Nov. 30, 1948. H. F. SCHMIEGE 2,455,023

PHOTO-ALBUM LEAF

Filed July 29, 1944

Fig. 1.

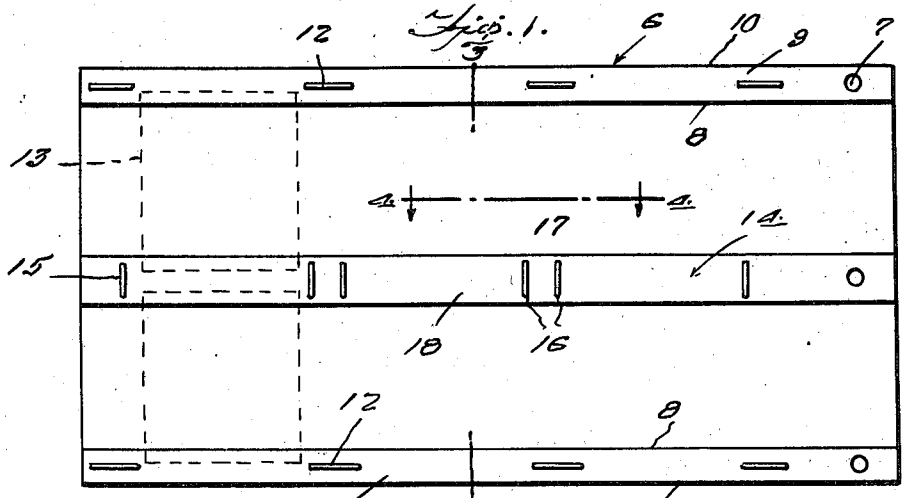


Fig. 2.

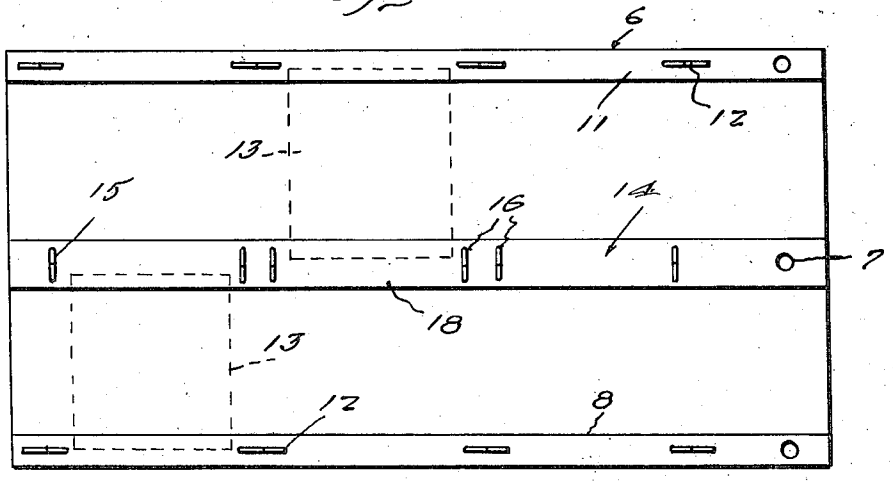


Fig. 5.

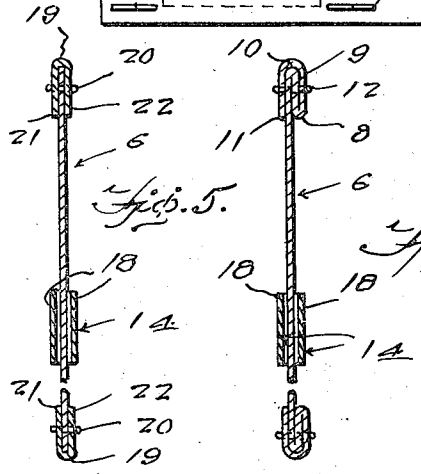
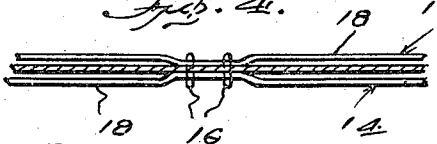


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



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PHOTOALBUM LEAF

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Application July 29, 1944, Serial No. 547,271

1 Claim. (Cl. 129—20)

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This invention relates to a structurally novel and improved loose-leaf which is expressly, but not necessarily adapted for use in a photograph album, and the purpose of the invention is to provide certain refinements in particular reference to the elements employed to securely and removably mount snap-shots and photographic prints on opposite sides of the leaves.

One phase of the invention is directed to the marginal edge adapting and retaining means for the snap-shots or other articles to be mounted. The means in each instance has to do with the bending and folding of the longitudinal edges of the main stock or sheet so that by proper doubling and folding of said stock, pocket-like keepers are thus provided for reception of adjacent ends of the articles to be held.

A second improvement has to do with the fastening by staples or the like of narrow strips of sheet material to the opposite median faces of the main sheet, the staples being so arranged as to define readily adaptable flexible loops between predetermined staples, and said loops forming ideal binding and retention straps for adjacent ends of the snap-shots to be held.

Other features and advantages will become more readily apparent from the following description and the accompanying illustrative drawings.

In the drawings, wherein like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same:

Figure 1 is what may be conveniently referred to as a top plan view showing one page or side of the leaf carrying coacting parts constructed in accordance with the principles of this invention.

Figure 2 is a view like Figure 1 showing the opposite side of the leaf, this to bring out the duplicate formation of both sides.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary transverse section along line 3—3 of Fig. 1, this illustrating a preferred embodiment of the folding and stapling of the longitudinal edge portion.

Figure 4 is a horizontal fragmentary section on the plane of the line 4—4 of Figure 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 5 is a section, that is, a transverse section like Figure 3 showing a slight modification in the longitudinal edge construction.

Referring now to the drawings by distinguishing reference numerals the sheet or leaf proper, is of suitable cardboard stock and is denoted by the numeral 6. It is a loose-leaf which is adapted for placement and anchorage in a photograph album and, therefore, has suitable attaching

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holes or apertures 7 for convenience of use. The opposite longitudinal edges of the sheet are folded down, that is, inwardly upon themselves and then doubled back as at the points 8 and 9. Then the free edge portion is bent over to the opposite side of the sheet as at 10. Finally the terminal edge portion is bent down and into contact with the body portion to form a flange as at 11. Staples 12 pass through the four plys of material to secure them together. The return bend 8 provides a keeper on one side, that is, a keeper for an edge portion of the snap-shot or other article 13 to be held. The free edge of the flange 11 on the opposite side functions as a corresponding pocket-like keeper. The staples or other fasteners used are positioned at longitudinally spaced intervals to define keeper pockets of desired lengths. Inasmuch as both longitudinal edges of the sheet 6 are fastened as just described, a description of one edge suffices, obviously, for both.

It is desirable to so construct the leaf as to accommodate a plurality of prints or snap-shots; in fact, to do this as brought out in dotted lines in Figure 1. Thus, on both sides the leaf is constructed to accommodate aligned pairs of the articles 13 to be held in place. To accomplish this, I employ duplicate relatively narrow strips 14 of cardboard or appropriate flexible stock such as will not tear easily. These strips are simultaneously fastened to opposite faces of the leaf or sheet 6 by staples 15 and 16. The outwardly positioned staples 15 are arranged adjacent opposite ends and are also positioned transversely of the widths of said strips 14. On the other hand, the inner staples 16 are arranged in close spaced relationship so as to fasten the portions 17 of the strips flat in contact with the main sheet 6. In so doing the portions 18 between the staples define loop-like keepers which match with the keeper pockets 11 and 8. It is to be noted that the staples 15 are of a length less than the width of the strips 14. Also, the staples 16 are arranged sufficiently close together that the distance therebetween is less than the length of the marginal staples 12. The purpose in this is to use the staples 12 as guides for quick application of the staples 16 to thus define loops 18 of a length corresponding to the marginal keeper pockets. This selection and positioning of staples facilitates rapid manufacture without calling for time-consuming measurements and markings. It might be stated also that by completely detaching the loops 18 from the body portion of the sheet 6, it is possible to accommodate irregularly

cut prints 13. In other words, it is possible to overlap the adjacent edges of the opposed pairs of prints, which would not be possible if any portions of the loops 18 were directly secured to the main sheet 6.

In the modification seen in Figure 5, the only distinction is in the use of U-shaped binders, that is, marginal edge binders 19. These are simply slipped down over the edges of the main sheet 6 and riveted in place as at 20 to define duplicate retention flaps or flanges 21 and 22 serving as suitable keepers, that is, keepers for the prints 13. It is to be noted that the fasteners or staples 12 and 20 in both instances are parallel to the edges of the parts 11, 8, 21 and 22. Moreover, the staples are arranged at points midway between the width of these parts to provide uniformity and to avoid the likelihood of tearing and destruction of the retention flanges or keepers.

Inasmuch as the marginal edge keepers in both Figures 3 and 5 function the same, they may be generically referred to as keeper flanges or pockets as the case may be.

It is thought that persons skilled in the art to which the invention relates will be able to obtain a clear understanding of the invention after considering the description in connection with the drawings. Therefore, a more lengthy description is regarded as unnecessary.

Minor changes in the shape, size and arrangement of details coming within the field of invention claimed may be resorted to in actual practice, if desired.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

In a loose-leaf for photo albums, a sheet of flexible cardboard, said sheet being substantially rectangular, the respective longitudinal edges of said sheet being folded laterally and inwardly against one face, then doubled upon themselves and directed outwardly, folded over the marginal edge portions to the opposite face of said sheet, the free terminal edges constituting keeper flaps and the doubled folds on the first-named face forming similar keeper flaps, a plurality of longitudinally disposed staples secured through all

folds and said sheet and being arranged at predetermined longitudinally spaced points, said staples being situated inwardly of the adjacent marginal edge portions of the sheet proper and defining, between themselves, keeper pockets for adjacent end portions of the snap-shots or the like, a pair of longitudinally extending strips, said strips being arranged on and against opposite faces of the median portion of the sheet proper and in alignment with each other, a plurality of transversely disposed staples securing the strips to the sheet and positioned at longitudinally spaced points, certain of said last-named staples being disposed in pairs and close parallelism to secure the portions of the strips therebetween in direct contact with the main sheet, the remaining portions defining open-edged loops, said loops being in alignment with said keeper pockets, the closely spaced transverse staples being positioned distances apart considerably less than the lengths of the outer longitudinal marginal staples, whereby to assist in guiding one in locating and assembling the staples and securing the parts together.

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