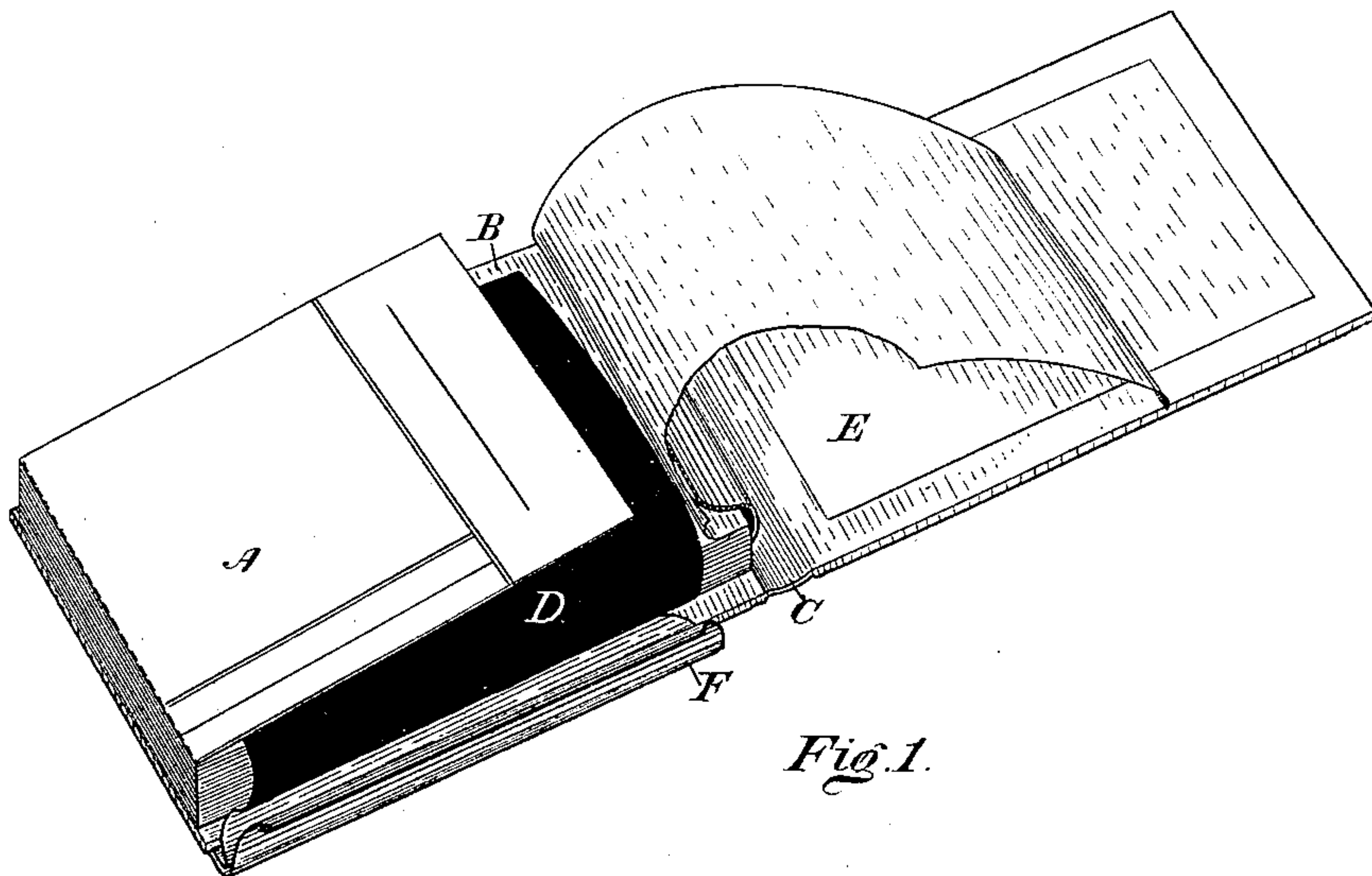


(No Model.)

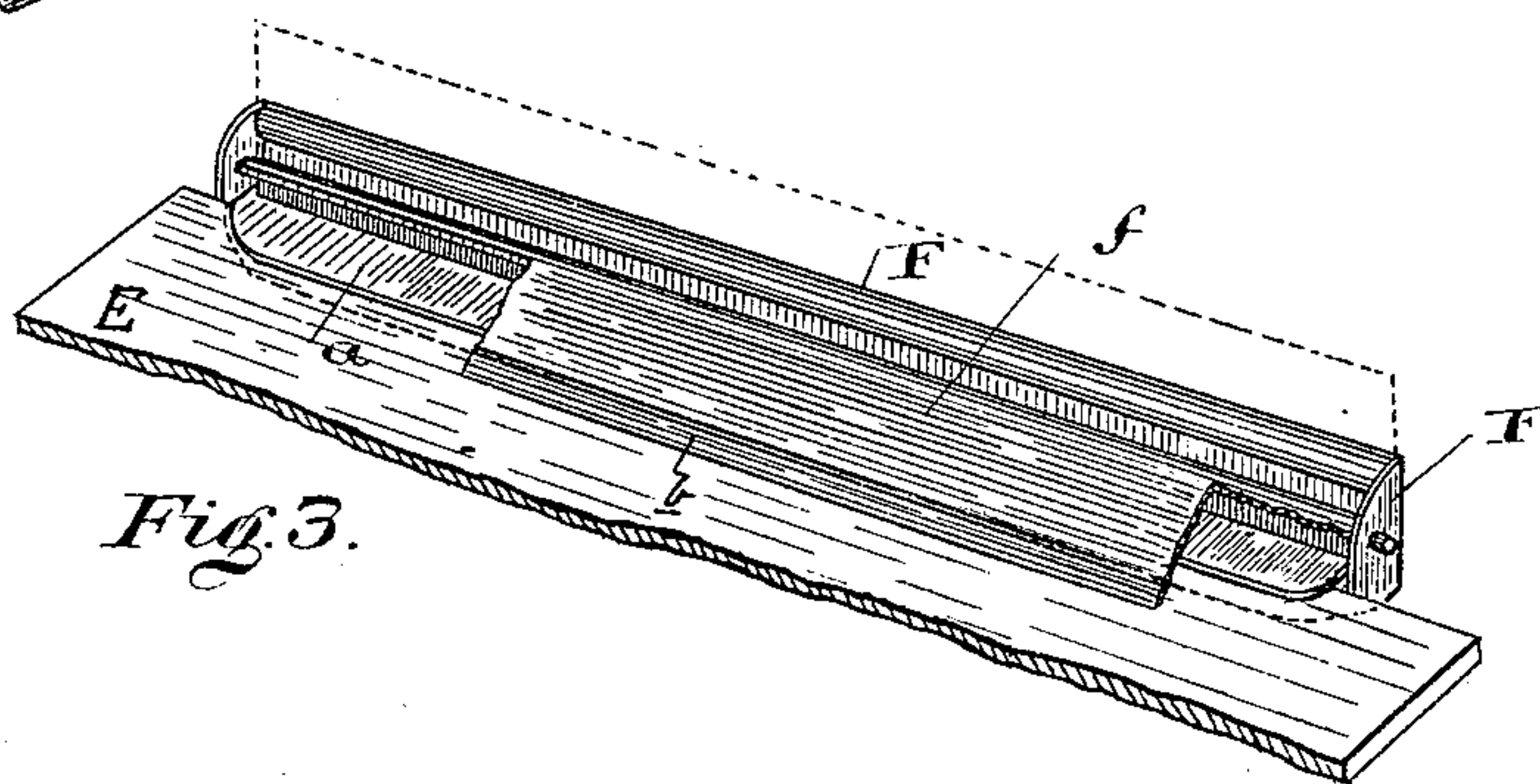
T. G. COOPER.  
MEMORANDUM BOOK.

No. 336,393.

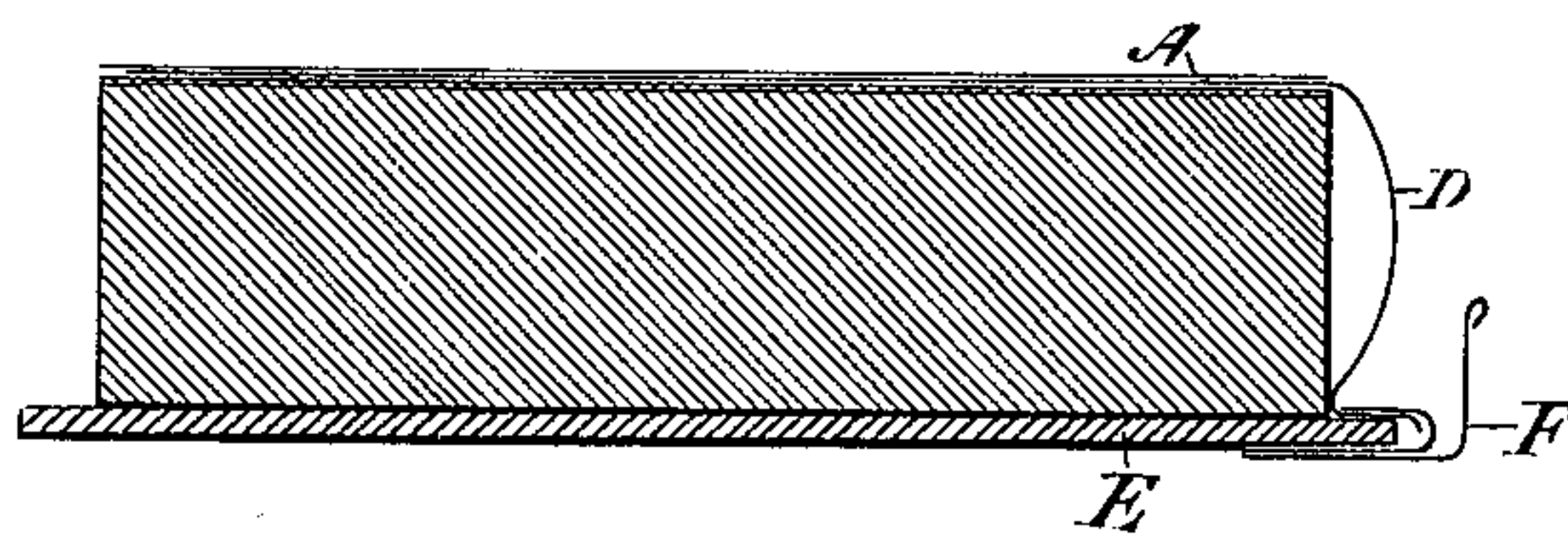
Patented Feb. 16, 1886.



*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 2.*

*Witnesses.*

*W. D. Graham.*  
*Charles C. Baldwin*

*Inventor.*

*Thomas G. Cooper.*

*by Donald C. Ridout & Co.*

*Atty.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS G. COOPER, OF JARVIS, ONTARIO, CANADA.

## MEMORANDUM-BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 336,393, dated February 16, 1886.

Application filed July 24, 1884. Serial No. 138,605. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS GEORGE COOPER, of the village of Jarvis, in the county of Haldimand, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, gentleman, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Memorandum-Books, commonly known as "Black-Leaf Check-Books;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The invention relates to that class of memorandum-books in which a leaf covered with transferring composition is employed for instantly transcribing from the leaf written on to a leaf below it; and it consists in the peculiar combinations and the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved black-leaf check-book. Fig. 2 is a sectional detail showing plan for clasp the black leaf to the side of the cover. Fig. 3 represents a modified form of clamp.

In black-leaf books now commonly used, in which the black leaf, or, in other words, the leaf covered with transferring composition, is fixed into the book, the fly-leaf A, on which the memorandum is written, is torn from the leaf B, on which the writing is transcribed by the black leaf, and the leaf B is itself also arranged to be torn from the book before the memorandum on the next leaf can be written, the leaves being perforated to facilitate the operation mentioned. The complete removal of the leaves written on before fresh memoranda on clean sheets can be written arises from the fact that the black leaf is fixed to the book at its joint C, consequently the black leaf cannot reach a clean sheet until the one written on has been removed. By fastening the black leaf D to the side of the cover E, at right angles to the hinge or joint C, the said black leaf can be placed across the book between the leaves A and B, and, when having performed its function on one pair of leaves, may be thrown out of the book without being detached therefrom, the leaves A and B folded back without being torn out, and the next pair of leaves treated in a similar manner. In books of this kind it will not be usual to keep both leaves in, as the leaf A, when written on, will usually be torn out and handed to the cus-

tomer, while the leaf B may either be torn out, as is now done, or folded back so as to expose the next pair of leaves without any necessity for its removal from the book.

Black-leaf books of this kind will be found useful in small stores where it is desirable to keep a record of the sales made by each salesman. As the black leaf will become worn out before all the leaves in the book are used, I have provided means for securing the leaf in position, while permitting it at the same time to be readily removed and changed. The means mentioned consist of a metal clasp, F, arranged to clamp the black leaf D between it and the cover E, as indicated in Fig. 2. This clamp may of course be varied in shape so long as it is arranged to clamp the leaf to the cover.

It will of course be understood that my detachable black leaf may be used in connection with black-leaf check-books in which all the leaves are bound in the book, and not as shown in the drawings, with one-half of them fly-leaves A. When used in connection with books not having fly-leaves, it of course does not matter on which side of the cover the black leaf is fixed, so long as it is not on the same side as the hinge of the cover, the object being to so attach the black leaf that every time it has performed its function it can be thrown clear of the leaves without being detached from the book, and used again without the necessity for any of the leaves to be torn out.

In Fig. 3 I show a form of clamp, F, which permits the black leaf to be replaced without removing the clamp from the cover. In this clamp a plate, *f*, is hinged over the top plate, *a*, of the clamp F. When this plate *f* is vertical, as shown in dotted lines, the black leaf D can be inserted between it and the top plate, *a*. When thrown down, as exhibited in full lines, the leaf D is held between the heel *b* of the plate *f* and the cover E, as will be readily understood.

In my patent No. 323,276, dated July 28, 1885, I have shown and described a black leaf arranged and adapted to fold over between the leaves of the book in a direction at right angles to their movement; but no claim, broadly, is made to this feature in said patent.

I am aware that it has been proposed to attach a spring-actuated retaining device to a

tablet-binder, for the purpose of clamping a carbon-leaf to the side of said binder, and such, broadly, I do not claim.

What I claim as my invention is—

- 5 1. A black-leaf check-book having the leaf which is to receive the direct writing adapted to fold over and lie above the leaf which is to receive the transcription, and having a carbon-leaf secured in said book and adapted to  
10 fold over between said leaves in a direction at right angles to their movement, as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In combination with the cover E, a clamp, F, arranged to grasp the said cover, and a plate, f, hinged to said clamp and provided with a heel, b, arranged and operating as and for the purpose specified.

Toronto, June 7, 1884.

THOS. G. COOPER.

In presence of—

CHARLES C. BALDWIN,  
JAS. E. MAYBEE.