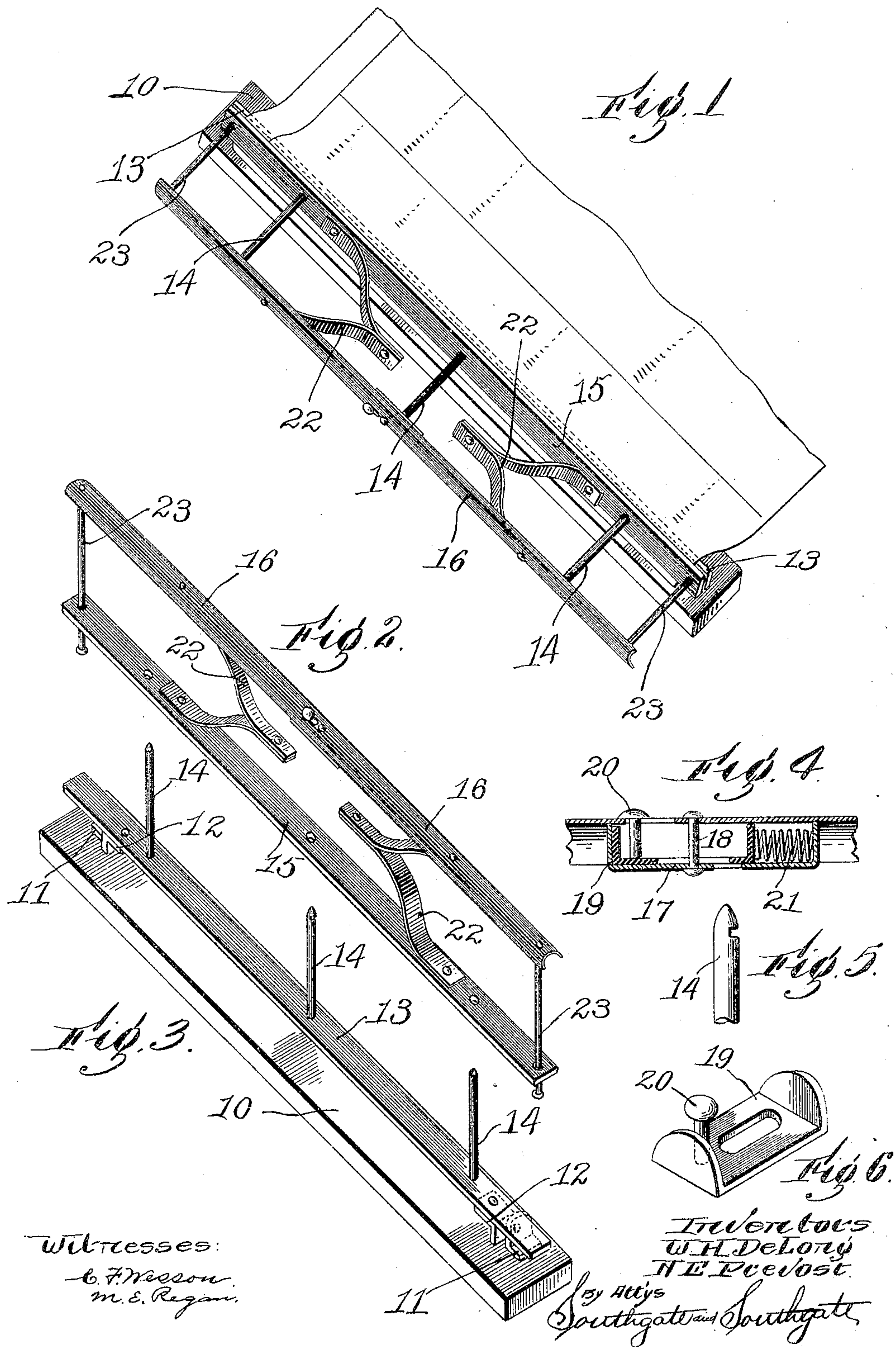


W. H. DE LONG & N. E. PREVOST.

NEWSPAPER RACK.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 19, 1905.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. DE LONG AND NAPOLEON E. PREVOST, OF WORCESTER,
MASSACHUSETTS.

NEWSPAPER-RACK.

No. 803,098.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 31, 1905.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM H. DE LONG and NAPOLEON E. PREVOST, citizens of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Newspaper-Rack, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of temporary binders which are used for holding newspapers, so that the sheets can be readily turned and inspected.

The especial object of this invention is to provide a strong, simple, and efficient newspaper-rack which is adapted for use in editorial-rooms, libraries, or other places where newspapers are kept on file.

To these ends this invention consists of the newspaper-rack as an article of manufacture and of the combinations of parts therein, as hereinafter described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is perspective view, partly broken away, showing a newspaper clamped in place in a rack constructed according to this invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the removable clamp. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the hinged strip which carries the file-pins. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view of the spring-catch. Fig. 5 is a detail view showing the notched end of the middle file-pin, and Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the movable catch-plate.

This invention relates particularly to that class of newspaper-racks which are intended to hold a file of newspapers in place upon a stationary desk or other support.

In newspaper offices, libraries, and, in fact, in all places where newspapers are kept in files for reference it is desirable to provide a binding-frame which will permit the ready insertion or removal of papers and which will hold the papers together, so that the sheets may be readily turned and read.

A newspaper-rack constructed according to this invention comprises a strip hinged to any suitable base-board or support and which has a series of impaling-pins or file-pins and fitting onto the file-pins is a removable frame having a spring-pressed strip which forms the other member of the clamp for fastening the papers in place.

The rack itself forms the hinge for the files

of newspapers which will assist in balancing the weight of the papers which are clamped in the rack.

Referring to the accompanying drawings for a detail description of a newspaper-rack constructed according to this invention, 10 designates any ordinary support—such, for example, as the top of a desk or other fixture. Fastened on the piece 10 are angle-pieces 11, and pivoted in the angle-pieces 11 are the pieces 12, which are riveted to the strip 13, which carries the impaling-pins 14. This construction forms the hinge of the newspaper-rack, and by reference to Fig. 3 it will be seen that the pivot of this hinge is located at one side of the central line of the rack, and we prefer to use this location of hinge, so that the rack will naturally swing to the opposite side from the file of newspapers, and hence the weight of the rack will aid in turning over the papers while the same are being examined. The locking-frame which fits over and coöperates with the impaling-pins 14 comprises the sheet-metal strip 16, which is substantially trough-shape or is curved in cross-section. At the center of the trough-shaped strip 16 is a spring-catch which coöperates with the middle impaling-pin. The construction of this catch is most clearly illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5. As shown in these figures, the strip 16 is provided with a casing 17, held in place by a rivet 18. Guided in the casing 17 is a spring-pressed catch-plate 19, which is moved into locked position by a spring 21 and which can be released by the thumb-piece of the pin 20. The middle impaling-pin 14, as illustrated in Fig. 5, is provided with a locking-notch, which is located so that when the end of the impaling-pin extends up through the slot of the lock-slide 19 the slide 19 will engage the notch and hold the frame in place. Extending down from the trough-shaped strip 16 are two sets of flat springs 22. Each set of flat springs 22 consists of two flat springs which are riveted at their ends so as to form Y-shaped sets of springs, which normally force down the locking-strip 15. The locking-strip 15 is perforated to receive the impaling-pins 14 and is guided up and down by guide-pins 23, which have heads at their ends for limiting the expansion of the lock-frame. The complete newspaper-rack as thus constructed comprises, in effect, a set of impaling-pins which are hinged or pivotally supported and a remov-

able clamp which forms a shield for protecting the ends of the impaling-pins—that is to say, the curved or trough-like form of the top strip will shield and protect the pins, so that the papers cannot be accidentally torn or mutilated thereon.

In binding the newspapers together the successive newspapers are placed on the impaling-pins so as to extend entirely from one side of the hinge, our newspaper-rack in this respect differing widely from that class of temporary binders in which the papers or magazines are put together in folio form, which way of binding papers has the disadvantage that the last pages of a paper will be separated from the first part by a greater or less number of intervening papers, whereas by binding the papers entirely from one side all papers appear consecutively.

We are aware that changes may be made in the construction of our newspaper-rack by those who are skilled in the art without departing from the scope of our invention as expressed in the claims. We do not wish, therefore, to be limited to the construction we have herein shown and described; but

What we do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a construction of the class described, the combination of a pivotally-supported strip, a spring-pressed holding-strip, and means for fastening papers in place between said strips.

2. In a construction of the class described, the combination of a pivotally-supported swinging strip, impaling-pins extending from the strip, and a spring-pressed holding-strip fitting over said impaling-pins.

3. In a construction of the class described, the combination of a swinging pivotally-supported strip, impaling-pins extending from the strip, a fastening-frame comprising a holding-strip, a top strip, and two substantially Y-shaped sets of flat springs for the holding-strip, and means for locking the fastening-frame in place.

4. In a construction of the class described, the combination of a pivotally-supported swinging strip, impaling-pins extending therefrom, a fastening-frame having a spring-pressed holding-strip, and a spring-catch detachably engaging one of the impaling-pins to fasten papers in place between the strips.

5. In a construction of the class described, the combination of a pivotally-supported swinging strip, impaling-pins extending therefrom, and a fastening-frame comprising a strip of trough shape or curved cross-section for receiving the ends of the impaling-pins, a holding-strip, two substantially Y-shaped sets of flat springs connecting the holding-strip to the top strip, guide-rods limiting the motion of the holding-strip, and a spring-catch for locking the fastening-frame in place, comprising a finger-piece and a spring-pressed plate engaging a notch in one of the impaling-pins.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM H. DE LONG.
NAPOLEON E. PREVOST.

Witnesses:

PHILIP W. SOUTHGATE,
E. M. ALLEN.