

June 19, 1923.

1,459,231

L. H. MIDDLETON

LOOSE LEAF BOOK

Filed May 16, 1921

Fig. 1

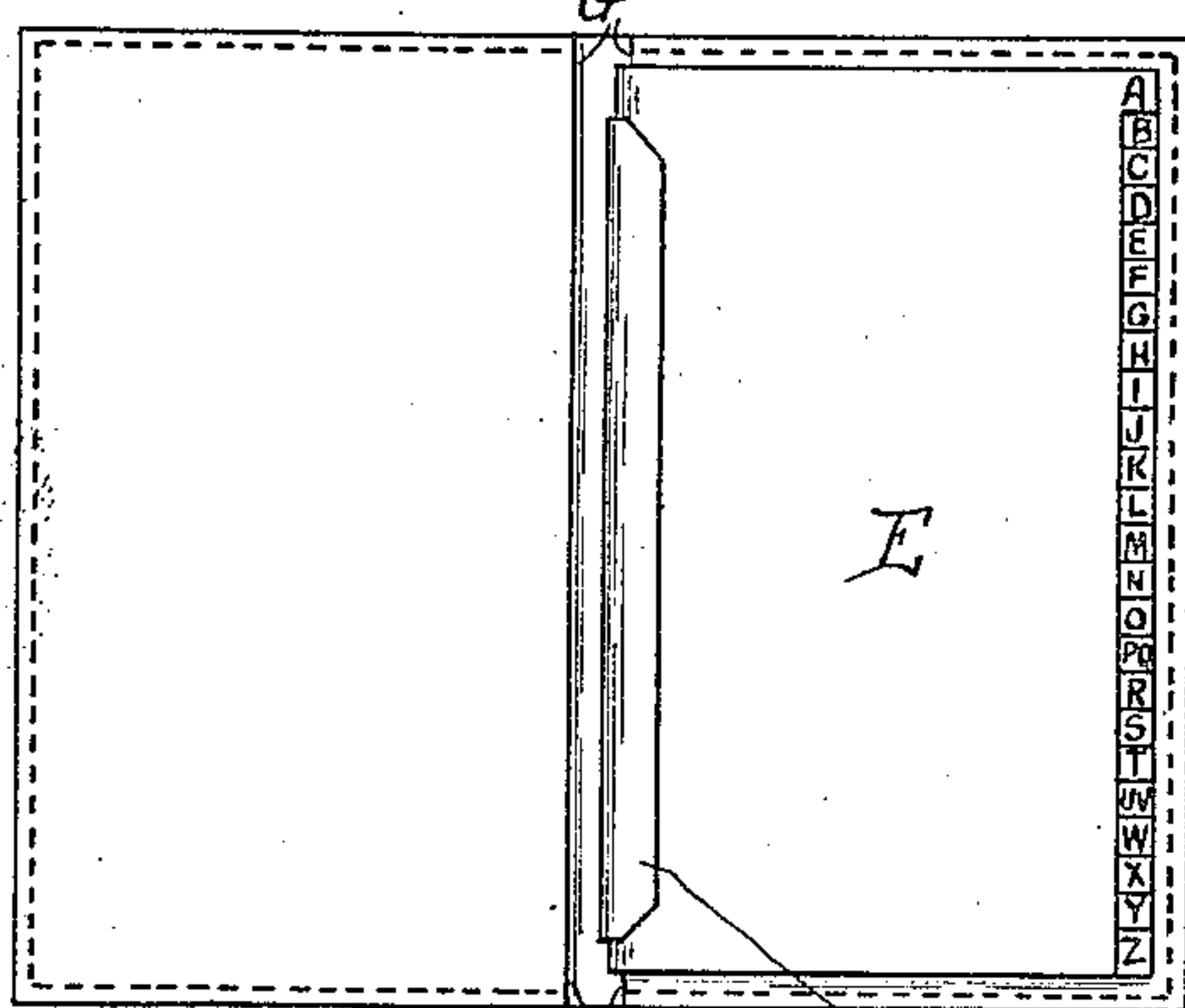


Fig. 2

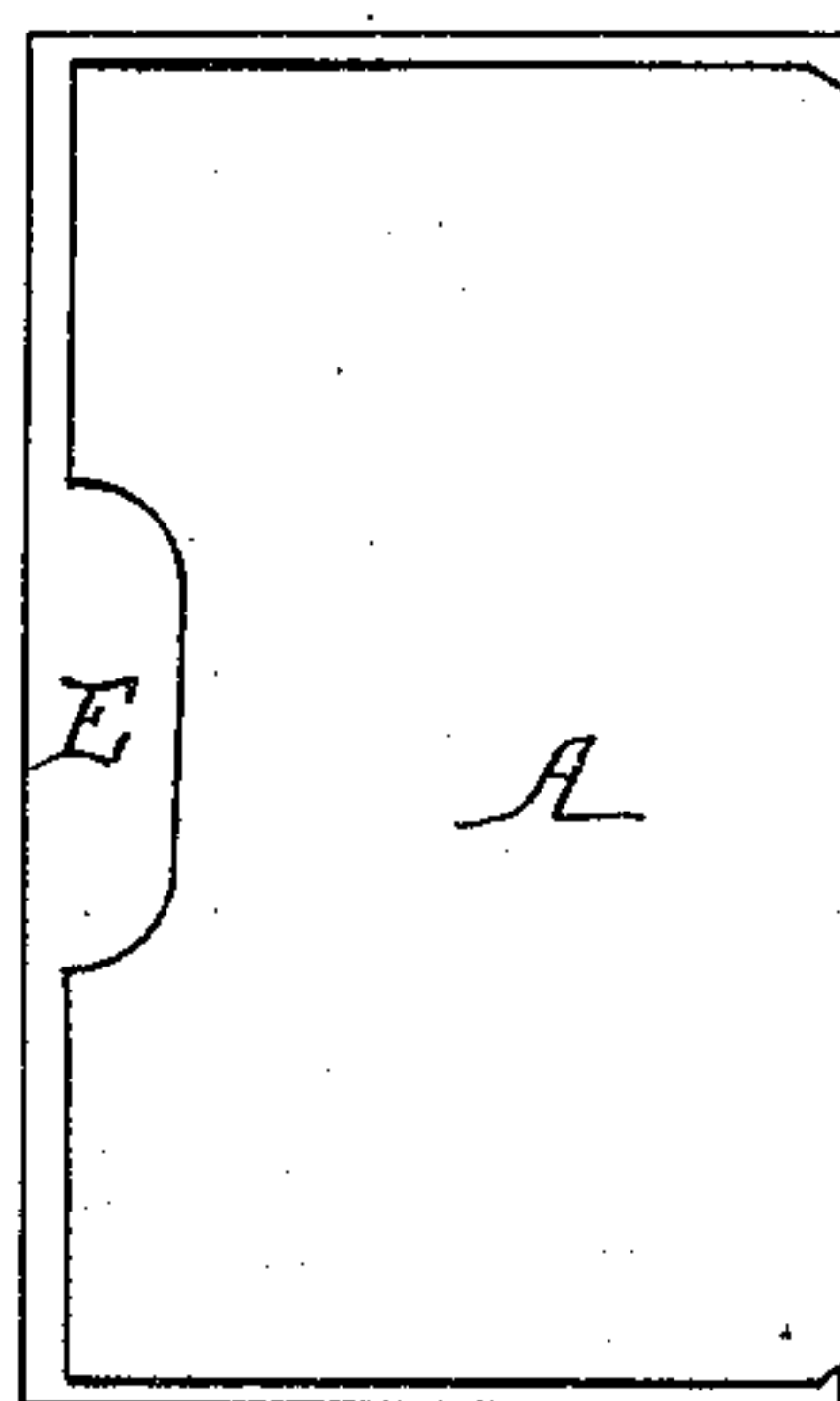


Fig. 7

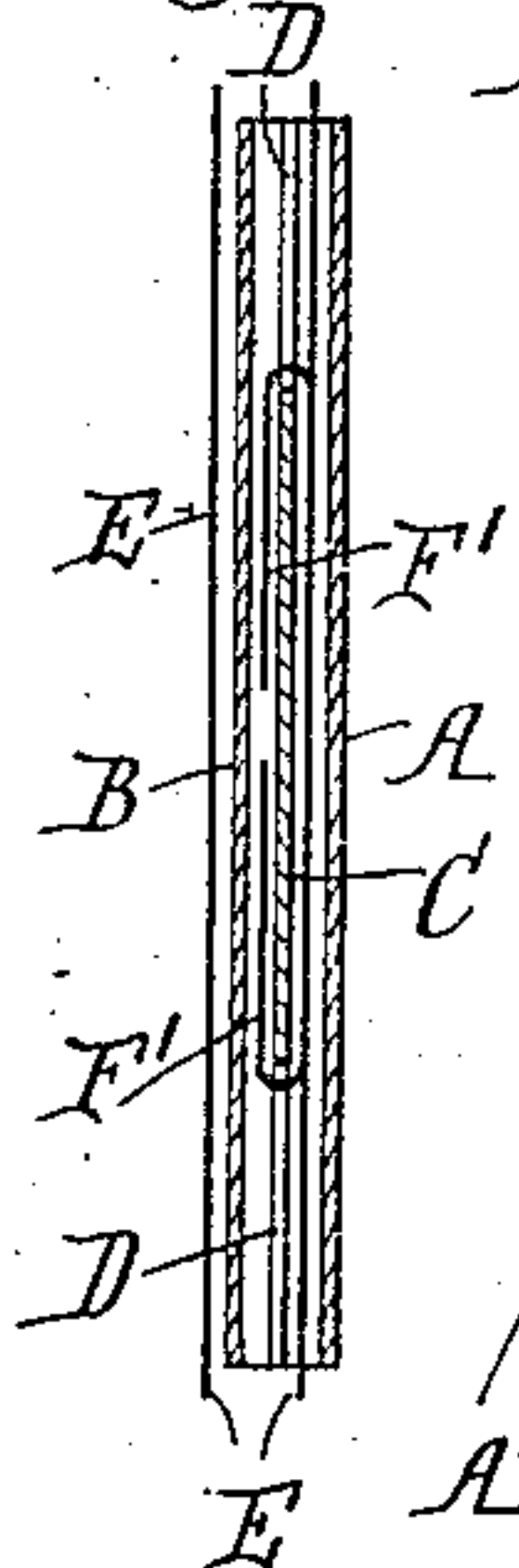


Fig. 3

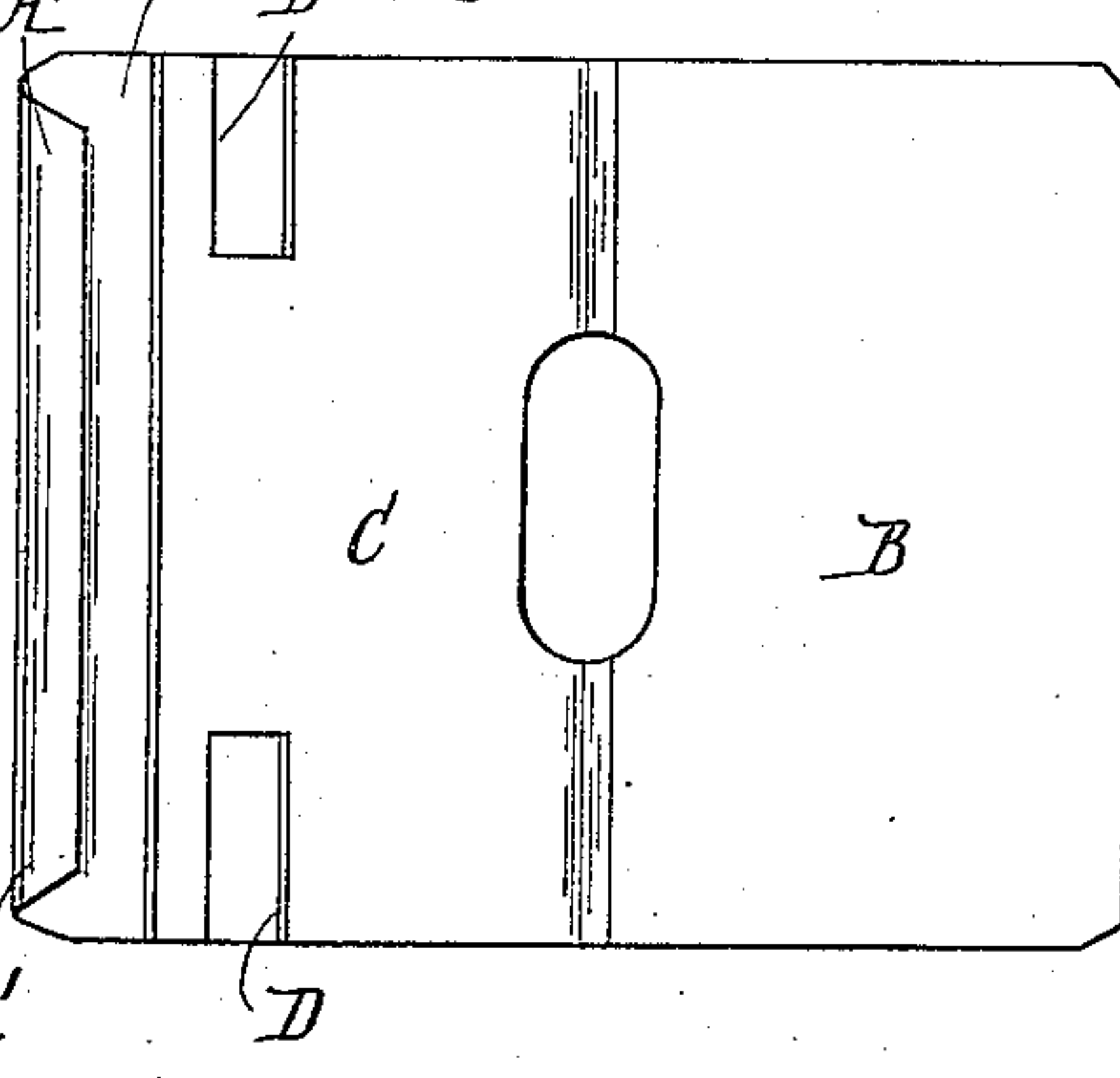


Fig. 5

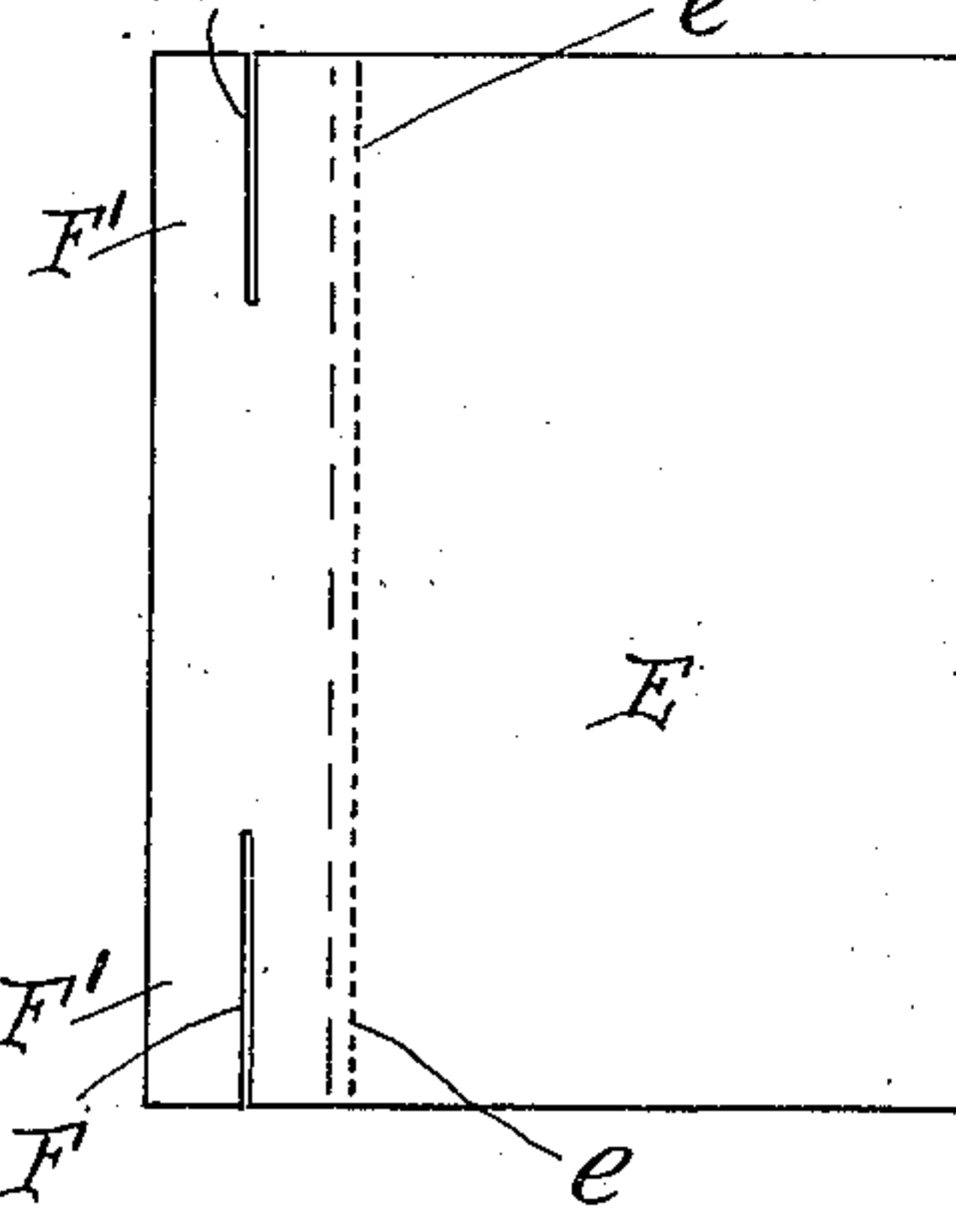


Fig. 4

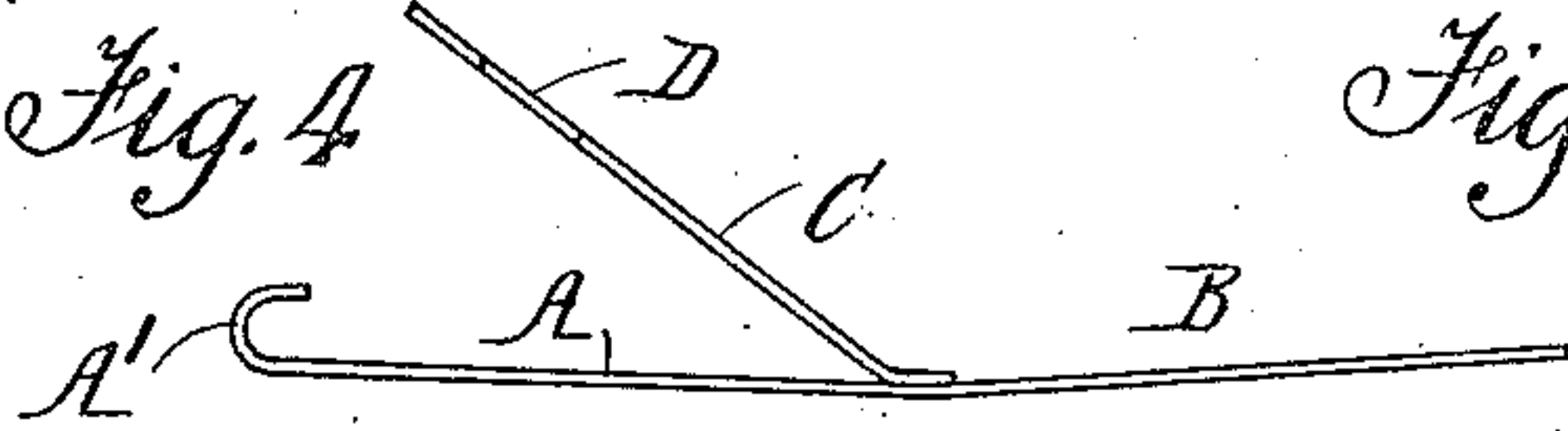


Fig. 8

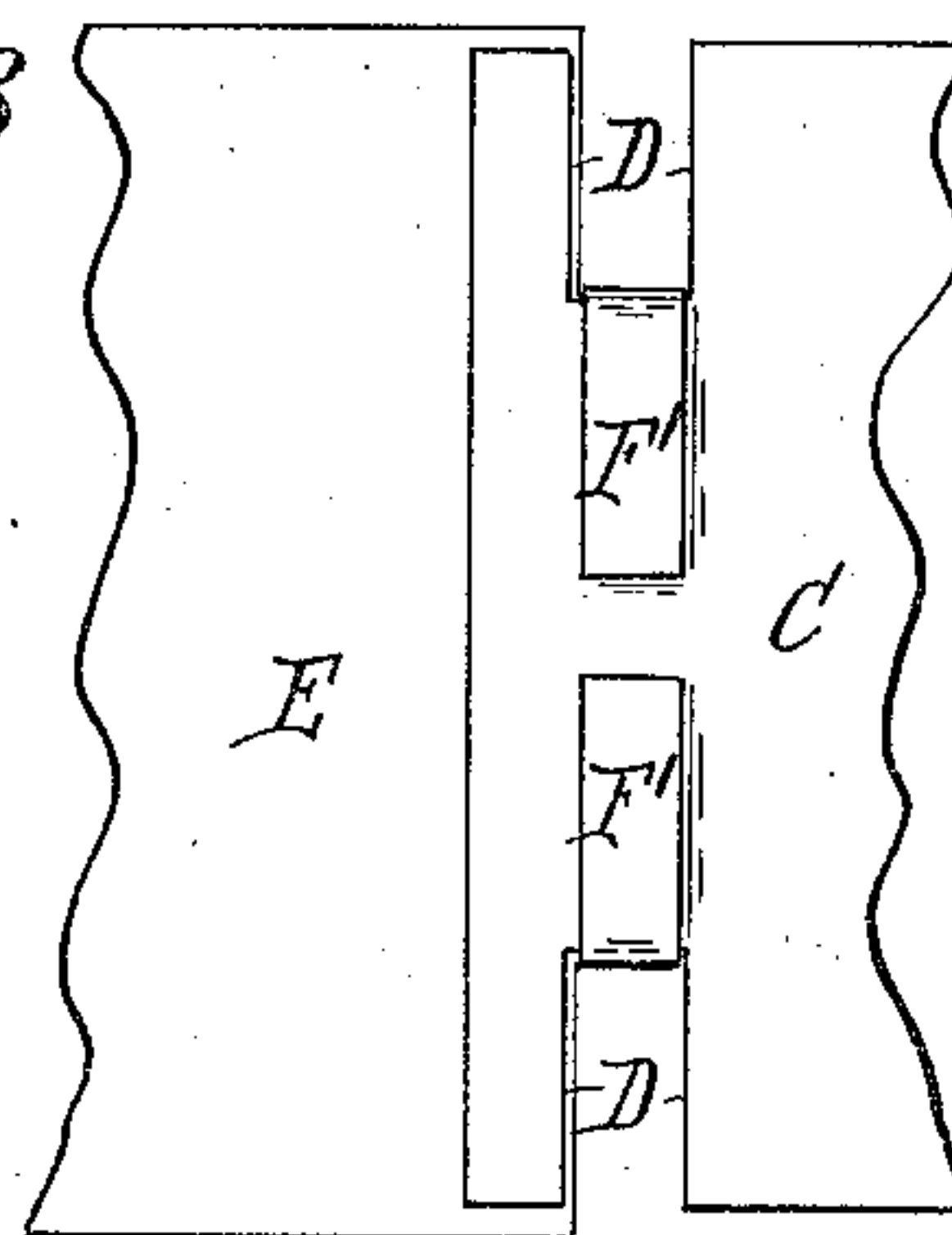
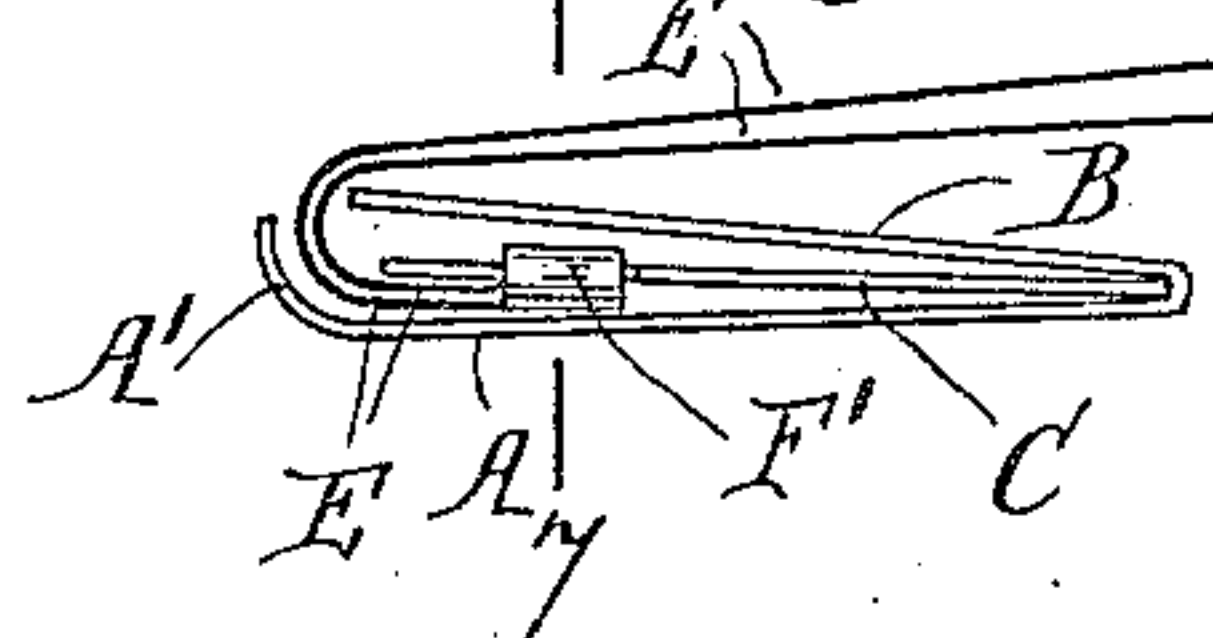


Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LOOSE-LEAF BOOK.

Application filed May 16, 1921. Serial No. 469,766.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LILIAN HENRIETTA MIDDLETON, subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at 19 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, Wellington, in the Dominion of New Zealand, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Loose-Leaf Books, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved construction of binder for holding together the loose leaves of account books, memorandum books, index files, and other like books.

The invention provides for an easy and quick means for the attachment of the several leaves to the binder, for the leaves then being held securely in their place, and for the binder and its attached leaves being placed in position within a cover and held firmly therein. The construction and arrangement of the parts are also such as to allow for any leaf being quickly removed, at will, without interfering with the arrangement of the others and then replaced by a fresh one and the whole replaced within the cover within a minimum of time, and for the leaves being so held within the cover as to lie flat therein.

The construction also is such as to provide for the whole series of leaves being bodily removed together for transfer into a permanent holder of any kind, and for a fresh set being inserted and held within the binder and cover. The invention in an approved form therefore lends itself to a large number of uses, such for instance as for field books for surveyors, sanitary engineers and inspectors and the like, public speakers' note books, and other like purposes.

In describing the invention fully it will be described in relation to a note book of pocket carrying type, as for instance with a wallet form of cover to hold the book. It must be clearly understood, however, that the same general designs of construction may be just as readily and effectively applied to large account books and the like having solid board or like covers.

The essential feature of novelty embodied in the invention consists in a special form of binder or holder in which the leaves, specially formed, are placed and held, and which is so constructed that it forms a tongue that may then be passed into a pocket formed in the inside of one member of the

cover or may be otherwise attached to the cover so as to hold the leaves in book form between the members of the cover.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a cover opened out and showing a book of alphabetical index form secured within it by the means embodied herein.

Figure 2 is a back elevation of the book and its binder.

Figure 3 is a plan of the binder.

Figure 4 is an end elevation thereof, open.

Figure 5 is a plan of one of the leaves as formed for securing within the binder.

Figure 6 is an end elevation of the binder with two leaves arranged therein and left loose in order to clearly illustrate the method of securing the leaves in the binder.

Figure 7 is a longitudinal section taken on the line 7—7 of Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a plan illustrating the method of attaching the leaves to the binder.

According hereto the binder is formed of two hinged cover flaps A and B and an intermediate hinged sheet C, all made of approved material, such as stiff cardboard, leather, leather substitutes or a combination of materials, bound together in book cover form. The length of these members is made to approximate to the height of the book leaves to be secured within the device.

The central hinged sheet C is formed with a slot D of approved width, extending longitudinally inward from each of its upper and lower ends, for an approved distance and positioned in the same line with one another at a short distance inwards from the free edge of the sheet.

The leaves E for use with this binder are each formed with slits F (Figure 5), extending longitudinally from each end and at a distance from its binding edge slightly less than the width of the slots D and of lengths corresponding with the lengths of such slots. These slits therefore form tongues F' on the edge of the leaf.

Each leaf is adapted to be secured within the binder by inserting its binding edge in between the central member C of the binder and the back flap A thereof, then by bending its tongues F' down through the respective slots D of such member C, so that they engage flatly against the portion of the mem-

ber between the slot ends as shewn in Figure 8, and finally by closing the front flap B of the binder down over the tongues in the manner shewn in Figures 6 and 7 to keep the tongues thus bent. The leaf is thus effectually locked to the binder so that it may be folded round over the top of the front flap B and will lie thereon, as shewn in Figure 6. The leaf and its joints are creased into close folds so as to extend neatly.

Any desired number of leaves may be arranged together with their tongues in coincidence and inserted together in the same manner as is a single leaf, the book formed by the leaves then extending neatly over the top of the binder. The binder itself then forms a tongue extending freely to its bound edge and this may be secured in any convenient and approved manner to the inside face of one cover of a pair of book covers so as to hold the book of leaves within such cover in the ordinary book position. When the leaves are filled, they may be removed by freeing the binder from the cover, opening up the binder and straightening back the tongues F' of the several leaves, and the whole number removed bodily without interfering with their relative arrangement. A fresh lot of leaves may then be arranged in the binder. Likewise any particular leaf may be removed by freeing the whole and picking out the said leaf, and may be replaced by a new one put in its position and the whole then put back into the binder. If desired, however, and in order to facilitate the removal of any individual leaf without affecting the others, the leaves may be perforated in lines close up to the binding edges,

as shewn by the line of perforations e in Figure 5.

The form of cover shewn in Figure 1 is of pocket wallet type, such being made of any approved material and of a size corresponding to the book to be placed within it. It is formed on the inside of its covers with pockets G opening from near the hinge of the covers outwards to the outer edges, so that the binder as a tongue, may be slipped into the pocket and the leaves then lie loosely upon the corresponding cover.

To facilitate the withdrawal of the binder from the pocket, the free edge of its back flap A may be provided with an extension piece A' that will fold in over the top of the leaves E when they are turned back over the binder and will afford a finger grip by means of which the binder may be grasped and drawn out. This also will serve to keep the book leaves neatly in place at their bound edges.

I claim:—

In loose leaf account and like books, the combination with leaves formed with tongues made integrally to extend longitudinally along each of their inner edges from both ends thereof, of a binder formed by three members bound together in book form and the central of which members is made at its free edge with slots extending longitudinally, one from each end, at a short distance in from such edge, and corresponding in width and length with the tongues formed upon the said leaves, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.
LILIAN HENRIETTA MIDDLETON.