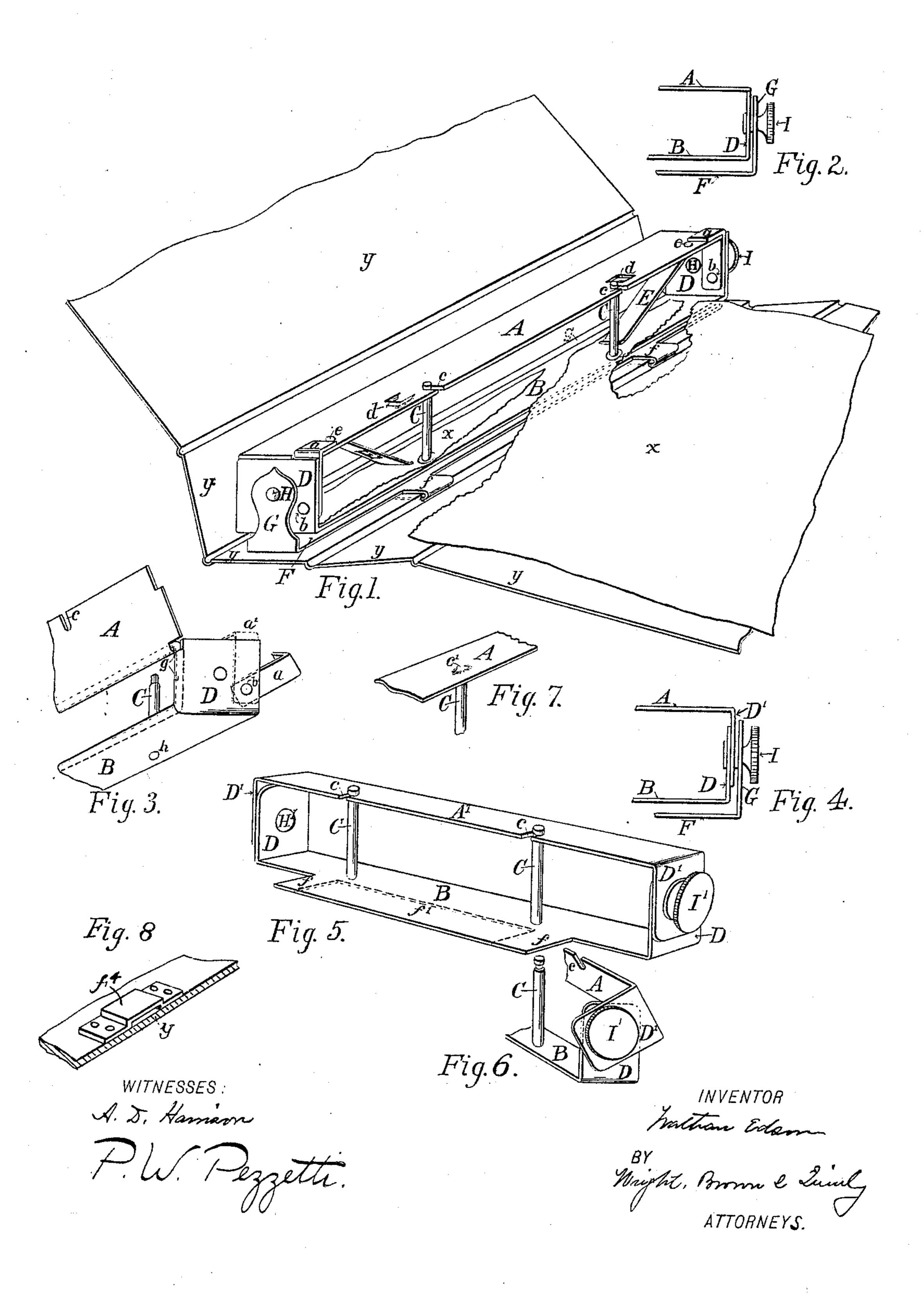
## N. EDSON. TEMPORARY BINDER.

No. 603,500.

Patented May 3, 1898.



## United States Patent Office.

NATHAN EDSON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## TEMPORARY BINDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 603,500, dated May 3, 1898.

Application filed July 14, 1897. Serial No. 644,492. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHAN EDSON, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and 5 useful Improvements in Temporary Binders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to temporary binders or holders for loose sheets, pamphlets, magazines, or the like, and has for its object 10 to provide certain improvements in the same whereby the sheets may be easily secured in place or removed and the device be of simple construction and of small cost to manufacture.

To these ends the invention consists of a 15 binder having those features of construction and arrangement which are illustrated upon the drawings and which I shall now describe in detail and point out in the claims hereto

annexed.

Of the drawings, Figure 1 represents in perspective view one embodiment of my invention, the sheets being broken away. Fig. 2 represents in front elevation one end of the binder. Fig. 3 represents the same in per-25 spective view with the top plate swung back to permit the insertion or removal of a sheet. Fig. 4 represents in front elevation the binder somewhat modified. Fig. 5 shows in perspective another embodiment of the invention. 30 Fig. 6 represents the same with the top plate swung back. Figs. 7 and 8 show details of | construction.

Referring to the drawings, B indicates a bottom plate provided with upwardly-project-35 ing pins C C, on which are strung the sheets x x, which have been previously perforated for this purpose. This plate B is bent upwardly at its ends to form end walls D, and in Figs. 1 and 3 the edges of the plate and 40 the end walls are curved or bent around a wire g, which forms a pintle for the top plate A, the latter having its edges also bent or curved around it.

45 to receive the ends of the pins C C, so that when the plate is in position, as shown in Fig. 1, the loose sheets are locked against removal. To prevent the locking-plate from swinging back, I provide catches a, pivoted at 50 b and having bent edges to take over the ends

thereof.

To hold the sheets x x against the bottom plate B, leaf-springs E are pivoted to the under side of the top plate A, and which when not needed are slipped under catches d d, 55 which hold them flat against the said top plate.

The holder or binder may be rotatably secured in a cover y y if desired, as shown in Fig. 1, in which case a base-plate F, having end standards G, is attached to the cover by 60 tongues ff, passing through slots therein or secured thereto in any suitable way, as by passing the tongues through cleats  $f^4$ , secured to the cover.

Rivets or studs H are employed for jour- 65 naling the holder in the end standards G, and one of the studs H is preferably threaded to receive a milled nut I, by means of which the holder may be held against rotation when desirable.

For binding some classes or sizes of sheets or pamphlets I may dispense with the baseplate, in which the holder has been described as journaled, in which case it may be constructed as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. In these 75 last-mentioned figures the top or locking plate A' is formed with downwardly-projecting ends D' to overlap the upwardly-projecting ends of the bottom plate B, the said ends being hinged together by the stud H', on the 80 threaded end of one of which the milled nut I' is screwed, and in this case the milled nut I' bears against the bent end of the top plate and holds it against movement except when it is drawn out of engagement therewith. 85 Thus the locking-plate may be locked or held either open or closed by screwing the nut tight against it.

The plate B may be attached to a sheet of stiff cardboard or other backing material by 92 means of the lip f' or else by tongues, as at

ff, before described.

Sometimes it is desirable to pivot the ends D D of the top and bottom plates together by The front edges of the plate A are recessed | the same stude that are employed to journal 95 the holder in the end standards G of the baseplate F, as shown in Fig. 4, so as to dispense with the use of the wire g, (shown in Fig. 1;) but in any event the top or locking plate which holds the leaves or sheets on the pins 100 C C is hinged to the ends of the bottom plate. In lieu of forming the said top plate with recesses c c for the pins C C it may be provided with sockets c' to receive the ends thereof, as

illustrated in Fig. 7.

It is evident from the foregoing description 5 that my invention may be embodied in various forms and that the latter may be made in sizes and proportions for sheets or pamphlets ranging from small memorandum-slips to large sheets for account or record books.

Having thus explained the nature of the invention and described a way of constructing and using the same, though without attempting to set forth all of the forms in which it may be made or all of the modes of its use,

15 I declare that what I claim is—

1. A binder comprising a base-plate having standards at its ends and adapted to be secured in a cover, top and bottom plates pivoted together and also pivoted in the upturned 20 end standards of the base-plate, and means carried by said top and bottom plates for receiving and retaining loose sheets.

2. A binder comprising a base-plate having upturned ends, top and bottom plates pivoted 25 together, pins projecting from the bottom plate to receive loose sheets, and means for pivoting the top and bottom plates in the up-

turned ends of the base-plate.

3. A binder comprising a top plate and a 30 bottom plate having overlapping ends, a baseplate having upturned ends, and studs for pivoting the top and bottom plates together and also in the upturned ends of the baseplate.

4. A binder comprising a top plate and a bottom plate having overlapping ends, a baseplate having upturned ends, studs for pivoting the top and bottom plates together and also in the upturned ends of the base-plate,

40 and a nut threaded on one of the studs for holding the said parts against movement. 5. A binder comprising two elongated plates

each having both ends bent at an angle so as to overlap the bent ends of the opposing plate, pivots passed through said overlapping ends 45 and arranged longitudinally of the said plates, a nut on one of said pivots to hold the plates against movement relatively to each other, and pins carried by one plate to receive loose sheets, said sheets being retained thereon by 5c the opposing plate.

6. A binder comprising two plates pivoted together, pins projecting from one plate to receive loose sheets, springs carried by the other plate to bear upon the sheets, and catches to 55 hold the ends of the springs when raised.

7. A binder comprising two elongated plates, each bent at its ends into U form, so that the said ends of the said plates overlap, pivots passed through said ends longitudi- 6c nally of said plates, a nut threaded onto one of said pivots to hold said plates relatively to each other, and pins secured in one plate and adapted to slide in open-ended slots extending from the edge of the opposing plates when 65 the latter are parallel.

8. A binder comprising two elongated plates, each bent at its ends into U form, so that the said ends of the said plates overlap, pivots passed through said ends longitudi- 70 nally of said plates, a nut threaded on one of said pivots to hold said plates stationary relatively to each other, pins carried by one plate for receiving loose sheets, and one or more tongues carried by one of the said plates for 75 securing the binder in a cover.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 8th day of

July, A. D. 1897.

NATHAN EDSON.

Witnesses:

THEODORE M. CLARK, ALICE EDSON.