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FILE LEAF OR HOLDER FOR SALES SLIPS, &c.
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983,106.

Patented Jan. 31, 1911.

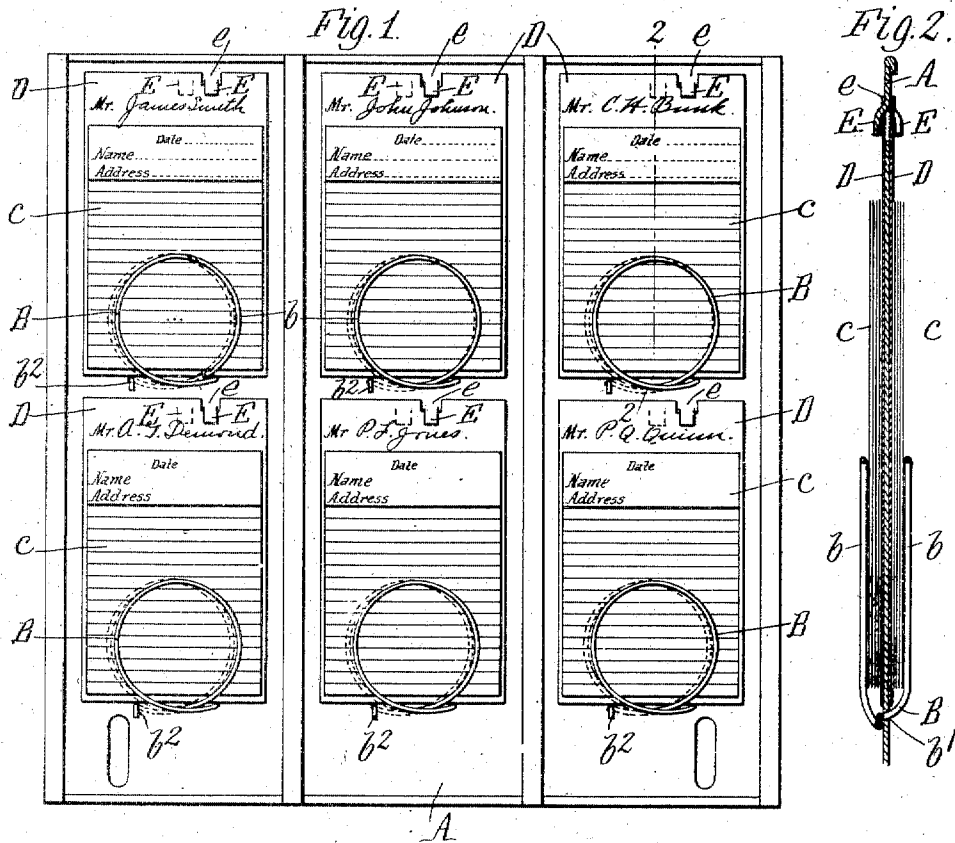


Fig. 3.

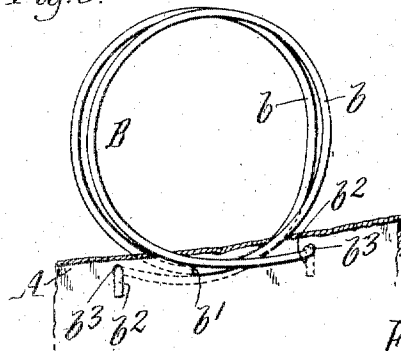


Fig. 4.

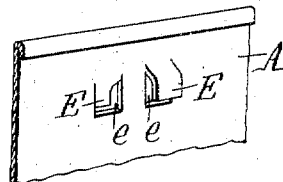


Fig. 5.

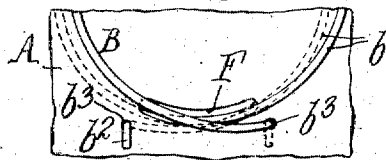
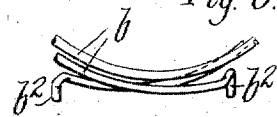


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CONRAD W. ZIMMER, OF BUFFALO, AND GEORGE W. BENJAMIN, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNORS TO COMMERCIAL REGISTER COMPANY, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

FILE LEAF OR HOLDER FOR SALES-SLIPS, &c.

983,106.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 31, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CONRAD W. ZIMMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, and GEORGE W. BENJAMIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in File Leaves or Holders for Sales-Slips, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to file leaves or holders employed for holding duplicate sales slips, accounts or other papers in an orderly arrangement for reference purposes, and more particularly to file leaves of that sort which are provided with spring clips for releasably retaining the sales slips or other papers in place thereon. The spring clips are of the type shown in U. S. Letters Patent No. 708,230, granted September 2, 1902, to John F. Huber, and consist of coiled springs which are passed through holes in the leaves of the file in such manner as to provide a spring coil or clip on each side of the leaf which presses against the leaf and between which and the leaf the papers are clamped or retained by the pressure of the clip, one spring coil thus constituting effect two spring-holding clips which serve to hold the papers on opposite sides of the leaf. The clips as generally constructed are secured in place only by being passed through the holes in the leaves, and they are therefore liable to swing or be shifted out of their proper position when papers are inserted beneath or withdrawn from under the clips. While this does not impair the holding action of the clips, it detracts from the orderly and neat appearance of the file.

One object of this invention is to construct the spring coils forming the clips in such manner that they can be readily secured to the leaves of the file to form the clips and will be held from swinging or shifting out of their proper position on the leaf, while at the same time they will remain sufficiently flexible to permit the ready insertion and withdrawal of the papers from beneath them.

In files of the kind above described, the spring clips are generally arranged on the leaves so as to engage the lower portion of the sales slips or other papers and between the sales slips and the leaf are placed indi-

cating cards which extend above the upper edge of the sales slips and have names or some other designating mark at their upper ends showing the particular account or matter to which their respective slips relate. These cards are more or less permanent in their nature and are generally retained for a considerable length of time in the same place on the leaf.

A further object of this invention is to provide the leaf with simple and inexpensive means for holding the indicating cards in position on its face, so that these cards will not be disturbed or displaced by the insertion and withdrawal of the sales slips.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a front elevation of a file leaf or holder embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary section thereof on line 2-2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view of opposite spring clips, showing the leaf broken away between them. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary perspective view of the leaf, showing the holding devices for the indicating cards. Fig. 5 is a fragmentary elevation of a file leaf of modified construction. Fig. 6 is a fragmentary perspective view of one of the spring clips detached.

Like reference characters refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents a file leaf or holder which is of usual construction, being preferably formed of some suitable stiff durable material, such as sheet metal. The leaf is provided on its opposite faces with a series of spring holding clips B which are arranged in transverse and longitudinal rows thereon and are adapted to engage and retain the sales slips or other papers *c* on the opposite faces of the leaf.

The corresponding spring clips B on opposite sides of the leaf are constructed in the usual manner, each consisting of a single coiled spring *b* which is twisted and, as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, extends through a hole *b'* in the leaf so as to provide coils on both sides of the leaf which press against the leaf and constitute the holding clips B. The ends of these coils, however, instead of being left free and unattached to the leaf, as in the former constructions, are secured to the leaf so that the spring holding clips B are held from swinging or shifting their position on the leaf. In the construction shown, the opposite ends of the spring *b*

which forms the clips are provided with hooks b^2 and the leaf is provided with suitable holes b^3 in which the hooks of the spring are adapted to engage. The hooks b^2 of each spring are offset laterally toward each other, as shown in Fig. 6, and their ends extend outwardly away from the coils in planes substantially parallel therewith. The offset portions of the hooks are adapted to bear in the holes b^3 of the leaf while their ends lie against the opposite faces of the leaf and prevent the hooks from becoming detached from the leaf. The ends of the spring are thus held from movement on the leaf and this serves to retain the clips in their proper position and prevent them from shifting out of the same when sales slips or papers are being inserted under or removed from the clips.

The construction of the hooked ends of the springs is such that the springs can be easily and quickly secured in place on the leaves. This is done by placing the spring against the leaf and inserting the hooked end of the outside coil through the hole b^1 and then passing the spring through the holes to bring its coils into proper position to form the spring clips B on opposite sides of the leaf. The hooks b^2 of the spring can then be inserted into the holes b^3 into engagement with the opposite sides of the leaf and the ends of the spring thus secured in place on the leaf.

While the above described construction is preferable as it permits the springs to be economically constructed and readily and securely attached to the leaf, any other suitable means for fastening the ends of the spring to the leaf may be employed, if desired.

The spring holding clips B are preferably arranged on the leaf as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, so as to engage the lower end portions of the sales slips or other papers which are inserted under them, and between the sales slips of each spring clip and the face of the leaf is arranged an indicating card D of usual form which is adapted to project above the upper end of the sales slips where it is provided with a name or other designating mark which is plainly visible on the face of the leaf. The lower ends of these cards are held in place on the leaf by the sales slips or by the spring clips B beneath which they preferably extend.

In inserting and withdrawing the sales slips, the indicating cards tend to shift their position on the leaf and become disarranged. For the purpose of preventing this and holding the cards so that they will be retained in their respective positions, the leaf is provided on opposite sides with offset holding fingers or clips E, preferably formed integrally therewith, beneath which the upper ends of the indicating cards can be

inserted and which serve to retain the cards in place on the face of the leaf.

To prevent the indicating cards from shifting laterally under the retaining fingers E, the cards are preferably provided at their upper ends with suitable notches e in which the retaining fingers engage and which embrace the sides thereof.

The indicating cards will thus be retained in position on the face of the leaf and will not be disturbed or displaced by reason of the insertion or removal of sales slips but can be readily removed, when desired, and new indicating cards inserted in their places. The retaining device is exceedingly simple and inexpensive. It can be easily formed in the leaf, if desired, without detracting from the appearance or utility thereof and occupies little space and lies close to the leaf so that it does not prevent the leaf from being combined with other similar leaves to form a book or file register, nor interfere with the free movement of the leaves relative to each other.

In the modified construction shown in Fig. 5, the leaf is provided with an elongated curved slot F through which the central portion of the spring b extends with its opposite ends secured to the opposite sides of the leaf, as in the construction above described. The slot F allows a limited lateral movement of that part of the spring which passes through it and this serves to increase the flexibility of the coils on the opposite sides of the leaf so that they can be more easily sprung away from the leaf for inserting slips beneath them and are adapted to receive and hold in place a greater number of slips than in the other construction.

We claim as our invention:

1. The combination with a file leaf, of means for retaining slips on opposite sides thereof consisting of a spring wire passing through the leaf and having retaining portions on opposite sides of the leaf, and means for fastening the opposite ends of the wire which are located at opposite sides of the leaf to the leaf to hold said retaining portions from shifting on the leaf, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with a file leaf, of means for retaining slips on opposite sides thereof consisting of a spring wire passing through the leaf and having retaining portions on opposite sides of the leaf, the opposite ends of the wire which are located at opposite sides of the leaf having parts which engage with parts on the leaf to hold said retaining portions from shifting on the leaf, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination with a file leaf, of means for retaining slips on opposite sides thereof consisting of a spring wire passing through the leaf and having retaining portions on opposite sides of the leaf, the oppo-

site ends of the wire which are located at opposite sides of the leaf entering holes in the leaf to secure the ends thereto and to hold said retaining portions from shifting on the leaf, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination with a file leaf, of a spring clip secured thereto for holding slips on the leaf, an indicating card arranged under the slips, and a retaining device on the leaf adapted to engage the indicating card at the opposite end thereof from the spring clip for holding the card in place on the leaf, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination with a file leaf, of a spring clip secured thereto for holding slips on the leaf, an indicating card arranged under the slips and having a notch formed therein, and a retaining device on the leaf which engages in said notch for holding the indicating card from shifting on the leaf, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination with a file leaf, of means for retaining slips on opposite sides of the leaf, indicating cards arranged under

the slips, and retaining fingers formed integrally with said leaf and projecting at opposite sides thereof for engaging said indicating cards on opposite sides of the leaf and retaining them in place thereon, substantially as set forth.

7. The combination with a file leaf, of means for retaining slips on opposite sides thereof consisting of a spring wire passing through the leaf and having retaining portions on opposite sides of the leaf, the opposite ends of the wire which are located on opposite sides of the leaf being offset laterally and entering holes in the leaf to secure the ends thereto and to hold said retaining portions from shifting on the leaf, substantially as set forth.

Witness our hands this 28th day of September, 1910.

CONRAD W. ZIMMER.
GEORGE W. BENJAMIN.

Witnesses:

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C. B. HORNBECK.