

No. 877,478.

PATENTED JAN. 28, 1908.

W. N. BARNARD.  
TEMPORARY BINDER.  
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 9, 1907.

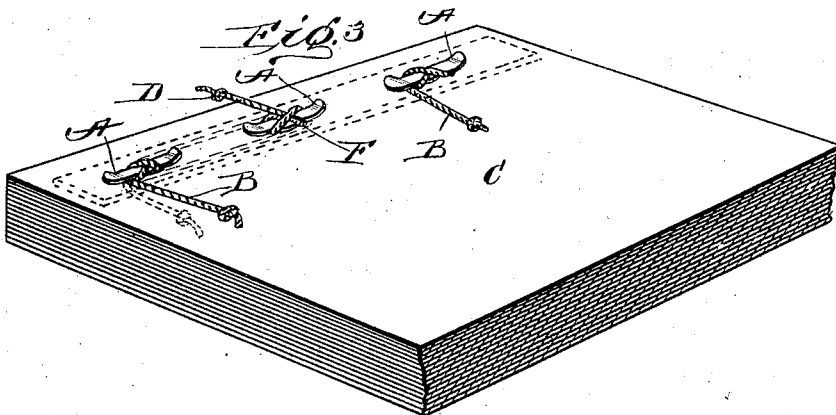
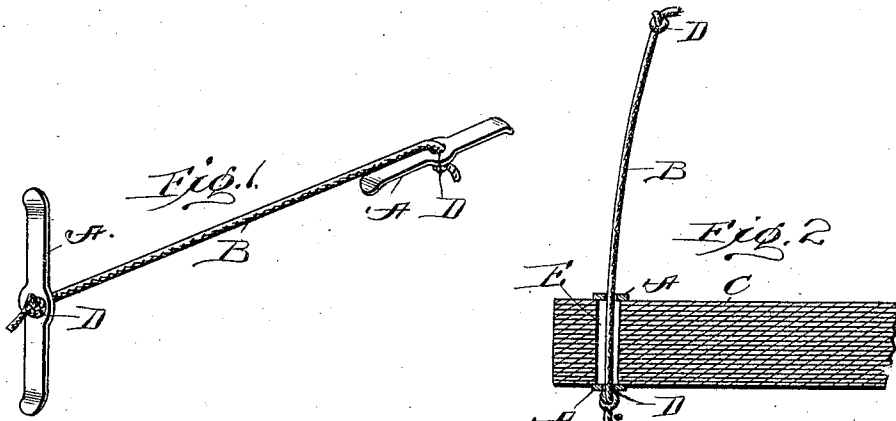


Fig. 4.

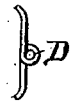


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



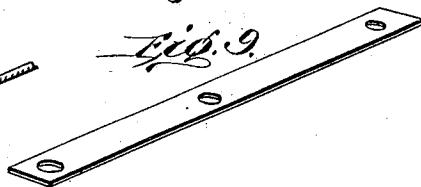
Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM N. BARNARD, OF ITHACA, NEW YORK.

## TEMPORARY BINDER.

No. 877,478.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 28, 1908.

Application filed January 9, 1907. Serial No. 351,500.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM N. BARNARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ithaca, in the county of Tompkins and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Temporary Binders, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a simple device for temporarily binding together pamphlets and other matter by means of cords.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows the binding device. Fig. 2 shows in section a series of pamphlets or sheets with the binding devices inserted in a perforation therethrough, one end portion of the cord being still free. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a similar series of sheets temporarily bound by three devices such as are shown in Fig. 1. Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7 show modifications of a certain crossbar. Figs. 8 and 9 show, respectively, a certain button and a bar adapted to replace the crossbars upon one face of the mass to be bound.

In these figures, A, A represent crossbars of metal or like rigid material, each having a central eye, D, and B indicates a stout cord loosely threaded through the eyes of two crossbars and preferably provided at each end with a knot or other device to prevent the accidental detachment of the crossbars, which are intended to rest against opposite faces of the mass or book to be bound. Each cross-bar has its ends bent slightly in the same plane and in the same direction, with respect to the body of the cross-bar, so that when the cross-bar is properly placed upon a plane surface both ends are bent from that surface.

C represents a series of sheets to be bound, all provided near their binding margins with registering perforations E, large enough to allow the crossbars A to pass, endwise, through them. One of the crossbars turned into position parallel to the cord, as shown in Fig. 1, serves needle-like, to pass the cord through its perforation. When the cord has been thus inserted, the other bar is drawn up against the book and made parallel to its back, and the first bar is slipped back upon the cord and brought to similar position upon the opposite face of the book. The cord now being drawn forcibly while the hand holds the upper crossbar down upon the book, the leaves are pressed together

with as much force as may be desired, and the free end portion of the cord is then drawn under one end of the crossbar and then carried over and drawn in like manner beneath the opposite end, and if desired carried again under the same end as at first, and so on, back and forth. In any case, the resilience of the leaves and the bar, if the latter be elastic, holds the cord with all the security that is ordinarily requisite, and thus the leaves are securely fastened together. Obviously, the cord may be readily disengaged for the addition of other leaves or for other purposes. Where greater security is desired, the free portion of the cord may be looped and passed over the end of the crossbar with its end portion beneath the other side of the loop, as at F, Fig. 3, when if the cord be drawn the crossbar will be firmly gripped in a "half hitch" knot. The loosening of the cord is in this case not quite as easy, yet it may be readily released.

The crossbars upon the two faces of the book may be as many as seems desirable, and all may be identically alike. When they are alike, the cord may be long enough to allow the fastening upon the lower side to be precisely the same as that just described, and in such case either end portion of the cord may be loosened at will, and hence sheets may be added or removed from either side of the mass. If at any time the length of the cord makes it desirable, the free end portion may be carried back and forth about two or more of the crossbars, as suggested in dotted lines in Fig. 3. The crossbars may be of wire bent to form eyes at the middle, and such eyes may be in the plane of the bars, as in Fig. 4, or may be transverse thereto, as in Fig. 5. Fig. 6 shows the bar of Fig. 1 cut away on one side so that the eye becomes a mere lateral recess, and Fig. 7 shows a bar centrally diminished for the like purpose of holding the cord against slipping along the bar from its middle point. The form shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, where there is a complete eye, has the advantage of allowing the device to be made in such manner that no part can become accidentally detached.

Where it is not intended to loosen the lower end of the cord, for adding or removing sheets, the lower crossbar serves merely as a convenient stop, for the cord, wide enough to distribute any strains over a considerable space around the aperture, and in

such case it may be replaced by a common disk or button such as is shown in Fig. 8, or by a long bar such as is shown in Fig. 9, serving for several cords, where several are used.

5 For protecting the sheets across the entire book, such a bar may be used under the crossbars, if desired, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 3.

What I claim is:

10 1. The combination with a cord having a stop at one end, of a crossbar adapted to pass needle-like through a perforation in papers to be bound having a central eye to receive said cord and having its end portions bent

laterally in the same direction, substantially 15 as set forth.

2. The combination with a binding cord, of two crossbars, each having a central eye, threaded loosely upon the cord and each having its end portions bent laterally from the 20 companion crossbar.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM N. BARNARD.

Witnesses:

M. N. BARNARD,  
H. D. HESS.