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M. HAESSLER

2,116,147

BOOK MARKER

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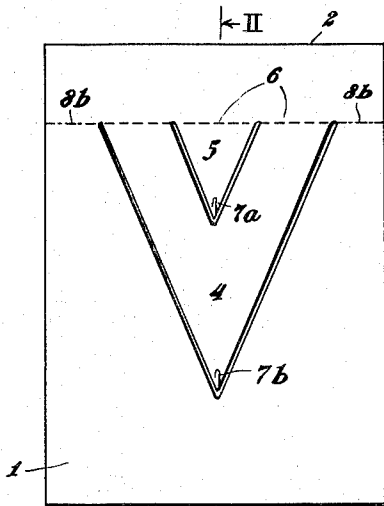


Fig. 1

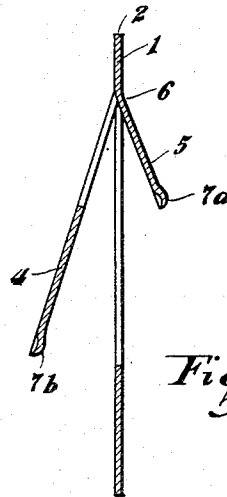


Fig. 2

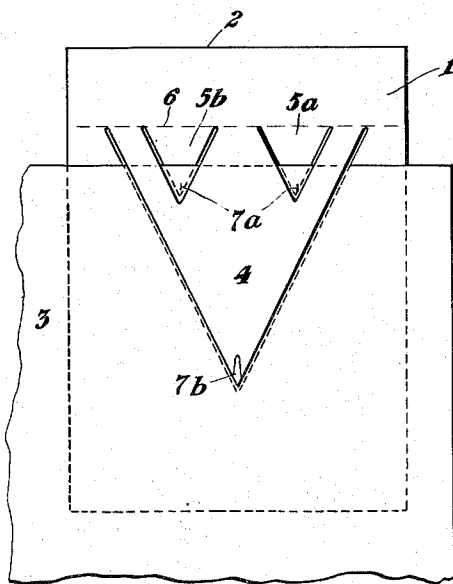


Fig. 3

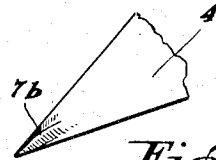


Fig. 4

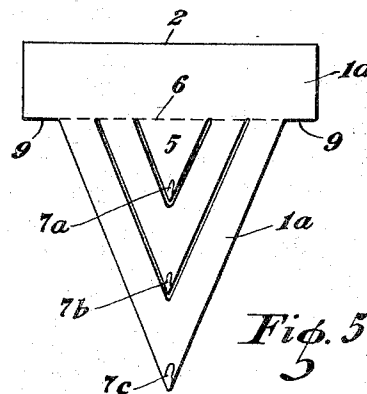


Fig. 5

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BOOK MARKER

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3 Claims. (Cl. 116—119)

The present invention refers to book markers, especially to the type of marker formed by a thin leaf or strip of sheet material such as paper, cardboard, celluloid, metal or the like.

Hitherto markers of the type alluded to have been made of imperforate strips of sheet material which is disadvantageous inasmuch as the marker may easily slip down into the book from its place, or even fall out and become lost. To overcome this difficulty stops have been applied to or formed at one or both ends, but this necessitates special operations which increase the cost of the marker.

The object of this invention is to provide a marker of the general type referred to provided with integral tongues formed by making suitable cuts within the body of the marker. These tongues, while not damaging the leaves of the book, positively prevent the marker from slipping inwardly and act to hinder its slipping out so that when the marker has been placed in position the pages of the book may even be turned over without substantially loosening the marker.

My novel marker is preferably made of a sheet or strip of a thin and somewhat flexible material such as paper, cardboard, celluloid, or sheet metal cut to any suitable size and shape and having formed therein by cuts made internally of the sheet or strip a plurality of tongues of decreasing sizes having their bases aligned on a common hinge-line substantially parallel to the upper edge of the marker, the smaller tongues being formed in the body of the tongues next in increasing order of magnitude. The free ends of the tongues are directed away from said upper edge and are preferably provided with a small pip to enhance the gripping action.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of an improved marker according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on the line II—II of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a plan view showing a different arrangement of the tongues and the practical application of the marker;

Fig. 4 is a perspective fragmentary view of the free end of a tongue; and

Fig. 5 is a plan illustrating a slightly modified form of the marker of Fig. 1.

With reference to Figs. 1 and 2 the marker consists of a body 1 which, as shown, is of rectangular shape. At a convenient distance from one of its edges, for example the edge 2, which is

intended to project beyond the leaves of the book, two tongues, 4 and 5 are made, in the present case in a triangular form, with their bases on the common hinge-line 6, indicated by broken lines. The smaller tongue 5, extends within the larger tongue 4 and is formed of the body of the latter. It is thus possible to bend one of the tongues, for example the tongue 4, toward the left, and the other tongue 5, toward the right, of the plane represented by the body 1 as seen in Fig. 2.

Owing to this form of construction, if the body 1 be passed under the leaf 3 of a book (see Fig. 3), and the larger tongue 4 is bent so as to lie on the upper side of the leaf and the smaller one 5 to lie against the under side of the same leaf, the leaf would be gripped between the larger tongue 4 on one side and the body 1 and smaller tongue on the other. The edges formed by the hinge-line 6 serve as stops to prevent the marker from slipping inside the book, and the two tongues hold the leaf in place sufficiently tightly to prevent the marker from falling out.

To assist the tongues in gripping the leaf I provide at or near their free ends a smaller pip 7a, 7b, 7c clearly shown in Fig. 4, which can readily be formed in the same operation with the cuts defining the tongues.

Fig. 3 shows a slightly different arrangement according to which two smaller tongues 5a and 5b are provided side by side. Similarly two or more larger tongues may be provided, the number of the smaller ones being proportionately increased.

In the arrangement of Fig. 5 the portion of the body 1a of the marker lying below the hinge line 6 has been given the same external contour as the tongues by removing material by cuts along the outer ends 8b of the hinge line (Fig. 1) to form shoulders 9 (Fig. 5) and cuts parallel to the sides of the tongues and spaced therefrom to form a hollow body portion depending from a substantially rectangular upper portion lying on the side of the hinge line remote from the tongues, said hollow body portion having substantially the same outline as the largest of the tongues. In this arrangement the free end of the body remote edge 2 may also bear a pip 7c. It is understood that the shape and number of the tongues may be varied and their bases disposed along a straight or curved line, without thereby departing from the nature and scope of this invention.

What I claim is:

1. A book marker comprising a sheet of flexible

material having a rectangular portion adapted to project beyond the pages of a book to be marked and a triangular body portion the base of which is parallel to the sides of said rectangular portion, said body portion having a slit spaced inwardly from each side of said triangular portion, each slit extending parallel to its adjacent side from the base of said triangular portion to a point adjacent the apex thereof where said slits intersect to form a triangular tongue the base of which coincides with the base of said triangular body portion, said triangular tongue having slits therein parallel to the slits in said body portion and extending from the base of said tongue to a point adjacent the apex thereof to form a triangular inner tongue the base of which coincides with the bases of the first mentioned tongue and the triangular body portion.

2. A book marker comprising a sheet of flexible material having a rectangular portion adapted to project beyond the pages of a book to be marked and a triangular body portion the base of which is parallel to the sides of said rectangular portion, said body portion having a slit spaced inwardly from each side of said triangular portion, each slit extending parallel to its adjacent side from the base of said triangular portion to a point adjacent the apex thereof where said slits intersect to form a triangular tongue the base of which coincides with the base of said triangular body portion, said triangular tongue having slits there-

in parallel to the slits in said body portion and extending from the base of said tongue to a point adjacent the apex thereof to form a triangular inner tongue the base of which coincides with the bases of the first mentioned tongue and the triangular body portion, the length of the sides of said rectangular portion being greater than the length of the base of said triangular body portion.

3. A book marker comprising a sheet of flexible material having a rectangular portion adapted to project beyond the pages of a book to be marked and a triangular body portion the base of which is parallel to the sides of said rectangular portion, said body portion having a slit spaced inwardly from each side of said triangular portion, each slit extending parallel to its adjacent side from the base of said triangular portion to a point adjacent the apex thereof where said slits intersect to form a triangular tongue the base of which coincides with the base of said triangular body portion, said triangular tongue having slits therein parallel to the slits in said body portion and extending from the base of said tongue to a point adjacent the apex thereof to form a triangular inner tongue the base of which coincides with the bases of the first mentioned tongue and the triangular body portion, the tongues having pips formed on the apices thereof to enhance the gripping action thereof.

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30