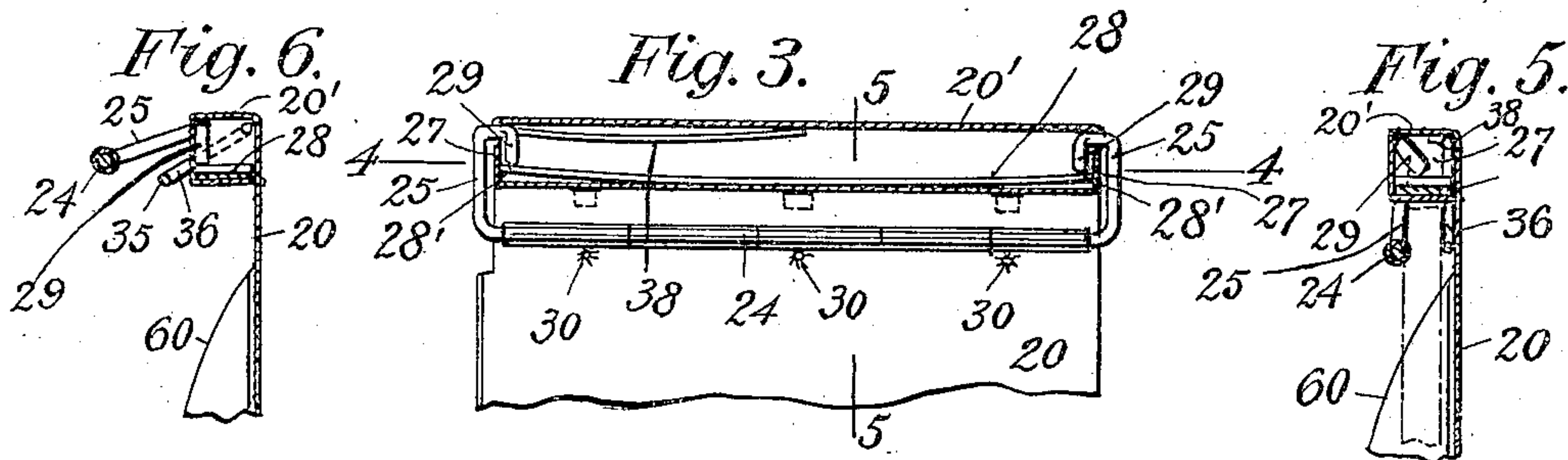
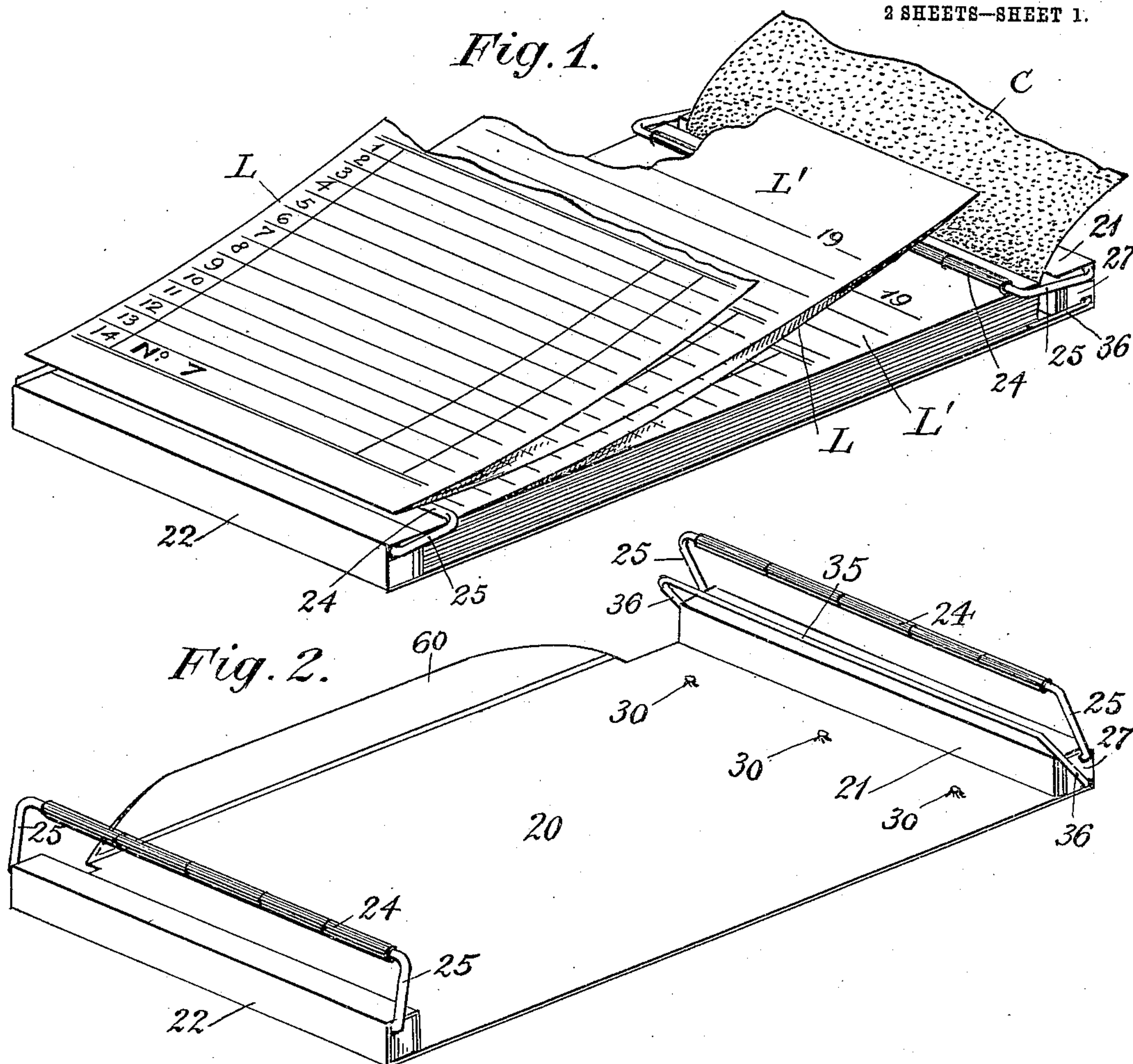


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MANIFOLDING SALES BOOK HOLDER.  
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 2, 1908.

960,030.

Patented May 31, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



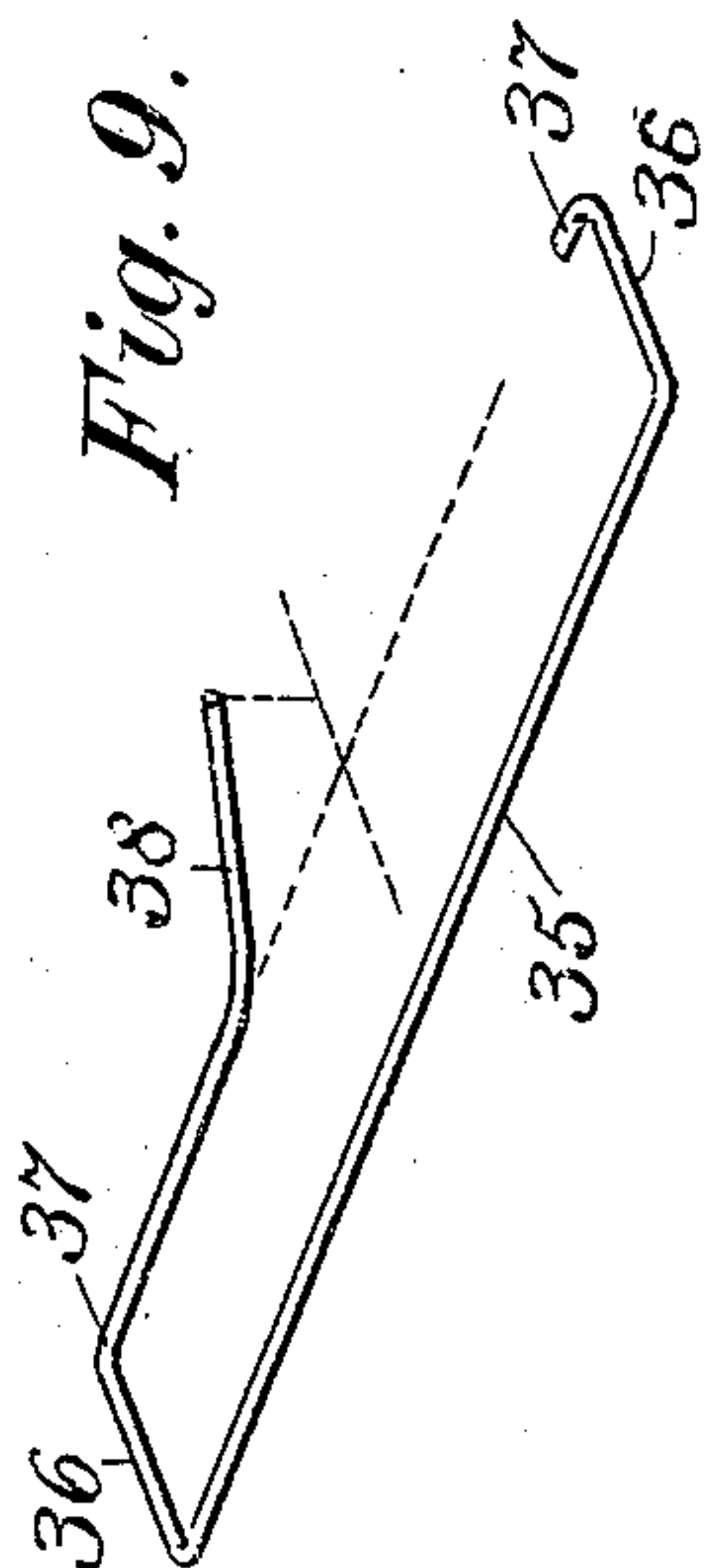
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APPLICATION FILED JUNE 2, 1908.

2 SHEETS--SHEET 2.

Fig. 9.



*Fig. 10.*

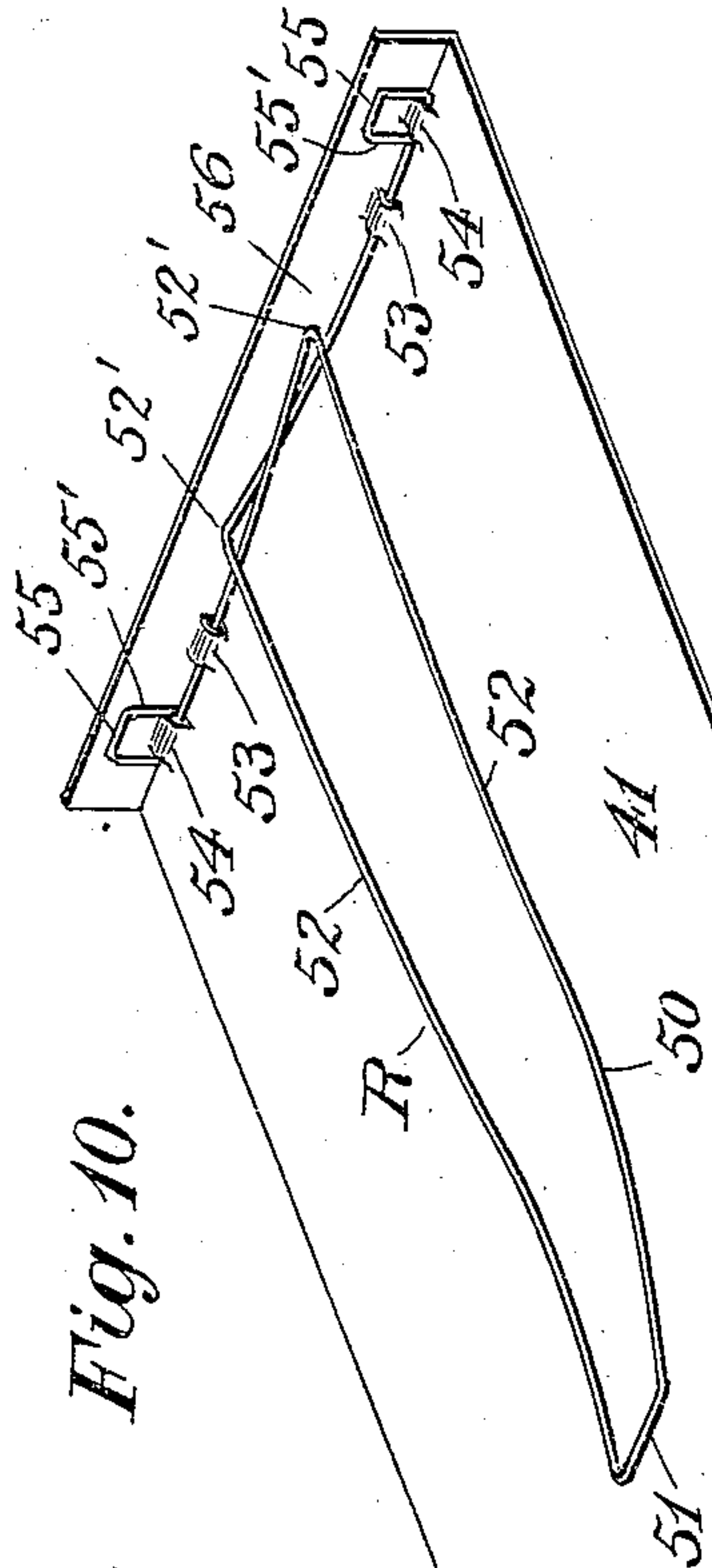


Fig. 7.

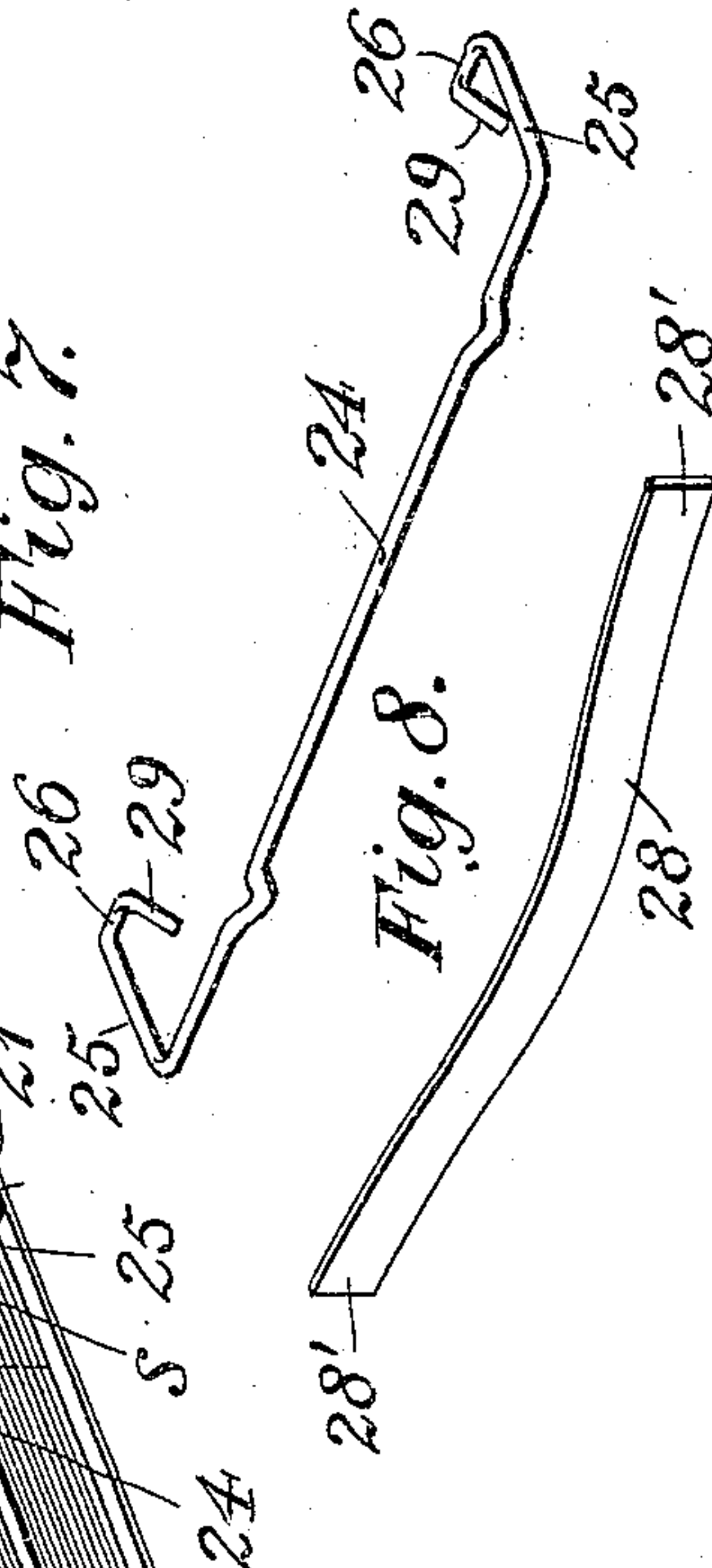


Fig. 8.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL A. MONSON, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

MANIFOLDING-SALES-BOOK HOLDER.

960,030.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 31, 1910.

Application filed June 2, 1908. Serial No. 436,191.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL A. MONSON, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Manifold-  
ing-Sales-Book Holders, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

10 This invention relates to sales books, and more especially to that class whereof which are ordinarily used for making memoranda of orders, either to be delivered from a store or to record counter-sales, and it has for one  
15 of its objects the provision of an improved case or cover adapted to receive a number of blank forms which may be either individually separate, or united into pad-form, or the several order-blanks may be consecu-  
20 tively printed on a web of paper and folded into the required size to constitute what is generally known as a "continuous" book.

In general practice each order is made a duplicate, one copy to be remitted to the customer, and the other to be placed on file at the cashier's or bookkeeper's desk, and, in order to save time and to have both duplicates exact facsimiles of each other, the blanks are usually folded, as a single sheet  
25 doubled upon itself to receive between the leaves thus formed a carbon or similar copying sheet, which produces an impression on the lower leaf as the order is written on the top leaf.

35 My invention has, furthermore, for its object the provision of improved clamping devices carried by the cover, and one of which is adapted to hold the carbon sheet, while the other serves for holding at least  
40 one end of the pile of blanks, by engaging either the end folds of the continuous web or the "stub" of the pad, both clamping devices being adapted to be readily operated by hand so as to insert a new pile of blanks or  
45 carbon sheet when desired.

A further object of the invention resides in the improved construction of the leaf-holder whereby the filled-out blanks may be retained either in attached or loose condition.

50 Further objects will be found in the particular construction of the elements of my improved cover, as will be hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

55 My invention has been clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which

similar characters denote similar parts, and in which,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sales-book, complete, such as is generally used to record counter-sales. Fig. 2 shows the cover, *per se*, the blanks having been removed and the clamping device being shown in position to receive the pile. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through the "box" containing the actu-  
65 ators for the clamping devices. Fig. 4 represents a section on line 4, 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 shows a sectional line of 5, 5 of Fig. 3, both clamps being operative. Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 5, the clamps being  
70 "up", and corresponding to Fig. 2. Fig. 7 shows a perspective view of the blank-holding member or clamp. Fig. 8 is a view of the clamp-actuator. Fig. 9 represents a perspective view of the carbon holder, and Fig. 75  
10 is a perspective view of the order-book and its leaf-holder complete.

As above stated, my invention is applicable to any and all of the several sales- and order-books in use, the principal styles of  
80 which are shown in Figs. 1 and 10. Each order comprises a pair of leaves L, L', the former L of which constitutes the "original" upon which the entry is made by the clerk, and the latter L' of which constitutes  
85 the copy or duplicate.

Referring first to Fig. 2, it will be seen that my improved holder comprises a plate 20 made preferably of sheet metal, and having its ends bent-over to form abutments 21,  
90 22 comprising cross-walls between which the blank-pile is placed. These abutments are substantially like boxes adapted to support the several clamping devices, and also to receive the actuators therefor, so that the lat-  
95 ter will be completely inclosed. Of these, the blank-clamp consists of a bar or wire 24 (see Fig. 7) the ends 25 of which are bent at right angles to form a pair of arms, which in turn are bent to form pivot-portions 26  
100 which are journaled in the end walls 27 (see Figs. 1, 2) whereby the abutment boxes above mentioned are closed at their ends, and which are preferably integral portions of the cover plate.  
105

From the foregoing description it will be understood that the wire clamp 24 is mounted to swing around the pivot sections 26 so as to lie over the blank-pile in the manner shown in Fig. 1, and in order to produce a  
110 clamping action, I provide a spring 28 (see Figs. 3, 8) adapted to engage a pair of



downwardly-bent portions 29, of the clamp wire 24, which are so organized relatively to the action of the spring ends 28' that said wire will be forced downward to clamp the blanks (see Fig. 5), while on the other hand the wire will also be maintained in its raised position (see Fig. 6) when a new blank-pile is to be placed in the holder.

Attention should be called to the fact that the effective pressure of the spring-ends against the clamp ends 28 is such as to produce a substantially-uniform tension on the blank-pile as the latter gradually decreases by virtue of the blanks being pulled from under it, this circumstance being due to the angular position of the members 29 relative to the line of spring action, the tension of which naturally decreases as the ends 29 swing toward the base plate 20, while at the same time their active leverage increases proportionately. Hence it will be understood that the friction existing between the wire 24 and the blanks will remain practically the same until the blank-pile is exhausted, and consequently the salesman can pull out the successive blank-sections without danger of either tearing the blanks or disarranging the pile in the holder.

Means are provided for preventing the blank-pile in the holder from accidental displacement on the base-plate, these means consisting preferably of a series of projections 30 adapted to engage the bottom of the blank-pile and formed by punching the base-plate.

In Fig. 1 I have illustrated what is generally known as the "continuous" book, in which the blank leaves are all connected in series but may be torn apart at their folds, the several blanks representing originals and duplicates alternating with each other, and this folded pile is held in the holder by similar clamping devices (as above described) at both opposite ends thereof.

The duplicate copy of each original order, is, as above stated, produced through the intervention of a carbon sheet, indicated by C, and as it is preferable to secure the latter in place so that it may readily be placed between each set of blanks, I deem it expedient to provide a carbon holder at one end of the base plate so that its actuating portion will also be contained within the abutment box of that end.

The general principle of my improved carbon-holder is similar to that of the blank-holder, viz.; It consists of a clamp-wire 35 (see Fig. 9) having arms 36, pivot-portions 37, and a spring-arm or extension 38, the device being journaled in the end-walls 27 as above described, and at a point below the blank-holder so that the carbon-holder, or more especially its arms 36, will not interfere with the blank-pile. The wire 35 is forced toward the base-plate by virtue of

the extension 38 engaging the outer abutment wall 20' (see Fig. 3), the unrestrained condition of the carbon holder being clearly shown in perspective view in Fig. 9, and so as to retain the wire 35 in its raised or operative position (see Fig. 6).

The carbon holder, as above described, may be applied either at one end, or at the side of, the base-plate, the position shown in Fig. 1 being preferable for the continuous book, inasmuch as each order and duplicate is usually torn off from the work before another blank is turned up, as for instance in stores where the original sales-slip is sent, with the cash, to the cashier, and the duplicate or carbon copy goes to the customer. When it is desired to retain all these successive slips and their duplicates, as for instance in cases where the clerk or salesman simply takes a number of orders to be subsequently filled at the store, the side position of the carbon-holder is preferable in order to enable the salesman to fold-over the filled-out orders and keep them separate from the blank pile. Inasmuch as most of these orders are taken at different houses, and the book is, therefore, to be carried from place to place, I deem it expedient to provide a cover which incloses the blank-pile and at the same time affords an opportunity for holding as many orders as may have been taken, this organization being illustrated in Fig. 10, in which my improved holder is applied to what is generally known as the "order" book, the construction being identical with that previously described in connection with Fig. 1. Also, in the present instance I have shown a number of duplicate blanks put up in pad-form, the stubs of which is clamped in place by the wire 24, and the box 21 carries a cover 41 which is hinged thereto at 40 and to which the leaf-retainer, designated by R, may be secured.

The leaf-retainer R consists substantially of a single piece of wire, bent to form a tongue 50 the outer end of which is slightly raised above the surface of the cover 41 so as to permit each duplicate set of an order to be readily inserted and laid against the cover. At their rearward ends the arms 52 are bent substantially at right angles, as at 52', to engage holders 53, 54 which are formed by punching these portions of the cover 41 inward, and which permit the wire ends to turn or twist freely therein, such torsional or twisting action resulting from the insertion of filled out blanks under the arms 52, and being resiliently resisted by angularly-disposed loops 55 which are in engagement with, or rest against a flange 56 of the cover 41, and the ends 55' of which contact with the inner faces of the holders 54 to hold the retainer in position laterally of the cover. Furthermore, inasmuch as the retainer, as a whole, is preferably made



of hard or spring wire, it will be understood that the thicker the pile of blanks under the arms 52, the higher will be the position of the points 52', so that, briefly stated, the re-  
 5 tainer has not only a spring tongue, but its arms 52 are bodily resilient at their rear ends to accommodate themselves to different thicknesses of order-piles under the tongue.

In the order book shown in Fig. 10, the  
 10 carbon holder may be located at one of the side edges of the holder, so as to avoid interference between the carbon sheet and the duplicate order blanks, when the latter are turned over and placed under the retainer  
 15 without tearing them off the stub; while at the same time the carbon holder may serve as a means for positioning the blank-pile on the base plate in a manner similar to that of the side flange 60 (see Fig. 2).

20 I claim:

1. A sales-book-holder comprising a base-plate having at one of its ends a box, a bar for engaging the sales-slips, arms carrying said bar and pivoted in the end walls of said  
 25 box, and means disposed within and entirely inclosed by said box for actuating said arms to force said bar toward the base-plate.

2. The combination with a base-plate having at one of its ends an inclosed hollow box,  
 30 of a blank-holder comprising a bar for engaging the top of the blank pile near one end thereof, arms carrying said bar and pivoted in the end walls of said box and having angular extensions within said box,  
 35 and a spring disposed within said box for engaging both of said extensions to actuate said arms so as to force the bar toward the base-plate.

3. The combination with a sheet metal  
 40 base-plate having one of its ends bent to form an inclosed hollow box comprising a wall extending across the base-plate and a pair of end walls, of a wire blank-holder bent to form a blank-engaging bar and a  
 45 pair of arms pivoted in said end walls and having an angular extension, and a blade-spring within said box and interposed between said cross-wall and said extension for actuating said bar toward the base-plate.

50 4. The combination with a sheet metal base-plate having one of its ends bent to form a box comprising a wall extending across the base-plate for positioning a blank

pile and a pair of end walls, of a blank-  
 holder comprising a bar extending across 55  
 said base-plate, and a pair of arms pivoted in said end walls, one of said arms having an angular extension within the confines of the box, and a spring in engagement with  
 60 said extension and inclosed within said box for forcing said bar toward the base plate.

5. The combination, with a base-plate having at one of its ends an inclosed hollow box comprising a wall extending across said  
 base-plate, and a pair of end walls, of a 65  
 wire blank-holder bent to form a blank-engaging bar, and a pair of arms pivoted in said end walls and having angular extensions, and a blade-spring inclosed within  
 70 said box, and resting against the inner surface of said wall and having its ends in engagement with said extensions, respectively, for forcing said bar toward the base-plate.

6. The combination, with a base-plate having at one end an inclosed hollow box, 75  
 comprising perforated end-walls, and means for positioning a blank pile on the base-plate, of a carbon-holder consisting of a resilient wire bent to form a clamping bar  
 80 outside of said box and also to form spring extensions extending through said perforated end-walls for actuating said bar toward the base-plate.

7. The combination, with a base-plate having at each of its opposite ends a hollow 85  
 box each box comprising a wall extending across the base-plate for positioning a blank pile between them, of clamping devices pivoted on said base-plate, and means disposed  
 90 within and inclosed by said boxes for actuating said clamping devices, respectively.

8. The combination with a sheet metal base-plate having its opposite ends bent to form boxes each comprising a wall extend-  
 95 ing across the base-plate, and each comprising a pair of end walls for closing each box, of clamping devices pivoted in the end walls of said boxes, respectively, and means disposed within said boxes for actuating said clamping devices independently of each 100  
 other.

CARL A. MONSON.

Witnesses:

CHAS. F. SCHMELZ,  
 EDWARD B. EATON.