

(No Model.)

N. H. BAKER.
BLANK BOOK.

No. 404,817.

Patented June 11, 1889.

Fig. 1

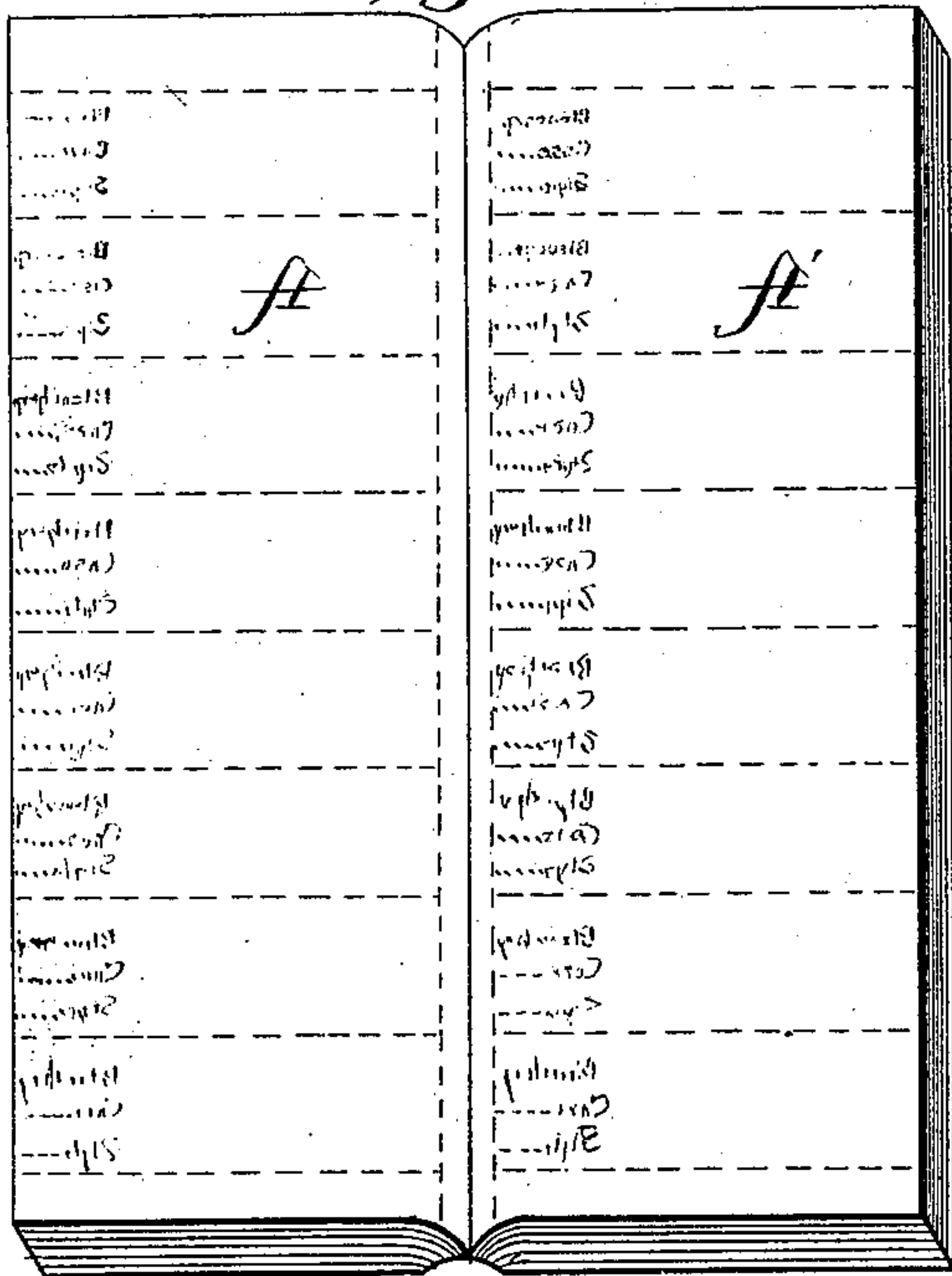


Fig. 2.

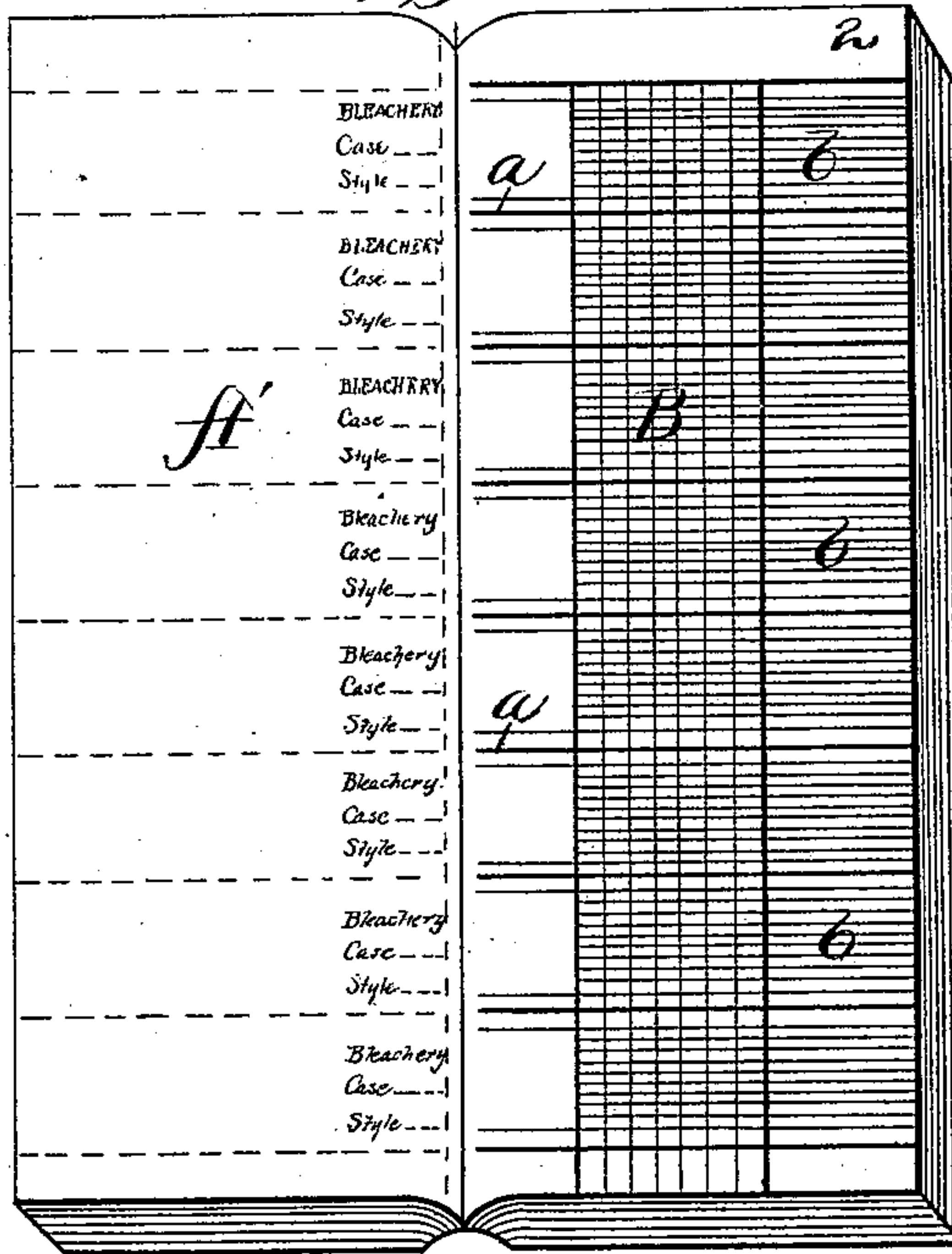
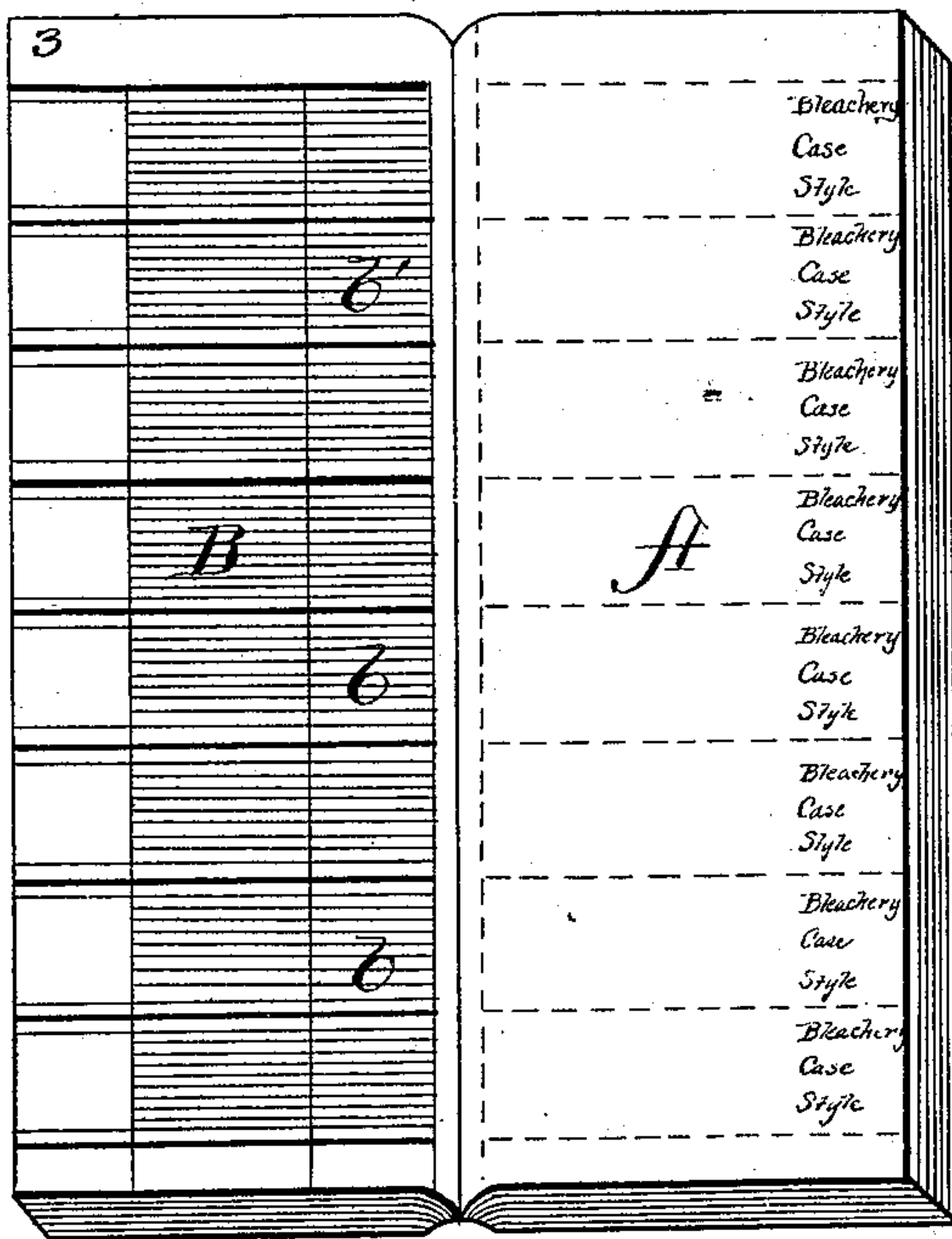


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

Walter C. Keene,
J. L. Middleton

Inventor

Nathan H. Baker.
By his Attorney Ellis Spear

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHAN H. BAKER, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

BLANK BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 404,817, dated June 11, 1889.

Application filed January 30, 1888. Serial No. 262,457. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHAN H. BAKER, of Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Blank Books; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention is an improved blank book having leaves perforated to form detachable slips, properly ruled, and having also permanent leaves ruled similarly to the slips. It is designed to make entries upon the blanks of the permanent leaves, and to transfer these entries as they are made to an underlying detachable slip by the use of carbon-paper or other suitable means, so that the slip will present a fac-simile of the entry, both records being simultaneously made. It is further designed to make entries upon both sides of each permanent leaf, all of which entries are to be transferred as aforesaid, and accordingly I arrange a slip-leaf on each side of each permanent leaf, as the slips are intended to take the impression upon only one side. For example, there may be first a slip-leaf, then a permanent leaf, then two slip-leaves, and so on. Entries may thus be made on the first page of the first permanent leaf, and by means of a carbon slip be transferred to slips of the second slip-leaf. When the first page of the permanent leaf is filled, it is turned over upon the first slip-leaf, and the entries of this page, being the second page of the permanent leaf, are transferred to the slips of first slip-leaf. The writing on the first page of the permanent leaf does not interfere with transferring the entries made on the opposite page, if carbon-paper be used which is carbonized only on one side and the carbonized side be placed next the detachable slip to which the transfer is to be made.

Before describing my invention more in detail I will indicate the manner of its use.

In bleacheries and various other works cloth in pieces varying from, say, thirty up to sixty or more yards in length is placed in cases, bales, or other packages for shipment. All these pieces before packing are measured, usually by a machine which automatically registers the number of yards, and is tagged or otherwise marked to indicate the number of yards therein. The case or package is then numbered and shipped, and a

memorandum or bill of the number of pieces and the total number of yards in the numbered case is sent by mail to the consignee. The shipper, however, retains upon what he calls his "yard-book" not only the number of the case or package and the number of pieces therein, but the yards in each piece. The case may pass through several hands before it is opened, when ordinarily the pieces are taken out one by one and the quantity in each, as indicated by the marks thereon, is noted, and this account is footed up and compared with the bill. This is most frequently done in extensive houses where large quantities of goods are handled and errors are constantly arising, chiefly in taking the contents of the pieces, and discrepancies continually occur between this account and the account of the total yards furnished by the packer, and become the foundation of claims for shortages, which ultimately fall upon the original packer. Sometimes an error occurs as to the number of the case. The goods almost as soon as unpacked from the case lose their identity, and all opportunity is lost for tracing the source of the error.

My invention is designed to furnish the merchant who first breaks the package and takes the account of its contents with a fac-simile of the original account of the number of pieces and the "yards in detail" as made by the packer by placing the slip containing these details in the case itself, in order that he may compare the yard-marks on each piece with the original "yards in detail" as taken by the packer.

It is the custom of the trade to rely on the yard-marks for the contents of each piece, and scrutiny of the accounts in this respect is confined to a comparison of these marks with the total quantities charged for each case. By means of the fac-simile of the yards in detail the merchant or clerk who opens the package and notes the yard-marks has before him on the spot the means of correcting any error he may fall into in the hurry of business, and thus many errors now inadvertently made, and which become the basis of claims for shortages that the packer is without the means of refuting, are avoided.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Figures 1, 2, and 3 represent the book open,

with the leaves turned in different ways, as hereinafter explained.

The detachable leaves or slips indicated in the figures as A A' are perforated vertically near the inner margins and horizontally, as shown by the dotted lines on this leaf, to form slips, which may be torn out separately. These perforated sheets have the printing only upon one side, and preferably in such position that the printed end of the slip will be at the right-hand end, this being more convenient. The remaining surface of the slip is plain, or preferably ruled to receive the transferred writing which indicates the details of the pieces in yards.

In Fig. 1 the two detachable pieces A A', interposed between two permanent leaves, are shown as laid open in opposite directions, with their faces downward. The dotting on the left-hand end of A and A' indicates the printing on the under or face side.

Fig. 2 shows the leaf A' of Fig. 1 turned to the left, so as to cover A, and this discloses the permanent sheet B on the right-hand side. This is ruled into divisions by lines *a*, made horizontally to correspond with the perforated horizontal lines on the detachable leaf, and may have also vertical and horizontal rulings, as shown, forming squares for entering the yards in each piece. The divisions of the right-hand column (marked *b*) of this page, overlying the detachable leaf A, are to receive the record written upon the exposed page 2 of this leaf. A carbon-paper is inserted underneath this leaf B, and the writing on page 2, which consists, as indicated, of the identification-marks, number, style, &c., and of the details of yards of the pieces for any given case or package, is transferred by the carbon-paper to the detachable slip of the leaf next underneath the carbon-paper. The spaces *b* may have the same printing as the right-hand ends of the slips, as shown on the left-hand page of Fig. 2, and this registers with the printing of the slips underneath, so that the detachable slip is a duplicate of the permanent outlined or ruled slip on which the writing is directly made. When page 2 has been filled, the leaf is turned over to the leaf showing page 3, as in Fig. 3. This exposes another sheet A, which is the one which has received the transferred fac-simile of the writing of page 2; but leaf B in Fig. 3 overlies the exposed page of leaf A' of Fig. 2, and the printing "bleachery, case, and style" is in the spaces *b* of the right-hand column of page 3, and the remaining part of the outlined strip is for the detail of yards, this overlying and registering with the slips and print-

ing of the page A'. (Shown on the left of Fig. 2.) This illustrates the construction of the book throughout.

Manifestly one of the leaves A' could be omitted; but in this case only one page of the permanent leaf could be utilized. It will be apparent that the printing should be alternately on right and left hand margins, as illustrated in the figures.

In the use of this book, when the case is packed, the yards in detail are entered in the book on the permanent sheets with numbers or letters indicating the case, style, pieces, or similar remarks or instructions, and the fac-simile on the detachable slip underneath, when the whole record of the case is complete, is torn out and put with the goods in the case, and the case is fastened up and shipped. I prefer to also print upon the slips a notice to buyers to the effect that this slip which they will find in the case is valuable to them in checking out the goods in the case, that the yards in detail are fac-similes of the original packing of this case, and that if an error appeared after checking off twice they are to return the slip to the seller with the buyer's detail entered thereon or accompanying the slip. This or equivalent instructions should be printed on each detachable slip; but this need not be done on the permanent leaves. These instructions being followed, in case of discrepancy the slip is ultimately returned to the packer, who is thereby enabled to see exactly what the claim is and to determine where the error has occurred. It is frequently found that the account of one case has been compared with the contents of another. I have called the book, for convenience, a "yard-book."

I claim as my invention—

The described blank book having permanent leaves with spaces on both sides for the matter of which a record is to be kept, and a detachable leaf on each side of the permanent leaf, the printing on each detachable leaf conforming in position to the corresponding space on the opposite side of the permanent leaf, whereby the record from two sides of a permanent leaf may be transferred by carbon-paper to the detachable leaves on either side thereof, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

NATHAN H. BAKER.

Witnesses:

OSCAR LAPHAM,
JOHN W. HOGAN.