

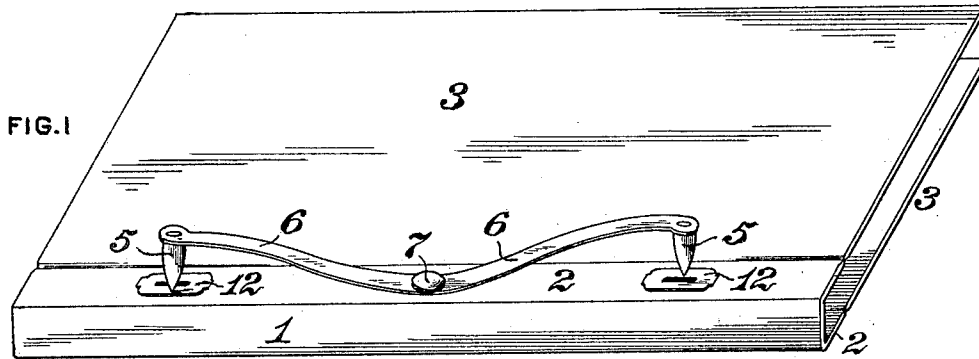
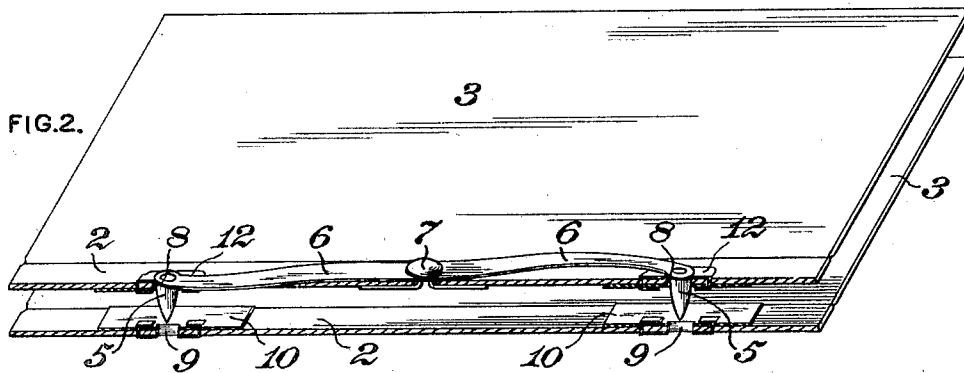
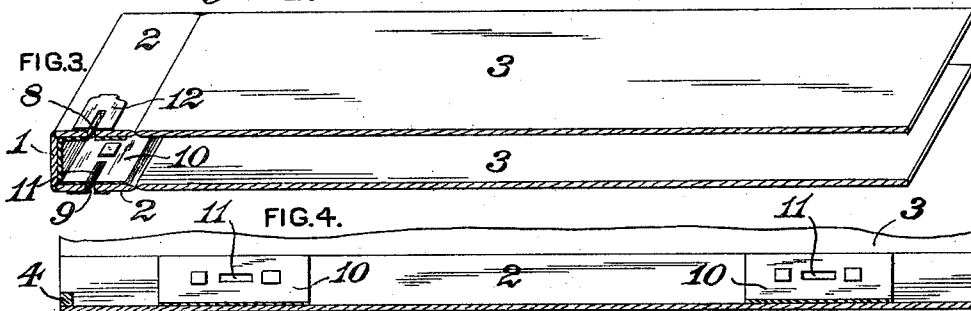
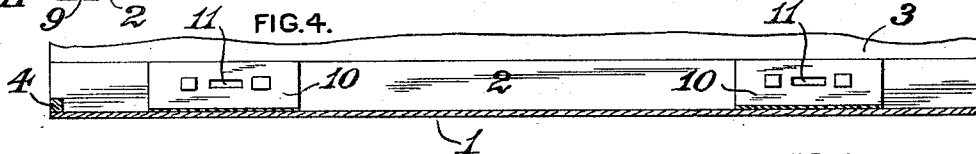
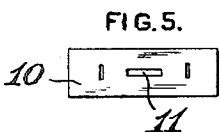
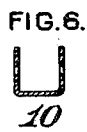
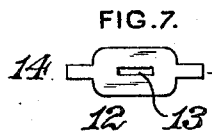
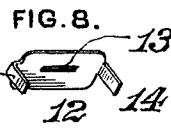
No. 699,789.

Patented May 13, 1902.

F. L. CLARK.
TEMPORARY BINDER.

(Application filed Oct. 29, 1900. Renewed Apr. 4, 1902.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS L. CLARK, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

TEMPORARY BINDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 699,789, dated May 13, 1902.

Application filed October 29, 1900. Renewed April 4, 1902. Serial No. 101,357. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS L. CLARK, of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Temporary Binders, of which improvement the following is a specification.

My invention relates to appliances of the general class or type ordinarily termed "temporary binders" for covering and protecting pamphlets, magazines, &c., preliminarily to their inclosure in a permanent cover or binding; and its object is to provide simple, convenient, and inexpensive means for accomplishing the double purpose of temporarily covering and holding together a plurality of sheets of paper, either stitched or otherwise connected in pamphlet form or brought into a pile without connection, and of gaging and perforating the sheets in readiness for insertion in a permanent binder or case of the general character of that which is set forth in a separate application filed by me of even date herewith.

To this end my invention, generally stated, consists in a binding cover or casing comprising a channel-shaped back, stiff sides flexibly connected thereto, an end gage fixed to the back, and a spring-perforator connected to the back and adapted to pass through a lateral opening therein.

The improvement claimed is hereinafter fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a temporary binder, illustrating an application of my invention; Fig. 2, a similar view with the side plates of the back in longitudinal section; Fig. 3, a transverse section through the binder; Fig. 4, a longitudinal section through the center plate of the back; Fig. 5, a side view of one of the stiffening-plates of the back; Fig. 6, a transverse section through the same; Fig. 7, a plan view of a facing-plate, and Fig. 8 a view in perspective of the same.

In the practice of my invention I provide a back which may be made of strawboard, wood, light sheet metal, or any other suitable and preferred material and which is composed of a center plate 1 and two side plates 2 2, connected or integrally formed into channel or U shape in transverse section and be-

ing of slightly greater length than the pamphlets or loose sheets which the binder is designed to contain. Sides 3 3, formed of any suitable material possessing a sufficient degree of stiffness to resist tendency to binding or twisting in ordinary usage, of which the materials specified for the back are examples, are hinged or flexibly connected to the back, as by strips of textile fabric cemented or otherwise secured to the back and sides. An end gage 4, which may be of wood or metal, is secured transversely to the center plate 1 of the back at or adjacent to one end thereof to serve as a stop or abutment against which the tops of the leaves or sheets which are inserted in the binder may be alined prior to being perforated for temporary retention therein.

A perforator 5, which is in the form of a metal rod or blade having a pointed end and provided, if desired, with longitudinal cutting edges, is coupled by a spring-arm 6 to a stud or pivot 7, fixed to one of the side plates 2 of the back near the middle of the length thereof. The perforator is adapted to pass through an opening 8 in the side plate which carries the pivot 7 and to extend either partially or entirely through the space between the side plates 2 2 of the back. If desired, an opening 9 may, as shown, be formed opposite to the opening 8 in the side plate opposite that in which the opening 8 is formed, and the perforator 5 may be made long enough to pass into the opening 9. The spring-arm 6 tends to force the perforator 5 into the position shown in Fig. 2, in which position it will pass through the opening 8 and penetrate all or a portion of the sheets or leaves interposed between the side plates, accordingly as it may be of greater or less determined length.

In the specific embodiment of my invention shown in the drawings two spring-arms 6, extending in opposite directions, are pivoted to the stud 7, each spring-arm carrying a perforator 5, adapted to pass into and through an opening 8, as above described, the openings 8 being located at such distances apart as to enable the pamphlet or set of leaves inserted in the binder to be perforated at points so spaced relatively to the end gage 4 and to each other as will enable the mat-

ter to be bound to be perforated at the distances from its top and bottom ends which may be desired and determined as proper. It will, however, be seen that a single spring-arm carrying a perforator and adapted to be
 5 turned upon a central stud, so as to enable the perforator to be passed successively through the two openings 8, may, if preferred, be substituted for the two arms and perforators shown in the drawings.

The back is strengthened and protected at and adjacent to each of the openings 8 by stiffening-plates 10, which are of light metal and of channel-section and fit neatly within
 15 the correspondingly-formed space in the back. An opening 11 for the passage of a perforator is formed in one side of each of the plates 10, said openings registering with the openings 8 in the side plate 2 of the back. In
 20 case openings 9 are formed in the opposite side plate an opening 11 is formed in each side of the stiffening-plate. The outer faces of the side plates of the back are protected at and adjacent to the openings 8 and the
 25 stiffening-plates 10 secured in position by facing-plates 12, having central openings 13, adapted to register with the openings 8 and 11, and end tongues 14, which pass through the adjacent side plate 2 and through holes
 30 in the stiffening-plate. The tongues 14 when turned over against the stiffening-plates connect the same securely to the side plates.

In the employment of the appliance a magazine, pamphlet, or collection of loose leaves
 35 of any thickness not exceeding the width of the space between the side sheets 2 of the back is inserted therein with its top abutting against the end gage 4. The perforator 5 is then forced through the openings in the facing-plates, side plates, and stiffening-plates
 40 and into or entirely through, as the case may be, the matter which has been placed in the back, which matter is held securely therein by the perforator until its removal is desired,
 45 its removal being readily effected by withdrawing the perforator from the opening formed by it in the magazine, pamphlet, or other matter which was held in the back. Where two perforators are employed, as in
 50 the instance shown, the matter is connected near each of its ends to the back and is held therein with correspondingly greater firmness. The temporarily-bound matter is effec-

tually covered and protected from being torn or soiled and is in convenient form for reading or reference. When it is desired to transfer it to a more permanent case or binding, it is removed from the temporary binder and its perforations are at the points proper to receive connections by which it is attached to
 55 the permanent binding-case. A succeeding issue of a serial publication may then be connected to the temporary binder and removed in turn for connection to the permanent case, the numbers of the publication being thus
 60 kept in condition for use and transferred at proper times to a case adapted to contain any desired allotment of matter—as, for example, that forming a volume of a magazine or other publication.

I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a temporary binder, the combination of a channel-shaped back having lateral openings, sides flexibly connected to the back, an
 75 end gage fixed to the back, a perforator adapted to pass through a lateral opening of the back, and a spring-arm connecting the perforator to the back.

2. In a temporary binder, the combination
 80 of a channel-shaped back having lateral openings adjacent to its ends, sides flexibly connected to the back, an end gage fixed to the back, two perforators each adapted to pass through one of the lateral openings of the
 85 back, and connections coupling said perforators to an intermediate stud or pivot fixed to the back.

3. In a temporary binder, the combination
 90 of a channel-shaped back having lateral openings, sides flexibly connected to the back, an end gage fixed to the back, stiffening-plates secured to the inside of the back and having lateral openings registering with the openings thereof, facing-plates fitting on the outside
 95 of the back and having openings registering with the openings thereof and of the stiffening-plates and end tongues engaging the stiffening-plates, and a perforator connected to the back and adapted to pass through an opening
 100 thereof and of the adjacent stiffening and facing plates.

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Witnesses:

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