J. E. GILMER.

TEMPORARY BINDER.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 14, 1912.

1,134,735. **Patented Apr. 6, 1915.**

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 7.

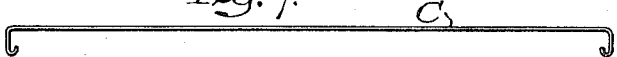


Fig. 8.

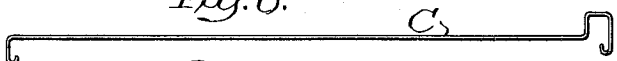


Fig. 9.

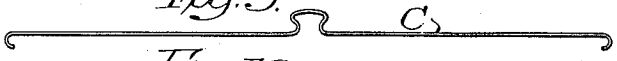


Fig. 10.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

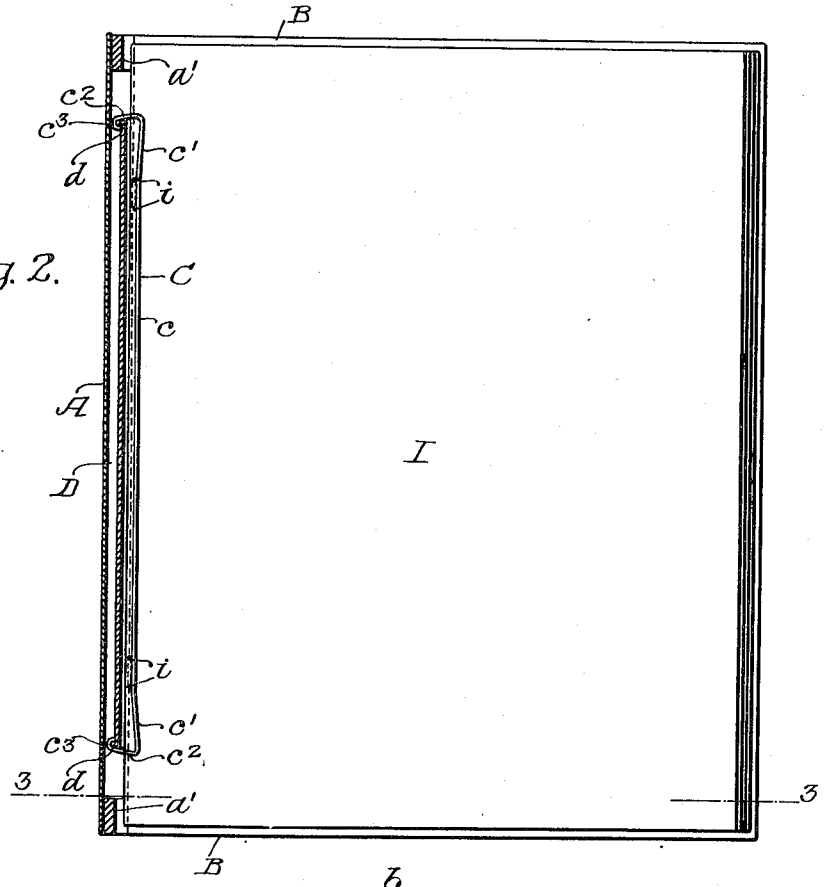


Fig. 4.

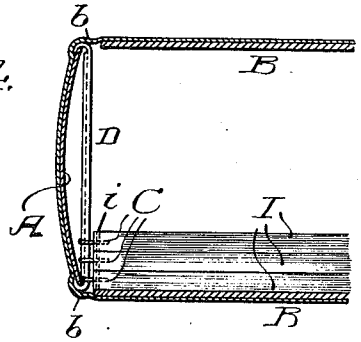
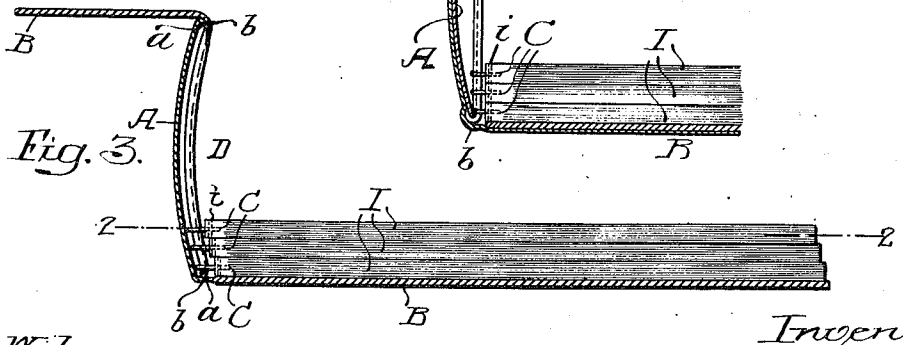


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. GILMER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

TEMPORARY BINDER.

1,134,735. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 6, 1915.

Application filed October 14, 1912. Serial No. 725,715.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. GILMER, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Temporary Binders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to binders for magazines, pamphlets and the like, and one object of my invention is to construct a simple and inexpensive yet substantial temporary binder for magazines and other periodicals, especially those in which staples or stitches are employed for securing together the sheets of which the magazine is composed.

A further object of my invention is to construct a temporary binder so that the magazines can be readily secured in position, or detached, without injury thereto.

These objects I attain in the following manner, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1, is a perspective view of one form of temporary binder made in accordance with my invention, showing a magazine in position and two of the attaching wires; Fig. 2, is a sectional plan view on the line 2—2, Fig. 3; Fig. 3, is a transverse sectional view on the line 3—3, Fig. 2; Fig. 4, is a transverse sectional view illustrating a modified construction; Fig. 5, is a detached perspective view of the stiff back section to which the wires are secured; Fig. 6, is a detached perspective view of one of the wires, and Figs. 7, 8, 9 and 10, are views illustrating modified forms of the wire attaching means.

Referring to the drawings, A is the back of the binder, which may be made of metal, and is provided with inturned flanges *a*—*a* at opposite edges.

B are the sides of the binder made, in the present instance, of paper board, and both the sides and the back are covered with cloth; such cloth forming the hinges *b* which unite the sides to the back. Curved filling pieces *a'* may be employed at the ends of the back and add to the appearance of the binder.

D is a metal plate bent to conform to the back of the binder, as shown in Fig. 3. The edges of this plate may be sprung under the flanges *a*—*a* of the back when the binder is in course of construction, and at each end of this plate are ribs or flanges *d*—*d*, formed by bending over the edges of the plate. Other modes of attaching the plate D to the back A may be employed, however. The flanges *d* do not extend to the back A; there being a space between the flanges and the back to allow for the insertion of the hooked ends of retaining wires C, as shown in Fig. 2.

The wires C may be made in the manner shown in Fig. 6, and have body portions *c*; inclined portions *c'* and angular portions c^2, and are provided at their extremities with hooks c^3. These hooks are designed and shaped to engage the flanges *d* of the plate D, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. There are usually several wires for each binder; the number depending upon the thickness of the magazines or periodicals confined thereby.

The wires are of such a length that they extend beyond the staples *i* by which the leaves of the magazine I are bound and their hooked ends pass between the folios, pages, or other sections of the magazine, beyond the staples and engage the flanged plate D, in the manner shown in Fig. 2. By inclining the ends of the wire as indicated at *c'*, any pull on the magazine instead of releasing it from the binder will tend to hold it tightly in place due to the fact that any attempt to straighten the wire will cause the hooked portions of the same to be more firmly forced against the flanges of the plate D; in consequence of which the magazine will be rigidly held in place. Another feature of my improved structure is that any straining of the back will tend to more securely hold the plate D to the back and any attempt to flatten the plate will force the edges of the same more snugly into the grooves of the back.

When it is desired to remove a magazine from the binder, it is only necessary to press down upon the wire retaining it, which will force one of the hooked ends away from one of the flanges of the plate D and a longitudinal movement of the wire will move the hooked end clear of the plate; leaving the magazine free to be withdrawn. In some instances, it may be desirable to employ a flat back instead of a curved back, and this construction I have illustrated in Fig. 4.

While I have described the back and the holding plate as made of metal, they may be made of other suitable stiff material without departing from the essential features of the invention, and in lieu of securing the holding plate to the back by means of the inturned flanges, these parts may be riveted

or otherwise secured together. While I prefer to use a round wire for the retaining wire C, it may be made of flat wire, or other material having sufficient spring to allow it to be secured to the holding plate. It will be understood further that the retaining wires may be made in any of the shapes shown in Figs. 7, 8, 9 and 10, or in any other equivalent shape which includes hooked ends for engagement with the flanges of the plate, and the same are deemed to be within the scope of my invention.

I claim:

1. The combination, in a temporary binder, of a back; sides having hinged connections with the back; said back being made of a sheet of metal or other suitable material and having inturned flanges at its edges extending parallel with the hinge joint; a plate confined by said flanges; said plate being sprung into position whereby it is rigidly held to the back; and means for securing a magazine or other periodical to said holding plate.

2. The combination in a temporary binder, of a back; sides having hinged connections with the back; said back having an overhanging portion at each edge; a metallic plate arranged to engage the overhanging portion of the back and having rearwardly extending flanges at each end, which reinforce the plate; and wires, having hooked ends, engaging the flanges of the plate, said wires passing through the back of a magazine or other periodical.

3. The combination, in a temporary binder, of a metallic back having an inturned flange at each edge; a metallic plate of such a width as to be confined by the flanges of the back when sprung into position and to be held rigidly to the back; said plate having a flange at each end; with wires having hooked ends engaging the plate; said wires being bent adjacent their outer ends to cause the hooked portions to be drawn together when the magazine section is pulled away from the back.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN E. GILMER.

Witnesses:
HENRY C. ESLING,
HARRY F. MCKILLIP.