

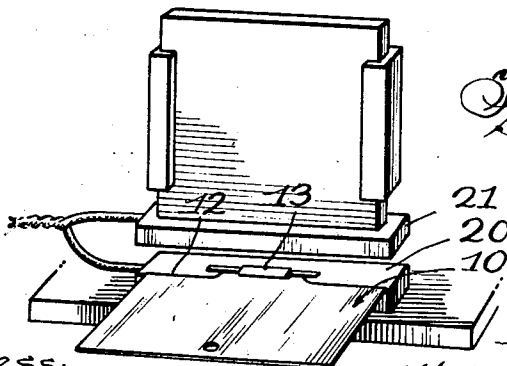
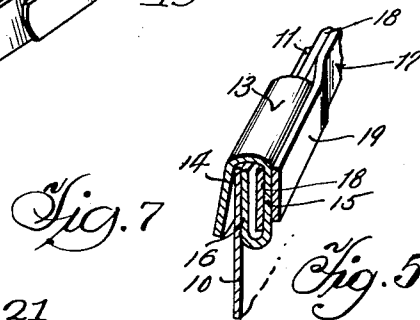
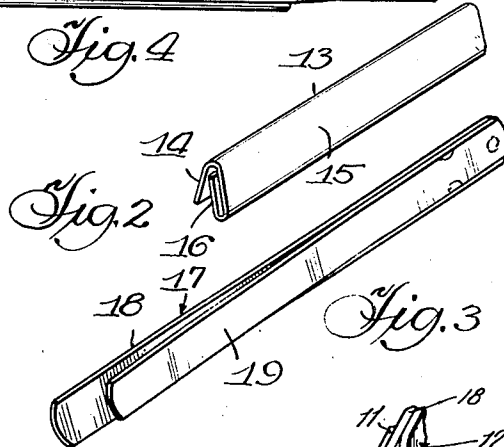
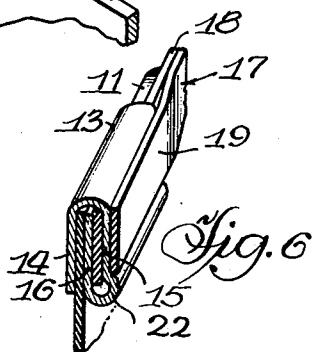
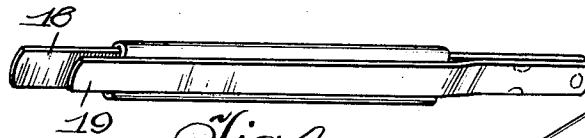
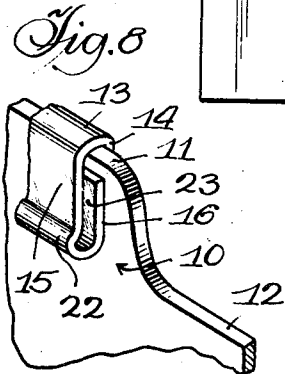
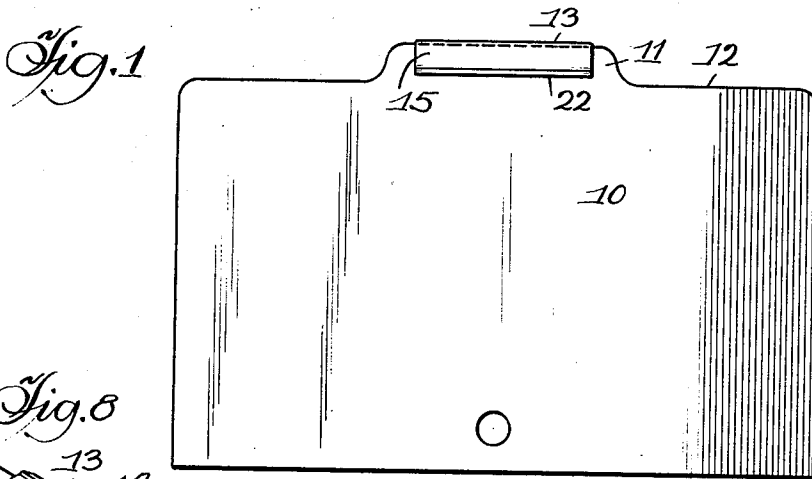
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2,089,333

GUIDE CARD WITH INDEX INSERT POCKET

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GUIDE CARD WITH INDEX-INSERT POCKET

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3 Claims. (Cl. 129—16.8)

This invention relates to improvements in index guide cards with index-insert pockets, and consists of the matters hereinafter described and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

Index guide cards are associated with card index and similar filing systems as partition members for separating the file contents according to alphabetical or other classification of subject matter and are generally made of heavy and durable stock and are provided with a projecting tab along the top edge, to which is applied the index-insert pocket. As generally made, the index-insert pockets, whether of metal or celluloid, extend below the tab into the body of the card, thus appreciably increasing its thickness in the neighborhood of the tab. Filing space is therefore sacrificed and there is a tendency to "fan out", that is, the cards tend to assume angles oblique to their proper positions, resulting in difficulty in handling the file.

The object of the present invention is to provide an index-guide card having an index-insert pocket of celluloid which is efficiently secured to a tab projecting above the main body of the card, so as to save the space lost in guide cards where the index-insert holders extend down into the body of the card. And this, without the sacrifice of any strength of the card or index-insert pocket.

The advantages of the invention will appear more clearly as I proceed with my specification.

In the drawing:—

Figure 1 is a view representing the improved guide card with the index-insert pocket shown in front elevation;

Figure 2 is a perspective view showing a spiral tubular strip of celluloid, from which the index-insert pocket is to be formed;

Figure 3 is a perspective view showing a type of mandrel used in the process of forming the index-insert pocket and applying it to the tab of the guide card;

Figure 4 is a perspective view showing the manner of application of said mandrel in carrying out the process;

Figures 5 and 6 illustrate successive steps in the formation and application of the index-insert pocket;

Figure 7 is a perspective view of a press with a card and insert assembled ready for the final step of the process; and

Figure 8 is an exaggerated view in perspective showing the index-insert pocket as applied to the tab of the guide card.

Referring now to that embodiment of the invention illustrated in the drawing:—10 indicates a guide card made of heavy stock, such as press board. It is of the same dimensions as the cards of the system with which it is used, but differs therefrom in that it has a tab 11 which rises above its upper edge 12. The location of the tabs 11 with reference to the length of the top edge 12 will, of course, vary on the different cards in the usual manner, those on one card being off-set with reference to the following card or cards. 13 indicates the index-insert pocket. This is secured to the tab and is preferably shorter than the depth of the tab.

The index-insert pocket is made of celluloid and consists of a tubular sheath bent upon itself to present three laps, namely, a rear lap 14, a front lap 15 and an intermediate lap 16. The laps 14 and 16 are designed to embrace and to be secured to the tab 11, while the laps 15 and 16 are designed to be spaced apart to provide the pocket for receiving the insert.

The index-insert pocket is applied to the card by the following process:—

A strip of celluloid is first formed in any convenient manner into the loosely folded tubular sheath-like structure shown in Figure 2. This structure may be formed in lengths, multiples of the length of the intended index-insert pocket, and each length is cut transversely to provide a plurality of like structures, such as that shown in Figure 2.

I provide a duplex mandrel 17 comprising two blades 18, 19. The one blade 19 is slightly narrower than the blade 18, and the blade 18 is of a thickness to determine the transverse width of the pocket to be formed to receive the index-insert.

To form and apply the index-insert pocket, the blade 18 is inserted into the space between the laps 15 and 16 of the loose tubular sheath shown in Figure 2. With the blade 18 in this position, the blade 19 will engage against the outer face of the front lap 15 with its bottom edge somewhat above the bottom of the bend of the celluloid tubular sheath between the front lap 15 and the intermediate lap 16, as shown in Figures 4, 5 and 6. A cementing solution is then applied to the rear face of the lap 16 and to the front face of the lap 14 and the tubular sheath, with the mandrel thus disposed with respect to it, is applied to the tab 11 of the card 10, with the intermediate lap 16 against the front face of said tab and the back lap 14 against the rear face of said tab, as shown in Figure 5. The tab

with the applied sheath and mandrel is then disposed on the bottom plate 20 of a press in position to be engaged by a movable press plate 21. The press plates are heated to a temperature in the neighborhood of 130 degrees to 140 degrees Fahrenheit and apply to the sheath a pressure in the neighborhood of 300 pounds.

The application of the pressure and heat securely seals the intermediate lap 16 and the rear lap 14 of the tubular sheath to the opposite sides of the tab 11. In addition, since the blade 19 of the mandrel, which is applied to the front lap 15, is of less depth than said front lap and since its lower edge is above the lower edge of the blade 18, the result is to distort the bend at the bottom fold between the front lap 15 and the intermediate lap 16 of the sheath to provide a bend 22 of greater diameter than the space between the front lap 15 and the intermediate lap 16. This is clearly illustrated in comparing Figures 5 and 6, where Figure 5 shows in exaggerated section the mandrel inserted in the tubular sheath as it appears before pressure is applied, and Figure 6 shows the sheath as it appears after the pressure has been applied and the distorted bend 22 has been formed.

The transverse width of the pockets should be about .010 of an inch. With a simple bend between the outer lap 15 and the intermediate lap 16, half this width or .005 of an inch would determine the radius of the bend, which is so small that the celluloid will tend to crack. As a result, the index-insert pocket thus made soon becomes useless and the index cards have to be abandoned. In making the bend, however, in the manner described, the distortion will result in a curve of a somewhat larger radius, as .010 and this I have found will obviate and prevent the objectionable cracking of the fold referred to.

After the pressure and heat have been applied in the manner described, the card is withdrawn from the press and the mandrel withdrawn from the tubular sheath, leaving said sheath securely adhered to the tab, as shown in exaggerated form in Figure 8, with the tab engaged between the back lap 14 and the intermediate lap 16 and with the index-insert pocket 23 provided between the intermediate lap 16 and the front lap 15.

It will, of course, be understood that while the invention has been illustrated herein as applied to a small guide card or a card index system, it is equally applicable to larger guide cards for filing systems including folders and the like.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A guide card for filing systems, consisting of a card of relatively heavy material provided with a projecting tab, an index-insert pocket formed of a tubular spiral of celluloid, said spiral comprising a back lap, a front lap and an intermediate lap, the tab being embraced between the back lap and the intermediate lap, to both of which it is adhered, the intermediate lap being bent upon the front lap to provide a narrow pocket between them, the bend being distorted forwardly at the bottom with a transverse curvature of diameter greater than the space between said front and intermediate laps.

2. A guide card for filing systems, consisting of a card of relatively heavy material provided with a projecting tab, an index-insert pocket of approximately the depth of said tab formed of a tubular spiral of celluloid, said spiral comprising a back lap, a front lap and an intermediate lap, the tab being embraced between the back lap and the intermediate lap, to both of which it is adhered, the intermediate lap being bent upon the front lap to provide a narrow pocket between them, the bend being distorted forwardly at the bottom with a transverse curvature of diameter greater than the space between said front and intermediate laps.

3. A guide card for filing systems, consisting of a card of press board, an index-insert pocket formed of a tubular spiral of celluloid, said spiral consisting of a back lap, a front lap and an intermediate lap, the card being embraced between the back lap and the intermediate lap, to both of which it is adhered, the intermediate lap being bent upon the front lap to provide a narrow pocket between them, and the bend being distorted forwardly at the bottom with a transverse curvature of diameter greater than the space between said front and intermediate laps.

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