F. E. HOUSH.

SHEET FOR LOOSE LEAF BOOKS.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 18, 1916. RENEWED AUG. 4, 1921

1,408,509. Patented Mar. 7, 1922.

Fig. 1.

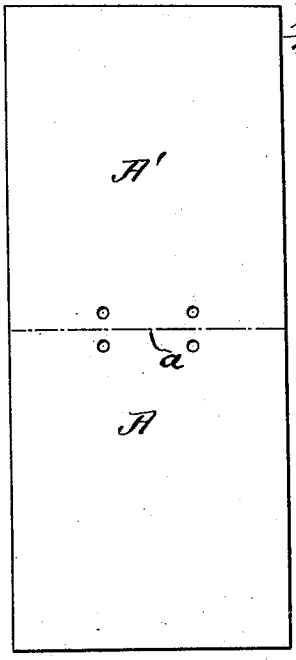


Fig. 4.

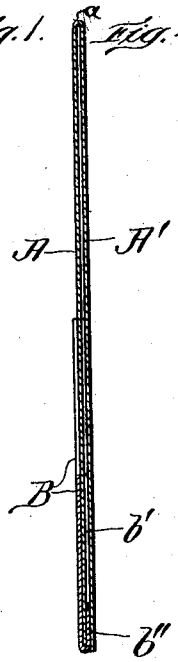


Fig. 2.

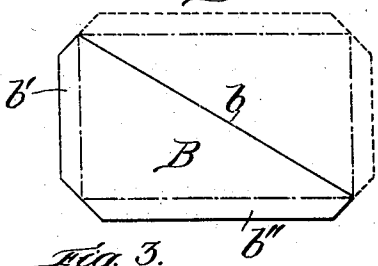


Fig. 3.

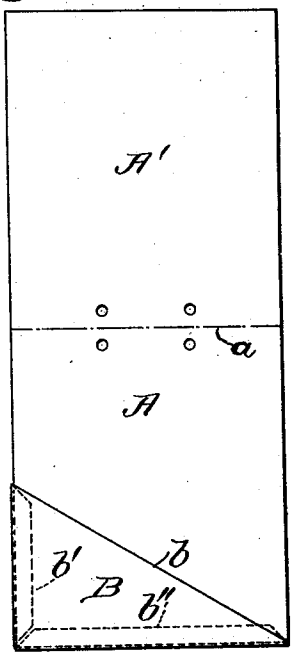


Fig. 5.

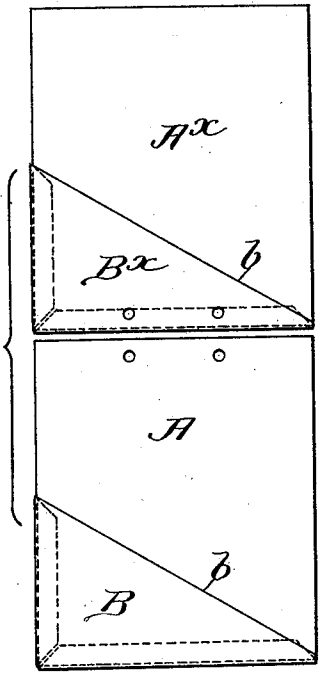
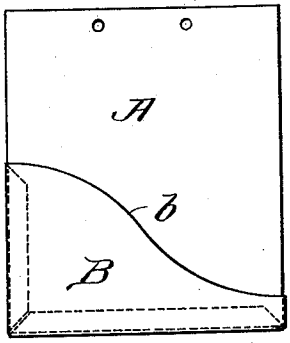


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

Inventor:
Frank E. Housh,
By Mitchell, Chadwick & Kent.
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK E. HOUSH, OF WINCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SHEET FOR LOOSE-LEAF BOOKS.

1,408,509. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 7, 1922.

Application filed February 18, 1916, Serial No. 79,206. Renewed August 4, 1921. Serial No. 489,904.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK E. HOUSH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Winchester, in the county of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sheets for Loose-Leaf Books, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is a looseleaf pocket, designed to be inserted at front or rear of looseleaf books, or in the body of the book if desired.

For many uses, a receptacle attached to, and a part of, a looseleaf book, is highly convenient, for example, looseleaf scrap books, in which a pocket is provided into which items or "scraps" to be later assorted and affixed, may be placed, as each item is accumulated. The same is true of looseleaf photograph mount books, in which prints and negatives may be placed in the pocket leaf until wanted and also in loose leaf account books, original entries or memoranda may be made on small slips and temporarily placed in the pocket, or bills placed there until it is convenient to make the necessary entries.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 shows one part of the blank from which my looseleaf holder is formed;

Figure 2 shows the other part;

Figure 3 shows the first step in the assembly of the parts;

Figure 4 is a central, longitudinal section on an enlarged scale, showing the next step;

Figure 5 shows a modification; and

Figure 6 another modification.

My looseleaf pocket is preferably formed of two sheets of paper, shaped and folded to produce a three ply sheet or leaf having a pocket or holder which is seamless and smooth within so that thin flexible articles may be shoved into the holder without meeting any obstruction. The holder is also designed to give a longer line upon that side where the material is inserted into the holder than the width of the back of the holder, so that there is less tendency to lift the front flap, and throw strain upon the points of attachment of the front flap to the other plies.

In the drawings I have shown (Figures 1 and 2) the shape of a blank for the parts of my looseleaf holder, A, A′, being preferably cut separately from B, the holder flap, A, being, in the finished leaf, the front, A′ the back and B the holder portion.

I have indicated in dotted lines, in Figure 2, in connection with the part B, the "layout" to produce two holder flaps so that there will be minimum waste in the cutting.

In Figure 3 I have indicated the first step in the assembly. The part B has been applied to the free end of A the connecting flaps and closures, b', b'', suitably gummed, being turned over and fastened to the back of A. Figure 4 is a central longitudinal section, upon an enlarged scale, of the leaf in the next stage, the part A′ being bent at a so as to lie along the back of A. The opposite surfaces of A and A′ are suitably gummed, and the final step is to press A′ into adhesive contact with A and b', b''.

In practice two leaves will be produced, a right and a left hand, depending upon which hand the user desires the holder leaf to face when in use, for example, whether the holder leaf is to be used next the front cover or next the back cover of a looseleaf book. The difference calls merely for the application of B to A on that side of A which is to be the front side in the completed leaf. It is obvious that that side of the holder B which carries the flaps b' or b'' should come upon the side of the leaf which is to be the lower side in use, in order that the contents of the holder may be securely retained.

In Figure 5 I have shown a modification, designed for use where it is desired to have considerable storage capacity. In this case a right and a left hand are employed, the holder $B^{\times}$ on one of these (in the drawings shown as the left hand leaf) being applied to the bound end of the leaf, so that, when the book is in use, the two holders will be on opposite sides of the posts of the looseleaf book, while when the book is closed, the holder of one leaf will be opposed to that portion of the opposed leaf which does not carry a holder, in this way preventing the increase of thickness of the book which would result if the holders were opposed when the book was closed.

It will be observed that the shape of B, as applied, is a right angled triangle of which the mouth is formed by the edge b, which is the hypotenuse of the triangle and therefore longer than either of the other sides. This causes a desirable looseness

upon this side of the holder, facilitating the insertion of articles, without drawing upon the sides of the base sheet A or tending to curve that sheet, or putting undue strain upon the corners of the holder where the points of the part B meet the edges of part A. The looseness of the mouth of the holder permits of a considerable accumulation of contents in the holder before the slack of the edge is taken up and without curving the leaf as a whole. The fact that the upper portion of the holder is shallow is no practical detraction from its capacity, since the contents tend naturally to work toward the broader parts, and it is sufficient in most cases, if a portion of a given article is within the holder, which grips it. The holder is absolutely seamless within, both back and front, so no obstruction is offered to the insertion of articles.

It is obvious that my new looseleaf holder may if desired be cut from one sheet or strip, or may be made up out of three sheets, but I prefer to make it, as is shown in the drawings, in two parts, as the most economical to manufacture. The mouth portion, *b*, of the holder in its most elementary form, is, as indicated in Figure 2, a straight line between two diagonal corners of the holder, but it is obvious that this is in no wise essential but that this line may be curved in several ways, if desired, without affecting this feature of my invention which is that the open edge of the receptacle which is uppermost in use, shall be substantially wider than the opposite sides, in order to facilitate the insertion and withdrawal of articles and to make it unnecessary to insert the hand into the holder in placing or removing articles. In Figure 6 is indicated a curved edge *b* for the receptacle.

I claim:—

As a new article of manufacture, a looseleaf holder, made up of a folded base sheet; a holder sheet applied and secured thereto by inserting and connecting two edges of the holder sheet between the plies of the base sheet and leaving one unsecured edge arranged diagonally across the front ply of the base sheet.

Signed by me at Boston, Mass., this 15th day of February, 1916.

FRANK E. HOUSH.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH T. BRENNAN,

MARY A. NYHAN.