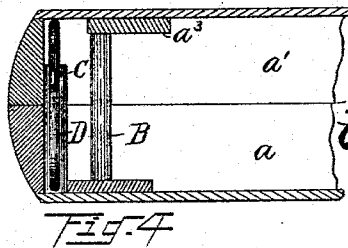
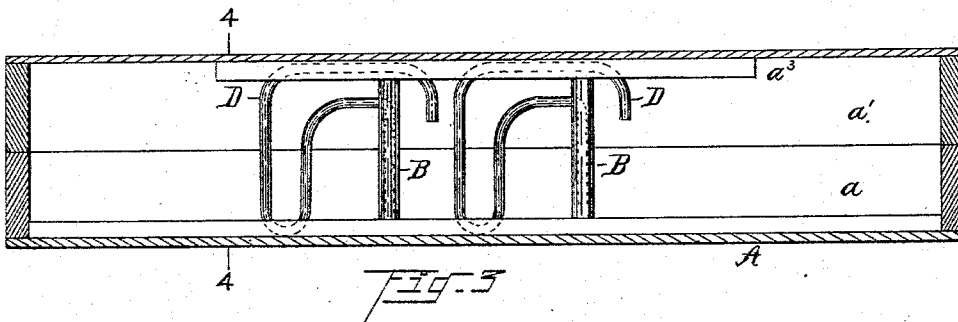
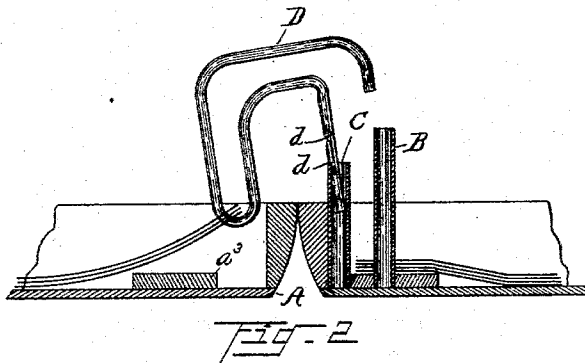
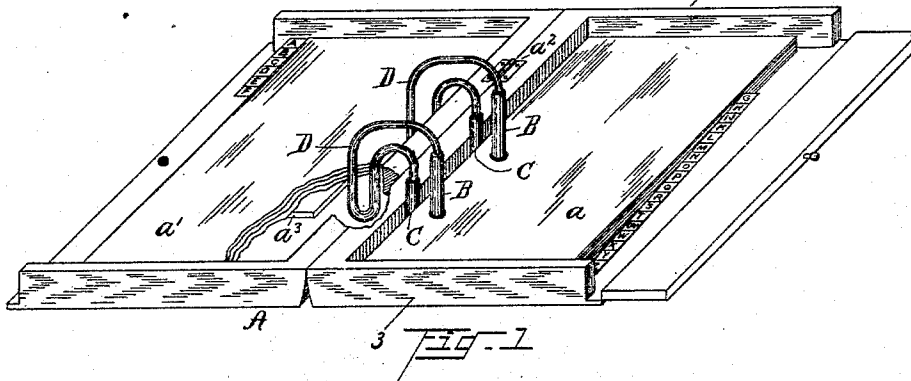


(No Model.)

W. C. STAHL.
TEMPORARY BINDER.

No. 533,678.

Patented Feb. 5, 1895.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. STAHL, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

TEMPORARY BINDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 533,678, dated February 5, 1895.

Application filed June 13, 1894. Serial No. 514,374. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. STAHL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Temporary 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. My invention relates to the class of devices commonly used for filing letters, bills and the like, in such manner that the things so filed may be consulted or removed at will.

The object of my invention is to provide a temporary binder of cheap and simple construction in which the loose sheets may be easily placed in alphabetical order, and afterward consulted or removed with comparatively little trouble.

To this end the invention consists in the features of construction and the combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved binder when the parts are in the position to permit the filed papers to be turned back and examined. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the binder when the parts are in the position to permit the filing of a paper or the removal of a paper from the binder. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line 3, Fig. 1, when the two parts of the case are closed, and Fig. 4 is a sectional view on line 4-4, Fig. 3.

Referring to the parts by letters A represents the file case, consisting of two parts a and a' , the backs of which are hinged together at a^2 ,—of which the part a serves as a base for the support of the file posts and pivot posts hereinafter described.

B B represent the file posts which are rigidly secured to the part a , and stand substantially at right angles thereto.

C C represent the pivot posts which are likewise secured to the part a of the case. Each of these posts is placed adjacent to a file post and between it and the back of the case.

Preferably two file posts and two companion pivot posts are employed, but more could be employed if desired. It is necessary that the ends of the posts B B and C C and the corre-

sponding ends of the transfer loops shall be adapted to slide the one into the other telescopically. To secure this result I prefer the construction shown in the drawings in which the posts are hollow so that the ends of the loops may enter their upper ends; but the posts might be solid and the corresponding end or ends of the loop hollow, if desired, and the mode of operation and result would be the same. Such construction is therefore the equivalent of the preferred construction shown, and is intended to be included in the claims.

D D represent double curved transfer loops which are formed by bending the wire near the middle, so that the two legs are substantially parallel, and then curving both legs until they are approximately semi-circular in form, one leg lying outside of the other. The two ends are of unequal length, the end of the inner leg being the longer. The longer end is adapted to enter the pivot post and to turn freely therein, and the shorter end is adapted to enter the upper end of the corresponding file post. When the parts are in this position, the loop extends over into the part a' of the case. The sheets which have been impaled on the file posts may now be pushed onto the transfer loops and swung over into the part a' of the case, until the place is reached where it is desired to file a paper or from which it is desired to remove one. The loops are then lifted until the short ends are disengaged from the file posts, which are thereby left free for the filing or removal of any paper. Means are provided for upholding the loops in this position during the time said papers are being filed or removed. The drawings show a very simple construction for securing this result, viz.: the long end of each loop is notched as at d . This end of the loop fits so loosely in the pivot posts that it may be inclined, as shown in Fig. 2, and when in this position a notch d in the wire catches on the top of the pivot post and the loop is thus held up.

When the papers are all impaled on the file posts, and it is desired to close the case, the loops are lifted out of engagement with the file posts, and until the loops can clear the back of the case, when they are turned in the pivot

posts to a position at right angles to their former position,—as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. They are then allowed to descend in said pivot posts,—and the case may be closed; but when in this position the upper parts of the loops rise higher than the top of the file posts, wherefore there will necessarily be a space between the tops of said posts and the part a' of the case. In handling the closed case the papers might come off said posts were no means provided to prevent it. To prevent this action I secure to the part a' of the case a strip a^3 of wood, or other material, in such position that when the case is closed this strip lies close to the ends of the file posts.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. In a temporary binder, the combination of the base a , the file posts B B and the associated pivot posts C C secured to said base, with the double transfer loops D D having approximately parallel curved legs lying one outside of the other and two ends which are adapted to engage telescopically with said pivot posts and transfer posts, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a temporary binder, the combination of the case consisting of two parts $a a'$ which are hinged together, two file posts which are fixed to the part a and two pivot posts which are likewise fixed to the part a between the associated file posts and the back of the case, with the doubled curved transfer loops having two legs which lie one outside of the other, the two ends of which legs are adapted to engage telescopically with the file posts,

and pivot posts, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. In a temporary binder, the combination of a case consisting of two parts $a a'$ hinged together, two file posts secured to the part a and two hollow pivot posts likewise secured to the part a between the associated file posts and the back of the case, with two doubled transfer loops each of which has two curved legs lying one outside of the other, the end of the outer leg being adapted to engage with a file post, the end of the inner leg having transverse notches and being adapted to loosely enter one of the hollow pivot posts, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. In a temporary binder, the combination of a case consisting of two parts $a a'$ hinged together, two file posts secured to the part a , and two pivot posts likewise secured to the part a between the associated file posts and the back of the case, with two doubled transfer loops each having two curved legs lying one outside the other, of which legs the inner leg is the longer and is adapted to telescope into one of the pivot posts, while the shorter outer leg is adapted to engage with the associated file post, and a strip a^3 secured to the part a' of the case, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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

WILLIAM C. STAHL.

Witnesses:

E. L. THURSTON,

L. F. GRISWOLD.