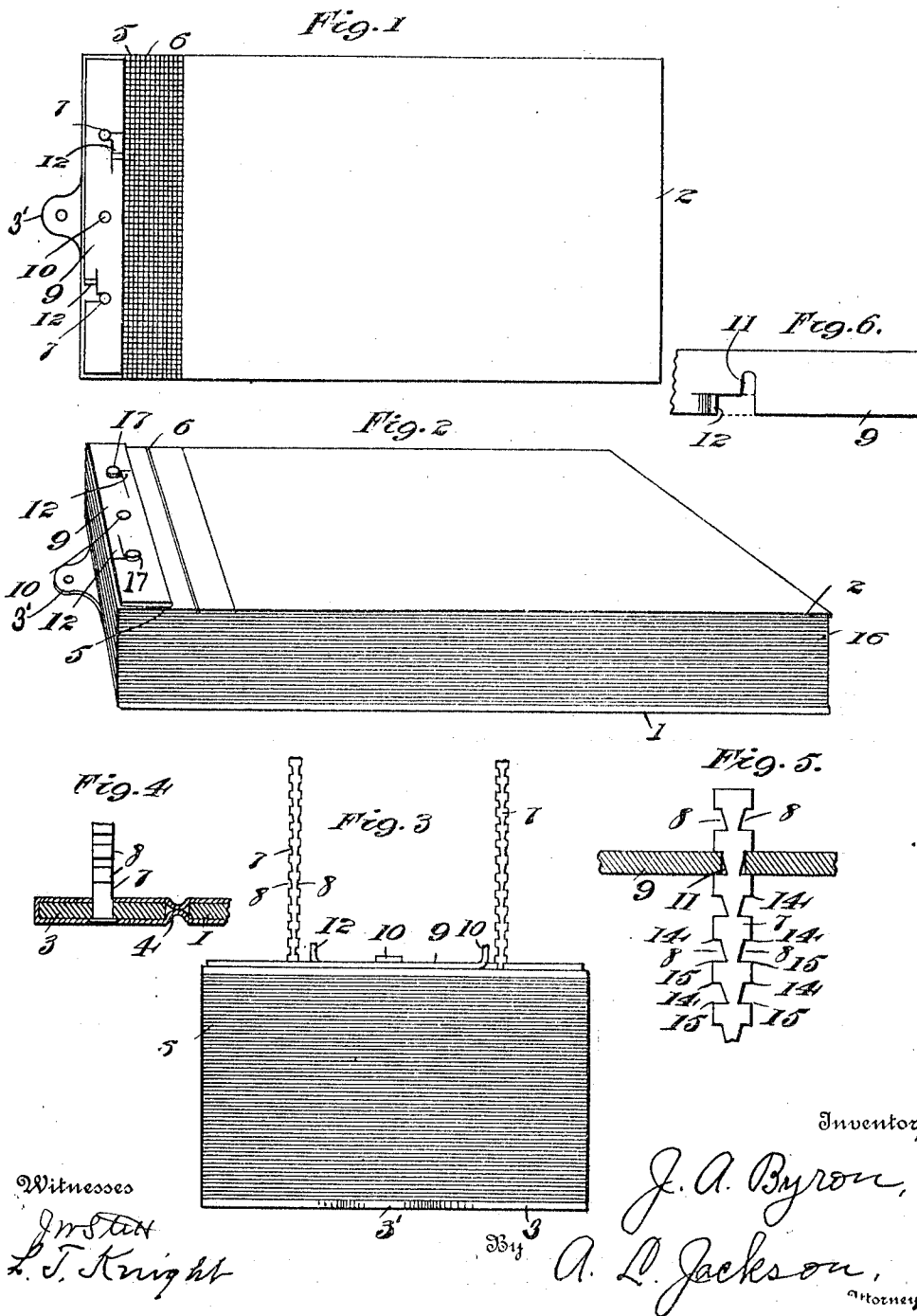


J. A. BYRON.
PAPER BINDER.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 21, 1912.

1,040,506.

Patented Oct. 8, 1912.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES A. BYRON, OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

PAPER-BINDER.

1,040,506.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 8, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES A. BYRON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fort Worth, in the county of Tarrant and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper-Binders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to binders for papers, bills, and the like and the object is to provide a simple device which will serve both as a temporary binder and a permanent binder. The advantage of such binder is that at the end of a determined period, the papers are already filed and it is not necessary to refile the papers. The permanent binding can be effected instantly and without expense.

Other objects and advantages will be fully explained in the following description and the invention will be more particularly pointed out in the claims.

Reference is had to the accompanying drawings which form a part of this application.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the file binder. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the binder after it is converted into a permanent binder. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of a binder in use as a temporary binder. Fig. 4 is a broken sectional view, showing the manner of riveting the binding studs to the frame piece. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail view, illustrating the construction and use of the binding studs. Fig. 6 is a detail view, illustrating the construction of the clamp.

Similar characters of reference are used to indicate the same parts throughout the several views.

The binder is provided with two boards 1 and 2,—card-board answering the purpose. The board 1 is connected to a frame piece 3 by some flexible material 4 which makes a flexible connection between the board and the frame piece. The board 2 is also connected to a frame piece 5 by some flexible material,—such as cloth, forming a hinge-like connection at 6. Notched studs 7 are riveted to the frame piece 3 and project upwardly through perforations in the frame-plate 5. The studs 7 have oppositely disposed notches 8 which are engaged by a clamp 9 which is pivotally connected to the board 5 by a rivet 10. The clamp 9 has recesses 11 cut in opposite sides thereof to receive the reduced portions of the studs 7. The clamp 9 is preferably constructed

of malleable metal and tongues 12 are cut from the body and bent up out of the way of the studs 7. After the tongues 12 are cut and bent up, the recesses 11 are formed. The recesses 11 are just large enough to receive the reduced portions of the studs 7, as shown in Fig. 5. The upper shoulders 14 of the notches 8 are deep enough to engage the clamp 9 and hold the same in place for temporary binding purposes. The notches 8 are cut deeper at the lower edges, as shown in Fig. 5, for the purpose of making the studs weaker at points in line with the lower shoulders 15. The object of this is to break off that part of a stud which is not needed for permanent binding purposes.

In use for temporary binding purposes, the board 2 is removable by turning the clamp 9 on its pivot so that the board 2 can be lifted off entirely. Sheets of paper are perforated at the upper edges or near the upper edges to receive the studs 7. Any number of sheets 16 may be perforated and placed on the studs 7 and the cover board 2 can be removed as often as desirable for placing more papers on the studs 7. When the desired number of papers, or when the papers for certain predetermined periods, have been placed on the studs 7, a permanent binding is easily effected. The clamp 9 is brought into engagement with the studs 7, as heretofore described. The tongues 12 are then bent down, as shown in 2, thus closing the clamp on the studs 7 and the shoulders 14 will prevent removal of the clamp upwardly. The parts of the studs 7 which are not needed for binding purposes are broken off. The break will be in the next notch above the clamp 9 and will be in line with the lower shoulders 15, as shown in Fig. 2, thus leaving heads 17 on the studs to secure the clamp 9 in place. When used as a temporary binder, the board 2 can be swung upwardly as an ordinary book back for inspecting the papers.

Various changes in the sizes and proportions of the different parts and changes in material may be made without departing from my invention.

If preferred, the frame piece 3 may be provided with a projecting lip 3' which can be perforated for hanging the file.

What I claim, is,—

1. A binder comprising upper and lower frame pieces and boards hingedly connected

to said frame pieces, notched studs riveted in the lower frame piece and projected up through the upper frame piece, and a clamp pivotally connected to said upper frame piece and having a tongue struck up from each end thereof adjacent to each stud and on opposite sides of the clamp and recesses formed in the cut-outs for engaging the notches in said studs, the upper edges of said notches forming shoulders for engaging said clamp and the lower edges of the notches being cut deeper for causing the studs to be broken flush with the lower wall of the notches when the binder is formed into a permanent binder.

2. A binder for papers comprising upper and lower boards, notched studs riveted in the lower board and projecting upwardly through the upper board, and a clamp pivotally connected to said upper board and having a tongue struck from opposite sides thereof near each end to form a cut-out or an entrance for each stud and having a recess in each cut-out for receiving each stud, the upper shoulders in said notches engaging the upper surface of said clamp, said tongues standing out of the path of said studs when used as a temporary binder but adapted to be bent down to close said cut-outs and lock the clamp on said studs when a permanent binder is to be formed.

3. A binder for papers comprising upper and lower boards, notched studs riveted to said lower board and projecting upwardly through the upper board, and a clamp pivotally connected to said upper board and having tongues struck from opposite sides thereof and having recesses for engaging said studs in the notches thereof, said tongues standing out of the paths of said

studs while the binder is used as a temporary binder but adapted to be bent down and lock said clamp on said studs when a permanent binder is to be formed.

4. A binder for papers comprising upper and lower boards, notched studs secured to the lower board and projecting loosely through the upper board, a clamp pivotally connected to the upper board and having recesses in opposite sides thereof for receiving the reduced portions of said studs whereby said upper board is held in place while the binder is used as a temporary binder, and means locking said clamp on said studs when a permanent binder is to be formed, said studs being adapted to be broken off in the notches next above the clamp when the permanent binder is formed.

5. A binder for papers comprising upper and lower boards, studs secured to the lower board and projecting loosely through the upper board, a clamp pivotally connected to the upper board and having recesses in opposite sides for receiving said studs, and said studs having notches in each side oppositely disposed to engage said clamp in said recesses and having shoulders at the upper edges of the notches to engage the upper surface of said clamp and having the notches cut deeper at the lower edges thereby adapting the studs to be broken off in line with the lower shoulders of the notches to form heads for a permanent binder.

In testimony whereof, I set my hand in the presence of two witnesses, this 13th day of June, 1912.

JAMES A. BYRON.

Witnesses:

A. L. JACKSON,
E. H. FABIAN.