Dec. 30, 1941. H. W. GOFF 2,268,248

CARDHOLDER

Filed Sept. 11, 1940

FIG. 1

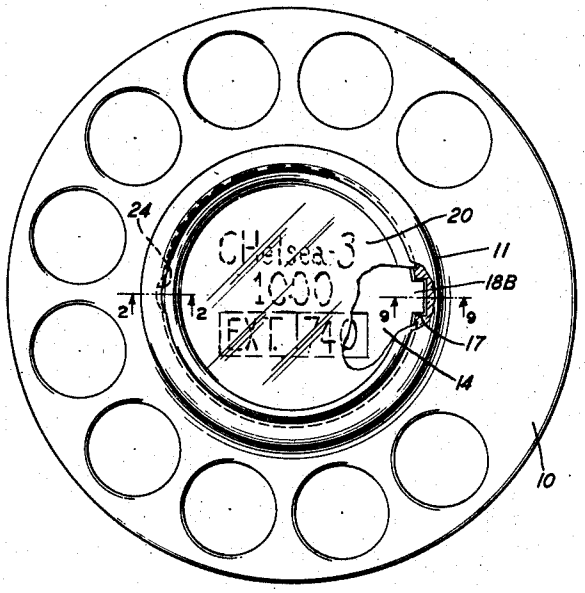


FIG. 3

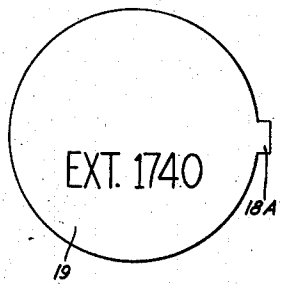


FIG. 4

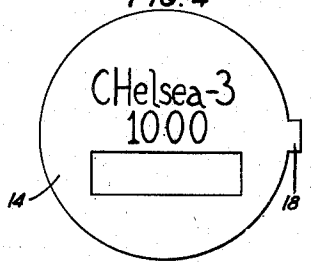


FIG. 2

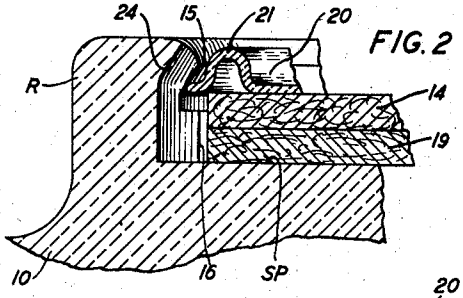


FIG. 5

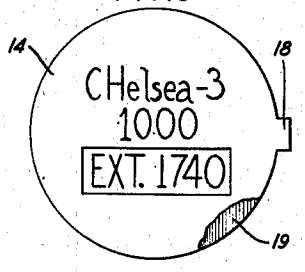


FIG. 9

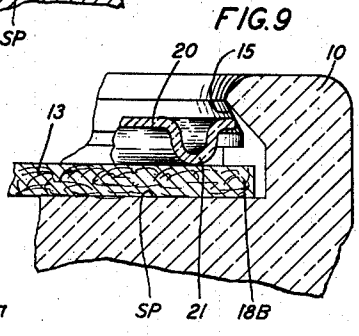


FIG. 6

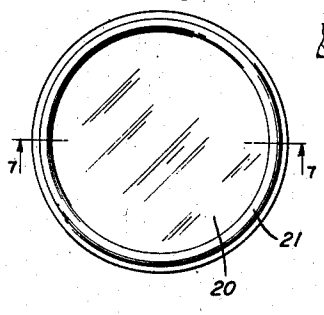


FIG. 8

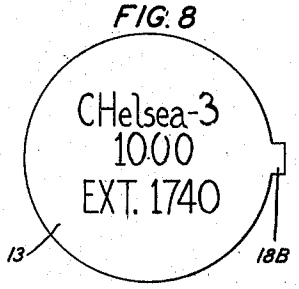
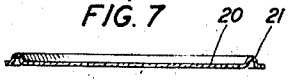


FIG. 7



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CARDHOLDER

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Application September 11, 1940, Serial No. 356,268

4 Claims. (Cl. 40—10.5)

This invention relates to card holder devices and more specifically to a card holder for use, for example, in telephone call transmitters of the finger-wheel operated type and the like.

It is an improvement over the card holder disclosed in a copending application filed in the name of J. C. Field, September 18, 1937, Serial No. 164,482, Patent No. 2,206,224.

In the card holder disclosed in the above-mentioned application, a card is used on which is printed the central office number and the number of the subscriber's station with a transparent protecting disc placed over the instruction card. The card and the disc are held in superposed relation to each other in the holder by a peripherally resilient flat split ring of metallic material engaging a circular groove formed in the wall of the holder, in position, so that the underside of the flat ring is flush with the top disposed surface of the transparent protecting disc when placed in the holder in superposed relation to the instruction card.

In telephone systems, as it is well known, it is sometimes necessary to change the exchange office number of a telephone which may be printed on one card and sometimes the number of a telephone subscriber which may be printed on another card, and sometimes both the exchange office number and the subscriber's telephone number which may both be printed on a single card. While the card holder disclosed in the copending application above mentioned has been found satisfactory in connection with the use of a single instruction card; that is the card bearing both the exchange office number and the subscriber's number, it has been found that such a card holder arrangement was not suitable in connection with the use of cards of different thickness or a plurality of cards, the added thickness of which exceeds the thickness of the original instruction card and that of the transparent disc.

The object of the present invention is the provision of a card holder which will receive cards of different thickness while decreasing the number of operating parts.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the card holder of the invention showing two cards and the transparent protecting disc in assembled relation in the holder, the latter being shown with portions cut away and embodied in the operating element of a telephone call transmitter;

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

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a card bearing the subscriber's telephone number;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of a card bearing the exchange office number;

Fig. 5 is a plan view of the cards bearing the subscriber's telephone number and the exchange office number disposed in superposed relation to each other;

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the transparent disc;

Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view taken on line 7—7 of Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a plan view of the card bearing the exchange office number and the subscriber's substation number; and

Fig. 9 is another sectional view of the card holder taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1 showing the card of Fig. 8 in position in the card holder, the transparent disc being shown in an inverted position.

The card holder of the invention is formed, for example, as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 9 with a call transmitter operating element in the form of the finger-wheel 10, the card holder consisting of a hub-like projection countersunk to form a circular rim R and a shoulder portion SP, the latter serving as a bearing surface for the cards 13, 14 and 19, as the case may be, while the rim R serves for holding these cards against lateral movement in the holder as shown in Figs. 2 and 9, respectively.

The inner surface of the wall of rim R, as best seen in Figs. 2 and 9, is formed with a tapered portion 15 and a cylindrical portion 16 contiguous thereto. The cylindrical portion is of a length equal to the added thickness of cards 14 and 19 and is provided with a notch or keyway 17, shown in Fig. 1, for receiving the lug portions 18 and 18a of cards 14 and 19 or lug 18b of card 13 for locating the printed matter on these cards relative to certain points of reference on the finger-wheel or other articles to which the card holder may form a part either integrally or secured thereto in any well-known manner.

A transparent protecting cover for the instruction card as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 6, 7 and 9, which in this example is illustrated in the form of a disc 20 made of resilient material, is formed with a concentrically disposed ridge 21 having a substantially concavo-convex cross-section provided for permitting sufficient diameter changes at the periphery of the disc for its insertion in the holder where it locks itself in the tapered portion 15 through the medium of its own resiliency, the tapered surface 15 of the holder causing the

transparent disc due to its diametric expansion to move against the top disposed surface of its adjacent card for holding the latter firmly against the shoulder or bearing portion SP formed by the countersink.

Fig. 9 shows the card holder of the invention wherein a single card 13, shown in Fig. 8 is used. Under this condition the transparent disc 20 is inserted in the holder with the apex of the ridge 21 adjacent to the card 13, while Fig. 2 shows the card holder in which the cards 14 and 19 are placed in superposed relation therein but with the transparent disc 20 in position inverted from that shown in Fig. 9. Under this condition the space taken up by the ridge when the disc 20 is placed in the holder in the position shown in Fig. 9 is made up of the added thickness of the card 19 and as described in connection with Fig. 9, the transparent disc due to its diametric resiliency and its engagement with the tapered surface portion 15 of the holder is caused to move against its adjacent card 19 for holding it and its associated cards 14 firmly against the shoulder portion SP formed in the recess.

At a point diametrically opposite the keyway 17 in the rim R is provided a notch 24 best seen in Fig. 2, into which a pointed tool may be inserted under the edge of the transparent disc 20 for disengaging it from the tapered surface of the holder when it is desired to remove any one of the cards 13, 14 and 19 for replacement by other cards bearing different exchange office numbers and telephone subscribers' numbers as printed on one or more cards.

What is claimed is:

1. A card holder comprising a rim portion and a backing portion, an instruction card fitted in the rim portion and resting against said backing portion, a circular tapered surface in the rim portion, a protecting transparent disc normally having a diameter corresponding to the larger diameter of the tapered surface in the rim, and means formed with said disc for permitting diametrical changes of said disc for insertion of the latter in said holder, said means expanding peripherally for automatically locking itself in said tapered surface for holding the card in said holder.

2. A card holder comprising a rim and a backing portion, an indicia bearing card fitted in said rim and resting against said backing portion, a circular tapered surface formed at the interior of said rim, a protective transparent disc normally having a diameter corresponding to the largest diameter of said tapered surface in said rim, and flexible means formed with said disc permitting diametrical contraction and expansion of the latter in the rim for its insertion in said holder, the expansion effect of said means against said tapered surface causing said disc to move automatically against the indicia bearing card for holding it against said backing.

3. A card holder comprising a rim and a backing portion formed integrally with said rim, an indicia bearing card fitted in said rim and resting against said backing portion, the inner wall of said rim having a tapered surface and a cylindrical surface adjacent to said backing portion, a transparent protecting member placed over said card having a ridge of substantially concavo-convex cross-section permitting diametrical changes of said disc for cooperation with said tapered surface to cause said disc to move against said card for holding it against said backing surface.

4. A card holder comprising a rim and a backing portion, said rim having its wall formed with a tapered surface, a transparent protecting disc having a ridge extending above one of its faces for permitting diametrical contraction and expansion of said disc to limits defined by the smaller and larger diameters of said tapered surface, the expansion of said disc against the tapered surface of said rim causing said disc to move toward said backing portion, said disc being reversible for permitting the placing of one or more cards in said holder, and means formed in said rim for disengaging said disc from said tapered surface.

HAROLD W. GOFF.