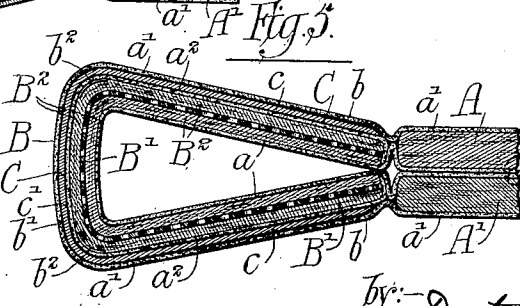
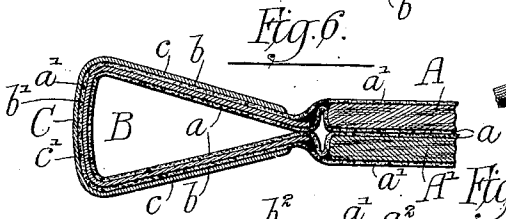
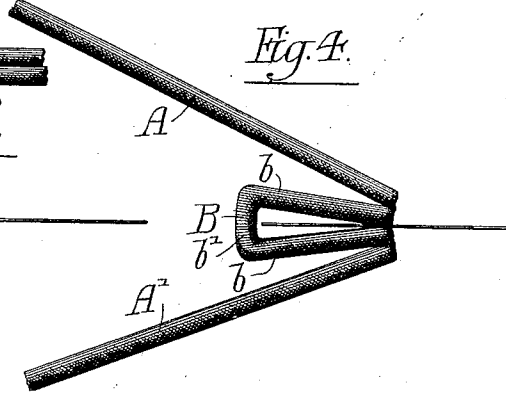
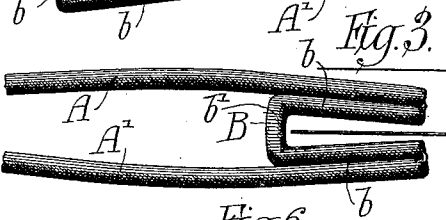
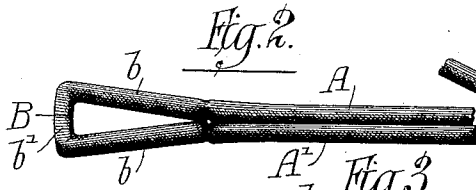
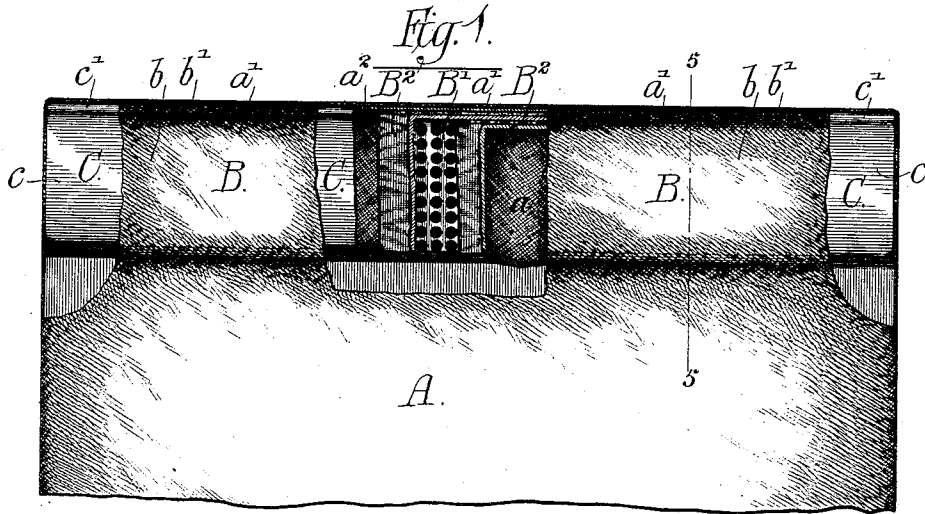


(No Model.)

W. A. VAWTER & R. J. COPELAND.
TEMPORARY HOLDER.

No. 475,425.

Patented May 24, 1892.



Witnesses:
Louis M. V. Whitehead.
Chas. Robinson.

Inventors:
William A. Vawter.
Robert J. Copeland.

By: Dayton, Pook & Brown

Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. VAWTER AND ROBERT J. COPELAND, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TEMPORARY HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 475,425, dated May 24, 1892.

Application filed December 14, 1891. Serial No. 415,040. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM A. VAWTER and ROBERT J. COPELAND, both of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Temporary Holders; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to temporary holders or binders, and more particularly to that class used for holding separate leaves of paper in such manner that any one or more of them may be readily inserted or removed.

The invention has for its object to provide a holder of this class which shall be simple and cheap in construction, durable, and convenient in operation; and to these ends the invention consists in certain novel features, which will be hereinafter described, and then particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a holder embodying our invention in one form, parts thereof being broken away to show the internal construction. Fig. 2 is a detail edge view or elevation of the holder, showing the same in its normal or closed position. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the holder in an open position to receive the sheet to be inserted therein or to permit its withdrawal. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the holder closed upon and gripping the inserted sheet. Fig. 5 is a detail sectional view taken on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a similar view illustrating a modified form of our invention.

In the said drawings, A A' represent the lids or sides of the holder, constructed of straw-board or the like in any suitable manner.

B represents the back as a whole, composed of some material of considerable stiffness, but capable of yielding in the manner hereinafter described under sufficient pressure or strain. This back has preferably the form shown in the drawings, comprising two side pieces *b*, flat or plane, and normally separated at their rear edges, while their front edges normally meet, being thus normally inclined to each other. The rear edges of the side pieces *b* are

united by a comparatively short back piece *b'*, arranged at right angles to the bisectrix of the angle formed by the side pieces *b* when in their normal position. These parts of the back are integral, the whole back being formed from a single strip bent to form the two side pieces *b* and the back piece *b'*.

We prefer to construct the back B in the manner shown in Figs. 1 and 5 of the drawings, in which the same is composed of a central strip B' of sheet metal and two sheets B² of pasteboard or the like, one on each side of the strip B'. The metal strip B' is desirably perforated in order to increase its flexibility, and the pasteboard-sheets B² are glued or otherwise secured to the opposite sides of said metal strip. In order to facilitate the bending of the back into the shape shown, the outer sheet B² of pasteboard is scored at the points of flexure, as shown at *b*².

C indicates a spring bearing upon the outer sides of the back, and of sufficient stiffness and strength to overcome the resistance offered by the back B. The spring C is desirably of the same shape as the back B, to the dimensions of which it conforms closely, and therefore comprises in its preferred form two flat side pieces *c* and a comparatively short transverse back piece *c'*. The side pieces *c* of the spring C bear upon the side pieces *b* of the back B and force the free ends of the said back toward each other.

The back B is joined to the sides A A' by means of strips *a a'* of canvas or other suitable flexible fabric or material. The strip *a* is glued or otherwise secured at one of its ends to the inside of the side A, and extends thence around the inner side of the back B, to which it is glued or otherwise secured, the other end of said strip *a* extending over and being glued or otherwise fastened to the inside of the side A'. One end of the strip *a'* covers the outside and edges of the side A, the said strip being carried thence around the outside of the back B and its other end being extended over and covering the outside and edges of the side A', the said strip being secured to the sides A A' by glue or otherwise. This strip is also turned over at its edges to cover the top and bottom edges of the back B. We prefer to have the strip *a'* pass outside of the spring C, as shown in Figs. 1 to 5 of the

drawings, so as to cover and protect the same and aid in holding the same in place. Since the spring is not exposed in this construction, the necessity of giving it a polish or other finish is obviated, thus reducing the cost. In this construction we may employ a strip a^2 of canvas or other suitable fabric located between the spring C and back B and glued or otherwise secured to this latter. This strip may, however, be dispensed with.

Instead of passing around the outside of the spring C, the strip a' may pass inside of the same and between it and the back B, as shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings. In this case the spring C is on the extreme exterior of the back, but is firmly attached thereto either by the frictional contact due to its pressure or in any other suitable manner. In said Fig. 6 there is also shown a modified form of the back B, which, in this construction, consists of a single piece or strip of metal or pasteboard bent to the proper form and having less stiffness and strength than the spring C. This modified form is illustrated for the purpose of showing that the invention is not limited to precise form of compound back shown in detail in Figs. 1 and 5, but may be modified in various ways.

It will be noted that those portions of the canvas strips $a a'$ which are between the adjacent edges of the sides A A' and back B form hinges which permit free swinging movement of the two sides A A' independently of each other.

In operation, the holder being in the closed position shown in Fig. 2 and it being desired to insert a sheet or sheets therein, the sides A A' are folded back until they rest upon the sides of the back. Pressure is then exerted on the free ends of the sides, which, acting as levers, with the back piece b' for a fulcrum, will separate the free ends of the back in the manner shown in Fig. 3 and permit the insertion of the sheet or sheets. Upon releasing the sides the spring C will bring the edges of the back forcibly together upon the inclosure and will hold the same firmly in the manner shown in Fig. 4. In the same manner the back may be readily opened for the removal of a sheet or sheets. It will be observed that the comparatively short transverse back piece is sufficiently stiff to form a practically rigid fulcrum, which enables the leverage of the sides to separate the edges of the side pieces of the back, and at the same time prevents the intermediate portions of the side pieces from approaching each other, and thus clamping the inclosure at a second point.

It will be noted that the use of separate fulcrum-blocks, sliding clamping-springs, and other movable parts heretofore used in devices of this character are entirely done away with by our improved construction, which possesses in a superior degree the desirable characteristics of simplicity of construction and operation, durability, and cheapness.

What we claim is—

1. A temporary holder comprising two sides, a back to which the sides are hinged, and a clamping-spring, said back being constructed of a firm but yielding material and being adapted to receive and hold the inclosure, and said clamping-spring being permanently mounted upon the outside of said back to force the forward edges thereof toward each other, substantially as specified.

2. A temporary holder comprising two sides, a back to which the sides are hinged, said back being adapted to receive and clamp the inclosure and being of a firm but yielding material, the rear portion forming a fulcrum for the sides when reversed to open the holder, and a clamping-spring permanently mounted upon the outside of the back to force the forward edges thereof toward each other, substantially as specified.

3. In a temporary holder, the combination, with the two sides, of a back to which said sides are hinged, said back being of a firm but yielding material and comprising flat side pieces connected at their rear edges by a comparatively short transverse back piece forming a fulcrum for the sides where the latter are reversed to open the holder, and a clamping-spring permanently mounted and bearing upon the outside of the back to normally hold the front edges of the side pieces toward each other, substantially as described.

4. In a temporary holder, the combination of two sides with a back proper of relatively stiff but yielding material, a clamping-spring outside of and bearing upon the back, a strip of canvas or the like secured to the inner surfaces of the sides and back, and a second strip of canvas or the like secured to the outer surfaces of the sides and extending around the back outside of the spring thereon, substantially as described.

5. In a temporary holder, the combination of a back proper composed of a central strip of perforated metal and strips or sheets of pasteboard secured to the surfaces of said central strip, and a clamping-spring permanently mounted outside of and bearing upon said back proper, substantially as described.

6. In a temporary holder, the combination of a back proper composed of a central strip of perforated sheet metal and strips or sheets of pasteboard secured to the surfaces thereof, of a clamping-spring permanently mounted outside of and bearing upon said back proper to force the forward edges thereof together, said back proper being covered without and within by canvas or the like, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM A. VAWTER.
ROBERT J. COPELAND.

Witnesses:

TAYLOR E. BROWN,
GEORGE W. HIGGINS, Jr.