

No. 661,030.

Patented Nov. 6, 1900.

J. A. BRAKE.
MANIFOLDING SALES BOOK.

(Application filed Apr. 2, 1900.)

(No Model.)

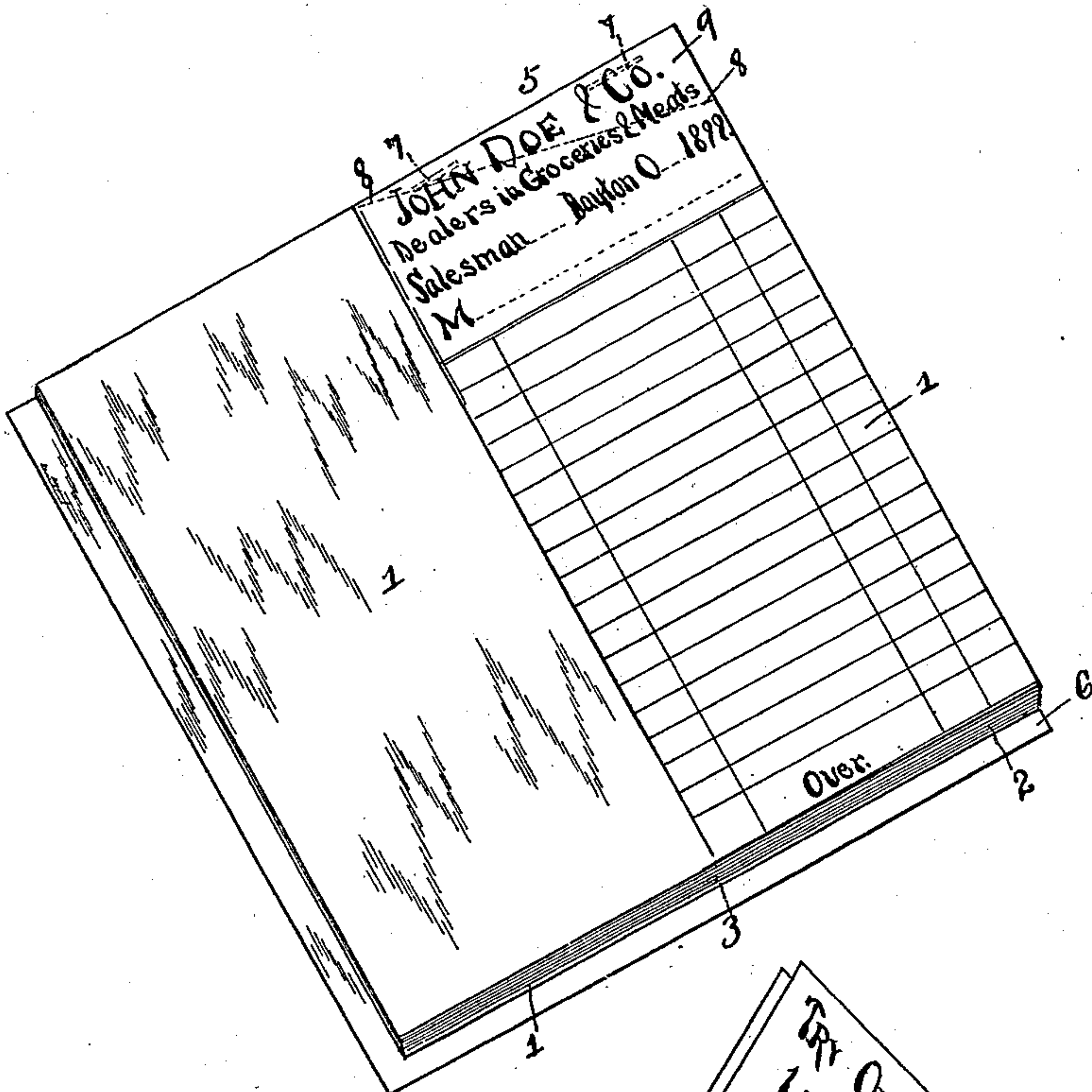


Fig. 1.

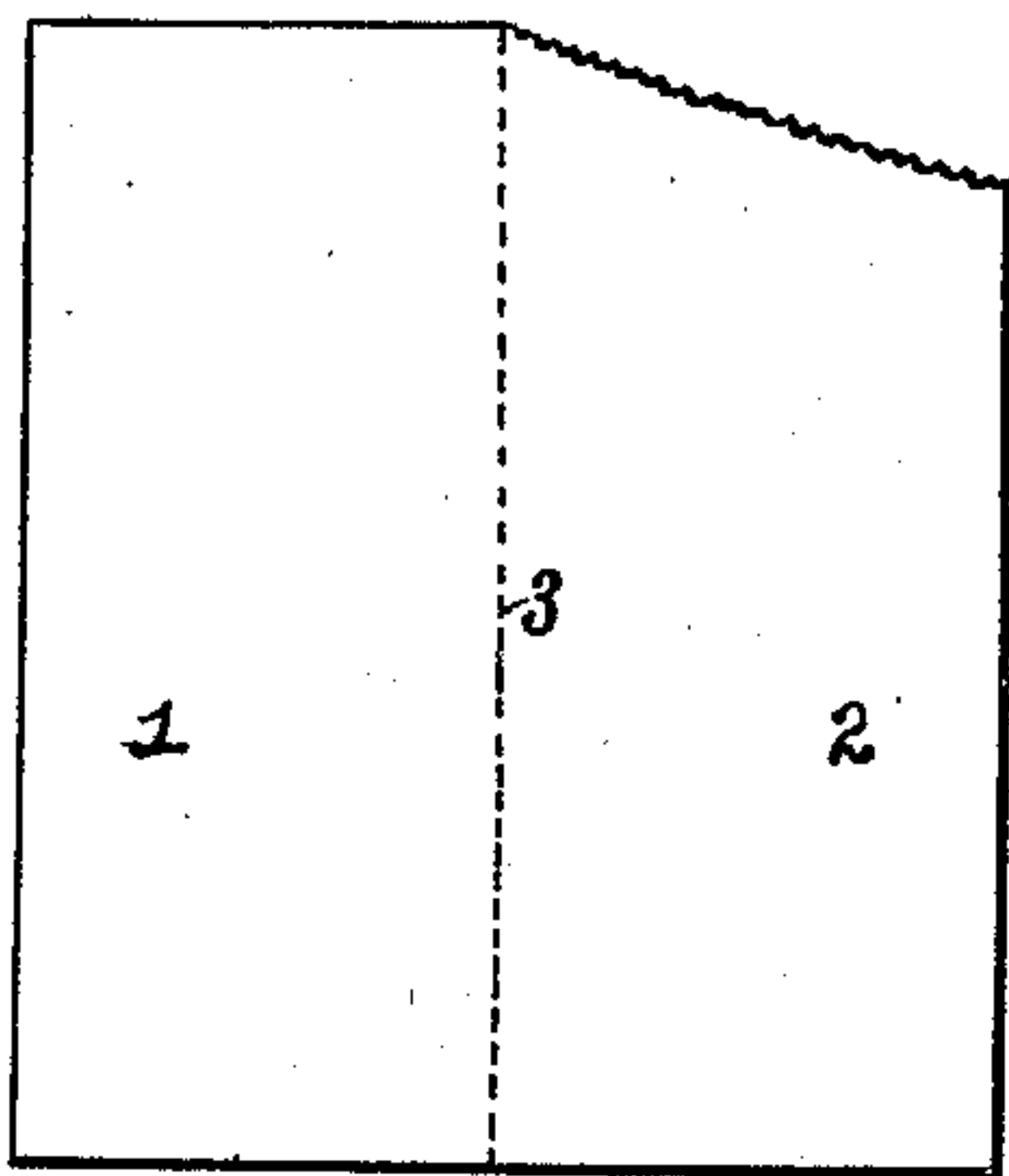


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:

Carl H. Noe.

C. Theobald

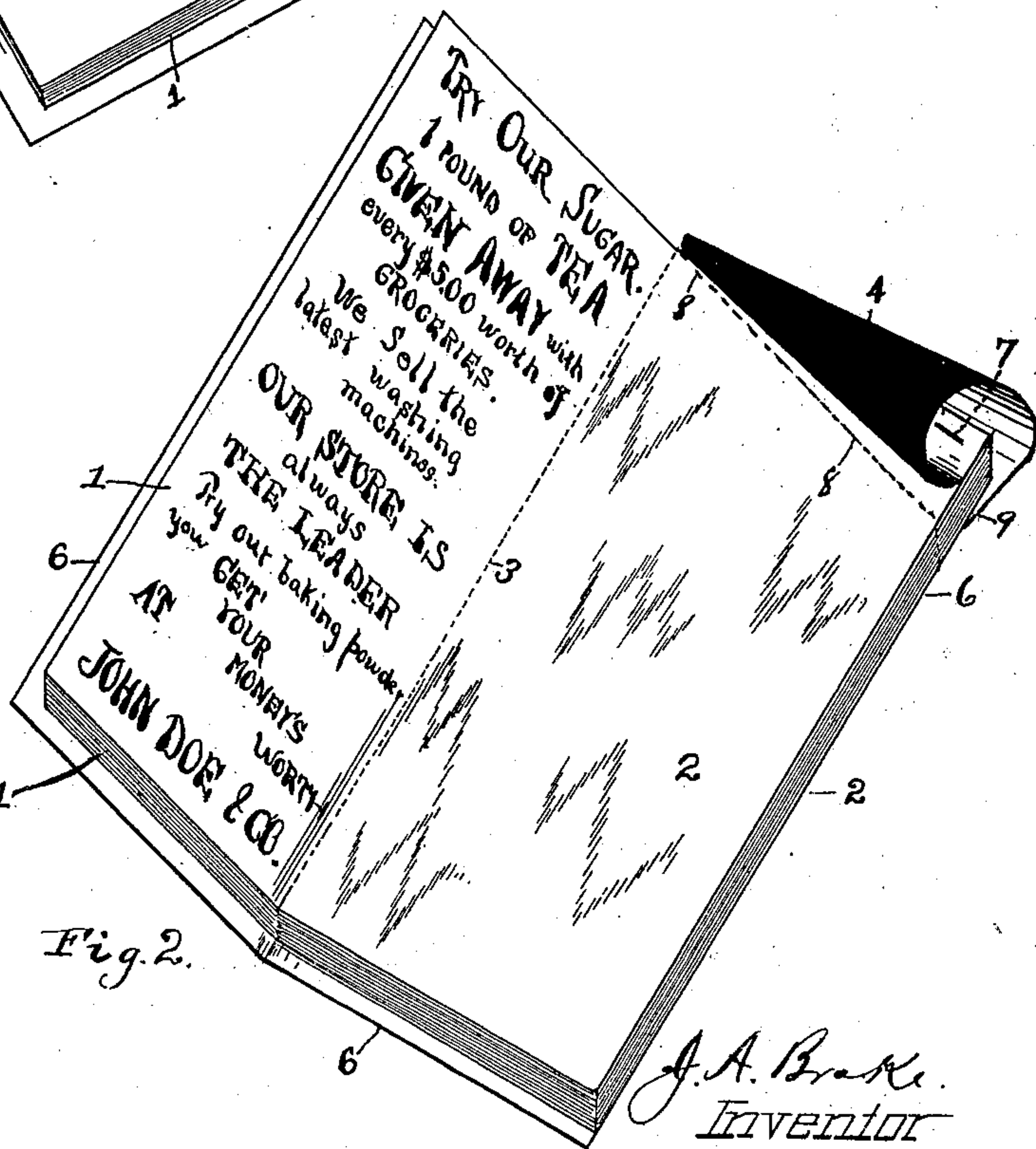


Fig. 2.

J. A. Brake.
Inventor

By R. J. McCarty,
his ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. BRAKE, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

MANIFOLDING SALES-BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 661,030, dated November 6, 1900.

Application filed April 2, 1900. Serial No. 11,044. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. BRAKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Manifolded-Books; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

15 This invention has reference to improvements in manifolded or sales books.

One object of the invention is to provide a book of the above type which is economical in point of cost of construction and which affords ample means for advertising the goods of the merchant or store-keeper using the same. The sheets are so united that the leaves which are delivered to the customer with goods purchased are larger and have more space thereon than the duplicate leaves or those which are retained for the cashier. This permits of a more extensive use of the leaves delivered to the said customers. For example, an advertisement may be placed at the head of the leaves for the customer without taking up too much of the space which is allotted for writing, and the backs of such leaves throughout their entire length may be utilized for additional advertising.

35 A second object is to provide a manifolded or sales book which, in addition to the above-named advantages, may be manufactured at a minimum cost and without any attending loss or waste of material; and a third important object of the invention is to provide means that enable the slips or leaves to be easily and quickly detached from the book without danger of tearing or mutilating the leaves that are to be delivered to the purchaser. This easy detachment of the sheets and the security against tearing or mutilating the leaves to be delivered to the purchaser is accomplished by so perforating the ends of the sheets which are attached to the cover that the sheets may be severed along said perforations without terminating the line of sev-

erance at any point below the extreme tops of the sheets.

More particularly speaking, the lines of perforations along which the sheets are severed from the stub run obliquely from a longitudinal edge of the sheets and terminate at the extreme upper edges of the sheets at a central point or at a point where said oblique lines intersect with the upper terminals of the longitudinal lines along which the sheets are separated into two leaves, one of which goes to the purchaser and the other of which is retained for the cashier. If this oblique line of perforations were to intersect the vertical or longitudinal line of perforations at a right angle or at any point below the extreme upper terminal of said longitudinal perforations, the leaves to be delivered to the purchaser would be more or less mutilated in detaching each sheet from the stub. The salesmen who use these books are usually in a hurry in making their notes and delivering the leaves, and where haste is exercised in detaching the sheets from the stub and from each other this mutilation will invariably occur where the stub perforation-line intersects the longitudinal perforations at any point below the extreme upper terminal of said longitudinal perforations; but in running the perforations in an oblique direction, as indicated, the leaves may be quickly detached by simply pulling downwardly upon the attached sides of the sheets and the portions of the sheets not attached will not be endangered or torn.

85 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of my improved manifolded or sales book. This view shows a customer's leaf folded on the carbon-sheet and ready to receive a notation; Fig. 2, a view showing a customer's leaf in a normal or unfolded position to exhibit the advertising matter on the back thereof. Fig. 3 is a diagram of a sheet detached from the book and before the leaves are separated.

95 The book may contain fifty or more leaves 1 and 2, the former of which being essentially the larger leaves after detachment and are delivered to the customer with a purchase. These leaves 1 are suitably ruled for the entry of the sales-notes. Leaves 2 are blank and are intended to be retained for the cashier

or bookkeeper. These leaves 2, having but one function to perform—namely, that of advising the cashier of the articles and amount of each sale—need be no larger than is necessary to contain the customary data. They are therefore smaller than the customer's leaf 1 when detached from the book. Leaves 1 and 2 are divided by longitudinal perforations 3 and are severed from each other after being detached from the book. The latter leaves—to wit, leaves 2—are united together with one or more carbon-sheets 4 to the upper end 5 of the back 6 of the book by means of staples 7. The sheets are attached at their upper ends to the back and are perforated obliquely, as at 8. The inner terminals of said oblique perforations intersect with the extreme upper terminals of the perforations 3.

It will be seen that leaves 2 may be severed along the oblique perforations 8 by drawing downwardly on said leaves, and therefore but one movement or operation is necessary in detaching each leaf from the stub. As hereinbefore stated, there is a marked advantage in thus perforating the attached sheets. For example, were the perforations 8 to terminate and intersect with the perforations 3 at a point below the extreme upper edge of the sheets the inner top corners of leaves 1 would in many instances be torn off in severing leaves 2 from the stub. This manner of perforating the attached or bound sheets will leave a triangular-shaped stub 9 when the sheets are detached.

A saving and utilization of space on the leaf 1, that goes to the customer, might appear trivial; but when taking into considera-

tion the many thousands of such books sold and put into use and the disposition of the users thereof to obtain as much space as possible for advertising purposes it will be understood that a saving of an inch or more space on each leaf that goes to the customer is an important item.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. A sales-book, composed of sheets divided by longitudinal perforations 3 to provide two leaves 1 and 2 of equal length, leaves 2 having oblique perforations 8 extending from the longitudinal edges thereof to the upper terminal of said longitudinal perforations 3 and being united to the back above the line of said oblique perforations, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. The herein-described manifolding or sales book, composed of a series of sheets which are perforated in their longitudinal centers to provide two separable leaves 1 and 2 of uniform size, leaves 2 being attached with one or more carbon-sheets to the back of the book, and the said attached leaves having oblique perforated lines 8 upon which they may be detached from the stub, said perforated lines 8 extending from the longitudinal edges of sheets and terminating with the upper ends of the perforations 3, substantially as shown and described.

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

JOHN A. BRAKE.

Witnesses:

JOHN W. KALBFUS,
R. J. McCARTY.