No. 827,792. PATENTED AUG. 7, 1906.

A. E. EDMONDSON.

TABLET OR BOOK DIVIDER.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 30, 1905.

Fig. 1

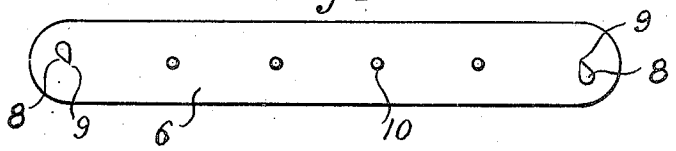


Fig. 2

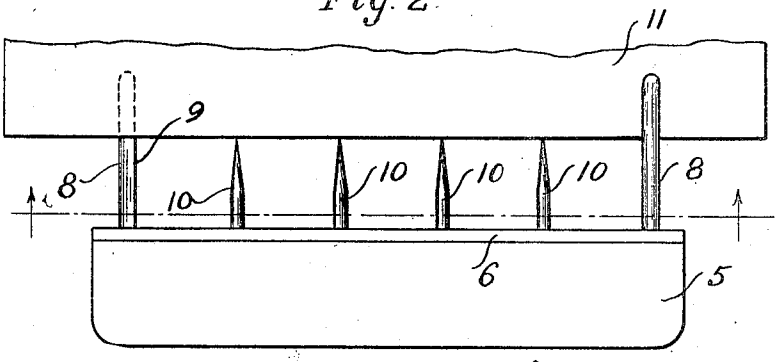


Fig. 3.

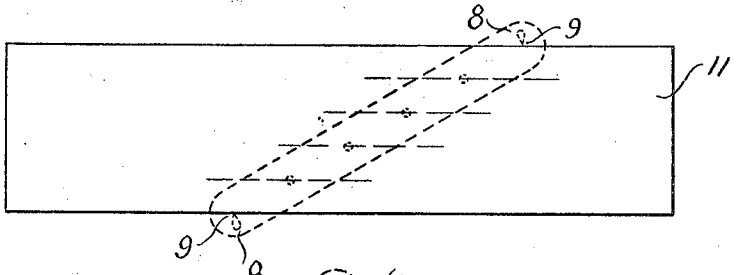
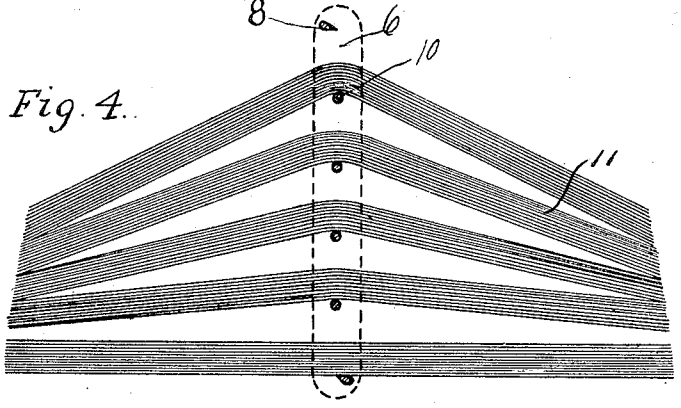


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED E. EDMONDSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TABLET OR BOOK DIVIDER.

No. 827,792. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 7, 1906.

Application filed October 30, 1905. Serial No. 285,076.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED E. EDMONDSON, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tablet or Book Dividers, of which the following is a specification.

The main object of this invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive instrument for accurately dividing a pile of sheets—as, for instance, an unbound book or tablet of paper—into a plurality of layers of equal thickness. This object is accomplished by the device shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a book-divider constructed according to this invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view showing the same in position for subdividing a pile of sheets of paper, the pile of sheets being shown partly broken away. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the pile of sheets, showing the relative positions of the guiding edges and the pin-points of the divider in their relation to the paper, the outline of the block of the divider being indicated by dotted lines. Fig. 4 is an elevation corresponding to Fig. 3, but showing the divider in the position to which it is turned after the pin-points have subdivided the layers of paper.

In the form shown in the drawings the divider consists of a handle or block 5, of wood or any other suitable material, having a facing of metal 6 on one edge. The facing 6 has rigidly secured thereto a series of pins extending substantially at right angles to the side thereof. The outer pins or guides 8 are preferably provided with straight knife-edges 9, which are parallel to each other and face opposite sides of the block 5. The intermediate pins 10 are all of substantially the same length, but considerably shorter than the pins 8. The pins 10 are pointed, and their points lie exactly in the plane of the straight edges 9 and are spaced to mark equal subdivisions of the space between the straight edges 9.

The operation of the device shown is as follows: The numeral 11 in the drawings designates a plurality of sheets of paper piled upon each other and registering with each other along one edge. To subdivide the pile of sheets 11 into a plurality of equal layers corresponding in number to the spaces between the pins of the divider, the divider is placed upon the edge of the pile of sheets so as to span its height in a diagonal position, as in Figs. 2 and 3, with the knife-edges 9 bearing upon the top and bottom sheets, as shown. The block 5 is then forced toward the pile of sheets, causing the pins 10 to enter beween the sheets until the side of the block bears against the corresponding edge of the pile of sheets. The divider is then turned to a position about at right angles to the plane of the sheets, causing the subdivided layers to separate, as shown in Fig. 4.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A device of the class described, comprising a handle, a pair of guides mounted on said handle, being spaced apart and extending away from the handle in parallel relation to each other, and a plurality of pins mounted between said guides, said pins being pointed and having their points all arranged in the same plane, said guides being located wholly on respectively opposite sides of the plane of said points, and each having an edge lying in said plane.

2. A device of the class described, comprising a handle, a pair of guides mounted on said handle, being spaced apart and extending away from the handle in parallel relation to each other, and a plurality of pins mounted between said guides, said pins being pointed and having their points all arranged in the same plane, said guides being extended a considerable distance beyond the points of said pins, and the portions thereof which extend beyond said points being located wholly on respectively opposite sides of the plane of said points, and each of said portions having an edge lying in said plane.

3. A device of the class described, comprising a block having a pair of outer pins projecting from one edge thereof and spaced apart, and a plurality of intermediate pins arranged in parallel relation to said first pair, said intermediate pins being pointed and shorter than the outer pins and having their points lying in the same plane, and the outer pins being located at respectively opposite sides of the plane of said pins, and each of said outer pins having one side edge lying in said plane.

4. A device of the class described, comprising a block having a pair of outer pins projecting from one side thereof, each of said pins having a knife-edge along one side and said knife-edges being parallel and facing op-

posite sides of the block, and one or more intermediate pins secured to the block and having points lying substantially in the plane of said knife-edges.

5. A device of the class described, comprising a block having a pair of outer pins projecting from one side thereof, each of said pins having a knife-edge along one side and said knife-edges being parallel and facing opposite sides thereof, and a plurality of intermediate pins having points lying substantially in the plane of said knife-edges, the points of said intermediate pins being spaced to mark equal subdivisions of the space between said knife-edges.

Signed at Chicago this 28th day of October, 1905.

ALFRED E. EDMONDSON.

Witnesses:
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