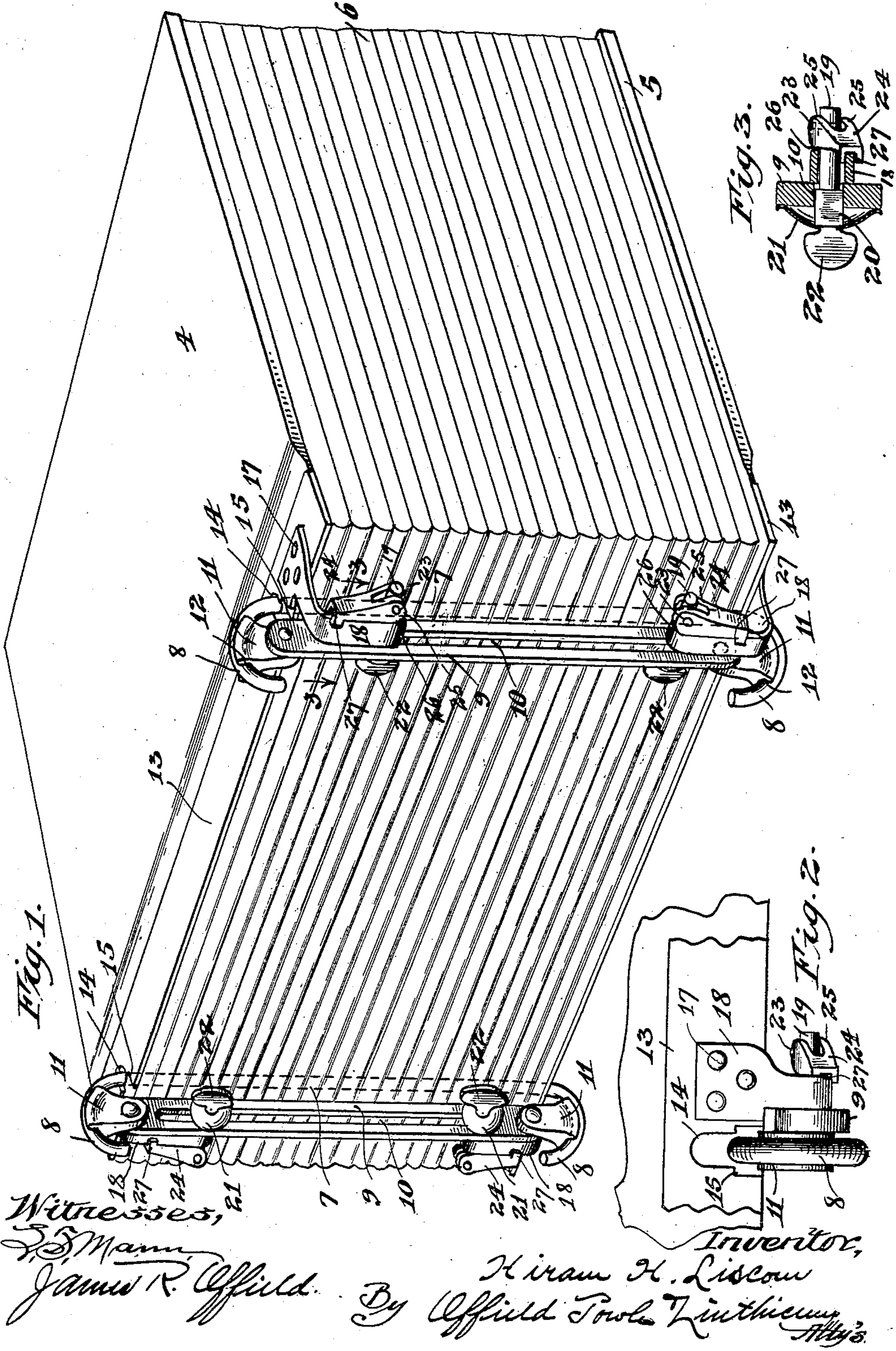


H. H. LISCOM.
TEMPORARY BINDER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 20, 1908.

904,543.

Patented Nov. 24, 1908.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TEMPORARY BINDER.

No. 904,543.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 24, 1908.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HIRAM H. LISCOM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Temporary Binders, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to a temporary binder, but more specifically to that type in which newspapers, magazines or the like are adapted to be placed between the covers and each time that a new one is put in the binder the oldest one is removed from the opposite end from which the new one is put in, so that the file will always contain a definite number of papers, magazines, or the like, arranged in chronological order.

The invention has for its primary object the facilitating of filing and removing from the files, papers of various sorts, and is not necessarily limited to a binder for securing newspapers or magazines, but may be used to equal advantage for bookkeeping systems and analogous uses.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved binder; Fig. 2 is a top plan view of one of the locking means; Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Referring now more particularly to the drawing, 4 and 5 represent two covers of the binder. Through suitable apertures in the magazines, 6, papers, or the like, two rods, 7, or binder members are passed, the rods herein being shown constructed of round wire, and each having rearwardly curved ends, 8. Situated alongside the bindings of papers, magazines, etc. are the slotted bars, 9, or brace members, each being provided with a longitudinal slot, 10, and having pivoted to each end a grooved segment, 11, the grooves, 12, of which are adapted to accommodate the curved ends, 8, of the rods or wires, 7.

Secured to each cover, in a suitable manner, is a metallic strip, 13, suitably apertured at 14 to accommodate the rods, 7, said metallic strips being supplied with a pair of shoulders, 15, for a purpose hereafter described.

At each end of the cover and adjacent to the rods, 7, are fastened, by any suitable

means, such as rivets, 17, bent arms, 18, passing through the ends of which are locking pins, 19, squared at one end, 20, to slide within the slots, 10, but prevented from rotating therein.

A spring washer, 21, is interposed between one face of the bar, 9, and the head, 22, of the locking pin, 19. Pivoted at 23 to the locking pin, 19, and preferably at the end thereof, is a locking or retaining arm, 24, having fingers, 25, adapted to straddle the locking pin, 19, and pivoted thereto by means of the pivot pin, 23.

The lower curved end of the locking arm, 24, is formed eccentrically, as shown at 26, so that when the arm, 24, is thrown down or in a parallel position, with the locking pin, 19, the tension on the spring washer 21, will be released, throwing the squared end, 20, of the pin free from the slot 10, and permitting the locking pin, 19, to slide in the slot 10 of the bar 9.

The locking arm, 24, is provided with a grooved end, 27, adapted to engage the edge of the downwardly projecting arm, 18, so as to lock the same thereto, and the pivot point upon the pin 19 is so arranged off center that when said arm 24 is in a closed or locked position, the action of the spring washer will not disengage said arm. The spring washer also has another function in that when it is compressed by means of the locking arm, 18, it will have a spring frictional engagement with the bar or brace member, 9, and thereby prevent the locking pin from having any sliding movement relative to said bar or brace member.

The operation of the invention, that is to take out or put in a magazine, paper, or the like, is substantially as follows: The operator first throws the arms, 24, into a horizontal position at the top of the binder, when a new magazine or the like is to be inserted, which throws the locking pin, 19, out of engagement, permitting the locking pin to slide vertically within the slot 10. The operator then throws the cover, 4, over, as one would in opening a book, and in so doing the shoulders, 15, strike the bottom edges of the segments, 11, swinging them on their pivots rearwardly. As the movement of the cover continues, owing to the fact that it is

swinging eccentrically of the segments, 11, the shoulders, 15, pass over the segments and the cover can be dropped over to the back side of the binder with the locking pins, 19, at the bottom of the slots 10. By then throwing the segments, 11, with the hand, downwardly on their pivots, the papers or the like can be put on the curved ends of the rods, 8, as is perfectly obvious.

- 10 The removal of the papers or the like is accomplished in the same manner as placing the papers or the like in the binder, that is, the opposite pair of segments from the top pair heretofore mentioned are thrown upward, from their position shown in Fig. 1, after the locking pin has been released, and the magazine or the like are removed, in the same manner as described. It is of course obvious that when it is desired to take out a magazine from the binder, that the front or face cover is turned down to allow the free movement of the bottom cover.

It will be apparent from the foregoing description that the interlocking parts form a rigid back, so that the magazines or the like are always in substantial vertical alinement, when the book is upon its side. This is true for the reason that the downwardly projecting arm, 18, is locked against movement in any direction, by means of the squared end, 20, of the locking pin, and the locking arm, 24, so that the slotted bars are always held in a firm and rigid position, substantially parallel with the back edges of the magazine or the like, when the locking mechanism is properly adjusted in locked position. The parts remain in the locked position until it is desired again to open up the binder, and it is understood that the locking construction is duplicated at the bottom of the binder, so that the papers and the like can be put in or taken out of the bottom side, as readily as on the top side.

It is obvious that I am not limited to a construction wherein two rods are used, as in many cases only one rod with the accompanying parts for locking the two covers might be employed, or two or more might be employed, without departing from the spirit of the invention whatsoever, and therefore without limiting myself to the precise construction herein shown, either as to the number of parts or the details of construction of the various parts:

55 I claim:

1. A temporary binder, consisting of a pair of covers, adapted to hold the articles to be bound, a binder member having curved ends, adapted to pass through the articles to be bound, locking means for said covers, consisting of a grooved brace member, having segments pivoted thereto adapted to engage

the curved ends of said binder member, arms secured to said covers, having locking pins secured thereto adapted to engage said brace member, and means for locking said pin against movement, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. A temporary binder, consisting of a binder member having curved ends, adapted to pass through the articles to be bound, a brace member having a longitudinal groove therein, a segment pivoted at each end of said brace member and adapted to engage the curved ends of said binder member, a pair of covers, arms secured to said covers, carrying locking pins slidable within the groove in said brace member, and means for locking said pins against any movement relative to said brace member, substantially as described.

3. A temporary binder, consisting of a pair of covers, a binder member having curved ends adapted to pass through the articles to be bound, a brace member arranged in horizontal alinement with said binder member, said brace member being provided with a longitudinal slot, a pivoted segment at each end of said brace member adapted to engage the curved ends of said binder member, arms secured to said covers and carrying locking pins, heads upon said locking pins adapted to engage the groove in said brace member to prevent the rotation of said pins, means for preventing the sliding movement of said pins relative to said brace member and for holding the heads of said locking pins within the groove thereof, substantially as described.

4. A temporary binder, consisting of a pair of covers, two or more binder members, having curved ends adapted to pass through the articles to be bound, brace members having longitudinal slots therein, said brace members arranged in substantially parallel alinement to said binder members, and having pivoted segments adapted to engage the curved ends of said binder members, arms secured to said covers, carrying locking pins, square heads upon said locking pins adapted to engage the grooves in said brace members, and means for holding the squared heads within the said grooves and preventing said locking pins from having a longitudinal movement relative to said brace members, substantially as and for the purposes described.

5. In a temporary binder, combination of two or more binder members having curved ends, brace members arranged in parallel alinement with said binder members, pivoted segments secured to the ends of said brace members and adapted to engage the curved ends of said binder members, slots in said

binder members, arms secured to said covers
carrying locking pins having a squared head
adapted to slidably engage the groove in
said brace members, spring means for nor-
mally holding said squared heads free from
said brace members and means connected
with said locking pins for holding said
heads within said groove to prevent rotation

and longitudinal movement of said locking
pins, relative to said brace members, sub- 10
stantially as described.

HIRAM H. LISCOM.

Witnesses:

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M. E. ADAMS.