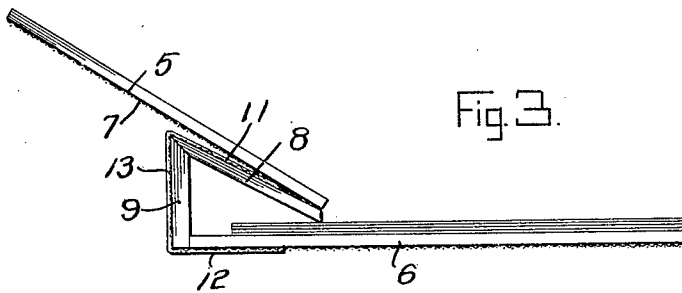
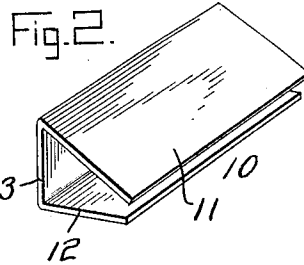
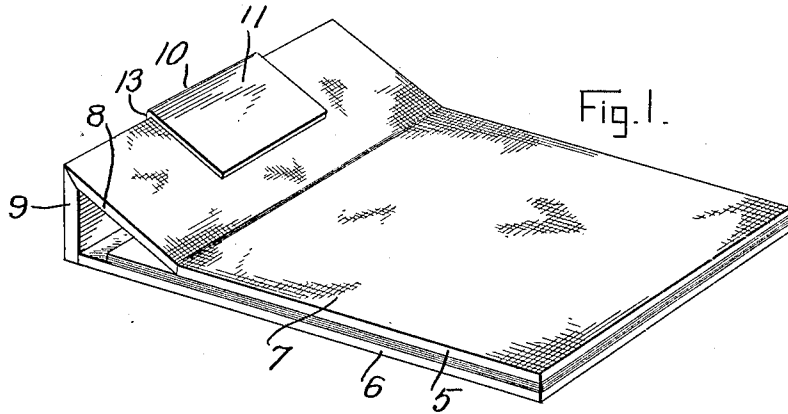


P. COHEN.
CLIP BINDER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 28, 1907.

913,876.

Patented Mar. 2, 1909.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL COHEN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CLIP-BINDER.

No. 913,876.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 2, 1909.

Application filed February 28, 1907. Serial No. 359,900.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL COHEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clip-Binders; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The present invention has reference to clip-binders for holding together loose papers, pamphlets, and similar articles and their covers, and it aims, generally, to provide an exceedingly simple, inexpensive, and effective device of that nature.

More particularly, however, the invention resides in the provision of clips in which the usual operating handles are omitted, the opening of the spring being effected by merely raising the upper cover of the binder.

The invention further resides in the particular construction of the binder and of the stiffening means used in connection with the latter.

The invention will be readily understood from a consideration of the following detailed description, and its preferred embodiment is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which like parts or features, as the case may be, are designated by corresponding reference numerals in the several views.

Of the said drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved binder. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the binder, with the upper cover raised. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail perspective view of the spring.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 5 and 6 designate, respectively, the top and bottom covers of the binder, the latter of which has a length slightly in excess of that of the former. Both covers are formed of stiff pasteboard and are backed with heavy canvas or similar material. In forming this backing, which is indicated by the numeral 7, a single strip of material whose width is equal to that of the covers is made use of, the length of the strip, however, being considerably greater than the combined length of the covers, which latter are pasted or otherwise secured to the opposite ends of the strip so as to leave a space between their mutually-adjacent inner edges. This space is occupied by two wooden slats or stiffening

boards 8 and 9 which are likewise pasted or secured in any other way, to the strip, the outer longitudinal edge of the board 8 contacting with the adjacent inner edge of the cover 5, and the corresponding edge of the board 9 contacting with the inner edge of the cover 6, while the mutually adjacent inner edges of said boards contact with each other, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. By reason of this construction, it will be apparent that the board 8 may be regarded as forming a continuation of the cover, the distance from the inner longitudinal edge of said board to the outer edge of said cover being approximately equal to the length of the lower cover. In like manner, the board 9 may be regarded as forming the entire back of the binder.

In connection with the above described binder a spring clip 10 is made use of, for holding the parts of the binder in proper position with respect to each other. This clip is constructed from a single sheet of nicked spring metal bent upon itself so as to form a right-angle triangle in cross-section, the hypotenuse 11 of which is forced toward the base 12 by the resistance of the metal. In applying the clip to the binder, its base is slipped beneath the lower cover 6 while its vertical side 13 and hypotenuse 11 fit, respectively, against the boards 9 and 8, the outer longitudinal edge of the last-mentioned board bearing against the papers inserted between the covers, the inner edges of the papers lying adjacent the back board of the binder.

In opening the binder to insert or remove papers, it is only necessary to raise the top cover 5 and swing it directly back toward the rear edge of its extension, *i. e.*, the board 8, and the section 11 of the clip which bears against the same; downward pressure upon the outer end of the cover will thus raise said clip section out of contact with the papers, as will be apparent.

What is claimed is:—

A binder, comprising, in combination, a stationary bottom board; a top board movable toward and from the bottom board and having a length less than that of the latter; a continuous connecting strip of textile material to the inner face of which said boards are secured with their inner edges in spaced relation to each other; a pair of independent stiffening boards secured to the inner face of said textile strip between the edges of said

top and bottom boards, the mutually-adjacent inner edges of said stiffening boards being in contact with each other, and their outer edges in contact with the inner edges
5 of the adjacent top and bottom boards, one of said stiffening boards forming the entire back of the binder and the other stiffening board forming a continuation of the top board; and an exteriorly located clip for
10 holding the parts of the binder in proper position with respect to each other, said clip being constructed from a single sheet of

spring metal bent upon itself to form a right-triangle in cross-section, the base of the clip fitting against the bottom board and its vertical side and hypotenuse fitting respectively
15 against the first-mentioned and last-mentioned stiffening boards.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

PAUL COHEN.

Witnesses:

MIKE BLICK,
GEO. MENKES.