

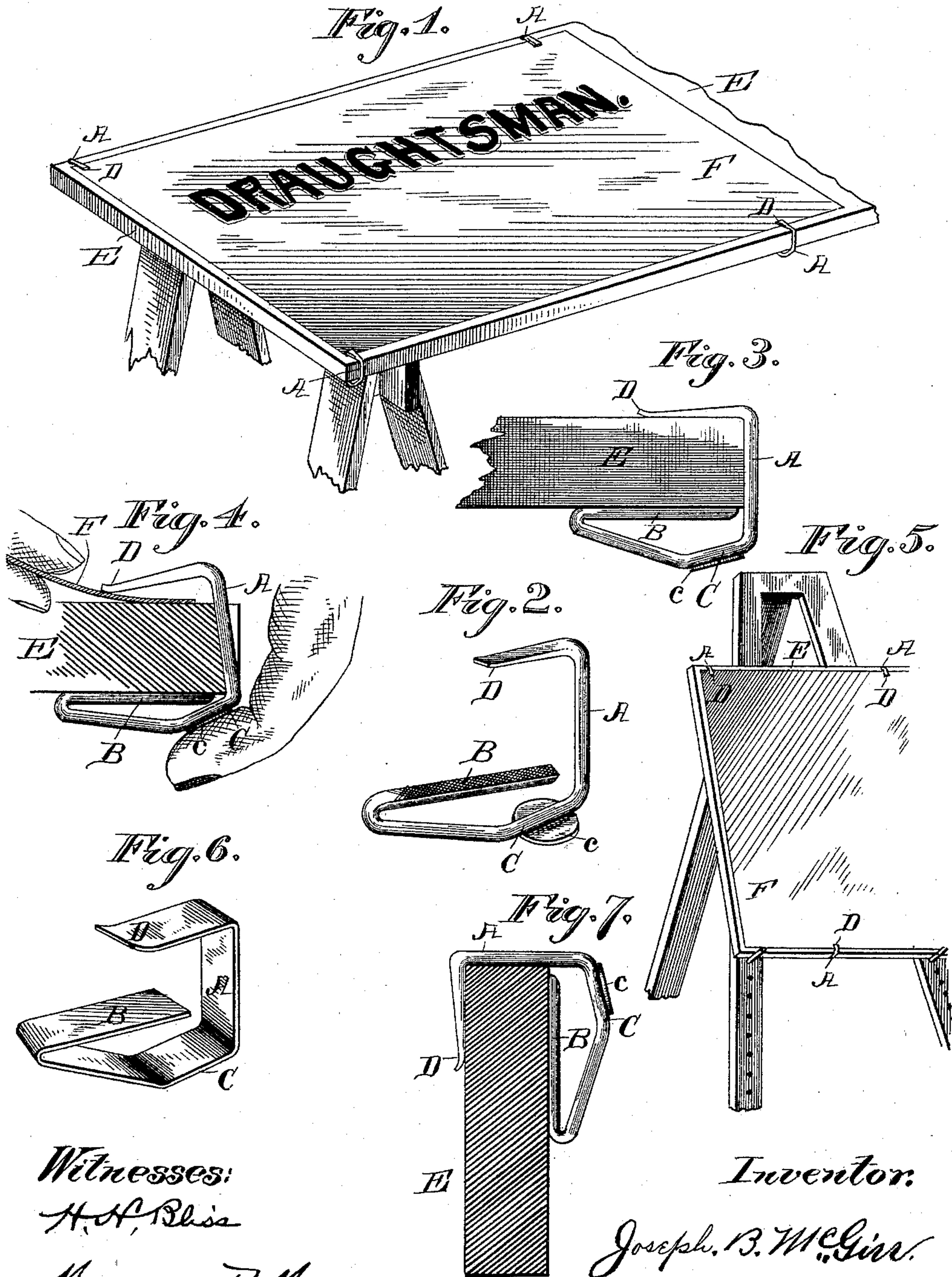
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. B. MCGIRR.
PAPER CLAMP.

No. 448,822.

Patented Mar. 24, 1891.



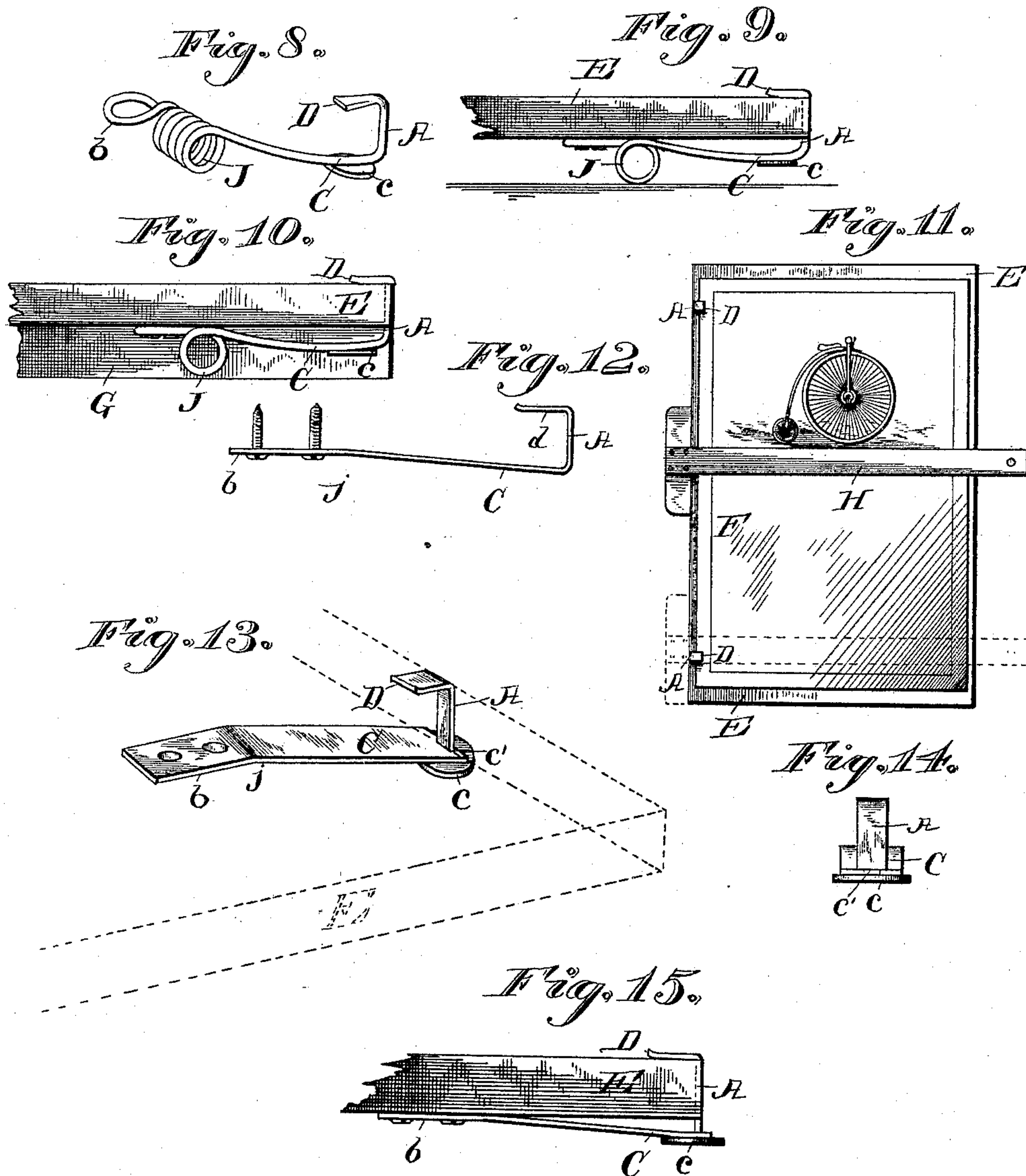
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. B. MCGIRR.
PAPER CLAMP.

No. 448,822.

Patented Mar. 24, 1891.



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Marcus D. May

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(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

J. B. MCGIRR.
PAPER CLAMP.

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Fig 18.

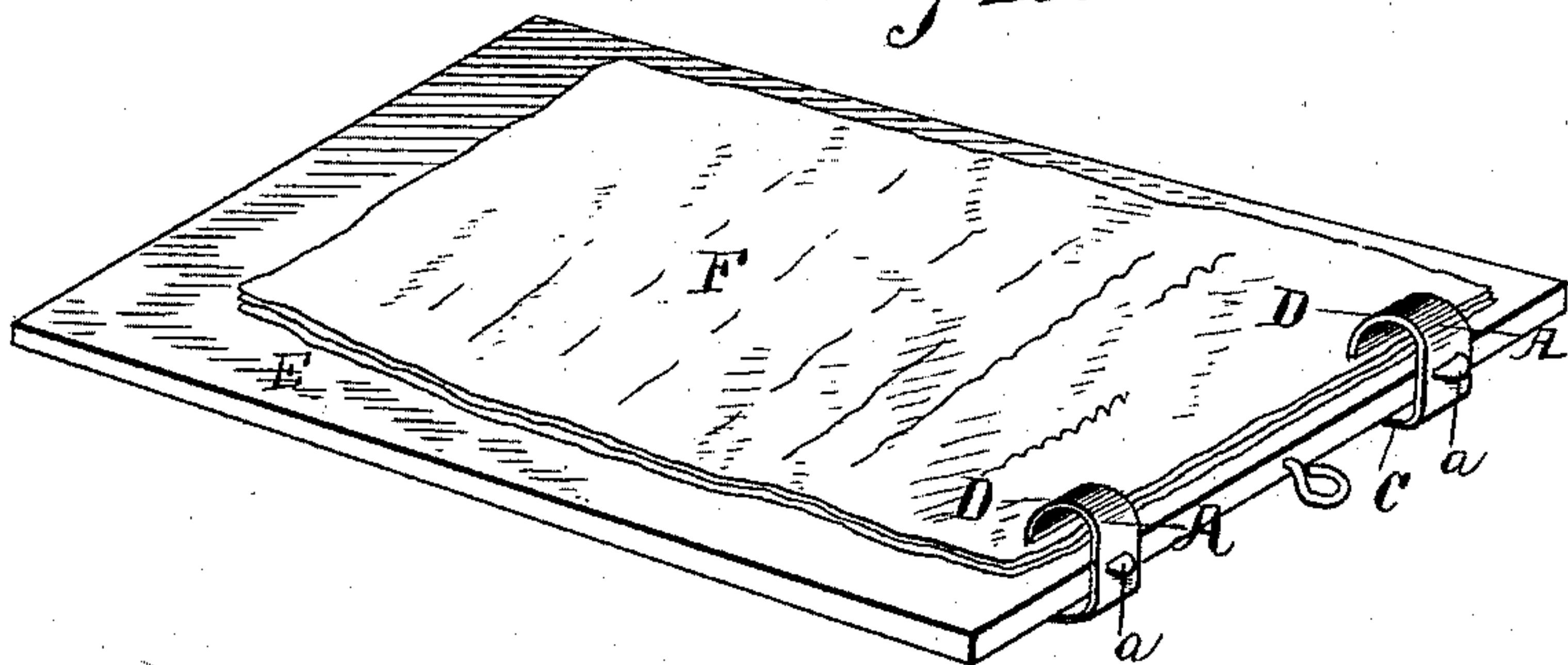


Fig. 17.

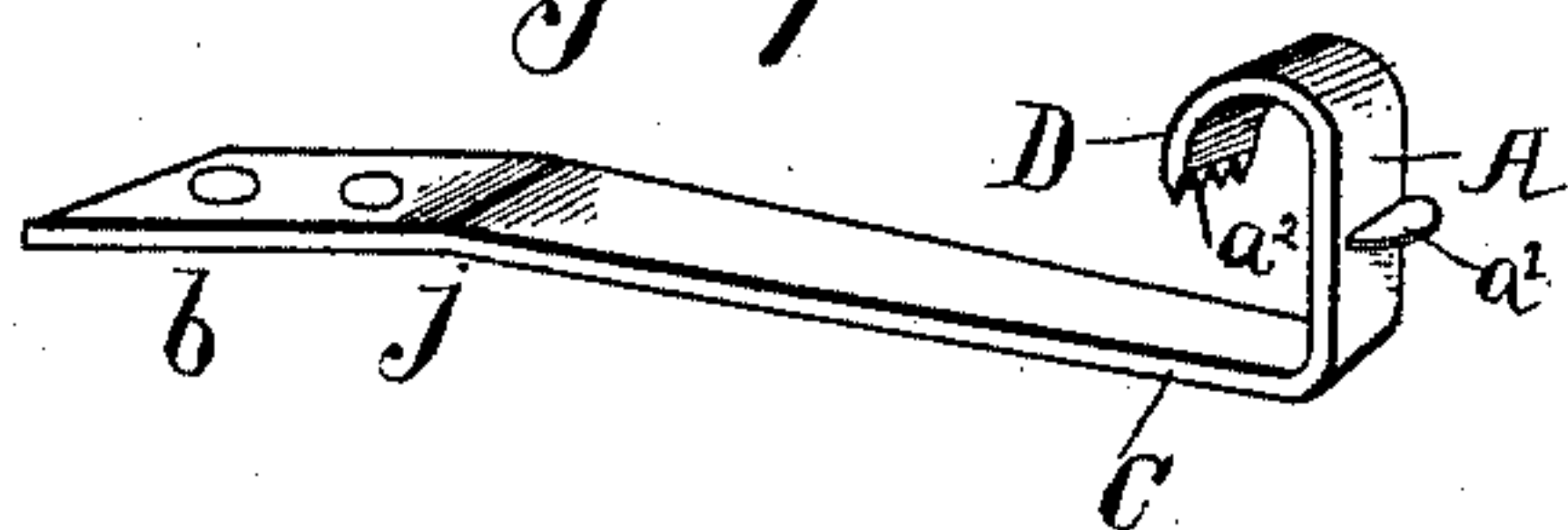


Fig. 16.

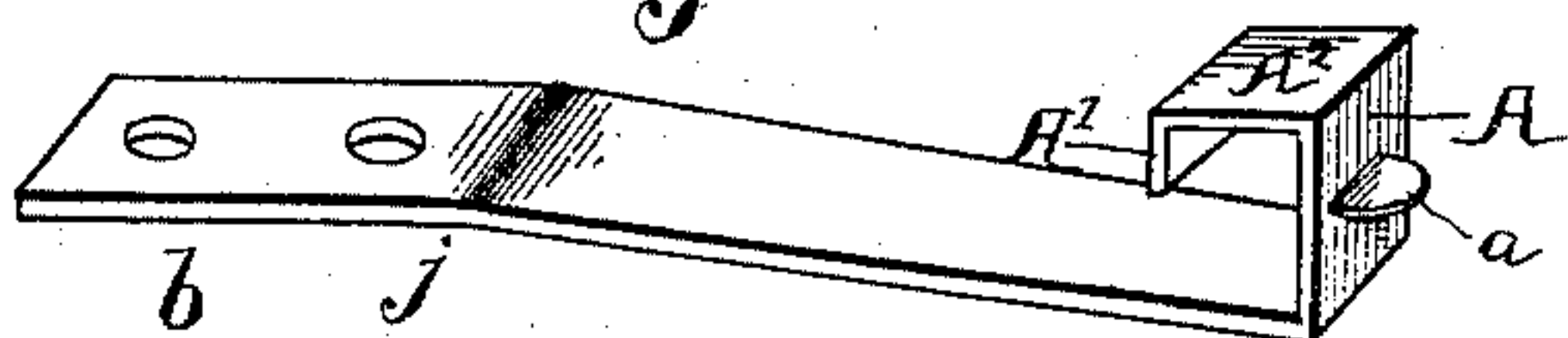
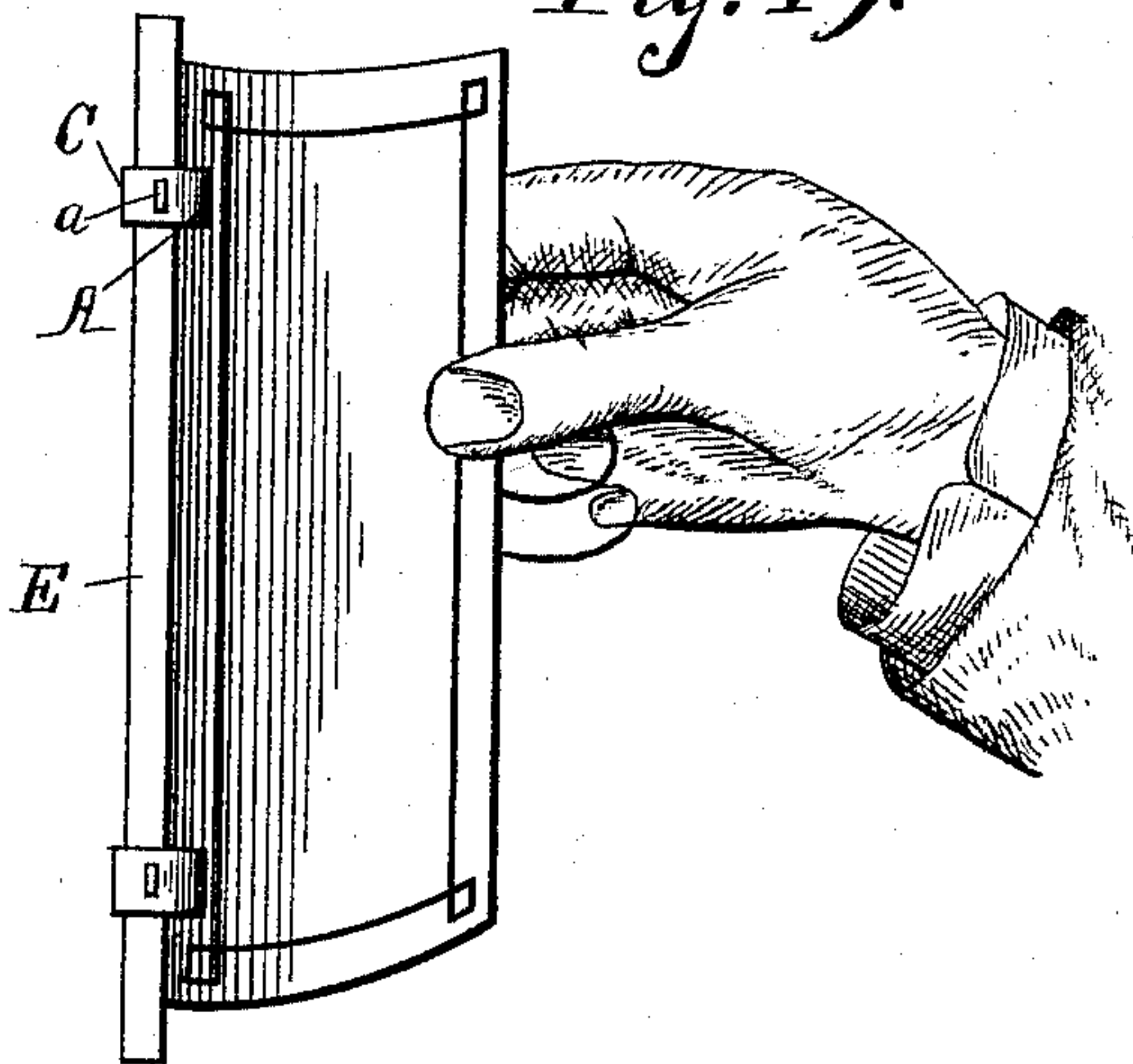


Fig. 19.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH B. MCGIRR, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

PAPER-CLAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 448,822, dated March 24, 1891.

Application filed May 14, 1889. Serial No. 310,697. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH B. MCGIRR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper-Clamps, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and useful article of manufacture, which I have illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of the paper-fastener attached to the table. Fig. 2 is a perspective of the fastener detached. Fig. 3 is a side view. Fig. 4 is a side view showing method of operation. Fig. 5 is a view showing it adapted for artists' use. Fig. 6 is a perspective of the clamp made of flat material. Fig. 7 is a side view showing it adapted for decoration. Fig. 8 is a modification made of hard wood. Fig. 9 is a view of fastening attached to a drawing-board. Fig. 10 is a view of fastening with protectors on board. Fig. 11 is a top view showing how used by draftsmen. Fig. 12 is a detached view of modification. Figs. 13 to 19, inclusive, show different views of my invention in different and various forms.

Like letters indicate like parts throughout the drawings.

A represents in general the clips or fastenings which I propose to put on an ordinary drawing-board.

B represents the roughened or toothed surface of the fastener.

C is the part that is pressed upward to get the paper under, as will be described farther on.

D is the part which holds the paper in place.

E represents the board in general.

F is the paper that is to be held in place.

To overcome some of the trouble that occurs very often with draftsmen and artists, as well as architects and others, in keeping their paper in place, it has been very troublesome to have the drawing, design, &c., finished without its being punched full of holes, which is the case when they use the thumb-tacks, which also get lost and are very troublesome to keep, whereas with the fastening of this character it can be held in position and also always on the board. When used by drafts-

men, it not only holds the paper on the board, but it is plumb and saves the time of plumbing it, as is done when tacks are used. These fastenings, when placed on the board, can be placed and adjusted with great rapidity and made to fit different sizes of boards. In practice I propose to have the board E nicked the depth of the fastener, (when used by draftsmen,) so that when in place and the paper under, the square can ride over it without any hinderance. Thus when on the board and desiring to put paper under, all that is necessary is to press on the flat portion c with the finger, as is shown in Fig. 4, and it rises sufficient to admit the paper. While thus open, it will be readily seen that the paper can be pushed under with ease, and by relaxing the hold it will fall back in place and hold the paper that is under secure and prevent it from slipping. On this end D or on the paper-gripping end can be teeth—such as is shown at B—for the purpose of insuring against slipping after once let down into position.

What has caused draftsmen, architects, &c., trouble is that their work was all full of holes from the tacks, and if their drawing-board was not in very good condition the paper would become loose and slip, causing delay to the one who was using the board. The fastenings are made, as will be seen by Fig. 2, of one continuous piece of bronze wire, which is round in cross-section, or of any other suitable material, and bent in the angles thus shown for the purposes of getting the spring to hold the paper to the board. Then the finger-piece is put on in a suitable way to press the finger against for the admittance of paper. With both edges or rather with both faces of the fastening thus toothed it will be seen that it would not slip off very easily. The wire after being cut the desired length is then flattened at both ends and made rough or toothed and then bent in the desired shape.

Referring to Fig. 7, it will be seen that it can be used for other purposes than has been explained. This fastening is made the same as that shown in Fig. 2 and is also round in cross-section. When stores display cards, they have some little trouble in keeping them in place and also to keep them from becoming full of holes by using pins to fasten

them. This can be accomplished by using a rack with a number of these fastenings on, and then placed in the window or show-case and be displayed, as is done now. This fast-
 5 ening can be used by others for displaying purposes, it being cheap and handy and easy to manipulate.

Referring to Fig. 8, it will be seen that the means for obtaining the spring is a little differ-
 10 ent, it being in this case by a wire being wound around three or four times in a circle, as shown at J, and then on one end making a loop, as shown at b, and the other parts are about the same as those in Figs. 2, 3, 4, &c. These at-
 15 tachments or paper-fasteners can be used on the board for filing unanswered letters, and they can be taken off with as much ease as when used by draftsmen and be less compli-
 20 cated than the ones now in use, as there is nothing to get out of order. When this style is used by architects and designers, it would be well to put a small strip of wood on the ends of the board for the purpose of not wearing the spring, as I have shown at G.
 25 Thus it will be seen that the spring will never come in contact with the table or desk and will hold the paper that is under the fasten-
 30 ing secure; but this strip G is immaterial in that respect, as it would require a great pressure to release the paper that is under the fastening—that is to say, with the elbow, which is more or less on the drawing-board when in use. When desired to release the paper, it can be done very easy by the proper means, as
 35 described.

Referring to Figs. 11 and 12, in this modification I get the spring from bending the piece of metal at j, and at the end b screw it to the bottom of the board. By doing so it
 40 brings the surface b to the bottom of the board and brings the surface D also tight against the top, under which the paper is put. When thus applied, it will be seen that the square H can be slid over much faster with-
 45 out interruption, as has been said before. I have found that it is also a good and safe way to put the paper-fasteners A on the top of the board, as shown in Fig. 5. Then the operator has a plain uninterrupted surface to work on.
 50 Of course these paper-fasteners will be made separate and distinct from the boards to be sold to those who would want to use them for other purposes and be placed in any way that they desired.

Fig. 13 is a modification made in two pieces, as shown at C and b. Both these pieces are made the same shape as those already referred to; but at the end c' they are provided with a hole to admit the end of the upper
 60 portion A', which has at its lower end a small piece to extend through the spring C, and then can be fastened in any suitable way to the small piece c', which holds the piece A' from coming out of the hole in which it is
 65 placed. The end of course is made in the same way that the others are, with the exception of a slight upward turn. This may be

obviated by just filing the edge a little, making a round edge instead of an angle. It will be seen by Fig. 15 that the edge B' of the
 70 board is uninterrupted and will permit the free use of the square, as said before.

As shown in Fig. 16, the parts are arranged the same as Figs. 12 and 13, with the excep-
 75 tion that this style is more adapted for letter and newspaper files, and is operated the same as the others by pressing on the spring C. It can, as I have shown, be provided with a small lug on the side to accomplish
 80 the same result. I bend these fasteners differently at their ends to get a good grip on the article to be clamped. This can be done by a flat portion a, turned downward and in-
 85 ward at a very slight angle; also, the same result can be accomplished, as shown in Fig. 17, with the teeth on the bottom, as shown at a², to grip the paper. These teeth will resem-
 90 ble those of a saw. Thus it will be seen by Fig. 18 how the paper will be tightly held in place and ready to be taken off at any desired
 95 time, as is done with the files now in use.

Fig. 19 shows the use to which it can be put by using it as a newspaper file or holder, thus keeping the papers together and in good
 100 condition until put away.

Of course it will be understood that many details shown and described can be more or less modified without departing from the es-
 105 sential parts of the present invention. I have shown and set forth that form of devices which is at present preferred, but do not wish to be limited exactly thereto. The fastener, as shown, can be detachable, or joined in other
 110 ways. In fact, this feature is not limited to the use of architects and draftsmen, as de-
 115 scribed. So, too, the fastener can be bent and the parts can be connected with the base or board other than shown.

From the drawings and the foregoing description it will be observed that each of these
 120 various forms of paper clamps or holders comprises a spring arm or portion beneath and bearing against the under face of a board and the arm carried by the spring and having the
 125 lateral paper-holding arm held down on the upper face of the board by the spring to hold the paper, the spring being obtained by the portion beneath the board.

It is evident that various changes might be resorted to in the form and arrangements of
 130 the parts described without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention. Hence I do not limit myself to the precise construction herewith set forth.

What I claim is—

1. A paper-holder adapted to removably fit on the edge of a base or board, formed integral, and having a rigid vertical arm and lateral paper-holding arm, the lower portion forming a continuation of said vertical arm
 135 and bent to form a spring, and an arm to bear against the under face of the base or board, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.
2. The combination, with a board, of one

or more paper-holding clips upon the edge of the same, each clip comprising a paper-holding arm on the upper surface of the board, and a spring portion beneath and bearing against the under surface of the board and connected with said arm and holding the same down on the board, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with a board having a transverse groove in its edge, of a paper-holding clip fitted on said edge and comprising a paper-holding arm, a spring portion bearing against the under face of the board, and an arm in said groove carried by the spring portion and carrying said arm, substantially as set forth.

4. As an article of manufacture, a paper-holding clip to fit on the edge of a board, comprising a spring portion bearing against the under surface of the board and the paper-holding arm carried by said spring portion and held thereby, bearing down on the upper face of said board, and having its engaging surface roughened, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. As a new article of manufacture, a paper-holding clip formed in one piece and consisting of a long spring-arm to bear against the

under surface of a board, and the arm extending at right angles from the movable end of said spring and having the lateral paper-holding arm at its free end, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

6. A paper-holding clip to fit the edge of a board, substantially as described, consisting of a spring-arm adapted for rigid connection with a board, and a paper-holding arm carried by the free end of said spring-arm and maintaining the same relative position thereto at all times, as set forth.

7. A paper-holding clip for application to the edge of a board, substantially such as herein described, comprising a yielding spring-arm adapted for rigid connection at one end with a board and a rigid paper-holding arm arranged substantially parallel with the spring-arm and supported by a vertical part which joins the spring-arm at its free end, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH B. MCGIRR.

Witnesses:

E. K. STURTEVANT,
D. L. MCGIRR.