

F. E. BRADDOCK.
BILL OR ACCOUNT SLIP HOLDING BOOK.

(Application filed June 29, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1

Fig. 2.

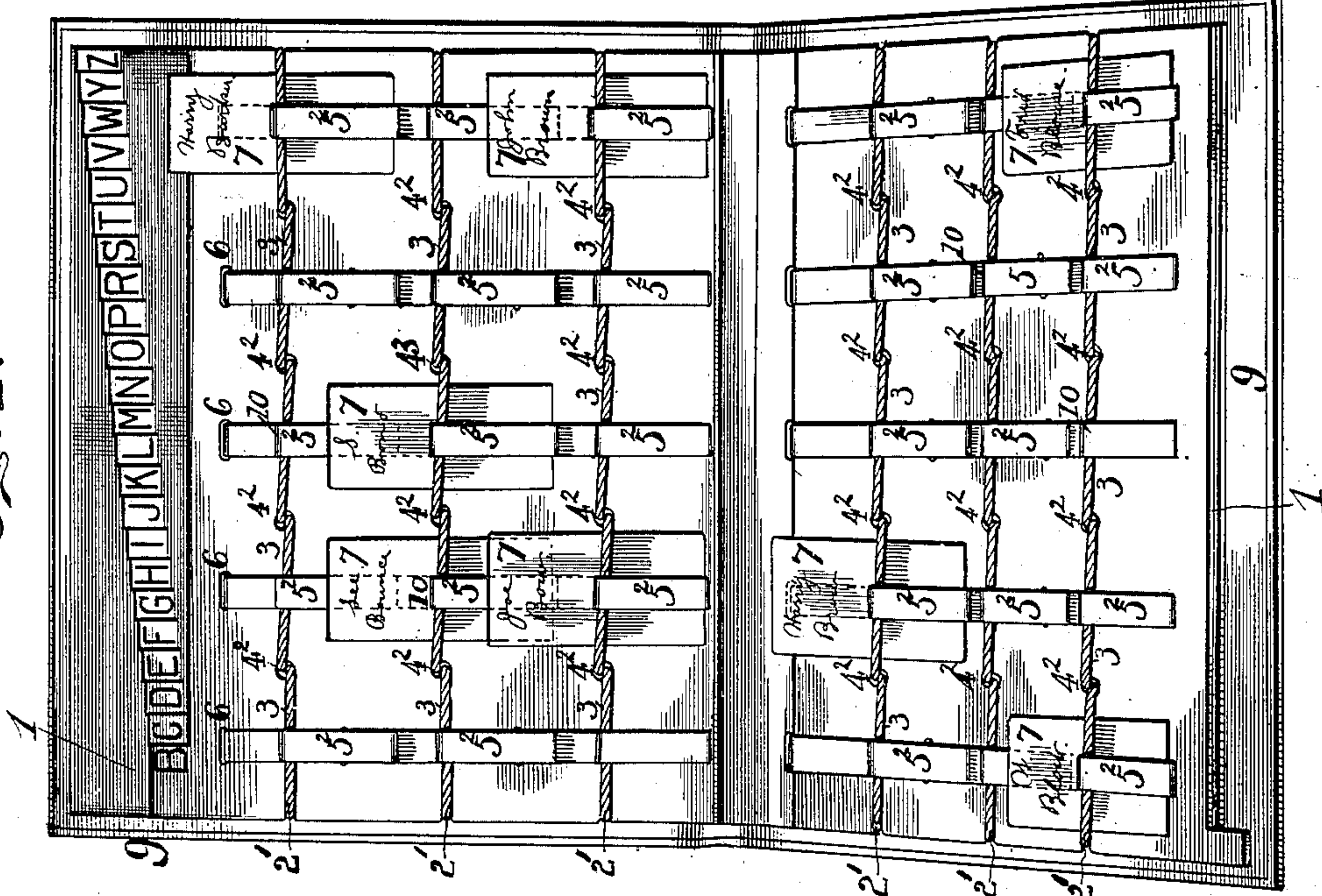
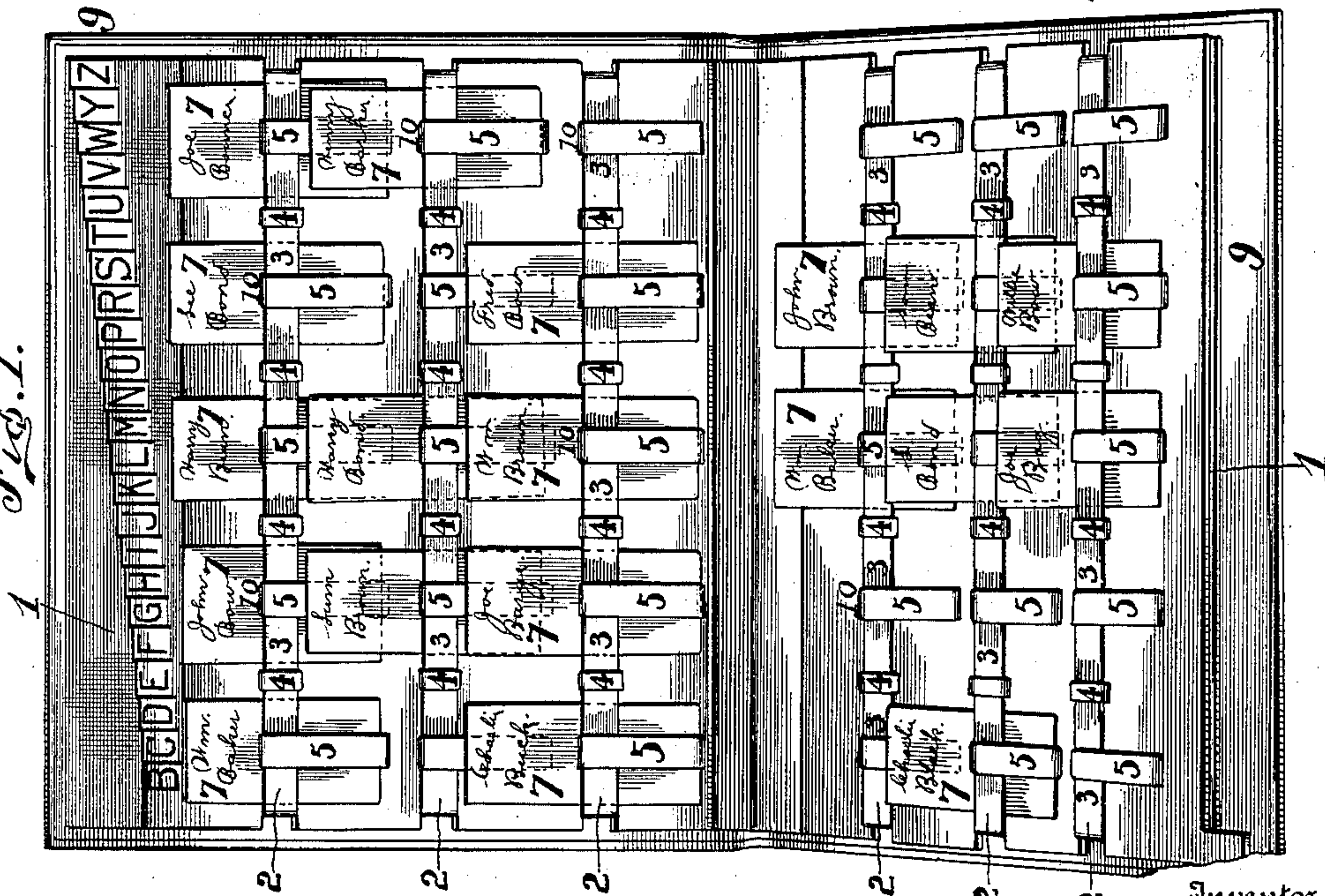


Fig. 1.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK E. BRADDOCK, OF MIDDLEPORT, NEW YORK.

BILL OR ACCOUNT-SLIP HOLDING BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 661,710, dated November 13, 1900.

Application filed June 29, 1900. Serial No. 22,060. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK E. BRADDOCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Middleport, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bill or Account-Slip Holding Books, of which the following is a specification.

For holding separate account-bills in book form I have produced a novel arrangement of tape pockets in which the sale-bills are kept and in which the daily sales are entered on each customer's bill. This pocket provision is made on each side of each leaf, so that a double page of adjacent sides of two leaves is devoted to a single index-letter. Each side of each leaf is adapted for holding bills in any desired number under the same letter of the alphabet in separate and distinct relation to each other, rendering the book convenient for keeping the daily sales upon bill-slips for each customer, saving the trouble and labor of bookkeeping and making each individual account accessible under the proper letter of the alphabet. The pocket provision for holding the bills brings all the names of the customers on the adjacent sides of two leaves of the book under the same letter, so that each leaf, with its retained bills, may be dropped or turned down from a vertical position to present to view the adjacent sides of two leaves and the names under different index-letters on each bill, so that the desired one can be withdrawn for the entry of the day's sales and returned to its place on the leaf of the book. The means for holding such account-bills is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and the precise novel features will be pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the book open and the novel tape-pocket provision on each page for holding the bill accounts under the letter "B" of the alphabet. Fig. 2 is an identical view showing a modified form of tape pockets. In these two views the upper half of the book is vertical and the lower half horizontal, presenting to view all the bills under the letter "B." Fig. 3 shows in cross-section, enlarged, two open leaves with the bills 7 held in pockets 5, formed by separate band-tapes 2, secured on each side of the leaf, as in Fig.

1. Fig. 4 is an identical view, in which the pockets 5² are formed on both sides of the leaf by a single piece of tape passing through a hole 6 in the leaf, as in Fig. 2, in both cases the tape pockets being directly connected in groups to bands or cords 2', looped around the edges of the leaves parallel with the binding edges thereof, and therefore they are fixed at right angles to their connected pockets 5². Fig. 5 is a horizontal section taken through a leaf and its loop-band 2 on the line *xx* of Fig. 3, showing a plurality of loops 3 in said band on each side of the leaf formed by staple-fastenings 4 and a tape pocket 5 connected at right angles to each loop. Fig. 5^a is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line *zz* of Fig. 5, showing the separate tape pockets 5 secured on each side of the leaf and a bill 7 in each pocket; and Fig. 5^b shows in perspective one of the tape pockets secured to the loop-band at 10 and to the leaf at 6², the loop being open at 10, as in Figs. 1, 3, and 5^a. Fig. 6 is a section like Fig. 5, showing instead of the loop-band 2 a loop-forming cord 2', interlaced with the leaf, as in the modification shown in Figs. 2 and 4. Fig. 6^c is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line *yy* of Fig. 6, showing the double pockets formed of a single piece of tape, as in Fig. 4, and bills 7 in each pocket. Fig. 6^d shows in perspective one of the double-formed tape pockets 5² (seen in Fig. 6^c) with the bill 7 therein; and Fig. 7 is a partial end view of the bill-book, showing the back binders or spreaders 8 for separating the leaves.

The leaves 1 of the book are of some stiff material and are properly secured to the back and to the covers 9, so as to stand upright when the book is open on its bound edge and one or more of its leaves turned down to present to view the adjacent sides of two leaves with their retained bills under the same letter of the alphabet, making a double page for all the bills of one surname, as in Figs. 1 and 2. As the tape pockets and the bills increase the thickness of the leaf they are bound with separating-binders or spreaders 8, as in Fig. 7, so that between the leaves there is room for the pockets and the bills. In this position the book is held by any suitable support for the standing back part and the index-letters are presented so that the leaves can be turned

down to present all the bills of any one of the letters of the index. Each leaf has fastened to it a suitable number of bands or cords, preferably elastic, looped around the edges of the leaf parallel with the bound back. Each band is made to form a plurality of loops 3 by being secured to the leaf at suitable points 4 in the length of the band.

The division-points of the band-loops 3 may be by the well-known staple paper-fastenings 4, which pierce the leaf over the band and clench or clamp over the same band on the other side of the leaf at the same point as in Figs. 1, 5, and 5^b. When a tape band is used for forming the plurality of loops 3, the paper-fastenings are used; but when a cord is used laced in and out of openings 4² in the leaf, as in Figs. 2, 6, and 6^d, the loops 3 are formed between the openings 4², which form the intermediate fastening-points for the cord to the leaf. Thus whether the loop-band or the cord be used the plurality of loops 3 are formed in substantially the same way on the opposite sides of the leaf. In Fig. 5 the fastening-staple 4 is shown in section on both sides of the leaf.

The provision for holding the bills consists of pockets formed of a piece of tape or cord 5, fastened or connected at one end at 6², Fig. 5^b, to the leaf 1 and at its other end to the loop-band 2, from which it depends at right angles with its open end at 10 at the loop-band. This tape pocket however formed is connected to the loop-band on both sides of the leaf, as in Figs. 3 and 5^a.

In Figs. 3, 5^a, and 5^b the pocket is a separate piece fastened on each side of the leaf, while in Figs. 4, 6^c, and 6^d the pockets are formed on both sides of the leaf by a single piece of tape fastened at its opposite ends to the cord on both sides of the leaf, passing for this purpose through an opening 6 in the leaf at a point above the loop-cord 2', as best seen in Figs. 4 and 6^d, so that the tape pocket extends upward above the loop-cord on one side of the leaf to the fastening-point 6 and passing through the opening at such point in the leaf downward to and connects with the same cord on the other side of the leaf, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 6^d and Figs. 4 and 6^c, so that when two of the leaves are open, as in Figs. 1 and 2, all the pockets will stand upward to allow the bills to stand with the names of each readable at its upper end and be withdrawn and replaced in the same direction. In either case, as in Figs. 1 and 2, the closed or folded end of the pocket will extend to or near the open end of the pocket of the next adjacent loop band or cord.

While I have stated that however made the tape pocket is fastened to the leaf, such fastening effects the same result whether it be by cementing one end of the tape pocket, as at 6² in Fig. 5^b, or by passing the tape freely through the opening 6, as in Fig. 6^d. It is the support afforded by this opening that keeps the pockets in their normal rela-

tion to their connected loop band or cord on both sides of the leaf in the same way as connecting one end of the pocket to one side of the leaf.

Both ways of forming the band or cord loops 3 and both ways of forming the tape pockets give the same arrangement and construction for holding the bills. Both the loop bands or cords may be made of inelastic material with sufficient fullness to permit the easy insertion of the bills into the open ends of the pockets, so that when the bill is pushed down to the closed or folded end of the pocket the bill end containing the name of the purchaser will project out of the pocket to be easily read, so that at a glance the desired bill can be seen and withdrawn from the pocket, the desired entries of the new sales made, and the bill replaced. In this way the bills under any single letter of the alphabet are exposed to view on two open pages of the book, each bill folded and indorsed, so that each will occupy a separate and distinct relation in the group of each line of pockets, the bills in the pockets of one group overlying at their projecting indorsed ends the portions of the bills which are held within the adjacent group of pockets. The tape pockets of each loop band or cord being in line, the bills will also stand in line, so that the names indorsed on the bills will stand in lines parallel with the bands or cords. The number of these bands and tape pockets will of course be governed by the size of the book.

In the example shown each leaf has a group of fifteen tape pockets—five in each group—the pockets opening so as to hold the bills with their indorsed ends standing in the direction of the line of the letters of the alphabet which face the open leaves.

Referring to Fig. 6^d, the double pocket is shown by dotted lines—a bill in full lines in one pocket and a bill in dotted lines in the pocket on the other side of the leaf—the bills standing in reverse relation, so as to be properly read when the leaves are open to expose the pocket on either side, and this whether the pockets be formed as in Fig. 5^b or in Fig. 6^d, both constructions being plainly seen in Figs. 5^a and 6^c.

I claim—

1. In a bill or account holding book, the combination with the leaves, of bands or cords each forming a plurality of loops on the opposite sides of each leaf parallel with the bound back of the book, and tape pockets, each pocket connecting the leaf and a loop at right angles to the latter—each pocket having its open end at its connection with the loop on the opposite sides of the leaf.

2. In a bill or account book, the combination with the leaves having index-letters, of bands or cords and means whereby they are formed into a plurality of loops on the opposite sides of the leaf parallel with the bound back of the book, and tapes each having one end connected with a loop and its other end

connected with the leaf forming a pocket, the said pockets standing with their open ends toward and parallel with the line of the index-letters.

- 5 3. In a bill or account book the combination with the leaves, of bands or cords parallel with the bound back looped around the leaf and fastened on both sides thereof at a plurality of points, whereby to form loops between such fastenings, and tape pockets extending in a line at right angles to each loop,

opening thereat and fastened to the loop and to the leaf, the adjacent sides of each pair of leaves having an index-letter and the several groups of pockets of both leaves standing open 15 toward said index-letter.

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

FRANK E. BRADDOCK.

Witnesses:

WM. D. HOYT,

BRUCE H. COMPTON.