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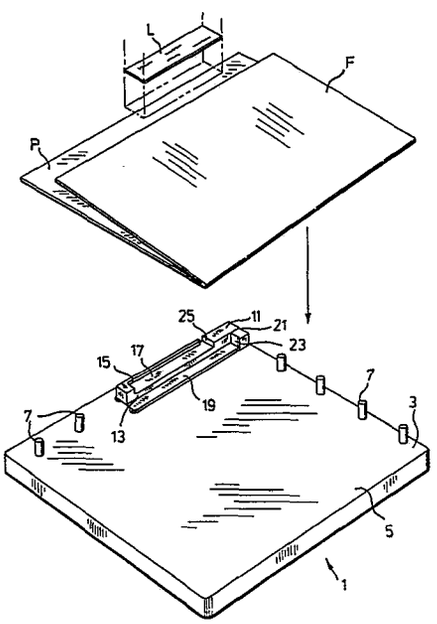
(71) Applicant: **DATAFILE LIMITED, 130 Sparks Avenue, Willowdale Ontario M2H 2S4 (CA)**

(72) Inventor: **Pfeffer, George Bernard, 9735 10th Avenue No., Plymouth Minnesota 55441 (US)**

(74) Representative: **Fisher, Bernard et al, Raworth, Moss & Cook 36 Sydenham Road, Croydon Surrey CR0 2EF (GB)**

(54) Manual label applying template.

(57) The present invention provides a label jig (11) adapted to guide accurate manual application of an adhesive label (L) or label cover at an edge of a file panel. The jig (11) includes a file edge guide, a label edge guide, raised relative to the file edge guide and a seat portion between and at generally right angles to the edge guides at the top of the file edge guide and at the base of the label edge guide. The seat portion which is used to seat onyl part of the label (L) has low affinity for the adhesive on the label (4) so as not to detract from its adhesiveness when the seated part of the label is removed from the seat portion of the jig (11).



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Manual Label Applying Template

The present invention relates to a label jig which is used to guide accurate manual application of an adhesive label or an adhesive code cover at an edge of a file panel. The jig is particularly suitable for use in manually applying a label having a machine readable code which must be accurately located on the file panel for machine reading of the code.

Advances are rapidly being made in the field of file coding to enhance easy reading and control of large filing systems. In some instances, the codes are applied directly to the file and in other instances, the codes are applied as coded labels. For example, some filing systems are now characterized by colour coded labels having a specific sequence of colours to designate the code on the files. An even more recent arrangement is one in which the files in a system are provided with labels having machine readable codes which can be controlled through machine reading of the codes. Such systems may be additionally colour coded.

Both of the above described systems can be set up in a number of different manners including a drawer type system or a shelf type system where the coded edges of the files extend outwardly from the shelf. In the former system, the label need only appear on one side of the file panel. However, with the latter shelf system, it is extremely beneficial to have the files coded such that the labels are visible from either end of the system.

This is a accomplished by providing a wrap-around label on the file panel edge which extends outwardly from the shelf.

Regardless of which type of label is used for coding the file, i.e. wrap around or non-wrap around, it is extremely beneficial to have the label accurately placed on the file panel for purposes of label recognition. Furthermore, similar labels should be placed consistently from one file to the next.This is particularly true in the case of the machine readable coded label where the machine readable code must be accurately placed consistently throughout the filing system to enable easy and valid machine reading of the codes on all of the labels. If the labels are applied by machine, then there is little difficulty in obtaining consistent accurate label placement. However, machine application of the labels is not always possible thereby, necessitating manual label application in same instances. Without a proper guide manual label application is generally inconsistent which substantially reduces the benefits which would otherwise be provided through the label coding of the files.

After the coded label has been applied to the file panel it is important to protect the code on the label so that the code is not worn off with use. Some labels are pre-covered with protective coating before being applied to the file, however, others are left uncovered. These uncovered labels as well as any codes applied directly to the file without using a label, therefore, require a protective cover which is added after the label or code

is applied to the file. Such a protective cover, which is transparent to enable recognition of the code after the cover is added, is generally of the adhesive variety for adhering to the label or directly to the file panel and should again, be accurately placed over the code to properly protect the code whether it be on the label or on the file panel.

The present invention provides means adapted to guide accurate manual application of an adhesive member in the form of an adhesive label or an adhesive protective cover for a file code at an edge of a file panel and comprises a first guide for locating the file panel edge, a second guide for locating the adhesive member with the first and second guides being offset from one another; and a seat portion between and at generally right angles to the two guides. The seat portion is adapted to seat only a first part of the adhesive member so that when an edge of the adhesive member is fitted against the second guide, a second part of the member overhangs the seat portion above the file panel edge fitted against the first guide where the overhanging part of the adhesive member is exposed for application to the file panel, thereby locating the adhesive member in position on the panel. The seat portion which has low affinity for the adhesive member is adapted to readily release the first part without significantly detracting from its adhesiveness, for completing application of the adhesive member to the file panel.

The label guide means which is particularly useful for guiding accurate application of labels having machine

readable codes which should be located at a predetermined fixed distance from the panel edge, is preferably used in a template arrangement, which further includes a panel supporting portion and guide means for positioning the file panel on the panel supporting portion such that the panel edge is located at the label guide means. According to this template arrangement, the overhanging portion of the adhesive member projects outwardly, over and above the panel supporting portion of the template. This enables an extremely easy and accurate positioning of the file panel for manual application of the label or protective cover at the file panel edge.

The above, as well as other advantages and features of the present invention will be described in greater detail according to the preferred embodiments of the present invention wherein;

Figure 1 is an exploded perspective view showing a file with a label being applied to one of the file panels using one form of a label applying template according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged perspective view showing in detail, the label jig of the template of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken along the line 3-3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a top view of the template of Figure 1 with the file in position on the template.

Figure 5 is a perspective view showing partial application of the label to the file panel using the template of Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a sideview showing completion of the application of the label in Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of an alternate preferred template arrangement according to a further preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 8 is a top plan view of still another alternate arrangement of a template according to a different preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 9 is a top perspective view of an alternate form of a label applying jig according to a further embodiment of the invention.

Figure 10 is a sectional view taken along the lines 10-10 of Figure 9.

Figure 11 shows a top perspective view of a partially formed template plate according to a further preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 12 is an enlarged perspective view showing one side of the template plate of Figure 11 when fully formed and showing in perspective a plurality of segments for fitting into the template plate;

Figure 13 is a top perspective view showing in part the fully assembled template plate of Figure 11 with the segments of Figure 12 in position on the template plate;

Figure 14 is a top perspective view of a locking segment shown in Figures 12 and 13; and

Figure 15 is a sectional view taken along the lines 15-15 of Figure 13.

As shown in Figure 1, a template generally indicated at 1, is used to guide manual application of an adhesive label L to a panel P of a file folder F. As is more particularly shown in Figures 5 and 6, the label is applied such that it wraps around the edge of the panel from one side to the other of the panel. As is clearly

shown in Figures 2 and 5, label L is coded by means of a pair of identical codes which are upside down and backwards with respect to one another at each side of the label. Each of these codes is machine readable and requires accurate location with respect to the file edge to enable valid machine reading of the code. Furthermore, the codes are positioned essentially identically on each half of the label, so that when the label is fully applied to the file panel, it is subdivided such that equal portions of the label are located on either side of the panel.

Turning to Figures 1 and 4, template 1 comprises a file panel supporting portion 3, pegs 7 and 7a for positioning the file panel on the panel supporting portion and label locating jig 11 along an edge of the panel supporting portion.

The panel supporting portion has a generally planar surface 5 where the file panel sits when it is in position for label application. It will be noted that the panel supporting portion of the template is open on two sides to permit easy positioning of the file panel on the supporting surface and although, Figure 1 shows the application of the label along a side edge of the file panel, the label may also be applied along either the bottom or top edge of the panel.

Label jig 11 which has a stair-like configuration, includes a first riser 13, a second riser 15 which is raised relative to the first riser to provide a label edge guide and a generally horizontal step or tread

portion 17 which separates the two vertical risers and which extends from the top of the first riser to the base of the second riser. As best seen in Figures 1 and 4, the first riseris in line with pegs 7 provided on the same side of the template as the label jig, so that when the file panel is properly positioned on the template flushly to the pegs, the panel edge lies against riser 13.

Located forwardly of riser 13 is a second generally horizontal step or tread portion 19 which extends from the first riser into the panel supporting portion of the template. As is clearly shown in Figure 3, the panel supporting portion of the template is recessed at 9 to receive step portion 19, the top surface of which is coplanar with the surface 5 of panel support 3.

Label jig 11 is further provided with a right angle corner arrangement 21 having a small shoulder section 23 extending at right angles to the main body of the label jig. Shoulder 23 is aligned with the boundary line defined by pegs 7a on the same side of the template as shoulder 23 for purposes of file panel alignment during positioning of the file panel with respect to the label jig.

The label jig also includes a further shoulder portion 25 extending at right angles to and at the same level as riser 15. Shoulder portion 25 is used as a guide to properly position the end of Label L along the file panel.

The template is used for guiding manual application

of the wrap-around label as best shown in Figures 2 through 4. The operation is preferably accomplished by first placing the label on the jig such that its outside longitudinal edge abuts riser 15 while the end edge of the label is forced up against shoulder 25. However, it is very difficult to initially place the label on the jig such that it is accurately located in position. For this reason, step 17 is surfaced with a material such as *Teflon, which has a low affinity for the adhesive on the label to enable easy moving of the label on the step into its proper position for application to the panel edge. When in this proper position, slightly more than half of the label is seated on step 17 while the remaining part of the label overhangs riser 13 and projects outwardly over and above, step 19, recessed in the panel supporting portion 3.

Step 19 which is also surfaced with the same material as step 17, provides a safety precaution against inadvertent, sticking of the unseated portion of the label on the panel supporting portion of the template. Therefore, if during placement of the label on the jig, the unseated portion is unadvertently bent down into contact with step 19, then this step, like step 17, will release any part of the label which comes into contact with it without significantly detracting from the adhesive properties of the label.

With the label properly positioned on jig 3, the file panel is then moved into position beneath the overhanging

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part of the label for application of the label, to one side of the file panel using the panel support 3 and guide pegs 7 and 7a to accurately position the file panel. In accordance with standard construction, one of the file panels is wider than the other panel to provide an extended edge region. The file folder is placed on the template such that this extended edge region abuts pegs 7 located along the same side of the template as the label jig. As mentioned above, riser 13 of jig 3 is aligned with these pegs so that the extended edge region of the panel fits flushly against the riser. The end of the panel is forced up against pegs 7a to complete the locating of the file panel on the panel support.

After the label and the panel edge are accurately located in their final positions, the label is secured to the panel by simply applying a downward pressure on the unseated part of the label which adheres to the exposed side of the panel beneath the label to accurately locate the label in position on the panel. Thereafter, both the file folder and the now-located label are removed from the template with the label jig releasing the other part of the label from step 17 without significantly detracting from its adhesive properties so that the label may be wrapped around the file panel edge and applied to the opposing side of the file panel as shown in Figures 5 and 6. After the application of the label has been completed, each of the machine readable codes appears on opposing sides of the file panel equidistant from the edge to enable accurate machine reading of the codes from either side of the file folder. The width across step 17 is slightly greater than half of the label width so that

the thickness of the file folder is taken into consideration for identical positioning of the codes on either side of the panel.

The description above has related to the combination of the label jig, panel supporting portion and guiding pegs 7. However, it is to be understood that the label jig could be used on its own and still provide an effective guide for the manual application of the label. According to this arrangementthe file panel edge is again forced up against riser 13 with the corner of the file panel being located in corner region 21 such that shoulder 23 of jig 11 provides a stop to longitudinally position the jig along the file panel without the requirement of pegs 7a. Such an arrangement may again include the forward step although it may be dispensed with, particularly if the surface used to support the file panel has low affinity for the adhesive on the label.

Figure 7 shows a template comprising panel supporting portion 3, end pegs 7 and label locating jig 11 as earlier described . However, the template of Figure 7 additionally incorporates a further label locating jig 31 used to accurately locate a colour coded label L1 for wrapping around the same file panel edge as label L. Jig 31 is provided with a plurality of inserts 33, each of which is used to locate an individual colour coded label similar to label L1.A common riser 35 extends along the entire length of jig 31. Each of the inserts has its own label seating step region 37 and rear riser 39. A forward step region 41 coplanar with surface 5 of the panel support runs along the length of jig 31 and is

again, common to all of the individual inserts 33.

Jig 31 is used in essentially the same manner as jig 11 for locating the individual colour coded labels. Slightly more than half of the colour coded label is seated on step 37 which is again provided with a surface having low affinity for the adhesive on the label. The remaining part of label L1 which overhangs step 41 is exposed for application to one side of the file panel to locate the label in position on the panel. The file folder is then removed from the template with the seated part of label L1 being readily removable from step 37 to enable complete application of the label around the panel edge. It will noted in this embodiment, that no pegs 7 are required along the side of the template where jigs 31 and 11 are located since risers 35 and 13 respectively, provide a stop against which the file panel edge is fitted.

The arrangement shown in Figure 8 is similar to the arrangement shown in Figure 7 with the exception that jigs 11 and 31 extend at right angles to one another on separate and distinct sides of the template. This template arrangement is used for file folders in which the top edge of the file folder is provided with a wrap around machine readable coded label and the side edge of the file folder is provided with colour coded labels or vice versa. In this embodiment, jig 31 replaces pegs 7a along the side of the template at right angles to jig 11. Accordingly, riser 35 of jig 31 is aligned with shoulder 23 of jig 11.

All of the description above, has related to the application of a wrap-around label at a file panel edge. Figures 9 and 10 on the otherhand, show a template and jig arrangement used to accurately apply, a non-wrap-around label L1, to a file panel such that the longitudinal edge of the label aligns with the file panel edge. Label L1 is printed on one side only and is again, provided with a machine readable code which in this case is accurately located on the file panel for machine reading of the code when the edge of the label is flush with the file panel edge.

Template 3 is essentially identical to the template described above and again, consists of a panel supporting surface 5 bound on one side by pegs 7 and on a second side by pegs 7a with the other two sides of the panel support being openfor placement of the file panel on the supporting surface.

Jig 40 which is used to guide the application of label L1 comprises a file panel edge guide 42, a label guide 46 and a generally horizontal plateau 44 at right angles to and between the two guides. As is best shown in Figure 10, guides 42 and 46 are vertically aligned with one another.

Jig 40 further includes a forward plateau 48, the top surface of which is coplanar with panel supporting surface 5.

Label L1 is fitted on the label jig with its outside longitudinal edge against guide 46 and its end edge

against shoulder 52. Again, it is quite difficult to initially accurately locate the label in this position so that plateau 44 which is used to seat part of the label, is surfaced with a material to which the adhesive on the back of the label has low affinity for enabling easy movement to the desired position. Plateau 48 is surfaced with a similar material to once again, prevent inadvertent sticking of the unseated part of the label to the lower plateau.

After the label has been properly positioned on the jig, the file panel is slid beneath plateau 44 such that its outside edge abuts guide 42. Pegs 7 and 7a cooperate with the jig in squaring the file panel on the template.

With both the label and the file panel in their proper respective positions, the unseated part of the label overhanging the file panel, is pushed down so that it adheres to the exposed side of the file panel. This effectively locates the label in position so that the seated portion of the label can be easily lifted from plateau 44 which due to its low affinity for the adhesive on the label, as well as the provision of a finger access 45, permits ready removing of the label to complete the label application at the edge of the file. As will be seen in Figure 10, the vertical alignment of guides 42 and 46 ensures that the label edge is flush with the file edge if the jig is used properly.

It is to be understood that jig 40 can once again be used on its own, separately from the template or it can be

used on the template in combination with a second jig such as jig 31 arranged on the same side of the template as jig 40 similar to the arrangement shown in Figure 7 or at right angles to jig 40, similar to the arrangement shown in Figure 8.

It is to be further understood that any or all of the jig arrangements shown above, can be used to accurately apply an adhesive coating over a code applied directly on the file panel or to a label at a file panel edge whether that label be a wrap-around or a non-wrap-around label. The method of applying the protective coating is essentially identical to the method of applying the label to the file panel. However, the cover itself, is transparent and made from a material such as *Mylar, so that the code can be seen through the protective cover.

In the template arrangements above, shown in the drawings the panel edge guide of the jigs is shown as being aligned with the guiding posts on the template. However, the lower riser on the jig can be recessed to the extent that it is located outwardly of the posts or pegs on the template in which case, the panel edge would not meet with the lower riser. With this arrangement, the posts would be used on their own to guide the locating of the panel edge with respect to the jig. When the jig is used on its own, separately from the template, the first riser will be used as the file edge guide.

According to the description above, even though the label

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jigs can be removed from the panel supports each of the templates shown in Figures 1, 7 and 8 is generally set up in a somewhat permanent manner for different patterns of adhesive member applications along the edge of a file panel. According to a further preferred embodiment shown in Figures 11 through 15 of the drawings, a template is provided which can be set up in a number of different manners and which can be changed according to the pattern of labels desired.

As shown in Figure 11, a template base or plate 60 which is preferably formed from steel and which may be finished with a bright zinc or similar non corrosive surface includes bend down top and bottom edges 62 as well as bend down side edges 64 which are slightly wider than the top and bottom edges. An I-shaped slot 66 runs completely across the template plate such that the widened end portions of the slot are located in the opposing bend down side edges 64. The template plate is further provided with a blind ended slot 70.

As will be seen in Figure 12 when the side edges 64 are bent downwardly to their fully formed positions the widened portions 68 of slot 66 are located to the sides of the template while the more narrow portion of the slot extends along the top of the template to provide an undercut configuration. The side edges which project downwardly beyond the top and bottom edges are then fitted with softened bumpe strips 65 on which the template rests without causing damage to any surface on which the template is supported. As will be appreciated, even after the side as well as the top and bottom edges

of the template plate have been bent downwardly the template remains open from beneath to gain access to slot 70 for fitting an adjustable guide as will be described later in detail.

The downwardly bent edges of the template base need not be secured in position as the rigidity of the steel will maintain them in the Figure 12 position.

A plurality of different segments as shown in Figures 12 and 13 are adapted to fit into slot 66 and to slide to essentially any desired position. These segments comprise a plurality of jig segments 72, spacer segments 82 and 82a of different width and locking segments 88. These segments may all be made from one aluminum extrusion cut at different points according to the length desired for each of the individual segments. The jig segments are then further cut out to provide a step-like construction as shown in segments 72. The locking segment is on the other hand drilled to provide a threaded bore for receiving a set screw 92.

All of the individual segments are provided with an undercut portion for fitting through the open ends 68 of slot 66. These undercut portions are shown at 80 and 82A for jig segments 72 at 86 and 86a for spacer segments 82 and 82a respectively and at 90 for locking segments 88. As is clearly shown in Figure 15, the cooperation between the undercut portion of each of the segments and the slot 60 enables the trapped segments to be moved along the slot.

Each of the jig segments is provided with a file panel edge guide 74, a label seat portion 76 and a label edge guide 78. Each of the label seats is provided with a Teflon* coating which may for instance be sprayed on the jig segments after cutting.

Spacers 82 and 82a as well as locking segment 88 both have a constant level without any step-like construction. Accordingly, when either of these segments is fitted beside one of the jig segments, they rise above the label seat portion of the jig segment where they are co-planar with the top of the label edge guide. Therefore, each of the segments 82 and 88 acts as a further label edge guide at generally right angles to the first label edge guide on each of the jig segments. This feature is clearly shown in Figure 13.

According to this embodiment the jig segments can be moved to a plurality of different adhesive member guiding positions according to the positioning of spacer 82. For example, jig segments 72 can be positioned immediately adjacent one another without using any spacers whatsoever in the event that en elongated label is required along the file edge. Furthermore additional jig and spacer segments to those shown in the drawings may be used for a more lengthy label at the panel edge. Once the segments have been moved to the appropriate positions they are then releasably locked in those appropriate positions through locking segments 88 which are secured by tightening set screws 92 onto the template base. In the event that a different label pattern is required from that shown in Figure 13, locking segments 88 are

releasable from their secured positions to rearrange the pattern of jig segments and spacers.

It should be noted in Figure 13 that the front edges 84, 84a and 94 of the spacer and the locking segments are flush with risers 74 of the jig segments to cooperate in guiding the file panel edge. As an additional guide the template is provided with an adjustable stop arrangement comprising a guide member 94 threadably secured to a base portion 96 on opposing sides of slot 70. This adjustable stop arrangement is used as a guide to the file panel edge which is at 90 degrees to the edge of the file located along the jig segments. In order to accommodate different widths and lengths of files the adjustable stop can be moved to any desired position along slot 70 and fixed in that position by tightening guide 94 downwardly onto base 96 and clamping the template between the guide and its base.

Consistent with the earlier embodiments of the invention the Teflon* coating on the jig segments has a relatively low affinity for the types of adhesives found on labels and the like. Therefore the jig segments which are used in locating labels and label covers for manual application along the edge of a file do not noticeably detract from the adhesive properties of the label after it has been removed from the label seat portion of the jig segment. In addition, the is provided with a strip 61 of Teflon* adjacent slot 66 which file panel supporting portion of the template also has a relatively

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low affinity for the adhesive on the labels so that if the label is inadvertantly bent down into contact with the Teflon* strip on the file panel support it can easily be lifted with substantially no effect to the adhesive properties of the label.

The various embodiments of the invention as described above, when properly used, will ensure that manual application of an adhesive label to a file panel edge, whether it be a colour coded label, a label provided with a machine readable code or codes, or any other type of adhesive label, is consistent from file to file in a filing system. In addition, these labels as well as codes applied directly to the file panel may be protected by an adhesive coating accurately applied to the file panel by the same jig used to apply the label to the el. Furthermore, the jig and template can be adapted for application of various sized labels at different positions on the file panel.

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CLAIMS

1. Guide means adapted to guide accurate manual application of an adhesive member at an edge of a file panel, said guide means being characterized in that a jig portion is provided having a panel edge guide, an adhesive member guide raised relative to the panel edge guide and a label seat having low affinity for adhesives positioned between the panel edge guide and the adhesive member guide, said adhesive member seat being adapted to seat a first part of the adhesive member with the jig portion being arranged such that when the panel edge is fitted along said panel edge guide, and the first part of the adhesive member is seated on the adhesive member seat with an edge of the first part of the adhesive member fitted along the adhesive member guide, a second part of the adhesive member overhangs the adhesive member seat where it is exposed for application to the file panel thereby, locating the adhesive member in position on the panel, said adhesive member seat being adapted to readily release the first part of the adhesive member to enable completion of the manual application of the adhesive member at the file panel edge.

2. Guide means according to claim 1 and adapted to guide accurate manual application of an adhesive label around an edge of a file panel from one side of the panel to an opposing side of the panel, characterized in that said jig portion has a step-like construction with said panel edge guide comprising a first riser, said adhesive member guide comprising a second riser and said adhesive member seat comprising a generally horizontal tread portion between the risers from the upper end of the

first riser to the base of the second riser.

3. Guide means according to claim 1 and adapted to guide manual application of an adhesive label to a file panel edge such that the edge of the label fitted along the adhesive member guide aligns substantially flushly with the file panel edge characterized in that said jig portion is arranged such that said adhesive member guide is positioned above and at generally right angles to said adhesive member seat and said panel edge guide is recessed beneath said adhesive member seat vertically aligned with said adhesive member guide.

4. Guide means according to any of the preceding claims further characterized in that said guide means includes a file panel supporting portion to which said jig portion is mounted, said file panel supporting portion being provided with a file panel guide for guiding a file panel edge located at right angles to the edge of the file panel to which the adhesive member is applied.

5. Guide means according to any of the preceding claims characterized in that said adhesive member seat of said jig portion is *Teflon surfaced.

6. Guide means according to claim 4 characterized in that said file panel supporting portion is surfaced adjacent said jig portion with a material having low affinity for adhesive to enable ready releasing of the adhesive member when in contact with said material.

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7. Guide means according to claim 6 characterized in that said material comprises a *Teflon strip applied to said file panel supporting portion parallel to said jig portion.

8. Guide means according to any of the preceding claims characterized in that said file panel supporting portion has a receiving region for adjustably receiving said jig portion which comprises at least one jig segment moveable to different guiding positions in said receiving region and means for locking said at least one jig segment at the different guiding positions.

9. Guide means according to claim 8 characterized in that said receiving region for said at least one jig segment comprises an elongated slot for sliding each jig segment to said different guiding positions.

10. Guide means according to claims 8 or 9 characterized in that said jig portion comprises a plurality of interchangeable jig segments adapted to receive a plurality of adhesive members at said different guiding positions.

11. Guide means according to claim 10 characterized in that said jig portion includes at least one spacer for fitting between said jig segments, said spacer extending above said seat portions of said jig segments to provide a second adhesive member guide at generally right angles to the adhesive member guide of each jig segment.

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12. Guide means according to claims 8 or 9 characterized in that said elongated slot is open ended and undercut for receiving each jig segment which includes an undercut portion for fitting into the open end of said elongated slot and for sliding therealong.

13. Guide means according to any of claim 8 through 12 characterized in that said means for locking each jig segment at the different guiding positions comprises at least one locking segment separate from each jig segment, said locking segment having an undercut portion for fitting into and sliding along said elongated slot and being provided with a threaded screw for locking said locking segment in different positions with respect to said file panel supporting portion.

14. Guide means according to claims 4 through 13 characterized in that said file panel supporting portion is formed from a base plate having bend down edges and an I-shaped slot extending across said plate spanning two of said bend down edges such that said slot is open and of increased width at said two bend down edges.

15. Guide means according to claim 14 characterized in that a bumper strip is provided on said two bend down edges for supporting said guide means.

16. Guide means according to claim 11 characterized in that said jig segments and said spacers are formed from a common extrusion and wherein said jig segments are cut out to provide said adhesive member guide.

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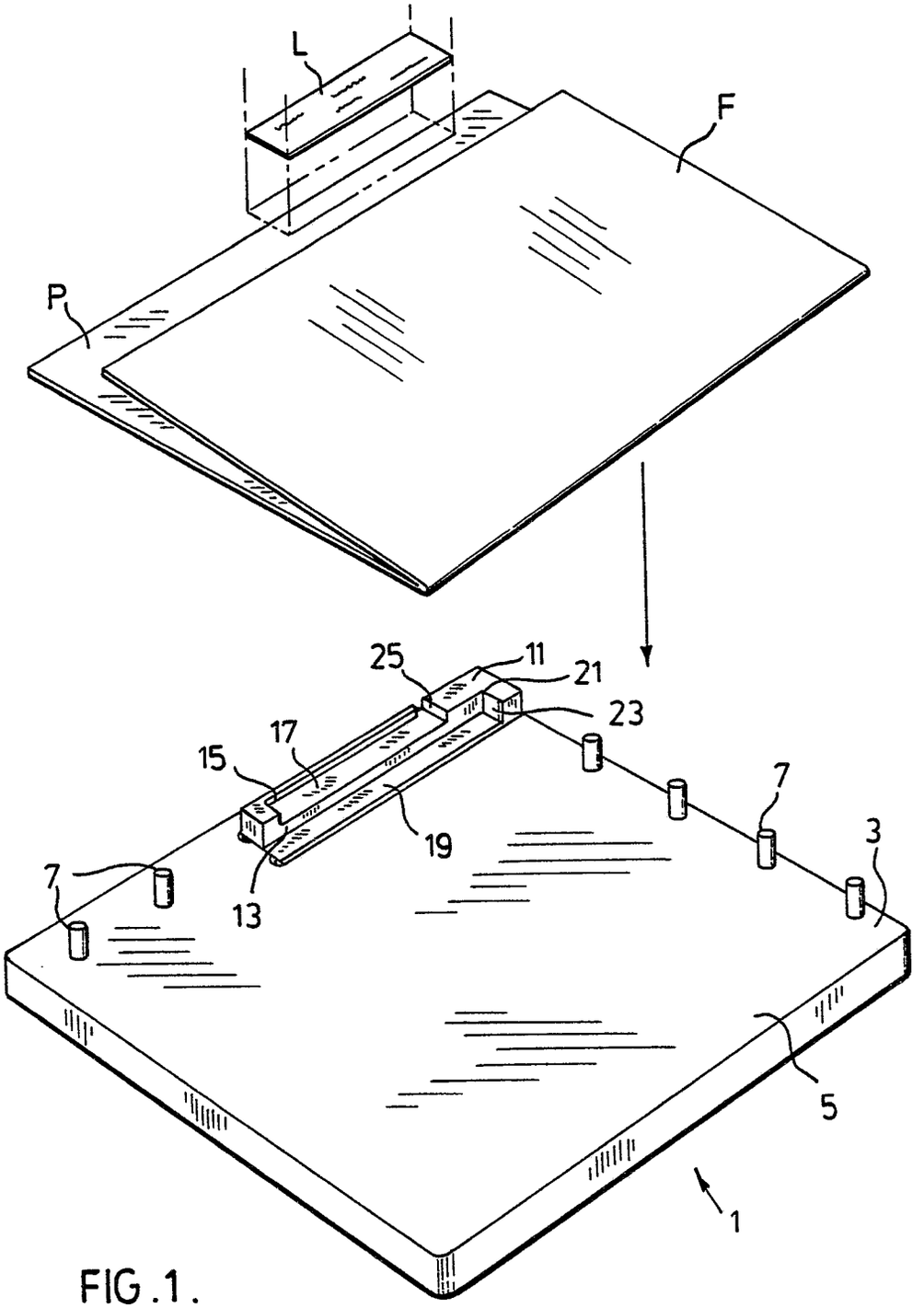

FIG.1.

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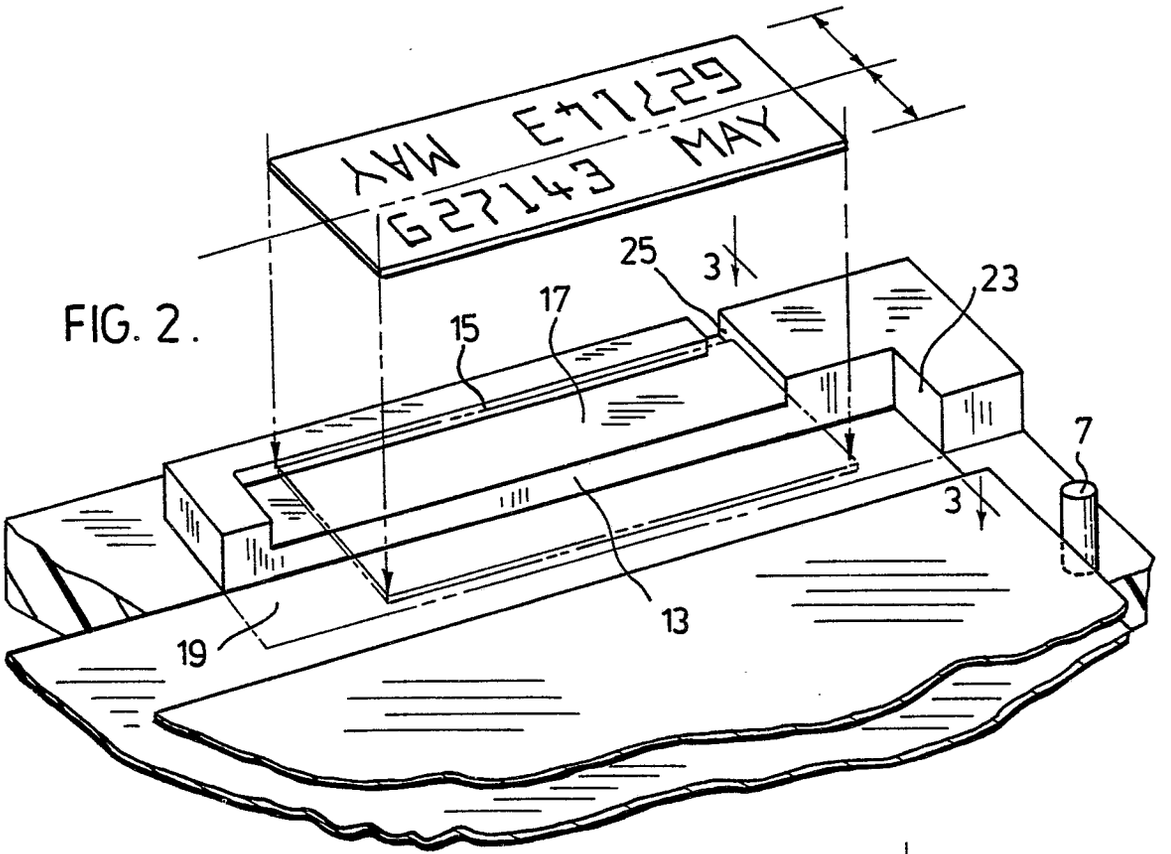
FIG. 2.



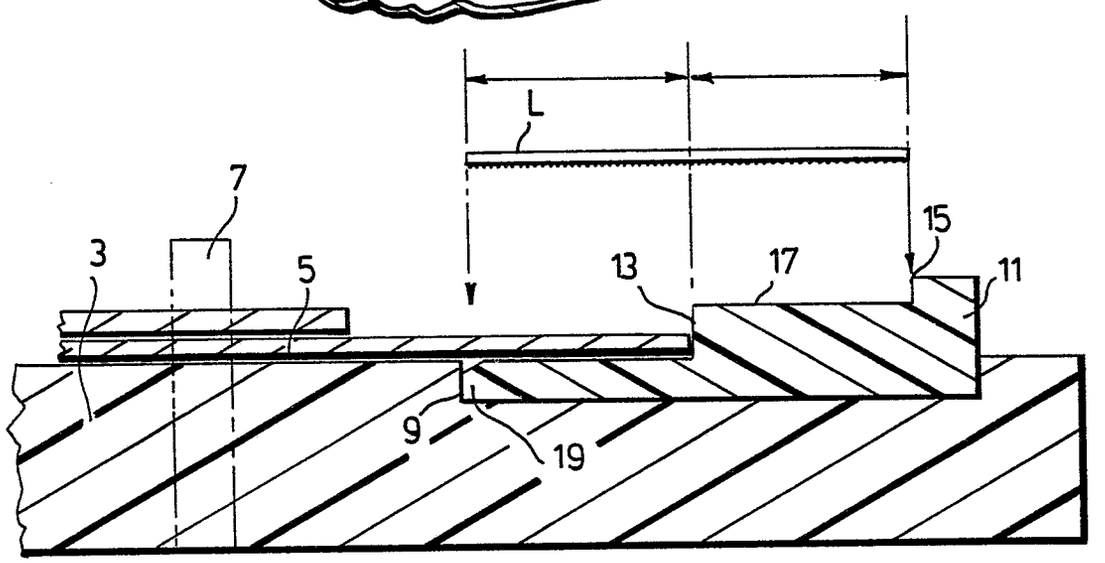


FIG. 3.

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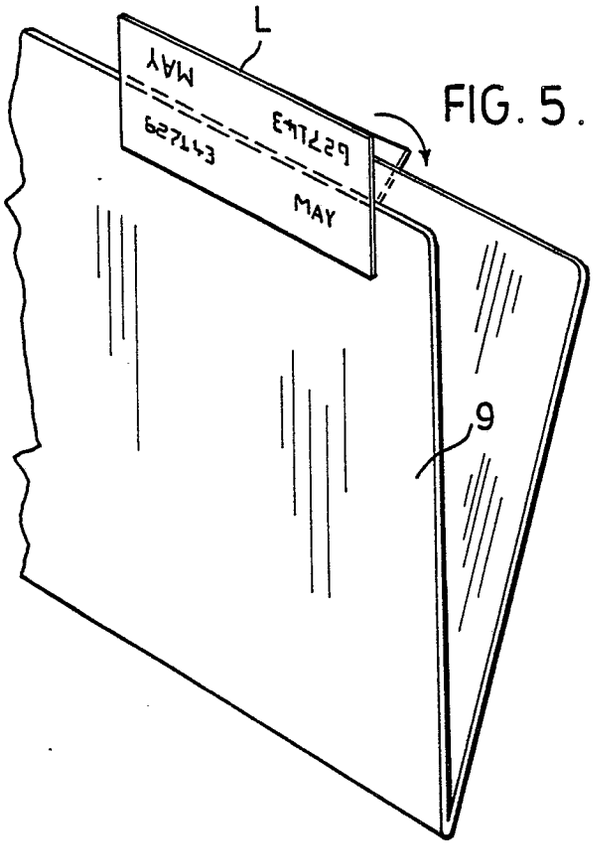


FIG. 5.

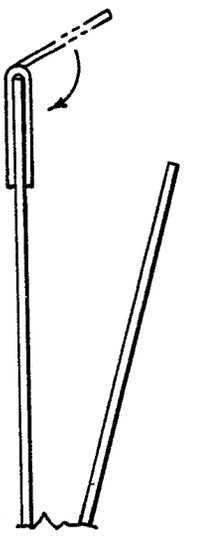
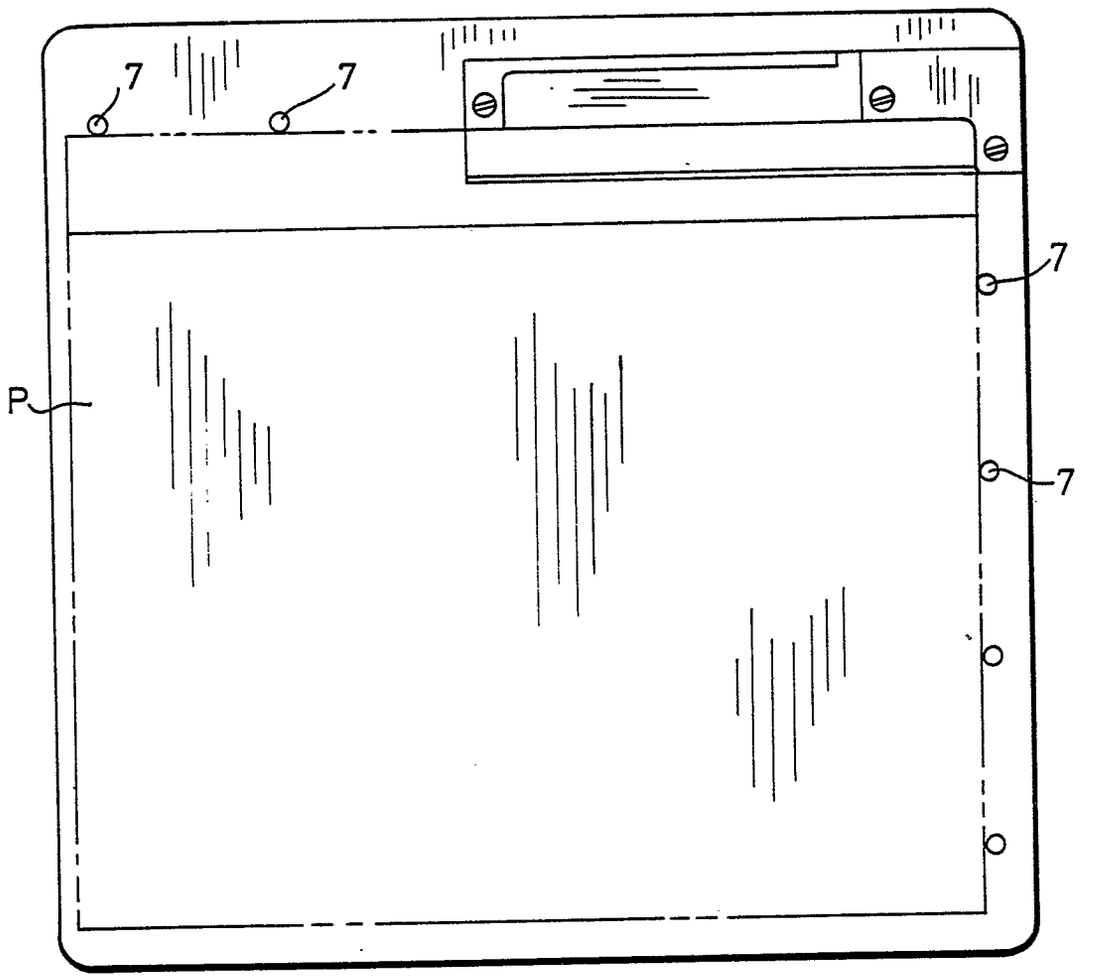


FIG. 6.

FIG. 4.



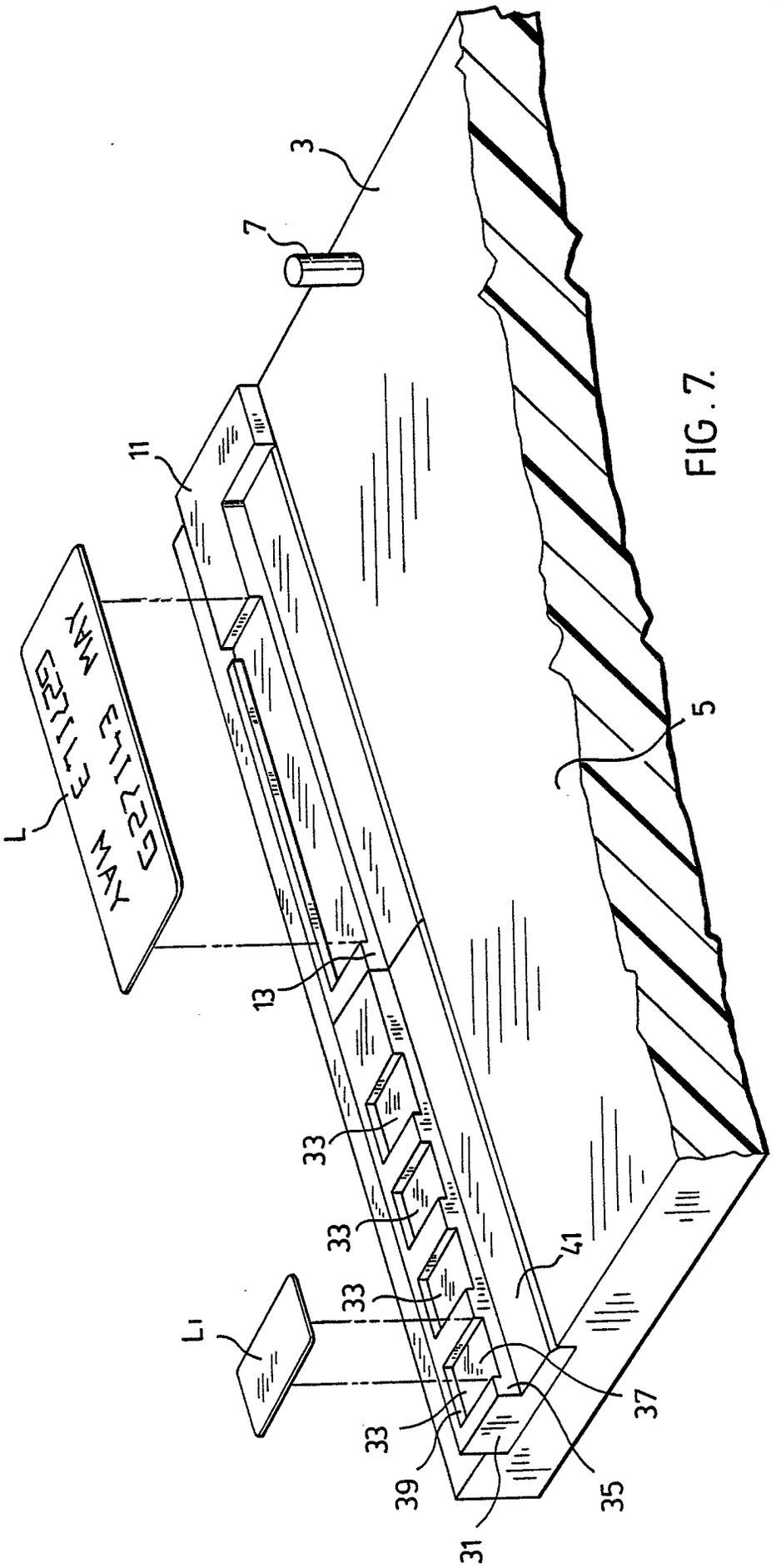


FIG. 7.

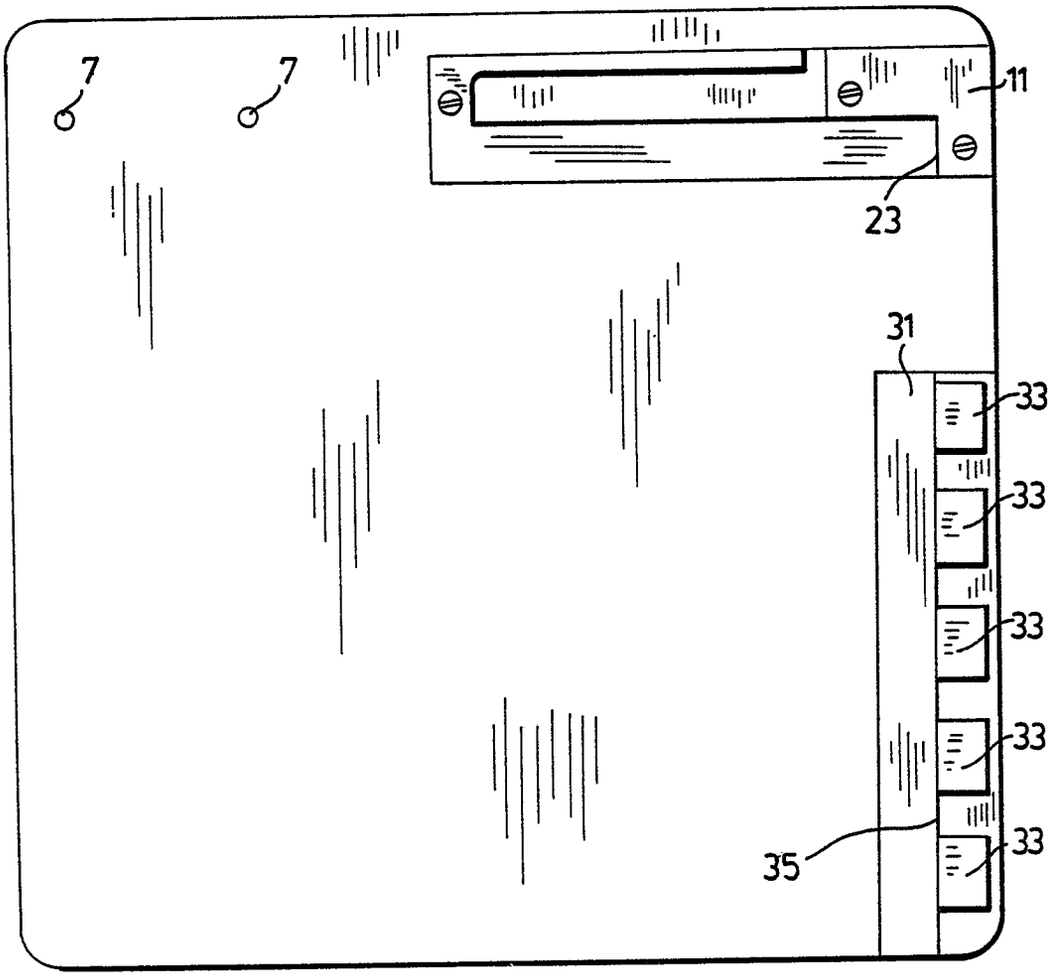


FIG.8.

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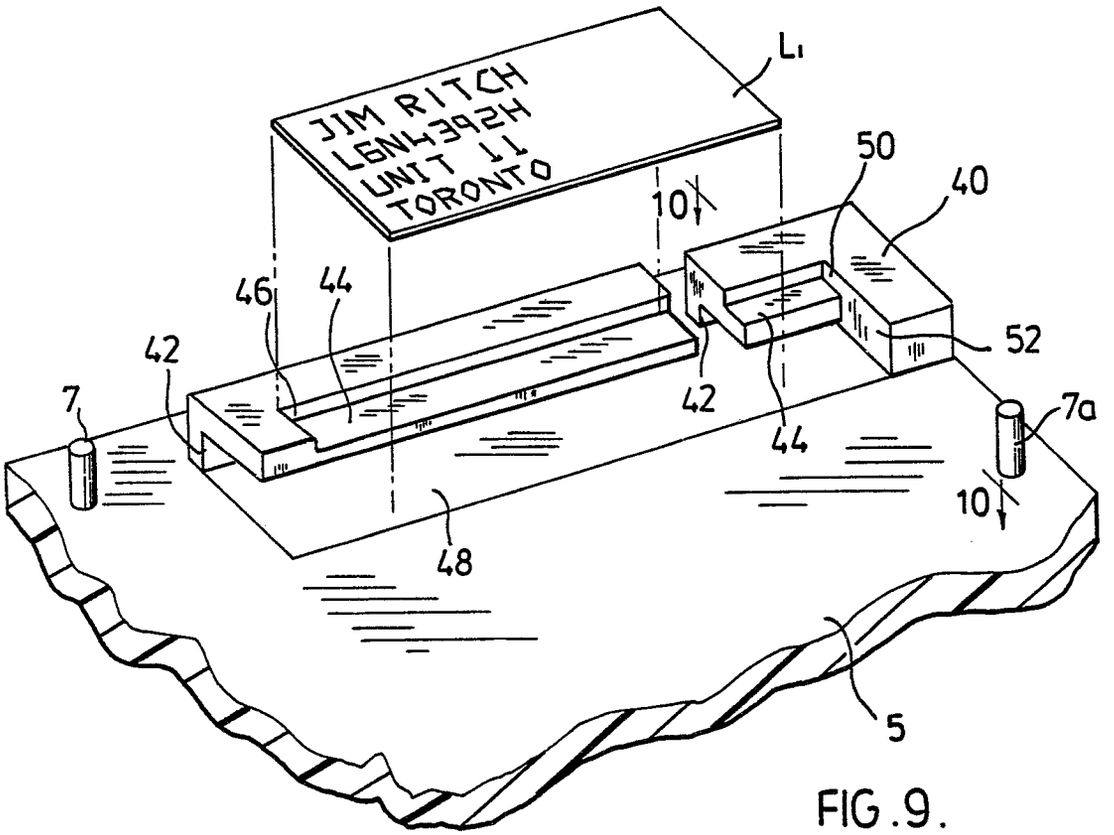

FIG.9.

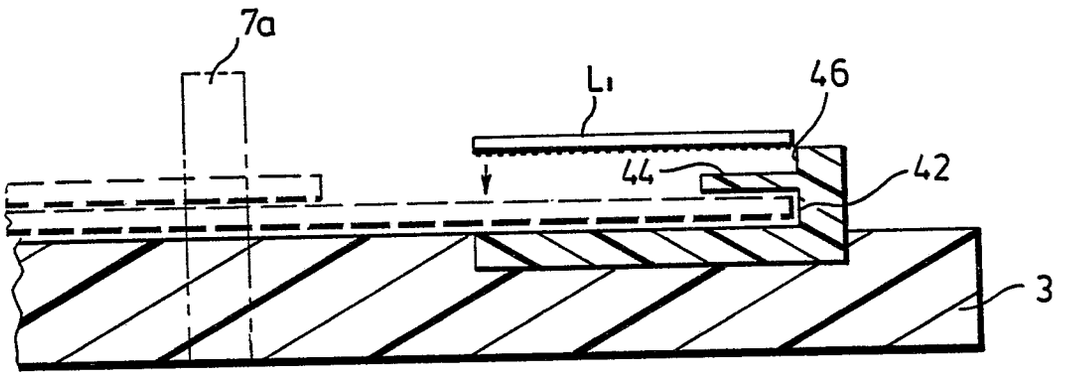

FIG.10.

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FIG.11.

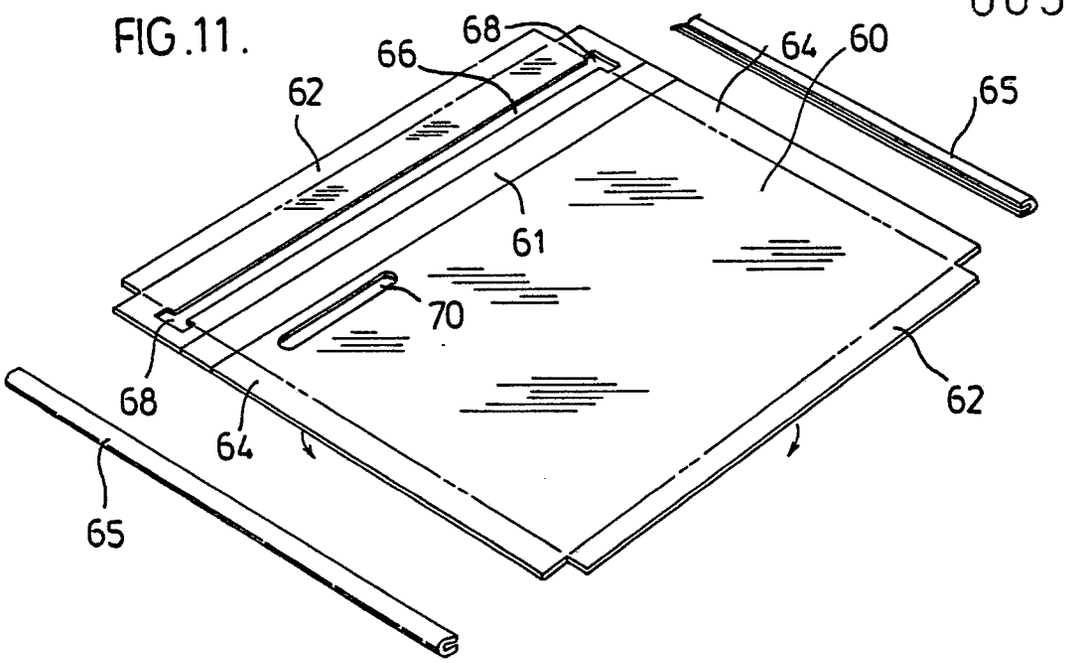


FIG.12.

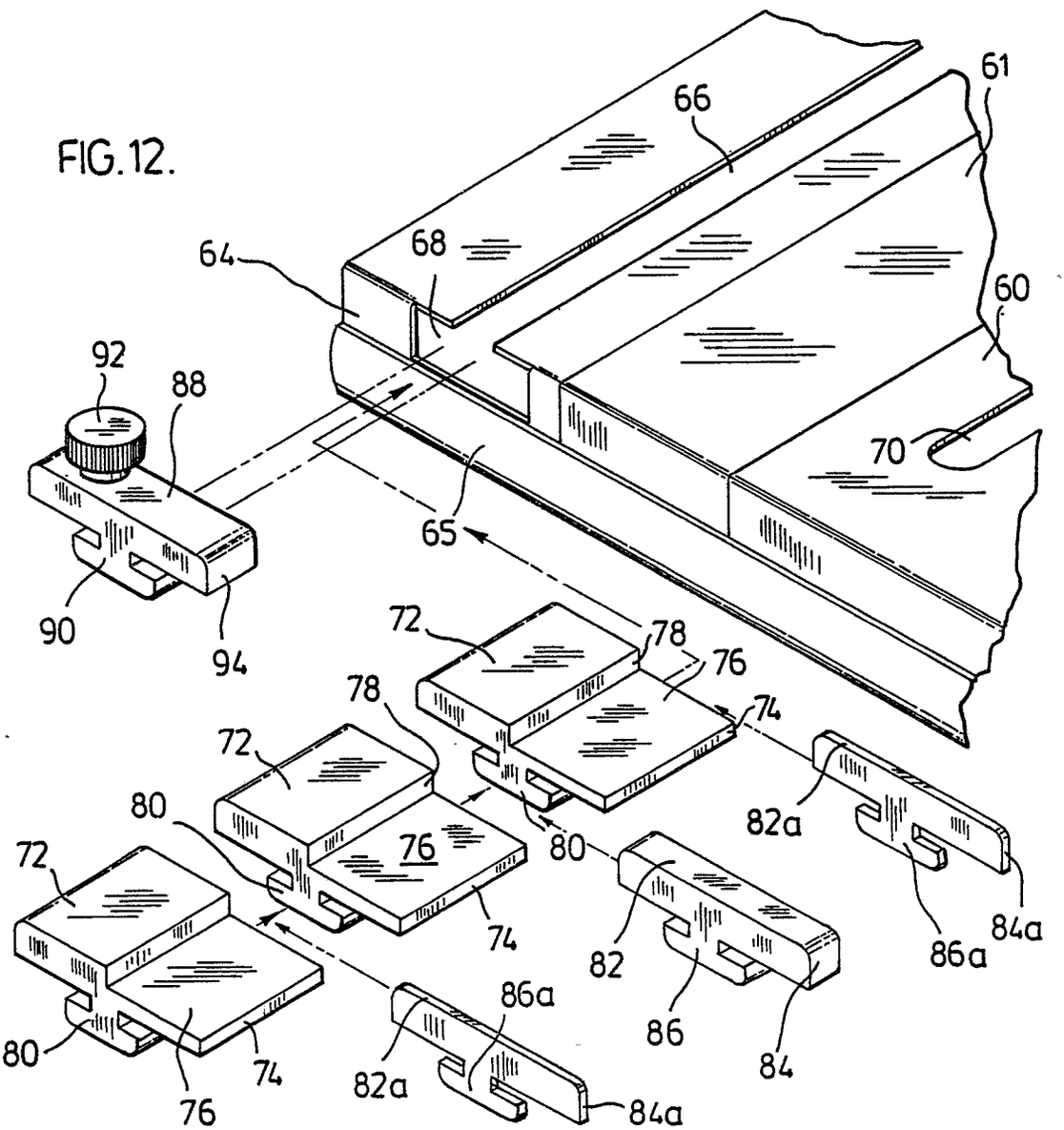
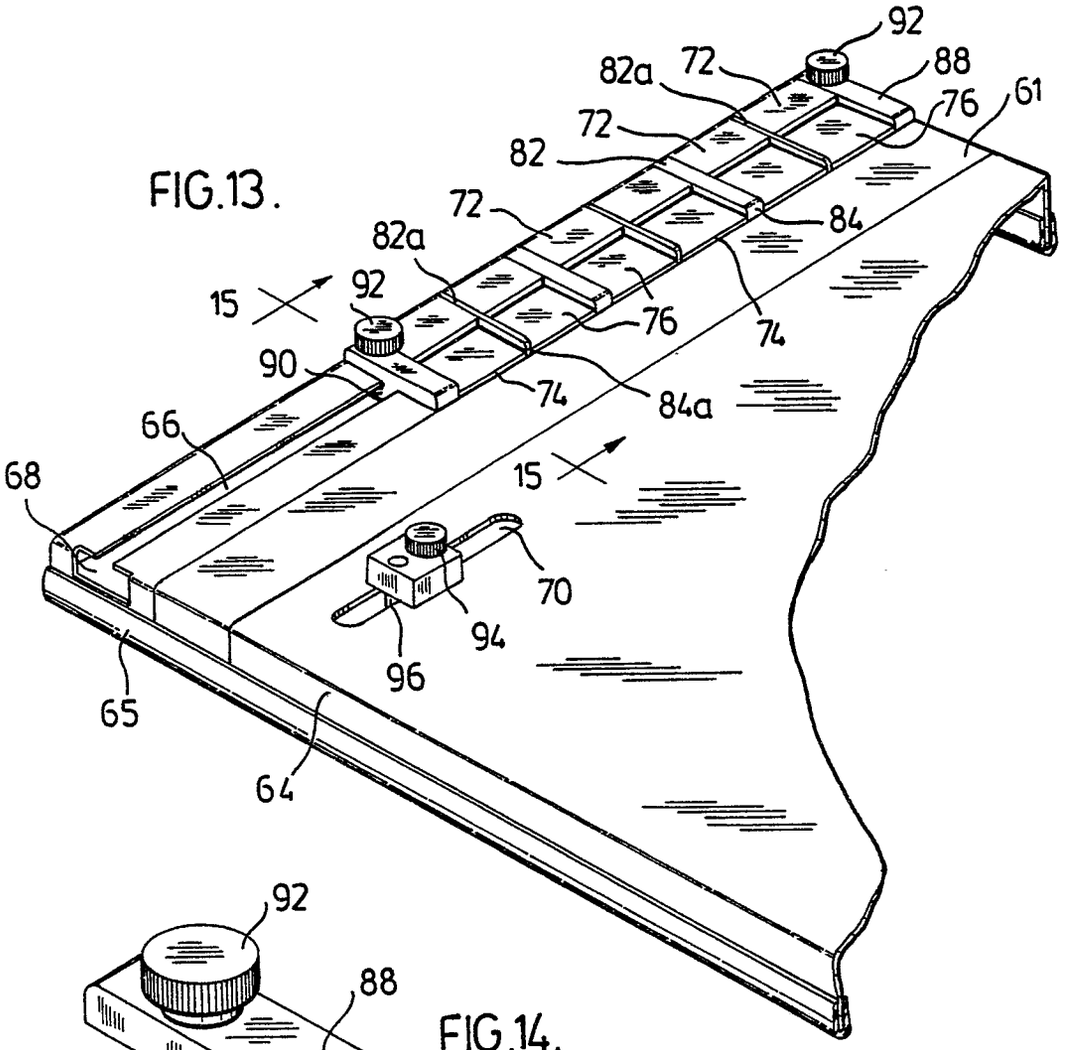


FIG.13.



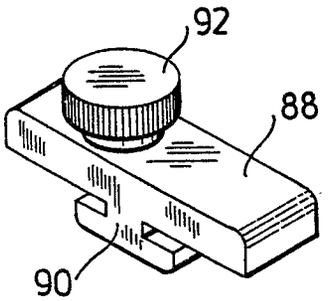


FIG.14.

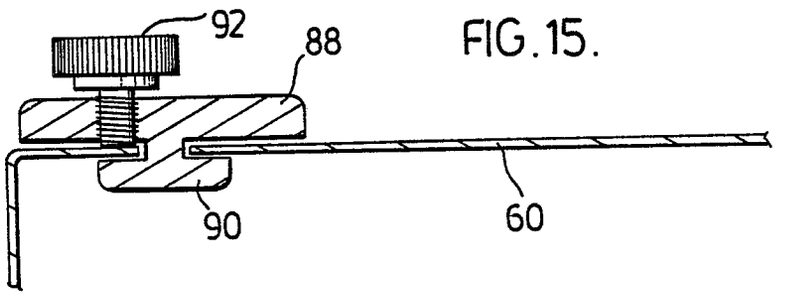


FIG.15.

European Patent Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application number
0052018
EP 81 30 5353

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim
A	DE - A - 2 613 268 (MAPPEI) * the whole document *	1
A	US - A - 3 399 097 (VISSAGE) * column 2, lines 1 to 26; figure 4 *	1
A	FR - A - 903 771 (DESAUBLIAUX) * page 2, line 104 to page 3, line 43; figures 1 to 10 *	1
A	US - A - 3 937 493 (FASBENDER) * column 2, lines 7 to 44; figures 1,4 *	1,2,4
A	CH - A - 497 318 (MAPPEI) * column 3, lines 1 to 5 *	5
A	DE - A - 2 545 271 (REGIS) * page 5, paragraph 3 to page 8, last paragraph; figure 1 *	8

CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 3)

B 42 F 21/04
B 65 C 5/00

TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl. 3)

B 42 F
B 65 C

CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS

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E: earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date
D: document cited in the application
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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims

Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
The Hague	22-01-1982	LUTZ

EPO Form 1503.1 06.78