drilled and clamped to receive them the task of inserting and fastening the tubes is easily accomplished. Indeed, the whole labor of binding a book with this improvement is very light and requires but little time, which is a very great advantage and materially adds to the value of the invention.

In case the flange or head of the tubes, or either of them, is not as large as necessary to make a good binding, a washer may be used which has the requisite width, in which case

the head of the tube would bear against the washer instead of the back of the book. Ordinarily, however, the heads of the tubes will be found sufficient alone.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. Means for binding books, consisting of two tubes constructed to telescope and wedge one within the other, and formed with heads *c* to bear against the cover, substantially as described.

2. Means for binding books, consisting of two headed tubes of different lengths, the shorter tube constructed to extend into the longer tube and to wedge into the same, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand this 27th day of July, A. D. 1889.

JOHN LENDY.

Witnesses:
H. T. FISHER,
I. L. COREY.