

No. 692,290.

J. S. HOLMES.

Patented Feb. 4, 1902.

MANIFOLD COUNTER CHECK OR SALES BOOK FOR DRAPERS, TAILORS, OR OTHERS.

(Application filed Oct. 2, 1901.)

(No Model.)

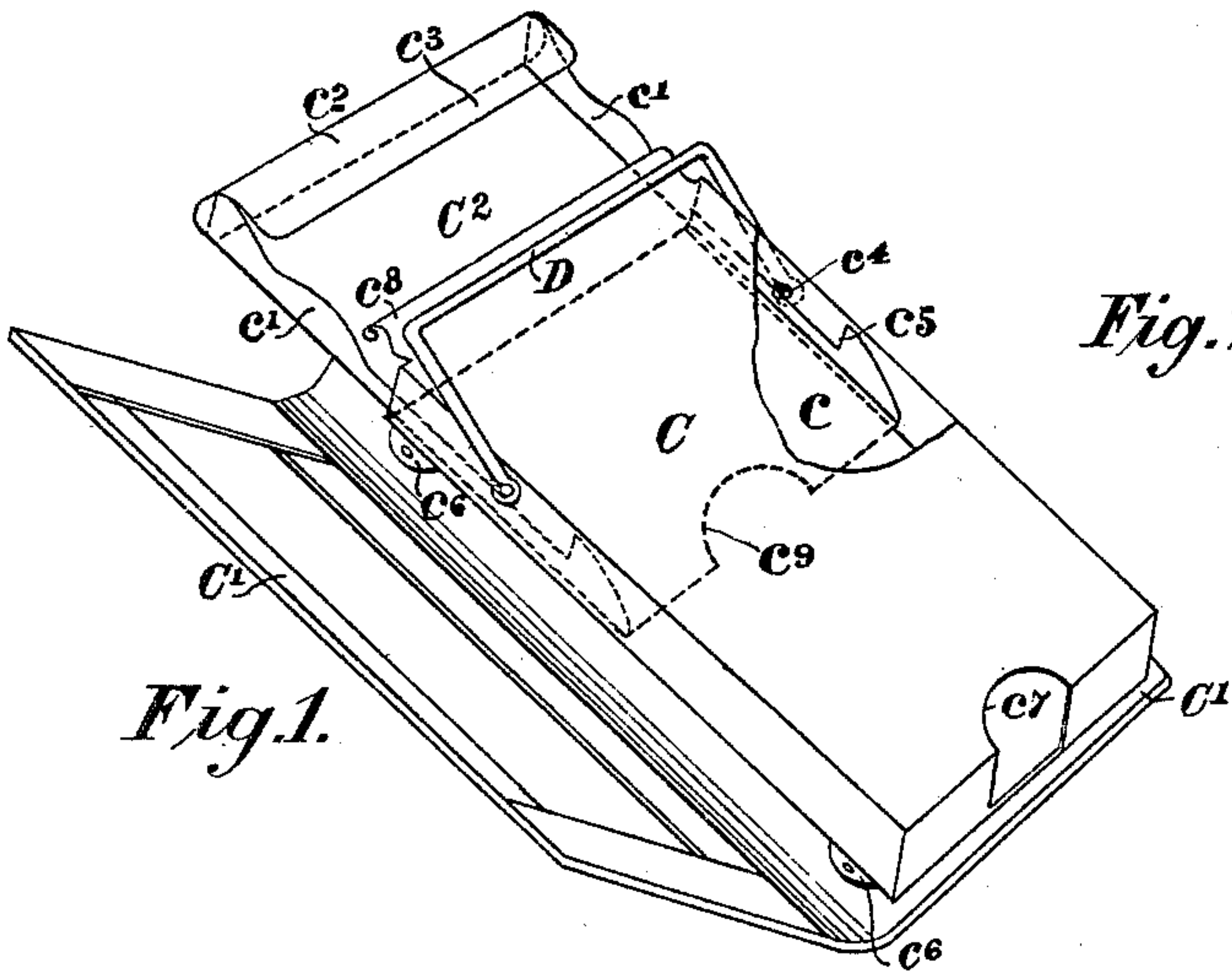


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

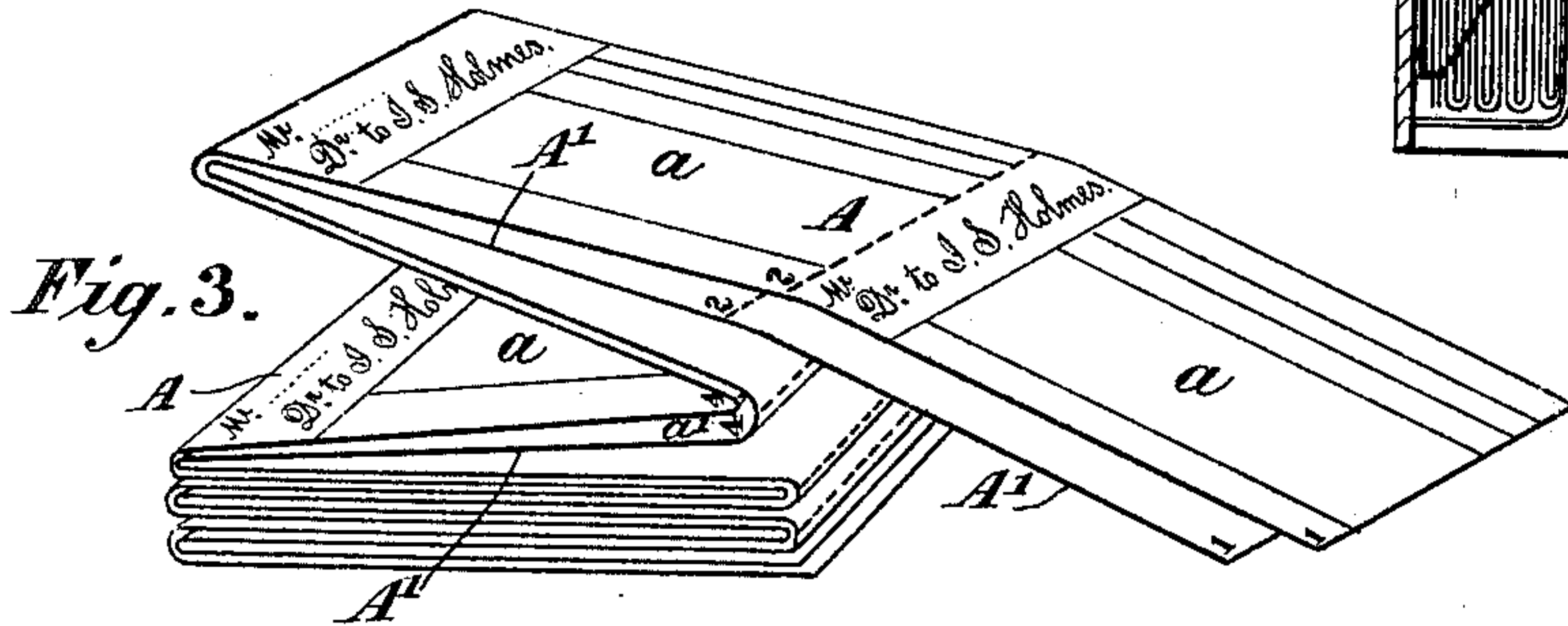
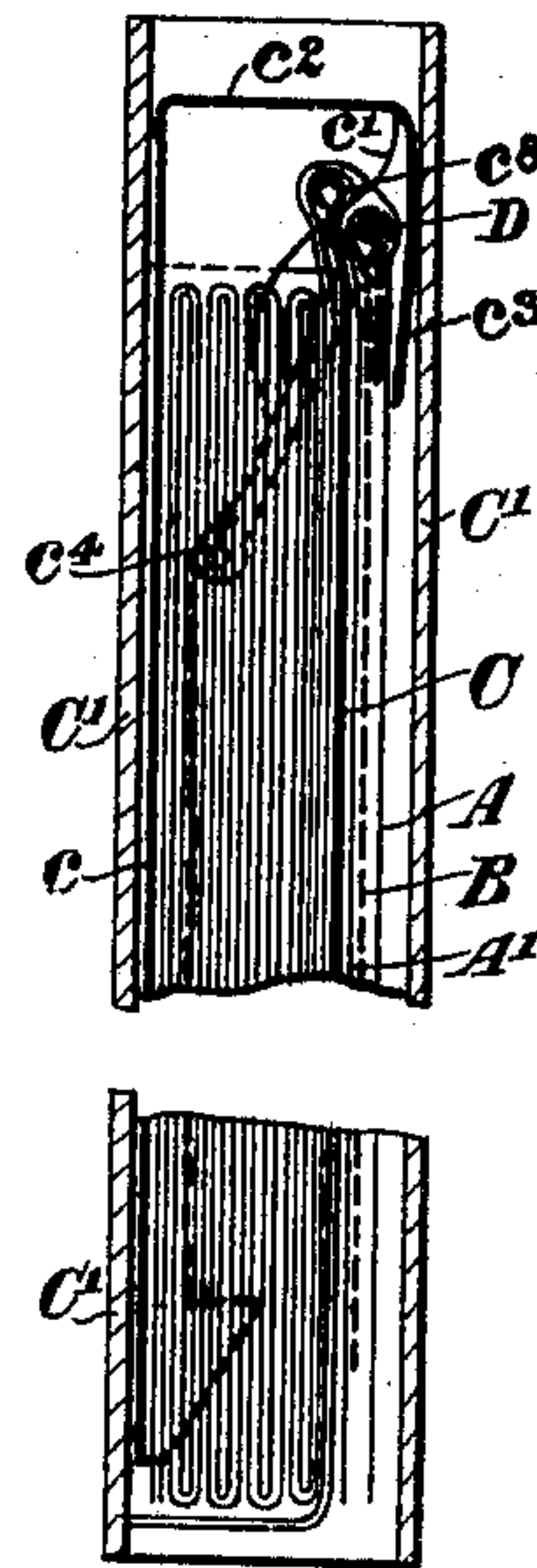


Fig. 3.

Fig. 3a.

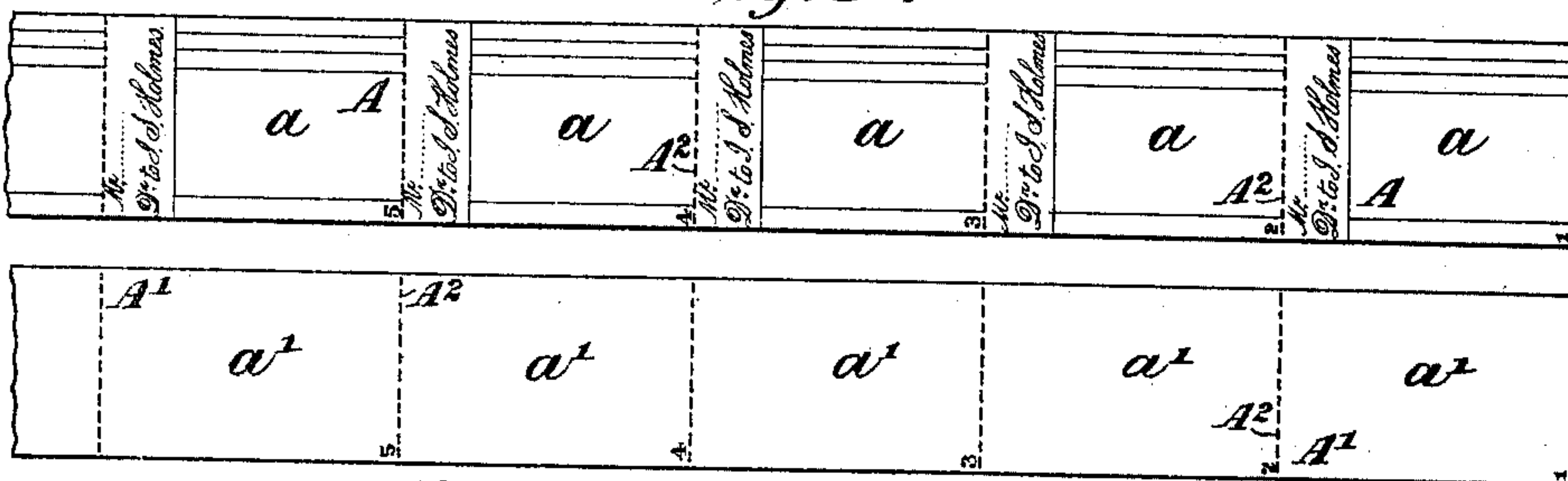


Fig. 3b.

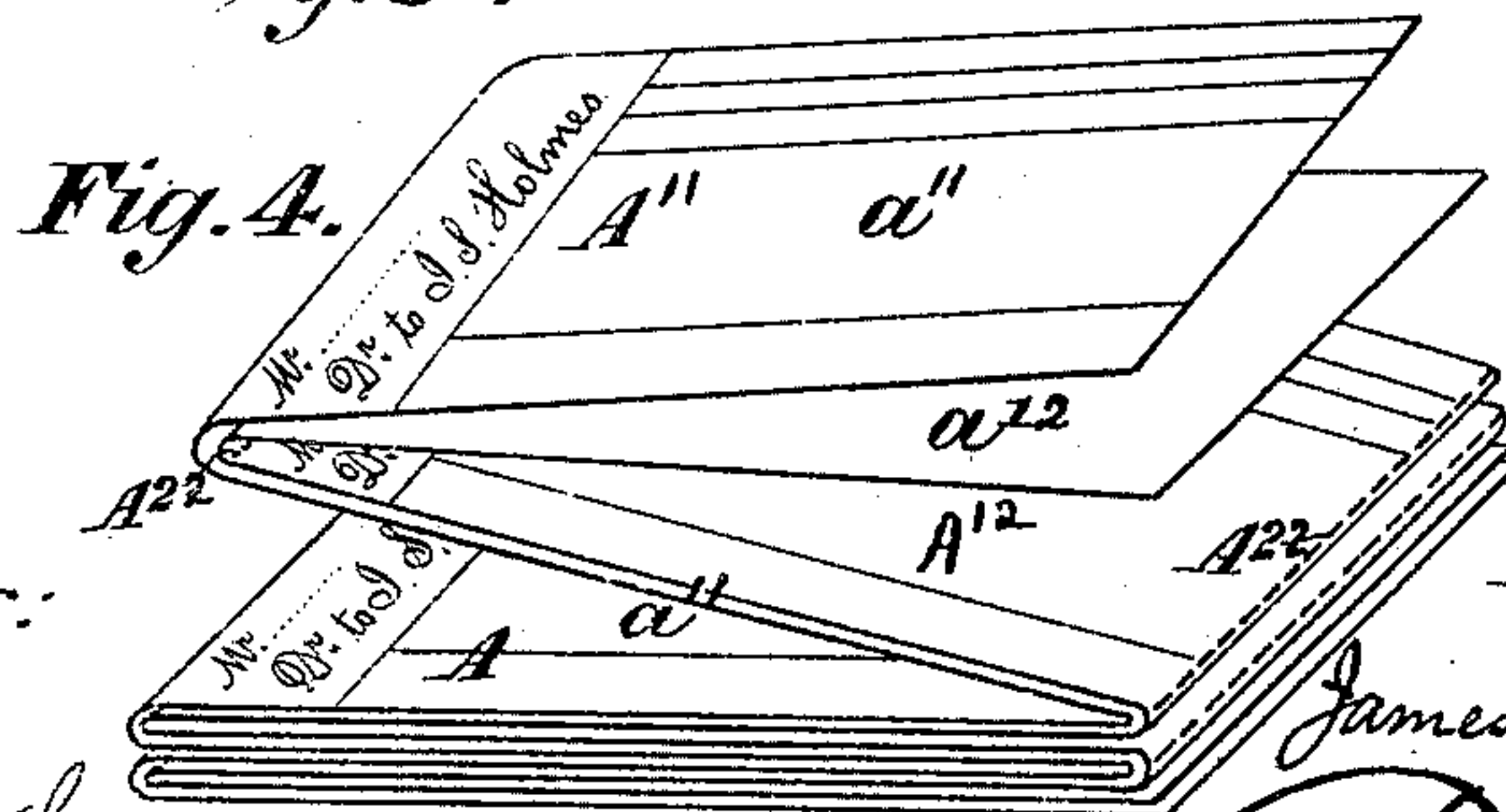


Fig. 4.

Witnesses:

E. B. Bolton
H. M. Aldom

Inventor:

James Steadman Holmes
Richard
his Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES STEEDMAN HOLMES, OF CARLTON, VICTORIA.

MANIFOLD COUNTER CHECK OR SALES BOOK FOR DRAPERS, TAILORS, OR OTHERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 692,290, dated February 4, 1902.

Application filed October 2, 1901. Serial No. 77,315. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES STEEDMAN HOLMES, machinist, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at No. 207 Palmerston street, Carlton, in the British State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Manifold Sales-Books, of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention relates to an improved manifold or multiple counter check or sales book for drapers, traders, and others.

The invention consists in the particular construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

The invention will now be described, aided by a reference to the accompanying sheet of drawings, in which—

20 Figure 1 is a perspective view of the case or cover made up in the form of a book and shown with its cover lying open; and Fig. 2, an enlarged central longitudinal section on line *x x*, Fig. 1, of said cover or case with the carbon and the folded check-sheets arranged in position; Fig. 3, a perspective view of the check-sheets as printed, prepared, and folded when the upper sheet forms the original, upon which the salesman writes, and the under one the duplicate or check, which is retained, Fig. 3^a showing a part of the original sheet, and Fig. 3^b a part of the duplicate sheet, both laid flat; Fig. 4, a perspective view of the check-sheets when the upper and lower sheets are printed, prepared, and folded in such manner that each sheet is employed alternately as the original and as the duplicate.

35 A is the original check-sheet, on which the salesman writes, and A' the duplicate sheet, to which the impression of the writings is transferred by aid of the carbon-sheet B, which is arranged between the sheets as they lie above the top of the case C, in which the supply of folded sheets are placed.

45 C' is the book or case cover. The upper end of the case is formed by the end of a slide C², composed of a bottom plate *c*, sides *c'*, and end *c''*, to which a flat tongue-piece *c'''* is attached, and said slide is prevented from withdrawing from the case by stop-pins *c⁴*, against which the shoulders *c⁵*, formed on the sides,

abut when the slide is out to the end of its travel. The case C has a flat top and which must be of some material stiff enough to allow of its being used as a tablet to write upon when supported by its side and end walls. The side walls are furnished with lugs *c⁶*, by which the case and cover are secured together. *c⁷* is a semicircular gap formed in the top of case to allow of the sheets A and A' being gripped and drawn forward, a similar semicircular gap *c⁹* being made at end of slide-bottom *c*. The top edge *c⁸* of the flat top is curled or beaded in order to allow the paper to pass freely about it.

65 D is a clip or holder device hinged to the pins *c⁴* at both sides of the case, and it is over the bar of said device that the carbon-sheet B is folded in order to hold it in position.

The inner face of the free side of cover C' is provided with pockets at its edges to receive a removable sheet of paper, which may be used as an index or the like, and said case and its slide may be made of thin metal or other suitable material, while the cover is formed similar to ordinary book-covers.

70 Figs. 3, 3^a, and 3^b show the check-sheets by themselves, A being the upper or "original" sheet, and A' the lower or "duplicate" sheet. As will be seen in the drawings, sheet A is divided off at regular intervals by transverse lines of perforations A² into spaces forming original checks *a*, and each adjoining check or space has the numbers "1," "2," "3," &c., printed consecutively on them, and also each original check has the requisite printed matter on it and which may be an account, invoice, or other form to suit the business for which it is to be used. The lower sheet A' is also divided off by lines of perforations A² at the same regular distances as sheet A, and each space between the said lines of perforations forms a duplicate check *a'*, and it also has printed on it consecutively the numbers "1," "2," "3," &c., corresponding with the numbers printed on the original checks *a*, which are to lie above it, with the lines of perforations immediately above each other. The duplicate sheet or checks may also have any desired printed matter upon them. When the two sheets are numbered consecutively and printed and perforated as described, the original

sheet A is laid upon the duplicate sheet A', and the two are then folded together zigzag fashion, as shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 4 shows an alternative arrangement of the printed matter on the zigzag-folded sheets. In this case the upper and lower sheets A¹¹ and A¹², respectively, are again divided off by transverse lines of perforations A²² at regular distances; but each length or sheet of paper acts alternately as an original a¹¹ and as a duplicate a¹². Both sheets have one side prepared or printed in each alternate space to form the original check a¹¹, while the intermediate spaces on opposite side of sheet form the duplicate checks a¹², and both sheets are numbered consecutively, the numbers being printed alternately on each side. For instance, sheet A¹¹ has the number "1" on the face of the first original check a¹¹. Then the number "2" is on the opposite side of the sheet in the space forming the duplicate check a¹². Again the sheet A¹² starts with the number "1" on the face of the duplicate check a', while number "2" is on the opposite side of said sheet on the face of the original check a¹¹, and so on along the whole length of each sheet, the spaces a¹² of each sheet forming the duplicates for the originals a¹¹ of the other sheet.

Although I have described and shown numbers as being employed to identify each original and duplicate pair of sales-checks, other marks or characters may be employed for this purpose.

In arranging the counter check or sales book for use the folded sheets prepared, say, as shown in Fig. 3 are placed in the case C when the slide is out. Then the first part, or No. 1, of the duplicate checks is placed immediately above the top of case C and under the carbon-sheet B, and in the like manner the first part, or No. 1, of the original sheet is laid over the carbon-sheet B, the sheets A and A' being brought from within the case around the end bead c³. The slide is now pushed into the case, when the tongue c³ will press the sheets A and A' and the carbon-sheet B and bar D together, and so hold them firmly. The carbon-sheet may either terminate clear of the semicircular gap c⁷ or it may have a semicircular piece cut out at its end, and thus allow the sheets A and A' to be drawn out and be torn off at the line of perforations A² without interfering with the

carbon-sheet, which remains stationary, and at same time leave the next pair of checks a and a' in position ready for use.

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

1. In combination, a case C, a slide C² therein, multiple sheets held within said slide, and a tongue-piece carried by said slide for clamping the paper to be written upon in position upon the top of the case when the slide is pushed into the case, substantially as described.

2. In combination, a case C, a slide C² therein, multiple sheets carried by said slide, a bail hinged to said case and carrying a carbon-sheet, and a tongue-piece carried by the slide and passing over the bail when the slide is pushed in for holding the carbon and multiple sheets together upon the top of the case, substantially as described.

3. A case C for the purpose stated having stop-pins c⁴ and hinged bar D combined with a slide C² having a tongue-piece c³ adapted to pass over the top surface of case and sides c' furnished with shoulders c⁵ which by contact with said stop-pins prevent the withdrawal of the slide substantially as described and shown.

4. In combination a case C provided with a semicircular gap c⁷, a slide C² provided with sides c' and end tongue c³, a hinged bar D centered on pins at side of said case and a cover C' to which said case is secured substantially as described and shown.

5. A case C provided with a slide C² having tongue-piece c³ and with a hinged bar D adapted to hold a sheet of carbon B combined with two sheets or lengths of paper both divided off at corresponding regular intervals by transverse lines of perforations and with the spaces between the division-lines consecutively numbered, printed and prepared, one sheet to serve as the original and the other as the duplicate sales-check, laid together and folded zigzag fashion and arranged within and about the said case substantially as described and shown.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES STEEDMAN HOLMES.

Witnesses:

BEDLINGTON BODYCOMB,
W. J. S. THOMPSON.