

No. 771,974.

PATENTED OCT. 11, 1904.

J. G. G. EKLUNDH.  
TEMPORARY BINDER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 28, 1903.

NO MODEL.

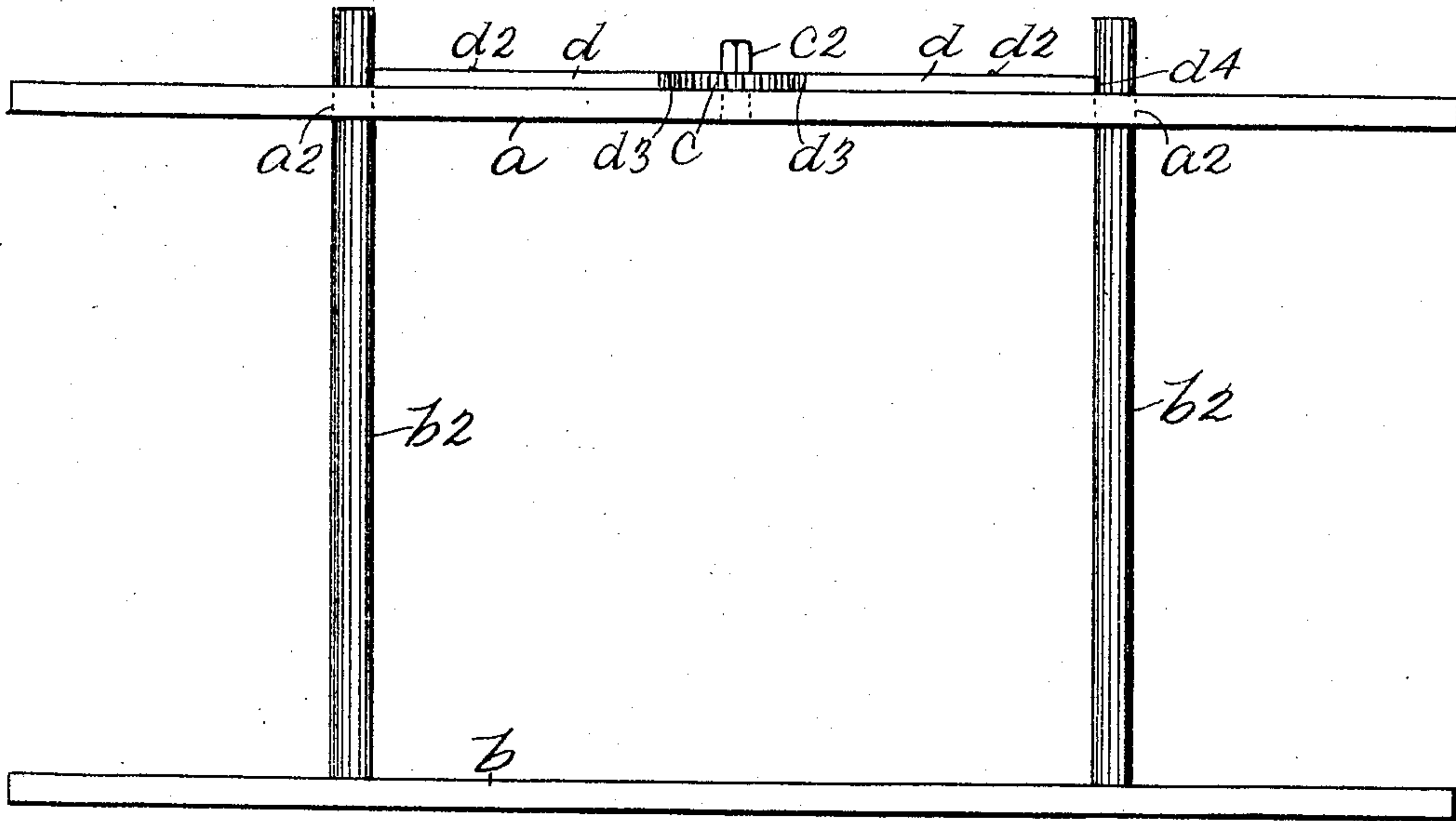


Fig. 1.

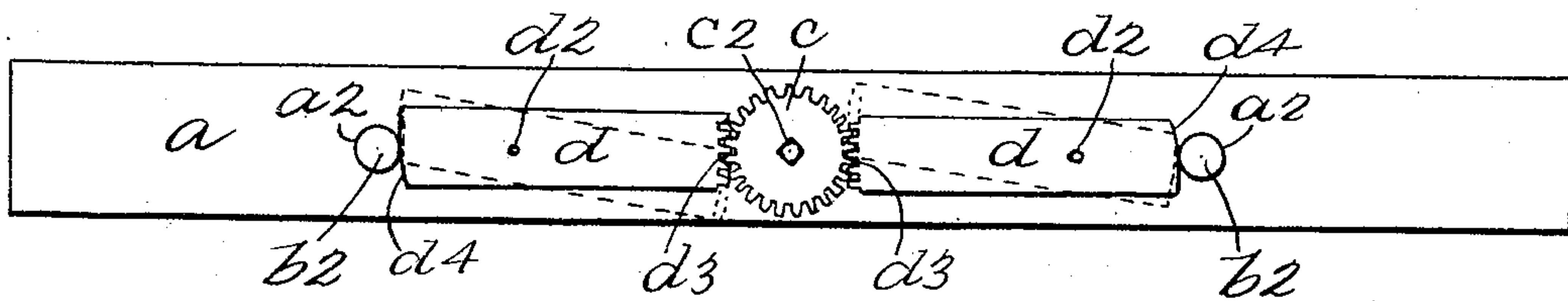


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN G. G. EKLUNDH, OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES R. HUTTON, OF ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, AND RUDOLPH F. HEILES, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

## TEMPORARY BINDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 771,974, dated October 11, 1904.

Application filed December 28, 1903. Serial No. 186,773. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN G. G. EKLUNDH, a subject of the King of Sweden and Norway, residing at Stockholm, Sweden, have invented

5 certain new and useful Improvements in Temporary Binders, of which the following is a specification, such as will enable those skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

10 The object of this invention is to provide an improved binder of the class generally known as "temporary binders" and designed for use in connection with portfolios and files of various kinds and classes and whereby loose rec-

15 ord-sheets of any kind or class may be securely bound together and new sheets substituted for old ones or new sheets added whenever desired, a further object being to provide a binder of the class specified which may be used

20 in connection with what is generally known as "perpetual ledgers" and for various other purposes; and with these and other objects in view the invention consists in a binder of the class specified constructed as hereinafter de-

25 scribed and claimed.

The invention is fully disclosed in the following specification, of which the accompanying drawings form a part, in which the separate parts of my improvement are designated

30 by suitable reference characters in each of the views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved binder, and Fig. 2 a plan view thereof.

In the practice of my invention I provide a

35 binder of the class specified which comprises two parallel bars  $a$  and  $b$ . The bar  $b$  is provided with a plurality of vertical rods  $b^2$ , which are preferably two in number, and these rods pass through holes  $a^2$  in the bar  $a$ , and said

40 bar  $a$  is free to move vertically on the rods  $b^2$  when it is not locked thereto.

Mounted on the bar  $a$  and midway between the rods  $b^2$  is a gear-wheel  $c$ , the shaft  $c^2$  of which is angular in form at its upper end and

45 adapted to be turned by a suitable key, and at the opposite sides of the gear-wheel  $c$  are arms  $d$ , which are pivoted to the bar  $a$  at  $d^2$  and the inner ends of which are provided with gears

$d^3$ , which operate in connection with the gear-wheel  $c$ . The gears  $d^3$  are formed on the seg- 50  
ment of a circle which is much greater in diameter than the gear-wheel  $c$ , and the arms  $d$  are preferably pivoted nearer to the rods  $b^2$  than to said gear-wheel.

The outer ends of the arms  $d$  are beveled or 55  
segmental in form, as shown at  $d^4$ , and these beveled or segmental ends are so formed that one of the sides of said arms is longer than the other, the longer sides of said arms being op-

60 positely arranged or the longer side of one arm being opposite the longer side of the other. As thus constructed it will be seen that when the wheel  $c$  is turned in one direc-

65 tion the arms  $d$  or the outer segmental ends thereof will be forced firmly against the rods  $b^2$ , and when said gear-wheel is turned in the opposite direction this movement would be reversed and the rods  $b^2$  will be released from

70 pressure. In the position of the parts shown in Fig. 2 the arms  $d$  are in the locking position and the bar  $a$  is firmly locked to the rods  $b^2$ ; but when said arms are turned into the posi-

75 tion shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2 they are released from the rods  $b^2$  and the bar  $a$  is free to move on said rods.

By reason of the fact that the gears  $d^3$  at the inner ends of the arms  $d$  are formed on the segment of a circle the diameter of which is much greater than that of the wheel  $c$  the said wheel cannot be turned so as to disconnect the 80  
arms  $d$  therefrom, and said arms cannot be turned further in the releasing direction than is shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, and the said arms and the said wheel are therefore always

85 in connection, and the said arms are adapted to be operated by the wheel  $c$  no matter in what direction said wheels be turned. It will therefore be seen that when the arms  $d$  are in the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2 the bar  $a$  may be adjusted to any desired po-

90 sition on the rods  $b^2$  and may be locked thereto wherever desired, and any number of sheets or leaves may be placed on the rods  $b^2$  and securely bound together by depressing the bar  $a$  thereonto and locking said bar to the rods 95  
 $b^2$ . In placing sheets or leaves on the rods  $b^2$



one edge thereof is provided with holes or openings in the usual manner, whereby they may be placed on said rod, and my improved binder may be used in connection with what  
5 are known as "box covers or binders," and ordinary backs may be connected therewith in the usual manner, or the said binder may be used independently for any and all of the purposes herein specified.

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

A binder of the class described comprising two parallel bars one of which is provided with  
15 rods which pass loosely through the other, a gear-wheel connected with one side of the bar

through which said rods are passed, and arms pivoted to said bar between said rods and said gear-wheel, the inner ends of said arms being provided with segmental gears formed on a  
20 circle the diameter of which is greater than the diameter of said gear-wheel, and the outer ends of said arms being beveled or segmental in form, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my  
25 invention I have signed my name, in presence of the subscribing witnesses, this 24th day of December, 1903.

JOHN G. G. EKLUNDH.

Witnesses:

F. A. STEWART,

C. E. MULREANY.