

No. 765,408.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1904.

E. M. WILDEY.
MANIFOLDING SALES BOOK.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 2, 1901.

NO MODEL.

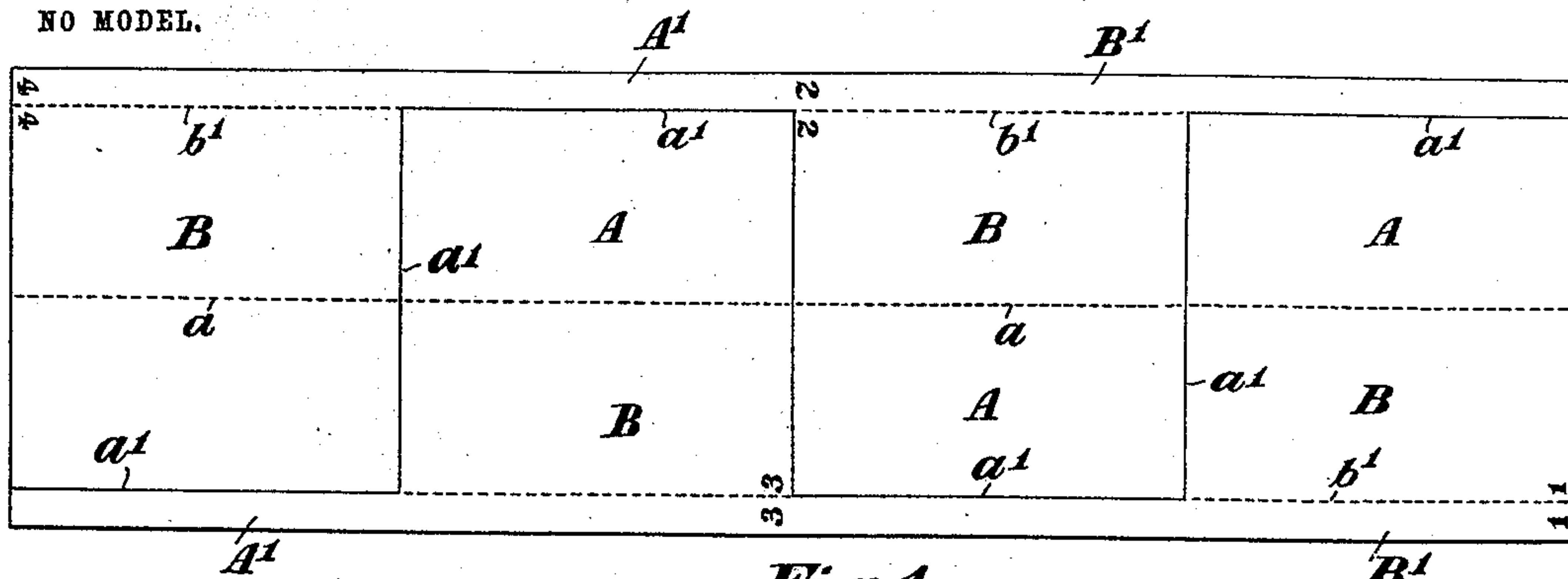


Fig. 1.

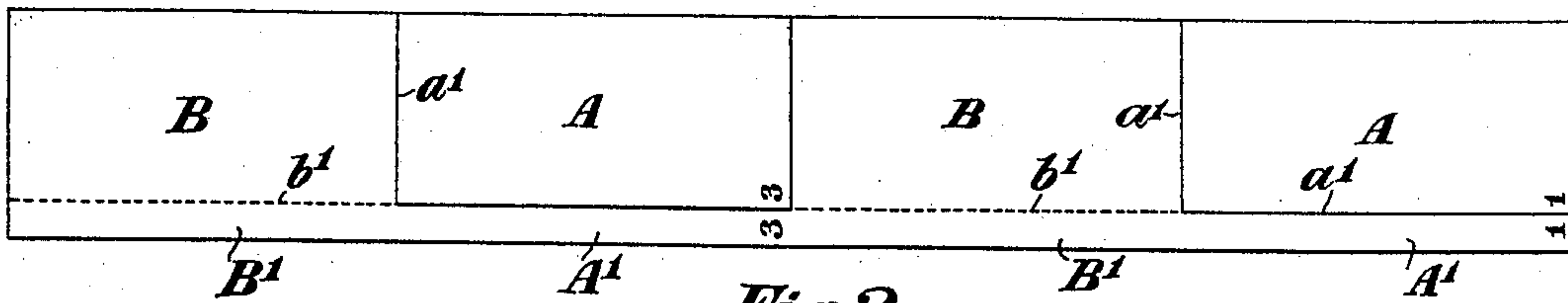


Fig. 2.

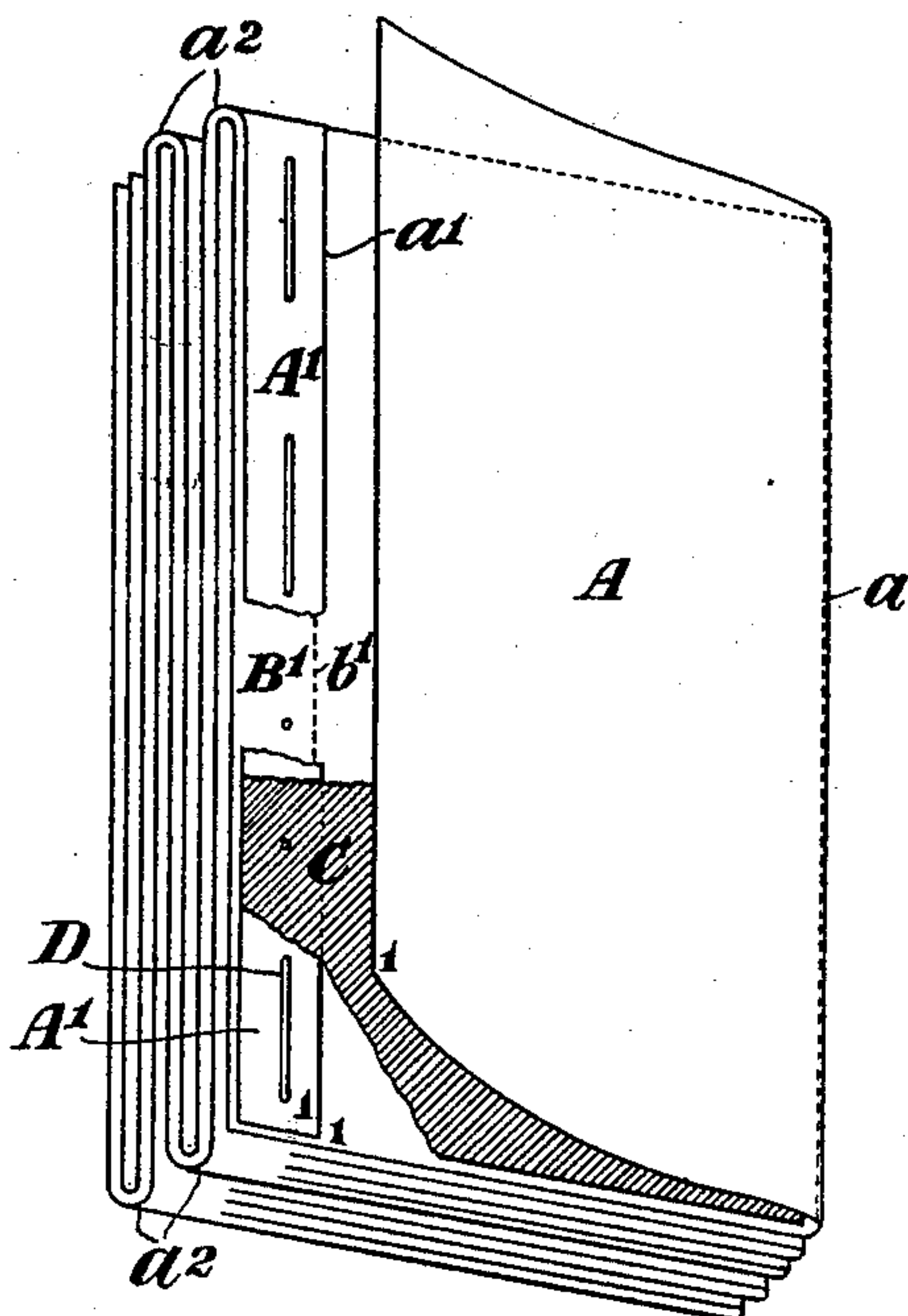


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

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EDWARD MILTON WILDEY, OF SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

MANIFOLDING SALES-BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 765,408, dated July 19, 1904.

Application filed October 2, 1901. Serial No. 77,308. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD MILTON WILDEY, stationer, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at No. 182^A Pitt street, Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, have invented a new and useful Manifolded Sales-Book, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved countercheck sales-book for traders and others, which is made by first folding a prepared longitudinal strip of paper sidewise upon itself and then folding the double sheet zigzagwise in order to form the leaves of the book, the stub-strip attached to the series of leaves being left continuous—that is, without being perforated or cut at the top and bottom folded ends. The object attained by leaving the stubs uncut is to insure of the book being made up or bound with all its leaves in proper rotation or order. Also by the stubs being numbered and continuous the dishonest removal of any of the leaves can be detected.

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

Figure 1 is a plan of the longitudinal strip of paper as cut, perforated, and numbered prior to its being folded; and Fig. 2 is a plan showing the paper folded sidewise upon itself in order to lay the original leaves upon the duplicate leaves prior to being folded into book form, while Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the book after the longitudinal folded strip has been folded zigzag or at right angles to the longitudinal fold to form the leaves and showing the first original check disconnected at the inner or stub edge and with the carbon-sheet under it.

In Fig. 3 the leaves are opened apart in order to better illustrate the invention, in place of their lying close together, as they will do in the book when actually manufactured. Also throughout the figures like letters are used to denote corresponding parts.

In the drawings the preferred construction of book is shown, the leaves being made of a strip of paper which after being printed,

numbered, cut, and perforated longitudinally, as shown in Fig. 1, is first folded sidewise on itself, as shown in Fig. 2, in order to have the fore edges of each pair of leaves connected together along a line of perforations at *a*, and such leaves form the original sheet A and the duplicate or check sheet B, the leaf A having a stub-strip A', from which it is separated by a straight cut at *a'*, and the leaf B having a stub-strip B', with which it is attached along a line of perforations *b'*. Then the so far folded sheet is severed transversely in page lengths up to the perforation-line *b'* of the stub, when the sheet is folded zigzag fashion in order to bring the sheets or leaves above one another into book form with the stub-strips continuous at the head and tail, as shown at *a''*. This book is provided with a carbon or transfer sheet C, which, as is well understood, is designed to lie between the pages A and B, and it is secured upon the outer stub A' by staples D or the like and by means of which the stub part of the leaves are bound or held together in book form. In order to identify the original and duplicate check-sheets with one another and with their stubs, I mark each with a corresponding figure, letter, or character, substantially in the manner shown in the drawings.

Although I describe and illustrate sales-check books made of a doubled sheet, I would have it understood that books embodying my invention may also be made with three or more sheets, and in the latter case it will be necessary to provide further sheets of carbon or transfer paper to lie over the pages upon which it is desired to obtain a duplicate of the writings made on the original, as is well understood.

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

A manifolded sales-book comprising a sheet of paper having a central longitudinal line of perforations, a series of transverse slits stopping short of each edge of the sheet of paper so as to form a stub on each side of the sheet, a series of lines of perforations and a series of slits alternately connecting the ends

of the transverse slits at both sides of the sheet the slits on one side being placed opposite the lines of perforations on the other, said sheet being adapted to be folded on the
5 central longitudinal line of perforations, and also zigzag fashion on the lines of the transverse slits so as to bring the portions between the slits above one another and means for se-

curing the folded stubs together, substantially as described. 10

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

EDWARD MILTON WILDEY.

Witnesses:

BEDLINGTON BODYCOMB,
W. J. S. THOMPSON.