

(No Model.)

J. BENGOUGH.
MANIFOLD SALES BOOK.

No. 553,503.

Patented Jan. 28, 1896.

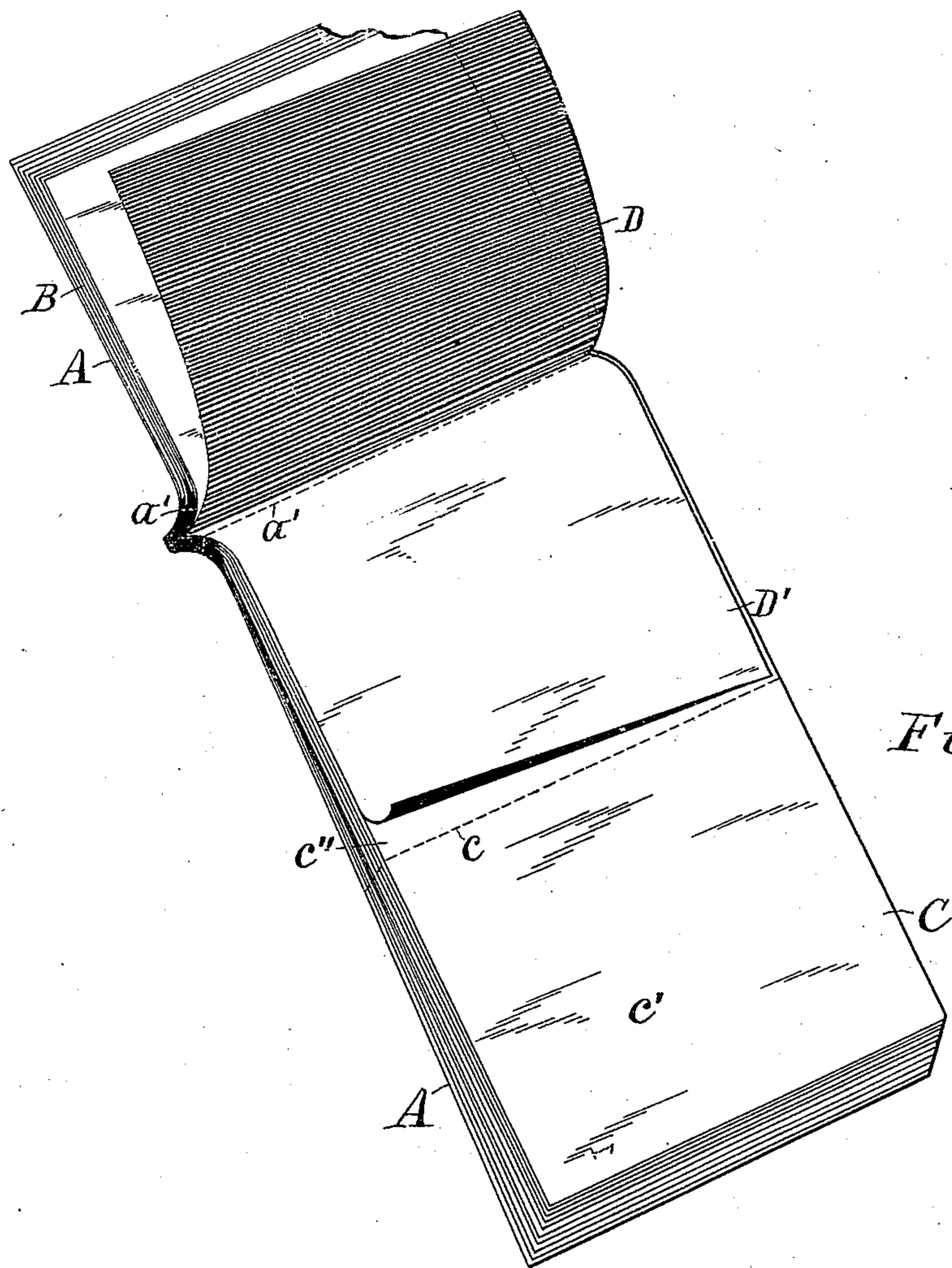


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

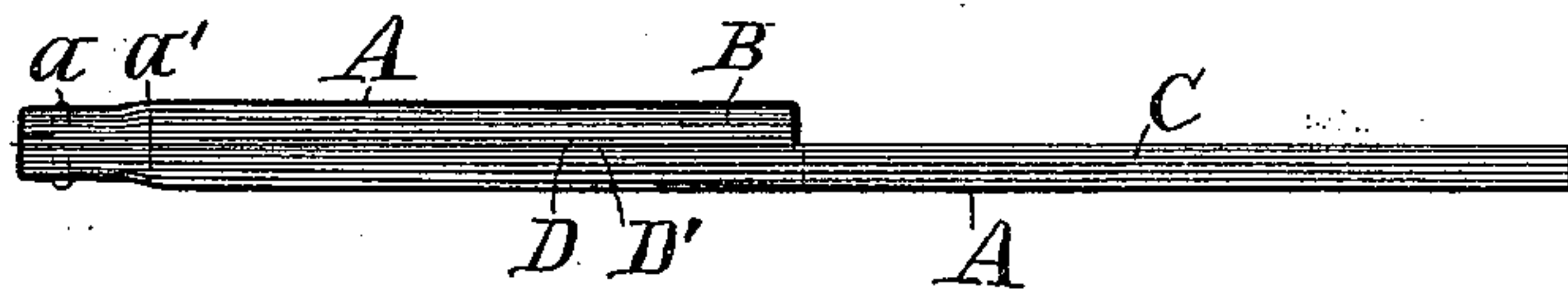
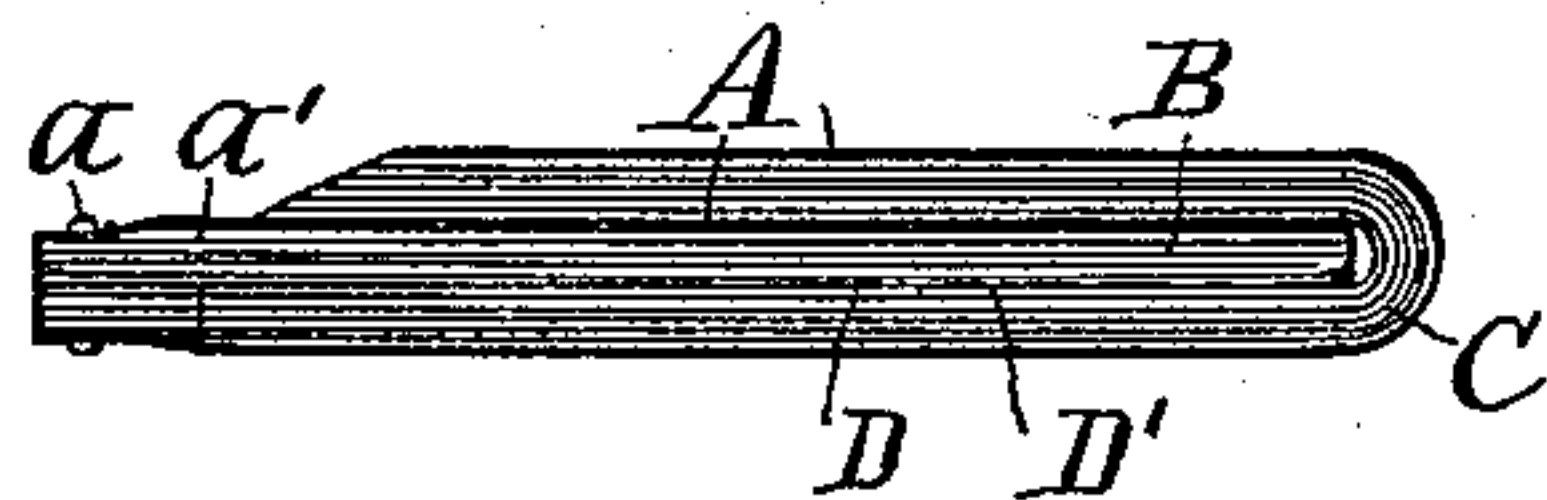


Fig. 3.



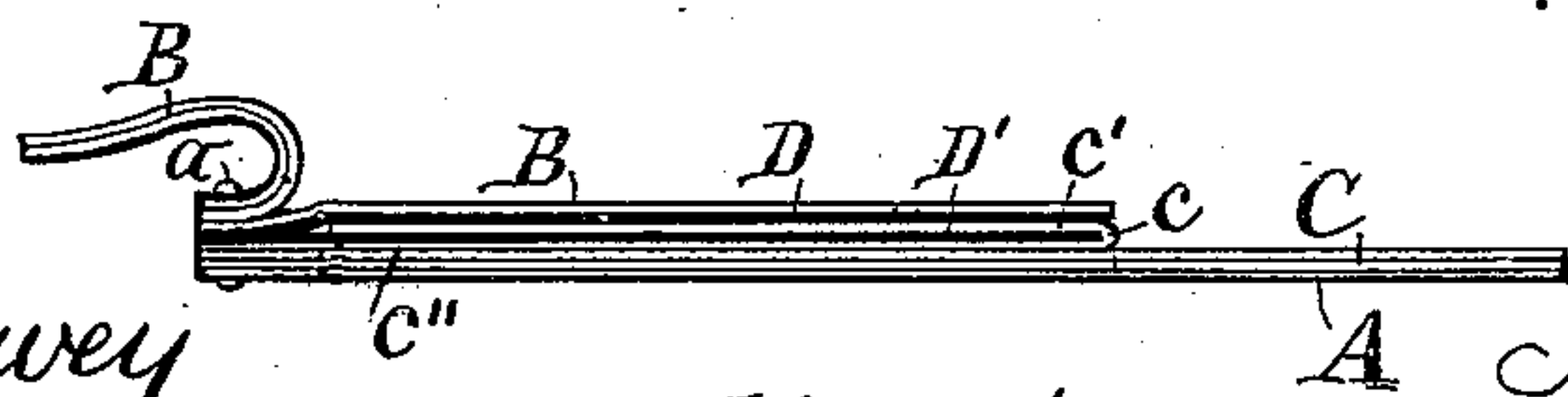
Witnesses.

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Fig. 4.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES BENGOUGH, OF NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE
CARTER-CRUME COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

MANIFOLD SALES-BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 553,503, dated January 28, 1896.

Application filed October 26, 1895. Serial No. 566,941. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES BENGOUGH, of Niagara Falls, in the county of Niagara, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Manifold Sales-Books, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in manifold sales-books, and the object is to provide a more simple and inexpensive book that will be both serviceable and convenient.

To this end my invention consists in the combination, with the back or cover, of a series of single leaves bound together at one edge, a series of double leaves, one half of which are bound together, while the other half are adapted to fold in as fly-leaves, both series of leaves being bound together at the same edge, and a pair of black leaves bound between the said series of leaves, said black leaves being of substantially the same shape and size as the single leaves; and my invention consists in certain other combinations of parts herein-after described, and specifically set forth in the claims.

In the drawings hereto annexed and forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the book when open. Fig. 2 shows an edge view of the book when closed, but not folded. Fig. 3 shows the book closed and folded in a position which allows it to be easily inserted and carried in the pocket; and Fig. 4 shows an edge view of a portion of the book with the leaves in a position to be written upon to make an original, a duplicate, and a triplicate.

I have not shown in any of the figures printed matter or a form of ruling on any of the leaves, as that may be made and arranged to suit the customers or sales-people who use the book. I will say, however, although it forms no part of my invention, that I prefer to print and rule only the original or single leaves, having the others blank, with the exception of the numbers, which correspond as usual with the number on the original.

Referring specifically to the drawings, A is the back or cover of the book, which is preferably formed of thicker paper than that of

the leaves and made long enough to extend the entire length of the book on its lower side and half the length on its upper side. The cover folds over the bound edges of the leaves, and all are secured together by several rivets or staples *a*.

B indicates a series of narrow or single leaves, which are called the "originals" and which are written upon with the pencil.

C indicates the series of wide or double leaves which constitute the duplicate and triplicate. There are as many double leaves, of course, as there are single leaves. The double leaves are each provided with a line of perforations *c*, extending across their center, which divides them into two parts—viz., the duplicate *c'* and triplicate *c''*. The double leaves are bound together along one side edge of the triplicate *c''*, thus making the duplicate the end portion of the leaf. One side edge of the originals B is bound by the same staples *a* to the double leaves, the two black or carbon leaves D and D' being bound between the two series of leaves. The black leaves are of substantially the same size as the originals, or, in other words, extend to the perforated line *c* in the double leaf. The perforated line *c* allows the duplicate to be easily detached or separated from the triplicate. Another perforated line *a'*, extending across each leaf near the bound edge, allows these leaves to be separated from the book when desired.

In using the book it is opened first to the position shown in Fig. 2, then to the position shown in Fig. 1—that is, with the originals B and black leaf D thrown back. Then the duplicate *c'* of the double leaf C is folded in over the black leaf D', as shown in Fig. 4, the black leaf D' serving to impress the copy on the triplicate *c''* below it. Then the black leaf D is turned down over the duplicate *c'* to impress it with the characters written upon the original B after the latter is turned down upon the black leaf D, as indicated also in Fig. 4 of the drawings.

It will be obvious that the triplicate, as well as the original, must be detached from the book before the next leaves can be used.

Having described my invention, what I

claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a manifold salesbook, the combination with the back, of a series of single leaves bound together at one edge, a series of double leaves bound together at one edge, one-half of which are adapted to fold in as fly-leaves, both series of leaves being bound together at the same edge, and a pair of black leaves bound between the said series of leaves, said black leaves being of substantially the same shape and size as the single leaves, substantially as described and shown.

2. In a manifold salesbook, the combination with the back, of a series of single leaves bound together at one side edge, a series of double leaves corresponding in number with the single leaves, and bound together at one edge, one-half of which are adapted to fold in as fly-leaves, both series of leaves being bound together at the same edge, and a pair of black leaves bound together between the two series of leaves, said black leaves being

of the same shape and size as the single leaves, substantially as described and shown.

3. In a manifold salesbook, the combination with the cover, of a series of single leaves bound together at one side edge, a series of double leaves, corresponding in number but double the size of the single leaves, and bound together at one edge, one-half of said double leaves being adapted to fold in as fly-leaves, a perforated line at the fold, both series of leaves being bound together at the same edge, a pair of black leaves bound together and between the two series of leaves, said black leaves being of the same shape and size as the single leaves, and perforated lines extending across all of said leaves near the bound edge, substantially as described and shown.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name.

JAMES BENGOUGH. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

WALTER GREIG,
JOHN P. GARBUTT.