H. J. HICK.

PAPER HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 26, 1911.

1,107,306. Patented Aug. 18, 1914.

Fig. 1.

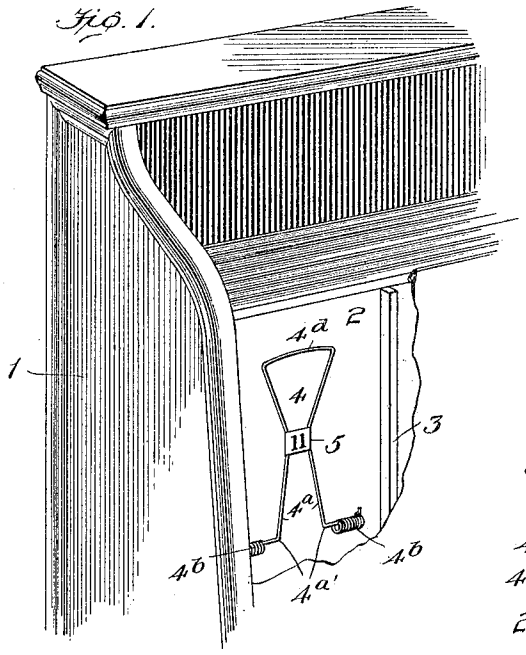


Fig. 2.

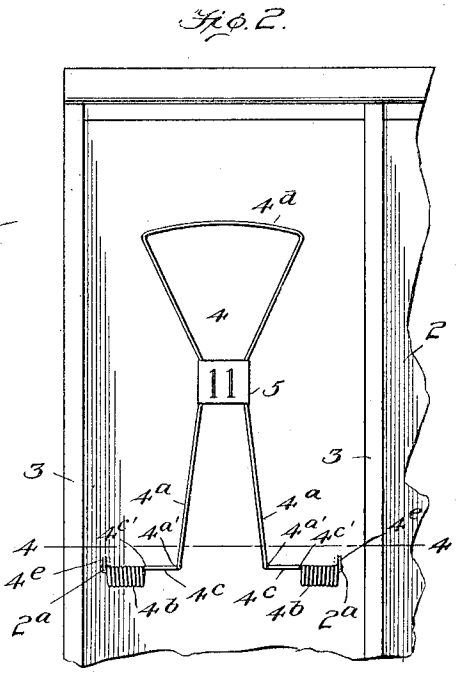


Fig. 3.

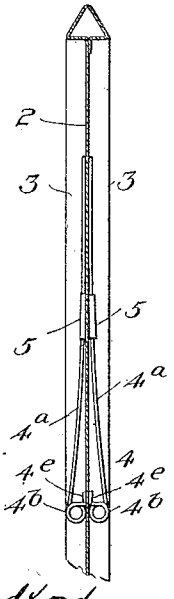


Fig. 4.

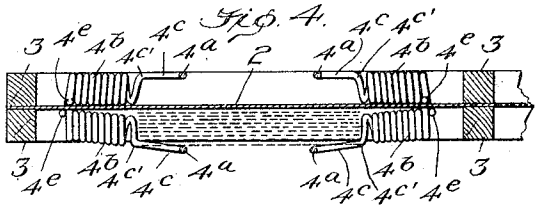
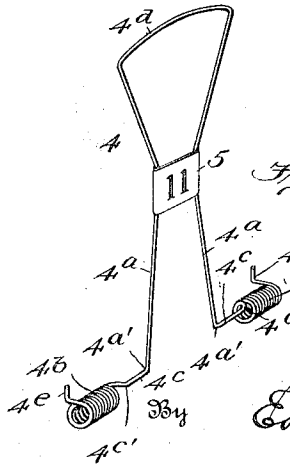


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY J. HICK, OF ALLIANCE, OHIO, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE McCASKEY REGISTER COMPANY, (INCORPORATED IN 1914,) OF ALLIANCE, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

PAPER-HOLDER.

1,107,306. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 18, 1914.

Application filed October 26, 1911. Serial No. 656,897.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY J. HICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Alliance, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in and Relating to Paper-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to devices for removably holding papers or slips against a back or frame. For the purpose of illustration, I have, in the accompanying drawings, shown and herein described one form of file or holder embodying my invention.

Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of a filing appliance containing a series of frames, the front one of which is broken away to expose a paper holder embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary elevation of a frame with a paper holder thereon. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of the frame shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a paper holder detached.

1 indicates a casing or housing of any suitable size and construction adapted to operatively support a plurality of frames 2. The frames 2 are normally assembled side by side or face to face, in vertical position, for example, as shown in the drawings. Along their lower edges they are provided with suitable pivotal supports (not shown) that permit them to swing relatively to each other. This construction permits the frames to be moved or reclined to a horizontal position. It will be readily understood that when a frame is in vertical position, its front face is exposed, and when it is in horizontal position, its rear face is exposed. Preferably, each frame is constructed from sheet metal in order that it will be relatively light in weight. Such construction also facilitates manufacture, as well as reduces the cost thereof. It is formed with a plurality of pairs of openings 2^a, the purpose of which will be later described.

3 indicates a series of strips carried by the opposite faces of each frame. These strips are parallel to and spaced from each other to form pockets between them. These strips also separate the frames from each other to provide spaces for the holders hereinafter referred to. Preferably the strips on one side or face of a frame aline with the strips on the other side thereof and serve to impart rigidity to the frame. Any suitable means may be provided for securing the strips in position.

4 indicates as an entirety any one of a series of holders for removably holding a paper or slip, or a plurality of papers or slips against either face of each frame 2. Each holder 4 is formed from a single piece of resilient wire. It comprises a pair of paper engaging members or legs 4^a, 4^a, that extend upwardly, a pair of coils 4^b, one for each leg and located laterally from the lower ends thereof, and a bar 4^c interposed between the lower end of each leg 4^a and the adjacent coil 4^b, which bars 4^c are spaced away from the surface of the frame adjacent to the coil. At their upper portions, the legs 4^a preferably diverge and are joined together by a connector 4^d. At the opposite outer ends of the coils 4^b, the wire extends from the adjacent convolution tangentially and projects through the openings 2^a, where it is bent at a sharp angle as indicated at 4^e, so that its ends engage the opposite face of the frame 2. The opposite ends 4^e of the wire, engaging with the opposite face of the frame, serve to secure the holder in place and act as an anchor for the coils. Preferably, the openings 2^a are of a size to permit the opposite ends of the wire for one holder on one face of the frame 2 and the opposite ends of the wire for the holder on the opposite face thereof to project through it. By this construction one pair of openings serves for two holders.

As shown in the drawings, the piece of wire for each holder is bent horizontally outward at substantially right angles to and in the plane of the legs 4^a, as indicated at $4^{a'}$, to form the bars 4^c, and the wire is also bent at substantially right angles to the bars 4^c, and also in a direction which is at substantially right angles to the plane of the legs 4^a as indicated at $4^{c'}$, to form the convolutions of the coils 4^b. The bars 4^c are straight from end to end, and are located in the plane of the upper side of the coils. The bars 4^c form connecting arms or members between the coils 4^b and legs 4^a, through which the spring action of the coils will be imparted to the legs and thus operate to press them yieldingly against the adjacent face of the frame 2. In normal position, the bars 4^c are arranged parallel to and at a spaced interval from the face of the frame 2. When more than a certain number of slips have accumu-

lated behind the legs 4^a of the holder, each bar 4^c moves with its leg 4^a away from the frame in order to accommodate itself to the thickness of the slips and in so moving carries with it the inner end of the coil to which it is attached, thereby providing that the pressing effect of the coil on the leg will be maintained at various spaced positions of the leg from the frame and that in each of such positions the leg will lie flat against the slips beneath it.

5 indicates a tie plate which is preferably provided midway between the ends of the legs 4^a. This plate serves to strengthen the legs by connecting them together, whereby they move substantially as a unit when operated.

As the result of my construction, it will be understood that the adjustability of the legs 4^a permits them to engage the slips with substantially the same force from top to bottom; again, there will be no tendency of the lower ends of the legs to work the frontmost slips upwardly, but they will hold the slips in position with all their side edges even one with another. These advantages are important as they permit a person to readily turn back the upper edges of the slips with his fingers and refer to prior filed slips. It will also be apparent that my holding device will support a large number of slips in a positive manner without danger of their falling out, thus permitting the frames to be readily transported to a place of safe keeping when removed from the casing. It will be understood that because of the attachment of the ends of the coils to the frame, slips cannot get out in ordinary usage at the bottom of the holder.

To those skilled in the art of making paper filing or holding appliances of the class described, many alterations in construction and widely differing embodiments and applications of my invention will suggest themselves, without departing from the spirit and scope of the claim. My disclosures and the description herein are purely illustrative, and are not intended to be in any sense limiting.

What I claim is:

A device for holding papers on a frame formed from a section of wire including a pair of laterally extending coils, a pair of intervening legs, and horizontal bars interposed between the lower ends of the legs and the coils located in the plane of the upper side of the coils and at a spaced interval from the face of the frame, with means for connecting the outer ends of the coils to the frame.

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

HARRY J. HICK.

Witnesses:
F. C. URAN,
HENRY F. POLLOCK.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."