

W. A. AMBERG.  
TEMPORARY BINDER.

No. 169,667.

Patented Nov. 9, 1875.

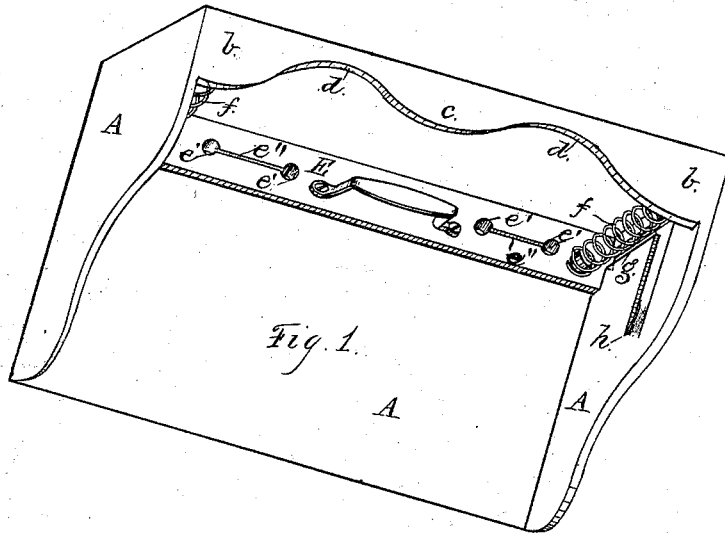
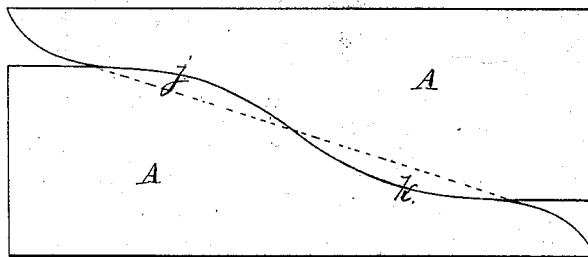


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## IMPROVEMENT IN TEMPORARY BINDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 169,667, dated November 9, 1875, application filed

June 12, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. AMBERG, of the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Self-Indexing Holder, File, and Binder for Letters, Papers, Bills, Notes, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

My present invention is an improvement upon the paper-holder, file, and binder patented to me July 6, 1869, No. 92,141, and re-issued July 16, 1872, No. 4,989, and aims to simplify it and render it more efficient and durable, as also to dispense with several features, and to make it better adapted for handling and for packing in quantities for transportation and shipment.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a paper-holder, file, and binder embodying my improvements; and Fig. 2 shows two of the same in position for packing, and having no exterior projecting hinges, hooks, or other devices.

A represents the case or frame of the apparatus, and *b* its top piece, which, instead of being hinged to the frame, as heretofore, is made a fixed or permanent part of the same by being screwed, nailed, dovetailed, grooved in, or otherwise strongly secured to it; and it is also provided with a projecting portion, *c*, at its center, or between the cut-out portions *d d*, these cut-out portions allowing of the puncturing of the filed papers, and of wiring or fastening them into book form, without any need of removing or throwing back the piece *b*, and the projection or swell *c* affording a rest for the hand when pulling up the presser-bar *E* for any purpose. This construction also not only dispenses with the need of hinges, which may be strained or broken, and avoids the weakening of the edge of the top by the small hinge-screws heretofore used, and upon which much of the strain comes, but it also avoids the projecting of the hinge beyond the flush surface of the back of the case, and dispenses with the hooks and eyes or other fastenings on the sides, and leaves all the exterior of the case perfectly clear and smooth.

A further advantage is, that the fixed top relieves from any liability of its becoming accidentally unhooked by careless handling, or the overstraining or breaking of a hook, and allowing the springs *f* to jump from their places. A still further advantage is, that in the act of binding the files together the operator is relieved from pressing them together, as the fixed top *b* and the springs do this duty, and keep all in place till the binding is complete.

It will be seen that the cut-out parts *d d* are located immediately over the holes *e e*, and their connecting-slit *e'* in the bar *E*, so that nothing is in the way to interfere with vertically puncturing the papers through the holes *e e*, and also through the corresponding holes in the bottom of the case, such as are shown in my Patent 92,141, and not necessary to be here shown, and after such puncturing the cords or wires can be inserted through the holes, and the whole tied up or tightened and secured before the gripe upon the papers has been at all relaxed.

In my above-named patent, vertical grooves *g* in the sides served to hold the presser-bar, and to permit its removal upward from the case when the top was thrown back. As the top in my present improvement is fixed, and the bar cannot be thus removed, I make a horizontal groove, *h*, meeting one or both of these grooves *g*, so that when the bar is lifted high enough this horizontal groove allows it to be pulled outward and horizontally away from the case. This groove *h* should be at such an elevation relatively to the bottom of the case that when the bar is lifted in ordinary cases to insert or remove papers it will not slip into this groove, but that when the binding-wires are inserted, and the book is ready to be removed, a very slight lift at one end of the bar will let it into this groove, so that it can be removed and facilitate the ready removal of the papers.

In packing many of these files together for transportation it will be seen that there are no external or projecting hinges, hooks, staples, or other devices, which would tend to scratch or indent the next adjacent file, or to require larger space in the packing-box, but that the files may lie snugly side by side, or

back to back; but, to economize space still further, I prefer to make the sides *i i* so that when one case is inserted and laid upon another, as shown in end view in Fig. 2, the contours of the lines *j k*, whether inclined or curved, will nearly coincide, the two ends or sides thus making together a parallelogram. This form of sides also gives the greatest economy of material and least waste in cutting out the wood preparatory to making the case.

I claim—

1. In a temporary file and binder, adapted for puncturing and wiring or fastening the filed papers through the punctures and through their holding-bar before they are released or

removed from the file, in combination with the perforated and slotted bar E and its springs, the narrow top piece *b*, constructed with the cut-out portions *d* located over the holes *e' e'* and slots *e'' e''* in the bar, all as described and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination, with the presser-bar E, its springs, and the fixed top piece, of the side pieces A, having, respectively, straight and L-shaped grooves, whereby the bar E may be adjusted and removed, all substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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