May 21, 1929. G. A. SHADDUCK 1,714,192

PAPER FILING PUNCH

Filed April 16, 1927

FIG. 1.

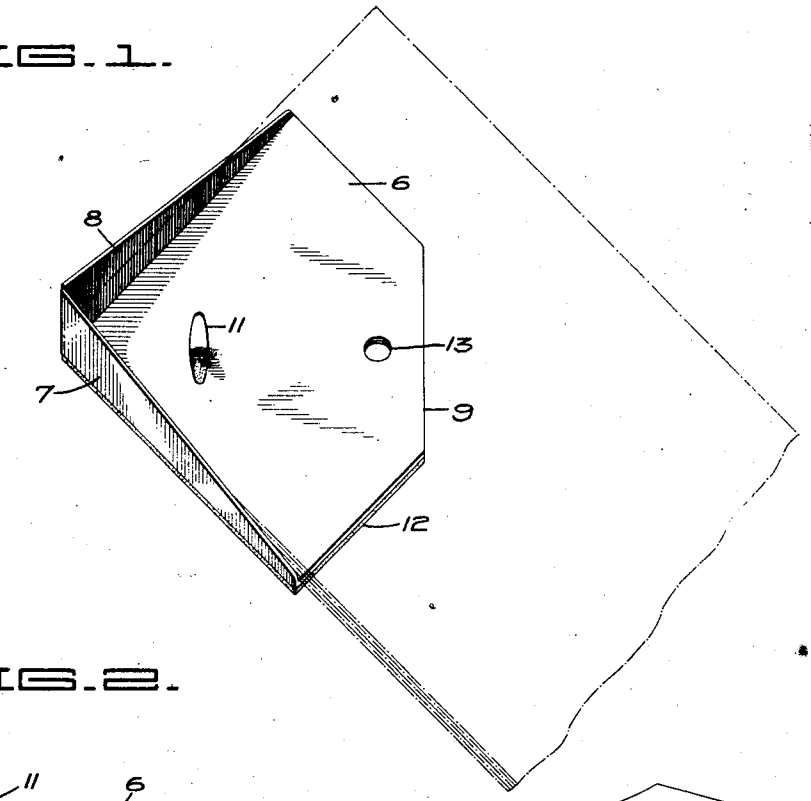


FIG. 2.

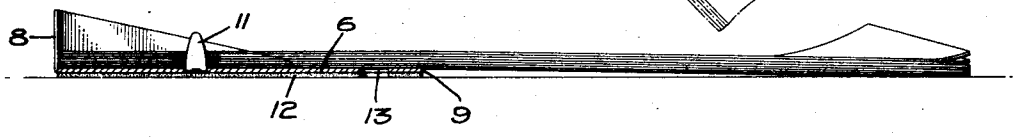
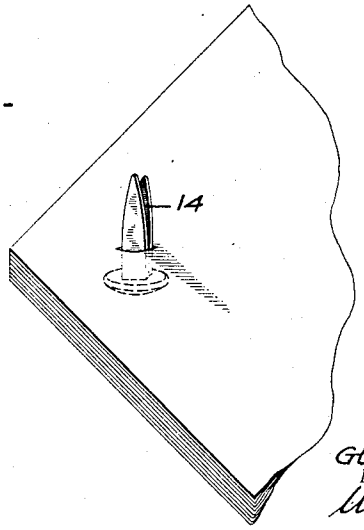


FIG. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUY A. SHADDUCK, OF EUGENE, OREGON.

PAPER-FILING PUNCH.

Application filed April 16, 1927. Serial No. 184,420.

My invention relates to a means for preparing papers, such as letters and similar documents, for storage by filing them in a group.

An object of my invention is to provide means for neatly arranging a plurality of papers and perforating them for the reception of a fastener.

Another object of my invention is to provide a filing punch which can conveniently be held in the hand of the user.

Another object of my invention is to provide a filing punch which can advantageously be made from a single sheet of material.

My invention possesses other advantageous features, some of which with the foregoing, will be set forth at length in the following description where I shall outline in full that form of the paper filing punch of my invention, which I have selected for illustration in the drawings accompanying and forming part of the present specification. In said drawings I have shown one form of paper filing punch embodying my invention, but it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to such form since the invention, as set forth in the claim, may be embodied in a plurality of forms.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 shows in perspective the paper filing punch of my invention.

Fig. 2 is a cross section of the punch of my invention, the plane of section being indicated by line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 shows in perspective a portion of a bundle of papers perforated with my punch.

The paper filing punch of my invention preferably comprises a plane base having upstanding walls thereon for positioning a sheet of paper, together with means on the base for perforating the paper when it is positioned against the walls.

In the preferred form of my invention disclosed in the drawings, a sheet of material 6, preferably aluminum or a comparable light metal, is provided with a pair of upstanding walls 7 and 8 respectively. The base 6 is usually substantially square so that all of its corners are rectangular but for convenience, one corner can be cut to form the side 9. Diagonally opposite side 9, the base is preferably of rectangular contour and the dihedral angle included between walls 7 and 8 is then a right angle. The walls are usually of graduated height, being highest at their meeting edges and gradually diminishing toward the corners of the base. They can be joined at their meeting edges by solder or other joining means if desired, or they can simply be bent into position to remain by their own rigidity.

In a predetermined position with respect to the walls 7 and 8, a prong 11 is provided. The prong can either be cut from the material of the base 6 and turned up to lie substantially perpendicular to the base or it can be a separate piece of material suitably fastened in place. The prong is preferably a thin blade of convenient contour and is generally located with the plane of the prong substantially bisecting the dihedral angle between the walls 7 and 8. The edges of the prong are sharpened to facilitate the perforation of paper. A sheet of felt 12 or similar material is preferably secured to the bottom of the base 6 to prevent the metal from marring finished surfaces. Nearer the side 9, the base is pierced by a perforation 13 which extends thru the felt 12 also and affords a convenient means for hanging the punch.

To use the punch, the user grasps the base 6, usually in his left hand, and taking a sheet of paper in his other hand, positions it with its adjacent rectangular edges against the walls 7 and 8. He then presses down on the paper, at the same time keeping it in contact with the walls, and forces it over the upstanding prong 11. The paper is thus perforated with an aperture situated at an angle to the rectangular sides and located at a predetermined distance therefrom. The sheet of paper can be withdrawn from the filing punch or it can be left in place and other sheets of paper superposed in the same manner. When a number of sheets of paper have been perforated, they are removed as a unit from the filing punch and a staple or fastener 14, as shown in Fig. 3, is inserted thru the alined perforations and securely retains the sheets in their neatly registered position.

It will be appreciated that I have described a paper filing punch which conveniently can be held in the hand of the user and which provides a way for perforating papers neatly and accurately so that they can be secured together in a uniform, tidy way.

I claim:

A paper filing punch comprising a flat an-

gular sheet metal base having two adjacent edges upwardly bent to form sides perpendicular to each other and to the base defining a dihedral surface, a single piercing element connected with the base and vertically disposed in a plane which bisects the angle formed by the upwardly bent portions of the base, said base being cut away to provide a straight edge portion transversely between the sides.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

GUY A. SHADDUCK.