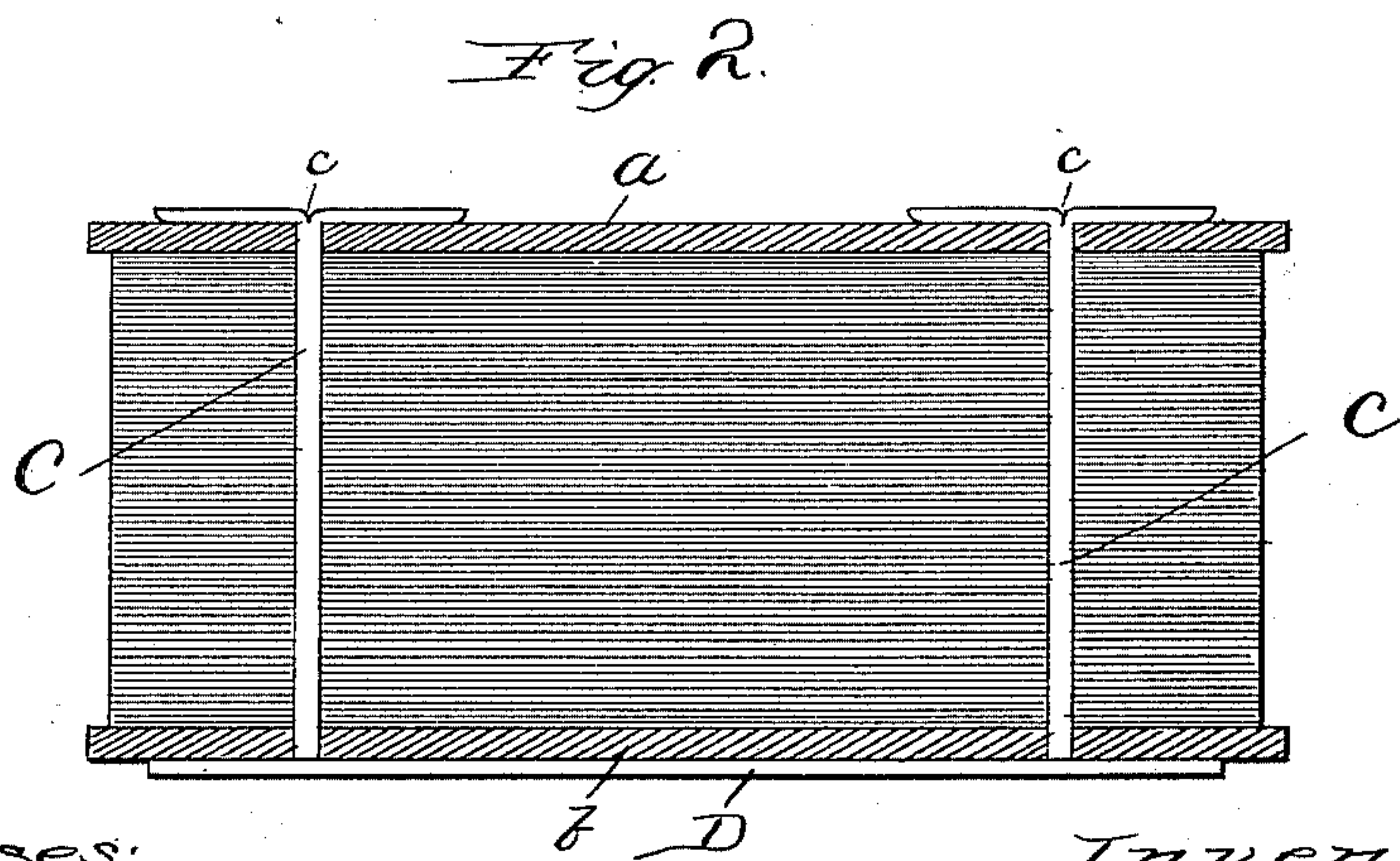
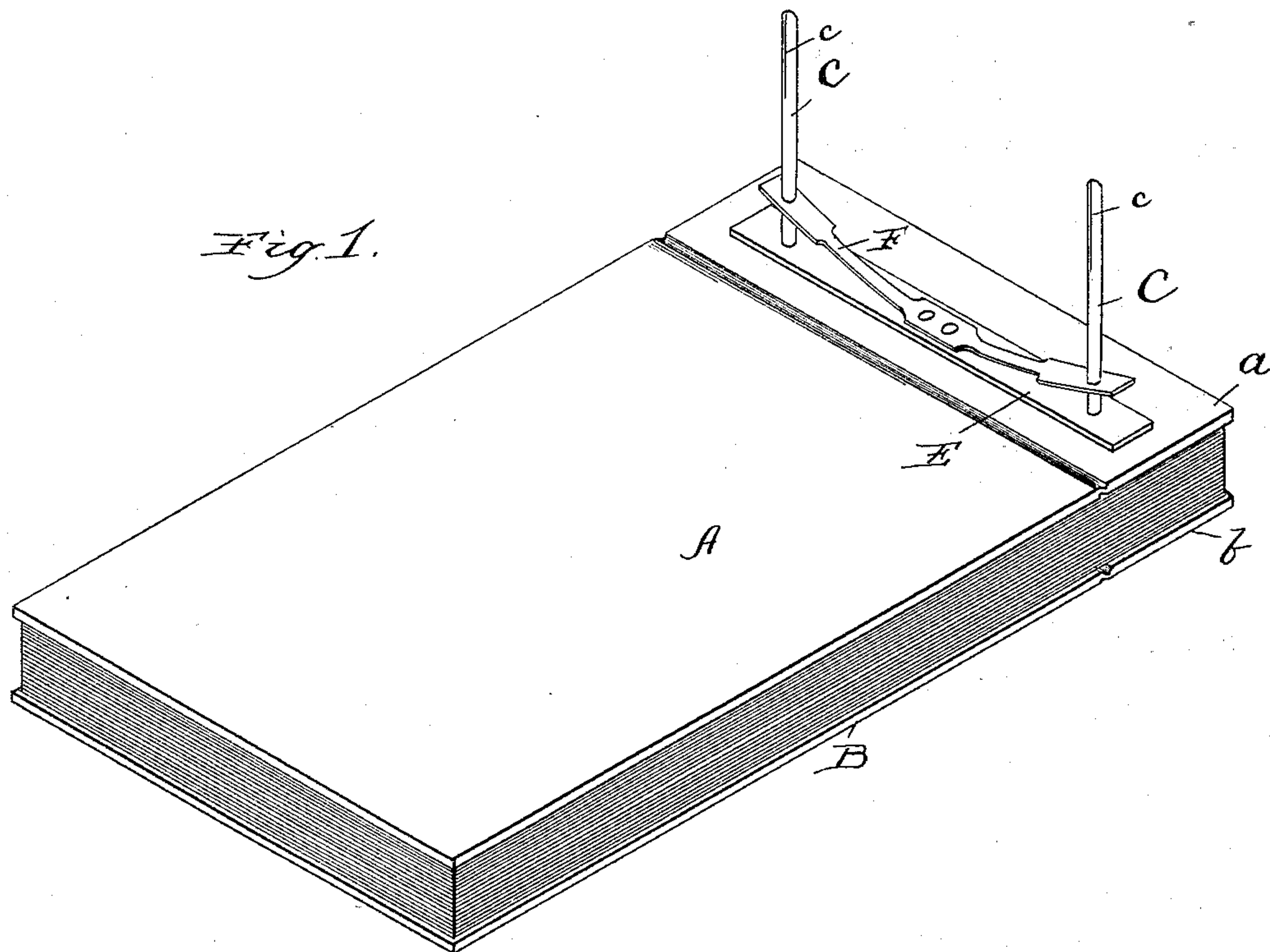


(No Model.)

A. R. BAKER.
TEMPORARY BINDER.

No. 483,706.

Patented Oct. 4, 1892.



Witnesses:
Lew. C. Curtis
Emma Stack

Inventor:
Albert R. Baker
By Munday, Curtis & Adeock
His Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT R. BAKER, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

TEMPORARY BINDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 483,706, dated October 4, 1892.

Application filed April 18, 1892. Serial No. 429,673. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT R. BAKER, a citizen of the United States, residing in Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Temporary Binders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improvement upon the temporary binders shown in the patent to John F. Brown, No. 399,737, dated March 19, 1889, and relates to the manner of securing the contents permanently when the file has been filled.

The improvement consists in splitting the upper ends of the uprights upon which the papers are threaded, so that the split ends may be turned down upon the cover, and thus secure the latter and hold the contents tightly.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of the file while in use and partially filled; and Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section in the plane of the uprights, showing the file as filled.

The binder consists of top and bottom covers A and B, respectively, top and bottom clamping-boards *a* and *b*, upright rods C C, upon which the papers are threaded, the bar D, to which these uprights are secured and which is located below the clamping-board *b*, an upper bar E, moving along the uprights, and a friction-exerting spring F, secured to said upper bar.

The binder, with the exception of the feature hereinafter mentioned, is exactly like that shown in the Brown patent.

When the file has become full and the papers are to be filed away, I remove the upper bar and spring and lock the contents permanently by turning the upper ends of the uprights down upon the upper clamping-board. To enable me to do this the upper ends of the uprights are split, as shown at *c*, so that the

parts thereof are easily bent over and down upon the board *a*, as clearly illustrated at Fig. 2. Both parts of the split ends may be turned down, or only one, as desired. Of course any suitable clamping-bar may be substituted for the clamping-board *a* before the ends are bent down. In this manner the contents of the file will be securely held and confined against loss and in perfect order.

I am aware of the construction of paper-fastener employed to hold papers shown in the patent to Willis, No. 369,899. I am also aware that papers have been threaded upon wires and that the ends of such wires have been bent down to clamp and hold the papers. I am also aware that the upright rods of a binder similar to that shown by me have been provided with notches at their upper ends designed to admit the friction-spring and by thus engaging said spring to permanently lock the contents of the file. All these constructions I disclaim.

I claim—

1. The temporary binder having upright rods C, upon which the papers are threaded and which are adapted to engage with and hold the temporary clamping device of the binder, said uprights being also split at their upper ends, so such ends may be turned down upon the contents and clamp them permanently, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, in a temporary binder, of covers A B, clamping-boards *a b*, bar D, and upright rods C, the latter being split at their upper ends, and thus adapted to be turned down to permanently clamp the contents of the binder, substantially as set forth.

ALBERT R. BAKER.

Witnesses:

E. D. WILLIAMS,
N. R. RUEKLE.