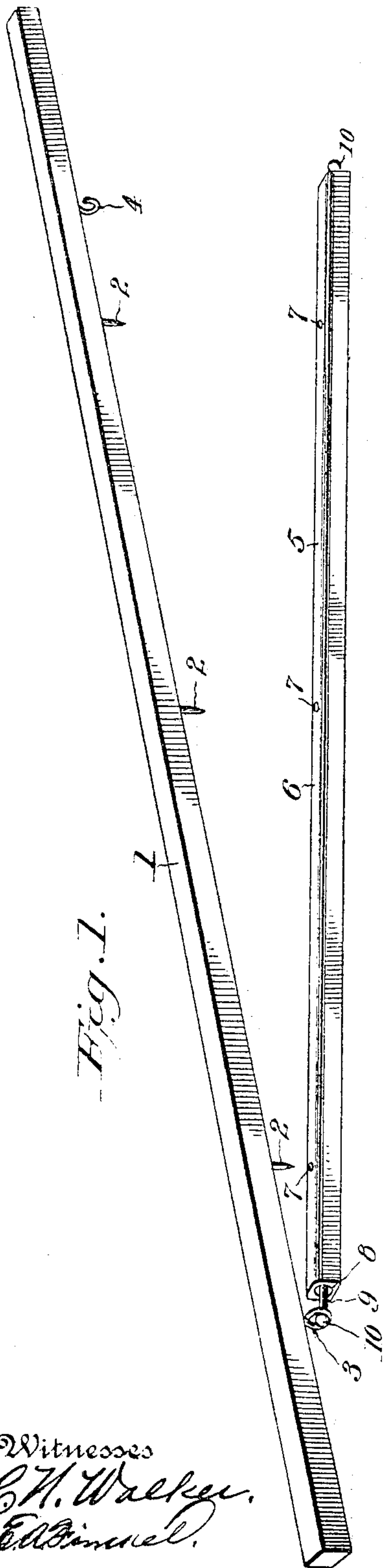


No. 798,753.

PATENTED SEPT. 5, 1905.

W. F. STEVENS.
TEMPORARY BINDER.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 26, 1904.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses
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Ed. Bimuel.

Fig. 2.

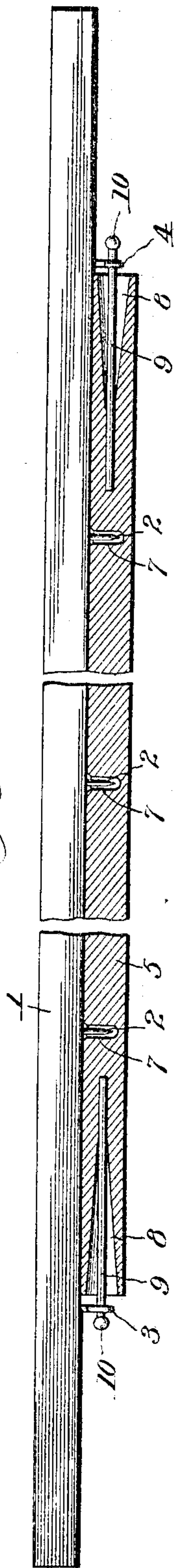


Fig. 3.

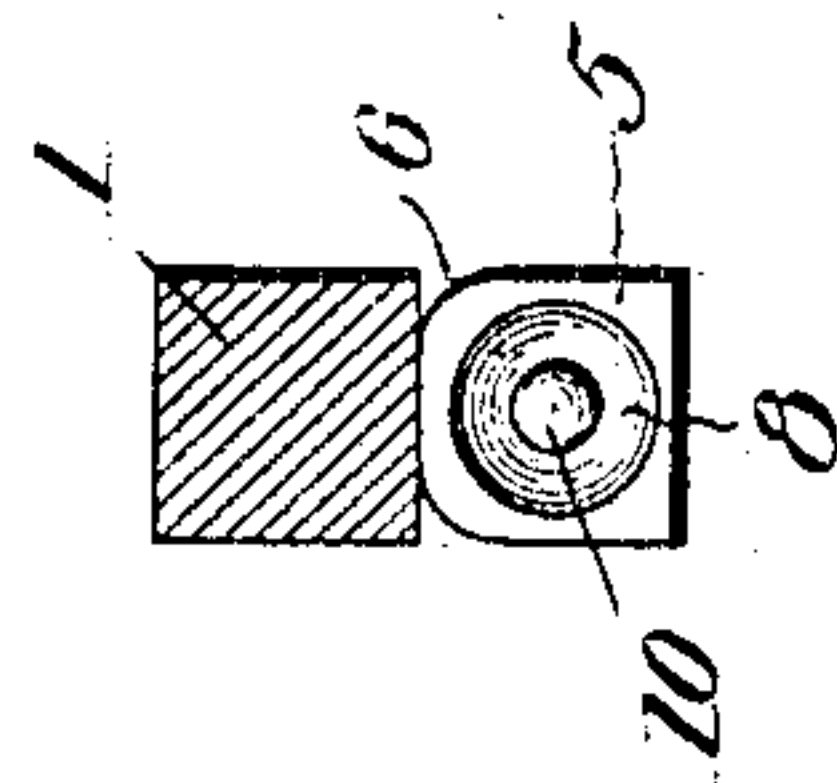


Fig. 4.

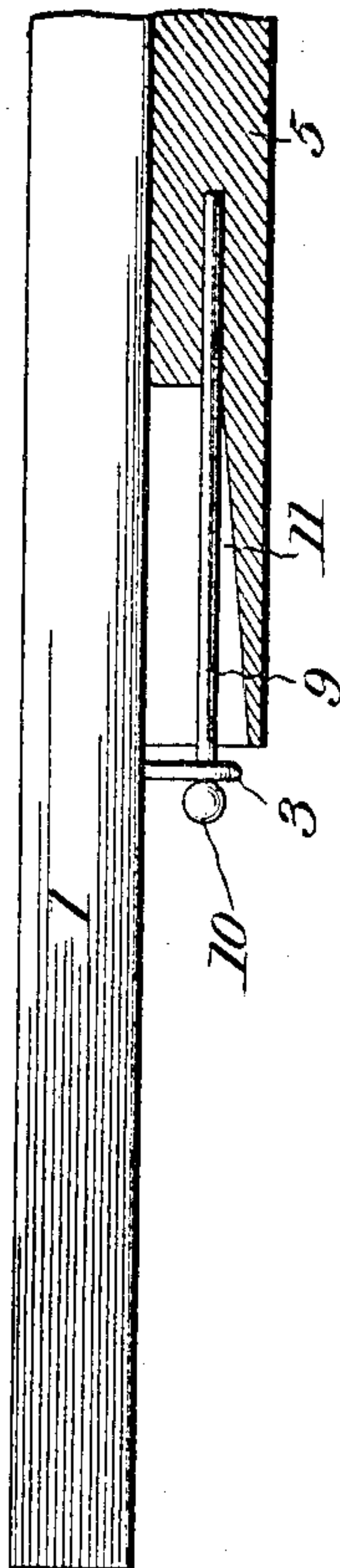
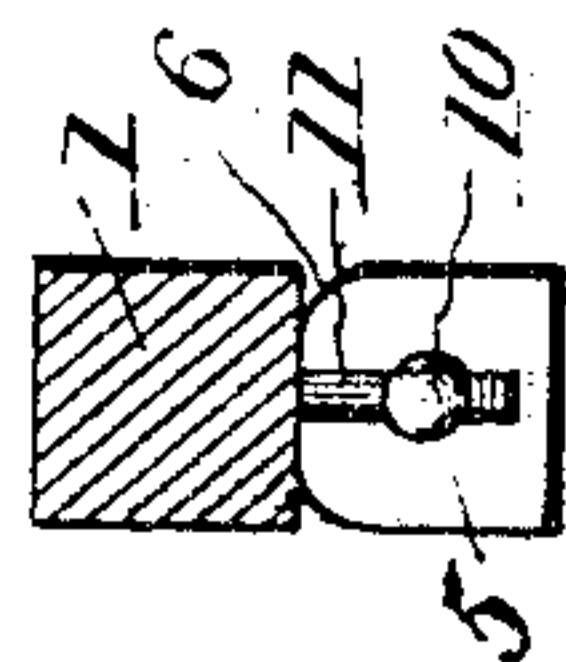


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. STEVENS, OF HOMESTEAD, PENNSYLVANIA.

TEMPORARY BINDER.

No. 798,753.

Specification of Letters Patent

Patented Sept. 5, 1905.

Application filed November 26, 1904. Serial No. 234,382.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. STEVENS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Homestead, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Temporary Binders, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a temporary binder for newspapers, periodicals, blue-prints, and other articles wherein the articles are impaled between two parallel bars which are detachably connected and which automatically adjust themselves to the thickness of the article or a series of such articles as they are successively applied.

The invention comprises what may be termed a "base-bar," provided with a number of impaling-pins and having at one end a hinge member and at the other end a catch member, and a locking-bar provided with holes to receive and conceal the pins and provided at opposite ends with springs which respectively cooperate with the hinge member and the catch member of the base-bar in such way that the locking-bar and base-bar may be separated or parted, so as to uncover the pins and admit of the impalement thereon of an article, and then be returned, so that the locking-bar may receive and conceal the ends of the pins and engage the catch member to bind in the articles between the two bars, and thus permit of their being readily handled without danger of loss or displacement of the bound-in articles.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating the invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a perspective view with the parts separated to permit an article to be impaled or bound. Fig. 2 is an elevation, partly in section and broken away in the middle. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the locking-bar and cross-section of the base-bar, omitting contiguous parts. Fig. 4 is an elevation and partial longitudinal section of one end, showing a modification. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 3, but showing the modification illustrated in Fig. 4.

The base-bar 1 preferably is of wood, of any suitable cross-section—say square—and in it are driven a series of, say, three pins 2, which project at right angles from one edge. Near one end is an eye 3, which may be a simple screw-eye screwed into the bar on the same edge as the pins, and near the opposite end is a hook 4, which may be a screw-hook.

The locking-bar 5 also preferably is of wood, of similar cross-section to the base-bar, and preferably having its edge 6 chamfered, beveled, or rounded and provided with holes 7 to register with, receive, and conceal the points of the pins 2. The holes 7 preferably are conical, in order more readily to register with and receive the pins. Opposite ends of this locking-bar are provided with enlarged, preferably conical, holes 8, and in these holes are arranged springs 9, which springs project beyond the ends of the locking-bar and preferably are provided with knobs 10. One of these springs is adapted to engage the eye 3, and the other spring is adapted to engage the hook 4, so as to unite the two bars.

As indicated in Fig. 1, the eye engaged by the spring 9 serves as a hinge member for the bars and the hook into which the other spring member 9 is sprang serves as a catch, and the eye and the hook thus engaged by the respective springs serve to securely unite the two bars and to confine between them whatever articles may be impaled upon the pins and in such manner as to secure them against danger of loss or accidental detachment, while at the same time admitting of such articles being removed and of other articles being added, as may be desired.

The conical holes in the ends of the locking-bar permit of the flexing of the spring in all directions due to the varying thickness of the articles bound in the device and also permit the necessary springing of the spring that engages the catch when it is desired to disconnect the locking-bar or to connect it with or lock it in place on the base-bar.

The knobs on the ends of the springs serve not only as ornaments, but in addition serve as an abutment to hold the bar in engagement with the eye 3 and to assist the retention of the engagement of the spring with the catch, and they further serve to facilitate the passage of this locking-bar through a fold of papers or other articles without liability of tearing them.

As shown in Figs. 4 and 5, instead of the enlarged holes in the ends of the locking-bar being conical they may be merely saw-kerfs 11.

The chamfered, beveled, or rounded edge of the locking-bar admits of papers, &c., being placed smoothly and without undue bulging upon this bar.

The device may be variously used in accordance with the present usage of newspaper-files and the like and be provided with sus-

pending means or laid upon a suitable rack. With slight changes or none at all it may be used for other purposes than as a binder for newspapers, periodicals, blue-prints, drawings, &c.

It is preferred to arrange the eye, pins, and catch on the base-bar and the springs and holes in the locking-bar in such way as to provide for the reversibility of the locking-bar in order that the two may aline whichever way they may be assembled. It is also within the invention to connect the two bars at one end by any sort of permanent hinge-joint which has a capacity of adjustment to correspond with the thickness of the file of papers or other articles.

It will be understood that the springs 9 are quite stiff and sufficiently so to afford a firm connection of the two bars and to confine between the bars any number of articles that may be impaled upon the pins between these bars, and at the same time the resilience of the springs is such as to enable the user to snap the adjacent spring readily into engagement with the catch and to disengage it from the catch, as occasion may require.

Some of the advantages of the invention are that there are no projecting parts to scratch or mar furniture. There are no movable parts likely to be lost or easily worn out. When the bars are made of wood, the device is very light, and therefore easily handled. The articles being impaled are kept in place and the file therefore kept in good shape, and its shape is such that it does not readily slip off from the supporting-rack commonly used in libraries. Furthermore, the device may be readily applied to covers or backs more or less stiff.

What I claim is—

1. A temporary binder, comprising essentially a base-bar having impaling-pins, and an eye and a catch at opposite ends, a locking-bar having holes to receive and conceal the impaling-pins, and like snap-springs at oppo-

site ends adapted to engage the eye and catch on the base-bar, the said locking-bar capable of connection with the base-bar in a reversible manner by engaging either spring with the eye and snapping the other into engagement with the catch.

2. A temporary binder, comprising a base-bar having impaling-pins, a locking-bar adapted to receive and conceal said pins, and having enlarged holes in its ends, and springs applied in said holes and adapted to engage complementary retaining devices on the base-bar.

3. A temporary binder, comprising a base-bar having impaling-pins, a locking-bar adapted to receive and conceal said pins, and having conical holes in its ends, and springs applied in said holes and adapted to engage complementary retaining devices on the base-bar.

4. A temporary binder, comprising a base-bar having impaling-pins, an eye near one end and a hook near the other end, and a locking-bar having holes to receive and conceal the said pins, a spring in one end to engage the eye, and a spring in the other end to engage the hook, whereby the two bars are united to confine between them articles impaled upon the pins.

5. A temporary binder, comprising a base-bar having impaling-pins, an eye near one end and a hook near the other end, and a locking-bar having holes to receive and conceal the said pins, a spring in one end to engage the eye, and a spring in the other end to engage the hook, whereby the two bars are united to confine between them articles impaled upon the pins, said springs having knobs on their outer ends.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of November, A. D. 1904.

WILLIAM F. STEVENS.

Witnesses:

LILLIAN HIRTH,
ISABEL NICHOLS.