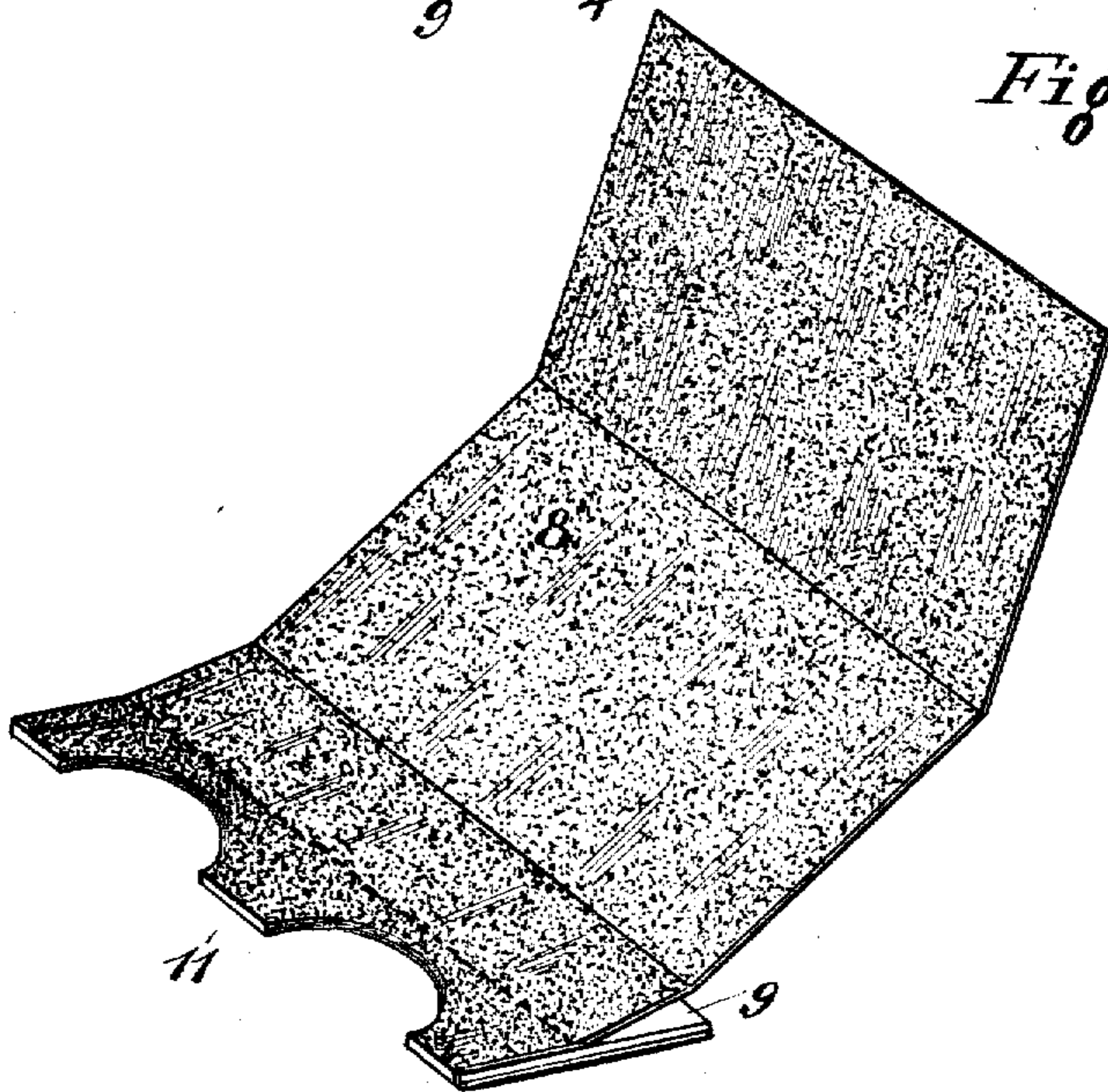
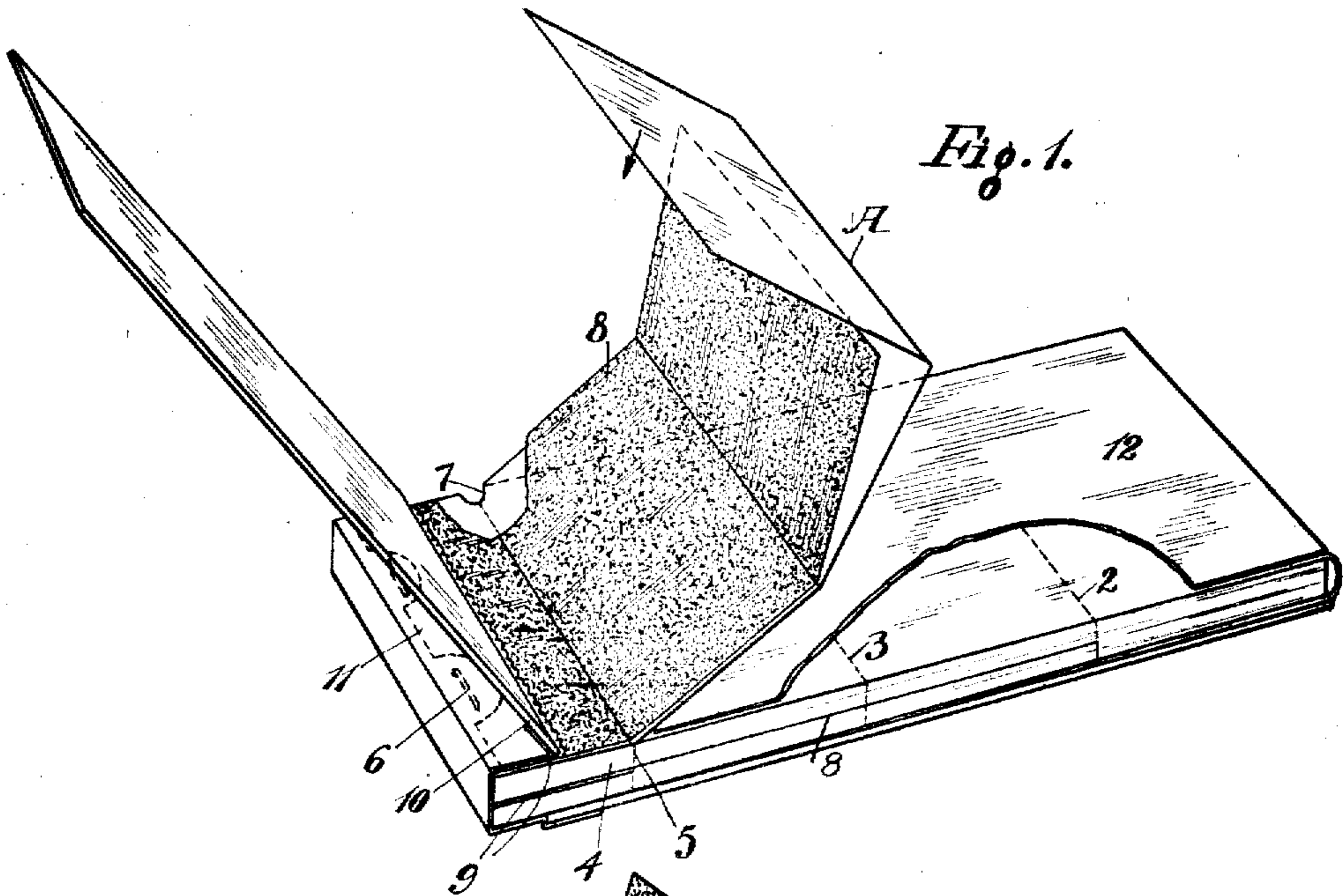


J. KITCHEN, JR.  
MANIFOLDING BOOK.  
APPLICATION FILED JULY 20, 1908.

911,597.

Patented Feb. 9, 1909.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN KITCHEN, JR., OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

## MANIFOLDING-BOOK.

No. 911,597.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 9, 1909.

Application filed July 20, 1908. Serial No. 444,350.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN KITCHEN, Jr., citizen of the United States, residing at the city and county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Manifold-Books, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to manifolding books, and pertains especially to a shipping receipt book.

Shipping receipt books are made up either in duplicate or triplicate form, the leaves being foldable one or more times upon themselves, and interfoldable with a carbon-sheet; there being two or more of these carbon-sheets disposed at intervals through the book. Usually one carbon will serve for the several sheets of a section of the book. By that time the carbon is worn out, and the next carbon being exposed will in turn serve for the succeeding section of sheets; each underneath carbon being protected by a stiff backing-sheet.

Where the carbons are bound into the book, objection is often made that the carbons become worn out before the section for which this carbon is designed to serve are used up; and if a loose carbon is used considerable difficulty is experienced in keeping it in place, and furthermore, it smudges up the leaves by frequent insertions and removals.

I have devised a book in which the carbons are made up separately from the book and are readily insertible into the book after the latter is bound up, and, moreover, they are held firmly in place just as though they had been bound in the book originally. In my book, also, I provide a form of stop-card, in which a single stop-card serves for all the carbons in the book.

The invention consists of the parts and the construction and combination of parts as hereinafter more fully described and claimed, having reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of the book. Fig. 2 is a perspective of the carbon.

A represents a record-sheet of any suitable size, and foldable one or more times upon itself, according to whether a duplicate, triplicate, or other multiple record is to be made. As here shown, the sheet is made for triplicate purposes and is transversely perforated along lines 2—3, and is connected to its stub 4 along the line of perforations 5.

Any appropriate form of printing or notation may be put upon the several sections of the record-sheet A. These record-sheets are all bound together at the stubs by suitable means, as the staples 6, and if desired, the pad is notched at one side, as shown at 7, in line with the stub perforations 5, so as to enable the sheets to be easily torn off. In conjunction with this pad I use a carbon which is made up entirely separate from the pad and is afterwards inserted thereinto, as will shortly be explained. The length of this carbon is only a part of the total length of the record-sheet, so as to enable the record-sheet to be folded one or more times upon itself, and interfolded with the carbon, so as to produce a duplicate or triplicate record, according to whether the record-sheet A is a duplicate or triplicate sheet. In a triplicate system, as here shown, the carbon, which is double-faced, is two-thirds the length of the record-sheet, so that the outer section of the record-sheet may be folded first over the carbon, and then this folded end of the record-sheet will be overfolded with the carbon, in a manner well known in the art. The novelty of this part of my invention resides in the manner of inserting the carbon into and attaching it to the pad, whereby I am enabled to insert any number of carbons anywhere in the pad after the latter is made up. One end of the carbon is secured to a strip of stiff cardboard 9, or equivalent material, which is so fashioned that it can be pushed in underneath the cover 10 and between or on either side of the staples 6. I prefer to use a thin stiff cardboard because it is cheap and serves the purpose and can easily be slipped into place, and holds its position in the pad. The carbon may be attached to the strip 9 in any suitable way. As here shown, it is folded over the strip 9 and is then stitched through the strip about half way between the back and front edges of the latter, so as to give a suitable fingerhold underneath the carbon to enable the strip to be pushed into the stub of the book and between the staples. This strip is notched along its back edge to form one or more points 11 which engage between or straddle the staples 6, or equivalent securing means by which the stub 4 is bound together. The way these books are made up there is always room enough between the staples to allow the strip 9 to be pushed in, and the pressure on the points 11 of the stub strip

after the latter has been thus inserted will hold the carbon permanently in position. Whenever the carbon is worn out it is torn off and thrown away, and its strip removed and thrown away and a fresh one inserted.

In order to give a firm backing for the hand in writing and support the pencil point, so as to make a clear carbon copy, and prevent copying by the underneath carbons, I employ a stop-card 12 which is flexibly connected to the back of the cover 10. This stop-card is at the end of the pad opposite to the stub end 4, and is foldable over on to the pad towards the stub and adapted to lie on the pad and beneath an interfolded record-sheet and its carbon and form a writing support when the record is to be made. It will be observed that this stop-card 12 is not bound into the pad, but is entirely independent thereof, being carried by the cover; and a single stop-card serves for the entire pad. It is also practically the same length as the record-sheet.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is --

A manifolding book comprising a pad of leaves each leaf having a stub all the stubs bound together, the leaves being detachably connected to their stubs along weakened lines, a carbon sheet, a relatively stiff strip to which said sheet is secured, which strip is insertible between the stubs of adjacent leaves, said strip having the carbon sheet secured to it between its front and back edges with the free front edge of said strip forming a finger hold to enable the strip to be grasped without contact with the sheet in inserting and removing the strip and sheet into and from the book.

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

JOHN KITCHEN, JR.

Witnesses:

CHARLES A. PENFIELD,  
HARRY J. LASK.