

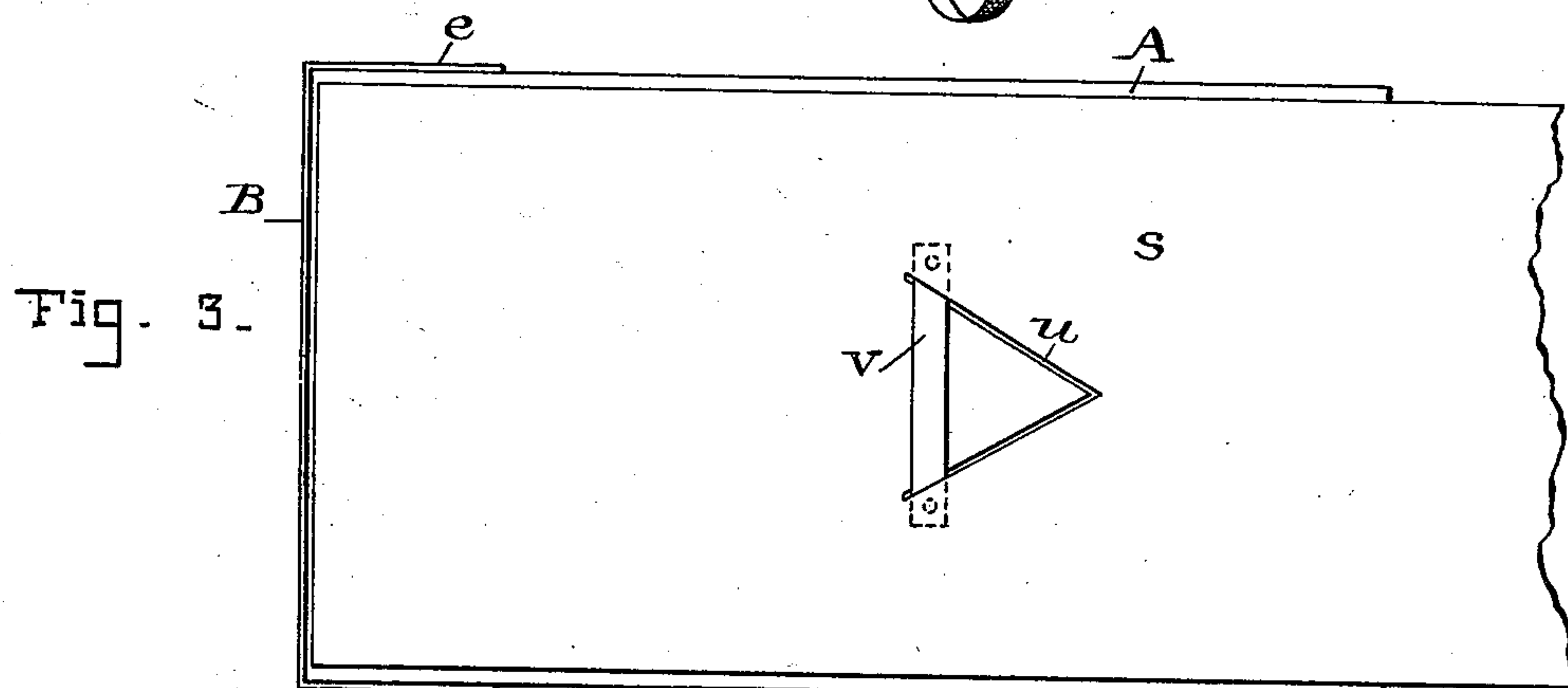
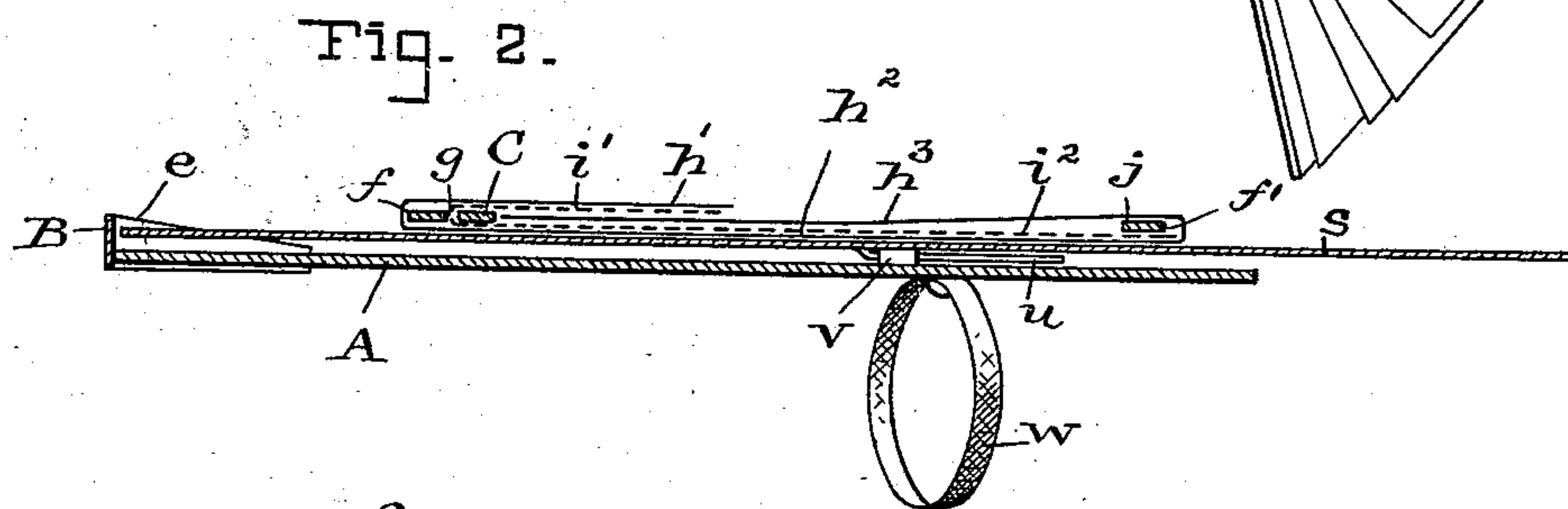
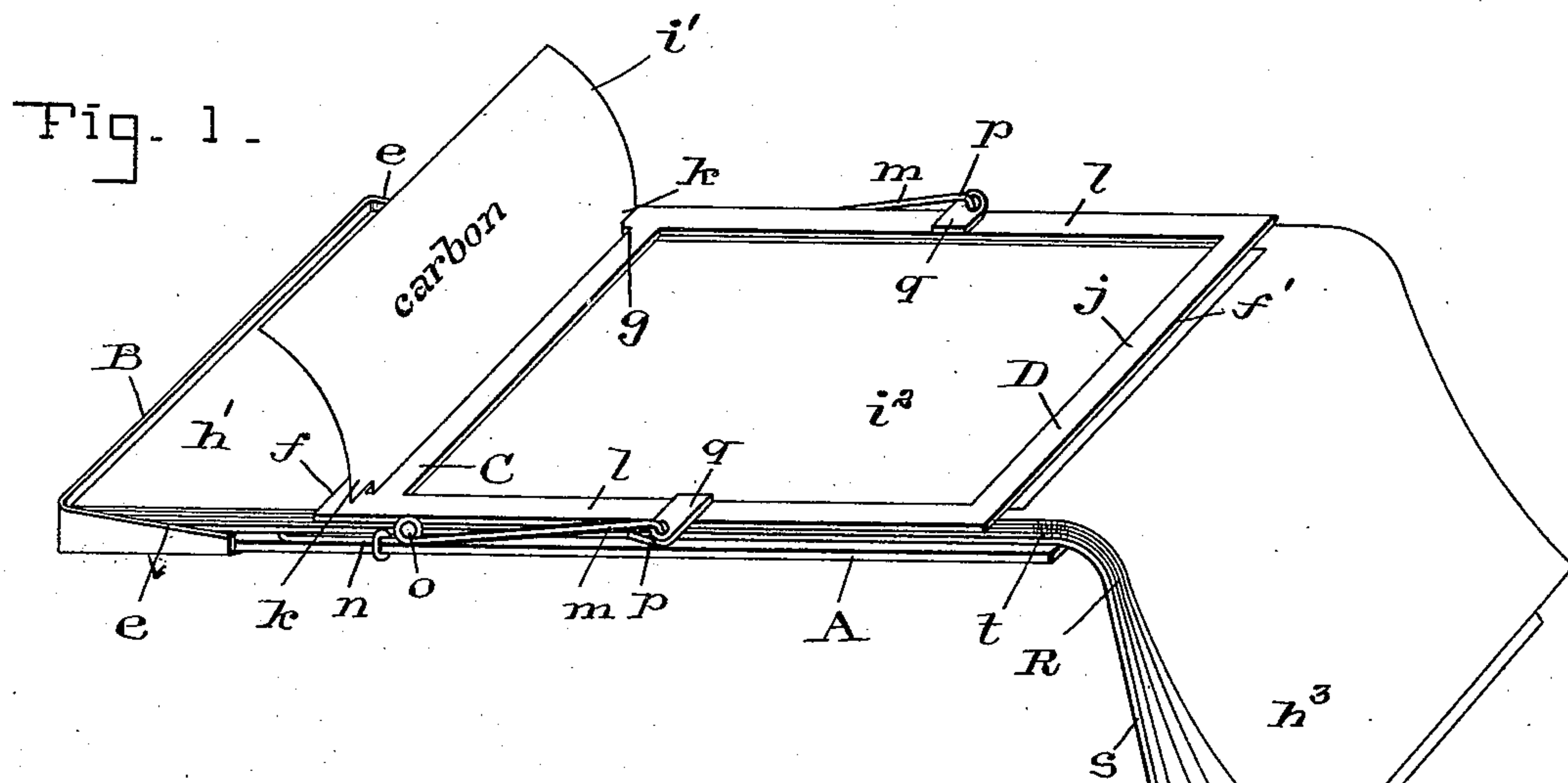
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. ASSHETON.
MANIFOLDING AUTOGRAPHIC TABLET.

No. 551,707.

Patented Dec. 17, 1895.



WITNESSES :-

L. J. Van Horn.
Charles B. Mann Jr.

INVENTOR :-

Wm Assheton
By Chas B. Mann

ATTORNEY .

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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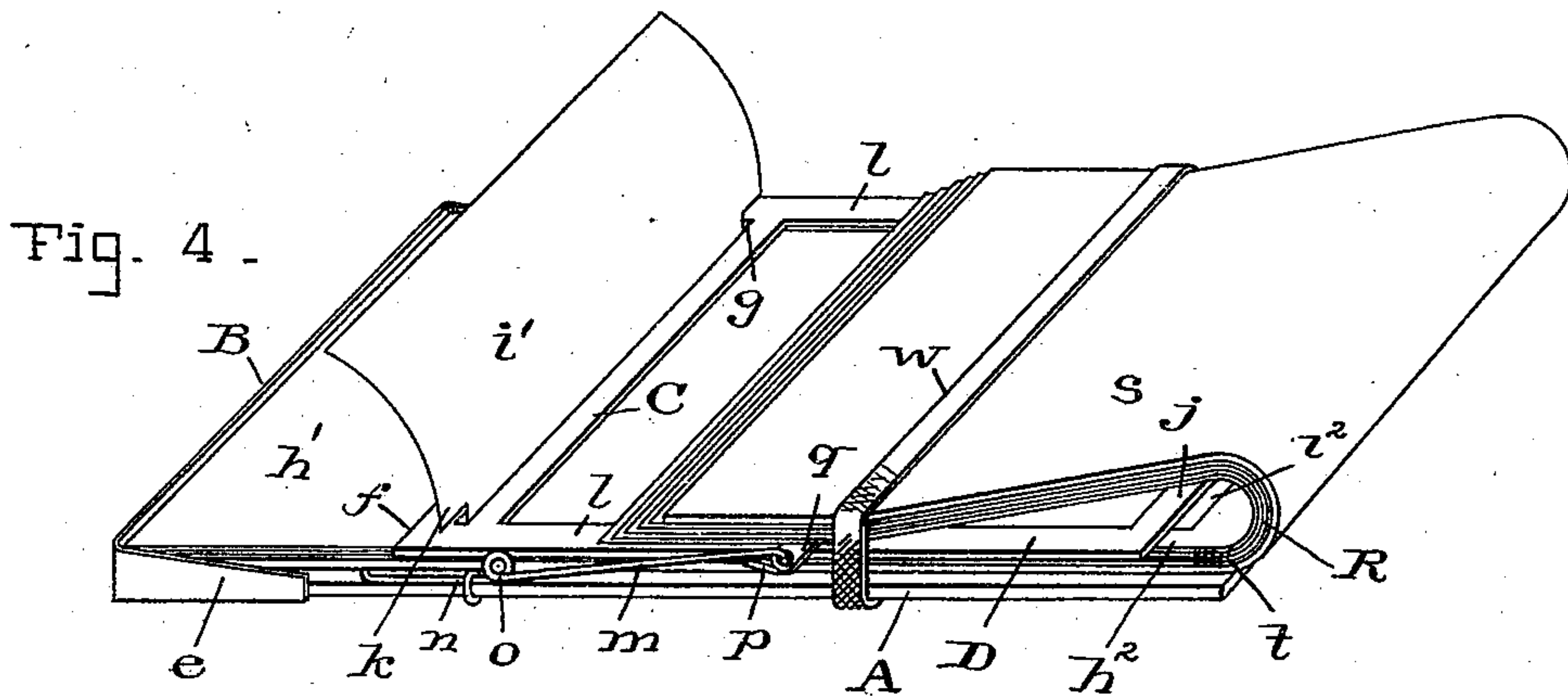


Fig. 5.

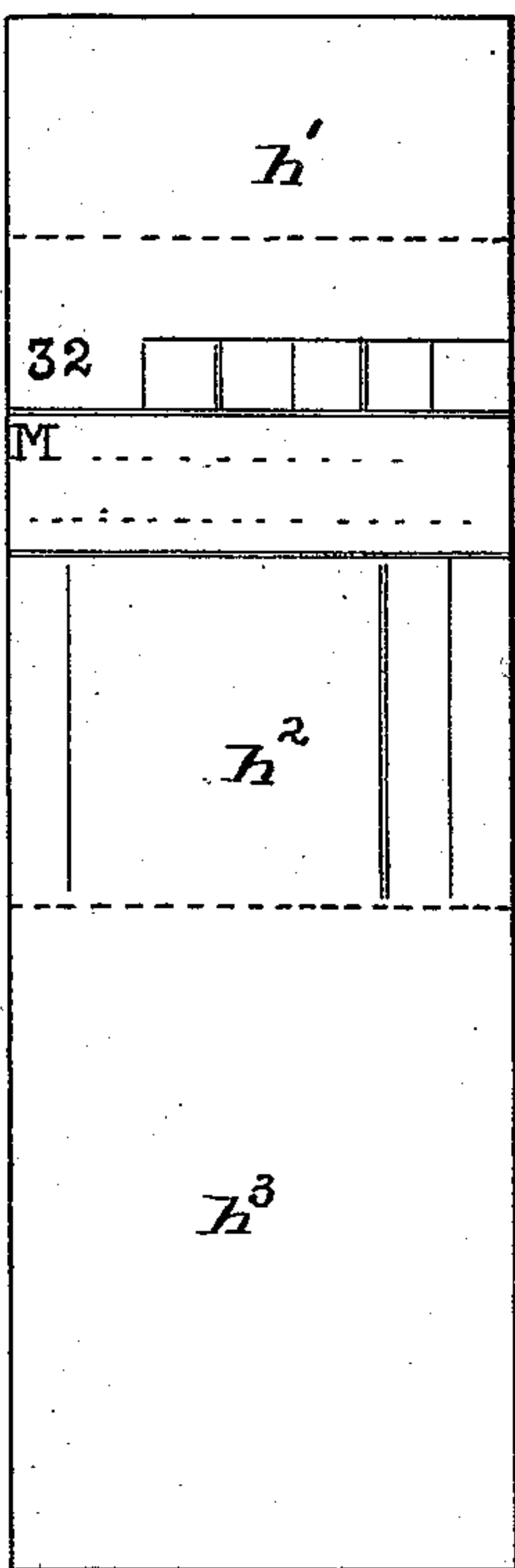


Fig. 6.

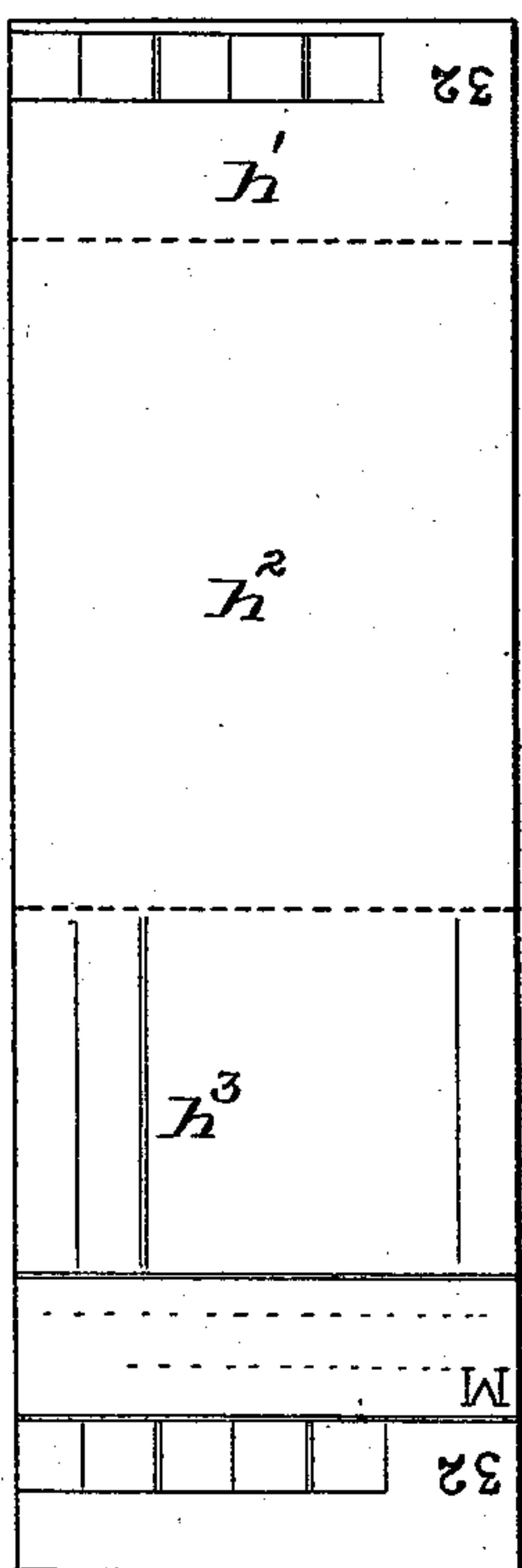


Fig. 7.

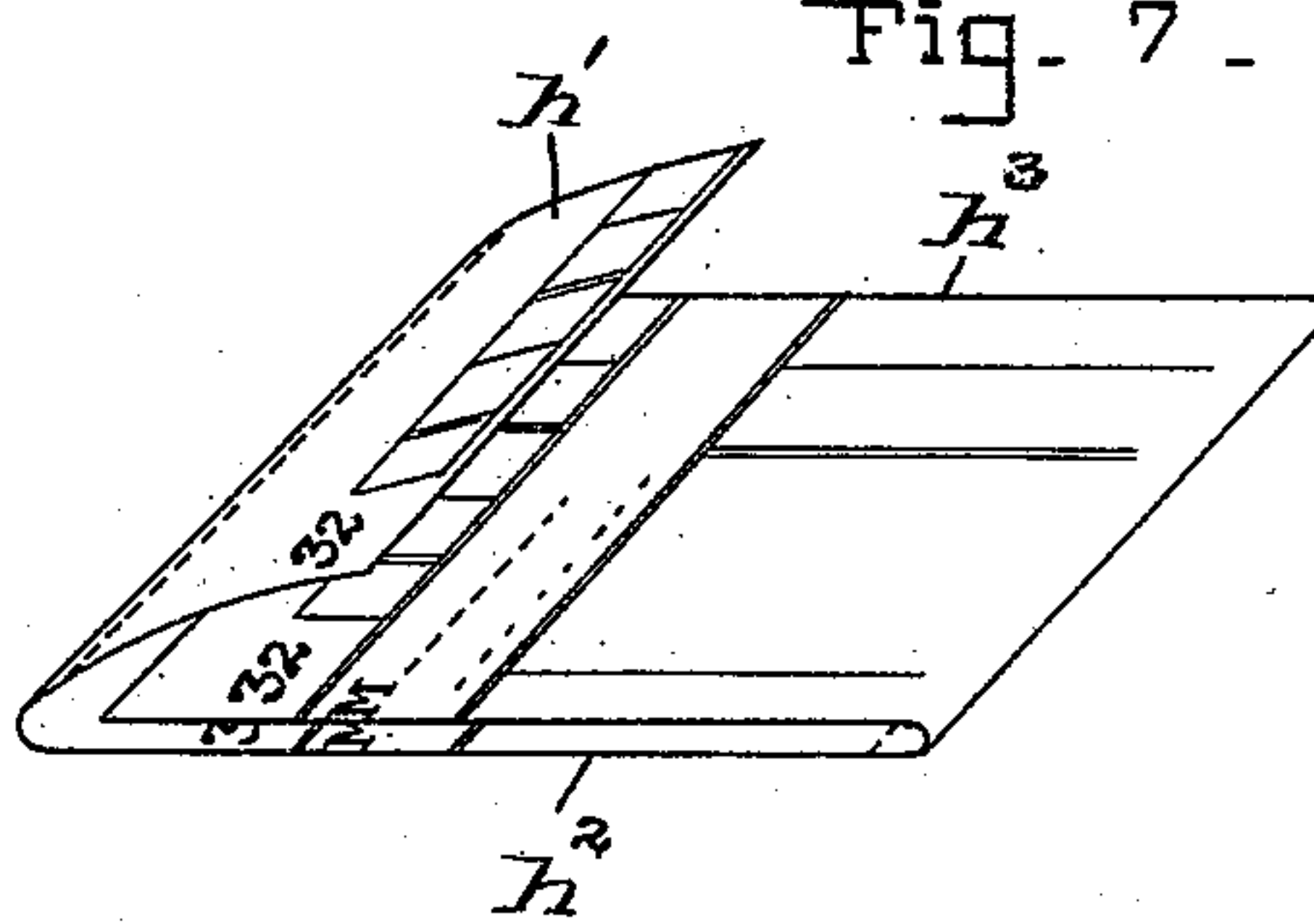
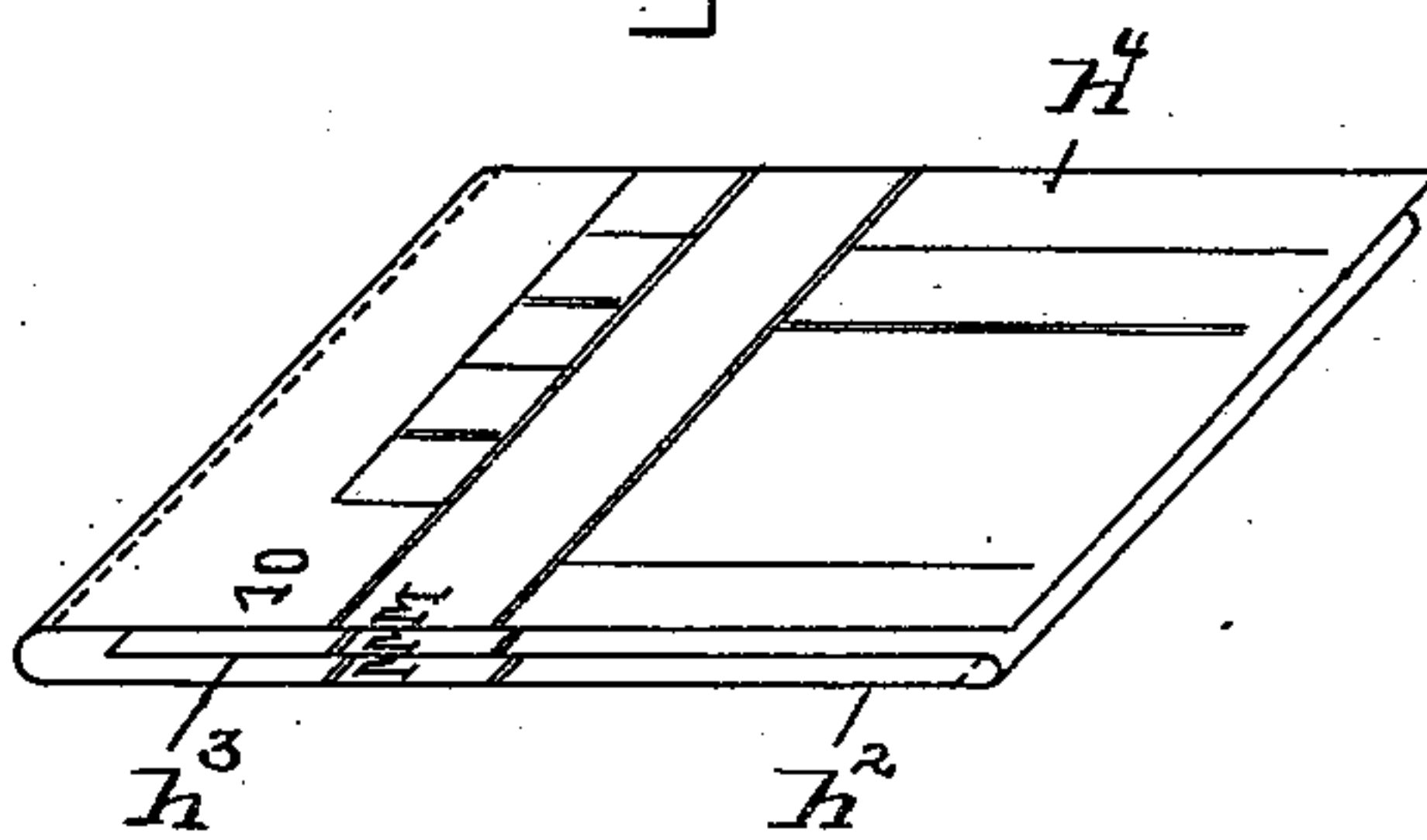


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM ASSHETON, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO DAVID STEWART AND CHARLES J. CARROLL, OF SAME PLACE.

MANIFOLDING AUTOGRAPHIC TABLET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 551,707, dated December 17, 1895.

Application filed September 11, 1895. Serial No. 562,153. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ASSHETON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Manifolded Autographic Tablets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a manifolded autographic tablet for the use of salesmen.

10 The object of the invention is to provide a salesman's tablet and pad of such shape as will admit of being carried in the coat-pocket and which will produce at one writing three copies of a sales-check, each of the three
15 checks having corresponding printed spaces.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the tablet and paper pad ready for use. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the tablet, pad-back and one slip folded with carbon-paper in position for writing to produce three copies. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the tablet-back and the paper-pad back in position thereon, showing
25 the means which holds the pad of paper slips to its proper position. Fig. 4 is a view of the tablet with the end of the paper slips folded up and held by the rubber band, this being the condition of the parts when the tablet is
30 carried in the pocket. Figs. 5 and 6 show, on a smaller scale, the two sides of one of the paper slips. Fig. 7 shows in perspective one of the paper slips folded as it is on the tablet when it is being written upon. Fig. 8 is
35 a view like Fig. 7, but shows a modification of the slip where all the three copies have the same length.

40 The tablet comprises a back A, an end flange or stop B, a carbon-paper holder C and a sizer or folder D, which rests on top of the uppermost slip of the paper pad.

To more particularly describe the tablet the back A is a thin plate of suitable material, either metal or sheet fiber, provided with
45 a flange B, extending across its upper end and also for a short distance on its side, as at e. This end flange serves as a stop or register, against which the upper end of the pad of

paper slips abuts, as in Figs. 1 and 4. When the pad is thus abutting the end flange B, 50 both ends of the topmost slip may be folded over the sizer D with an assurance that the corresponding spaces on the three portions of the printed slip will register or coincide. The carbon-paper holder and one end of the
55 sizer or folder are combined in one piece, as follows: A plate C of metal has a straight edge *f* extending crosswise of the pad, over which the upper end *h'* of the paper slip is folded—that is, said upper end is folded 60 downward and toward the lower end. This plate has a narrow cross-slot *g* parallel with the said edge *f*. One end of the carbon-paper projects out through the cross-slot. The carbon-paper has two writing-sections *i'* *i''* or 65 two ends. One section *i'* is loose like a flap and in practice folds downward upon the lower end *h''* of the paper slip and at the same time under the upper end *h'* of the paper slip. The other section *i''* of the carbon-
70 paper lies flat upon the middle stretch *h''* of the paper slip and is kept in position by the lower plate or cross-bar *j*, which has a straight edge *f'*, over which in operating the device the lower end or lower stretch *h''* of the paper
75 slip is folded upward. Thus the lower end *h''* of the paper slip will lie flat upon the lower section *i''* of the carbon-paper.

The upper section *i'* of the carbon-paper is broader than the lower section, and has at 80 opposite edges a shoulder *k*, which rests on the plate C. These shoulders *k* prevent the carbon-paper from being drawn down when a paper slip is detached.

The sizer or folder D comprises the upper 85 cross-plate, with its straight edge *f*, and the lower cross-plate *j*, with its straight edge *f'*, and the side bars *l*, connecting these two cross-plates. Thus the sizer is in the form of a rectangular frame. The printed matter for the
90 three checks is on two sides of the paper slips and is gaged to suit the dimensions of the sizer, so that when the lower end or check *h''* and the top end or check *h'* of the paper slip are folded over the sizer the corresponding
95 spaces on the three stretches of the slip or the

three checks will register with each other, and any writing that may be done by means of a pencil on the original h' will be produced in the proper space of each of the said three checks.

The sizer D is connected with the back plate A of the tablet by means of two spring-arms m , one at each side. The spring-arm consists of a wire which is rigidly hooked into the back plate at n , and a coil o is in the arm to increase its resiliency. The end of the spring-arm is connected with the sizer by a hook p on the arm engaging a projecting lug q on the sizer-frame. This arrangement of spring-arm allows the sizer-frame D to be lifted or raised far enough from the back plate A to insert a new pad of paper slips R. These pads are made up of fifty or one hundred paper slips, each having three parts h' h^2 h^3 and a strip of tough paper s for a backing, and all the paper slips and the tough-paper backing are temporarily secured together at one or more points by adhesive gum t on the edges. This keeps the slips from separating. The tough-paper back s has a V-slit u , and the back plate A of the tablet has a thin cross-bar v . (See Fig. 3.) When the parts are in position the tongue of said V-slit is slipped under the said cross-bar, and thereby the pad of paper slips is held in proper position with the upper end of the pad abutting the end flange B. The back plate A has a rubber loop w secured to it, and when the lower end of the pad is folded up and over the sizer, as in Fig. 4, the said rubber loop will confine the parts and keep same in condition to be conveniently carried in the pocket.

Each paper slip on one side has two printed forms—one at the top end, h' , which is the original, because it is the one on which the writing is done, and a corresponding form on the lower end, h^3 —and in the middle between these two is a blank. On the opposite side the paper slip has in the middle a form h^2 , like that on the lower end, and at each end of this form is a blank, all as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. The top check h' may be a coupon giving only a summary, and be shorter than the other checks, as in Figs. 5, 6, and 7, and in this case the lower portion of check h^3 becomes an "original;" or said top check may be the same size as the others, as shown at h^4 in Fig. 8. When the ends h' h^3 are folded over the sizer, they take the position relative to the middle h^2 , as shown in Figs. 7 and 8. After a slip thus folded has been written on, it may be readily detached from the pad by simply grasping the lower end h^3 and drawing it from

under the sizer and folder D. The carbon-paper remains always set in readiness for use.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a manifolding tablet, the combination of a back plate provided with a register or stop to determine the position of a paper pad resting on said plate; a sizer or folder to rest on the topmost slip of a paper pad and connected yieldingly with said back plate; and carbon paper which has two sections one of which extends under the sizer or folder and the other being loose like a flap.

2. In a manifolding tablet, the combination of a back plate provided with a register or stop to determine the position of a paper pad resting on said plate; a sizer or folder connected with said back plate and having its extreme upper and lower edges extending in a direction crosswise of the back plate, said edges serving for the projecting ends of a paper slip to be folded—one end downward and the other end upward; a carbon-paper holder; and carbon paper which has two writing sections one of which folds over the other and one section provided at opposite edges with a notch or shoulder which engages the said holder and thereby retains the carbon paper in position.

3. In a manifolding tablet, the combination of a back plate provided with a register or stop to determine the position of a paper pad resting on said plate; a frame having two extreme parallel edges extending in a direction crosswise of the back plate, said edges serving as folders over which the paper slips are to be turned; a slot extending parallel with said folding edges; and carbon paper inserted in said slot and provided at opposite edges with a notch or shoulder which engages the plate at the ends of the slot.

4. In a manifolding tablet, the combination of a back plate provided with a register or stop to determine the position of a paper pad resting on said plate; a sizer or folder to rest on the topmost slip of a paper pad; spring arms connecting the said sizer with the back plate; and carbon paper having two writing sections one of which is held flat by the said sizer or folder and the other section folds over said flat section.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM ASSHETON.

Witnesses:

THOS. C. BAILEY,
JOHN J. CARROLL.