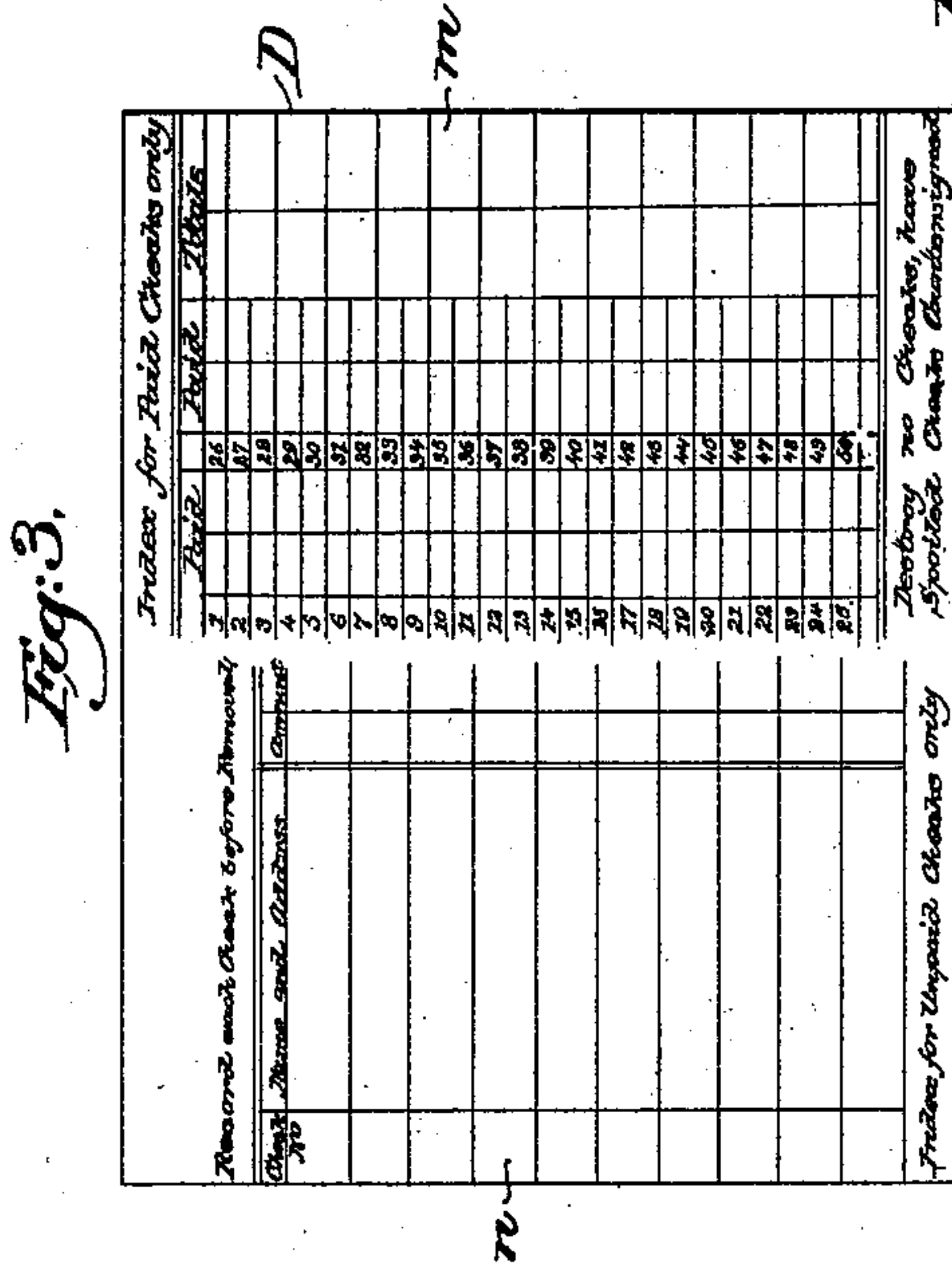
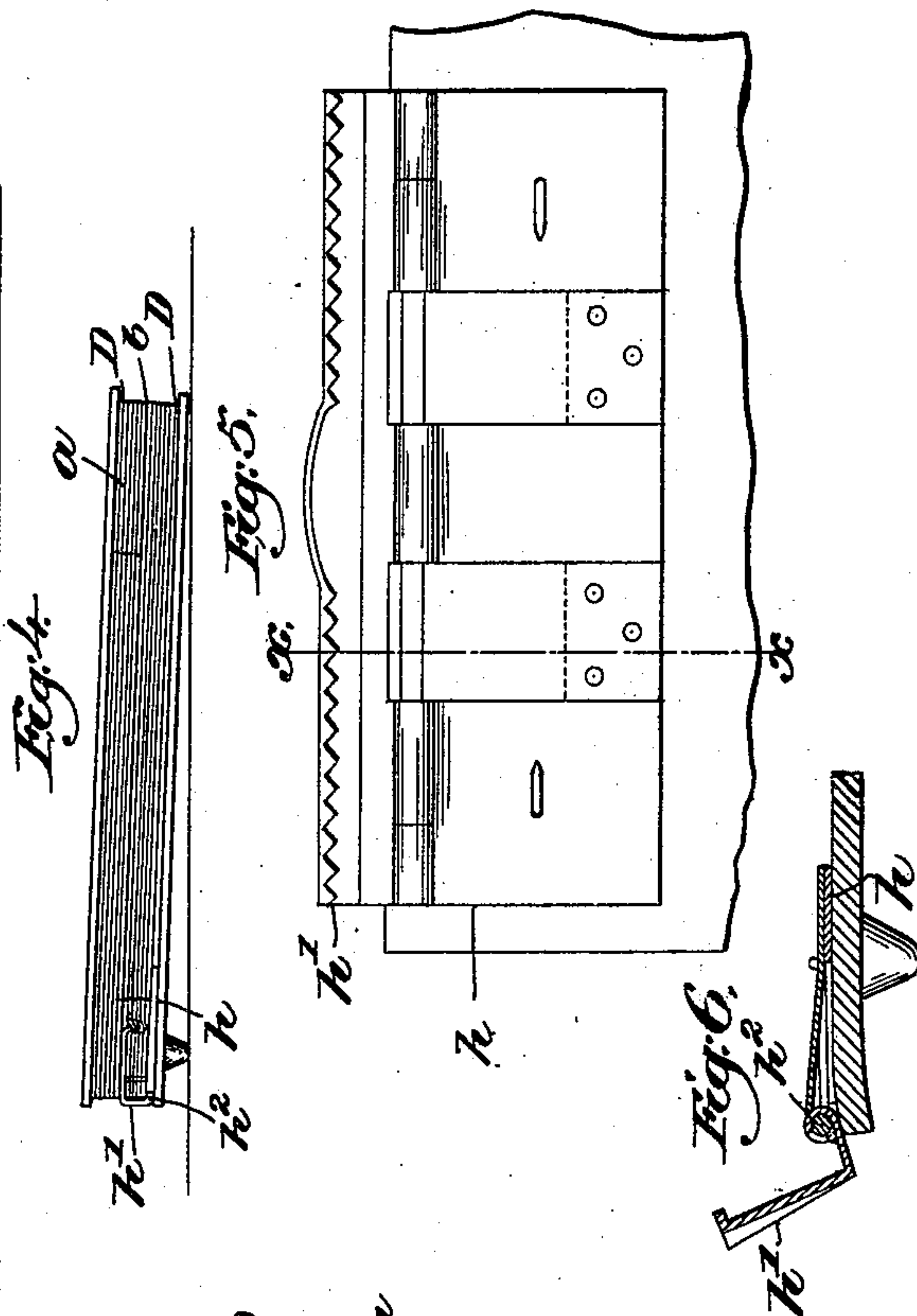
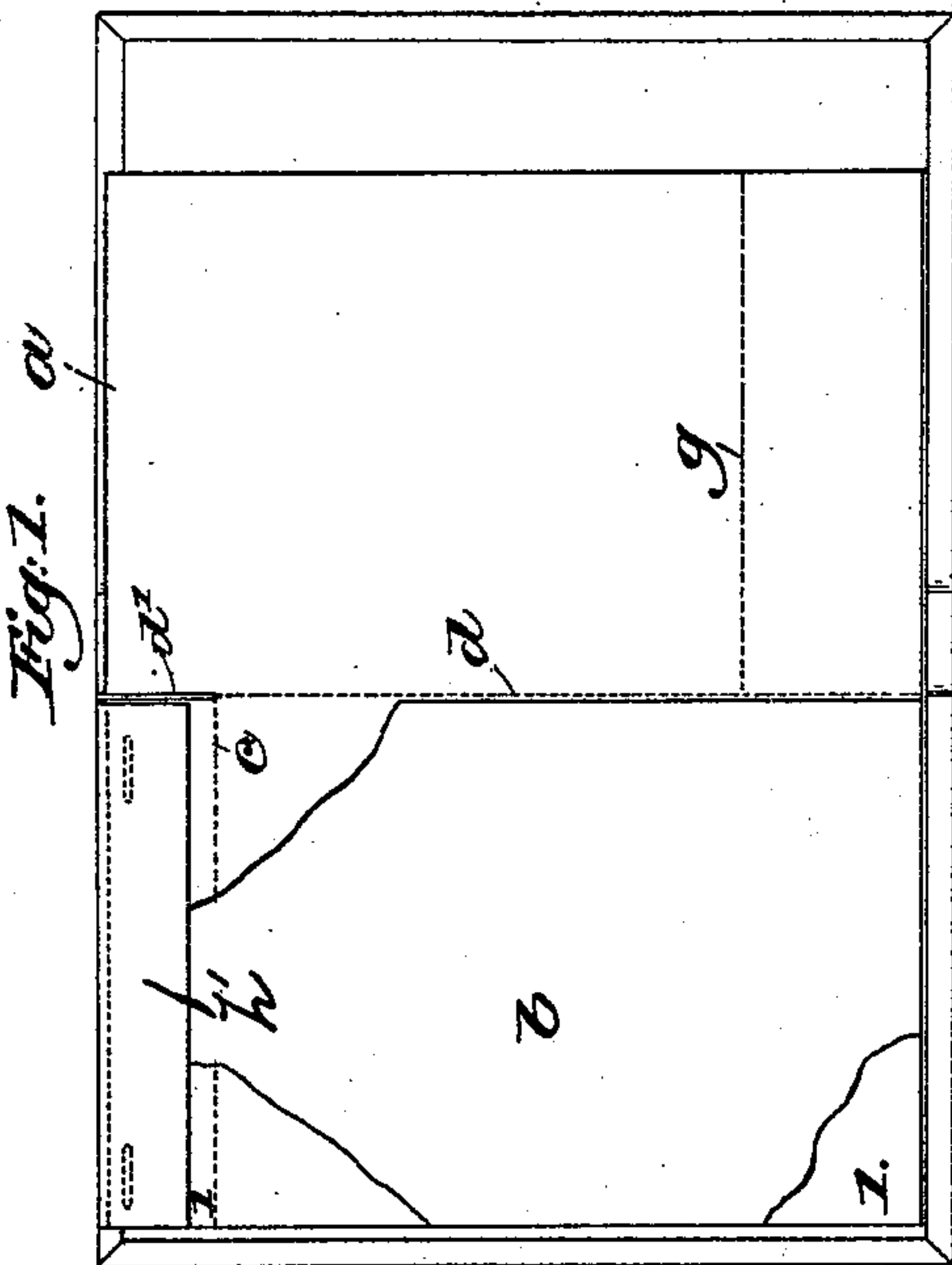
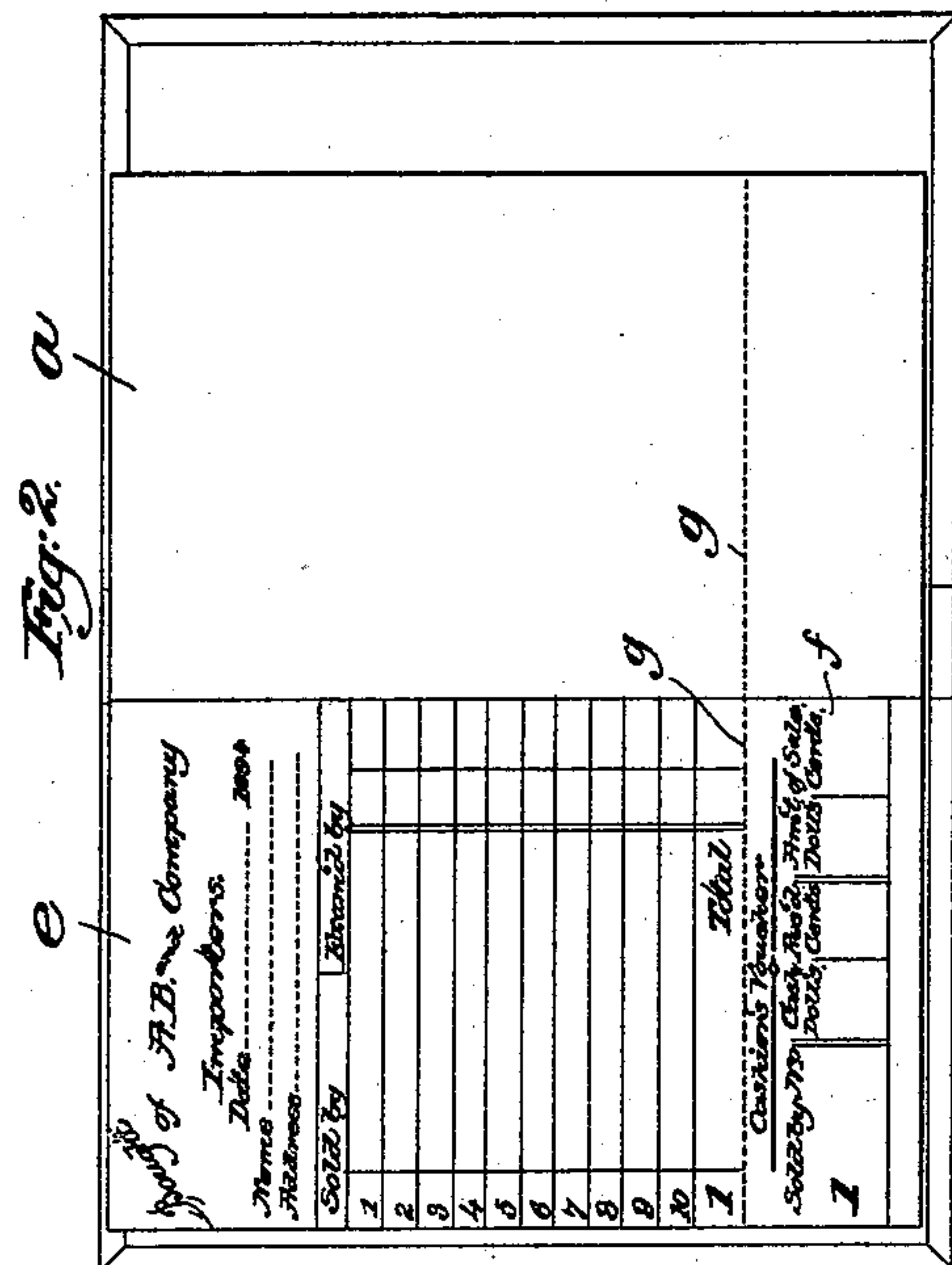


(No Model.)

J. R. CARTER.
MANIFOLD SALES BOOK.

No. 545,677.

Patented Sept. 3, 1895.



Witnesses
Edward G. Allen.

Thomas J. Drummord.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN R. CARTER, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE CARTER-CRUME COMPANY, OF NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK.

MANIFOLD SALES-BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 545,677, dated September 3, 1895.

Application filed April 18, 1894. Renewed July 5, 1895. Serial No. 555,028. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN R. CARTER, of Boston, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Manifold Sales-Books, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention has for its object the production of an improved manifold sales-book, which will be hereinafter more fully described.

Figure 1 represents a sales-book embodying my invention, the book being open. Fig. 2 shows the book with one of the leaves turned over in condition to be used by the salesman. Fig. 3 shows the inner side of the cover with the sales-record table. Fig. 4 is a side edge view showing the book closed. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the open clamp, together with part of the cover; and Fig. 6 is a section in the line *xx*.

In making up my improved sales-book I take a series of sheets *a*, adapted to be folded substantially centrally, and these sheets, preferably numbered consecutively, are placed in a pile, commonly fifty or a hundred sheets, and said pile of sheets along one edge and at right angles to the line in which the sheets will be folded in use is united or bound together for substantially half the length of that edge, the binding or uniting means being preferably wire staples, but any usual stitches or gum would be within the scope of my invention, one end of the black leaf *b* being connected to the pile of sheets at the edges thereof which are united, as specified, so that each sheet when used may be laid over readily on the black leaf, the other half of the sheet to contain the duplicated matter lying immediately below the black leaf. It will be seen that the sheets in shape are substantially parallelograms—that is, their opposite edges are substantially parallel—so that the half of the sheet which overlaps the black leaf is of substantially the same length as the half that underlies the black leaf. The halves of the sheets, which are united as described, are provided with a line of perforations *c*, (see Fig. 1,) leaving above said perforations a binding-stub, which stub may be numbered to corre-

spond with the number on the main body of the sheet, so that the sheet, when detached from the stub, may be easily identified. The sheets are also provided with a row of perforations *d* substantially at right angles to the row *c*, said row *d* being in the line of separation for the main and the duplicate itemized slips, it being understood that the back of one-half of each sheet will preferably be printed, as indicated substantially in Fig. 2, to leave spaces or lines on which to write indications of articles and prices, and also with the bill-head *e* of the firm to use the sales-book, said bill-head preferably containing a line for the name and address of the purchaser, together with the date of sale.

The use of a sales-book is of very considerable advantage when viewed simply in the light of an advertisement, and at the same time, for the sake of economy, the merchant should be able to use as large a part as possible of the sheet for sales-memorandum.

The bound or united sheets will be best and most conveniently used in connection with a suitable back *D*, herein shown as adapted to be folded to inclose the folded sheets. In practice the cover is usually presented to the merchant with the first lot of sales-books, and to enable the merchant to continue to use these sales-books I have shown the cover as provided with a clamp, but said clamp is not specifically herein claimed, as it is claimed broadly in my application, Serial No. 507,990, filed April 18, 1894. I have, however, herein shown said clamp to better illustrate the greater utility of my improved sales-book; but instead of the particular clamp shown any other usual or suitable clamp may be used, the chief point in the clamping means, of whatever form, lying in the fact that the main half of the sheet, which is to be written on by the salesman directly, may overlap the said clamp and also the binding-stub, that portion of the said main half which overlaps said clamp and binding-stub containing the merchant's bill-head, the upper part of which does not require to be written on by the salesman. By keeping the end of the half of the sheet of the same length as the duplicate half of the sheet I am enabled to better and more economically dis-

play the bill-head than if the main half of the sheet was made as much shorter than the duplicate half as the binding-stub is deep. I have shown the line of perforations d as terminated substantially in the line of the perforations c , and from the corner of said lines of perforation I have shown the sheets as slitted to the nearest edge, said slit being designated d' in Fig. 1. This slit in each sheet enables the main half of the sheet to be more readily separated, together with the duplicate half, from the binding-stub, but it will be understood that instead of the slit d' the line or row of perforations may be extended to the edge of the sheet. The slit is, however, of advantage, for, when made, the junction of the two rows c and d of perforations constitutes a point on which falls instantly the strain exerted by the salesman engaging the bottom edge of the main half of the sheet, such strain being effective instantly to tear or detach the main and duplicate parts of the sheet from the binding-stub without separating the sheet on the line d . If, instead of the slit d' , the line of perforations d extended to the top of the book, the salesman, to prevent the tearing of the main half of the sheet from the duplicate half along the line of perforations d , below the line c , would have to put his hand at the top of the book and tear down along the line of perforations to the line c and then transfer his hand to the lower edge of the sheet and then pull, as before provided for, to detach the entire sheet from the binding-stub.

The separation of the main portion of the sheet from the duplicate portion is usually effected by the salesman or cashier, but I have provided that this separation may be done by the bundler, for I have further invented and combined with the main and duplicate portions of each sheet a cashier's voucher, marked f , said voucher being located at the bottom of the bill and being made easily separable therefrom by or through the line of perforations g . This cashier's voucher may also be numbered to correspond with the bill-like body of the sheet and with the said stub. The voucher is shown as suitably ruled or outlined to contain the amount of a cash sale and of the cash received to be sent to the cashier.

By making the cashier's voucher at the bottom of the bill the salesman can, with the minimum amount of movement and exertion, immediately indicate the footing of the bill in the proper space of the voucher and tear that off and send it to the cashier with the cash, to thus enable the purchaser to get back immediately his change, while the main and duplicate portions of the sheet, yet attached together, have gone to the bundler, this being especially advantageous and desirable when a cash sale is made for articles to be sent home and for which the purchaser is not expected to wait.

When the main and the duplicate portions of the sheet are detached one from the other,

time is apt to be wasted or error committed by reason of losing one part of the sheet, or by reason of one part of a sheet getting onto a purchase of another customer.

When the main and duplicate bills go to the bundler yet attached, no possibility of loss or trouble in matching up or comparison of bills can arise.

The clamp shown consists, essentially, of a bottom or stationary plate h , having a hinged spring-controlled top h' , joined by a pintle h^2 , the point of junction being close to the cover or rigid back to which the clamp is attached, this invention not being limited, however, to the exact shape shown for the cover or back.

The cover, as herein shown best in Fig. 3, is suitably outlined to enable the salesman to indicate each cash sale by the number of the bill, the cash-sales space being shown at the side m , while at the side n the subdivision is suitable to indicate the amount of credit sale, as well as the name and address of the purchaser, which will correspond with the name and address on the bill-head. The provision of the side n guards against loss of the amount of sale in case the bill should not get to the bookkeeper. It will be noticed that the black leaf b always lies flat and ready for use in the particular sheet to be made into a bill, and it is firmly bound to the binding-stub, so that it cannot be bent out of shape, nor can its edge be rubbed, frayed, or torn by carrying the book in the hand or in the pocket.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A manifold salesbook comprising a series of unfolded sheets arranged in a pile, each of said sheets having the line of perforations d at or near the center, the line of perforations c extending at right angles from said central line of perforations to the edge of said sheets, and the slit d' extending from the junction of said lines of perforations to the nearest edge of the sheets, the perforations c and the slit d' forming binding stubs, a black leaf, and means to unite said black leaf and the unfolded sheets along the binding stubs only, substantially as described.

2. A manifold salesbook comprising a series of unfolded sheets arranged in a pile, each of said sheets having the line of perforations d at or near the center, the line of perforations c extending at right angles from said central line of perforations to one edge of said sheets, the slit d' extending from the junction of said lines of perforations to the nearest edge of the sheets, the perforations c and the slit d' forming binding stubs, and the line of perforations g extending at right angles from said central line of perforations to the other edge of said sheets to form cashier's vouchers, a black leaf, and means to unite said black leaf and the unfolded sheets along the binding stubs only, substantially as described.

3. A manifold salesbook comprising a series of unfolded sheets arranged in a pile, each of

said sheets having the line of perforations *d* at or near the center, the line of perforations *c* extending at right angles from said central line of perforations to the edge of said sheets, the slit *d'* extending from the junction of said lines of perforations to the nearest edge of the sheets, the perforations *c* and the slit *d'* forming binding stubs, and the line of perforations *g* extending at right angles from said central line of perforations to the other edge of said sheets to form cashier's vouchers, a black leaf, means to unite said black leaf and the unfolded sheets along the binding stubs only, and the cover to which the said pile of sheets is attached, substantially as described.

4. A manifold salesbook comprising a series of unfolded sheets arranged in a pile, each of said sheets having the line of perforations *d* at or near the center, the line of perforations *c* extending at right angles from said central

line of perforations to the edge of said sheets, the slit *d'* extending from the junction of said lines of perforations to the nearest edge of the sheets, the perforations *c* and the slit *d'* forming binding stubs, and the line of perforations *g* extending at right angles from said central line of perforations to the other edge of said sheets to form cashier's vouchers, a black leaf, means to unite said black leaf and the unfolded sheets along the binding stubs only, the cover, and a clamp secured to said cover and engaging the binding stubs of said sheets, substantially as described.

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

JOHN R. CARTER.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. GREGORY,
M. J. SHERIDAN.