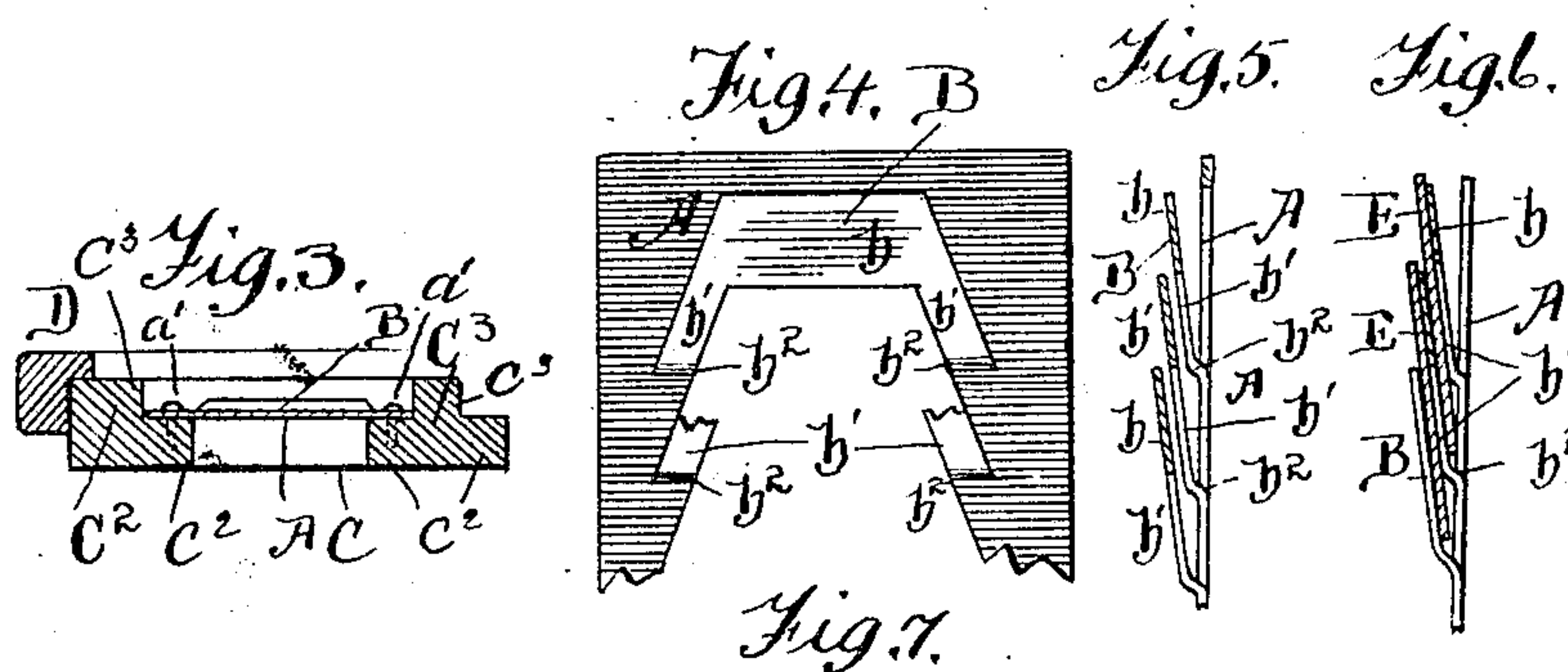
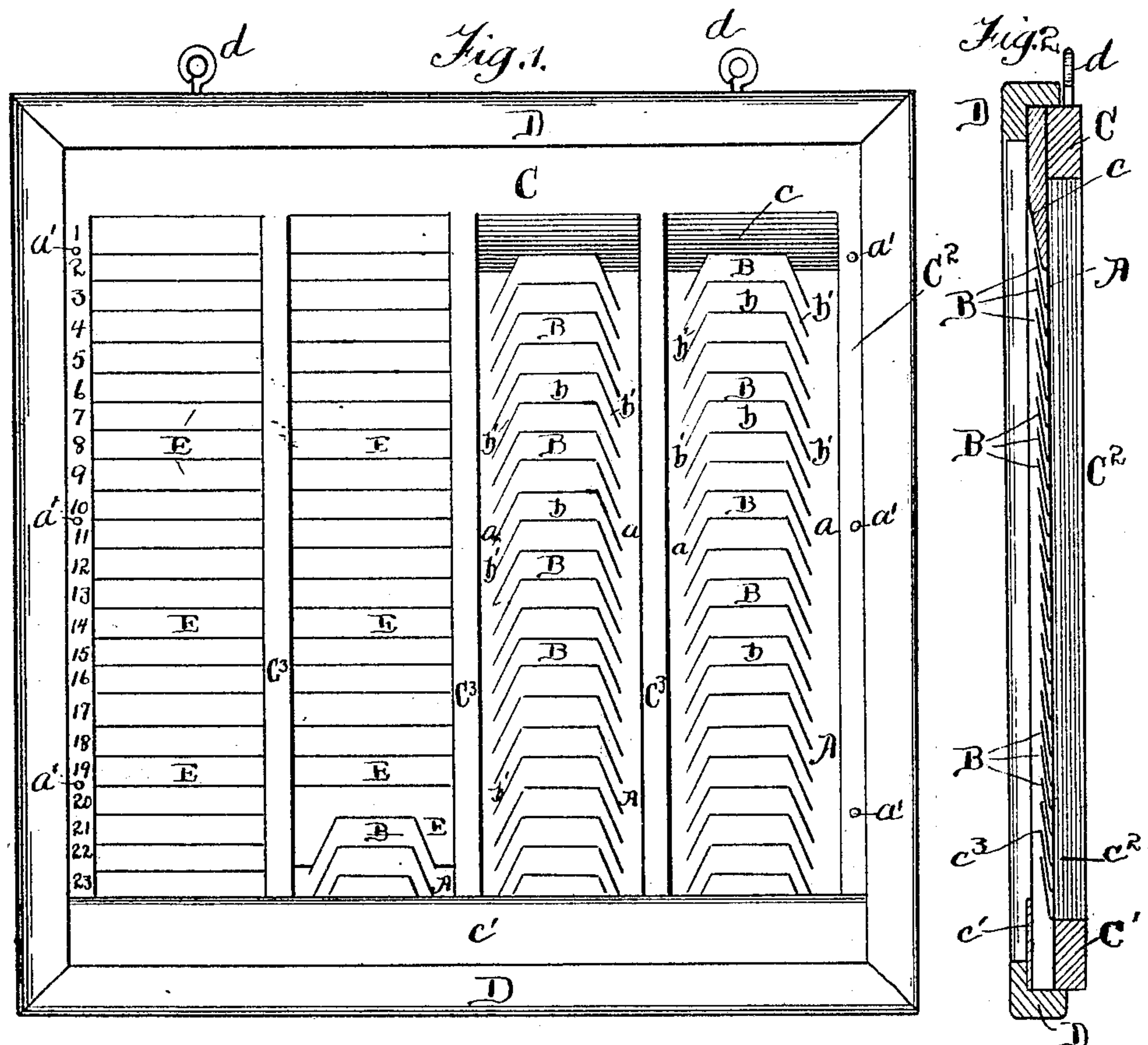


No. 837,481.

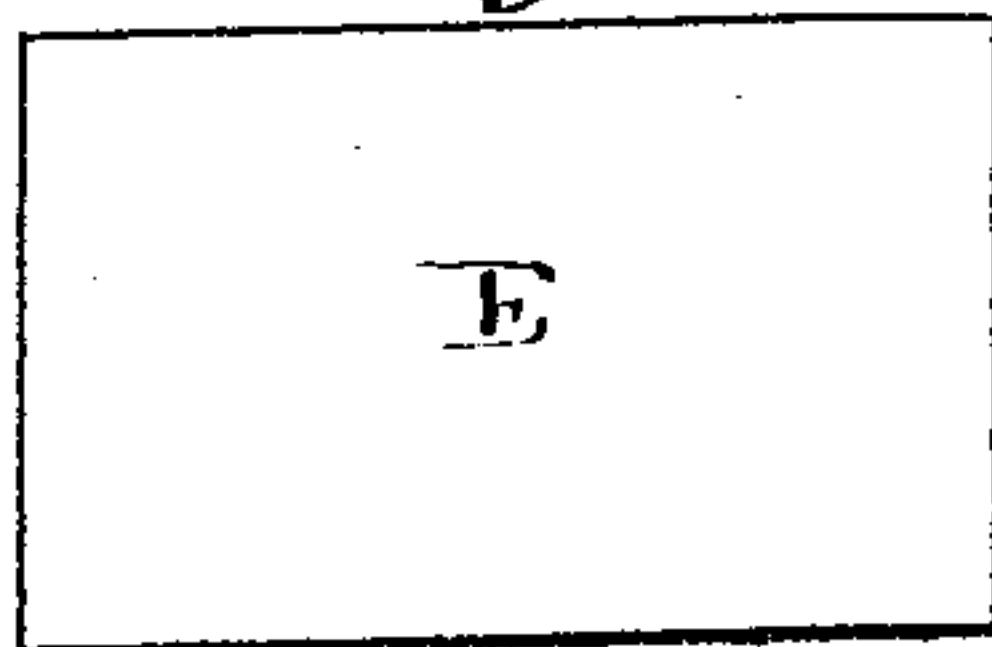
PATENTED DEC. 4, 1906.

F. W. LEUTHESSER.  
REGISTER OR NAME BOARD.  
APPLICATION FILED APR. 20, 1903.

MODEL.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## REGISTER OR NAME-BOARD.

No. 837,481.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 4, 1908.

Application filed April 20, 1903. Serial No. 153,495. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRED W. LEUTHESSER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Registers or Name-Boards, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that type of registers in which cards are the medium employed on which to place the name of a party or other memorandum which is needed for ready reference and use. It is desirable in this type of registers that the receiver or clip should be in compact shape, so as to enable the register to contain a number of cards and have some portion of the card displayed sufficiently for indicating thereon the memorandum desired or such other reference as may be wanted, and it is also essential that the receivers or clips for the cards should be of a nature to hold the cards in place when inserted in a receiver or clip and should also be of a formation that will permit the easy insertion and withdrawal of a card without interfering with the position of the adjoining card.

The invention has for its primary object the construction of a register for the reception of cards in such manner as to enable the cards to be readily inserted and withdrawn when necessary or desired and when withdrawn allow a new card to be slipped into the place of the withdrawn card.

Further objects are to improve the formation and arrangement of the receivers, clips, or pockets in which the cards are held in place; to enable one card to be slipped partially over or in front of another card and occupy a receiver, clip, or pocket of its own having no connection with the receiver, clip, or pocket on either side thereof, leaving the card free from interference by or with adjoining cards; to arrange the receivers, clips, or pockets in close juxtaposition with sufficient body to receive and sustain the cards and have each card project at the top so as to leave the projected portion of the card in full view; to locate a series of receivers, clips, or pockets one within the other in a row and have the bottom of one pocket below the top of its adjacent pocket, making a register for containing a large number of cards in a compact shape and so as to occupy but a small space, comparatively speaking, and to improve generally the construction, arrangement, and formation of the various parts which enter into the register as a whole.

The invention consists in the features of construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a complete register-board containing the features of the invention; Fig. 2, a sectional edge elevation of the register-board shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a detail in cross-section, showing one method of attaching the strips having the receivers, clips, or pockets to the boards; Fig. 4, a detail showing the end of a strip having the receivers, clips, or pockets struck therefrom, with the upper one in full and the next succeeding ones broken off, leaving the opening in the body of the strip; Fig. 5, a detail in section of the strip with the receivers, clips, or pockets struck therefrom and without the cards in place; Fig. 6, a similar view to Fig. 5 with the cards in place, and Fig. 7 a face view of a card adapted for use with the register.

The front of the register-board is adapted for the reception and retention of cards, slips, or other memoranda containing names or such other information as may be desired. The front is made up of a series or plurality of sections, each section having as a part thereof a strip of metal or other suitable material on which the receivers, clips, or pockets are formed. This strip of thin metal or other suitable material with its "receivers," under which designation is included clips and pockets, constitutes the essential feature of the invention. Each strip of metal or material is to be of a width to suit the requirements of the receivers and the cards, slips, or other memoranda to be placed therein and of a length to suit the requirements for the number of receivers, desired one above and partly within the other. Each strip of metal or other material A has on each side of the receiver portion thereof a marginal edge *a*, by means of which the strip can be secured in the frame of the register.

The receivers B for each strip A are preferably struck from the body of the strip, so as to have a top piece *b* and side pieces *b'*, the top piece extending crosswise of the body of the strip and the side portions having a diagonal run in relation to the side edges of the strip. The receivers B are each struck or cut or otherwise formed, so as to stand at an inclination away from the body or straight plane of the strip, as shown in Fig. 5 particularly, and furnish a receptacle or space back of each receiver into which a card can be en-



tered and withdrawn, the top and side portions of a rear receiver furnishing a guide in conjunction with the front receiver, by which certainty is assured in entering the card into the receptacle or space between the two receivers, and when fully entered the lower edge will rest upon the shoulder  $b^2$ , formed by the terminal ends of each side piece of the receiver, thus insuring the admission of a card, slip, or memorandum only to a predetermined depth, the depth depending upon the length of the side pieces of the receivers. It is to be understood that as many of the strips A with the receivers can be used as may be required for the number of cards, slips, or memoranda which it is desired that the register shall receive, and the number of receivers on a strip can be varied to suit the requirements of use.

The strips A with their receivers are preferably secured in a suitable frame, which can be attached or suspended on a wall or other support where the register will be convenient for use. The strips (four of which appear in the construction shown) are attached to a frame consisting of a top rail C, a bottom rail C', and end intermediate rails C<sup>2</sup>, forming the outside of the frame, and rails C<sup>3</sup> dividing the frame crosswise into regular spaces for the reception in each space of a strip A and its receivers thereon. The top rail C in the form shown has secured thereto a strip with its front face cut inclined, so as to furnish a backing c for the receptacle or space of the top receiver, as shown. The bottom rail C' has fixed thereto a strip c' of thin material, which forms a guard or protector for the bottom portion of the card in lowermost receiver. Each end rail and each intermediate rail has ledges c<sup>2</sup>, on which the marginal edges of the strips A can be secured by brads, tacks, screws a', or other suitable means, and the end rails and intermediate rails have a front projecting portion c<sup>3</sup>, on which can be placed numerals or other designating marks, if so desired, to be used in connection with the cards and the receivers. The frame, if so desired, can be finished by a border D, surrounding the top and bottom and sides or ends of the frame proper, and for hanging or suspending the frame in place or otherwise attaching it eyes d can be used, extending up from the top rail of the frame proper.

The register-board as a whole is assembled as to its various parts by entering the number of strips A required into the frame, the frame being of the proper width and length for the reception of the strips to the number required, and each strip is attached to the side ledges of the end rails and the intermediate rails by tacks a' or otherwise, and the guard-strip c' at the bottom is also attached by tacks or otherwise so as to partly cover the lowermost receiver. The border

D is then attached, completing the frame proper as a whole, after which the eyes d or other fastening means are applied, and when assembled the register-board is ready for use. The cards E are each of a length to conform to the width of space occupied by the strip A and of a depth to enter each receiver and project above the top portion of the entered receiver, so that when all of the receivers have cards therein marginal portions of the cards alone will show, while the receivers will be fully concealed, as shown in the first row on the left hand in Fig. 1, the second row showing the three bottom receivers unfilled by the cards and the remaining rows showing the receivers without any cards at all. The cards E used can be of cardboard, paper, or other material and can be plain on both sides or plain on one side with a printed memorandum on the opposite side, or both faces of the card can have thereon printed or stamped memoranda to be filled in. A card is inserted by entering it into the receptacle or space between the two receivers, so that the front receiver forms the containing one for the card, and each card when inserted in its receiver does not interfere with the insertion of a card into a receiver on either side of the filled receiver, as each receiver is independent of the adjoining one on either side and one receiver does not interfere in the least manner with the insertion and withdrawal of the cards from an adjoining receiver. Each card, strip, or memorandum projects above its pocket and is free to be grasped by the fingers and removed by reason of the marginal space above the top of the receiver or pocket, which allows the card to be grasped without displacing or interfering with an adjoining card. It will thus be seen that each card, strip, or memorandum can be inserted and withdrawn from a receiver or pocket without disturbing an adjoining card and that the withdrawn card can be replaced by another one without the necessity of changing any of the adjoining cards, enabling the cards to be readily withdrawn and replaced without any trouble or inconvenience.

The register-board is one that is adapted for use in many places and for many purposes. It can be used in an office building by tenants or occupants as a board on which to keep the register of telephone numbers and names. It can be used in hospitals for keeping a card record of the patients. It can be used in hotels for keeping a register of guests. It can be used in factories and machine-shops for time-cards and for work to be done, and it can be used generally as a register where a card system is employed for keeping a record which requires to be presented for inspection or for other purposes. The register for use as a telephone-directory can have some of the cards with the letters of the al-



phabet thereon, and each alphabet-card can be the leading card for a series of cards thereunder with the names of parties commencing with the designated letter of the alphabet.

5 The register for use in hotels can have the numbers of the rooms placed opposite the receivers or pockets on the end and intermediate strips, or the rooms can be otherwise designated. The register for use in hospitals  
10 can have the ward-number on a card and on the rails between the strips can have the numbers of the beds, or the beds can be otherwise designated. The register for the various uses for which it is adapted can have  
15 indicating-marks, if so desired, of any character necessary for designating the receivers or pockets.

The receivers, as shown, are in a single piece; but it is evident that they could be  
20 made in two or more sections arranged side by side, the sections as a whole forming a receiver of the requisite depth, the depth being one to properly receive and retain the card, slip, or memorandum entered therein. The receivers preferably are struck directly from  
25 the material, as by so doing the starting-plane for each receiver is the edge plane of the body of the strip; but for some uses and purposes the receiver could be made of a separate piece and brazed or otherwise secured to the body of the strip. The receivers or  
30 pockets struck from the body of the material furnish a compact form, as one receiver or pocket is partially struck from within the adjoining receiver or pocket, thus enabling  
35 a greater number of receivers or pockets to be formed, as the several receivers or pockets in effect lie one within the other, presenting, however, the necessary formation to receive and retain the cards, slips, or memorandum.  
40

What I regard as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a register, a front made of thin or  
45 sheet material and having thereon receivers arranged one within the other and each projecting forwardly, each receiver formed of a top piece and side pieces leaving back of the pieces a space open at the top and sides for  
50 the admission therein of a card, substantially as described.

2. In a register, a front made of thin or sheet material and having thereon receivers arranged in a row one within the other and  
55 each projecting forwardly, each receiver formed of a top piece and side pieces leaving back of the pieces a space open at the top and sides for the admission therein of a card, the bottom of the side pieces forming a  
60 stop or abutment limiting the downward entrance of the card, substantially as described.

3. In a register, a front made of thin or sheet material and having therein receivers arranged one within the other, the receivers

from the bottom upward each extending into 65 and being separate from the one next above, and the receivers projecting forwardly from the face of the front, each receiver formed of an upper cross-piece and side pieces, leaving behind the pieces a space open at the top and  
70 sides for the admission therein of a card, substantially as described.

4. In a register, a front made of thin or sheet material and having thereon receivers arranged one within the other the receivers 75 from the bottom upward each extending into and being separate from the next one above and the receivers projecting forwardly from the face of the front, each receiver formed of an upper cross-piece and side pieces leaving  
80 back of the pieces a space open at the top and sides for the admission therein of the card, and a frame surrounding the front, substantially as described.

5. In a register, a front consisting of a plu- 85 rality of strips of thin or sheet material, each strip having thereon receivers arranged one partially within and separate from the other and projecting forwardly from the face of the strip, each receiver formed of an upper cross- 90 piece and side pieces leaving back of the pieces a space open at the top and sides for the admission therein of a card, a frame surrounding the strips of material, and having side rails and intermediate rails between 95 and to which rails the side edges of the strips of material are secured, substantially as described.

6. In a register, a front consisting of a plurality of strips of thin or sheet material, each 100 strip having thereon receivers arranged one partially within and separate from the other and projecting forwardly from the face of the strip, each receiver formed of an upper cross-piece and side pieces leaving back of the 105 pieces a space open at the top and sides for the admission therein of a card, a frame surrounding the strips of material, and having side rails and interposed rails between and to which rails the side edges of the strips 110 of material are secured, the front faces of the side rails of the frame and the interposed rails adapted for the reception of indicating characters, substantially as described.

7. In a register or name-board, a front 115 made of thin or sheet material and having thereon receivers arranged one within and separate from the other, the receivers formed with or stamped from the material and having one receiver partially formed within the 120 next adjacent receiver, with a space back of each receiver for the admission therein of a card, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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