

(No Model.)

J. F. BROWN & A. O. KITTREDGE.
ACCOUNT BOOK.

No. 598,590.

Patented Feb. 8, 1898.

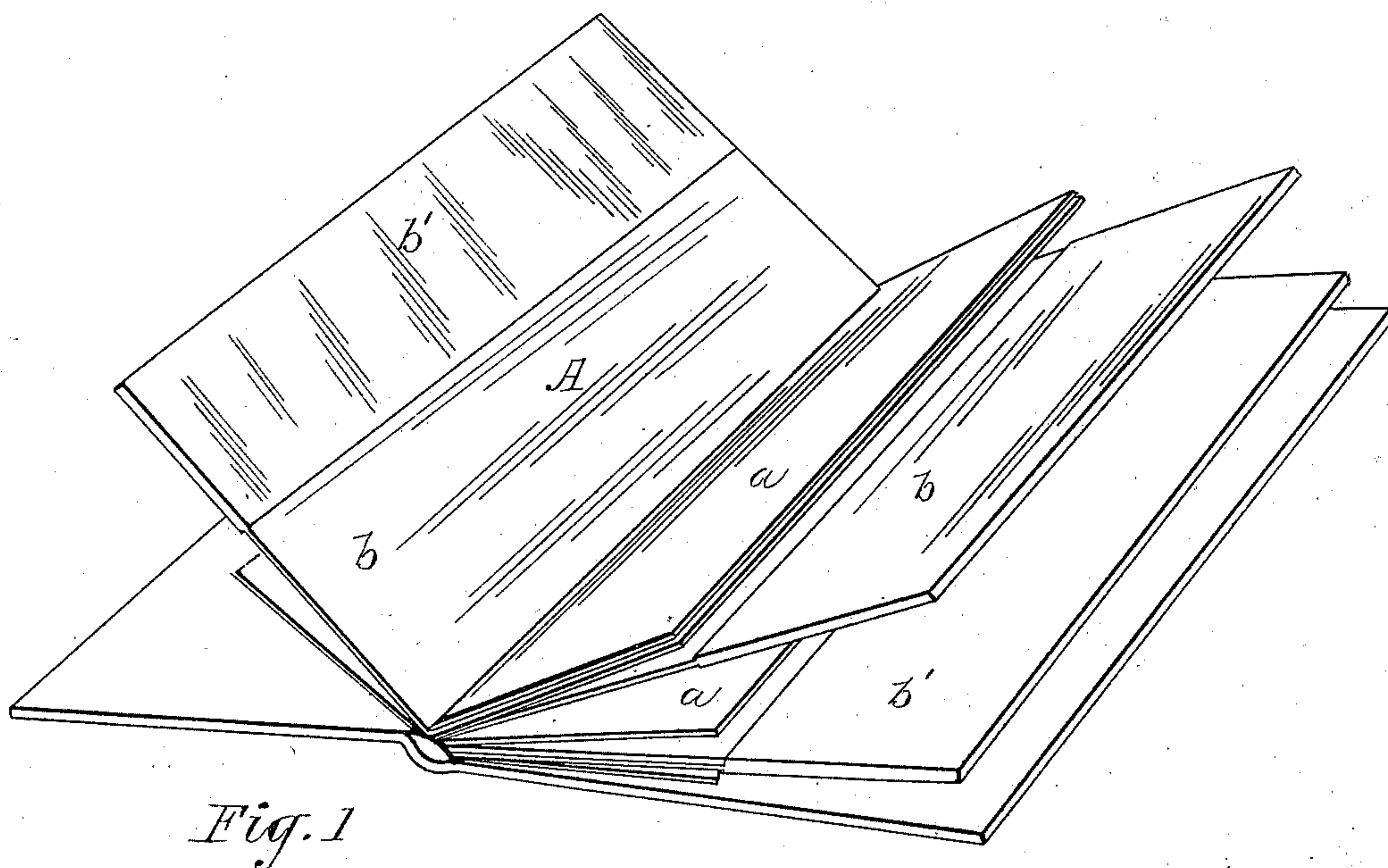


Fig. 1

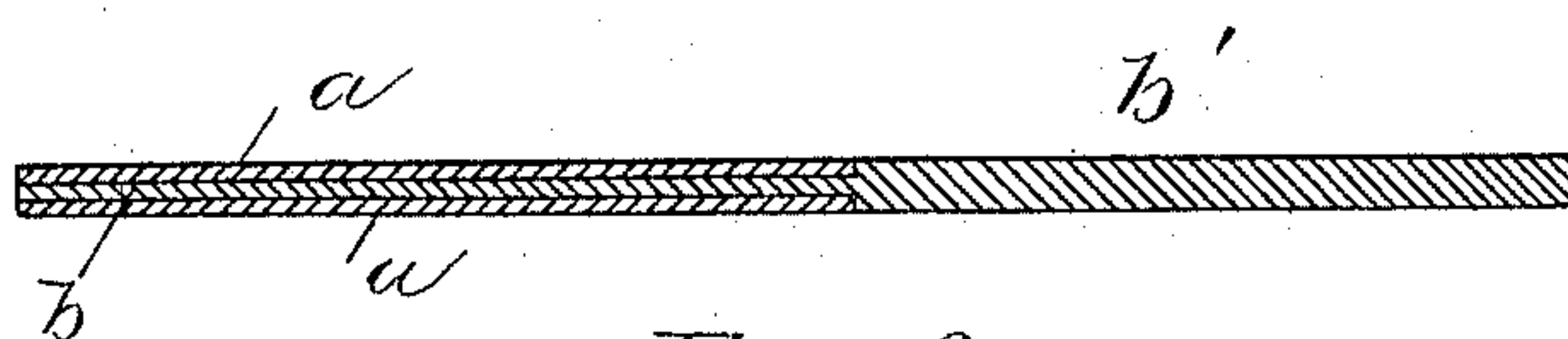


Fig. 2.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. BROWN, OF TORONTO, CANADA, AND ANSON O. KITTREDGE, OF
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ACCOUNT-BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 598,590, dated February 8, 1898.

Application filed March 18, 1897. Serial No. 628,230. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN FRANKLIN BROWN, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, and ANSON O. KITTREDGE, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Account-Books; and we hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention in part relates to certain new and useful improvements in that class of account-books composed of wide and narrow leaves or long and short leaves alternately arranged, of which the wide or long leaves overhang the edges of the narrow or short leaves, and in part also relates to sheets of paper of uneven thickness for various other purposes; and the object of the invention when applied to bookmaking is to so construct the wide or long leaves that that part of them adjacent to the narrow leaves will be of an ordinary thickness, or, in other words, of the same or nearly the same thickness as the narrow or short leaves, while that part of them overhanging the edges of the narrow or short leaves will be of an increased thickness equal to the thickness of the narrow or short leaves interposed between two adjacent wide or long leaves, the whole device being hereinafter more fully set forth, and more particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an open account-book, consisting of wide leaves and two narrow leaves interposed between each adjacent pair of wide leaves. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view through two narrow leaves and an adjacent wide leaf.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts throughout the specification and drawings.

A represents an account-book composed of narrow leaves and wide leaves, the wide leaves overhanging the edges of the narrow leaves.

The principal objection to books of this description has heretofore been that the unsupported edges of the leaves droop and occasion wear and tear, presenting an ungainly ap-

pearance and in addition rendering it difficult, if not impossible, to write on the edges of the wide leaves.

a represents one of the narrow leaves of the book A, and *b* one of the wide leaves. The narrow leaf is of the same thickness throughout its length and breadth, while the wide leaf *b* is of two unequal thicknesses. That portion of the wide leaf *b* adjacent to the narrow leaf *a* is of the same thickness as the narrow leaf, while that portion *b'* of the wide leaf extending beyond the edges of the narrow leaf is of an increased thickness equal to the thickness of the narrow leaves interposed between it and the overhanging edge of the next adjacent wide leaf. In other words, if the wide leaves and narrow leaves are alternately arranged the part of the wide leaves extending beyond the edges of the narrow leaves will be of a greater thickness than the part adjacent to the narrow leaves. If several narrow leaves are interposed between two adjacent wide leaves, the extended part of the wide leaves will be of a thickness equal to the thickness of the thin portion of the wide leaf and the thickness of the interposed narrow leaves. By constructing the wide leaves in this manner it is possible to build up that portion of the book extended beyond the edges of the narrow leaves to the same thickness and degree of density as the body of the book. By this construction the edges of the wide leaves will be adjacent to each other and will permit of operations being carried on without the employment of a rest.

This invention can be employed not only in connection with books, but also in connection with loose sheets of paper of various widths held together by clips or temporary binders. The invention is also adapted for that class of books known as "perpetual" ledgers or "loose-leaf" ledgers and is also applicable to pay-rolls, comparative tables, and charts. In fact, it is part of our intention to apply this system of leaf-building to all purposes where wide and narrow leaves or long and short leaves are alternately arranged.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 A book consisting of wide and narrow leaves, the wide leaves of two unequal thicknesses, the narrow leaves and that portion of the wide leaves adjacent to the narrow leaves of substantially the same thickness, and that
10 part of the wide leaves extending beyond the edges of the narrow leaves of an increased thickness, approximately equal to the thick-

ness of the thin portion of the wide leaf and of the narrow leaves interposed between two adjacent wide leaves, substantially as specified.

Toronto, March 6, A. D. 1897.

J. F. BROWN.

A. O. KITTREDGE.

In presence of—

M. A. WESTWOOD,

C. H. RICHER.