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M. P. WILLIAMS ET AL
METHOD OF MAKING BINDERS

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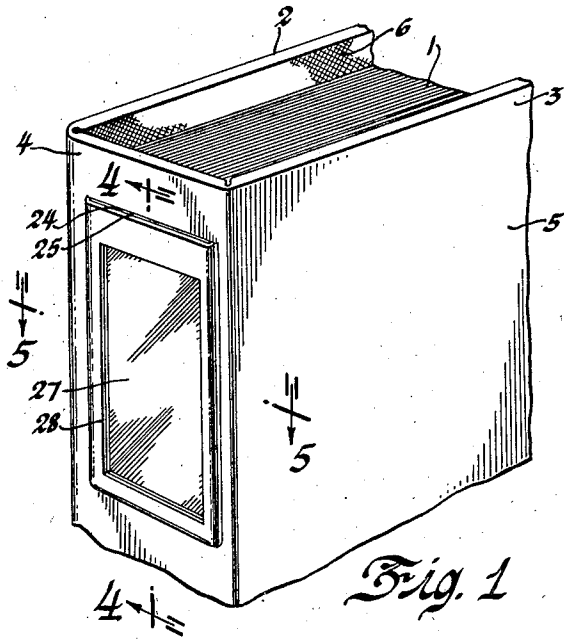


Fig. 1

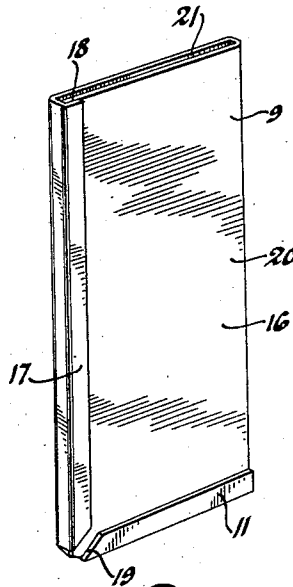


Fig. 3

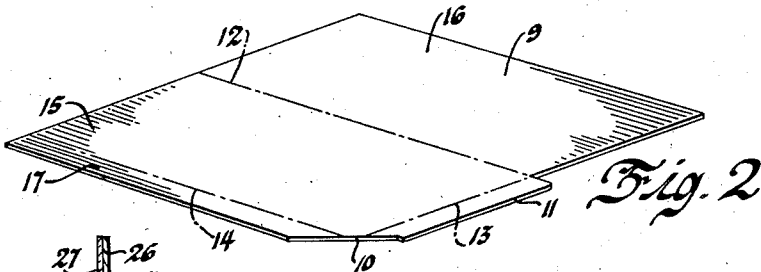


Fig. 2

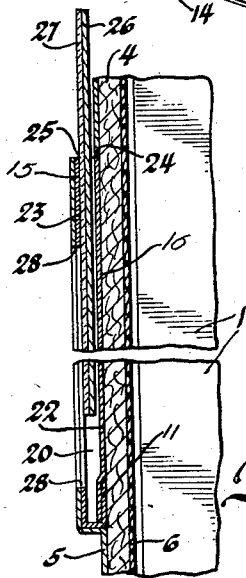


Fig. 4

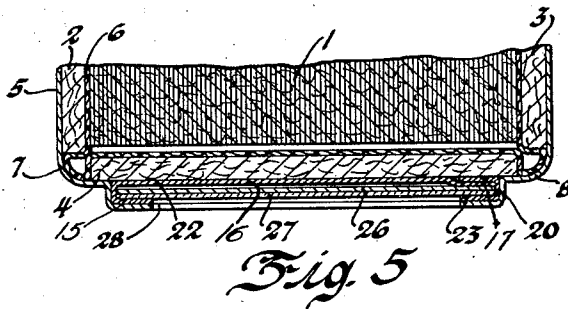


Fig. 5

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METHOD OF MAKING BINDERS

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1 Claim. (Cl. 129—1)

This invention has to do with making articles, particularly loose-leaf binders, provided with pockets for the reception of cards or the like to indicate the contents or whatnot of the articles.

Loose-leaf binders have not generally been provided with such pockets because they were too unsatisfactory. The metal pockets soon become distorted, making it difficult to insert or remove a card and also they are likely to catch on and damage themselves or other articles with which they come in contact. The fabric type which is usually stitched to the outside of the binder covering soon wears through the stitching, allowing the pocket to separate from the covering. Usually this type also has a piece of transparent material stitched to the edges of the window and this material soon becomes so scratched that it is difficult to see through it, thus making the pocket useless.

Our invention resides in a loose-leaf binder provided with a pocket which eliminates all of the above disadvantages by being mounted wholly beneath the binder covering so that there are no projections to interfere with its use or be likely to wear out. The card is well protected against wear, and if a transparent cover is used for the window it can be replaced when it becomes scratched. Our pocket can be included during the manufacture of binders with little or no additional cost. In addition to its usefulness for which it was designed, the pocket gives the binder a neat and finished appearance.

Other advantages will be pointed out in the following detailed specification with reference to the attached drawing in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a fragment of a binder which embodies our invention.

Figure 2 is a view showing a blank employed in the production of our pocket, creased to facilitate folding, but not yet folded.

Figure 3 is a view of the blank after it has been folded.

Figure 4 is a section along line 4—4 of Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a section along line 5—5 of Figure 1.

In the drawing, the numeral 1 indicates in a general way a loose-leaf binder having leaf members 2 and 3 and a back member 4 which spaces the leaf members apart. There is usually provided a supporting mechanism, not shown, carried by the back member 4 between leaves 2 and 3 and which is adapted to support loose-leaf material. These leaf and back members are usually made of relatively stiff binder-board so that they will retain their shape. Extending around the outside and completely covering the

leaf and back members and attached thereto as by gluing is a covering of flexible material 5. It is customary in binders also to have a flexible covering 6 for the inside of the leaf and back members. As shown at 7 and 8, covering 5 and 6 forms a hinge between each of the leaf members and the back. This is the usual construction of loose-leaf binders and forms no part of our invention except in its relation to our pocket which will now be described.

Numeral 9 represents a piece of relatively tough flexible material capable of being creased and folded into shape without cracking or breaking. We have found that a fibrous material, capable of absorbing some of the glue with which the covering is attached is best suited for this purpose. However, other materials such as metal could be used. The material is blanked out to the shape shown in Figure 2 with the corner 10 removed. During the blanking operation, the material is slightly creased along the lines 12, 13, 14 to outline front and back parts 15 and 16 and flanges 11 and 17 and facilitate folding of the blank into the pocket form shown in Figure 3. The blank is then folded along the lines 12, 13 and 14 with the flanges 11 and 17 folded over and glued or otherwise attached to the part 16 as shown at 18 and 19. This gives a complete pocket 20 which is open at one end as shown at 21. The method of making this pocket from a single piece of material is merely the preferred method and it is obvious that it could be assembled from separate pieces or otherwise.

The pocket is attached, as shown at 22 in Figures 4 and 5, to the face of the back member 4 prior to the application of the covering material 5. We prefer to attach the pocket to the back member so that it will not be displaced when the covering is applied. We find it more satisfactory to attach the pocket so that the flanges 11 and 17 face the backing member.

After the pocket is attached, the covering 5 is applied by gluing it to the leaves 2 and 3, back 4, and also the outermost layer 23 of the pocket. Then an opening 24 is cut through the covering material 5 along the edge 25 of the open end of the pocket. Through this opening access may be had to the pocket for the insertion or removal of a card or the like 26 and the transparent cover 27.

The window 28 is cut through the covering 5 and through the outermost layer 23 of the pocket. Through this window the card or the like 26 may be seen. We find it desirable to cut

the opening 24 and window 28 in a single operation by means of a die for that purpose.

The term binder as used throughout the description is only for the purpose of illustration as our pocket could obviously be used on any article for which it is adapted.

We claim:

The method of making an article which includes a backing member, a covering therefor, a flattish windowed pocket between the backing member and the covering and an opening in the covering which leads into the pocket, which includes: completely forming a member with substantially parallel flattish walls spaced apart to define a flattish pocket and an opening which leads into one end of the pocket, applying the completed pocket defining member to the backing member and bonding one of its substantially

parallel flattish walls to one side of the backing member, applying covering material to the side of the backing member to which the pocket defining member is bonded and to the pocket defining member and bonding the covering material to the backing member and the pocket defining member and, thereafter, cutting a window through the covering material opposite the pocket defining member and through the flattish wall of the pocket defining member to which the covering material is bonded and cutting through the covering material an opening which leads into the opening which leads into the end of the pocket in the pocket defining member.

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