(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. H. FEZANDIÉ.

CARD LIST.

No. 454,265. Patented June 16, 1891.

Fig. 2.

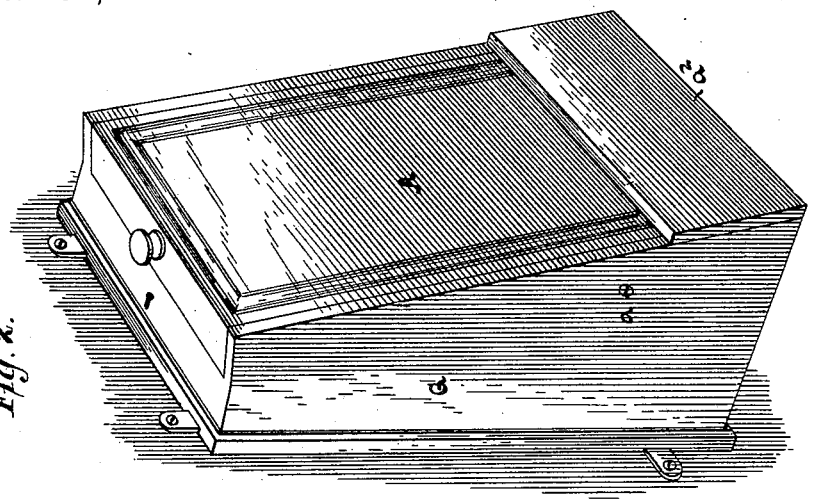
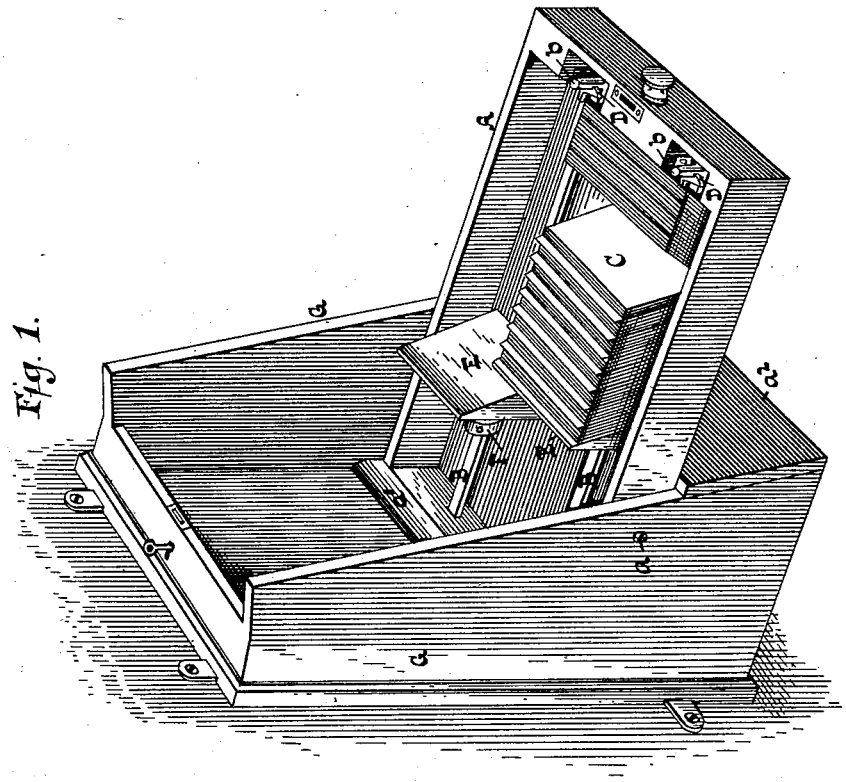


Fig. 1.



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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

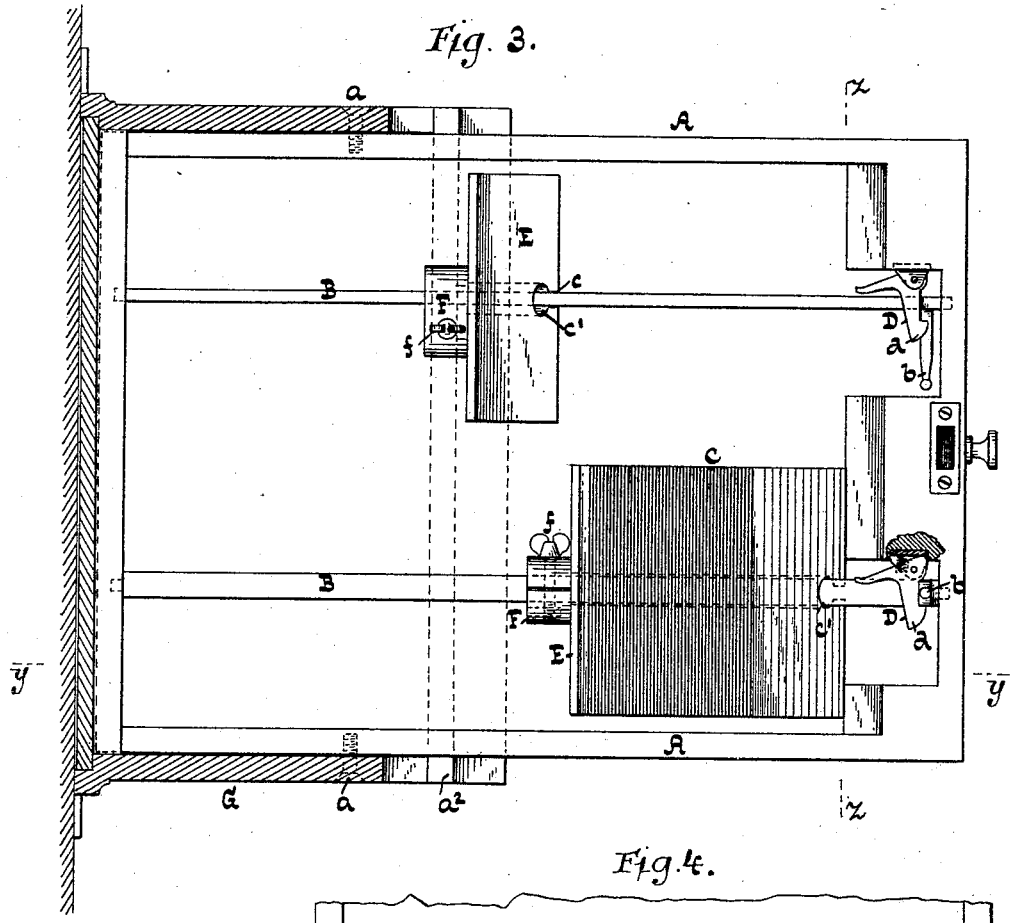


Fig. 4.

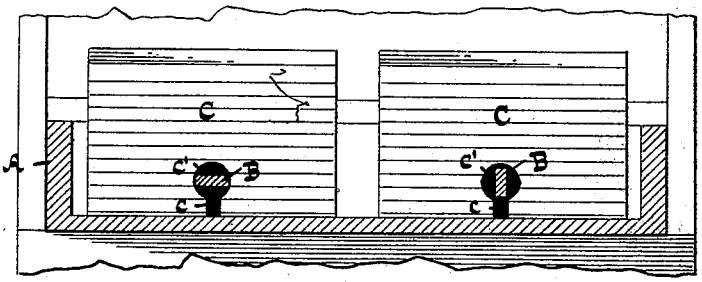
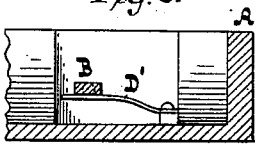


Fig. 5.



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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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CARD LIST.

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Fig. 7.

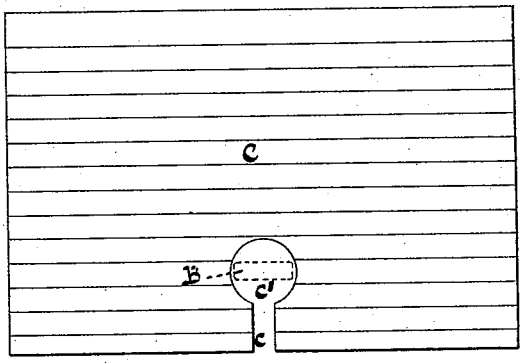


Fig. 6.

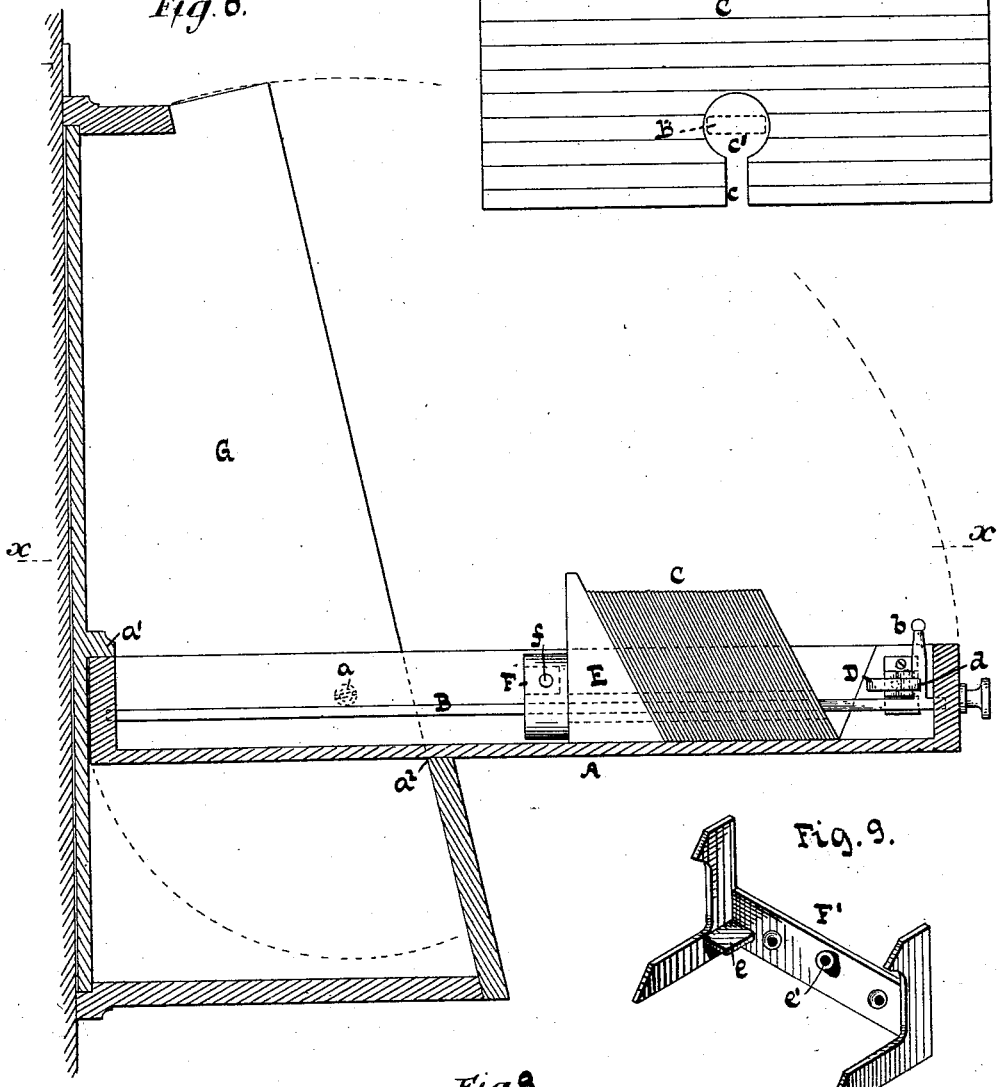


Fig. 9.

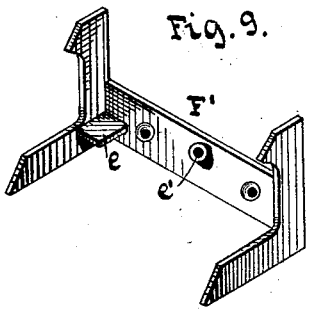
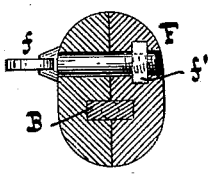


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH H. FEZANDIÉ, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CARD-LIST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 454,265, dated June 16, 1891.

Application filed April 30, 1890. Serial No. 350,078. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH H. FEZANDIÉ, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Card-Lists, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to a device for keeping lists of all kinds on separate slips or cards—such, for instance, as lists of names, catalogues of books, price-lists, accounts, &c., especially where a particular or regular arrangement, alphabetical or otherwise, is to be preserved, while frequent changes are to be made in the lists. Furthermore, the device is also intended for use in placing on exhibition sample cards or works of art, such as prints or photographic views, the latter being previously mounted on card-board or on other stiff backing.

The object of my invention is to provide means whereby the cards can be readily placed on file or withdrawn, as the occasion may require, said means embodying the advantage of utmost simplicity and cheapness in construction without the liability of getting out of order with constant use. The cards to be used in connection with my device are made of any suitable material—such as card or paper board, celluloid, sheet metal—or of any suitable combination of materials—such as paper pasted or otherwise attached to a stiff backing, or a paper card re-enforced by a linen or other textile backing. Each of the cards intended for use in my improved card-list is provided at its lower edge with a short narrow entrance-slot, which terminates in an enlarged opening or perforation. The bar for holding and locking the cards is thicker in one direction than in the other—that is to say, it is made flat or substantially rectangular or elliptical in cross-section. It is provided with suitable bearings at its opposite ends, and is capable of being turned about its longitudinal axis through an angle of approximately ninety degrees. When the bar is turned so as to bring its narrow edge or side upward, the cards can be inserted or removed, the entrance-slot being of such width as to permit the passage of the card over the bar when in this position. When, however, the bar is turned to bring the broad edge or side upward—that is, in a position transverse to the entrance-slot—the cards are locked upon the bar. The enlarged openings or perforations in the cards permit the rotation of the bar to release or lock the same.

My invention also consists in combining with the rotary locking-bar a card-rest, which is movable in the direction of the length of the bar, and a clamp for securing the rest at any desired point in the length of the locking-bar. Furthermore, I combine with the above-described elements a folding cabinet, in which said parts are so distributed that the tray can be folded into the cabinet when not in use, all of which is more fully pointed out in the following specification and claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved card-list as embodied in a folding cabinet, the tray being thrown open to gain access to the cards. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the tray closed. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section in the plane *x x*, Fig. 6. Fig. 4 is a vertical section in the plane *z z*, Fig. 3, part being broken away. Fig. 5 is a sectional elevation showing a modified form of device for retaining the bar in either of its two positions. Fig. 6 is a vertical section in the plane *y y*, Fig. 3. Fig. 7 is a face view of one of the cards, said figure being drawn to a larger scale than the preceding figure. Fig. 8 is a vertical section through one of the sliding clamps. Fig. 9 is a perspective view showing a stationary card-rest and support for the bar.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, the letter A designates a tray or box, which may be of any construction or shape suitable for the use of the device. Within this box or tray are placed the longitudinal bars B B, which can turn in bearings at the opposite ends of the tray. Each bar B is made of greater width in one direction than in the other—that is to say, flat or substantially rectangular in cross-section—and said bar is capable of being turned in its bearings about its longitudinal axis through an angle of ninety degrees. Each card C has formed in its lower portion a narrow slot *c*, which starts from the lower edge of the card and terminates in an enlarged opening or perforation, as *c'*, which latter opening is preferably

made approximately circular. When the bar B is in the position shown in the right-hand side of Fig. 4—that is to say, when its narrow edge is presented to the cards—the cards C can be slipped over said bar. If now the bar is turned through a quadrant to present its broad face or side to the cards, which partial rotation the openings *c'* permit of, the said cards are locked upon the bar. When thus held, the cards can be turned about their lower edges for inspection.

It is evident that any suitable means, such as would suggest themselves to a skilled mechanic, could be made use of to turn the bar B through the proper angle and to retain the same in either of its ultimate positions. Therefore I do not wish to restrict myself to the particular means here shown.

Referring to Figs. 3 and 6 of the drawings, *b* represents a handle secured to the bar B near its outer bearing, which handle is adapted to be engaged by a pivoted spring-pressed catch D, arranged to turn in a plane at right angles to the plane of rotation of the handle *b*. When the bar is in its locking position, it is prevented from accidentally turning or from being inadvertently turned by a tooth *d* on the catch, and when the bar is in its unlocking position the body of the catch impinges upon the upper edge of the handle *b* to the same purpose. To unlock the bar the catch is withdrawn in both instances.

In Fig. 5 I have illustrated another device to serve the same purpose, said device consisting of a spring-plate D', which bears against the bar. It is also evident that the same purpose could be accomplished by having the bar fitted snugly in its bearings, so that the friction between the parts would be sufficient to prevent accidental motion or by providing any other suitable friction device.

Each bar B B is provided with a movable card-rest E, having therein a groove or slot, preferably similar in configuration to the openings *c c'* in the cards for the passage of the bar. However, the entrance-slot may be omitted and the rest placed upon the bar in the construction of the device, as it is evident that it is not necessary to remove the rest.

Any suitable means can be employed to secure the card-rest in any intermediate position between the ends of the bar. For instance, as shown in the drawings, I make use of a clamp F, made in two halves or sections properly notched to fit over the bar B, which sections are rigidly held together upon the bar by means of a thumb-screw *f*, which passes through one of the sections and engages with a stationary nut *f'* in the opposite section.

By properly adjusting the position of the card-rest with respect to the number of cards in the tray, said cards will be held neatly and compactly together and prevented from separating or sliding along the bar.

In place of having a sliding rest at the rear of the cards a stationary rest, such as F', Fig. 9, can be secured to the rear or inner wall of the tray and a movable rest placed in front of the cards, the stationary rest at the front of the tray being dispensed with. The rest F' may consist of a metallic frame provided with inclined edges and a lug *e*, to which one end of the retaining-spring D' of Fig. 5 can be secured, and also with a socket *e'*, which serves as a bearing for the journal formed on the end of the bar B. By the use of this frame F' and a suitable bearing-plate for the front end of the bar the latter can be inserted after the completion of the tray.

It is evident that, if the device is to be entirely filled with cards at all times, the sliding rest can be dispensed with. In this case the opposite ends of the tray will form the rests and serve to confine the cards, or if the bar is not mounted in a tray two suitable stationary rests at opposite ends of the bar will answer.

In the examples illustrated in the accompanying drawings I have shown the several parts embodied in a folding cabinet, so that the tray can be conveniently folded into the cabinet when not in use to protect the cards from dust and the like. To this end the tray is pivoted, as at *a a*, to the sides of the case G, so as to fold into the same when turned upward about its hinges. To hold the tray in a convenient position for the examination of the cards, it is caused, when swung open, to engage with a cross-bar or stop *a'*, secured to the rear wall of the case, and for further support, as well as to relieve the pivots from strain, it may be caused to rest upon the upper edge of the front wall a^2 of the said case.

It is evident that the locking-bar B could be applied directly to an ordinary drawer, or it may be mounted upon a board or on a desk or table by the use of suitable end pieces—such, for instance, as that shown in Fig. 9; also that, instead of the bars being arranged to turn, they could be rigidly secured in position and the cards made of flexible material and sprung over said bar, and thereby held sufficiently secure. However, I prefer to make the bar capable of turning about a longitudinal axis.

In the examples illustrated in the drawings I have shown two bars arranged side by side at the proper distance apart. However, if desired, one or more could be placed in the same tray.

It is evident that for strengthening the card at the opening *c c'* the edges of such opening could be provided with any suitable metallic binding, or a metallic plate could be secured to the card in any suitable manner and provided with a like opening.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a card-list, a locking-bar adapted to pass through the several cards and arranged to turn about its longitudinal axis, in combination with means for confining the cards, substantially as described.

2. In a card-list, a locking-bar wider in one direction than in the other throughout its length

and adapted to pass through the several cards and to turn about its longitudinal axis, in combination with rests for confining the cards, substantially as described.

3. In a card-list, a locking-bar, substantially rectangular in cross-section, constructed to pass through the several cards and to turn about its longitudinal axis to receive, retain, and release the same, in combination with a stationary rest and a movable rest for confining the cards, substantially as described.

4. In a card-list, a locking-bar of substantially rectangular cross-section, arranged to turn about its longitudinal axis to receive, retain, and release the cards, in combination with a card-rest and means for holding the locking-bar in either of its ultimate positions, substantially as described.

5. In a card-list, a locking-bar adapted to turn about its longitudinal axis and wider in one direction than in the other, in combination with cards provided with entrance-slots and with openings permitting the rotation of the locking-bar, and means for confining the cards upon the bar, substantially as described.

6. In a card-list, the combination of the flat locking-bar B, capable of a partial rotation about its longitudinal axis, and a card-rest for supporting the cards, substantially as described.

7. In a card-list, the locking-bar B, adapted to turn about its longitudinal axis, in combination with the movable card-rest E and the separate clamp provided with means for fastening it to the bar and forming an abutment for the rest, substantially as described.

8. In a card-list, a tray, a locking-bar having bearings in the tray and adapted to make a partial rotation about its longitudinal axis, and the slotted cards C, substantially as described.

9. In a card-list, a tray, a flat locking-bar having bearings in the tray and adapted to make a partial rotation about its longitudinal axis, a card-rest, a clamp for adjustably securing the same, and the slotted cards, substantially as described.

10. In a card-list, the locking-bar B, adapted to turn about its longitudinal axis, in combination with the card-rest E, slotted for the passage of the bar, and the clamp F, secured to and turning with the bar, substantially as described.

11. In a card-list, the card-rest F′, provided with sloping edges, a bearing for the locking-bar, and lug *e*, substantially as described.

12. In a card-list, the sectional clamp F, having notches for the reception of the bar, the screw *f*, and nut *f′*, substantially as described.

13. In combination with the bar B, the handle *b*, and pivoted catch D, arranged to engage with said handle, substantially as described.

14. In a card-list, the case G and the tray A, provided with means for holding the cards and pivoted to the former, said tray being adapted to fold into the case, substantially as described.

15. The tray A, pivoted to case G and adapted to fold into the latter, in combination with the supports a' and a^2 and locking-bar B, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 28th day of April, 1890.

JOSEPH H. FEZANDIÉ.

Witnesses:
A. FABER DU FAUR,
W. H. BRISTOL.