J. T. FOSTER.

Temporary Binder.

No. 202,013. Patented April 2, 1878.

FIG. 1.

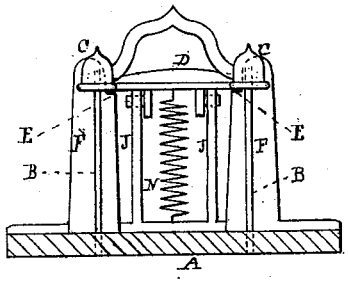


FIG. 2.

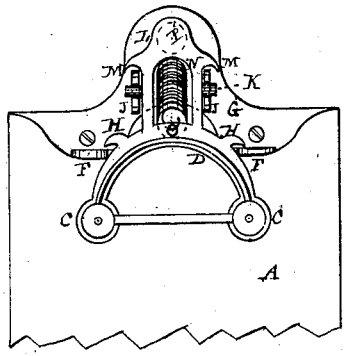


FIG. 3.

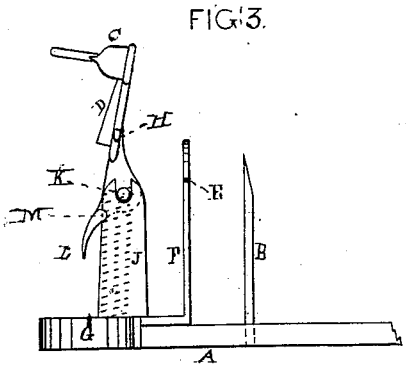
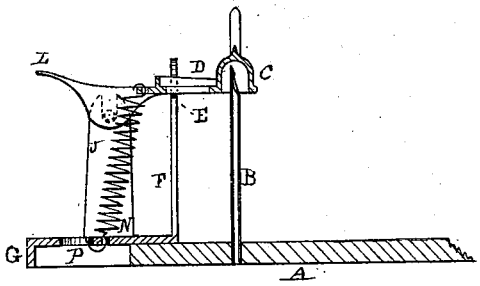


FIG. 4.



Witnesses
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IMPROVEMENT IN TEMPORARY BINDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **202,013**, dated April 2, 1878; application filed January 28, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN T. FOSTER, of Arlington, Hudson county, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Temporary Binders, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same, the same letters of reference, wherever they occur in the several drawings, referring to like parts.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the apparatus. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same, showing paper-clamping lever elevated for the adjustment of the paper or bill-head on the tubular perforating needles. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal cut-sectional view of the same, showing the tubular needles and thimble for forcing the paper on the point of the needles, and protecting their points from injury, as well as preventing the papers from escaping from off their points.

The object of my invention is to facilitate the binding of bills or other papers together when taking them off the needles or filing-points.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction of tubular needles, and combining the same with a back or bed of a bill-file; also, in constructing a hollow cap or thimble, and combining it with a paper-clamping lever, as a means of protecting the points of the tubular needles and forcing the paper upon them; also, in the construction of the paper-clamping lever with lateral projecting shoulders on its rear end, in combination with the axial standards and reacting-spring as a means of preventing or limiting the back motion of the clamping-lever when opened for filing papers.

Letter A represents the back or base of the bill-file, which may be made of wood, paper-board, or metal, as desired. In the upper face of this is inserted, in a vertical position, two (or more or less number, as may be required) tubular needles, B, made of any suitable metal, for such a purpose as carrying a thread. The object of this mode of constructing the needle is to facilitate the stitching or binding together of the file of bills when withdrawing them from the needles. With an eye-pointed needle, two objections exist to its convenient use: First, if tape or strong twine is used, the loop at the point of the needle opposes a resistance, and thus not only requires labor and care, but at the same time tears large holes in the paper; and, second, all the bills have to be drawn from the points of the needles singly and loosely upon the twine before they can be compressed into a neat and convenient package. With the use of tubular needles all these objections are obviated.

When the file is made up, a loop of twine is inserted into the tubes from their upper ends and drawn down tight across the upper face of the bill-heads by the lower ends of the twine projecting below the back or base of the file.

On taking the bills from the needles, as will be obvious, the twine remains in the holes made by the needles, and the whole package of bills is neatly and tightly stitched together.

As a means of facilitating the puncturing of the bill-heads, a thimble, C, is constructed and combined with the front end or ends (where two or more needles are used) of a paper-clamping lever, D. These thimbles are also used for the purpose of protecting the points of the tubular needles, and preventing the papers from escaping from them.

As a means for preventing the thimbles from blunting the points of the needles, notches E are cut in the inner upper edges of the standards F on the paper-clamping lever-frame G. By this means the cavities of the thimbles cover the points of the needles sufficient to puncture the bill-head, but are not deep enough to blunt its point.

Another object for which the standards are used is to guide and even the bill-heads when being filed on the needles.

Letters H are lugs on the outer edges of the paper-clamping lever D, for engaging upon the notches E of the standards F. Of course, these lugs may be dispensed with by making the edge of the clamping-lever D a little wider at the point of contact with the notches E.

Letters J represent the clamping-lever axial standards, and K the axis thereof. To prevent the clamping-lever from tipping backward too far, an extension is formed beyond the axis K, as represented at L, Fig. 4, upon the side edges of which are lugs M, which come in

contact with the edges of the standards J, and thus prevent the reacting spiral spring N from uptipping the front end of the paper-clamping lever too far when bill-heads are being put on or taken off the needles.

P represents a hole in the rear end of the frame G, for convenience of suspending the apparatus in a vertical position against a wall or sides of a desk.

Having now described my improvements, I will proceed to set forth what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. The bed or base A, clamping-lever D, having lugs H and thimble C, standards F, having shoulders E, in combination with the tubular needles B, secured in the said bed, with their lower ends opening through the lower side of the same, as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The thimbles C and clamping-lever D, having lugs H, in combination with the standards F, having shoulders E, as a means of protecting the points of the tubular needles B, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the clamping-lever D, having lugs H, with the standards F, having shoulders E, substantially as described.

4. The combination of the axial standards J with the clamping-lever D, having lugs M and tongue L, and reacting-spring N, as and for the purposes set forth.

JOHN T. FOSTER.

Witnesses:

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LOUIS STONO.