

(No Model.)

P. HANO..
MANIFOLD SALES BOOK OR PAD.

No. 592,141.

Patented Oct. 19, 1897.

Fig. 1.

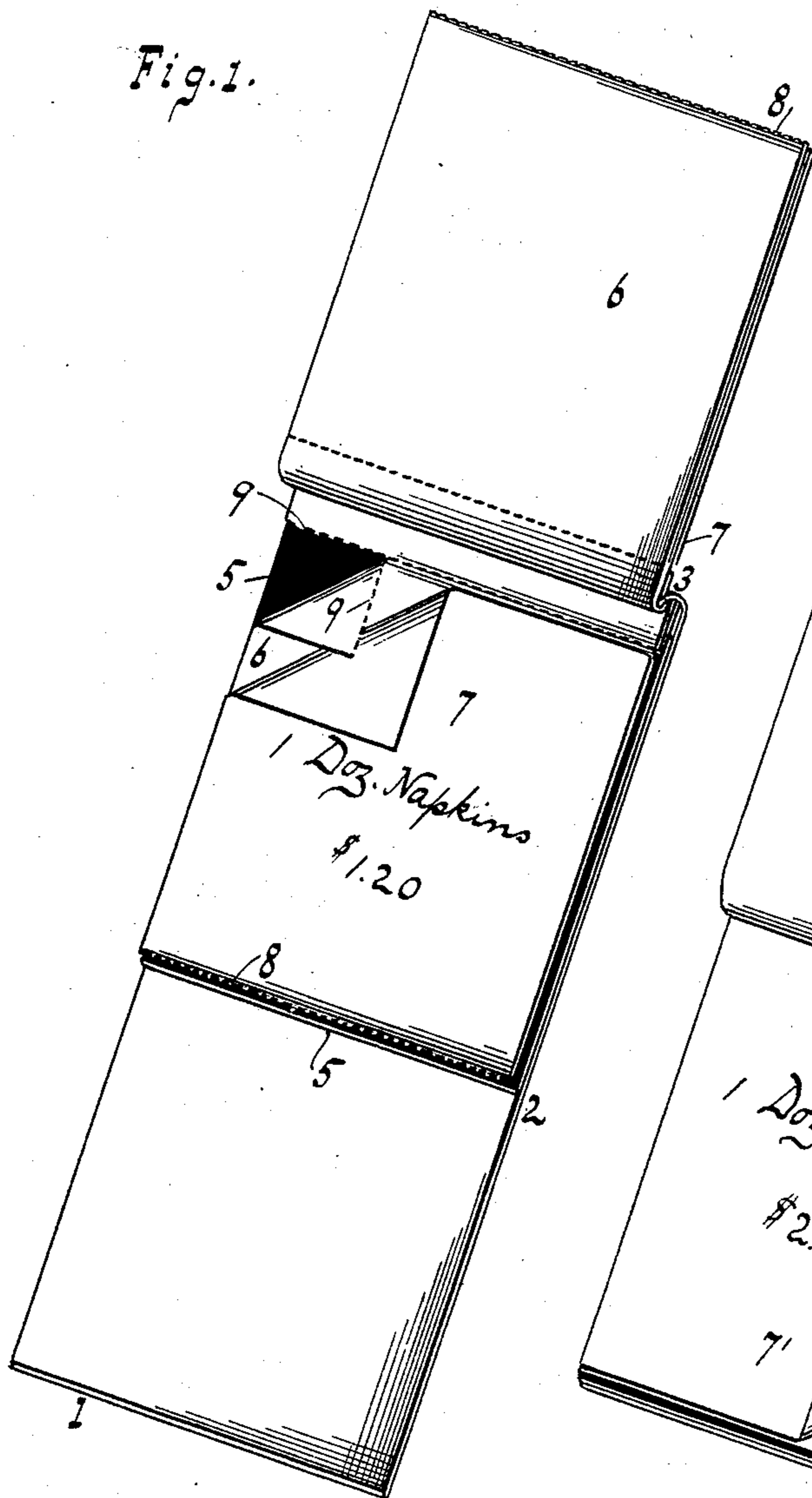


Fig. 3.

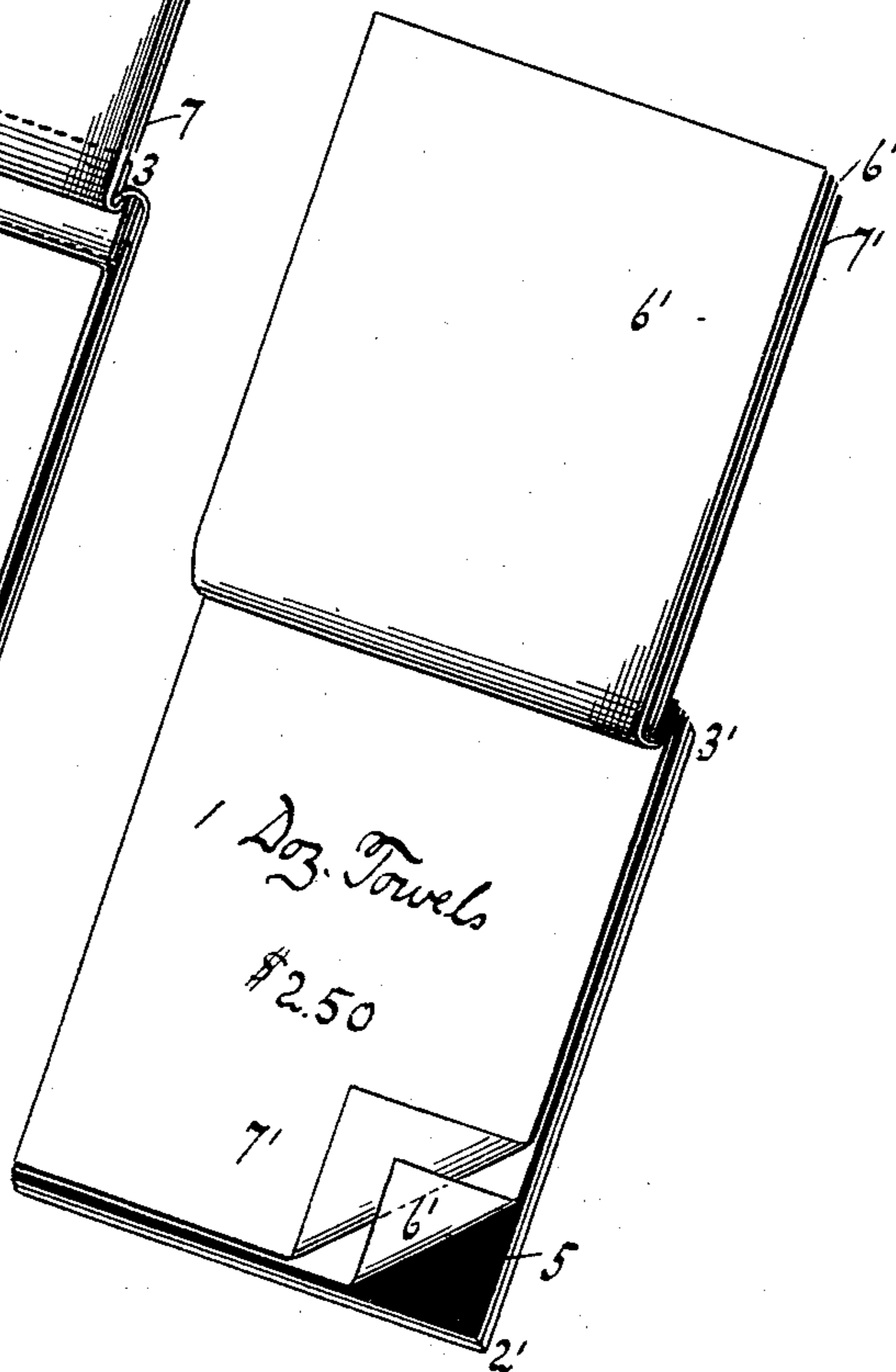


Fig. 2.

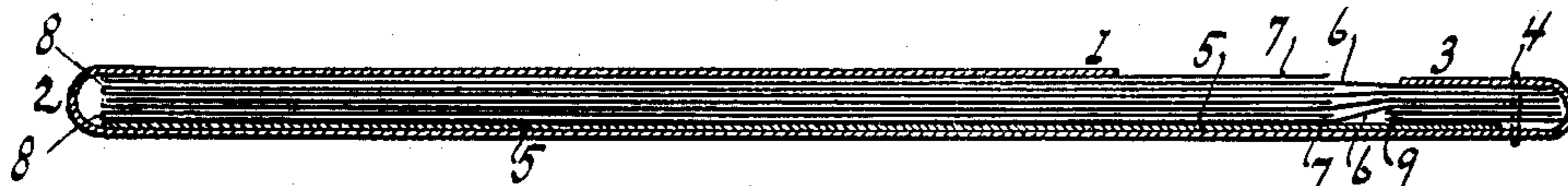


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

William Miller

Chas. C. Paesgen.

INVENTOR

Philip Hano

BY

Hauff & Hauff
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP HANO, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

MANIFOLD SALES BOOK OR PAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 592,141, dated October 19, 1897.

Application filed July 9, 1897. Serial No. 644,001. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP HANO, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Manifold Sales Books or Pads, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of books or pads useful in stores for making a manifold or duplicate entry or memorandum of a sale, one duplicate being retained by the proprietor or cashier of the store and a duplicate being given to the purchaser. The duplicate entry or copy of the sale-memorandum is generally produced by transfer-paper, or, as it is popularly called, "carbon-paper." As the salesmen at times handle clean or delicate goods—as, for example, textiles—it is of importance that the carbon or transfer sheet be not handled by the salesman, as soiled fingers might thus result which would unfit the salesman for proper handling of certain goods.

Instead of having the book or pad composed of leaves which have to be lapped about the transfer leaf or sheet, whereby occasional lifting of the carbon-sheet is required and contact of the fingers with the carbon-sheet may result, the book constituting the subject of this invention comprises leaves for the memorandum and a transfer leaf or sheet made to underlie the memorandum-leaves. In using this book, therefore, the undermost memorandum-sheet contacting with or lying directly on the carbon-sheet is first used or written on, such sheet with its carboned duplicate being then removed or torn from the book. By such removal the memorandum-leaf immediately above the sheet being removed now becomes the undermost sheet, and rests on the carbon-sheet for a duplicate or manifold entry.

The memorandum-leaves being numbered consecutively, the lowest number or one being on that sheet which at the start or in a fresh book is at the bottom or in contact with the underlying carbon-sheet, and said memorandum-leaves being used and removed from the bottom upward, as stated, consecutively numbered memoranda are obtained.

The carbon or transfer face of the transfer-sheet facing upward or toward the overlying memorandum-leaves, and the section or part

of the memorandum-leaf which receives a duplicate or carbon memorandum from the carbon-sheet, receiving this memorandum on its under side, such section or duplicate memorandum-leaf should be transparent for enabling the duplicate memorandum to be read therethrough.

The sections of the memorandum-sheets for receiving the original memorandum might also be made of transparent paper, or if found cheaper other paper can be used for the original memorandum.

The invention is set forth in the following specification and claims and illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a memorandum book or pad embodying this invention, the book being opened for writing. Fig. 2 is a sectional edge or side view of Fig. 1, the book being closed as for carrying in the pocket. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a modification. Fig. 4 is a sectional edge or side view of Fig. 3.

The book is shown with a cover or back or support 1 2 3. Stitching or binding is shown at 4 for securing to the back the carbon or transfer leaf 5 and also the memorandum-leaves.

Each memorandum-leaf is shown as comprising two sections or parts 6 and 7. The leaf-section 7 is for what may be called an "original" or "pencil" memorandum while the section 6 is for a duplicate or carbon memorandum.

The transfer-leaf 5 underlies the pad or pile of memorandum-leaves 6 7, and the carbon or transfer face of this leaf 5 faces upward or toward the overlying memorandum-pad. The lowermost memorandum-leaf thus has its duplicate memorandum-section 6 lying directly on the transfer-face of sheet 5 and its original memorandum-section 7 lying on section 6. To make a duplicate memorandum, the lowermost memorandum-leaf is uncovered or made accessible by lifting or throwing back the overlying memorandum-leaves. A pencil or other memorandum then suitably made on section 7, resting on section 6, will cause the transfer-face of sheet 5 to duplicate such memorandum on the under side of such section 6. Such duplicate memorandum-section 6 being made of suitable transparent material—as, for example, tracing-paper—such

rear or under side memorandum on section 6 can be read through or by looking at the front or upper side of such duplicate memorandum-section.

5 In case each memorandum-leaf has its sections 6 and 7 formed from one piece or strip of material, such sections can be folded onto one another along the line 8. The folding along line 8 can be done so as to bring section 7 either above or below section 6, according as said section 7 is intended for an original or carbon memorandum. In this description section 7 is taken as the original memorandum-section and section 6 as the carbon memorandum-section. It might be preferred by some users to have section 7 underlying section 6, as thereby section 7 will have its free edge held or guarded against flapping. When the duplicate memorandum is completed, the sections 6 and 7 can be separated or torn asunder along crease 8, a suitable weakening or perforation at such crease being made to ease the separation if seen fit. Likewise a line of perforations or weakening, as at 9, enables the section 6 to be torn out of the book, leaving a stub or strip attached by fastening 4 to the cover or back. In Fig. 2 are shown two stubs, indicating that two duplicate memorandum-leaves have been torn out.

30 As the undermost memorandum-leaf is used and removed from the book the next overlying memorandum-leaf now becomes the undermost leaf and can in its turn be swung or dropped onto the transfer-leaf 5 for use in making a duplicate memorandum, and so on.

35 The successive swing or placing of one memorandum-leaf after the other onto the carbon-sheet and the consequent removal or detachment of the memorandum-leaves does not affect the transfer-sheet 5, which remains undisturbed on the back or cover 1 2 3 during the writing and ripping of the memorandum-sheets. This carbon-leaf 5 thus does not need to be lifted or handled, so that the fingers of the user can be kept clean or unsoiled by said sheet 5.

45 The memorandum-leaves 6 7 being used as seen from the bottom or back upward toward the top or overlying memorandum-leaf, the numbering of the leaves, in case numbering is applied, is started from the bottom memorandum-leaf upward. These books or pads generally containing fifty or a hundred leaves, the top memorandum-leaf would be number 50 or 100, as the case might be. Each memorandum-leaf having its sections 6 and 7 numbered alike the duplicate of any one memorandum will bear the same number. In numbering the memorandum-leaves of such a book a practical way is to begin at the top leaf with the highest number, say fifty or hundred, and to number downward or backward, reaching the number or page one with the undermost memorandum-leaf.

65 The carbon or transfer leaf being made of such length that its free edge is at or lies somewhat beyond the crease or edge 8 and

said transfer-leaf being made to underlie the entire writing-surface of the memorandum-leaf or of the duplicating-section 6, such entire surface can be utilized or written on.

The carbon-leaf can be sewed or secured in the book at the edge corresponding with the bound edge of the writing-leaves or in any suitable way, or pasted to or form part of the back 1 2 3, or it might be placed or held loosely in the back of the book to be removable when desired, as when used out, and a new carbon-leaf slipped in to replace the former.

80 When the memorandum-leaf has its sections 6 and 7 integral or of one piece of material, the memorandum-section 7, as well as the duplicating-section 6, would be of transparent material or tracing-paper. If desired—as, for example, to save expensive tracing-paper or for other reasons—the sections of each memorandum-leaf can be made of different or distinct material—as, for example, in Figs. 3 and 4, where each memorandum-leaf 6' 7' has the transparent or duplicate memorandum-section 6' of separate material or distinct from the section 7' for the original memorandum. The pencil memorandum made on the top face of a non-transparent leaf-section 7' will be carboned or duplicated on the under side of and will show through the transparent section 6', resting on the transfer-leaf 5. These two sections 6' and 7' being then ripped from the book or detached from the binding or fastening 4 form separate duplicates of the memorandum.

100 When the memorandum-leaf has its sections, as 6' 7', separately and merely held together by binding, as at 4, no folding of the leaves is necessary, the several sections 6' and 7' being alternately superposed or placed one on top of the other or over the carbon-leaf, as seen.

110 The device as seen is thus capable of modification without departing from the invention, which enables the duplicate memoranda to be produced in succession and removed or distributed without disturbing or moving or handling the transfer-leaf, said transfer-leaf underlying the pad or memorandum-leaves, as seen.

115 A convenient way of securing the memorandum-pad and transfer-leaf would be by a cover having a screw, as shown in my United States Patent No. 568,305, granted September 22, 1896, for manifold memorandum book or pad, or the carbon-leaf may be framed or placed loosely in the back or bottom or the book.

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

1. A manifolding-book composed of a number of memorandum-leaves and a transfer-leaf coated on its upper side only, said transfer-leaf being arranged beneath all the memorandum-leaves with its coated side in contact with the under side of the lowermost memorandum-leaf, substantially as described.

2. A manifolding-book composed of a number of memorandum-leaves bound together at one edge, and a transfer-leaf coated on its upper side only, said transfer-leaf being bound in the book beneath all the memorandum-leaves with its coated side in contact with the under side of the lowermost memorandum-leaf, substantially as described.

3. A manifolding-book composed of a number of memorandum-leaves, and a transfer-leaf coated on its upper side only, said memorandum and transfer leaves being each bound in the book at a corresponding edge, and said transfer-leaf being arranged beneath all the memorandum-leaves with its coated side in contact with the under side of the lowermost memorandum-leaf, substantially as described.

4. A manifolding-book composed of primary and duplicate memorandum-leaves, the duplicate memorandum-leaves being transparent and arranged one beneath each primary memorandum-leaf, and a transfer-leaf coated on its upper side only and arranged beneath all the memorandum-leaves with its coated side in contact with the under side of

the lowermost duplicate memorandum-leaf, substantially as described.

5. A manifolding-book composed of a number of memorandum-leaves, and a transfer-leaf coated on its upper side only, said transfer-leaf being of a size corresponding to or greater than the memorandum-leaves and arranged beneath all the memorandum-leaves with its coated side in contact with the under side of the lowermost memorandum-leaf, substantially as described.

6. A manifolding-book composed of a number of folded memorandum-leaves, and a transfer-leaf coated on its upper side only, said transfer-leaf being arranged beneath all the memorandum-leaves with its coated side in contact with the under leaf of the lowermost folded memorandum-leaf, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PHILIP HANO.

Witnesses:

WM. C. HAUFF,

E. F. KASTENHUBER.