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J. BELL

1,990,770

COPYHOLDER

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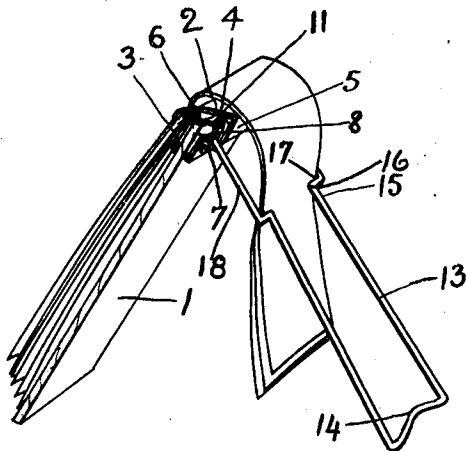


FIG. 1

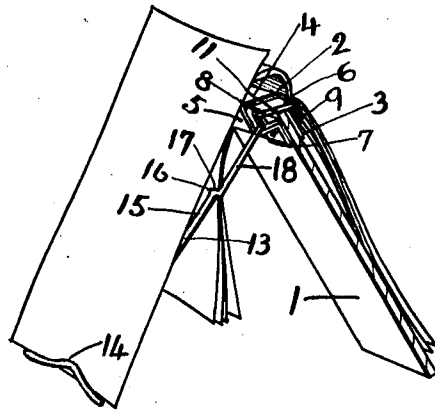


FIG. 2

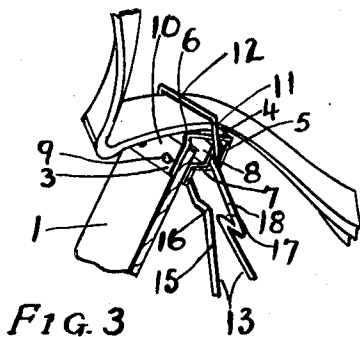


FIG. 3

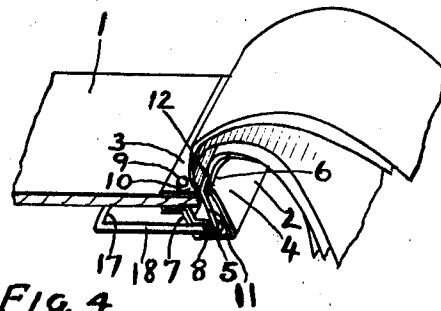


FIG. 4

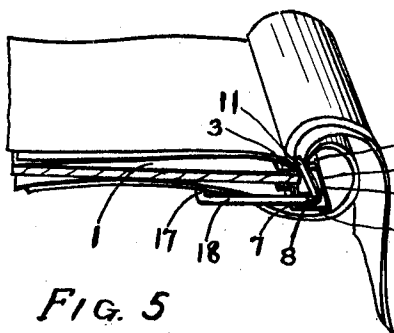


FIG. 5

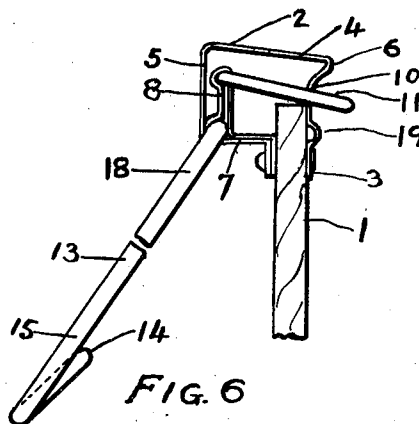


FIG. 6

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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COPYHOLDER

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5 Claims. (Cl. 120-28)

My invention relates to improvements in copy holders which are particularly adapted for use by stenographers.

The objects of this invention are to provide means whereby the note books, and papers, generally used by stenographers or others, may be supported in a position of better vision, while being used for copying or transcribing.

To provide means for securing a note book to the holder, so that it can freely swing thereabouts, and the pages may be turned without injury, or displacement of the book.

To provide means for holding or storing separately, or out of the way, the used or discarded pages of the note book, as they are turned.

To provide also, within the same holder, a rigid backing, wherein the user, in taking notes or dictation, may dispense with the use of a desk or separate support.

The invention consists essentially of a rigid panel, with means attached to hingedly secure a note book, and further means to hingedly connect a co-operating frame, the said frame having means incorporated to receive and hold, as desired, the used or discarded pages, and further means incorporated for supporting papers or copy books, all of which means will be more fully described in the following specification, and shown in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the holder, showing a note book in reading position, and the manner in which the read pages are held against returning to closed book position.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the holder, showing the manner in which the wire frame serves as a support for letters, papers, or school type exercise books.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary perspective view, showing a note book in process of being inserted into the holder,

Figure 4 is a fragmentary view, showing the note book after insertion, and having been rolled or sprung over the rib or nosing, now free to swing or rotate without displacement.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary perspective view, showing the note book in position for writing with the old used pages held below the panel.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary view, showing a modification, using a transverse rib 19 to co-act with rib 6 in place of using bolt or rivet heads 9.

In the drawing like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

The numeral 1 indicates a panel, having affixed along its upper extremity a head 2 which is formed by bending a piece of sheet material to

define a front wall 3, a top wall 4, and a rear wall 5.

The intersection of the walls 3 and 4 of the head are so arranged as to form a horizontal rib 6 projecting beyond the front plane of the panel 1.

The rear wall 5 (see Fig. 6) from the upper extremity of that portion of its formation close to, and parallel with the back plane of panel 1 extends as part 7 backward, or away from the back plane of the panel for a space or distance not less than the combined thicknesses of the wire frame (13) and note book, and from this point upward to a junction with top wall 4. This projection, or, as it may be called, recess in rear wall 5 as determined by part 7 allows space for the nesting of the discarded pages of the note book and the wire frame, when the holder is not in use, or when writing, (as shown in Fig. 5 of the drawing).

Contained within the head 2, adjacent to and generally following the formation of rear wall 5, are two semi-rigid clips 8 (see Fig. 6). These clips, one at each end of head 2, are a means of connection and control between certain members, and certain operations, as will be more fully described further on.

The head 2 is preferably affixed to the rigid panel 1 by means of two or more round-headed bolts or rivets 9, which pass progressively through front wall 3, panel 1, clips 8, and the rear wall 5 to nuts or rivetting. The heads of these bolts or rivets are obviously arranged in a line parallel to the rib 6, and co-act with that member to form a transverse recess or channel 10, of which more anon.

Hingedly connected to the upper or free end of clips 8 is a wire link 11, having a transverse rod 12. Within the limits of rotation of the link 11 the spaces progressively between the rod 12 and certain members are as follows: between it and top wall 4 much greater than the thickness of one half of the pages of a note book; between it and rib 6 less than the thickness of the said pages; and between it and front wall 3 at channel part 10 is greater than the thickness of same pages, at which point the link rests on top of the panel. When one half the pages of a note book are passed under rod 12 (as shown in Fig. 3), and further drawn and closed to contain the said rod within the binding fold of the whole note book, the book is then rolled or sprung over the rib 6, (sufficient elasticity is found in the compression of the pages, and the yielding of either, or both

head 2 and clips 8, to allow this motion upon reasonable force given by the operator).

The rotation of the book containing the rod 12 now comes to rest with the binding fold of the book lying within the recess or channel 10, (as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5) and with sufficient clearance to swing thereabout, and may be freely turned one or all of the pages without displacement or injury.

When taking dictation the stenographer uses the panel as a support for her book as shown in Figure 5, and throws the pages over as she completes writing upon them.

Hingedly connected to the rear wall 5 and clips 8 in the head, is a frame, generally indicated by the numeral 13, which frame is preferably formed of wire, and is substantially of U shape, with the base of the U bent to provide an upward projection 14. The side portions 15 of the frame are inwardly inclined from the base as at 16, and at a point intermediate their height, they are outwardly turned in alignment with each other as at 17, and then upwardly turned as at 18 in parallel relation.

The space between the parallel portions 18 is greater than the width of a page of the note book, but the space between the intersections of the portions 16 and 17 is less than the width of a page, but greater than the width of the four fingers of a hand.

When copying from the note book, the holder is set up with the panel 1 and frame 13 extended into angular relation, as shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, and as each page is copied, the stenographer throws it over the head and presses it back between the side portions 15, of the wire frame 13. The page in passing the points of intersection of the portions 16 and 17, becomes bent, or concaved lengthwise with the page. When it passes these intersecting points (or projections on each side) the page immediately straightens out again beyond them, and pressing against the shoulders or portions 17 prevent the page from returning to its previous or reading position.

When a letter, document, or book similar to school exercise books has to be supported in reading position for copying, the copy holder is used as shown in Figure 2. (A flat piece of paper or other thin material has extremely low resistance to bending or collapsing, but when it is bent, and held bent in concave form, it can be comparatively rigid.) By slightly bending concavely the paper to be used, and inserting it upon the wire frame, as shown in Figure 2, the side edges of the paper will rest upon the fronts of side portions 15, and some point intermediate the bottom edge of the paper will go behind the upward projection 14 of

the base, holding the paper in concave form, and sufficiently rigid for the required purpose.

It is apparent that in achieving these objects, certain modifications in certain members could be employed without departing from the original principles or means used, as will be seen in rib 19. Figure 6 of the drawing, which could serve the same purpose, (see page 4, lines 84, 85, 86, and 87) as the bolt or rivet heads 9 in the event of a different method of fastening the head 2 to panel 1.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. A copy holder comprising a book supporting member, means for securing a book to the member, a frame hingedly connected to the supporting member, said frame being substantially U-shaped wherein its side portions are provided with projections extending towards each other and terminating with their free ends spaced apart a distance substantially less than the member.

2. A copy holder comprising a panel adapted to support a note book, means adjacent the upper edge for securing a note book to the panel, a substantially U-shaped frame hingedly connected to the panel to support it in inclined position, said frame having a base and a pair of side portions, which side portions are bent inwardly intermediate their length to provide a gap through which a page of the note book may be squeezed, and a means of preventing the return of said page.

3. A copy holder comprising a panel adapted to support a note book, means adjacent the upper edge for securing a note book to the panel, a substantially U-shaped frame hingedly connected to the panel to support it in inclined position, said frame consisting of a base spaced side portions, each side portion being inwardly bent from the base to a point intermediate its height, thence outwardly to substantially the width of the base and from thence upwardly in parallel relation.

4. A copy holder comprising a panel having a hingedly connected frame to support it in inclined position, upper and lower members spaced apart adjacent the upper end of the panel, and a link adapted for insertion into the fold of a note book, said link being hingedly connected to the panel and being adapted to hold the binding of the book cradled between the upper and lower members.

5. A copy holder comprising a panel having a hingedly connected frame to support it in inclined position, a pair of spaced ribs adjacent the upper end of the panel and a hingedly mounted link adapted to co-act with said ribs whereby the fold of a note book is loosely secured between said ribs and in contact with the face of the panel.

JAMES BELL.