

Apr. 3, 1923.

1,450,751

J. T. QUIGLEY

ADJUSTABLE INDEX

Filed Mar. 4, 1919

2 sheets-sheet 1

Fig. 1

21

10

10

10

19

2

Abbott Frank E, 76 Sharon, Wakefield 1

Abdian G. N, 999 Broadway, W. Somerville 2

Abrams Morris, 5 Page, Dorchester 3

Adams C. E., 16 Hanson 4

Adams John B., 314 Mass. Ave, Arlington 5

Adams Warren W, 12 Huntington Ave. 6

Adler Adolph, 30 Walker, Charlestown 7

2

16

24

23

25

23

24

23

25

23

Clarke G. H., 24 Dimick, Somerville 83

Clisham John, 24 Spaulding, Dorchester 84

Coffey P. H., 30 Cunningham, Roxbury 85

Colburn Albert S., 46 Newhall, Malden 86

Coleman J. H., 6 Otis, Somerville 87

Collins John T., 160 Newberry 88

Comins Albert K., 21 Stedman, Wakefield 89

Conley Anna Mrs., 8 Dedham, Hyde Park 90

22

20

Inventor:
John T. Quigley,
by *Emory J. Quigley* Attys.

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2 sheets-sheet 2

Fig. 2.

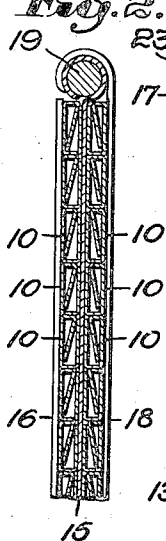


Fig. 3.

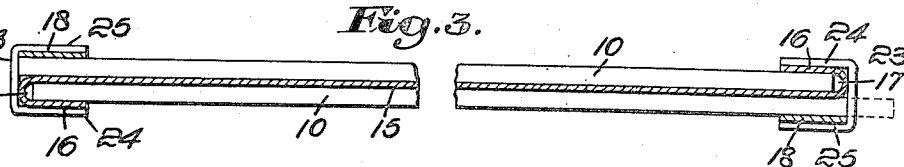


Fig. 4.

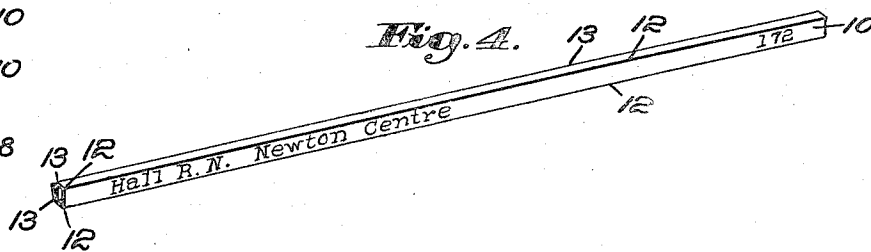


Fig. 5.

6

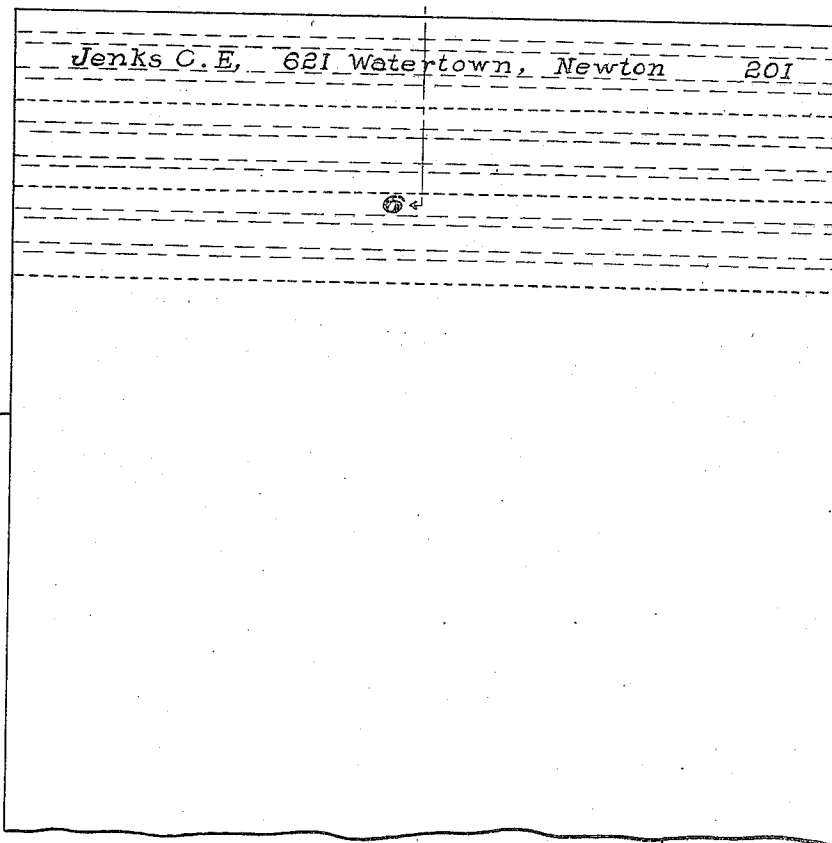
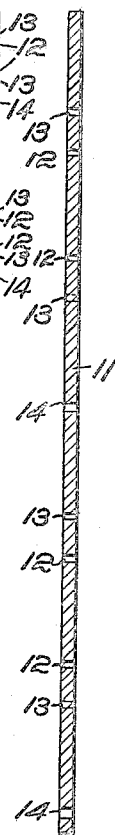


Fig. 6.



Inventor:
Jesse T. Quigley,
by *Ernest J. Jones* Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN T. QUIGLEY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO COSTMETER COMPANY,
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ADJUSTABLE INDEX.

Application filed March 4, 1919. Serial No. 280,637.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN T. QUIGLEY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Boston, county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in an Adjustable Index, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like characters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention relates to indexes and aims to improve index equipments of the class in which the index elements are in the form of narrow strips arranged in parallel relationship in a panel-like mounting, in which they are adjustably and removably held.

My invention will be best understood by reference to the following description, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings of one specific index equipment selected for exemplification, while its scope will be more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is an elevation of an index equipment embodying my invention;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view on an enlarged scale on line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view on an enlarged scale on line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the index elements;

Fig. 5 is an elevation of a prepared sheet from which the index elements are made; and

Fig. 6 is a sectional view on an enlarged scale on line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Referring to the drawings, and to the index equipment which is illustrated therein, I have selected for purposes of exemplification an index comprising a plurality of index strips 10 arranged in series, edge to edge, in parallel relationship. These strips are intended to receive a name or other identification, which in practice is usually applied directly to the strip by means of a typewriter.

Instead of mounting the index strips in celluloid or other holders common to the prior art, I prefer to prepare the strips in such manner that the holders may be dispensed with entirely, yet without danger of the strips becoming displaced by their edges slipping past one another. By this means,

I am enabled to use for the manufacture of the index strips a sheet of paper of moderate thickness suitable for use in a typewriter. After the data has been written on the sheet, the latter is severed to form the individual strips which are then suitably folded to give them the requisite thickness and stability.

Preferably, the strip is folded in such a way as to form a tube having a generally quadrilateral cross-section, as shown in Fig. 4. To facilitate the use of a typewriter in placing the names or other data on the strips, I prefer to use a suitably prepared sheet 11, shown in Fig. 5, which is provided with appropriate folding and severing lines arranged in successive groups. In the present embodiment, the sheet is provided with weakened portions forming lines 12—12, and other weakened portions forming lines 13—13, parallel with one another and spaced at suitable distances apart. Preferably, the weakening of the sheet is done by perforating the same, the perforations in this case being very narrow and spaced rather far apart in order to facilitate the folding of the sheet without danger of its being severed along these lines. The narrow weakened areas thus formed provide folding lines enabling the sheet to be folded readily into the tubular form illustrated in Fig. 4.

To facilitate severing the sheet, I prefer to provide additional weakened lines 14, preferably formed by rows of perforations which are herein relatively shorter, wider and closer together than those of the folding lines. These severing lines are therefore relatively weaker than the folding lines, and hence it is possible to tear the sheet along the severing lines, without danger of tearing the sheet along the folding lines. The previously prepared sheet is torn apart on the severing lines, and the strips thus formed are finally folded into the tube-like shape shown in Fig. 4, whereupon they are in readiness to be placed in a suitable mounting, such as that now to be described.

Preferably, the mounting and the arrangement of the index strips therein is such that the latter may be removed and replaced by simply sliding them lengthwise in their normal plane into and out of the mounting. Preferably, also, the mounting is double-faced,—that is to say, provision is made to receive two sets of oppositely-facing index

elements, since this arrangement tends to conserve space. Referring now to Fig. 3, the preferred mounting comprises a thin metallic plate 15, having opposite marginal portions bent to form inturned flanges 16 on both sides of the plate 15, thereby providing two channels 17. One of these channels receives one set of ends of one series of the index strips 10, while the other receives one set of ends of the other series of index strips, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The other ends of the two sets of strips are held in place by suitable means, such as retaining bars, herein elongated metallic strips 18 extending across the index elements and suitably secured to the plate 15. In the present example, the upper and lower ends of the plate (see Fig. 1) are wrapped about upper and lower wires 19 and 20, herein provided with pintles 21 and 22, by means of which the mounting may be hinged to a suitable support (not shown). The retaining strips 18 are preferably likewise wrapped about the upper and lower wires 19 and 20, and suitably secured thereto, as by electric spot-welding process. As a means to reinforce the intermediate portions of the retaining strips 18, and to prevent them from spreading out of parallelism with the plate 15, I have herein provided a plurality of generally U-shaped clips 23, best shown in Fig. 3, said clips being provided with arms 24 and 25 suitably secured to the flanges 16 and retaining strips 18, as by spot-welding thereto. One or more of these clips will be used for each retaining strip, according to the length and degree of stiffness of the latter.

Owing to the cellular character of the index elements and the fact that they are made of paper, the latter have a certain degree of elasticity, and this characteristic is made use of in holding them in place. To this end, the thickness of the index elements when folded as in Fig. 4 should be such that it must be slightly compressed to permit it to be introduced between the plate 15 and retaining strip 18. The overlapping edges of the index element tend to spread apart as in Fig. 4 before the element is introduced into the mounting, but subsequently the confined position which it occupies tends to compress the element and force the flaps inward, as well illustrated in Fig. 2. The natural elasticity of the paper then prevents the index elements from being accidentally withdrawn. When it is intended to remove one or more of the index elements, this may be done by exerting an inward pressure on the front face by means of the finger, or a rubber eraser, or a suitable sharp instrument, which is then moved toward the right (Fig. 3), thus sliding the index element lengthwise out of its place, as indicated in dotted lines at the right-hand side of Fig. 3. It is evident that the index elements may be rearranged from

time to time, at pleasure, new names added, and old ones removed.

Having thus described one embodiment of my invention, but without limiting myself thereto, what I claim and desire by Letters Patent to secure is:

1. In an adjustable index, the combination of front and back guides, and a series of index bars received between said guides and abutting edge to edge, each of said bars comprising a sheet of paper folded to present longitudinal folds, and being thereby rendered resiliently expansible in thickness between said guides, whereby it is retained in place by frictional engagement therewith. 80

2. In an adjustable index, the combination of front and back guides, and a series of index bars received between said guides and abutting edge to edge, each of said bars comprising a sheet of paper folded to present longitudinal folds at its said edges, and a pair of flaps extending from said folds in opposite directions and having a tendency to unfold, said bar being thereby rendered resiliently expansible in thickness between said guides, whereby it is retained in place by frictional engagement therewith. 85

3. In an adjustable index, the combination of front and back guides, and a series of index bars received between said guides and abutting edge to edge, each of said bars comprising a sheet of paper folded to present a writing tablet at the front, a pair of longitudinal folds at its said edges, and a pair of flaps extending inwardly from said folds at the rear, said bar being resiliently expansible in thickness between said guides and being held under compression therebetween. 90

4. The art of making folded index strips, which is characterized by preparing a sheet with weakened parallel lines, writing or printing the index data between said lines, then severing said sheet along said lines to form strips, and finally folding said strips along lines parallel with their edges. 105

5. The art of making folded index strips, which is characterized by preparing a sheet with weakened parallel lines some of which are weaker than others, writing or printing the index data between certain of the less weakened lines, then severing said sheet along the more weakened lines, and finally folding said strips along said less weakened lines. 110

6. An index making sheet having a plurality of parallel folding and severing lines arranged in successive groups, each group comprising four folding lines, and the area containing each group being separated from the next adjacent group area by a severing line. 120

7. An index making sheet having a plurality of parallel, weakened lines arranged in successive groups, each group comprising four weakened lines, and the area containing 125

each group being separated from the next adjacent group area by a line weaker than the four lines of such group.

8. An index making sheet having a plurality of parallel, weakened lines arranged in successive groups, each group comprising two weakened lines, and the area containing each group being separated from the next adjacent group area by a line weaker than the two lines of such group.

9. An index making sheet having a plurality of parallel, weakened lines arranged in successive groups, each group comprising two lines formed by perforations spaced relatively far apart, and the area containing

each group being separated from the next adjacent group area by a line formed by perforations spaced relatively nearer together.

10. An index making sheet having a plurality of parallel, weakened lines arranged in successive groups, each group comprising four lines formed by perforations spaced relatively far apart, and the area containing each group being separated from the next adjacent group area by a line formed by perforations spaced relatively nearer together.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification.

JOHN T. QUIGLEY.