

No. 892,890.

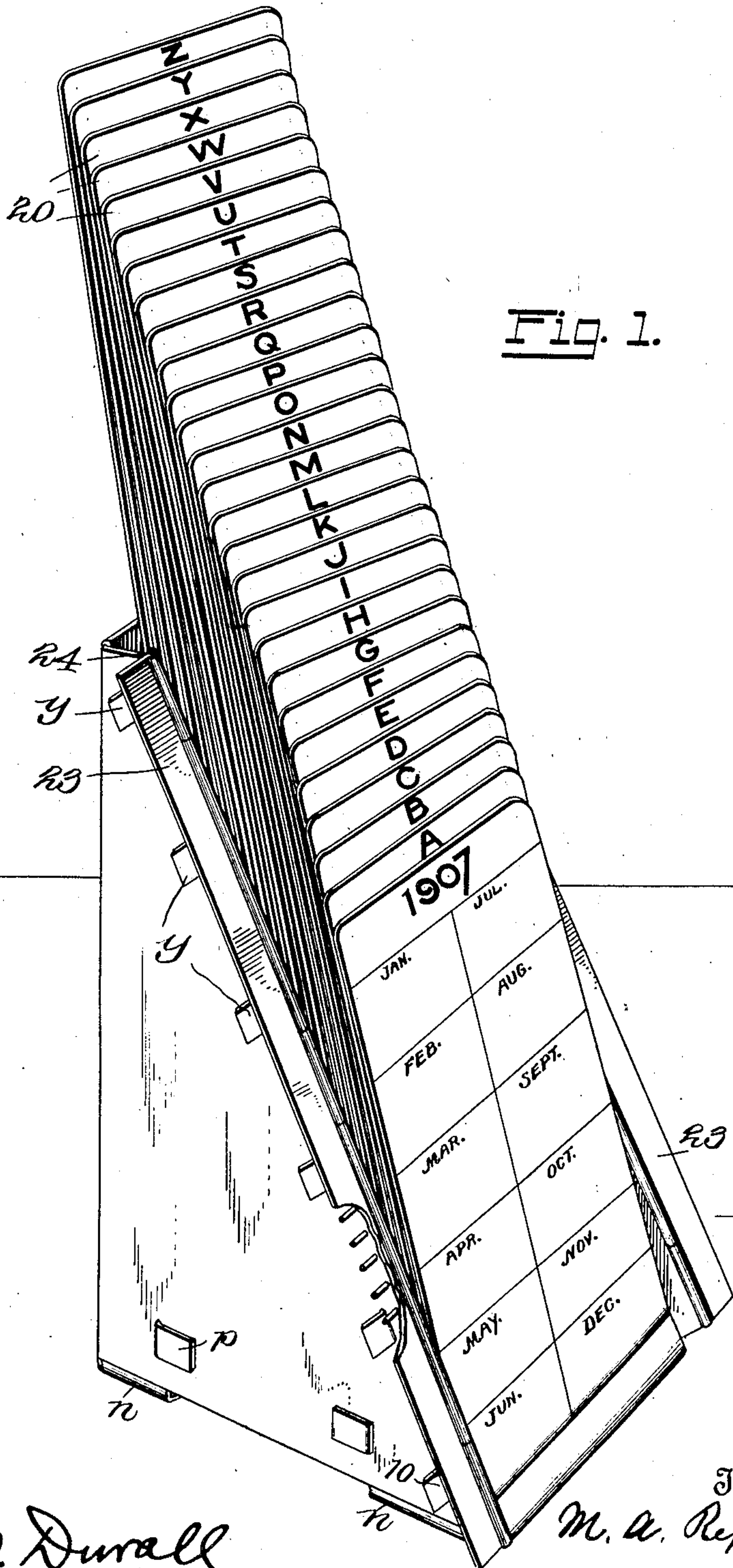
PATENTED JULY 7, 1908.

M. A. REPELOW.

CARD INDEX.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 14, 1907.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

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4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

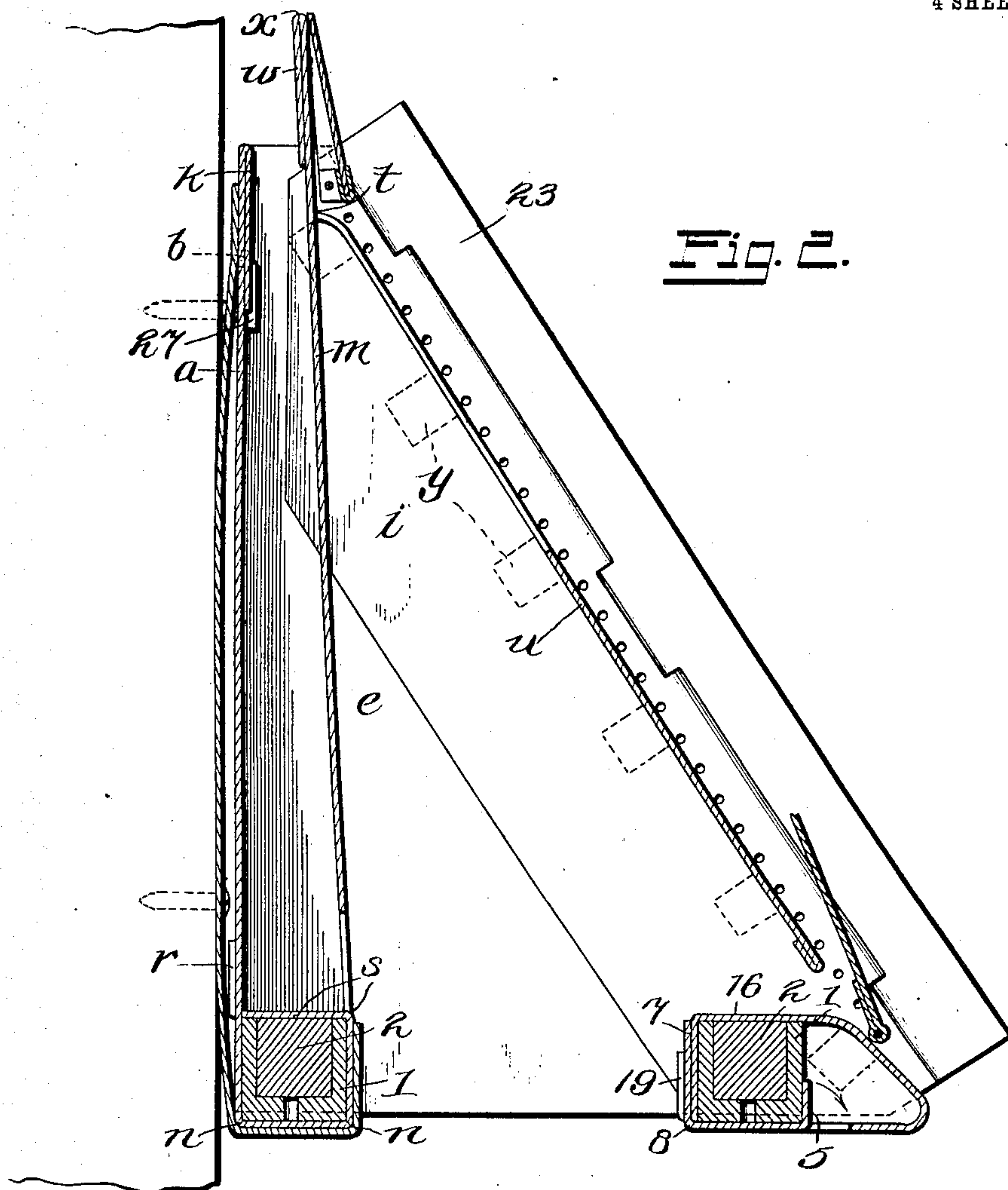


Fig. 2.

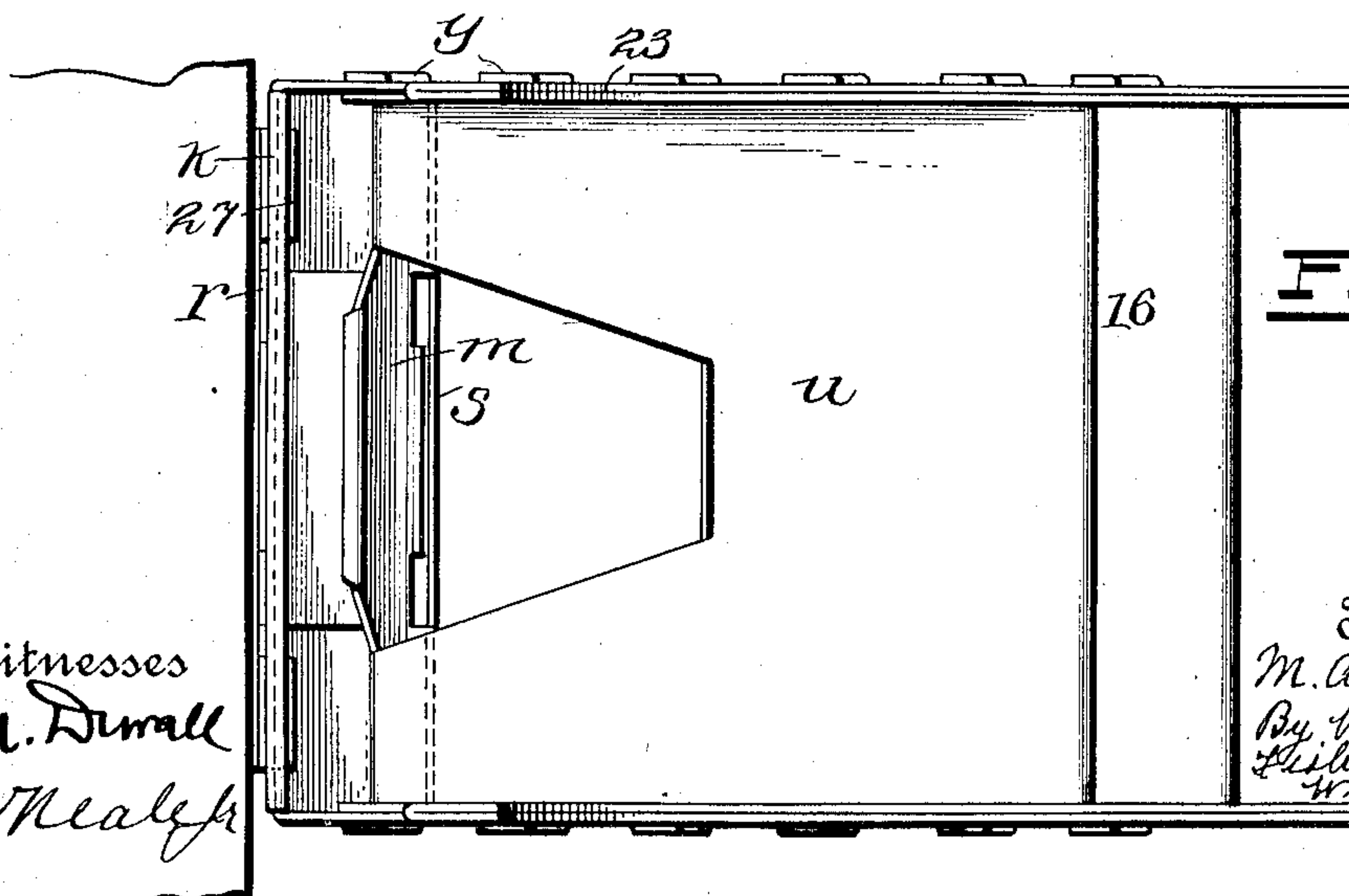


Fig. 3.

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Fig. 4.

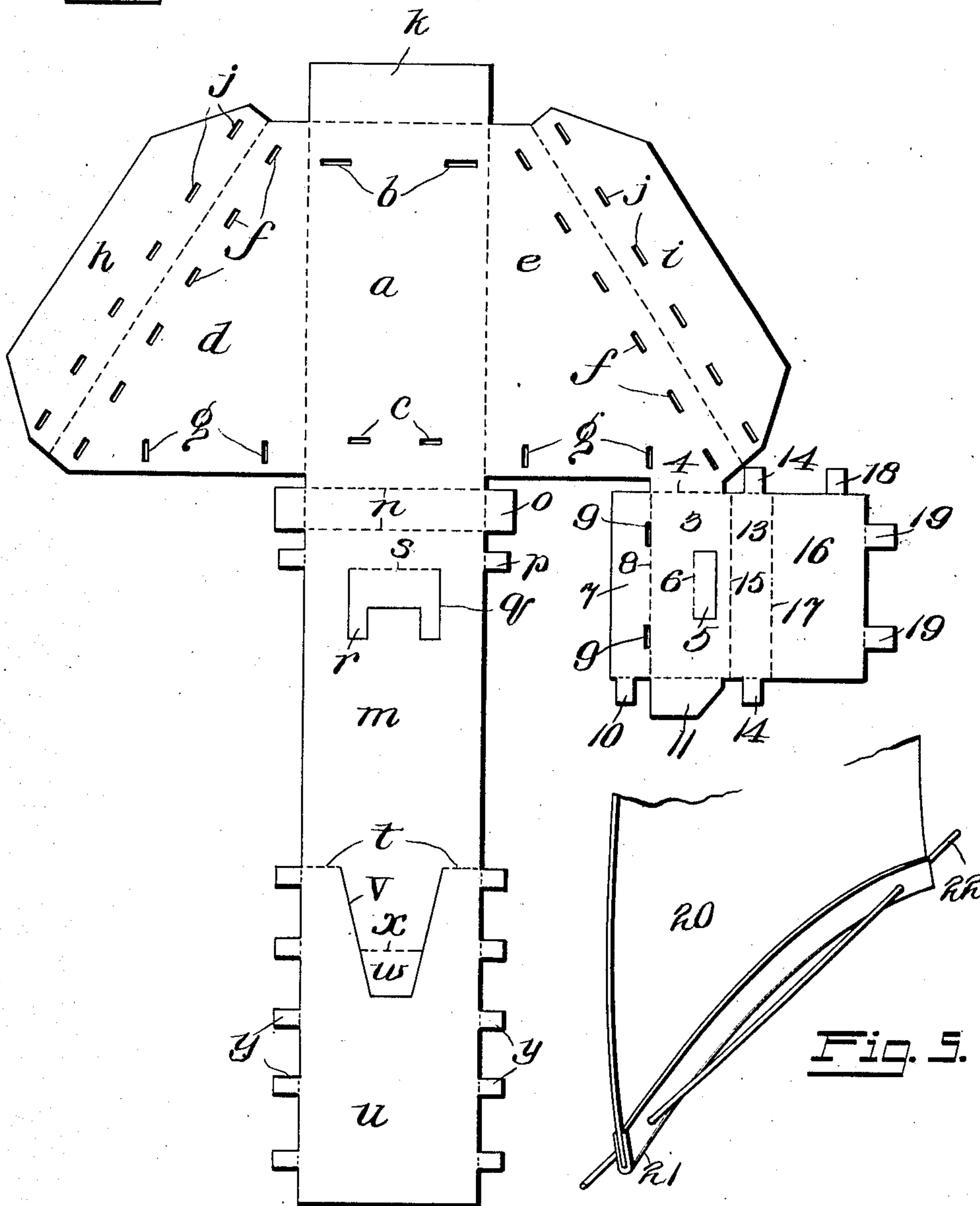
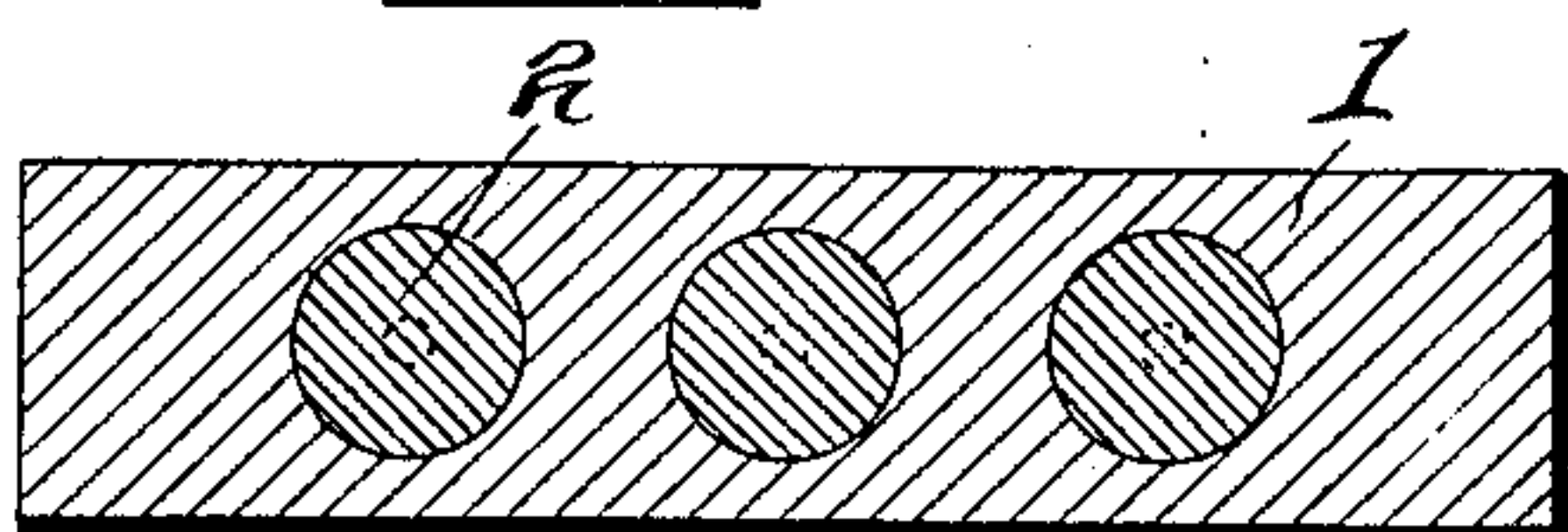


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



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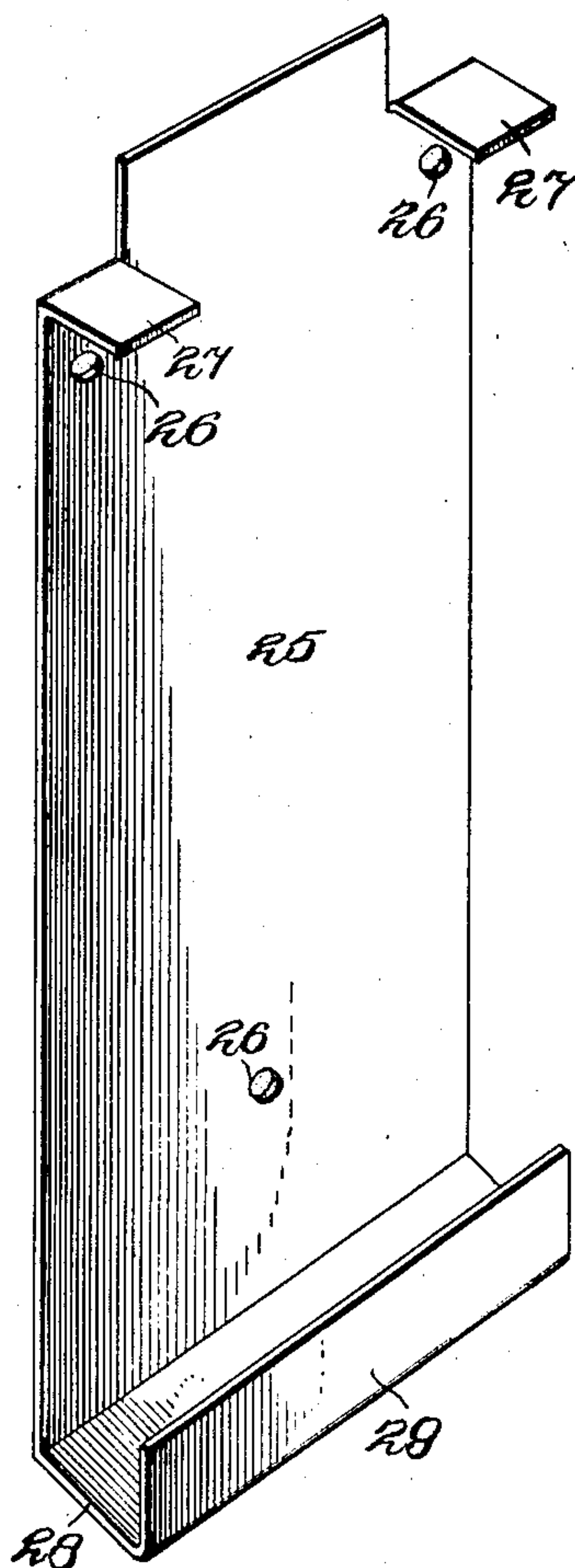
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4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CARD-INDEX.

No. 892,890.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 7, 1908.

Application filed October 14, 1907. Serial No. 397,387.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX A. REPELOW, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Card-Indexes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in card indexes.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple card index, cheap in construction and adapted for ready and convenient use, which can be placed upon a desk or table or hung up on the wall.

With these objects in view, my invention consists in the construction and combination of parts as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the card index, as completed and assembled, one of the parts being broken away. Fig. 2 is a cross section of the same, showing it hung up on the wall, all of the index cards being removed excepting two. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the parts shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a view of the blank from which the case is made. Fig. 5 is a view of the bottom portion of one of the index cards showing the strengthening strip and supporting wire. Fig. 6 is a cross section of one of the weights, and Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the holding and stiffening frame.

The casing of the index is made of any desired material, such as pasteboard or thin metal, the former being used for the cheaper form of index and the latter for the more expensive ones. This casing may be of any size so as to hold as many index and calendar cards as desired, which cards may be of any desired size and may be provided with any preferred rulings thereon. In the drawing 26 cards, one for each letter of the alphabet, and one calendar card are shown, but obviously any number could be used. This casing, excepting the wings which conceal the pins supporting the index cards, is made from a single blank of suitable material which is cut by a die in the shape shown in Fig. 4, said casing being provided with numerous perforations, scored portions, projecting portions and portions cut up from the body of the blank.

Referring to Fig. 4, *a* represents that part of the blank which is designed to form the back of the casing, which is provided with two sets of slots *b* and *c*. On either side of the portion *a* are the wings *d* and *e* separated from the back by scored or weakened lines, which are adapted to fold forward to form the sides of the casing. Each of these wings is provided with a series of perforations along one side thereof, and another series of perforations *g* near the bottom thereof. The side or wing *d* is also provided with a strengthening flap *h* adapted to fold over onto the wing or side *d* to strengthen said side, and separated therefrom by a scored line. A similar strengthening strip *i* is used in connection with the wing or side *e*. Each of these strengthening strips, such as *h*, are provided with perforations, such as *j*, adapted to register with the perforations *f* when the strengthening strip is folded inwardly over the wing or side *d*. The back *a* is also provided with an extension *k* adapted to fold downwardly over the top of the back *a* to strengthen it and separated therefrom by a scored line. Attached to the back *a* is a strengthening strip *m* of the same width as the back *a*, provided with scored lines *n*, with large projections *o* and with smaller projections *p*. The part *m* is cut as shown on the full line *q* leaving projections *r*, which are adapted, when the casing is folded up, to enter the slots *c* in the back *a*, a scored line *s* being provided so that these projections may be bent back to engage said slots. Attached to the part *m* and separated therefrom by scored lines *t*, is the part *u*, which when the case is finished is set in an inclined position in relation to the parts *a* and *n*, and in front of which the wires carrying the index cards pass. These wires have their ends supported in the sides or wings *d* and *e*, and the central parts thereof carry the index cards and rest upon the part *u*. The parts *a*, *m* and *u* are, of course, continuous, but the part *u* is separated from the part *m* not only by the scored lines *t* but also by a cut shown by the line *v* in Fig. 4. This leaves an approximately triangular flap attached to the part *m* which projects upwardly when the casing is in use, as shown in Fig. 2. The end *w* of this flap is separated from the body of the flap by a score line *x*, so that it may be bent over the body of the said flap and fastened thereto, thereby stiffening it. The part *u* is provided on each side with a number of projections *y*.

adapted to engage the perforations *f* in the parts *d* and *h*, or in the corresponding parts on the other side. It should be noted that there are only five of the projections *y* while there are 6 of the slots *f*, for a purpose hereinafter described.

Referring now to Fig. 6, 1 represents a strip preferably of wood, provided with weights 2, preferably of lead. Two of these weighted strips are used as shown in Fig. 2. One of these strips is adapted to be placed between the scored lines *n*, the blank is then folded along the lower line *n*, and the lower part of the blank is then folded about the upper one of said lines *n*, the projections *o* being folded over the ends of the weighted strip. The projections *p* are then inserted into the inner slots *g* and the projections *r* into the slots *c*. In forming the casing, as the various projections are passed through the corresponding slots, they are bent over as shown in Fig. 1, and secured to the main part of the casing in any desired way, as by pasting them thereto if the casing is made of pasteboard, for example.

Attached to the outer part of the wing or side *e* is a portion of the blank adapted to carry the second weighted strip. This consists of a body portion 3 separated from the portion *e* by a scored line 4. The body portion 3 has a flap 5 cut out therefrom and separated therefrom by a scored line 6. On one side of the body portion is a foldable wing 7 separated from the body portion by a scored line 8 and provided with slots 9 and a projection 10. On the end of the body portion is a foldable flap 11 adapted to fold up against the end of the weighted strip and separated from the body portion by a scored line 12. Attached to the body portion 3 is a wing 13 provided with projections 14 and separated from the body portion by a weakened line 15. Attached to the wing 13, is another wing 16, separated from said wing 13 by a scored line 17 and provided with projections 18 and 19. In folding up this part of the casing a weighted strip is put upon the body portion 3 to the left of the scored line 6, Fig. 4. The flap 5 is then bent up. The folding end 11 is then bent up. The outer part is then bent about the scored lines 15 and 17, the wing 16 coming on one side of the weighted strip and the projections 19 passing through the perforations 9. The whole, containing the strip, is then bent up around the weakened line 4 so as to come into a horizontal position, the projection 14 engaging the lowest one of the perforations *f* and the projection 18 engaging the outer one of the perforations *g*, then when the side *e* is folded inwardly the projection 10 engages the outer slot *g* in the side *d* and the other projection 14 engages the lowest slot *f* in the side *d*. It will thus be noted that from a single blank of metal or pasteboard the entire casing can

be made and readily folded, passing around the weighted strips and secured together by means of the various flaps and projections.

The tops of the index and calendar cards are shown in Fig. 1, and the bottoms of the former in Fig. 5. Each of these cards may be of any desired size or shape and provided with any desired ruling or lettering thereof.

Referring to Fig. 5, 20 represents the bottom of one of these cards, which, at its lower edge is provided with a strengthening strip 21 secured thereto in any desired manner by being pasted thereto, for example. 22 represents one of the supporting wires, one of which passes through the bottom of each card in the manner shown in Fig. 5, that is to say, through the strengthening strips 21 and the bottom of the card 20 near the edges thereof, leaving the middle free as shown in Fig. 5. This arrangement is of great importance in stiffening the cards and holding them against warping. The wires 22 are passed through holes in the side *d* and *e*, as shown in Fig. 2. These holes are punched if the case is made of metal, but if made of pasteboard the wires may be simply forced through. As shown in Fig. 2, the backs of the wires are supported just in front of the part *u* of the casing. To conceal the projecting ends of the wires 22, thereby making the casing more sightly and preventing the user from scratching himself with said projecting ends, I preferably employ flaps 23. These are hinged on wires 24 mounted between the side wings and the strengthening flaps, such as *e* and *i*, and these wings are made in any desired way, as by a strip of metal or strips of pasteboard secured together.

The index as shown in Fig. 1, is adapted to rest on a table or desk, but if it is desired to hang it upon a wall the back shown in Fig. 7 is used. This back consists of a rectangular strip 25, preferably of metal, provided with perforations 26 through which nails or other fastening means may be driven. Near the top, the back 25 is provided with strips 27 bent inwardly and adapted to engage the perforations *b* in the back *a*. The bottom of the part 25 is bent horizontally, as shown at 28, and then upwardly, as shown at 29, thereby fitting closely over the part which holds the rear weighted strip.

The calendar card presents a smooth front surface, the bottom being folded back over the supporting wire, as shown in Fig. 2.

When the case is folded up, as shown in Fig. 2, a pocket is left between the back *a* and part *m*, for the reception of additional cards.

I claim—

1. In a card index, the combination of a casing made in one piece and adapted to be folded up into a substantially triangular shape, leaving pockets for the insertion of

weights, weights in said pockets and a series of card carrying wires pivotally mounted in said casing, substantially as described.

2. In a card index, the combination of a
5 casing made in one piece and adapted to be folded up into an approximately triangular shape and leaving pockets for the reception of weights and for the reception of cards not in use, weights in some of said pockets, and
10 a series of card carrying wires mounted on an incline in said casing, substantially as described.

3. In a card index, the combination of a casing made in one piece and adapted to
15 fold up in an approximately triangular form, leaving pockets for the reception of weights, weights in said pockets, a series of wires pivotally mounted in said casing on an incline, a series of cards mounted on said
20 wires, and means carried by said casing projecting over the projecting ends of said wires, substantially as described.

4. In a card index, the combination of a casing made in one piece and adapted to fold
25 up in an approximately triangular form, forming pockets for the reception of weights,

weights in said pockets, a series of wires pivotally mounted in said casing on an incline, a series of cards mounted on said wires, each card being provided with a strengthen- 30 ing strip on its lower edge, said wires passing through the lower opposite corners of said cards and through said strengthening strips, and guards for the projecting ends of said wires, hinged to said casing, substantially as 35 described.

5. In a card index, a casing therefor, made in a single piece and adapted to fold up forming a straight back, a part parallel to said back, triangular sides, a part parallel to the 40 outer portion of said sides, and parts adapted to fold up forming recesses or pockets for the reception of weights, the whole when folded up forming a casing substantially triangular in cross section, substantially as de- 45 scribed.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

MAX A. REPELOW.

Witnesses:

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