

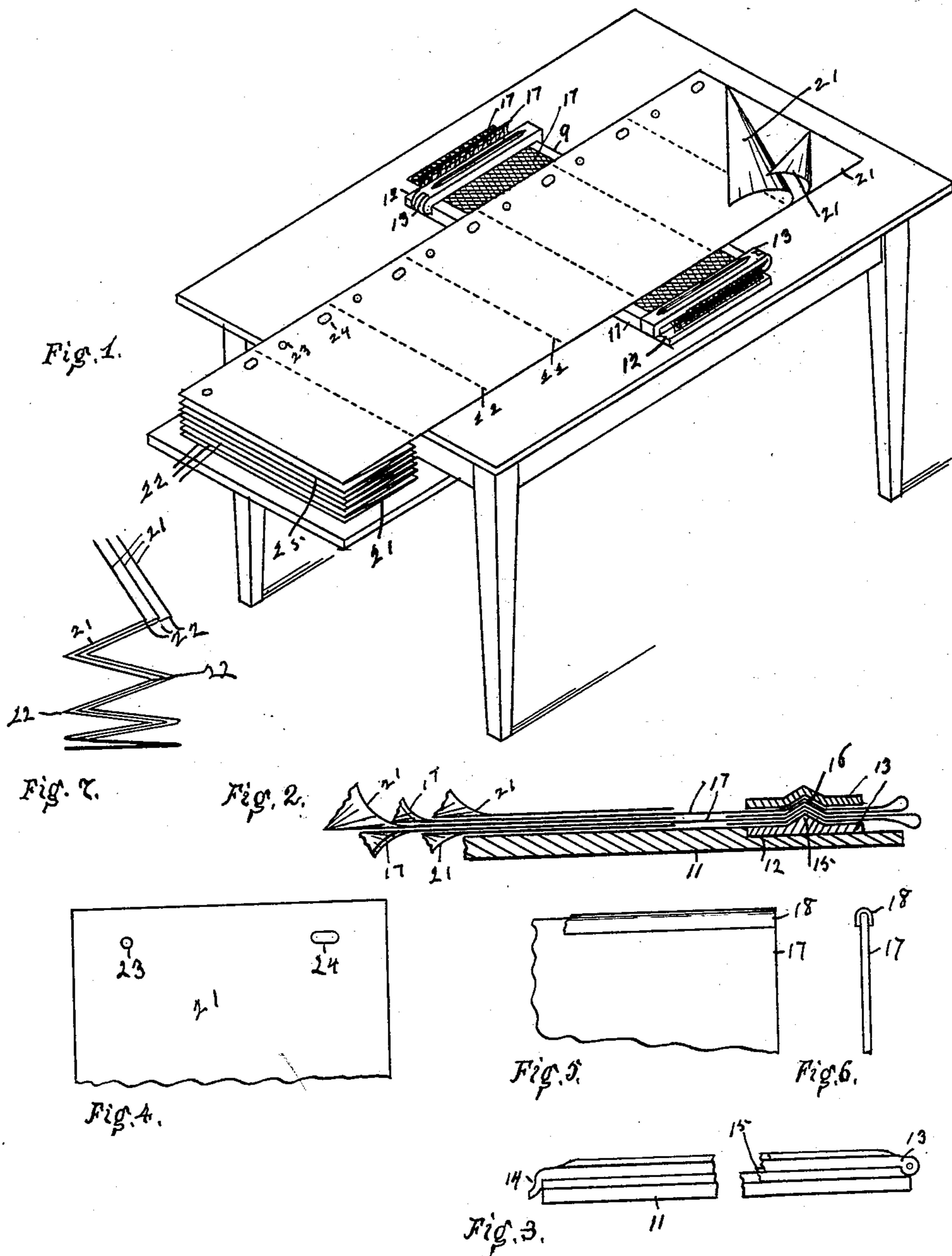
No. 626,665.

Patented June 13, 1899.

F. BENTEL.
MANIFOLDING BOOK.

(Application filed Dec. 28, 1898.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES,

M. E. Carr.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK BENTEL, OF HAMILTON, OHIO.

MANIFOLDING-BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 626,665, dated June 13, 1899.

Application filed December 28, 1898. Serial No. 700,557. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK BENTEL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shipping Systems, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a shipping system; and the objects of my improvement are to perforate and fold the bills in multiple and in such manner that they will maintain their registered position with each other and not crawl in being unfolded, to increase the durability of the carbon-paper by reinforcing its edges, and to perforate the bills in a manner to adapt them to be placed on filing-pins separated more or less apart. These objects are obtained in the following-described manner, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometrical view of the holder in use on a table; Fig. 2, a transverse section of its end portion; Fig. 3, an end elevation with parts broken away; Fig. 4, the head portion of a bill, showing perforations for filing; Figs. 5 and 6, portions of a sheet of carbon-paper, showing reinforced edge; Fig. 7, an end elevation of a pile of bills folded in triplicate.

In the drawings, 9 represents the holder, which consists of base 11, formed, preferably, of hard wood or metal and with a smooth top surface to be used as a platen. Seats 12 in the form of rabbets are formed across the ends of the base. Hinged clasps 13 are secured in the seats, with their lines of separation flush with the top of the base. Catch 14 depends from the top member of each clasp to detachably engage with the end of the bottom member and fasten them together. A longitudinal ridge 15 is raised on the bottom members, and a corresponding groove 16, to register therewith, is formed in the under surface of the top members to strengthen the clasp and hold the ends of carbon-paper more securely between them. Any other suitable forms of clasp may be used.

Sheets 17 of carbon-paper are preferably strengthened or reinforced on their edges with some suitable thin textile fabric 18, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. A narrow portion of

the edges of the sheets may be turned over and pasted down for the same purpose. The ends of the sheets 17 are preferably doubled under and within the clasps, as shown in Fig. 2, to form a thin space under and between them for the movement of the bills 21. Said bills 21, preferably shipping-bills, are prepared in long sheets and separated by transverse lines of perforation or indentation 22. The head of each bill is perforated near one side with a hole 23 and near the other side with a transverse slot 24 to adapt them when detached to be filed on pins more or less distant apart. Two or more long sheets are placed together and folded on the lines of perforation 22 back and forth into a compact pad or pile, as shown at 25 in Fig. 1. From this pile the bills may be unfolded without displacing the position of corresponding bills of the different sheets in relation to each other—i. e., they do not crawl longitudinally from their exact position over each other.

The method of operation consists in placing the sheets of carbon-paper transversely between the sheets of bills, as shown in Fig. 2. The matter desired may be written on the face of the top bill and over the platen by means of a suitable pen or pencil. The pressure of the pencil causes the carbon-paper to reproduce the writing on the bills underneath in the usual manner. After completing each bill and its copies in this manner the holder may be moved across the line of perforation into proper position to write the next adjoining bill and without displacing the carbon-paper from the spaces between them. The completed bills may then be detached on the lines of perforation, and being of uniform size may be neatly filed or otherwise disposed of.

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

1. A bill or voucher containing a circular and an oblong perforation through its top portion and near its respective edges.

2. A plural number of long sheets of paper placed the one on the other and each separated by perforations or indentations on transverse lines into a corresponding series of uniform sections, said sheets being collectively folded back and forth together on said lines

in the form of a pad, and each of said sections containing a circular and an oblong perforation near respective adjacent corners.

3. The combination with a plural number
5 of long sheets of paper placed the one on the other and each perforated on the same equidistant transverse lines and together folded back and forth on said lines of sheets of carbon-paper having both ends secured to a
10 platen and movably interposed between cor-

responding portions of the respective sheets of paper.

4. The combination with a platen of sheets of carbon-paper secured at both ends thereto and a binding of stronger material secured to
15 the edges of the sheets.

FREDERICK BENTEL.

Witnesses:

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