

(No Model.)

A. NEILSON.

TEMPORARY BINDER FOR PAMPHLETS, &c.

No. 538,621.

Patented Apr. 30, 1895.

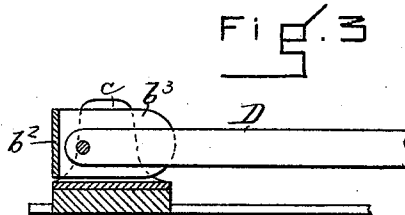
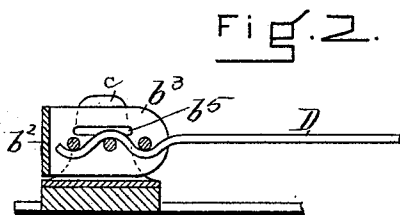
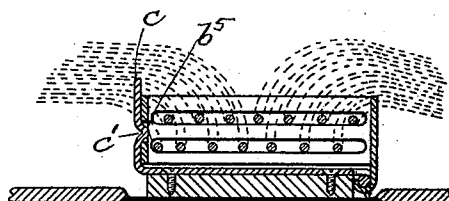
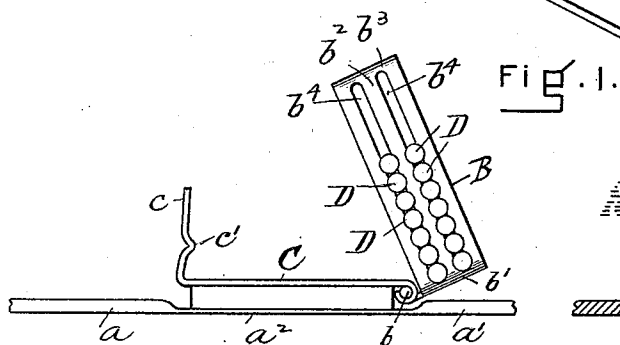
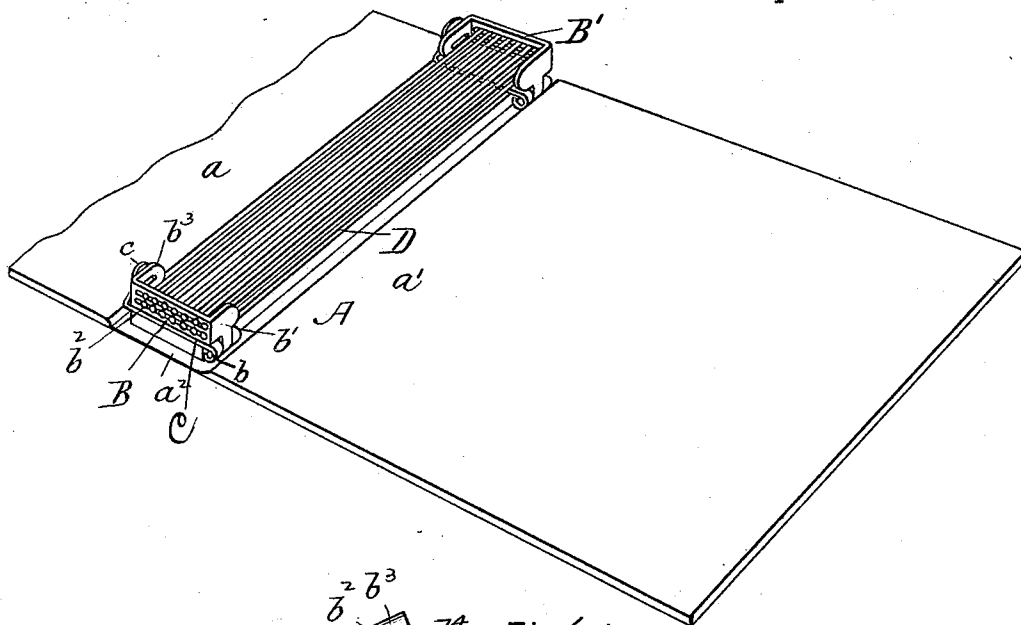


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

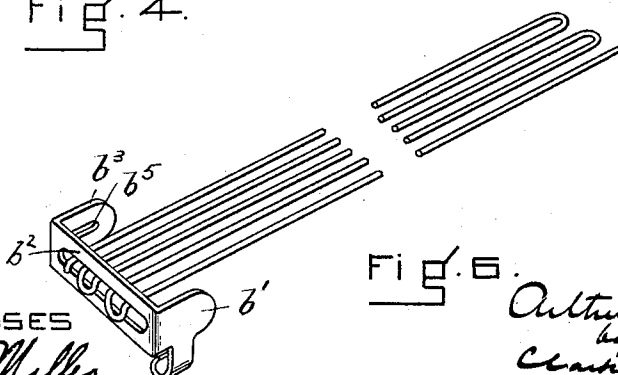


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TEMPORARY BINDER FOR PAMPHLETS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 538,621, dated April 30, 1895.

Application filed June 9, 1894. Serial No. 514,013. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR NEILSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Temporary Binders for Pamphlets, &c., of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature.

The invention relates to a temporary binder for holding folded papers of any description, pamphlets, &c., which comprises first two hinges or hinged supports of peculiar form hinged at their ends to plates fastened to the back of the binder, one at the top and one at the bottom thereof, which hinges or supports carry in one or more lines a number of cross-rods or slats parallel with the back of the binder, which support the folded papers or pamphlets and which are secured to the hinges or end supports in a manner to provide them with movement lengthwise the supports. While they are so secured they are not detachable therefrom so that they are always in a position for use and cannot be removed and lost.

The invention further relates to the means employed for latching these hinges and cross-rods or slats in place to the cover back.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a binder having the features of my invention, showing it wide open, and thus exposing the hinged supports and cross-rods. Fig. 2 is a view in end elevation, enlarged, of the binder open, showing an end cross support or hinge and the rods asswung upward from the back. Fig. 3 is a view in cross-section, enlarged, representing the rod, hinge, or support latched in position and folded matter in dotted outline carried by the rods. Figs. 4 and 6 illustrate the modifications of the method of securing the rods to the hinges or supports represented in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 shows the employment of flat slats instead of rods.

A represents the cover which includes the two side sections a a' and the back a^2 . These may be of any ordinary type. The back must be of sufficient stiffness to hold the supports. To the inside of the back and at the top and

the bottom there are secured the hinges or supports $B B'$. They are practically counterparts, but reversely shaped and each one is secured at b by a suitable hinge to the plate C which is fastened to the cover. This plate has an upwardly extending end c opposite the end to which the hinge or support is attached. Each hinge or support $B B'$ has the section b' , the transverse section or part b^2 and the end section b^3 . In the transverse section b^2 there are cut one or more slots b^4 extending the full length between the ends b' b^3 and these slots receive the ends of the cross-rods D , the ends of which are headed outside of the sections b^2 or bent downward or otherwise formed to be permanently attached to the supports $B B'$. The slots provide them with the necessary freedom of movement in relation to each other to permit them to accommodate or take in folded matter varying in thickness. When this form of my invention is employed, I prefer that small round rods be used and as a usual thing that the section b^2 have two slots one above the other, and that there be two lines of rods, as this will provide the binder with greater capacity and permit more folded matter to be held between the covers by using first, a rod at one level and then the rod upon another level and so on alternating the rods used. The end b^3 has a slot b^5 which forms a catch and the bent-up end c is formed with a projection c' which forms a latch and which automatically engages the catch of b^3 when the hinges are supported or closed.

In Fig. 6 I have represented the rods as formed from a continuous piece of wire and this will produce bent or curved ends which are folded downward upon the outside of the hinges or supports to fasten the grid in place.

In Fig. 4, the cross-slot b^4 is represented as formed by three cross wires parallel with each other and between which the ends of the rods extend.

In Fig. 5 I have represented the use of a thin slat, the ends of the slat being secured to the cross-supports or hinges by cross rods extending from the ends b' to the ends b^3 .

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. In a temporary binder, the combination

of the back with the plate C having one
end bent upward and forming a spring latch,
with the hinged supports B B' having elon-
gated slots, rods or slats carried by the sup-
ports and movable along said slots, the said
5 supports being hinged to the plates C at the
ends of the latter opposite the latches and
having the catch extensions b^3 which are en-
gaged by the latches c, as and for the pur-
10 poses described.

2. In a temporary binder, the combination
of the cover back, the hinged supports B B'

having one or more lines of elongated slots,
the cross-rods extending between the two
hinged supports, between and through the 15
slots thereof, and headed or otherwise formed
to be permanently attached thereto while lat-
erally movable along the length of the slots,
as and for the purposes described.

ARTHUR NEILSON.

In presence of—

J. M. DOLAN,

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