No. 804,720. PATENTED NOV. 14, 1905.

H. J. HALLE.

BILL OR STATEMENT BLANK.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 14, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

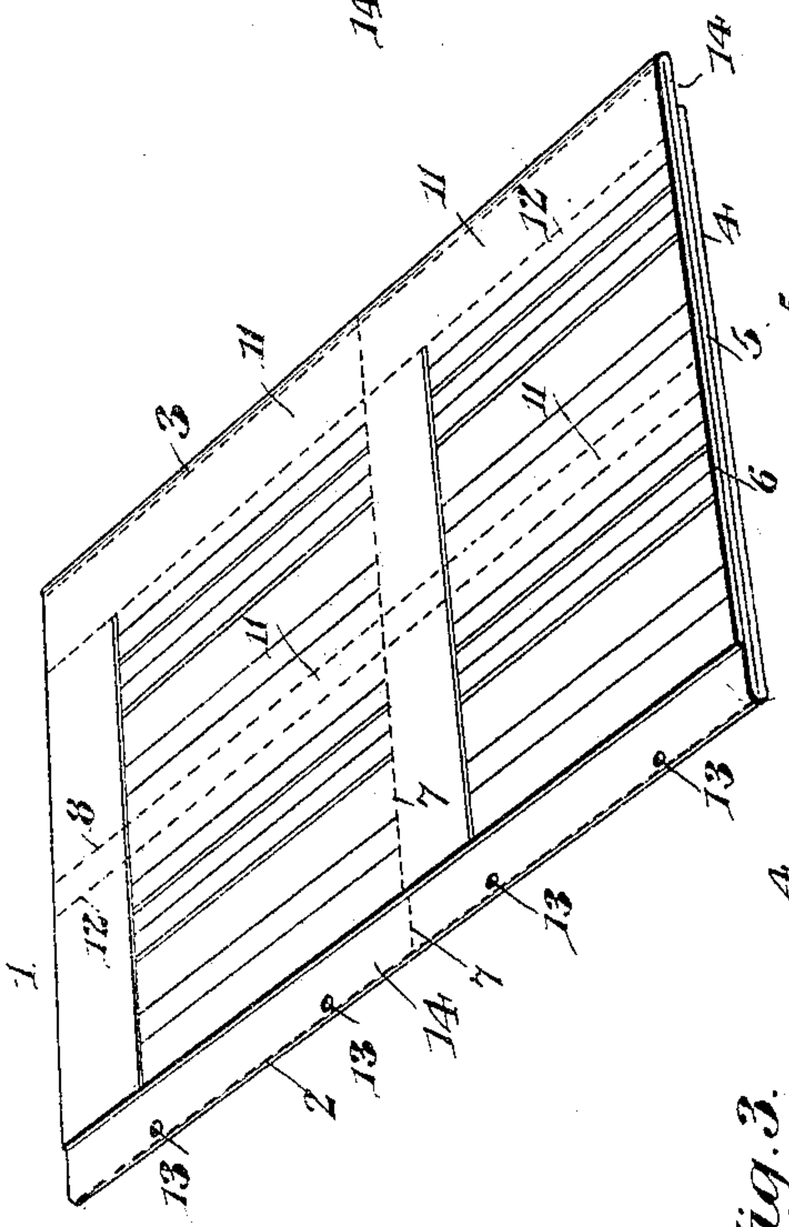


Fig. 2.

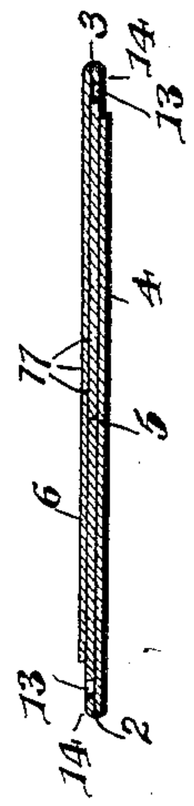
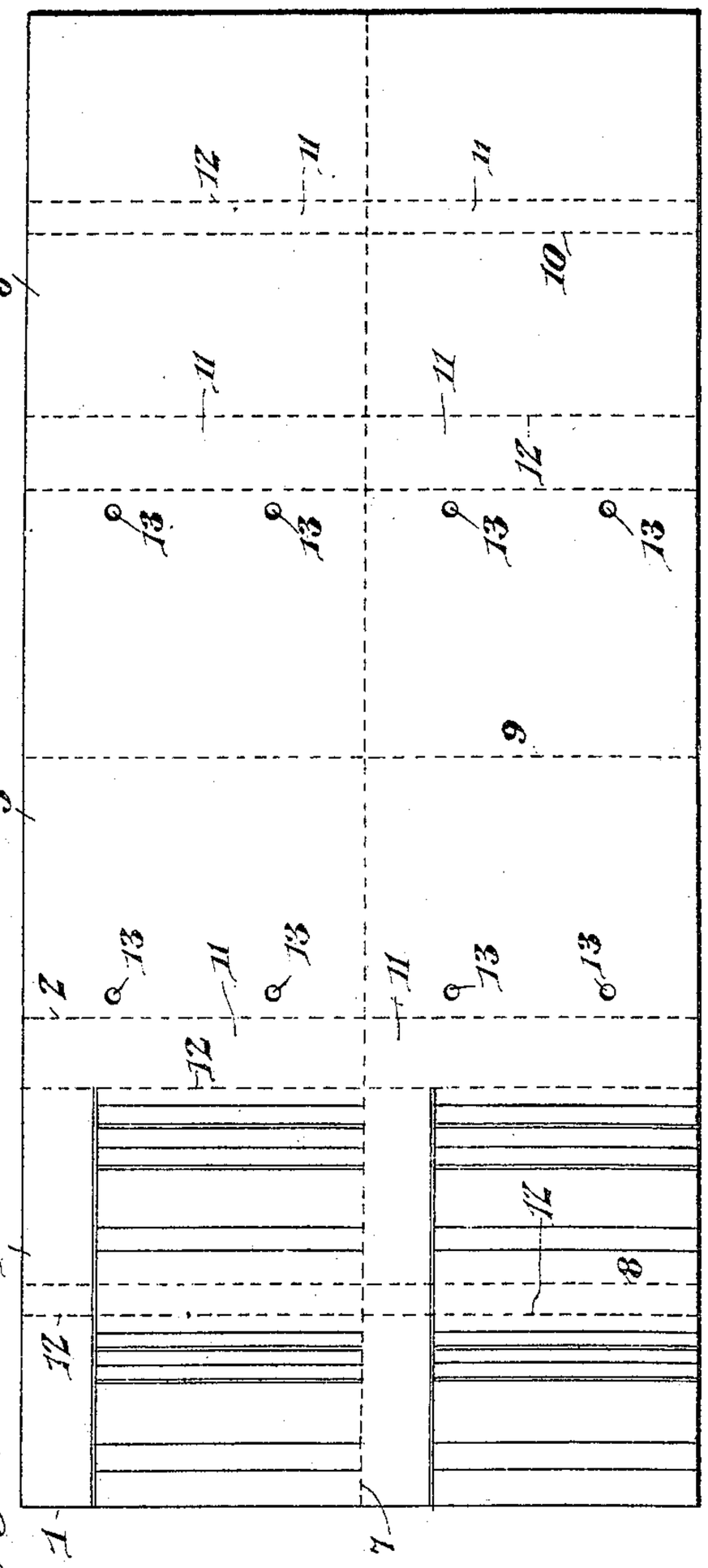


Fig. 3.



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Louis J. Julihn

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

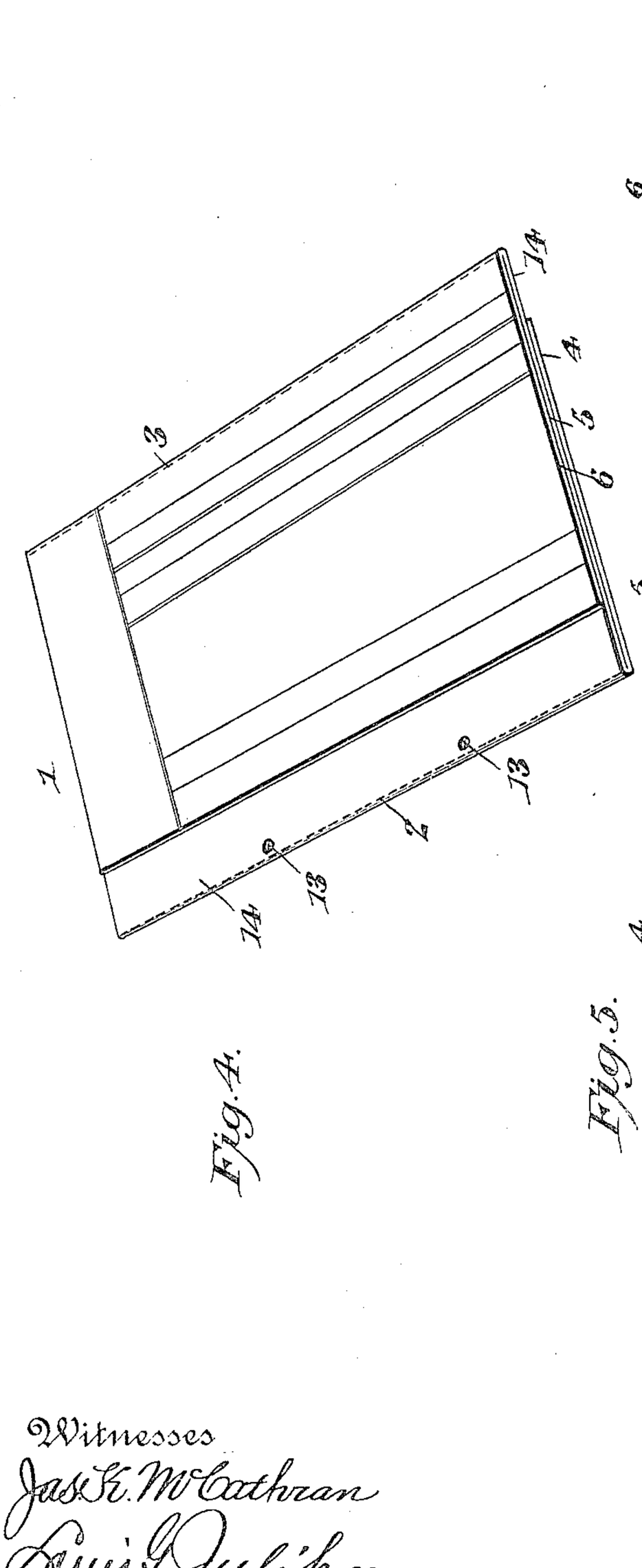

Fig. 4.

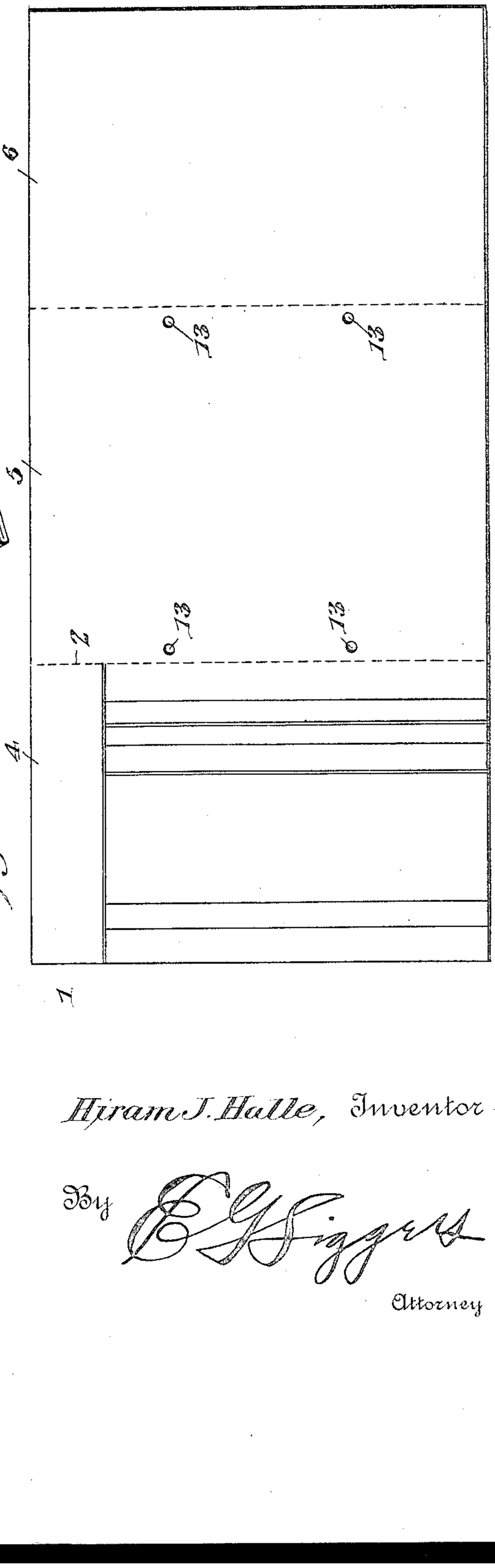

Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BILL OR STATEMENT BLANK.

No. 804,720. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 14, 1905.

Application filed March 14, 1905. Serial No. 250,069.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HIRAM J. HALLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Bill or Statement Blank, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to bill or statement blanks of the kind used for manifolding.

One object of the invention is to provide the blank or sheet with weakening-lines dividing the same into separable leaves designed to be folded one upon another to permit the interposition of one or more carbon-sheets or transfer elements, so that a record printed or typewritten upon one or more of the leaves will be simultaneously reproduced upon one or another of the leaves.

Another object is to provide for the storage of the record-leaves within a small compass and in readily accessible arrangement by so forming the blanks that binding-margins will be produced along the edges of the record-leaves for the accommodation of file-holes through which the binding members pass.

Another object is to utilize both sides of the record-leaves for the reproduction of the bills or statements, to provide for a number of bills and records in a single blank by subdividing the original or primary leaves or both the primary and record leaves into a number of separable sections, and to associate with each bill a separable balance-strip designed to contain daily or other preliminary totals, constituting a record for the information of the credit, collection, or other department requiring such data.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated two kinds of blanks, the leaves of one being subdivided by weakening-lines.

In said drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the blank having the leaves thereof folded one upon another. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the blank unfolded. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a folded blank, the leaves of which are not subdivided by weakening-lines; and Fig. 5 is a plan view of the blank shown in Fig. 4 unfolded.

1 indicates a bill or statement blank of oblong form provided with transverse lines of perforations or weakening-lines 2 and 3, subdividing the blank into three separable leaves, 4, 5, and 6. The leaves 4 and 6 may be designated as "original" or "primary" leaves, for the reason that they are designed to be printed upon directly and to constitute the bills which when separated are forwarded to the customers. Prior to the printing operation these primary leaves are folded in opposite directions upon what may be termed the "secondary" or "record" leaf 5, upon which is designed to be reproduced the matter printed upon the original or primary leaves, the record-leaf thus serving as an office-record of bills fowarded.

Ordinarily both sides of the record-leaf are utilized for the duplicate records, inasmuch as a bill is first made out on one primary sheet and transferred by a carbon element or the like to the record-sheet, after which the folded blank is reversed and a second bill printed upon the other primary sheet and transferred in like manner to the opposite side of the record-sheet 5. It is possible, however, to obtain duplicate copies of a bill by utilizing both the leaves 5 and 6 as record-leaves, which may be done by interposing a second carbon element between the leaves 5 and 6 during the printing of a bill upon the leaf 4.

As thus far described the blank has been considered as being composed of separable leaves each constituting a bill or record unit, as illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5; but it is contemplated to provide in a single blank a considerable number of bill and record sections. This is effected by producing either or both longitudinal and transverse weakening-lines in the blank to subdivide the leaves thereof into the desired number of separable sections. In Fig. 3, for instance, the blank is divided longitudinally by a line of perforations or weakening-line 7, and each of the leaves is in turn divided by a transverse or cross line 8, 9, or 10, defining four separable bill-sections in each of the primary leaves and four separable record-sections in the record-leaf.

In addition to the subdivision of the blank into separable primary and record leaves and the further subdivision of the primary leaves into separable bill or statement sections it is also contemplated to further subdivide the primary leaf or leaves to associate with each bill (whether comprising the whole of a primary leaf or a section only thereof) a separable balance-strip 11, designed to show daily or other preliminary balances or totals which will not appear upon the bill forwarded to the

customer, but will be reproduced as a part of the record transferred to the record-leaf. This balance-strip is separable from the bill along the weakening-line 12 and is utilized for the information of the credit, correspondence, collection, or other department.

We now come to consider a most important feature of the invention. The necessity for economizing space and for the orderly arrangement of the office-records requires that provision be made for properly binding the record-leaves. I therefore form the record-leaf with file-holes 13 adjacent to the opposite edges thereof, as shown in Fig. 5, a larger number of holes being employed when the record-leaf is subdivided, as shown in Fig. 3, so that each of the individual record-sections will be provided with file-holes to facilitate the binding thereof when the several sections are detached from each other. The primary leaves are somewhat narrower than the record-leaf, so that when the leaves are folded one upon another, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, the file-holes will be disposed in extended margins 14, disposed beyond the outer or free edges of the primary leaves. These margins are designed to dispose the printed matter at some distance from the bound edge of the record-leaf and are also intended under some circumstances to contain certain data—as, for instance, designations of the department and the salesman concerned in a given transaction, daily totals, or the like—which data is not desired to appear on the bill, but which may be printed directly upon the record-leaf at the time the bill is made out.

In the first three figures of the drawings, to which this description has been especially directed, I have illustrated a blank embodying all of the several features characteristic of the invention—that is to say, the subdivision of the blank into separable sheets, the subdivision of the sheets into separable sections, the further subdivision of the bill-sections to produce separable balance-strips, the provision of binding-holes in the margins of the record-leaf and the sections thereof, and the relative arrangement of the primary and record leaves which produces the extended margins of the latter.

In Figs. 4 and 5 is shown a triple-leaf blank similar to the blank shown in the first three figures, but omitting the subdivision of the leaves into sections.

It may be stated that the folded blanks comprehended by my invention are possessed of special utility when employed in connection with flat-platen type-writing machines of the carbon-roll type. In such machines a carbon web is passed lengthwise over the platen and the folded blank is slipped to place with the carbon web interposed between the upper primary leaf and the subjacent record-leaf, the blank being automatically positioned in proper alinement by the engagement of its folded edge or bight with the adjacent edge of the carbon web or with a thin work-holding member disposed longitudinally of the platen. When thus positioned, the type-writing machine is moved to a position over the blank and the bill is printed upon the primary leaf and simultaneously reproduced upon the subjacent record-leaf through the medium of the carbon web.

If it is desirable to utilize both sides of the record-leaf, the blank will be withdrawn after the first bill has been made out and will be repositioned with the other primary leaf uppermost, the bill printed upon this second primary leaf being simultaneously transferred to the reverse side of the record-leaf in an obvious manner. If, however, it is desired to secure duplicate record copies of a bill made out on the first primary leaf, this may be accomplished, as stated, by interposing a loose carbon-leaf between the leaves 5 and 6, or if a still greater number of copies are requisite the blank may be formed with a greater number of leaves, which when folded and provided with interposed transfer elements will receive additional copies.

It is thought that from the foregoing the construction, mode of manipulation, and many advantages of my improved bill or statement blanks will be clearly apparent; but, while variously-arranged blanks have been illustrated in the accompanying drawings for the purpose of this disclosure I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to these embodiments of the invention, as, on the contrary, I reserve the right to effect any and all changes, modifications, and variations which may be properly embraced within the scope of the protection prayed.

What I claim is—

1. A bill or statement blank, comprising a record-leaf having binding-holes extending along its opposite edges to produce opposite binding-margins, and narrower primary leaves folded in opposite directions upon the record-leaf from the outer edges of the binding-margins thereof.

2. A bill or statement blank, comprising a record-leaf having binding-holes extending along its opposite edges to produce opposite binding-margins, narrower primary leaves folded in opposite directions upon the record-leaf from the outer edges of the binding-margins thereof, and weakening-lines dividing one of the leaves into separable sections.

3. A bill or statement blank, comprising a record-leaf having binding-holes extending along its opposite edges to produce opposite binding-margins, narrower primary leaves folded in opposite directions upon the record-leaf from the outer edges of the binding-margins thereof, and weakening-lines dividing certain of said leaves into separable sections.

4. A bill or statement blank, comprising a record-leaf having binding-holes extending

along its opposite edges to produce opposite binding-margins, narrower primary leaves folded in opposite directions upon the record-leaf from the outer edges of the binding-margins thereof, and weakening-lines dividing each of the several leaves into separable sections.

5. A bill or statement blank, comprising a record-leaf having binding-holes extending along its opposite edges to produce opposite binding-margins, narrower primary leaves folded in opposite directions upon the record-leaf from the outer edges of the binding-margins thereof, and a weakening-line extending across one of the primary leaves to produce a comparatively narrow balance-strip extending transversely of the blank.

6. A bill or statement blank, comprising a record-leaf having binding-holes extending along its opposite edges to produce opposite binding-margins, narrower primary leaves folded in opposite directions upon the record-leaf from the outer edges of the binding-margins thereof, weakening-lines extending along the lines of the folds, and other weakening-lines formed in the primary leaves parallel with the folds and adjacent thereto to define comparatively narrow balance-strips disposed transversely of the blank and separable from both the primary leaves and the record-leaf along the weakening-lines.

7. A bill or statement blank, comprising a record-leaf having binding-holes extending along its opposite edges to produce opposite binding-margins, narrower primary leaves folded in opposite directions upon the record-leaf from the outer edges of the binding-margins thereof, weakening-lines extending along the folds to facilitate the separation of the leaves, and other weakening-lines extending transversely across the blank and dividing each leaf into separable sections.

8. A bill or statement blank, comprising a record-leaf having binding-holes extending along its opposite edges to produce opposite binding-margins, narrower primary leaves folded in opposite directions upon the record-leaf from the outer edges of the binding-margins thereof, weakening-lines extending along each of the folds to facilitate the separation of the leaves, and a weakening-line extending longitudinally of the blank and dividing each of the several leaves into separable sections.

9. A bill or statement blank, comprising a record-leaf having binding-holes extending along its opposite edges to produce opposite binding-margins, narrower primary leaves folded in opposite directions upon the record-leaf from the outer edges of the binding-margins thereof, a weakening-line extending longitudinally of the blank to separate each leaf into separable sections, and other weakening-lines extending across the primary leaves parallel with and adjacent to the folds to produce a comparatively narrow separable balance-strip at the inner edge of each section of the respective primary leaves.

10. A bill or statement blank, comprising a record-leaf having binding-holes extending along its opposite edges to produce opposite binding-margins, narrower primary leaves folded in opposite directions upon the record-leaf from the outer edges of the binding-margins thereof, weakening-lines extending along the folds to facilitate the separation of the leaves, another weakening-line extending longitudinally of the blank to separate each leaf into separable sections, other weakening-lines extending transversely across the blank to subdivide each section of each leaf into subsections, other weakening-lines extending parallel with and adjacent to those weakening-lines which divide the sections of the primary leaves into subsections, to provide the outer subsections of said primary leaves with comparatively narrow balance-strips extending along the inner edges of said outer subsections, and other weakening-lines extending across the blank parallel with and adjacent to the folds to provide comparatively narrow balance-strips extending along the inner edges of the inner subsections of the primary leaves.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

HIRAM J. HALLE.

Witnesses:
THOMAS WYLIE,
JAMES A. GURNEE.