

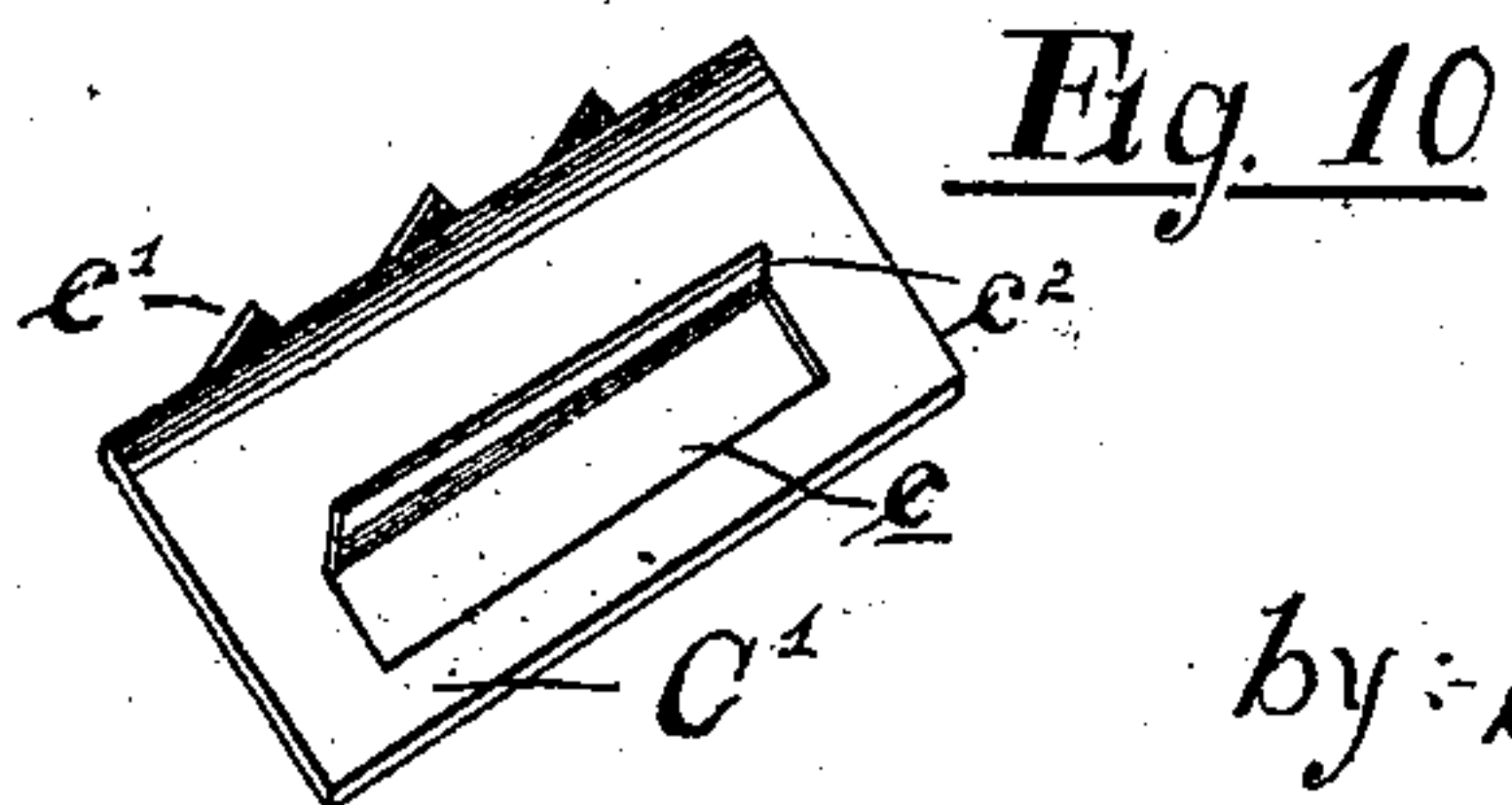
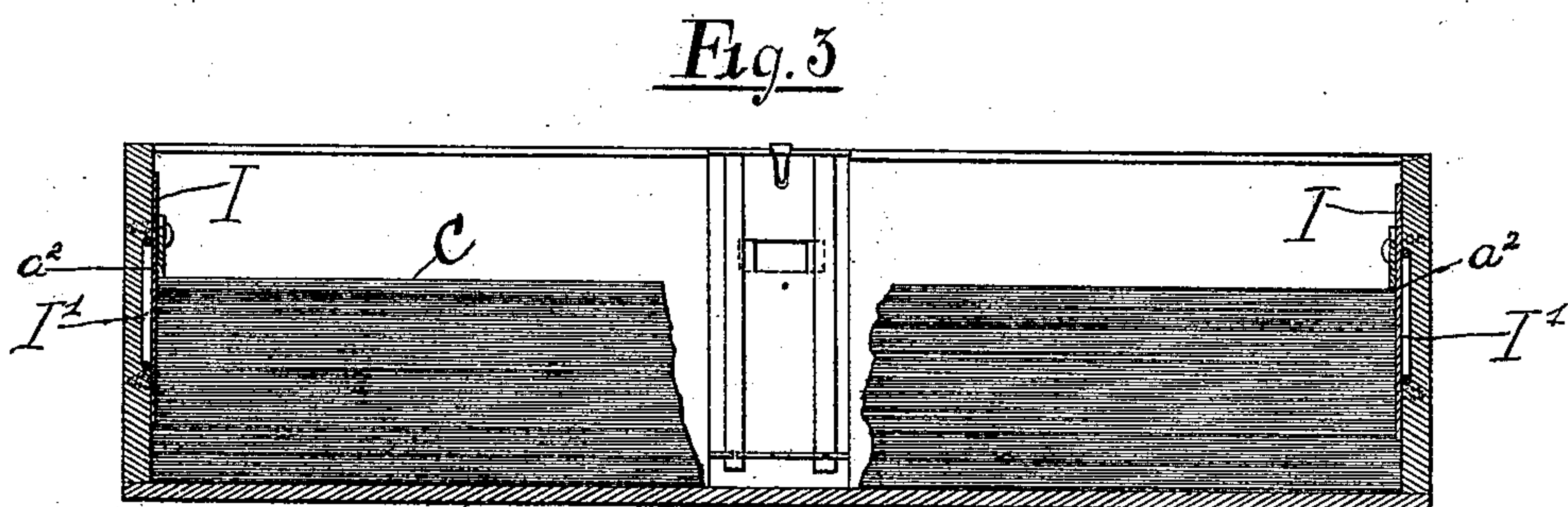
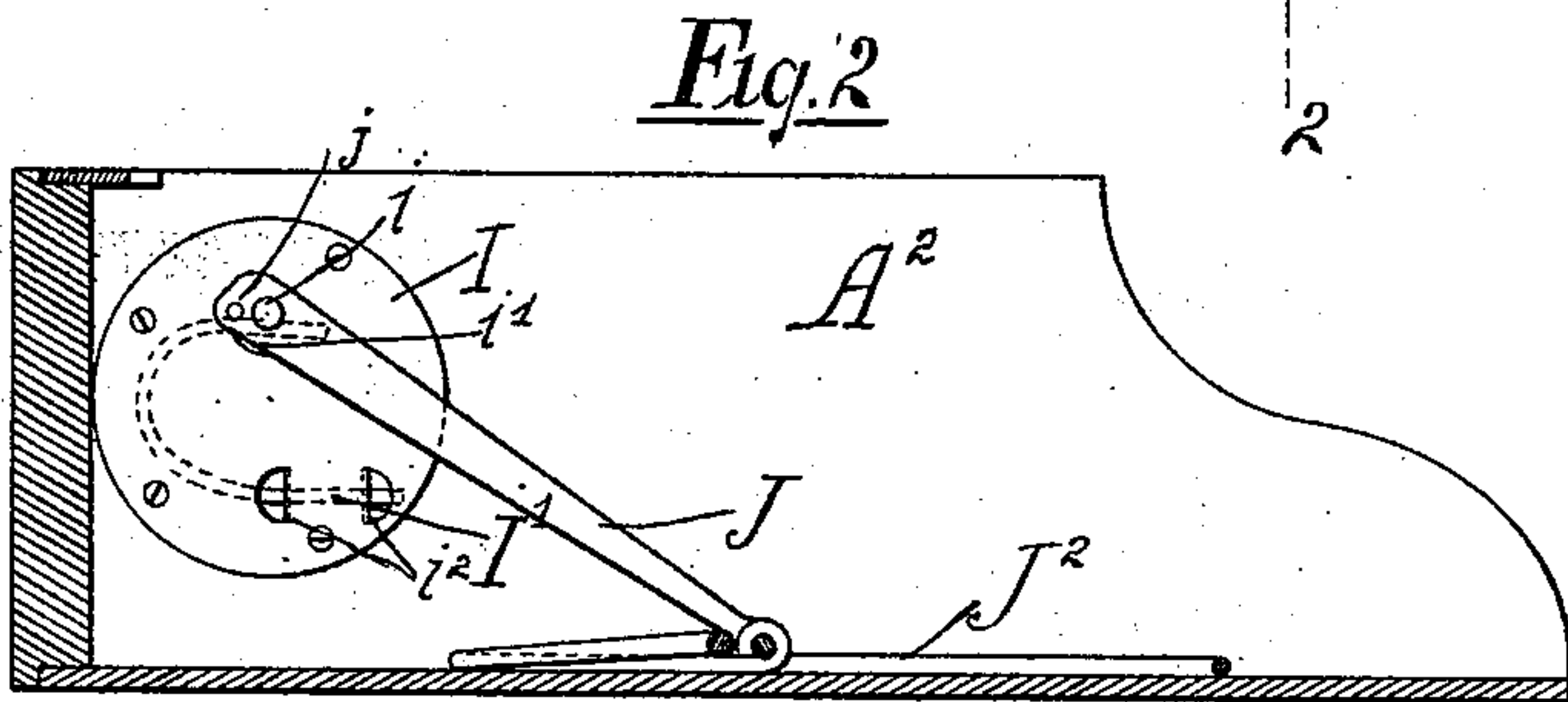
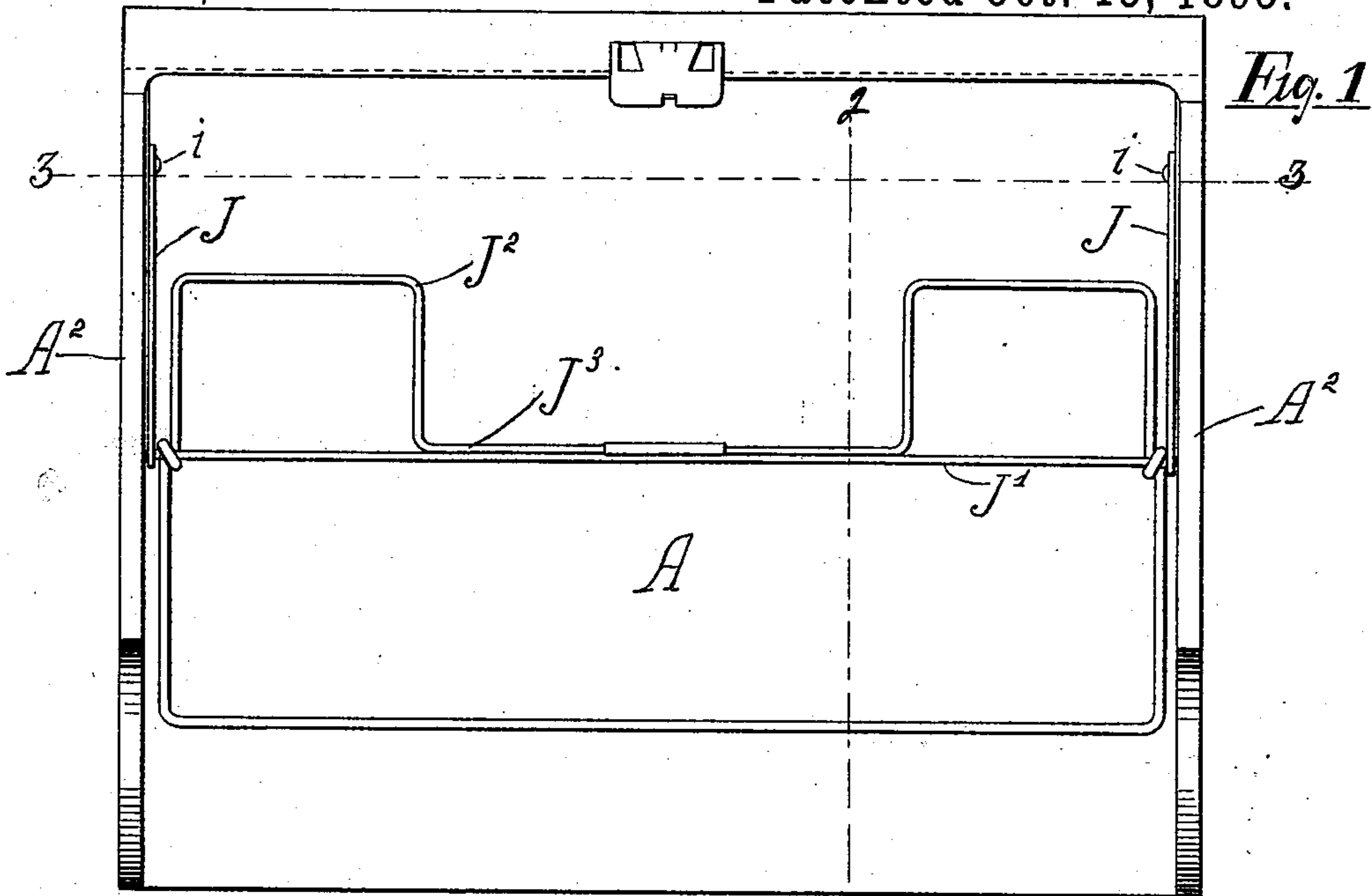
(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. TRAMBLAY.  
TEMPORARY BINDER.

No. 547,869.

Patented Oct. 15, 1895.



Witnesses:  
Clinton Hamlin  
Henry H. Carter

Inventor:  
Felix Trambly  
by: Wayne, Poole & Brown  
his Attorneys

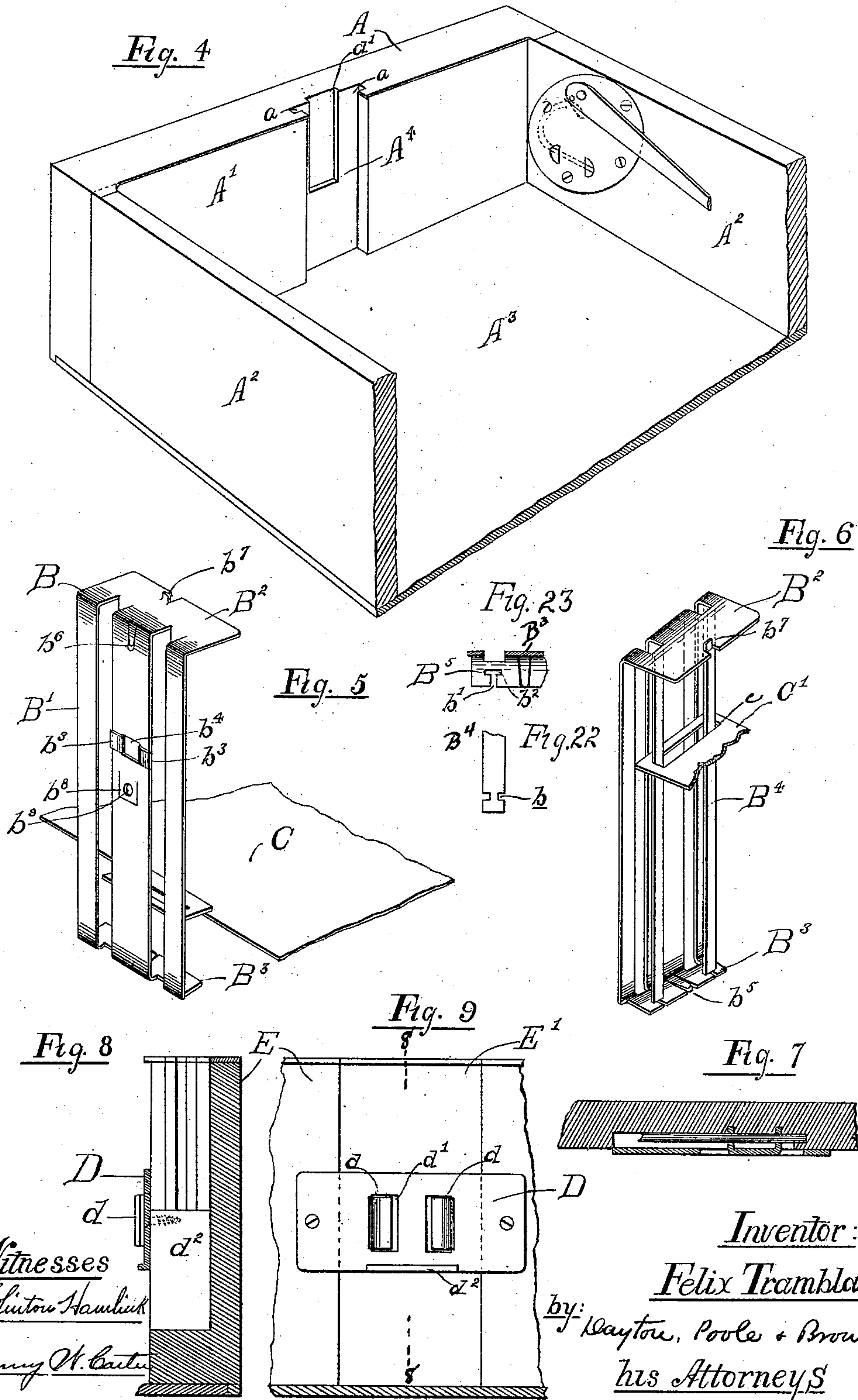
(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 2.

F. TRAMBLAY.  
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(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 3.

F. TRAMBLAY.  
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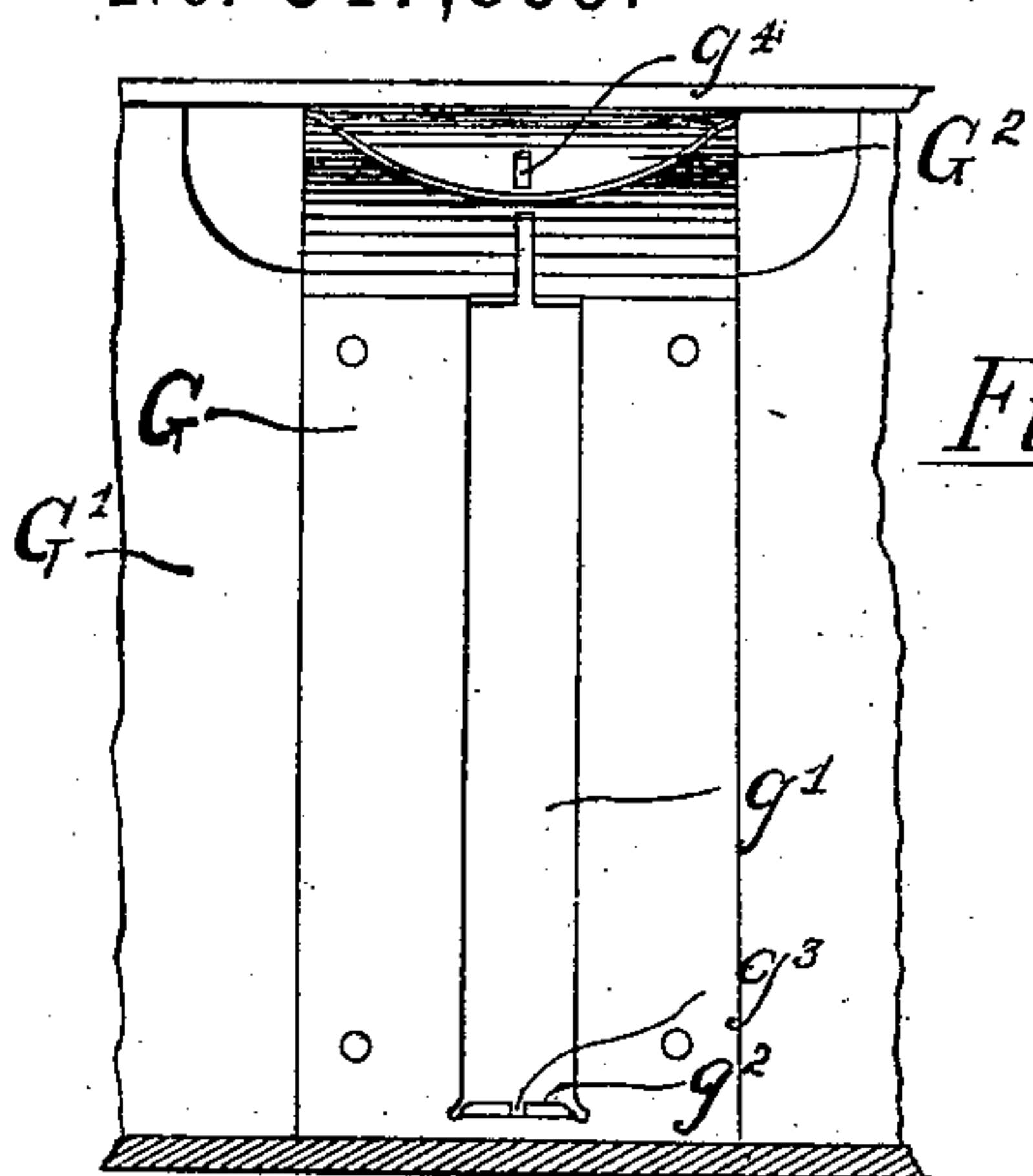


Fig. 11

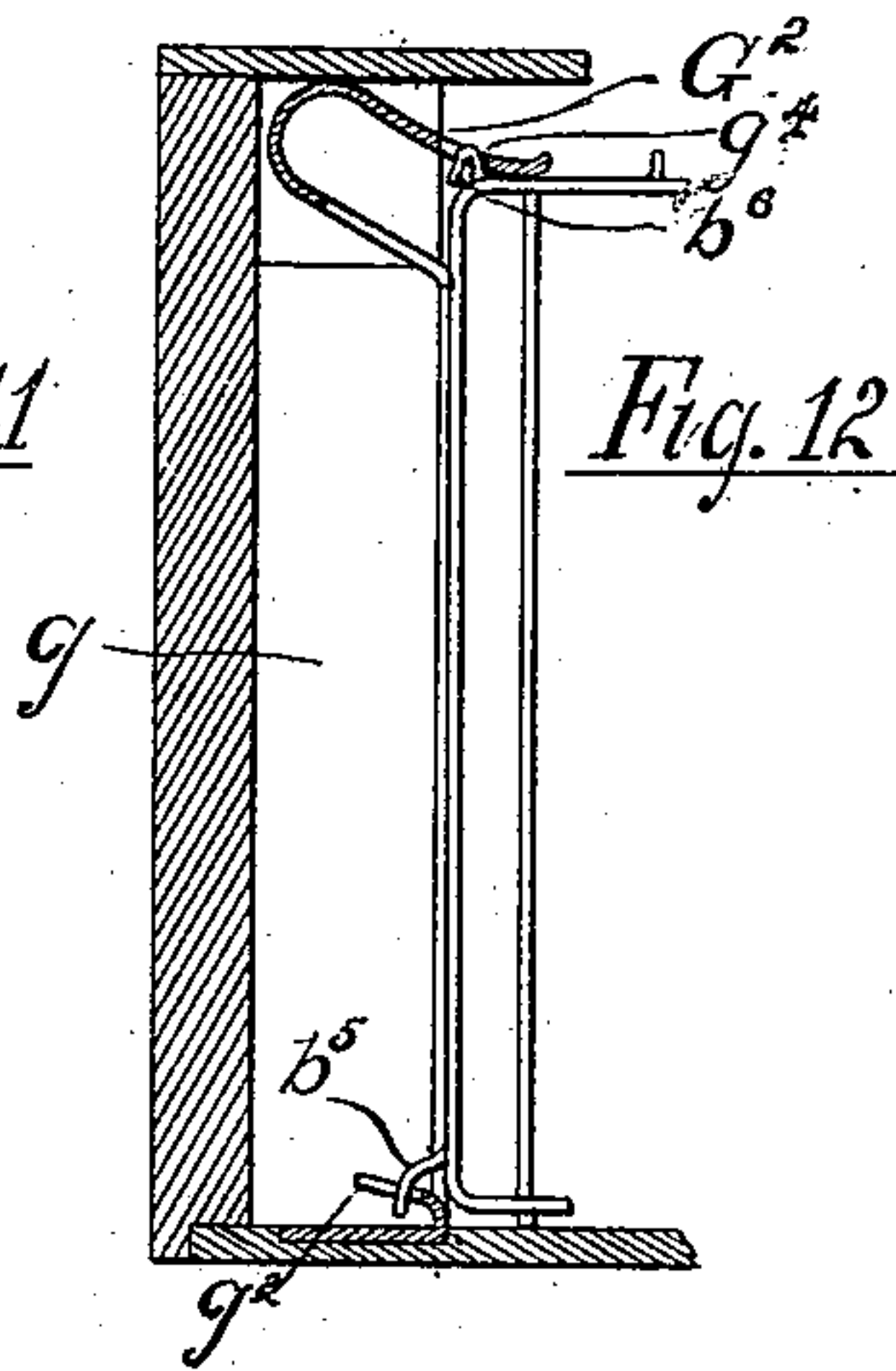


Fig. 12

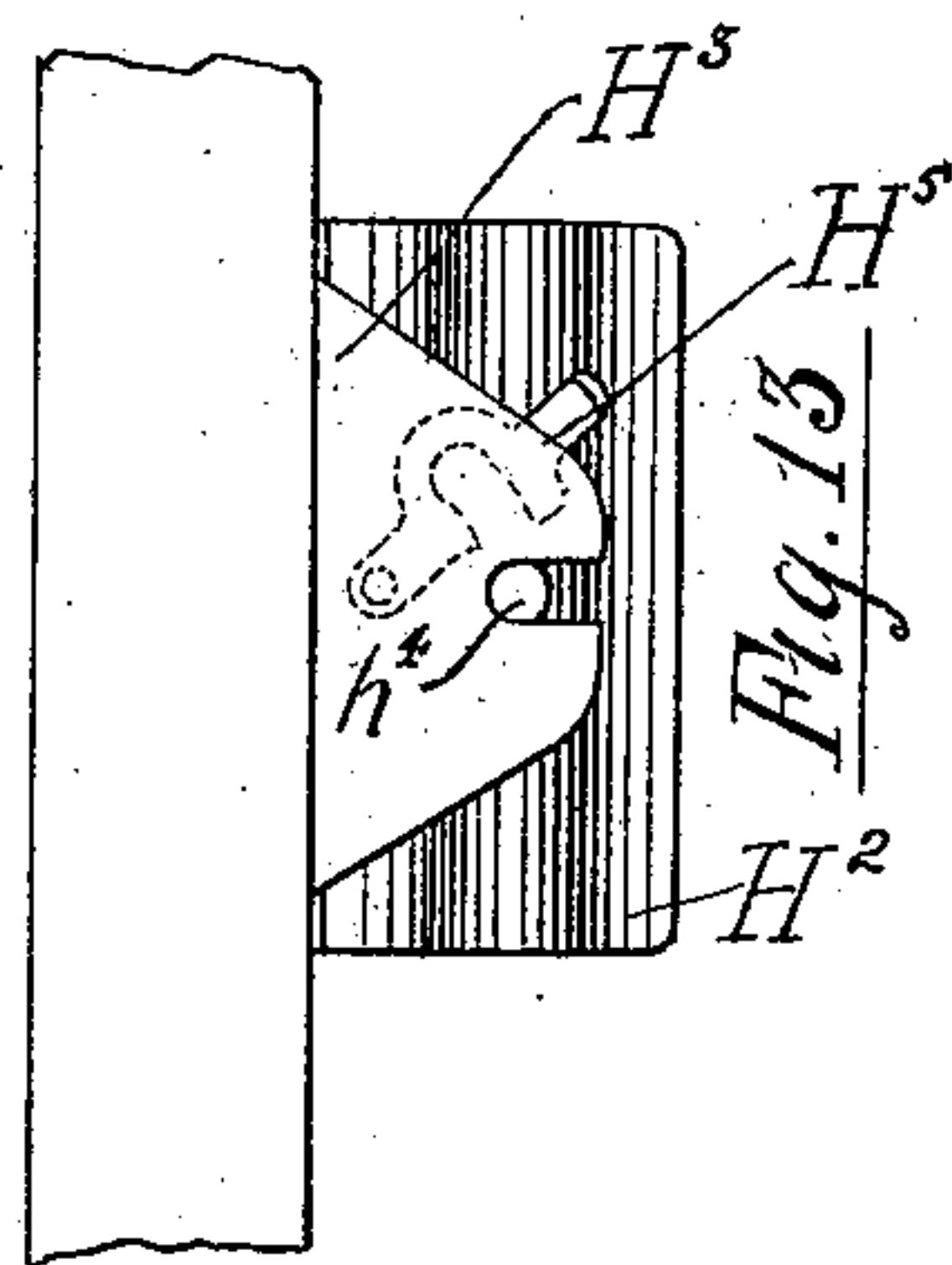


Fig. 13

Fig. 14

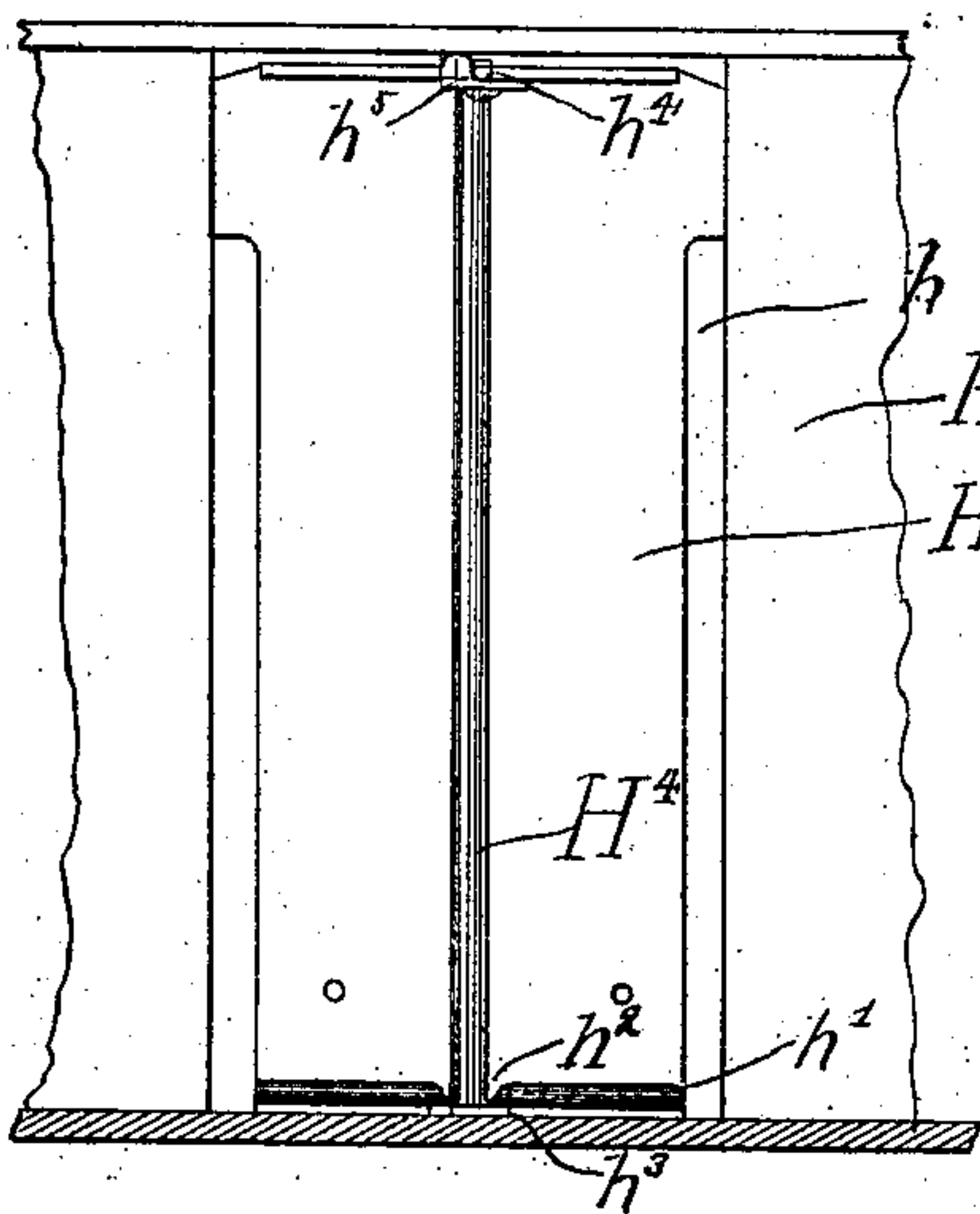


Fig. 15

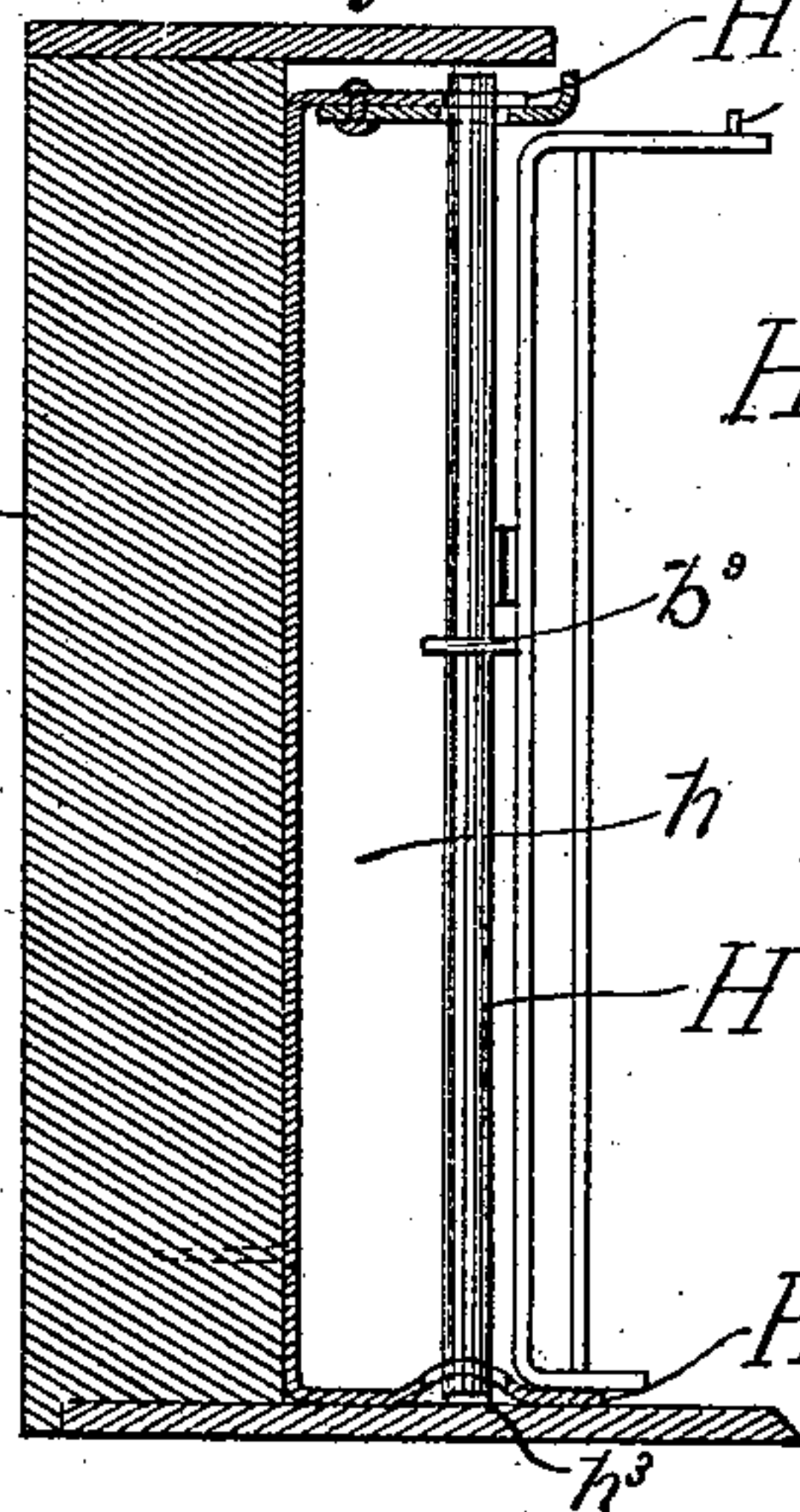


Fig. 16

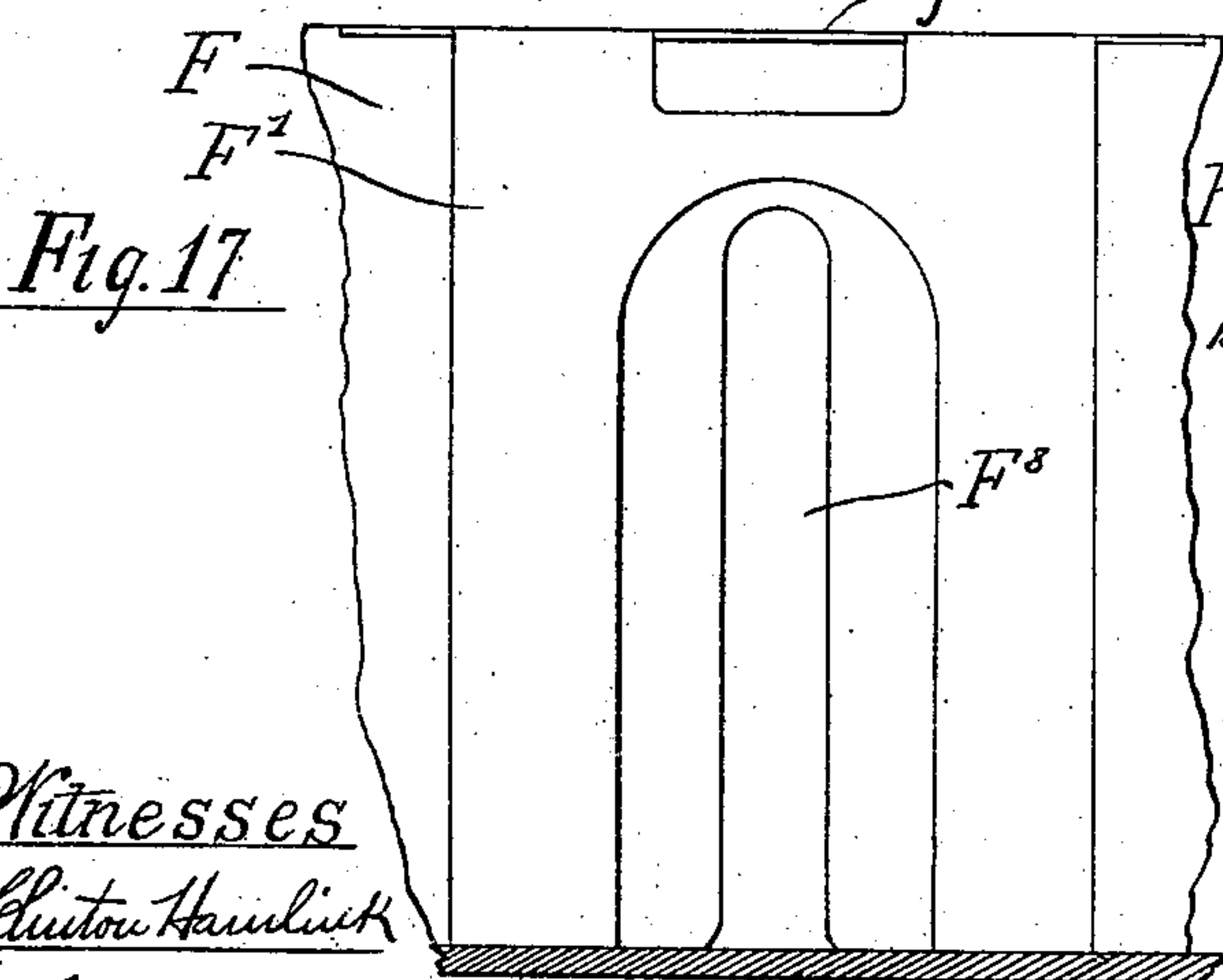
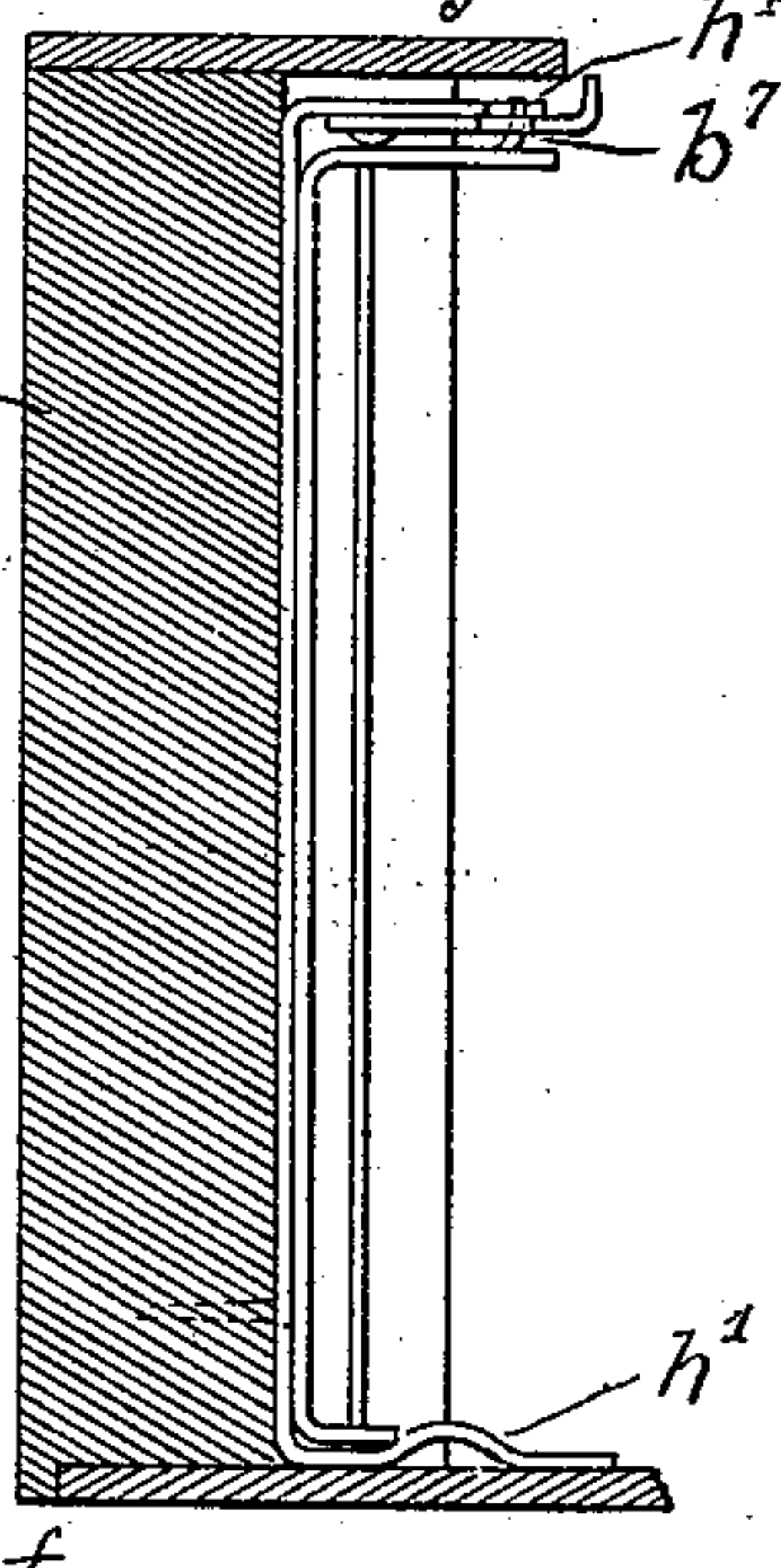


Fig. 17

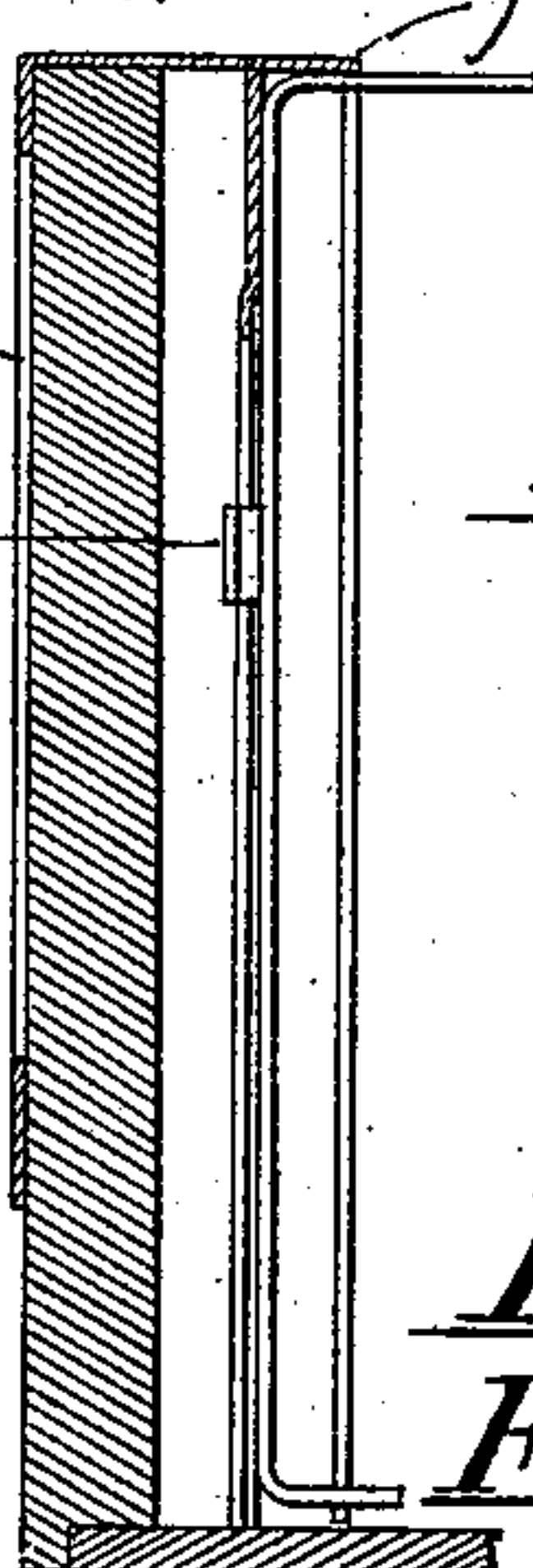


Fig. 18

Witnesses

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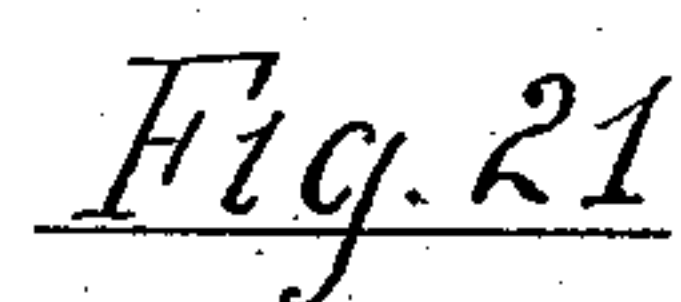
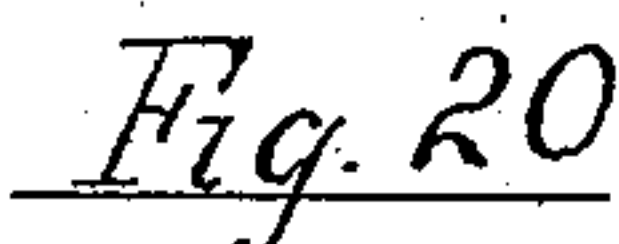
Felix Trambly

by: Dayton, Poole & Brown  
his Attorneys

4. Sheets—Sheet 4.

No. 547,869

Patented Oct. 15, 1895.



Clinton Hamlin

Henry H. Carter

Felix Tramblay.

by: Clayton Poole & Brown  
his Attorneys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FELIX TRAMBLAY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## TEMPORARY BINDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 547,869, dated October 15, 1895.

Application filed May 7, 1894. Serial No. 510,410. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FELIX TRAMBLAY, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Temporary Binders; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of temporary binders for letters and other papers comprising a shallow box or receptacle provided with a number of index-sheets secured to a common clip which is removably attached to the end of the receptacle in such manner that the clip and the index-sheets secured thereto may be removed as a whole from the receptacle, the latter being provided, also, with a spring-pressed swinging frame normally operating to hold down the index sheets and the letters and other papers which may be placed between the same, but adapted to be swung up at will to permit free access to such papers when desired.

The invention relates more particularly to improvements in the index-securing clip and in the parts of the receptacle which co-operate therewith in forming a detachable connection between the clip and receptacle, and it further relates to improvements in the spring-pressed connections between the swinging frame and the receptacle.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved construction in temporary binders of the character referred to; and it consists in the matters hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

An index-securing clip constructed in accordance with my invention is designed not only to be conveniently detachably engaged with the end of the receptacle which is specially constructed to receive it, but is further so designed as to be capable of being substituted for the index-securing clips of many of the present forms of temporary binders without requiring any material alteration in the fixed or permanent parts of the receptacles thereof.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of a temporary binder of the

type referred to provided with devices embodying my invention in one form. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation thereof on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar view on line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a broken perspective view of the receptacle of the binder, showing more particularly the shape of the recess provided in the end of the receptacle to engage the index-clip. Fig. 5 is a rear perspective view of my improved index-clip. Fig. 6 is a front perspective view of the same. Fig. 7 is a sectional detail showing the manner of securing the springs which actuate the swinging frame. Fig. 8 is a sectional elevation on line 8 8 of Fig. 9, showing a device for securing the index-clip to receptacles not specially constructed to receive the same. Fig. 9 is a detail thereof in front elevation. Fig. 10 is a perspective view of a tag by which the index-sheets may be secured to the clip. Figs. 11 to 18, inclusive, are detailed views showing the manner of securing my improved index-clip in the receptacles of various well-known types of temporary binders. Fig. 19 is a plan view of a receptacle provided with a swinging frame differing somewhat in its manner of attachment and in the form of the actuating springs from that previously shown. Fig. 20 is a sectional elevation taken on line 20 20 of Fig. 19. Fig. 21 is a transverse section taken on line 21 21 of Fig. 19. Fig. 22 is a detail of the lower end of the guide-strips. Fig. 23 is a detail of one of the slots with which said strips are detachably engaged.

A designates the receptacle of the temporary binder, usually made in the form of a shallow drawer open at its top and one end, and a number of which are commonly inserted within a suitable file case or cabinet. As herein shown, the receptacle comprises an end wall A', side walls A<sup>2</sup> A<sup>2</sup>, and a suitable bottom A<sup>3</sup>.

B designates the clip, by means of which a plurality of index-sheets C, of a familiar type, are detachably secured to the end wall A'. Said clip B in my improved construction is made from a single piece of thin sheet metal, sheet-steel being preferred, and comprises a vertical back plate B', the upper and lower ends of which are bent forwardly at right angles to form top and bottom horizontal flanges B<sup>2</sup> and B<sup>3</sup>, respectively, the lower



flange  $B^3$  being herein shown as about half the width of the upper flange  $B^2$ . Vertical guide-strips  $B^4$ , struck forward from the back plate  $B'$ , extend from the top flange  $B^2$  to the bottom flange  $B^3$ , parallel with the back flange  $B'$  and a short distance in front of the same. Said strips  $B^4$  are left integrally connected at their upper ends to the top flange  $B^2$ , and at their lower ends are detachably connected with the bottom flange  $B^3$ , in this instance by being formed with narrowed necks  $b$ , adapted to normally engage T-shaped slots  $B^5$ , extending inwardly from the free front edge of the lower flange  $B^3$ . (See Figs. 22 and 23.) The mouth  $b'$  of the slots  $B^5$  is made wider than the thickness of the guide-strips  $B^4$ , but narrower than the width of the neck  $b$  thereof, and the strips are engaged with the slots by being twisted, so as to enable the necks  $b$  to be passed sidewise through the mouths  $b'$  of the slots, and by being then twisted back to their normal position parallel with the back plate  $B'$ . This brings the necks  $b$  within the rear portions  $b^2$  of the slots transversely of the mouths  $b'$  thereof, and normally prevents the strips from being disengaged from the slots.

The index-sheets  $C$  are filed or strung upon the guide-strips  $B^4$ , so as to be capable of free vertical movement thereon by means of suitable clips  $C'$ . As herein shown, each of said clips  $C'$  is conveniently stamped from sheet metal and is provided near its rear edge with an elongated slot  $c$ , which is adapted to loosely embrace the guide-strips  $B^4$ , and at its front edge with one or more teeth  $c'$ , which may be passed through the index-sheet and closed down to secure the same in place. The metal cut out in forming the slot  $c$  is left attached at one edge and forms a tongue  $c^2$ , which is closed down over the edge of the index-sheet to additionally secure the same. In placing the clip  $C'$  upon the guide-strips  $B^4$  the latter are first detached from T-shaped slots  $b'$  by being twisted sufficiently to enable the narrowed necks  $b$  to slip out of said slots. The clips  $C'$  are then passed over the free lower ends of the guide-strips, and the latter thereupon re-engage with the slots  $b'$  in the manner before described. Any desired number of index-sheets  $C$  may thus obviously be attached to the clip  $B$ , and said sheets may be removed or replaced at any time by detaching the guide-strips from the lower flange, as above explained, and again securing the same after the change in sheets has been accomplished. Obviously the engagement of the elongated slot  $c$  with the two guide-strips  $B^4$  will not only secure the index-sheets to the clip  $B$ , but will prevent relative lateral movement of the sheets and hold them much in the same manner as the back of a bound volume.

In my improved construction the index-clip  $B$  is secured to the center of the end wall  $A'$  of the receptacle  $A$  by being inserted within a vertical recess  $A^4$ , provided in the

inner face of said wall. The length of the bottom flange  $B^3$  of the clip  $B$  is made slightly less than the width of its back plate  $B'$ , so that the edges of said back plate project laterally slightly beyond the ends of the lower flange  $B^3$  and are adapted to engage vertical grooves  $a$ , provided at each side of the recess  $A^4$ . With this construction the clip  $B$ , with the index-sheets secured thereto, is readily applied to the receptacle by inserting the lower ends of the back plate  $B'$  into the grooves  $a$  and slipping the clip downwardly within the recess  $A^4$  until it strikes the bottom thereof. The height of the clip  $B$  will normally be made substantially equal to the depth of the receptacle, so that when in position its top flange  $B^3$  will stand substantially approximately flush with the top of the wall  $A'$ . The clip  $B$ , as thus described, is substantially complete so far as concerns its application to receptacles which, as in the case of the receptacle  $A$ , herein illustrated, are originally designed with reference to receiving it. For the purpose, however, of enabling my improved clip to be used in receptacles originally constructed to receive clips of some other form I provide on the back plate  $B'$  of the clip two outwardly-projecting lips  $b^3$ , adapted to be interlocked with the inwardly-projecting lips  $d$  of a plate  $D$ , which is designed to be screwed or otherwise secured to the inner face of the front wall  $E$  of any binder-receptacle. (See Figs. 8 and 9.) Preferably, and as herein shown, the lips  $b^3$  are formed integral with the back plate  $B'$  of the clip  $B$  by being severed from said flange along their top and bottom edges and from each other along their free outer edges, and by being afterward folded back about the margins which have not been severed, so as to extend in opposite directions from each other, leaving a rectangular aperture  $b^4$  in the center of the back plate between them. In a generally similar manner the lips  $d$  of the plate  $D$  are, as shown, stamped forward from the body of the plate, thus leaving an aperture  $d'$  behind each. A ledge  $d^2$  is also herein shown as formed slightly beneath the lips  $d$  to prevent the lips  $b^3$  from dropping through below them should the location of the parts be otherwise such as to render that possible. In many cases said end wall  $E$  will have been provided with a recess  $E'$ , generally similar to the recess  $A^4$ , for the reception of the clip which was originally intended to be used therein; but such recess will not interfere with the application of the plate  $D$ , as the latter will be made long enough to extend across the recess and be secured at each side thereof; or in case the recess is wide enough the plate may be screwed to the back wall thereof, so that the clip  $B$ , when attached, will be wholly or partially contained within the recess. Obviously, also, if such recess  $E'$  were entirely omitted, the manner of applying the plate  $D$  would be the same. When the clip  $B$  is used in connection with a receptacle prepared to receive it by the application of the



plate D, said clip will be attached by placing its back plate B' against the plate D and sliding it downwardly until the lips  $b^3$  of the clip pass between the lips  $d$  of the plate. Obviously a reversal of this movement will instantly detach the clip from the receptacle. When a clip thus provided with the outwardly-extending lips  $b^3$  is designed to be used in connection with a receptacle provided with the recess  $A^4$ , which is especially designed to receive it, the center of the back of said recess will be cut out, as shown at  $a'$ , to receive said lips  $b^3$  when the clip is slipped downwardly into the recess. By the use of the lips  $b^3$  I am also enabled to use my improved clip B in the receptacle of the temporary binder shown in the patent of Amburg, No. 208,220, dated September 24, 1878, in place of the special clip set forth in that patent. In Figs. 17 and 18 I have shown in detail the manner of attaching my improved clip in this case. In said figures, F designates the end wall of the receptacle, and F' the sheet-metal slide which embraces said wall. F<sup>2</sup> is the cardholder, which is formed by that part of the slide engaging the outer face of the wall, and F<sup>3</sup> is the vertical slot provided in the center of the inner side of said slide, as set forth in the patent referred to. The distance between the lips  $b^3$  at their inner edges or points of juncture with the back plate B' is made slightly less than the width of the slot F<sup>3</sup>. Consequently by raising the slide and placing the clip B in a vertical position, with its lips  $b^3$  directly beneath the slot F<sup>3</sup>, and then forcing the slide downward, so as to cause the lips  $b^3$  to extend into the slot F<sup>3</sup> and behind the side edges of the same, said clips may be readily attached. The inwardly-extending flange  $f$  at the top of the slide F', by means of which the slide is lifted, serves in this instance to engage the top of the clip B when thus attached and holds the same against vertical movement.

In the temporary binder set forth in the patent to Brown, No. 320,622, dated June 23, 1885, the receptacle is provided with a metal plate G, which is tacked to its end of the wall G' above a recess  $g$  therein. The center of the plate G is cut out centrally to form a vertical slot  $g'$ , from the bottom edge of which a tongue  $g^2$  is bent back into the recess  $g$  and is provided with a small central aperture  $g^3$ . The upper end of the plate G is bent rearwardly and then forwardly to form a spring-flange G<sup>2</sup>, which is provided near its front edge with a small aperture  $g^4$ . For the purpose of enabling my improved clip B to be readily secured within a receptacle constructed in this manner I provide at the bottom of the clip a central tongue  $b^5$ , which is adapted to be bent back so as to enter the slot  $g'$  and be inserted in the aperture  $g^3$  of the tongue  $g^2$  at the bottom of the said slot. (See Fig. 12.) I also provide at the rear top of the clip and at the rear edge thereof a lip  $b^6$ , which is made to be bent up, as shown in Fig. 12, so as to

readily enter the aperture  $g^4$  of the flange G<sup>2</sup> when the latter is sprung over the lip. With this construction the clip B may obviously be secured by suitably bending the lips  $b^5$   $b^6$ , inserting the lower lip  $b^5$  in the aperture  $g^3$ , and pressing the clip back, so as to force the lip  $b^6$  beneath the flange G<sup>2</sup> and into the aperture  $g^4$  thereof.

In the temporary binder shown in the patent to Mackenzie, No. 280,199, dated June 26, 1883, the end wall H of the receptacle is provided with a plate H', elevated with a recess  $h$ , and having forwardly-extending flanges H<sup>2</sup> and H<sup>3</sup>, respectively, at its bottom and top, which are detachably engaged by a pin H<sup>4</sup>. The bottom flange H<sup>2</sup> is provided with a transverse corrugation  $h'$ , in the center of which is an oblong aperture  $h^2$ , and the pin H<sup>4</sup> is provided with a T-shaped lower end  $h^3$ , adapted to be inserted within the oblong aperture  $h^2$  and turned transversely of the same, so as to be held against withdrawal. The upper end of the pin H<sup>4</sup> is adapted to engage an open slot  $h^4$  of the top flange H<sup>3</sup> and held therein by a pivoted latch H<sup>5</sup>. (See Figs. 13, 14, and 15.) For the purpose of enabling my improved clip to be used with this construction I make it of such length as to adapt it to fit closely between the lower and upper flanges H<sup>2</sup> and H<sup>3</sup> of the plate H' when placed within the same with its lower flange B<sup>3</sup> behind the corrugation  $h'$ . (See Fig. 16.) I also provide at the front edge of the upper flange B<sup>2</sup> of the clip an upturned lip  $b^7$ , adapted to enter the aperture  $h^4$  of the top flange H<sup>3</sup> of the plate H and to be secured therein by the pivot-catch H<sup>5</sup> when the latter is closed. In this construction the clip B will be substantially concealed within the recess  $h$  when locked in position between the upper and lower flanges of the plate H' and will be capable of engagement or re-engagement with said plate. In the construction thus described it will be understood that the pin H<sup>4</sup> is disposed with when the clip B is used. In some cases, however, it may be desirable to retain the pin H<sup>4</sup> and to permit the use of the clip B in connection with such pin. To this end I provide in the back plate B' of the clip a tongue  $b^8$ , adapted to be bent out at right angles with said flange B' and provided with a central aperture  $b^9$ , of a suitable size to fit over the pin H<sup>4</sup>. When said tongue  $b^8$  is so bent out at right angles, the clip may obviously be secured within the receptacle by detaching the pin H<sup>4</sup> at its upper end, inserting it within the aperture  $b^9$  of said tongue, slipping the latter down over the pin, and then locking the latter again within the aperture  $h^4$  by means of the latch H<sup>5</sup>. (See Fig. 15.) While, however, this method of securing the clip B is practicable, the previously-described method, in which the clip is bodily inserted between the upper and lower flanges of the plate H, is deemed preferable.

From the foregoing description it will be obvious that my improved index-clip may be



conveniently employed to secure index-sheets within the receptacles of a great variety of styles of temporary binders, of which the forms illustrated include those best known and principally in use, and is not confined to use in binder-receptacles which are especially constructed to receive it, although capable of attachment in the simplest manner to receptacles of the latter class. This general adaptability of my clip to a wide variety of temporary binders is of the greatest practical importance, since I am thereby enabled to supply indexes of my own manufacture for use in the receptacles of most of the well-known binders of this type by simply supplying my new clip in connection with such indexes, whereas in the sale of index-supplies each dealer has heretofore been limited to supplying only such indexes as were especially designed for use in that particular type of temporary binder of which he may be agent or manufacturer. It is of course understood that when a party is supplied with a set of temporary binders of a particular type the only future profits which can arise to the dealer or manufacturer from such binders must come from the sales of indexes and transfer-cases therefor, which are obviously required to be renewed as often as the letters or other papers are removed to the permanent file. Consequently the dealer who is enabled to supply indexes for a great number of varieties of temporary binders of this class is enabled to command a very much larger trade in index-supplies than he could possibly command were he limited to the supply of indexes for only one type of temporary binders. Furthermore, the design of my improved clip is such that it can be readily stamped out at a single operation from sheet-steel or other suitable metal, so that the expense of manufacture is reduced to a minimum. The tongues  $b^5$ ,  $b^6$ , and  $b^8$  are designed to be severed from the body of the clip, except at their point of juncture therewith, when the clip is originally formed, but will normally be left flush with the body of the clip and will be bent out only when needed. The lips  $b^3$  of the tongue  $b^7$ , however, are normally designed to be originally bent into their operative position, though obviously they also may be left flush with the body of the clip until it is desired to use the latter in one or the other forms of receptacles for which said lips or tongue are required. Moreover, it will be obvious that any one or more of the lips and tongue which are designed for independent use may be entirely omitted in cases where it is known originally that the clip will be employed in a form of receptacle for which the provision of such lips or tongues may not be necessary.

So far as relates to the improvements hereinbefore described, any suitable type of swinging frame may be employed for holding down the papers which may be filed within the binder. As shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, how-

ever, I provide a frame constructed as follows: I designate thin metallic plates or disks secured to the opposite inner faces of the side walls  $A^2$  of the receptacle A, and  $a^2$  shallow recesses provided in said wall behind the disks I. The frame itself comprises radial arms J, pivoted to the plates I at a point  $i$  near the upper parts thereof and rigidly connected at their outer ends by cross rod or wire  $J'$ . Adjacent to the pivotal point  $i$  and on the opposite side thereof from the cross-bar  $J'$  said arms J are provided with laterally-projecting pins  $j$ , extending through segmental slots  $i'$  in the plates I and projecting into the recess  $a^2$ . Within the recesses  $a^2$  are provided wire springs  $I'$ , preferably of suitably-tempered steel, which are secured at their lower ends by being passed through suitable apertures provided in two adjacent tongues  $i^2$ , stamped back from the body of the plate I and projecting into said recess. The upper portion of the spring  $I'$  is bent back on its lower portion so as to extend substantially parallel therewith and exerts a constant upward pressure on the pin  $j$ . With this construction the frame will normally be pressed downward toward the bottom of the receptacle; but if raised above a certain point at which the line of pressure on the pins lies directly through the pivotal points  $i$  the springs will tend to throw the frame over to the rear and to hold the same in its elevated position. A wire bail  $J^2$  is pivotally mounted upon the cross-rod  $J'$  and serves to exert a pressure upon the papers over a sufficient area to prevent the same from curling up. One side of said bail  $J^2$  is in this instance provided with a central portion  $J^3$ , which is bent inward to the cross-bar  $J'$  of the frame, so that when the frame is swung up one arm of the person who is examining the papers may be conveniently rested within said central portion  $J^3$  and upon the cross-bar  $J'$ , and the bail is thereby prevented from materially interfering with his movements. The shape of the springs  $I'$  is made such that the greatest downward pressure of the swinging frame upon the papers will be exerted when the arms  $J'$  are in a substantially horizontal position, so that as the receptacle becomes filled with a greater weight of papers the swinging frame will exert a greater pressure, tending to hold the same in position.

In Figs. 19, 20, and 21 I have illustrated another and preferred style of construction, in which the swinging frame is pivoted to the end wall of the receptacle instead of to the side walls thereof. In this case the frame is composed of radial arms K, connected by a cross-bar  $K'$ , which is preferably made integral therewith by suitably shaping a single piece of wire. The length of the cross-wire  $K'$  is substantially equal to the width of the receptacle, so that the radial arms K are located close to the sides  $A^2$  thereof. The end wall  $A'$  of the receptacle is provided on its inner face adjacent to the side walls  $A^2$  with recesses  $a^3$ , within which flat steel springs L



are securely fastened by screws  $l$  or otherwise. Each of the springs  $L$  is made from a single flat piece of steel by bending the same at its center until its two ends are brought almost in contact with each other, and is fastened within the recesses  $a^3$  with its ends directed upward. The screws  $l$ , which secure the springs in place, are passed through the rear portions  $L'$  thereof, while their front portions  $L^2$  are left free and normally stand substantially flush with the inner face of the end wall  $A'$ , thus serving in a large degree to close the recesses  $a^3$ . The inner ends  $K^2$  of the arms  $K$  are bent toward each other at right angles, so as to pass between the upper ends of the springs  $L$  and are pivotally mounted within bearings  $l'$ , located on the rear portion  $L'$  of said springs. Said bearings  $l'$  are provided at opposite edges of the springs, and the ends  $K^2$  of the arms  $K$  are bent between said bearings to form crank portions  $k$ , which engage the front portions  $L^2$  of the springs and force the same outward. The crank portions  $k$  of the arms  $K$  are so arranged with relation to said arms that the inward pressure of the front portions  $L^2$  of the springs  $L$  upon them will normally tend to force the frame downward upon the papers and toward the bottom of the receptacle, and obviously, with this construction, when the frame is raised far enough out of the box to bring the crank portions  $k$  above a horizontal position the action of said springs will thereafter tend to throw the frame back and maintain it in its raised position.

While the particular construction thus described is convenient and effective, it will be obvious that the bearings  $l'$  for the arms  $K$  may be secured at the sides of the springs instead of directly to the same, and the latter instead of being each bent into two leaves of equal length may be made with their rear portions considerably shorter than the front portions thereof, if so desired. Furthermore, the front portions  $L^2$  of the springs may be used without the rear portions  $L'$  thereof by increasing the length of said front portions  $L^2$  and securing them at their lower ends directly to the end wall, it being only necessary to provide a form of spring which shall afford a sufficient inward pressure on the crank portions  $k$  of the arms. Obviously, also, instead of providing two bearings for the inner ends of each of the arms  $K$  a single bearing may be used, if deemed sufficient. The recesses  $a^3$  may be concealed from view from above by a thin strip  $a^4$  on the top of the wall  $A'$ , the ends of said strip being provided with slots  $a^5$ , into which the arms  $K$  may swing when the frame is thrown back. A swinging bail  $K^3$ , similar to the bail  $J^2$  hereinbefore described, is pivotally mounted on the cross-bar  $K'$  and is made of sufficient width to largely cover the papers and hold the same securely in place. It will of course be understood that the transfer-cases to which the contents of the temporary binders are consigned as often as the receptacles thereof become filled will be each pro-

vided with a recess similar to the recess  $A^4$  for receiving the index-clip  $B$  in the same manner as the temporary receptacles  $A$ , hereinbefore described, and a transfer-case of this construction is comprehended within the spirit of my broad invention equally with such temporary receptacles.

I claim as my invention—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a sheet metal index clip for temporary binders, comprising a back plate provided at its ends with integral forwardly extending top and bottom flanges, two vertical guide strips arranged in a plane parallel with the face of the back plate, said strips being integral with one of said flanges and detachably engaged with the other flange by a device releasable by a partial rotation of the end of the strip, substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, an index clip for temporary binders made of a single integral piece of sheet metal and comprising a back plate provided at its ends with forwardly extending top and bottom flanges, parallel vertical guide strips struck forward from the back plate, the upper ends of said guide strips being left integrally connected with the body of the clip and the lower ends of said guide strips being detachably engaged with the bottom flange, substantially as described.

3. As a new article of manufacture, an index clip made from a single integral piece of sheet metal, comprising a back plate and forwardly extending top and bottom flanges, parallel vertical guide strips struck forward from the back plate and integral with one of said flanges, and slots in the other flange for detachably engaging the free ends of said guide strips, substantially as described.

4. As a new article of manufacture, an index clip for temporary binders comprising a back plate and forwardly extending top and bottom flanges, vertical parallel guide strips struck forward from the back plate and left integral with the top flange, and T shaped slots extending into the bottom flange from the edge thereof, the lower ends of the guide strips being each provided with a narrowed portion of greater width than the slot openings but adapted to be passed through the same when the guide strips are twisted, substantially as described.

5. The combination, with the receptacle of a temporary binder or transfer case, having in its end wall a relatively wide vertical recess provided with laterally extending vertically arranged grooves, of an index clip, comprising a back plate adapted to fit within said groove, integral forwardly extending top and bottom flanges on said plate, the bottom flange being made narrower than the width of the base plate, and two vertical guide strips arranged in a plane parallel with the back plate, permanently secured to one of said flanges and detachably engaging the other flange, the distance apart of said guide strips being such as to leave spaces between their



outer margins and the inner side faces of the recess in the transfer case, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

6. An integral sheet metal index clip comprising the back plate  $B'$ , the top and bottom flanges  $B^2 B^3$ , guide strips  $B^4$ , and outwardly projecting lips  $b^3$  on the rear face of said back plate, substantially as described.

7. An integral sheet metal index clip comprising the back plate  $B'$ , top and bottom flanges  $B^2 B^3$ , guide strips  $B^4$ , and upper and lower tongues  $b^5 b^6$ , substantially as described.

8. An integral sheet metal index clip comprising the back plate  $B'$ , top and bottom flanges  $B^2 B^3$ , parallel guide strips  $B^4$ , and upper tongue  $b^7$ , substantially as described.

9. An integral sheet metal index clip comprising the back plate  $B'$ , top and bottom flanges  $B^2 B^3$ , vertical guide strips  $B^4$ , laterally projecting lips  $b^3$  on the rear of the back plate, and tongues  $b^5 b^6 b^7$ , substantially as described.

10. An integral sheet metal index clip comprising the back plate  $B'$ , top and bottom flanges  $B^2 B^3$ , parallel guide strips  $B^4$ , and apertured tongue  $b^8$ , substantially as described.

11. The combination with a filing receptacle, of a presser frame comprising a cross bar, recesses in the inner face of the end wall of

the receptacle near the side walls thereof, 30 springs within recesses formed by bending a single flat piece until its ends are brought nearly in contact, the ends of said springs being pointed upward and the back portion of the spring being secured to the back of the 35 recesses, pivot bearings for the radial arms on the rear portion of the springs, and forwardly extending crank portions on said arms adapted to engage the back of the front portions of the springs, substantially as described. 40

12. An index clip made from a single piece of sheet metal and comprising a back plate, top and bottom forwardly extending flanges and a resilient guide strip extending from one 45 flange to the other in front of and parallel with said back plate; said guide strip being integral with one flange and detachably connected with the other by a device releasable by a torsional movement of the guide strip, substantially as set forth. 50

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FELIX TRAMBLAY.

Witnesses:

TAYLOR E. BROWN,  
HENRY W. CARTER.