Aug. 26, 1941. B. LAPPER 2,253,630

VISIBLE CARD REFERENCE SYSTEM AND MEANS FOR MOUNTING SAME

Filed March 20, 1940 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

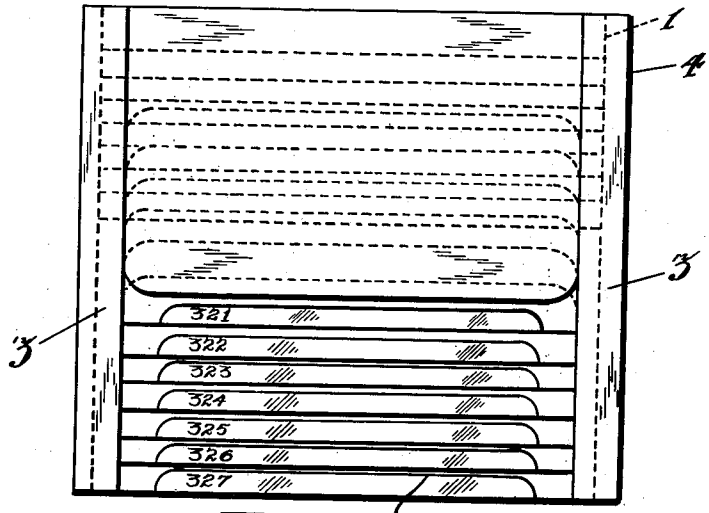


Fig. 1.

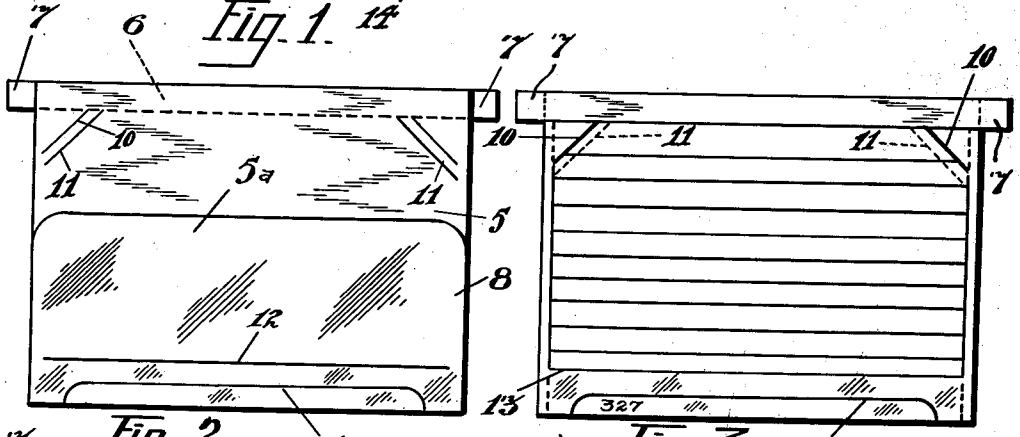


Fig. 2. Fig. 3.

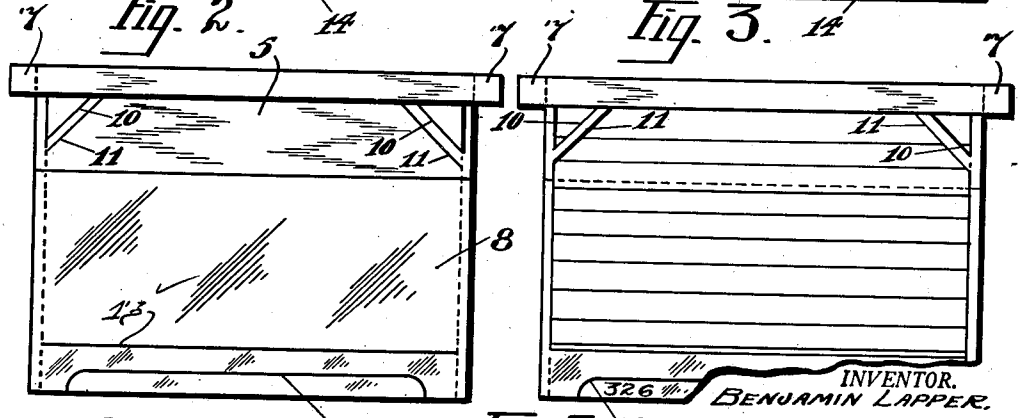


Fig. 4. Fig. 5.

INVENTOR.
BENJAMIN LAPPER.
BY
ATTORNEY.

Aug. 26, 1941. B. LAPPER 2,253,630

VISIBLE CARD REFERENCE SYSTEM AND MEANS FOR MOUNTING SAME

Filed March 20, 1940 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

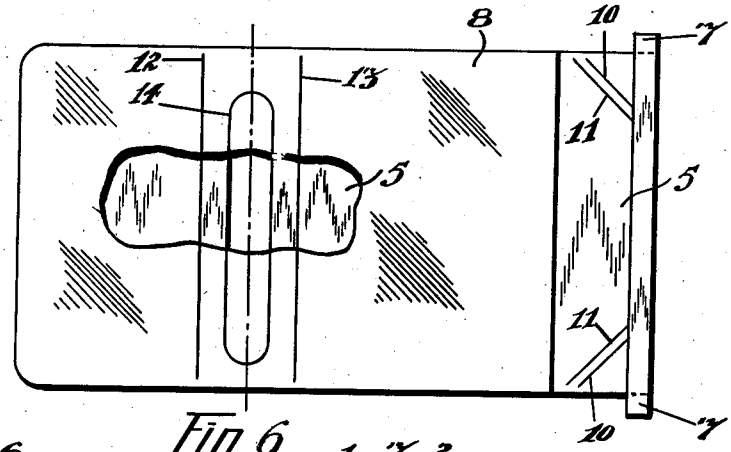


Fig. 6.

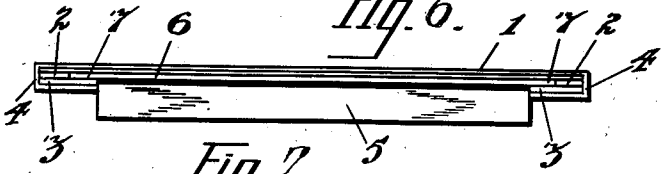


Fig. 7.

INVENTOR.
BENJAMIN LAPPER.
BY
ATTORNEY.

Patented Aug. 26, 1941 2,253,630

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,253,630

VISIBLE CARD REFERENCE SYSTEM AND MEANS FOR MOUNTING SAME

Benjamin Lapper, Bronx, N. Y., assignor to National Pad & Tablet Corp., New York, N. Y.

Application March 20, 1940, Serial No. 324,992

1 Claim. (Cl. 129—16.7)

This invention relates to a visible card reference system and means for mounting same, and forms a continuation in part of my pending application Serial No. 285,576 filed July 20, 1939.

In the original application, means for filing cards was disclosed showing the use of a folded cover compartment arranged in an overlapping manner, and preferably attached to a back board in permanent relation thereto, and through the use of this device, it has been found desirable to so mount the card containers in relation to the back board that they are removable and preferably slidable thereto.

Furthermore, it has been found desirable to provide additional means for mounting a card on the rear of the container as well as in the front of the container. This invention relates to the details of the preferred arrangements and construction of the containers to provide this extra facility.

Furthermore, it has been found desirable to attach the "Cellophane" window material which permits observation of the lower edge of the card in such a way that it covers or faces the entire upturned flap of the container, as the hard, smooth "Cellophane" greatly adds to the wearing qualities of the container, and furthermore it adds a greater adhering surface by which the transparent window material is attached to the card itself.

The details of construction and methods of mounting the cards will be better understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view showing a completely assembled device, with the cards in position in the containers.

Figure 2 is a plan view showing the front of one of the containers, from which the card has been omitted.

Figure 3 is a plan view showing the back of one of the containers with a card mounted therein.

Figure 4 is a plan view similar to Figure 3, wherein the card has been omitted.

Figure 5 is a plan view similar to Figure 3, with the card inserted in a different manner from that shown in Figure 3.

Figure 6 is a rear plan view of the container.

Figure 7 is an end elevation of the rack with the containers mounted therein, as shown in Figure 1.

Similar reference numerals refer to similar parts throughout the drawings.

As stated above, it has been found desirable to arrange the containers on a back board in such a manner that they may be removed or replaced, and in order to provide such a construction, reference is made to Figures 1 and 10, in which 1 is a back board, 2 represents spacing strips mounted thereon, 3 represents guide strips fastened to the spacing strips 2, and 4 is a binding sheet which engages and holds in fixed relation elements 1, 2, and 3. This back board 1 carries an elongated flap or cover element shown in Fig. 1 which extends down from the top and covers most of the containers 5 to protect the containers, and upon which advertising matter may be printed if desired. 5 is a container which is attached to a cross-member 6 mounted at its upper edge, and extending therefrom outward beyond the edge of the container to form tabs 7 which extend into a sliding space formed between the elements 1 and 3, by the spacing elements 2. It will thus be apparent in Figures 1 and 7 that each container may be mounted to the back board by sliding the tabs 7 into the grooves formed at the edges of the back board. Conversely, should it be required to remove one of the containers from the rack at some time for replacement or other purpose, it obviously may be moved out of the back board in the same manner.

Referring to Figure 2, it has been found desirable for purposes of increasing the adhesion of the transparent element 8 and likewise at the same time to finish the container with a hard, smooth surfacing material, to extend the transparent material to an extent to entirely cover the front flap 5A of the container 5. Likewise, the transparent material is extended up the rear of the container 5 to an extent preferably equal to the length of the front flap 5A. In order to obtain these protective features, it is of course necessary to mount the transparent material on the outside of the container 5, rather than on the inside as was shown in my previous application.

In Figure 9, diagonal slits 11 have been provided which are parallel to the slits 10. Also, slits 12 and 13 have been provided parallel to the window opening 14 at the bottom of the card. These slits are the full width of the card and permit the insertion of the card therethrough. The slits permit of the mounting of a card on the front of the container in such a manner that practically the entire face of the card is exposed.

Referring to Figure 2, which shows the front of a container, a card may be slipped through the slit 12 and over the flap 5A, whereupon the lower edge of the card would be visible through

the window 14. The upper corners of the card may be slipped through the slits 10, and the entire card from the upper edge to the slit 12 would then be visible on the front of the container. If it is desired to mount a card on the rear of the container 5 as well as on the front, the upper corners of the card would be slipped through the slits 11, thence upward through the slits 10.

Referring to Figure 3, which shows the rear of the container 5, it will be noted that a card to be mounted on the rear would have its upper corners slipped through the slits 10 which are exposed for use of the rear card, due to the front card having been taken forward again and out of the way. The lower portion of the card is passed through the slit 13 on the back of the container 5.

In Figure 4 the rear card has been omitted so as to show the slits 10 and 11 clearly.

Figure 5 shows the alternate arrangement wherein the upper corner of the rear card is passed into the slit 11 and out again through the slit 10. Obviously, in this case the front card would mount with its corners only through the slits 10 on the front of the container 5.

In each instance, however, the front lower edge of the card would enter through the slit 12 and the lower edge of the rear card would enter through the slit 13.

It will thus be seen that the device with a single container and the arrangement of slits as disclosed permits of the mounting of a front card and a rear card, thereby developing the capacity of the file.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new and is desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

In a card container for a reference system, a body portion and an integrally formed forward and upwardly turned flap adapted to receive a card there-between, a longitudinal slit in the said flap adapted to receive the lower portion of the said card, a plurality of diagonal parallel slits in the upper corners of the said body portion, adapted to receive the corners of a card mounted on the front of the said body portion, a similar longitudinal slit in the lower portion of the said body portion adapted to receive a card on the back of the said container, and at least one of the said diagonal slits in the body portion accessible for the upper extremities of the card to be mounted on the back of the body portion.

BENJAMIN LAPPER.