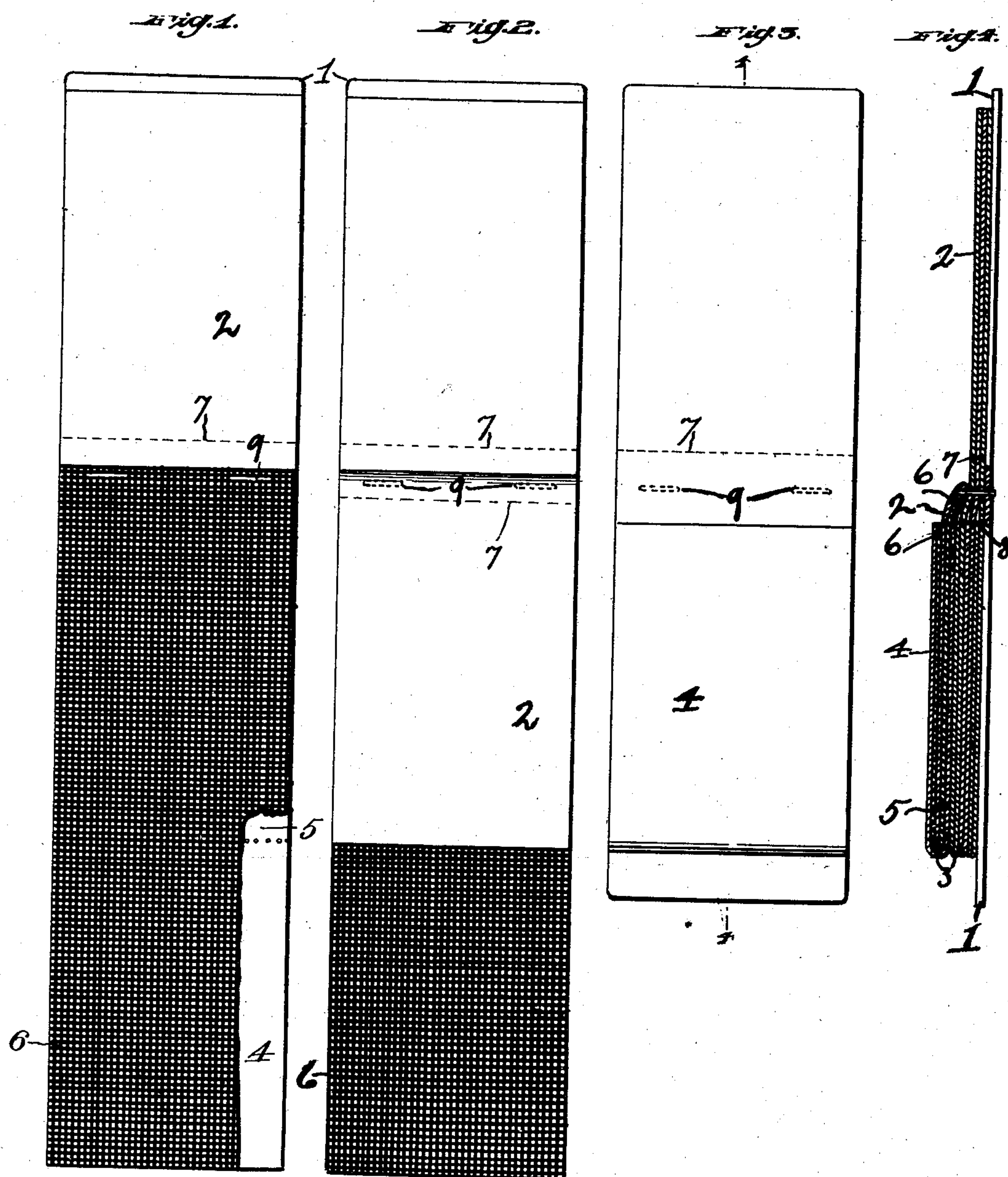


No. 742,176.

PATENTED OCT. 27, 1903.

C. FESTER.
MANIFOLDING SALES BOOK.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 30, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES FESTER, OF ALLEGHENY, PENNSYLVANIA.

MANIFOLDING SALES-BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 742,176, dated October 27, 1903.

Application filed October 30, 1902. Serial No. 129,346. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES FESTER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Manifolded Sales-Books, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in manifolded sales-books.

The object of the invention is to provide a novel book of the character noted which will possess advantages in points of efficiency and inexpensive production.

Figure 1 illustrates a plan view, the position of the book and carbon ready to be folded to record a sale. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the leaf folded to the first position. Fig. 3 is a similar view with the carbon and long leaf folded. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4-4 of Fig. 3.

In books heretofore used much rewriting is necessary—such as the rewriting of addresses, accounts, sales-numbers, and private marks, &c.—thereby consuming time, and in such books the items of the sale are recorded on one leaf and the total of the sale on another. When the leaves are torn out of the book, they are separated and sent to different parts of the establishment. Thus should the leaf bearing the itemized account become lost the establishment would have no record of the items sold, and therefore would be compelled to enter the sale upon their books as “Merchandise, so much.” In many establishments quite a force of clerks are employed to look up lost itemized leaves. Books of this character have been made by pasting the leaves together; but this is objectionable, as they become disengaged from continual handling, and such a construction makes the book bulky and expensive to produce. My invention overcomes these disadvantages without complicating the construction of the book or increasing the expense of manufacturing the same.

In my drawings I have shown a book constructed and arranged in accordance with my invention.

The numeral 1 designates the cover, which is constructed and printed in the usual man-

ner. In the cover I secure a number of single leaves 2, which I will designate as “customers’ leaves or bills.” I also secure in the book or cover a number of double leaves, which are scored or perforated on the line 3, so as to be folded and separated at their centers. These leaves are just twice as long as the single leaves 2.

I will designate the parts of the double leaf, as 4, the “cashier’s leaf,” and the “wrapper’s leaf.” I merely designate the leaves as the “customers’,” &c., to more clearly bring out the advantages possessed by my book, and the leaves may be used for other purposes than those assigned to them.

It might be stated that when the book is not in use the same may be closed, as will be apparent from an inspection of Fig. 4.

The carbon-sheet 6 is secured on top of the double leaves 4 5 and is of a length equal to the double leaves and is capable of being folded over one of the single leaves 2, so as to cover both its faces. The carbon-sheet 6 is blackened on both of its faces, so as to produce double transfers. The single leaves 2 are provided with a perforated or scored line 7, by which they may be severed from the book. The leaves 4 5 are also provided with a similar line 8, by which they may be torn from the book.

It will be noticed that the leaves 2, 5, and 4 may be made of one piece of paper or the like in the order enumerated and secured in the cover on the line 9. The carbon-sheet 6 is secured in the book at a point intermediate of the lines 8 and 9. Such a construction adds to the general appearance of the book and affords a continuous separable leaf, which obviates the liability of the parts from becoming accidentally separated.

When it is desired to record a writing, the leaves and carbon are placed in the position shown in Fig. 1, then a leaf 2 is folded down on the carbon-sheet, as shown in Fig. 2, after which the carbon 6 and leaf 4 are folded over the sheet 2, as shown in Fig. 3.

It will be readily seen that a sale recorded on the leaf 4 will be duplicated on the leaves 2 and 5 through the carbon-sheet 6. The leaves are now unfolded and the single leaf 2 and the double leaf 4 5 are torn out of the

book on the lines 7 and 8. Then leaves 4 and 5 are separated on the scored or perforated line 3, thus producing three complete and exact itemized copies of the sale.

5 Now should this book be employed in a large store or other establishment the single leaf 2 would be given to the customer, the leaf 4 sent to the cashier, and the leaf 5 held by the wrapper. The store or establishment would
10 thereby be in possession of two itemized records of the sale bearing the customer's name and address, the total of the sale, and the various private marks used thereby.

15 In sales-books now commonly used it is necessary to write the customer's name and address in two places. With my book the name and address written on the leaf 4 will be duplicated on the leaves 2 and 5.

20 From the foregoing the advantages of my invention will be self-evident. I only use one sheet of carbon, and the entire three leaves 2, 5, and 4 may be made from a single piece of paper, leaving no rough edges or having no pasted portions to catch on obstacles or to
25 become otherwise disengaged. My arrangement of the leaves and the carbon-sheet is

advantageous and facilitates the operation and handling of the book.

I do not care to limit myself to the exact details of construction herein set forth, as I 30 may make various changes in the same without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is— 35

A sales-book comprising strips of paper secured together, said strips having a line of perforations on each side of the securing means, the strips being approximately twice 40 as long on one side of the perforations as those portions on the opposite side and a double-faced carbon secured on and corresponding in length to the larger sections, as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, 45 in the presence of two witnesses, this 28th day of October, 1902.

CHARLES FESTER.

Witnesses:

JOHN NOLAND,
M. B. SCHLEY.