

(No Model.)

A. FURNANDER.
BLOTTING PAD.

No. 526,366.

Patented Sept. 18, 1894.

Fig. 1.

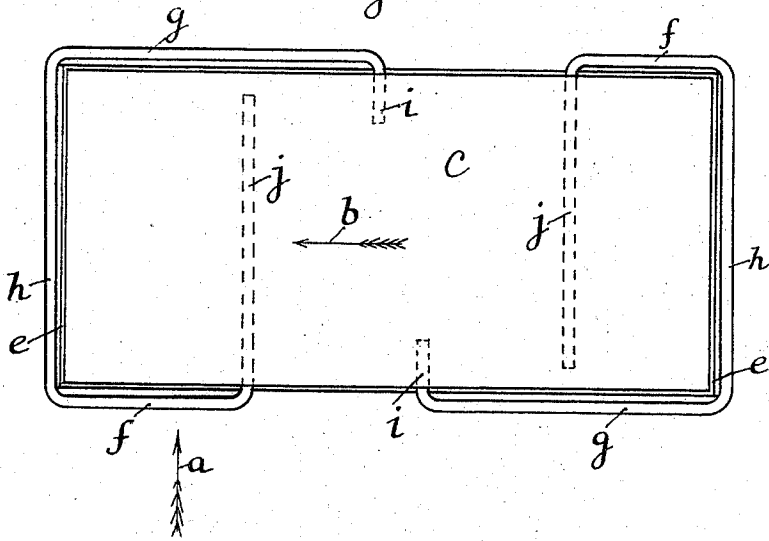


Fig. 2.

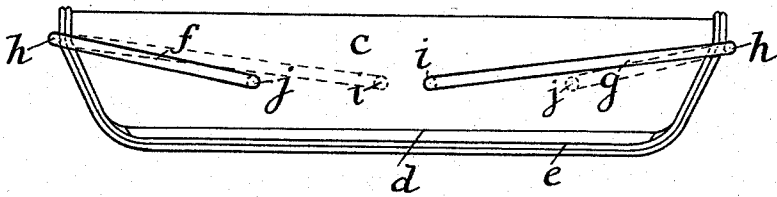


Fig. 3.

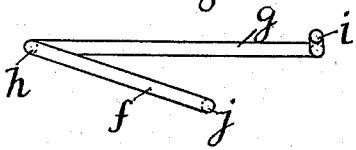
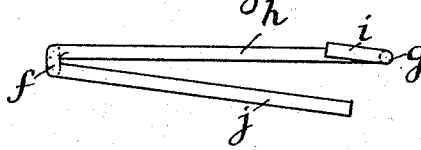


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES.

W. J. Morgan
S. H. Morgan

INVENTOR.

A. Furnander
By A. P. Thayer
att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED FORNANDER, OF NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO EBERHARD FABER,
OF WEST NEW BRIGHTON, NEW YORK.

BLOTTING-PAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 526,366, dated September 18, 1894.

Application filed February 17, 1894. Serial No. 500,602. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED FORNANDER, a subject of the King of Sweden and Norway, and a resident of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Blotting-Pads, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of an improved holder for sheets or strips of blotting paper, comprising a body of wood or other approved material and wire clamps of very simple construction but effective capacity in connecting the paper to the holder detachably to facilitate the use of the paper, and the removal of the worn sheets, and the substituting of new ones, all as hereinafter fully described reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1, is a plan view of my improved blotting pad. Fig. 2, is a side elevation. Fig. 3, is a side view of one of the wire clamps detached from the body and viewed as indicated by the arrow *a*, at Fig. 1, and Fig. 4, is a side view of one of said clamps also detached from the body, and viewed as indicated by the arrow *b*, Fig. 1.

For the body I provide a block of wood or other approved material of any approved size and form as *c*, preferably with a flat bottom, and upwardly curved or beveled ends, and also preferably with a felt or other soft or slightly elastic facing of the bottom as *d*, but the shape of the block may be varied at will and the facing may be used or not as desired. *e*, represents a couple of sheets of blotting paper clamped to the bottom and ends of the body by the wire clamps as I construct them, said clamps consisting of yokes composed of two side bars as *f* and *g*, one of which is longer than the other; the cross bar *h* connecting the two side bars, and the pivots of the side bars as *i* and *j*. The cross bars *h* are slightly longer than the width of the block to cross the ends of the block respectively, while the side bars extend along the sides of the block, and the pivots of the yokes enter pivot holes in the sides of the block respectively distant from the ends of the block as the lengths of the arms.

The pivots *j* of the short arms *f* of the yokes

extend nearly through the block from side to side, but the pivots *i*, of the long arms are quite short and may be "sprung" into their pivot holes after the long pivots *j* have been inserted.

In Figs. 3 and 4 it will be seen that the arms *f* and *g*, of the yoke are "set" in such angular relation to each other that when the pivots are inserted in holes of the block arranged in one and the same plane or approximately so as shown in Fig. 2, the bars of the yoke will be sprung upward by the arms to clamp the paper placed between the bars and the ends of the body with considerable force well adapted to hold the paper firmly, but so as to be readily released by forcing the bars of the yokes downward. This operation of the yokes is also facilitated by the downward inclinations of the pivots *j* and upward inclinations of the pivots *i*, as seen in Fig. 4, which may be used or not together with the angular arrangement of the side bars, or these reverse inclinations of the pivots may be the sole means of the upward thrust of the cross bars, the side bars being parallel, for the pivot of the short arm being bent downward and the pivot of the long arm upward relatively to the cross bar will have the effect of thrusting the cross bar upward; but I do not limit myself to the particular angles, twists or bends of the different parts of the yokes described, for it is manifest that various other expedients of like character may be utilized for the purpose, the essential feature of my invention being the spring clamping yokes applied to the ends of the block and adapted to automatically clamp the paper sheets therein.

I am aware of the patent to Walker, No. 59,933, in which wire yokes, which are not pivoted, or otherwise connected to the body are applied so as to clamp the paper in grooves of the side edges of the body.

I am also aware of the patents to Marshall, No. 134,554, and Clough, No. 159,796, for improvements in letter or bill files in which yokes to clamp the papers on the boards are pivoted in the edges of the boards and I make no claim to such devices, the essential distinctive feature of my invention being the pitch of the pivot members of the yokes,

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which being confined in the pivot holes cause the clamping tension of the yokes against the bevel ends of the body to hold the paper.

I claim--

- 5 The combination with the body having the bevel ends, of the yoke spring clamps each composed of two side bars one of which is longer than the other, the cross bar connecting the two side bars, and the pivot mem-
 10 bers of the ends of the side bars, said pivot members fitted in pivot holes respectively distant from the ends of the block as the lengths of the side bars, and having pitch or

inclination whereby through confinement in the pivot holes the clamping tension is im- 15
 parted to the yokes to clamp the paper against the ends of the body substantially as de-
 scribed.

Signed at New York city, in the county and State of New York, this 13th day of February, 20
 A. D. 1894.

ALFRED FORNANDER.

Witnesses:

W. J. MORGAN,
 S. H. MORGAN.