

No. 680,360.

Patented Aug. 13, 1901.

M. ROSETT.
FORM AND RECORD BOOK.

(Application filed Dec. 23, 1899.)

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

No 1	Erhalten von New York	No 27. 1899		
	die Summe von \$2.50 C. H. F. 5 = Doll			
No 2	Erhalten von New York	No 27. 1899		
	die Summe von \$2.50 C. H. F. 5 = Doll			
No 4	Erhalten von New York	No 27. 1899		
	die Summe von \$2.50 C. H. F. 5 = Doll			
No 5	Erhalten von New York	No 27. 1899		
	die Summe von \$2.50 C. H. F. 5 = Doll			

a.

[illegible][illegible]

WITNESSES

John Hancock
F. A. Stewart.

INVENTOR

By *Max Rosett,*
Agar Tate & Co
ATTORNEYS

Patented Aug. 13, 1901.

(Application filed Dec. 23, 1899.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 4.

The diagram shows a cross-section of a river valley with a grid overlay. The grid has letters A, B, C, D, E, F along the top and numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 along the right. The river is labeled 'New York City' and 'New York Harbor'. The diagram is divided into sections labeled 'A' and 'B'. The river is labeled 'New York City' and 'New York Harbor'. The diagram is divided into sections labeled 'A' and 'B'. The river is labeled 'New York City' and 'New York Harbor'.

Fig. 5.			<p>122</p> <p>Erhalten von H. R.</p> <p>die Summe von 299 C. H. L. 7= Doll</p> <p>für J. H.</p> <p>zur Besorgung an H. R.</p> <p>New York City</p>	122		
			<p>124</p> <p>Erhalten von J. H.</p> <p>die Summe von zwei 11 C. H. L. 5= Doll</p> <p>für H. R.</p> <p>zur Besorgung an H. R.</p> <p>New York City</p>	124		
			<p>126</p> <p>Erhalten von J. H.</p> <p>die Summe von 422 C. H. L. 10= Doll</p> <p>für J. H.</p> <p>zur Besorgung an H. R.</p> <p>New York City</p>	126		

[illegible]

WITNESSES

INVENTOR

John Buckler,
F. A. Stearns.

6
BY *Max Rosett*
Edgar Tate & Co.
ATTORNEYS

M. ROSETT.
FORM AND RECORD BOOK.
(Application filed Dec. 23, 1899.)

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 3.

FIG. 7

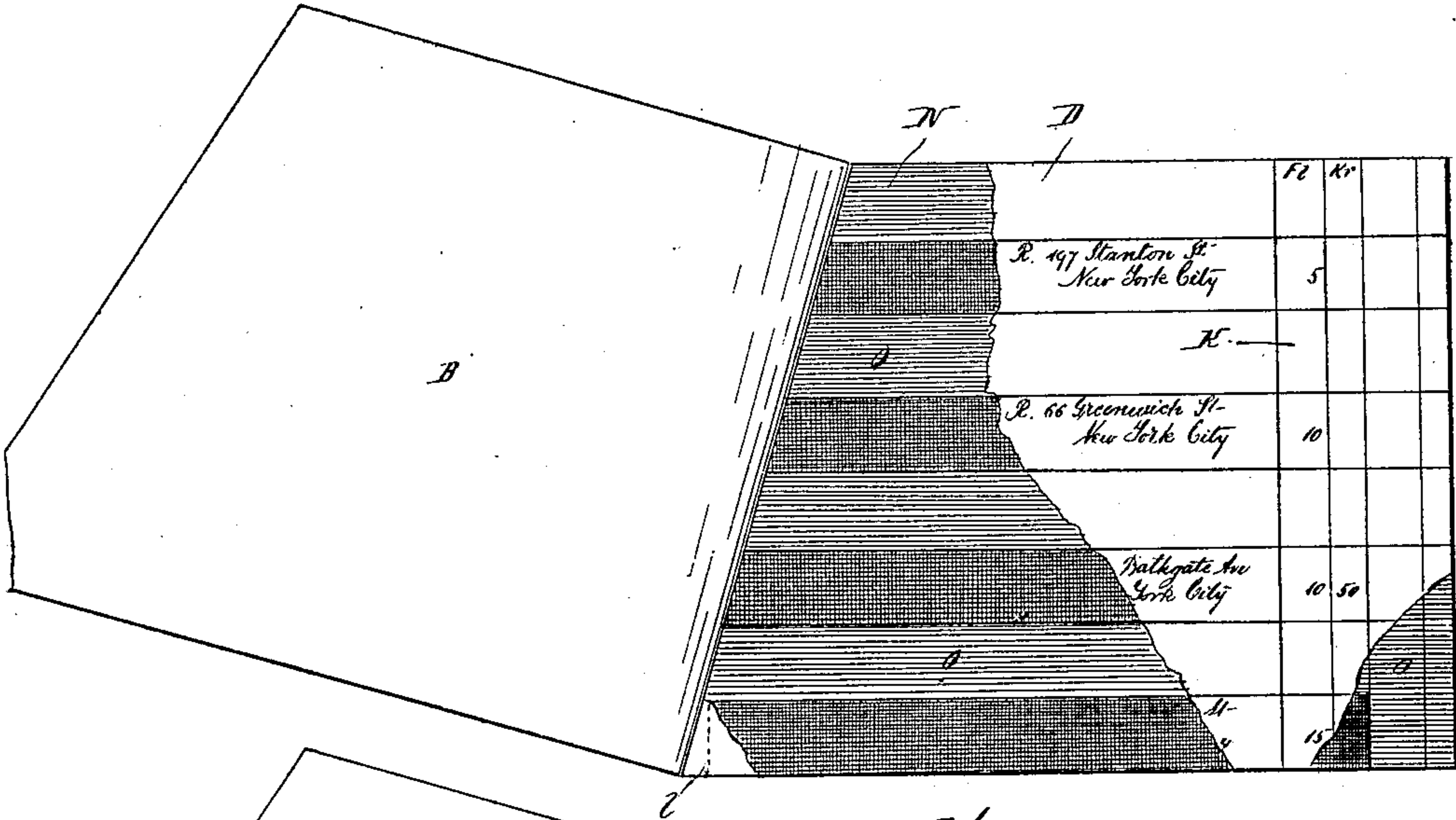
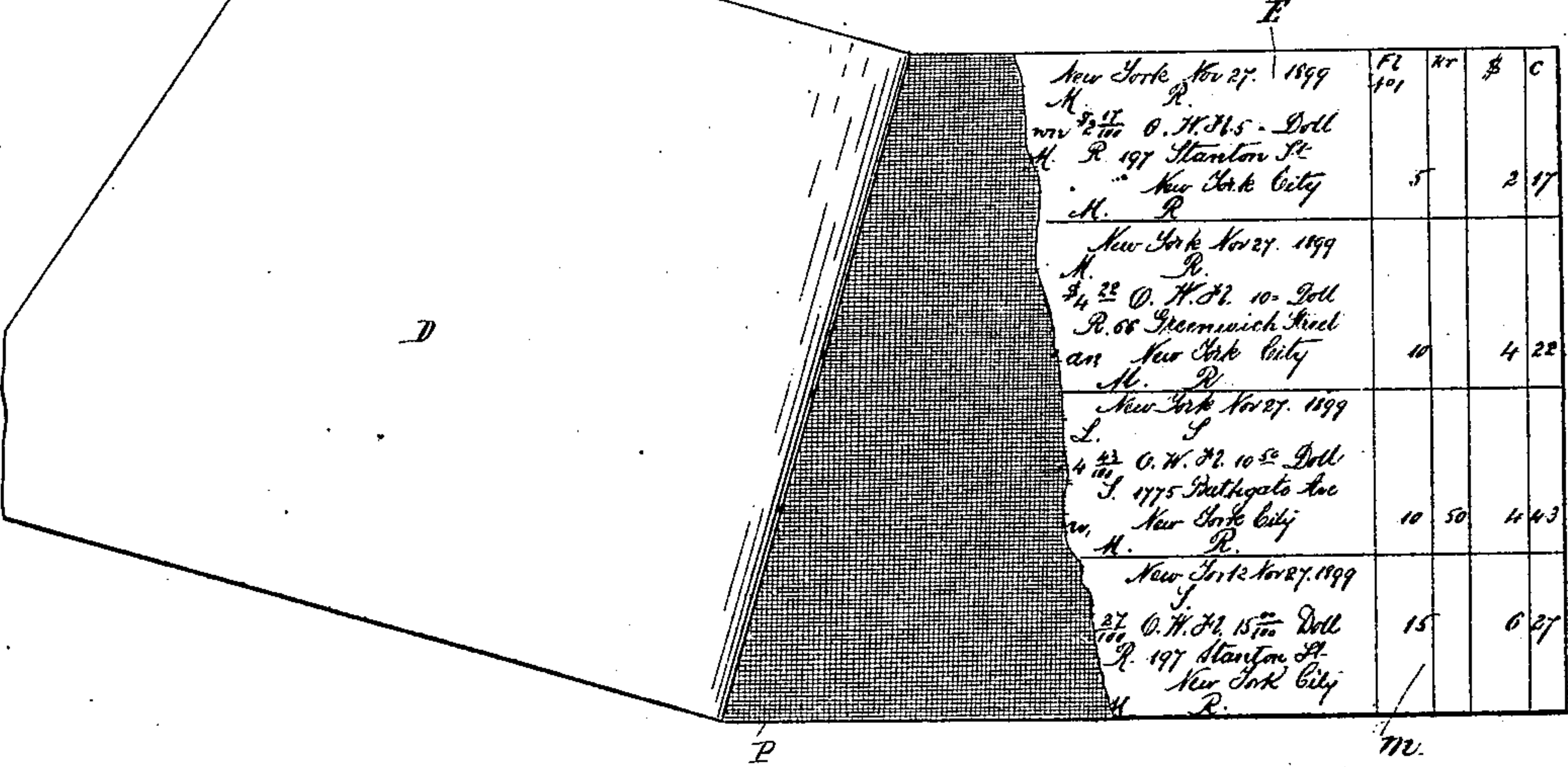


FIG. 8



WITNESSES

John Buckler,
F. A. Stewart.

INVENTOR

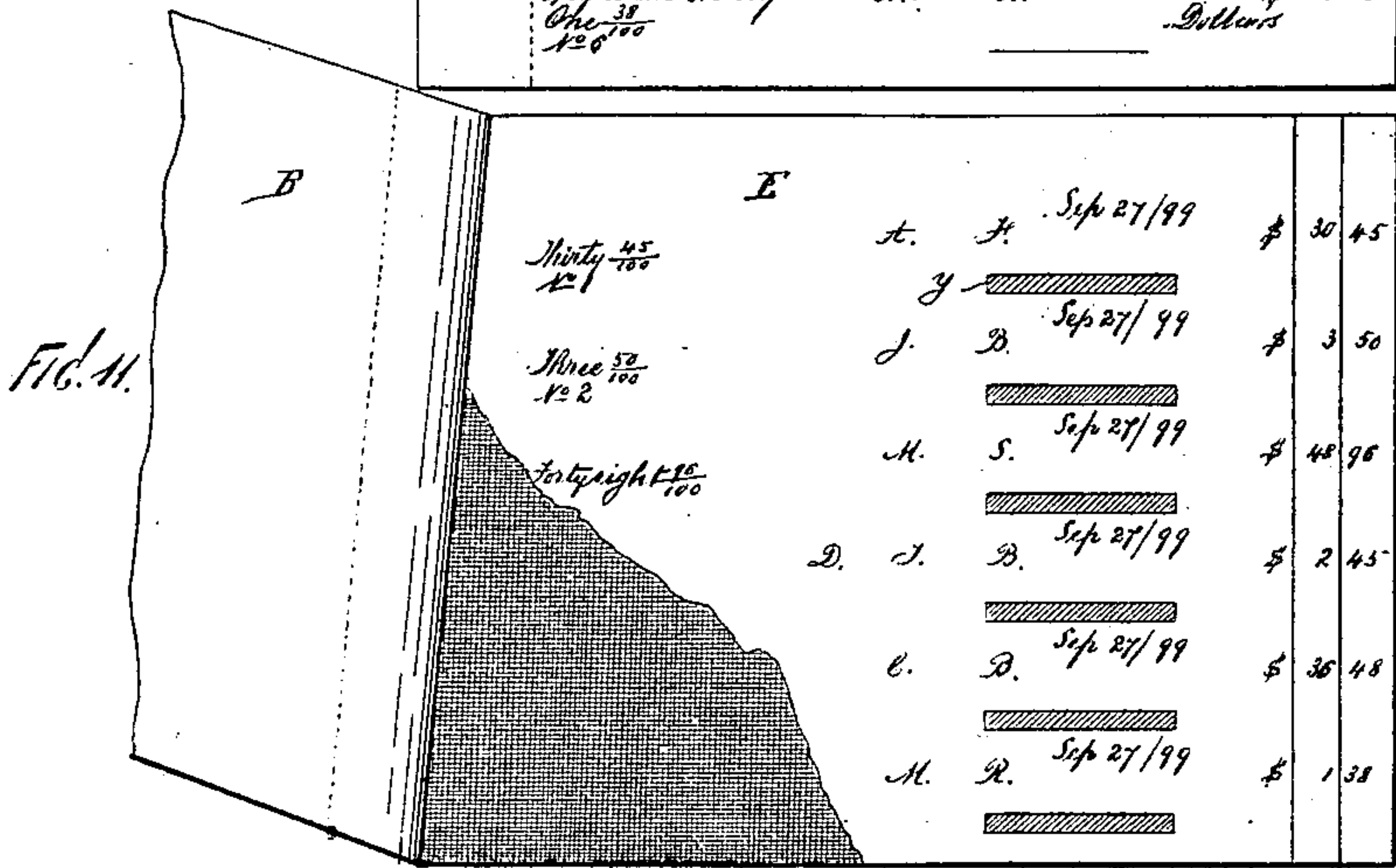
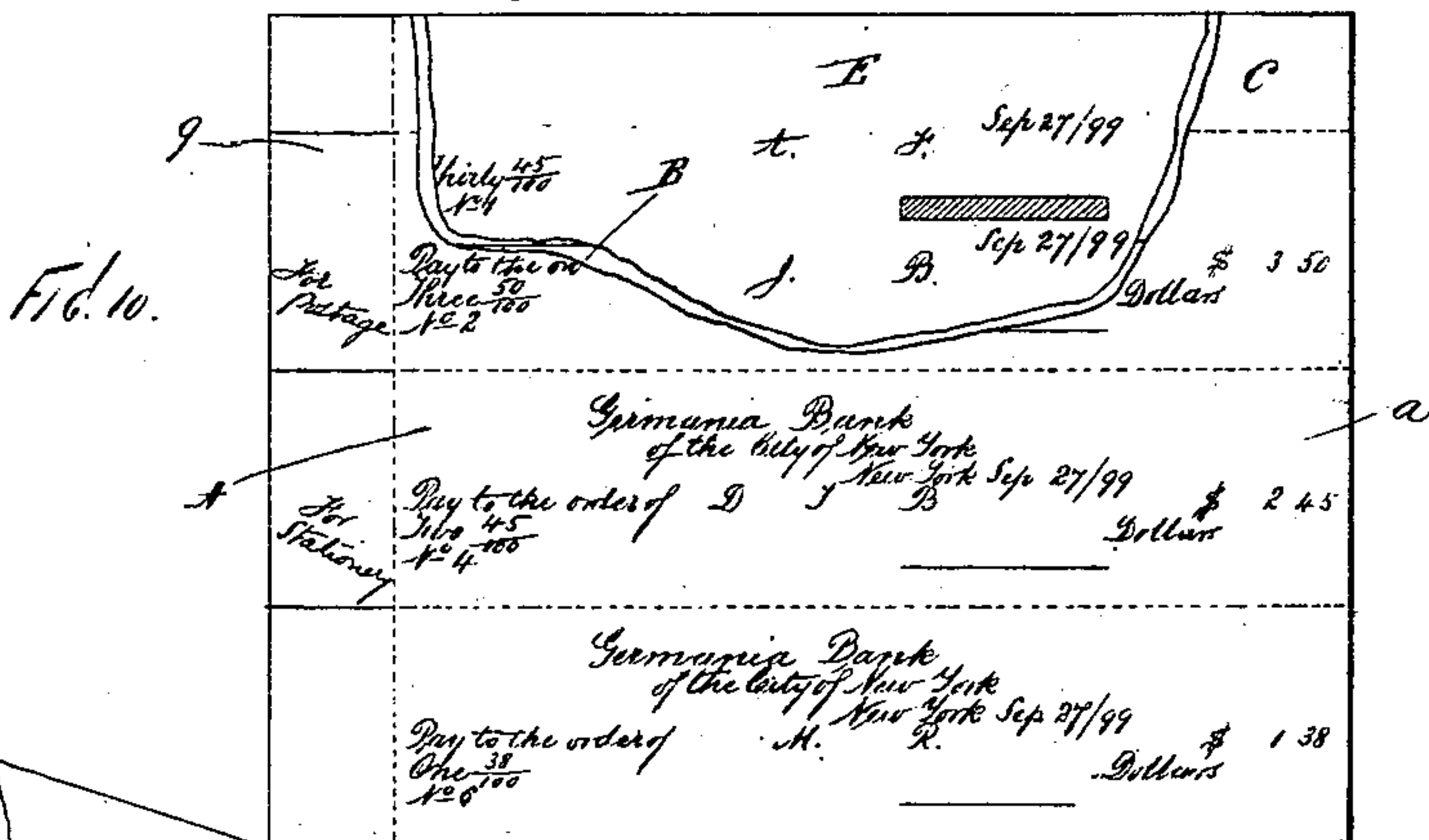
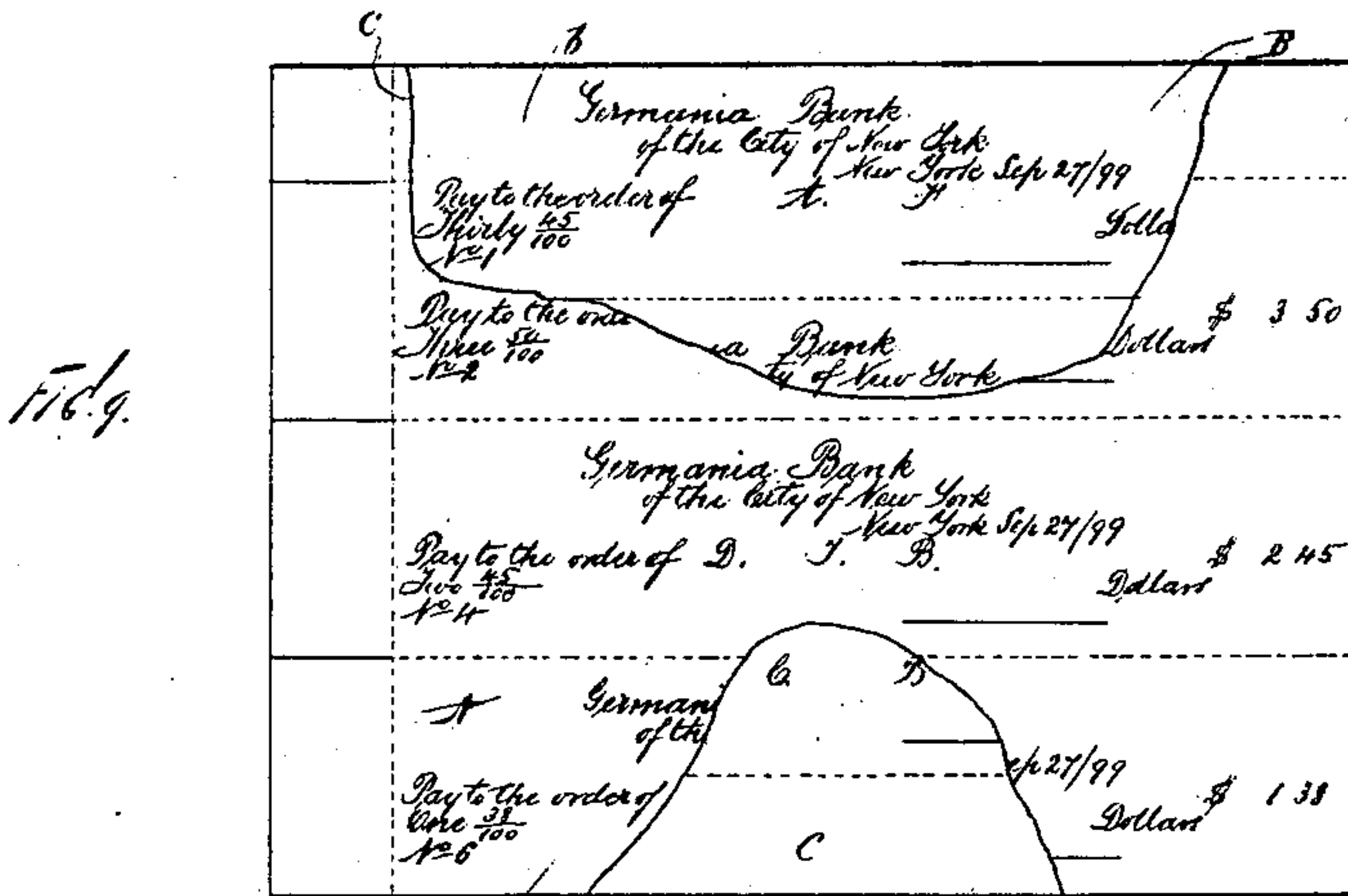
BY *Max Rosett.*
Edgar Tate & Co.
ATTORNEYS

M. ROSETT.
FORM AND RECORD BOOK.

(Application filed Dec. 23, 1899.)

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 4.



WITNESSES

John Buckler,
G. A. Stewart.

INVENTOR

Max Rosett,

BY

E. J. S. & Co.
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX ROSETT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FORM AND RECORD BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 680,360, dated August 13, 1901.

Application filed December 23, 1899. Serial No. 741,483. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX ROSETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Form and Record Books, of which the following is a full and complete specification, such as will enable those skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to that class of books which contain upon their pages forms for receipts or checks or other analogous forms; and the object thereof is to provide a simple and improved form-book of this character in which the record of the respective receipts or other form matter can be divided so that only a desired part thereof will be recorded upon a record page or sheet for purposes of convenience and economy, as will be hereinafter set forth.

My invention has particular relation to that class of receipt-form books which are used for the purpose of giving receipts for money paid for foreign exchange. Such receipts include a statement of the amount of domestic money which has been received, as well as the equivalent thereof in the foreign money. It is desirable in connection with receipts of the class just mentioned to have a duplicate record, and it is also desirable to have a successive record, which can be forwarded to a foreign correspondent; but it is undesirable that such latter record should involve more than a statement of the name of the party to whom the receipt is issued and the amount in foreign money, it being an important business desideratum that the amount expressed in domestic money and representing the amount received by the party who issues the receipt and also portions of the receipt should not be transmitted to the foreign correspondent. In the specific application of my invention and improvements in the manner just above mentioned it is therefore found desirable to have two records of each receipt, one in full and forming an exact duplicate of the entire written matter and another which gives only a part of the matter upon the issued receipt, and it is the purpose of my invention to enable the convenient production of these two duplicates (by the ordinary use of carbon-

paper) in such a manner that the original and both of said records are made in one operation by reason of the relative arrangement of the various pages and the matter involved in the papers. It is further desirable to have the consecutive part record, which does not recite the amount of the domestic money received and which is to be forwarded to a foreign correspondent, arranged so that there is no waste intermediate space upon the pages bearing this record, for which purpose the arrangement is preferably such that one page of said part record will serve for two pages of receipt-forms; while the full-record pages will correspond to the receipt-form pages. This avoidance of any intermediate space between the part records which are sent abroad will effect a material saving in postage, this economy, as well as the manifest convenience which is insured, being the main reason for the just-described arrangement of the part records.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which like letters of reference denote corresponding parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a plan view showing a page of receipt-forms partly broken away to show the next underlying receipt-form page. Fig. 2 is a corresponding view showing two receipt-form pages broken away to show the consecutive part-record page which immediately underlies two of said receipt-form pages. Fig. 3 is a corresponding view showing two receipt-form pages and the underlying part-record page broken away to show the full-record page which immediately underlies the part-record page and upon which the matter of the second of the receipt-form pages is recorded. Fig. 4 is a corresponding view showing two receipt-form pages and the part-record page and the first full-record page (which pages are successively underlying) broken away to show the second full-record page upon which the record of the topmost receipt-form page will be made. Fig. 5 is a corresponding view showing the topmost one of a pair of successive receipt-form pages. Fig. 6 is a corresponding view showing the receipt-form page which immediately underlies the page illustrated in Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a plan view showing the receipt-form pages turned back and illustrating the carbon-sheet

with which the part record is made upon the successive part-record page which immediately underlies two receipt-form pages; and Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 7, showing the receipt-form pages and part-record page turned back and illustrating the carbon-sheet by which the record upon the full-record pages is made. Fig. 9 is a plan view illustrating a modification. Fig. 10 is a view similar to Fig. 9, showing the underlying record-page; and Fig. 11 is a corresponding view illustrating the record-page embodied in the modification shown in Figs. 9 and 10.

Referring to the drawings, it will be noted that the receipt-form pages are arranged in pairs, with one page immediately underlying the other, the upper page being designated at A and the underneath page being shown at B. Each of said pages A and B carry a plurality of receipt-forms, as represented at *a* and *b*, respectively, which forms may of course embody any suitable wording or matter, as desired. The receipt-forms *a* and *b* of the successive pages A and B are successively numbered, as indicated at "No. 1," "No. 2," &c.; but the arrangement of numbering is such that the first receipt-form *b* on the underneath page B has a number precedent to that of the first receipt-form *a* on the upper page A, and said numbers upon the forms of the respective pages alternate. Thus, for instance, the forms upon the page B will be numbered successively 1, 3, 5, and 7, while the forms upon the page A will be numbered 2, 4, and 6. This numbering of the forms of the underneath page B precedent to the numbering of the forms of the upper page A is due to the fact that in practical use the underneath page is used before the upper page, and the alternation of the successive numbers between said pages is made so that the part records upon the part-record page will appear in proper successive order, as will be hereinafter described.

The forms *a* and *b* are relatively arranged, so that they will occupy an alternate position when the pages A and B are assembled together, the arrangement being such that a part of the forms *a* upon the page A will overlies a relatively different part of the forms *b* upon the page B. This overlapping of the respective forms *a* and *b* is preferably to the extent of one-half, the arrangement being such that the upper half of the forms *a* overlies the lower half of the forms *b*, in accordance with which relative arrangement of the forms the page B may contain one more receipt-form *b* than is contained upon the page A. In the present illustration I have shown four forms *b* upon the page B and three forms *a* upon the page A; but it will of course be understood that any desired or suitable number of forms in such overlapping arrangement may be employed. The overlapping arrangement of the forms upon the respective pages A and B will result in a blank space corresponding in size to one of the receipt-forms upon the

page (A) which has the lesser number of forms. This blank space may be divided into half portions, as indicated at *c c* in Figs. 1 and 5, respectively extending across the top and bottom of the page, or, as will be readily understood, (see Figs. 9 and 10,) the same relative intersecting or overlying arrangement of the forms upon the respective pages can be secured if a one-half blank space *c* is arranged upon both of the pages A and B in an alternate position at the top of one page and at the bottom of the other. In the modified arrangement thus described with reference to Figs. 9 and 10 both pages A and B will have a corresponding number of forms and will each have the blank half-space *c*, (the arrangement of said half-spaces alternately at the top of one sheet and at the bottom of the other resulting in the overlapping arrangement of the receipt-forms upon the respective pages,) while in the arrangement illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive, of the drawings one of the pages has no blank space *c* and is entirely filled with the forms and the other page has a one less number of forms and carries the divided blank half spaces *c c*. Either of the arrangements as just stated may be employed as desired, it being simply necessary in respect to the essential features of my invention that a portion of the forms upon one page will overlies a different portion of the forms upon the other page, and it is immaterial what arrangement of the pages and forms is employed to produce this relative position of the forms.

In the arrangement of the form matter of the respective receipt-forms the portion reciting the party from whom the amount is received and reciting the amount of domestic money received and the exchange equivalent in foreign money is at a different part of the receipt-form from the portion which recites the name and address of the payee. The first matter just mentioned is preferably arranged, as herein shown, on the upper half of the receipt-form, while the matter last mentioned is on the lower half, as will be readily understood by reference to Figs. 5 and 6. Thus said first or upper matter on the receipt-forms of one page (B) will underlie said second or lower matter on the receipt-forms of the other page, (A,) or vice versa. The arrangement just stated will result in bringing the part-record matter (which is the lower portion of the form containing the name and address of the payee and which is the part sent to the foreign correspondent) of the successive and respective forms in successive arrangement upon the part-record page, as best indicated in Figs. 2 and 7.

Immediately underlying the two form-pages A and B is a part-record page D. One of the pages D is adapted to serve for the two overlying form-pages A and B, said page D receiving the part record (by means of carbon-paper) of the forms upon both of the pages A and B in consecutive or successive

order, as will appear by reference to Figs. 2 and 7 of the drawings. The part record received by the page D consist only of the name of the payee expressed in the receipt and his address and the amount in foreign money, the balance of the record of the forms *a* and *b* being omitted from this part-record page.

Underneath the part-record page D is arranged a full-record page E, which is adapted to receive by a carbon impression the full record of the under form-page B. Under the page E is arranged a similar full-record page F, (see Fig. 4,) which is adapted to receive the full record of the forms of the upper form-page A.

In the practical construction and arrangement of the various pages which underlie each other in the manner just above described the form-pages A and are preferably perforated or rouletted, as shown at *g*, in Figs. 5 and 6, near their binding edge, so that the forms *a* and *b* can be conveniently separated or detached. Said form-pages also preferably carry a double-column outer-edge portion, as shown at *h*, in Figs. 5 and 6, in which can be entered both the amount of domestic money received and its equivalent in foreign money, said portion *h* being detachable from the body of the form-page by a perforated or rouletted line, as at *i*. The part-record page D may likewise be provided with a column-ruled outer portion, as at *k*, in Fig. 7, which is adapted to receive the amount in foreign money, and said page is also detachable or separable from the book by means of any suitable arrangement of perforations or rouletting, as at *l*. The full-record pages E and F are designed to remain permanently in the book and are preferably provided at their outer edge with a double-column-ruled portion (indicated at *m* in Fig. 8) corresponding to the portion *h* of the form-pages A and B. It will of course be understood that the general arrangement of the form matter and the column-ruling and other identifying data and the general ruling and division or identifying relative numbers upon the full-record pages and upon the other pages may be varied to suit the convenience of the user or in accordance with the specific purposes for which the book is designed to be used.

The operation and advantages of my invention will be readily understood. In practice the underlying form-page B is used before the upper form-page A. A carbon-sheet, as at N in Fig. 7, is interposed between the pages B and D, this carbon-sheet being provided with blank portions, as at *o*, so that no full record can be produced upon the page D, and the proper arrangement of the part records will be effected during the writing of the full record and the reproduction of said full record upon the full-record page. A sheet of carbon, as at P in Fig. 8, is also interposed between the pages D and E. Now the first receipt written will be the top receipt on page

B, and when this is filled out in the full form indicated in Fig. 6 the lower half portion of it (including the name and address of the payee and the amount in foreign money) will be recorded upon the page D, (see Fig. 7,) while the complete record will be recorded upon the page E. (See Fig. 8.) When the full-form page B is used up, there will be then an alternated part record of all the forms *b* produced on the page D, while there will be a full and complete record produced on the page E. The carbon-sheet P is then placed between the pages E and F, and the forms *a* of the upper form-page A can then be successively used, in which operation the intermediate alternated spaces of the page D will be filled up with the part records of the forms *a* and the page F will be fully filled up, it being understood that previous to the use of the form-page A the carbon-sheet N is shifted so that its blank portions *o* will come over the parts upon which the part records of the form-page B had been written.

By reason of the alternate and relative arrangement of two form-pages A and B, in conjunction with one part-record page D for the two pages A and B and the respective full-record pages E and F for the pages A and B, there is produced at one operation in the filling out of the form-pages A and B a part record of all of said forms successively and consecutively upon the single page D and a full record of all of said forms upon the respective full-record pages E and F.

When the forms of the pages A and B are used up and separated from the book, the column portions *h*, which are detachable at the perforated line *i*, may be utilized as a consecutive bookkeeping memoranda. The part-record page D can then be detached at the perforated line *l* and can be utilized in foreign correspondence. In this connection it will be noted that one page D embodies the memoranda matter of two form-pages and contains only the matter which it is desired to transmit to the foreign correspondent, and thus insures both economy in postage as well as the desired conditions of business. The two full-record pages E and F will then remain in the book and stand as a full and complete record of the form-pages A and B, which have been detached.

In practice the page D may be of thin or tissue paper, as may also the pages E and F. Thus in writing first upon the under form-page B the impression only need go through said page B and the carbon N to the page D and through said tissue page D and the carbon P to the page E. In then writing upon the upper form-page A (page B having now been entirely utilized and out of the book) the impression need merely go through the page A and carbon N to the page D and through said tissue page D and the page E and the carbon P to the page F.

The general convenience and advantages of my improved form and record book will be

manifest to those accustomed to the use of books and records of this general character, and it will of course be understood that the sets of pages as hereinabove described and
5 herein illustrated are simply duplicated in the same relative arrangement to make up a book of any desired extent or thickness.

In Figs. 9, 10, and 11 I have illustrated the specific adaptation of my invention to check-
10 books, the relative arrangement being such that in lieu of stubs a complete consecutive record of the check items may be produced upon a record-page by means of a carbon im-
15 pression. In this modified arrangement the check-forms *a* and *b* of the form-pages A and B are relatively arranged in an overlapping position and are alternately numbered in a
20 manner corresponding to the general construction and arrangement as described with reference to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. In this check-book arrangement the part-
25 record page D and the part-blanked carbon-sheet N are not necessary, and one full-record page (E) is adapted to serve in conjunction with the carbon-sheet P for the record of
30 both form-pages A and B. This arrangement is conveniently adapted for large check-books or under circumstances where a large number of checks are used. The page B is first
35 used and then the page A is used, and a complete successive record of the check-forms upon both the pages B and A is produced upon the page E. In this arrangement the
40 written portion or record upon a check-form need only cover approximately half the full-form area, (instead of substantially the whole area, as in the receipt-form matter illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2,) the other half being merely
45 a printed form. By this arrangement of the forms the part-blanked carbon-sheet N is rendered unnecessary by reason of the fact that the written form part of each check-form will immediately overlie the printed form part of another check form.

45 In the arrangement illustrated in Figs. 9 and 10 I have provided a short stub, as represented at *g*, upon which descriptive matter

pertaining, for instance, to the purpose of the check may be written, if desired. In case the checks are signed before removal from
50 the book I preferably provide blanked spaces, as at *y*, upon the record-page E, which will operate to practically "blank" the signature, inasmuch as it might not be desired to have
55 a facsimile signature appear upon the record-page.

It is obvious that my invention and improvements are adapted for various specific applications with respect to different types of form-books of a character in which it is
60 desired to preserve a carbon record, and I therefore do not specifically limit myself to the exact arrangements and types of books as herein described and illustrated. I reserve
65 the right to all such variation and modification as properly fall within the spirit and scope of my invention and the terms of the following claim.

Having fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters
70 Patent—

A form-book provided with two successively-arranged form-sheets, the forms on both sheets being of the same height, the upper sheet being arranged in the book so that
75 each of its forms will overlap the forms of the other form sheet to the extent of one-half the height of a form, a part-record sheet directly beneath the form-sheets and adapted to receive a portion of the forms on each, two full-
80 record sheets arranged beneath the part-record sheet and a page of copying-paper between the second form-sheet and the part-record sheet, the copying material being arranged upon the paper in horizontal lines,
85 separated by lines free from copying material.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of the subscribing witnesses, this 20th day of December, 1899.

MAX ROSETT.

Witnesses:

F. A. STEWART,
V. M. VOSLER.