

J. F. WALTER.
 HOLDER FOR STATIONERY.
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985,235.

Patented Feb. 28, 1911.

Fig. 1

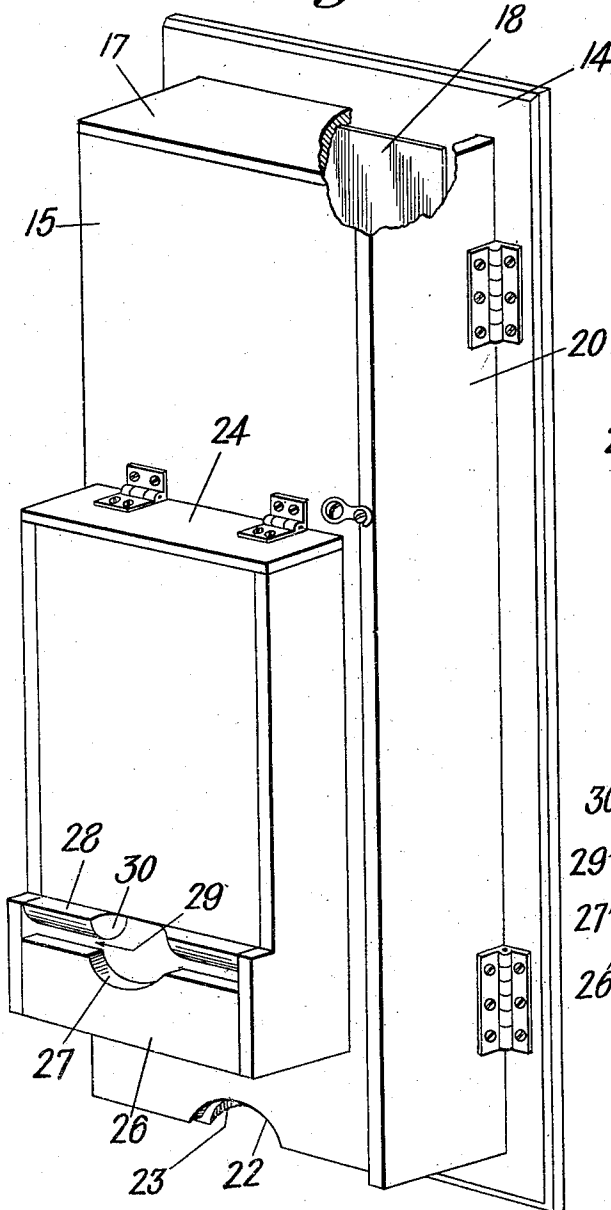


Fig. 2

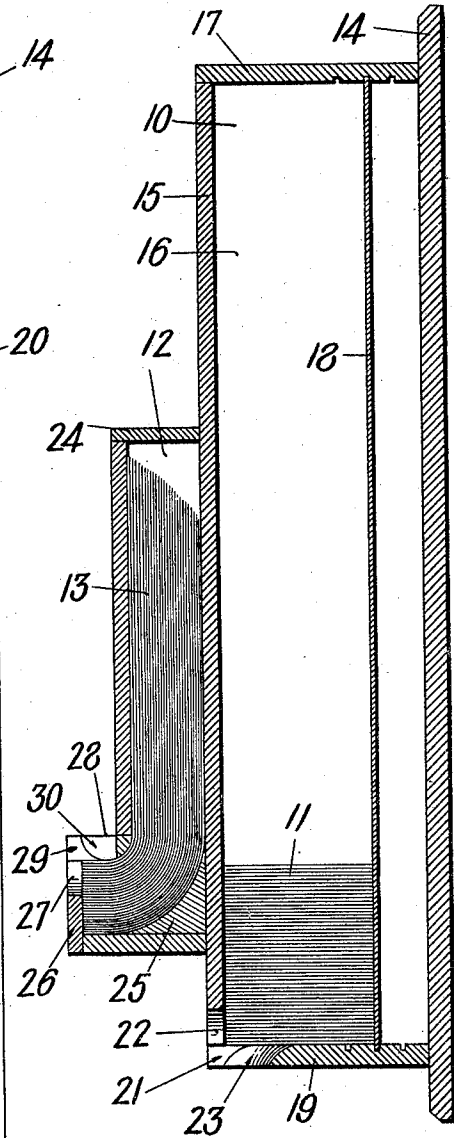
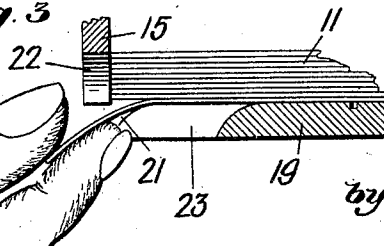


Fig. 3



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HOLDER FOR STATIONERY.

985,235.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. WALTER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Lake Placid, in the county of Essex and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Holders for Stationery, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention relates to a holder for stationery, which presents the latter in easily accessible position, while inclosing it against dust and mutilation. The art presents various devices for the same general purpose but an embodiment of the present invention has many advantages which are not to be found in holders for stationery which have been used heretofore.

The character of the invention may be best understood by reference to the accompanying drawings which show a preferred illustrative embodiment.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 is a perspective of the embodiment referred to; Fig. 2, a vertical median section of the same; and, Fig. 3, an enlarged detail of Fig. 2, showing the manner in which envelopes may be readily removed from the holder shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The specific illustrative holder shown in the drawings preferably comprises a magazine 10 for holding a stack of envelopes 11, and a magazine 12 for holding a stack of paper 13. The two magazines are supported primarily by a back board 14 by which the holder may be suspended from the wall, or, if desired, the holder may be arranged to stand upon its bottom on a desk or table.

The magazine 10 may consist of a front wall 15, a side wall 16 and a top 17; and preferably the rear of the magazine 10 is supplied by some retaining device, adjustable toward and from the front wall 15, which may be a sliding false back 18 such as is shown in the figures, or it may consist of two or more wires or rods extending between the top 17 of the magazine 10 and its floor 19.

In the specific illustrative embodiment the false back 18 comprises a slide plate, seated at its upper and lower edges in grooves supplied respectively by the top 17 and the floor 19. Preferably several pairs of such grooves are provided, to permit the false

back 18 to be adjusted toward and from the front wall 15 to accommodate envelopes of different widths. If a plurality of wires be employed instead of the false back 18 it is preferred to make a series of corresponding holes or seats for the wires in the top 17 and the bottom 19, these holes permitting the wires to be adjusted toward and from the front 15.

The magazine 10 may have a door 20 opposite its side wall 16. A door opening laterally is preferred, since it permits envelopes 11 or the like to be introduced edgewise to the magazine 10 instead of being fed in flatwise, as has been necessary in various constructions heretofore known in the art. For example, in some instances a holder for envelopes and the like, in which the envelopes were intended to lie horizontally, has been provided with a top door, through which the envelopes were dropped face downward. When fed thus envelopes or the like are likely to assume inclined positions, leaning against one or the other of the walls of the holder and thereby to obstruct or prevent their moving to their proper positions for being withdrawn. Obviously, the envelopes may be fed either with their short edges or long edges in advance and, likewise, the front wall 15 of the magazine 10 may be used as the door in lieu of the arrangement shown. While it is preferred to have envelopes and the like fed edgewise as described, some features of the invention may be employed in a holder to which stationery is fed flatwise.

The floor 19 of the magazine 10 is preferably stationary and substantially horizontal, thus supporting the stack of envelopes all in horizontal positions and sustaining them against material relative movement, which is likely to mutilate them. As shown in Fig. 2, the top face of the floor 19 is on substantially the level of the lower edge of the wall 15, so that the lowermost envelop in the stack 11 is confined at its lefthand edge by said wall 15. To promote this engagement between the wall 15 and the lowermost envelop, the floor 19 may, if desired, be tilted slightly clockwise in Fig. 2. Between the front wall 15 and the front edge of the floor 19 is an outlet aperture 21, through which the envelopes may be withdrawn one or more at a time. Adjacent the aperture 21, the front wall 15 has preferably a recess 22, to facilitate the engagement of the lower en-

velop or envelops by the thumb. Also, the floor 19 may have a corresponding recess 23, to permit the finger to grasp an envelop from beneath.

5 Fig. 3 illustrates a desirable arrangement of the edge of floor 19 adjacent the outlet opening 21. This edge is preferably downwardly curved from its upper surface, to present a smooth bearing over which the
10 lowermost envelop may be turned when it is desired to separate it from the stack in removing it. This is of advantage since it avoids any tendency on the part of the envelop to bend or fold on an abrupt angle.
15 Fig. 3 also illustrates the manner in which an envelop or the like may be conveniently removed from the holder. Preferably the thumb is projected into the recess 22 of the front wall 15, to engage from above the edge
20 of the lowermost envelop or envelops. The latter may be then pressed slightly downwardly over the curved edge of the floor 19, in order to remove it from engagement as described with the front wall 15. Being
25 thus turned downwardly, the envelop is slightly spaced at its edge from the envelop next above, admitting of the thumb engaging the upper face of the envelop. By then inserting a finger in the recess 23 of the
30 floor 19, the envelop may be grasped and withdrawn easily over the smooth curved edge of the floor. One or more envelops at a time may be thus removed and this may be made to depend upon the width of the
35 outlet aperture 21. When one or more envelops is being withdrawn, as illustrated in Fig. 3, it tends to carry with it the envelop next above, but this is effectually prevented by engagement of the latter with the front
40 wall 15, as described.

The magazine 12, preferably intended for paper, may be supported upon the front wall 15 of the magazine 10 or in any other convenient manner. Preferably paper is introduced to the magazine 12 edgewise, as by
45 inserting it through a door 24. To facilitate withdrawal of the paper it is preferably bent at an angle so that the portion to be engaged by the fingers shall lie substantially
50 horizontal, as shown. To this end, the magazine may contain a block 25, having either a curved or otherwise inclined face over which the paper may be moved and by which it may be turned when it is being
55 placed in position in the magazine. The edges of the sheets of paper may rest against a wall 26, having a recess 27 to facilitate engagement of the sheet or sheets to be withdrawn. The wall 26 and a wall 28 have be-
60 tween them an outlet aperture 29. Adjacent the aperture 29, the wall 28 is preferably curved (similarly to the edge of the floor 19) to present a smooth bearing over which the paper may be drawn. The wall
65 28 may have a recess 30, corresponding to

recess 27 in the wall 26. In order to remove a sheet of paper from the magazine 12 it is convenient to place a thumb in the recess 27, engage the uppermost sheet and turn it slightly upwardly against the curved edge
70 of the wall 28. Thereupon, by inserting a finger in the recess 30, the sheet may be grasped and withdrawn by pulling it smoothly against the wall 28 through the aperture 29. When at rest in the magazine
75 12, the sheet of paper nearest to the aperture 29 is engaged at its edge and confined by the wall 26, similarly to the corresponding engagement of an envelop, by the lower edge of front wall 15. With the arrangement
80 shown in Fig. 2 the paper may tend to straighten out and this tendency contributes to maintain the engagement between the edge of the paper and the wall 26. In this regard the effect is somewhat similar to that
85 of tilting the floor 19, as described.

It will be observed that the constructions of the magazines 10 and 12 illustrate different ways in which this invention may be utilized. Both in the case of the envelops
90 and the paper, as specifically described, they are completely inclosed, except for the outlet apertures 21 and 29, and are thereby protected against dirt and mutilation. Also, the removal of one or more envelops or
95 sheets of paper has little or no effect upon the others, the stack of envelops merely moving vertically downward a very slight distance and there remaining when an envelop is withdrawn. Also, in the case of both
100 envelops and paper, they are securely engaged and held within their respective magazines until properly manipulated preparatory to withdrawing them. Various advantages other than those particularly pointed out
105 will appear to those familiar with the art.

It is to be understood that the invention is not necessarily limited to the forms shown in the drawings. Furthermore, it is evident that the various features of the inven-
110 tion are not mutually indispensable since they may be used to advantage separately.

Claims:

1. A holder for stationery having, in combination, substantially perpendicular walls
115 coöperating with sides and a back to inclose and protect the stationery, said walls being spaced slightly apart to supply a narrow outlet aperture extending obliquely between them, one of said spaced walls being con-
120 structed to support the stationery at one side of the aperture close to the other wall, and having a curved edge extending substantially to the plane of the inner face of the other wall; an engaging surface on said
125 other wall extending substantially to the level of the inner face of the supporting wall aforesaid to retain stationery supported thereon until bent to the obliquity of said aperture; said spaced walls being apertured
130

to permit access to the article of stationery next to be withdrawn.

2. A holder for stationery having, in combination, an inclosing container for the stationery comprising two walls spaced slightly apart to provide a narrow aperture extending obliquely to said walls, one said wall presenting a curved surface substantially intersecting the inner plane of the other wall and arranged to present a smooth surface over which stationery can be drawn through said oblique aperture; and means to hold the

stationery in a bent position proximate said aperture whereby the stationery tends to unbend in a direction away from the outlet aperture.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN F. WALTER.

Witnesses:

J. CHESTER JULIM,
ARTHUR GRAVES.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
