(No Model.)

F. A. BRADLEY.

TEMPORARY BINDER.

No. 564,819. Patented July 28, 1896.

Fig. 1.

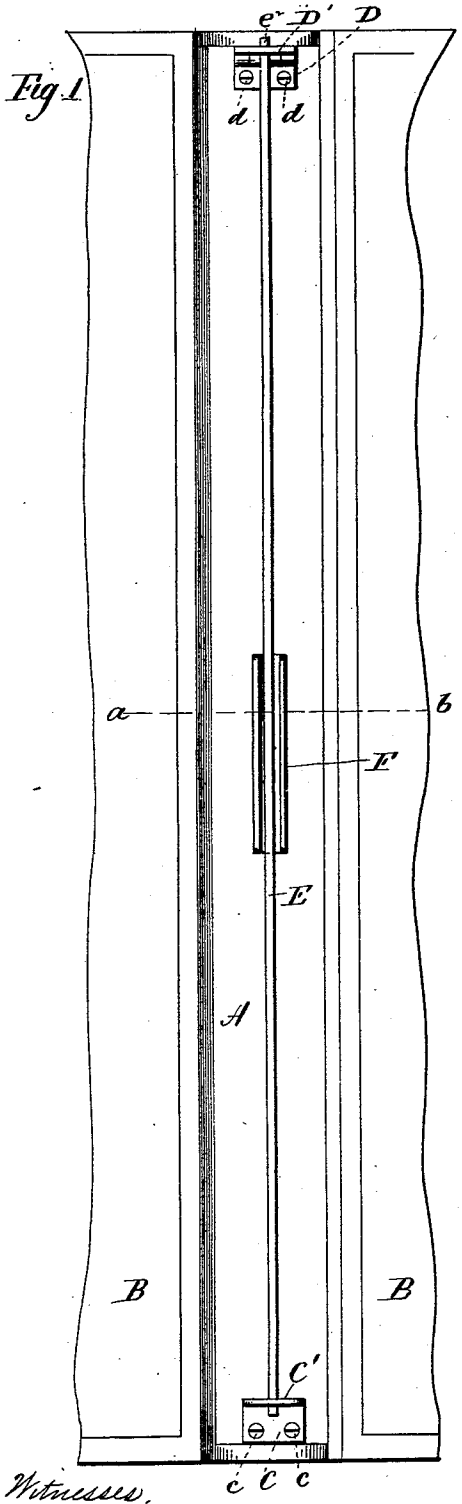


Fig. 2.

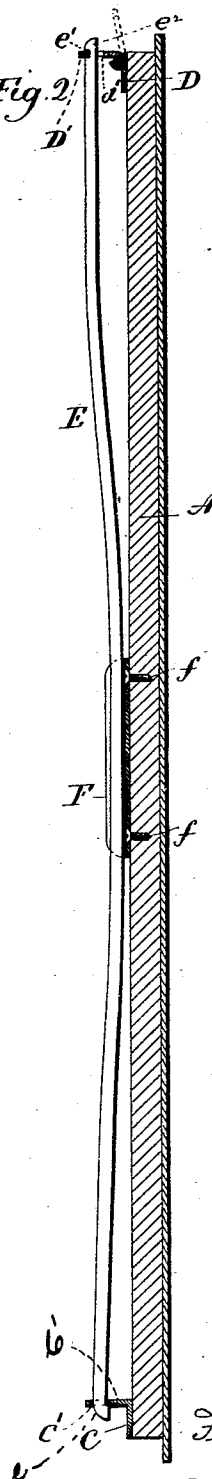


Fig. 3

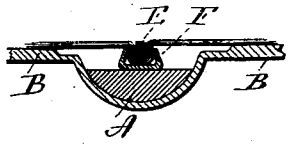


Fig. 4

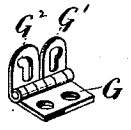
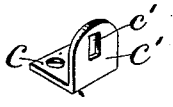


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.
J. H. Shumway
Lillian D. Kelsey

Frederick A. Bradley
Inventor
By Attys.
Earle Seymour

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

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK A. BRADLEY, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

TEMPORARY BINDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 564,819, dated July 28, 1896.

Application filed February 5, 1894. Serial No. 499,096. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK A. BRADLEY, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Temporary Binders; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a broken view, in inside elevation, of a temporary binder constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, a view thereof, partly in elevation and partly in longitudinal section; Fig. 3, a view in transverse section on the line *a b* of Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a detached perspective view of a double latch containing two independent hinged flaps; Fig. 5, a detached perspective view of the bracket.

My invention relates to an improvement in temporary binders for magazines, pamphlets, and kindred publications, the object being to produce a simple, compact, convenient, and effective device presenting a neat appearance and not injuring the articles bound.

With these ends in view my invention consists in a temporary binder having certain details of construction, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

In carrying out my invention I employ a body comprising a solid back A, having a curved outer and a flat inner face and two heavy covers B B, flexibly connected with the said back in any approved manner. As shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, the back A is secured to a fold of flexible material uniting the inner edges of the two covers; but the particular construction of the back and covers may be varied, and I do not limit myself to any one formation thereof. To the respective ends of the flat inner face of the back A, I rigidly secure a metal bracket comprising an attachment-plate C and a bearing-arm C′, and a latch comprising a latch-plate D and a hinged flap D′. The said bracket is made from a single piece of sheet metal bent into the form of an angle-plate, its attachment-plate C being perforated to receive small screws *c c*, by means of which it is attached to the said back A, and its bearing-arm C′ being constructed with an oblong opening *c′*, located near its outer edge. The latch-plate of the latch is perforated to receive screws *d d*, by means of which it is attached to the said back A, while its hinged flap D′ is constructed near its outer edge with an oblong opening *d′*, practically corresponding to the opening *c′* of the bracket. The said bracket and latch form supports for the opposite ends of a longitudinally-bowed spring binding-rod E, which is flexibly connected at one end with the former and detachably connected at its opposite end with the latter. For the purpose of flexibly connecting the rod with the bracket the inner edge of one of its ends is constructed with a notch *e*, which takes over, so to speak, the inner wall of the opening *c′* in the bearing-plate of the bracket, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the said opening being enough longer than the rod is wide to permit the rod to be lifted away from the said back A, turning at the same time upon the said inner wall of the bearing-plate *c′* of the bracket as upon a pivot. Under this construction it is necessary to insert the said notched end of the rod into the said opening before the bracket is applied to the back of the binder, after which the rod is so confined in its range of movement that it cannot get away from the bracket. For the detachable connection of the opposite end of the rod with the latch, its said end has a notch *e′* formed in its outer edge and its extreme end beveled, as at e^2, whereby the said end of the rod is virtually converted into a head, which is narrower in width than the length of the oblong opening *d′* in the hinged flap D′ of the latch. The said rod E, however, is so bowed that the head at its end cannot be engaged with the latch until the rod has been sprung down into range with the hinged flap of the latch. When the rod has been so sprung, the said flap may be drawn over its head, so to speak, after which the rod will recover so that its notch *e′* will take over the outer wall of the oblong opening *d′* in the plate, whereby the rod will be firmly connected with the latch. The security of this connection will be increased when the binder is in use, inasmuch as the strain on the rod is outward, and obviously the greater the outward strain on the rod the tighter its strain upon the hinged flap of the latch. It will be observed

that the rod is longitudinally bowed in the plane of the binder when the covers thereof are closed. By pressing the rod inward it is clear that the hinged flap of the latch may be disengaged from it and turned outward, as indicated by broken lines in Fig. 2.

In the use of my improved binder the rod is disengaged from the latch and lifted away from the back of the binder, after which the magazine, pamphlet, or other article to be temporarily bound has its back slipped under the rod, which is then reëngaged with the latch, the rod firmly holding the back of the article bound against the back of the binder. It is designed that the article bound shall be placed in the binder so that its lower edge shall rest upon the bearing-plate of the bracket. This plate affords a smooth wide bearing for the edge of the article bound, and prevents the said edge from being injured.

When my improved binder is to be used for binding small pamphlets having narrow backs, I preferably employ a long narrow sheet-metal clip F, secured to the back by means of screws *f f*. In the use of this device the narrow back of the article being bound is inserted into it as shown in Fig. 3, whereby the back is prevented from canting or turning over to one side or the other and is held up in place.

In the form in which the device is shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 I design to bind only one magazine or article, but I may readily adapt the binder to receive two or more independent magazines or articles by duplicating the binding-rods and the provision for mounting the same. Thus, in Fig. 4 of the drawings I have shown a double latch, consisting of a latch-plate G and two independent hinged flaps G′ G².

I am aware that a binder having a longitudinally-bowed binding-rod arranged in a plane parallel with the plane of the back of the binder, and connected at one end with a rigid bracket and at its opposite end with a latch, is old, as shown in German Patent No. 7,416, granted April 13, 1879, to Horn. I am also aware that it is old to employ in a newspaper-file a longitudinally-bowed binding-rod located in the plane of the papers when they are folded, and connected midway of its length to the body of the file, and also connected at is ends thereto, as shown in United States Patent No. 130,197, granted August 6, 1872, to Coope. I do not, therefore, claim either of these constructions broadly.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a temporary binder, the combination with a body comprising a solid back having a flat inner face, and two heavy covers flexibly connected to the said back, of a rigid sheet-metal bracket secured to the flat inner face of the said back at one end thereof, and comprising an attachment-plate and a bearing-arm which are constructed with an opening, a latch secured to the flat inner face of the other end of the back, and comprising a latch-plate and a hinged flap which are constructed with an opening, and a longitudinally-bowed spring binding-rod arranged in the plane of the binder, when the covers thereof are closed, upon the center of the said back, taking a bearing midway of its length, and having one end flexibly connected with the bracket through the opening in the bearing-arm thereof, and its opposite end detachably connected with the hinged flap of the latch, substantially as described, and whereby the greater the outward strain of the rod the tighter its connection with the flap of the latch.

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

FREDERICK A. BRADLEY.

Witnesses:
FRED. C. EARLE,
LILLIAN D. KELSEY.