Aug. 20, 1935. M. EISEMAN 2,011,572

NEWSPAPER

Filed July 3, 1930

Fig. 1

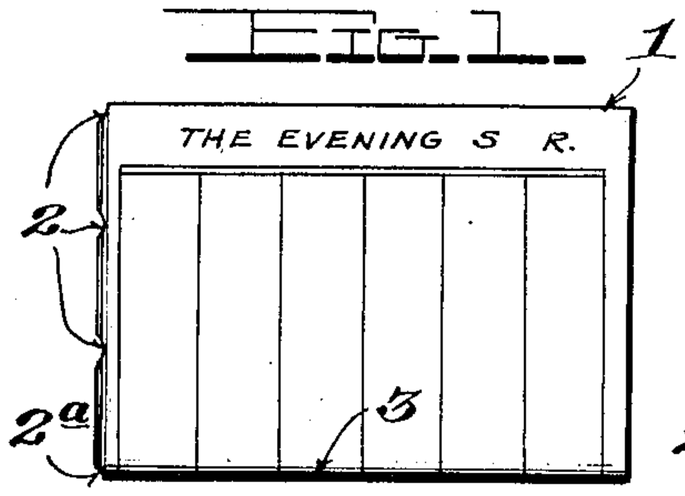


Fig. 2

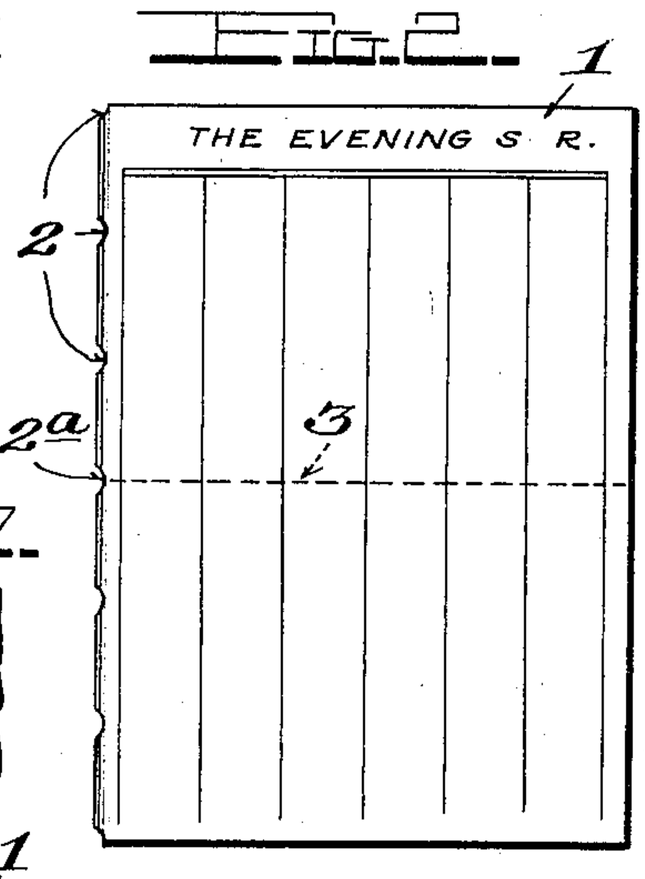


Fig. 8

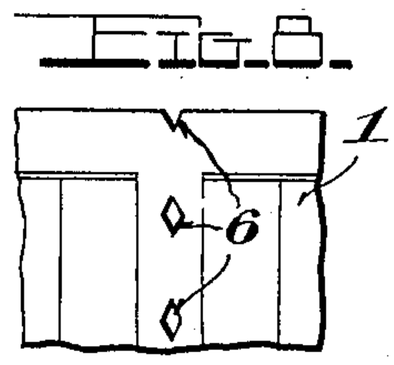


Fig. 9

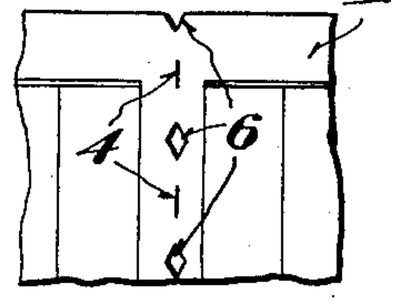


Fig. 6

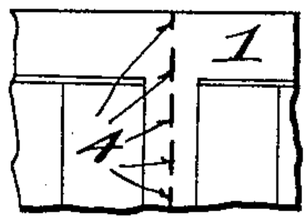


Fig. 7

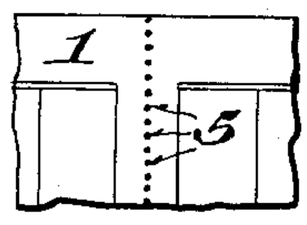


Fig. 3

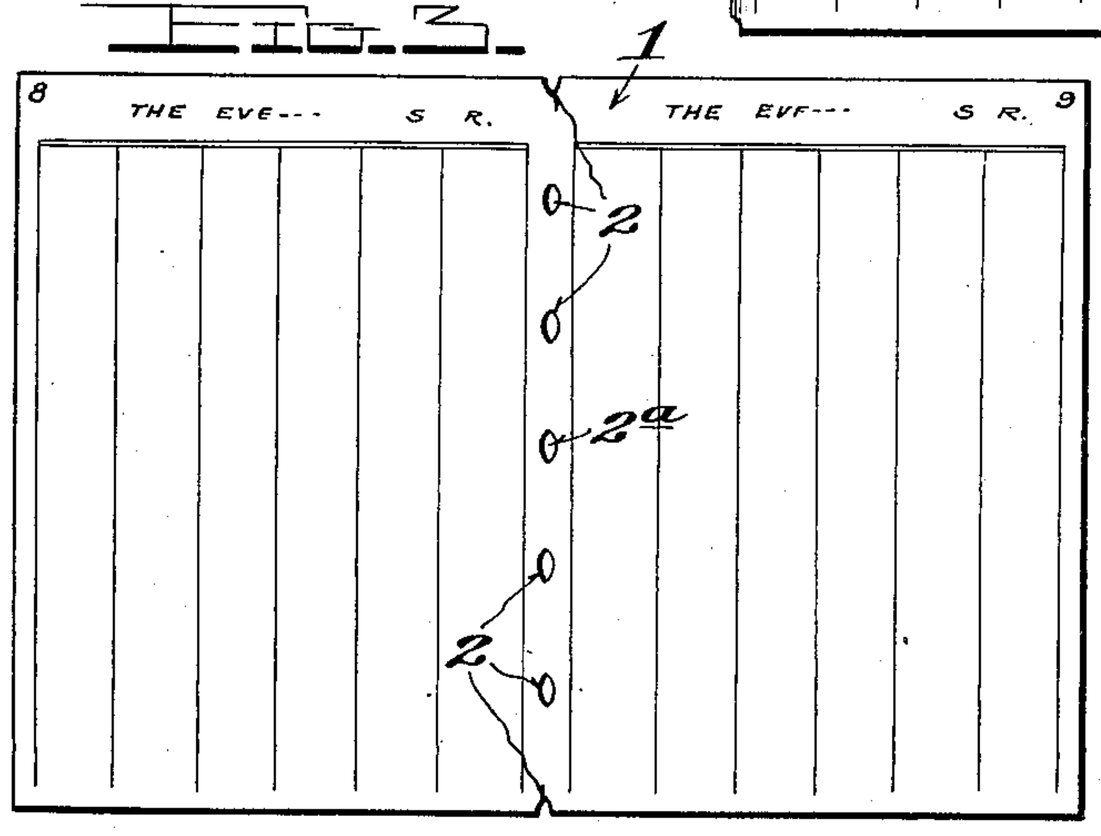


Fig. 5

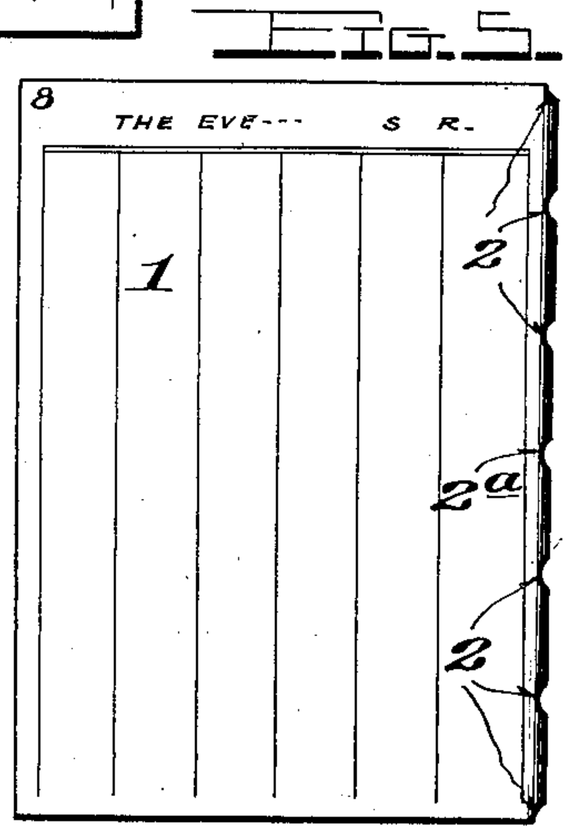


Fig. 4

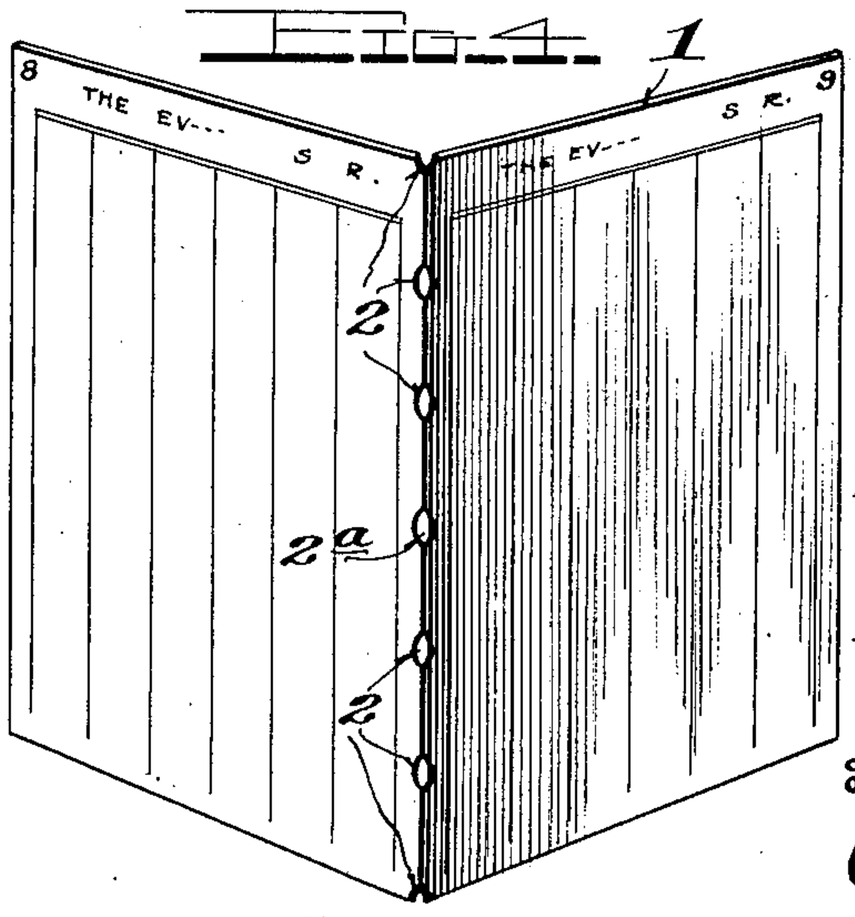


Fig. 10

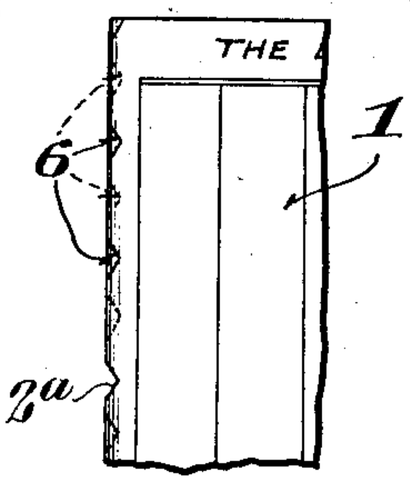
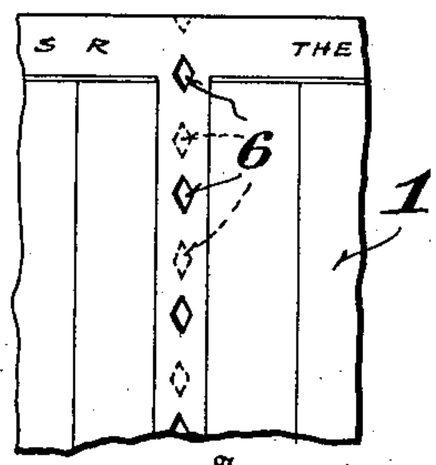


Fig. 11



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Patented Aug. 20, 1935 2,011,572

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,011,572

NEWSPAPER

Maurice Eiseman, Washington, D. C.

Application July 3, 1930, Serial No. 465,676

13 Claims. (Cl. 281—5)

This invention relates to newspapers, and has for its object to enable the convenient handling or manipulation of the newspaper by the reader thereof, and in particular to facilitate the opening and the reverse folding of the sheets back to back so as to bring inner sheets into view with the newspaper in a refolded compact condition.

It is a common practice, particularly on trains, street cars and the like, for the reader of a newspaper to unfold and open the sheets of the newspaper to a desired page, and then reversely fold the sheets back to back so as to bring a desired inner page into view, the newspaper being then in its original compact form. However, much difficulty is experienced in so opening and then reversely folding the sheets or pages, a considerable amount of close attention, experience and skill being required to open and reversely fold a newspaper into its original flat and compact condition. This is particularly true where, as is usual, the newspaper has been folded across its middle transverse to the page fold lines of the several sheets of the newspaper, as the intersections of these angular disposed fold lines causes the large flimsy sheets of news print paper to buckle which prevents the quick and convenient refolding of the sheets back to back, and requires special and careful manipulation of the sheets along their fold lines to bring the newspaper into the desired reversely folded and compact form.

In view of the disadvantages above pointed out, it is the prime object of the present invention to provide the several sheets of a newspaper with means extending along the fold lines thereof which will enable the convenient unfolding and reverse folding of the pages in a simple and convenient manner and without danger of the sheets buckling along the fold line.

With these and other objects in view, the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it of course being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size and minor details may be made, within the scope of the claims, without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a conventional or modern newspaper in the folded compact form in which it comes from the press and provided with the means of the present invention for enabling the convenient opening and reverse folding of the sheets of the newspaper.

Figure 2 is a plan view of a newspaper embodying the features of the present invention unfolded along its transverse fold line.

Figure 3 is a plan view showing the sheets of the newspaper open along its page fold lines.

Figure 4 is a perspective view illustrating the newspaper as it is being reversely folded from its condition as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a plan view illustrating the newspaper in its reversely folded condition.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary plan view illustrating the use of slits along the page fold line for the purposes of the present invention.

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 6 showing small perforations provided along the fold line.

Figure 8 is a fragmentary plan view illustrating the use of diamond shaped openings along the fold line.

Figure 9 is a similar view showing the combination of slits and diamond shaped openings along the fold line.

Figures 10 and 11 are similar to Figures 2 and 3 but showing a modification in the arrangement of the openings at the fold line wherein the openings of one sheet are staggered with respect to those of the adjacent sheets.

In Figures 1 to 5 inclusive of the accompanying drawing, I have shown a modern or conventional newspaper, designated generally by the reference character 1, and composed of a pile or series of sheets, and provided with a series of cuts or openings 2 extending entirely through each of the sheets and disposed in a series longitudinally of the fold lines of the sheets. One of the cuts or openings 2*a* is located substantially midway between the top and bottom edges of the newspaper, or in other words at the intersection of the longitudinal fold lines of the sheets and the transverse fold line, designated 3 in Figure 1 of the drawing, which shows the newspaper folded transversely in the condition in which newspapers are commonly discharged from the press, delivered to customers and sold at news-stands and on the streets. The effect of the cuts or openings 2 is to divide the fold line of each sheet into a series of relatively small paper or stock portions which in turn constitute a series of relatively narrow hinge members connecting the two pages of each sheet. After opening the newspaper in the usual manner through the stages indicated in Figures 1, 2 and 3, the pages are reversely folded, as indicated in Figure 4, along the fold lines of the pages until the pages have been brought back to back, as in Figure 5, into the original flat condition as in Figure 2, but with

an inner page, as for instance the page 8 of Figures 3, 4 and 5, into view for convenience of reading. With the provision of the present invention, it will be found that with the newspaper in its open condition as in Figure 3, and the opposite outer longitudinal edge portions of the newspaper held in the respective hands of the reader, by quickly throwing the hands away from the body and inwardly towards one another the longitudinal center or fold line portion of the newspaper will be flipped or snapped inwardly towards the reader and along the longitudinal line of cuts or openings without any buckling of the paper at or adjacent said fold line, whereby the newspaper may be turned inside out or reversely folded in a quick and effective manner. By reason of the fact that one of the cuts or openings 2*a* is located at the transverse fold of the newspaper, there will be no buckling of the newspaper at this point as is usual with newspapers not provided with the means of the present invention.

While substantially elliptical cuts or openings have been shown in Figures 1 to 5 inclusive, it will, of course, be understood that the invention is not limited to any form of cut or opening, and in this connection it will be seen that in Figure 6 I have shown straight slits 4; in Figure 7 a series of small perforations 5; in Figure 8 a series of diamond shaped openings 6; and in Figure 9 I have shown an alternate arrangement of slits 4 and diamond shaped openings 6. Other shapes of openings can be employed to accomplish the same result.

In the embodiment of the invention shown in Figures 1 to 5 inclusive, the corresponding cuts or openings of the several sheets are in registration, whereas in Figures 10 and 11, wherein diamond shaped cuts or openings 6 have been provided, it will be seen that the cuts or openings of one sheet do not register with the cuts or opening of the next adjacent sheet, as will be understood by the dotted line showing of the underneath openings, but in every instance, the cuts or openings at the middle of the fold line where it intersects with the transverse fold line of the newspaper, should register in order that there may be an actual severance or omission of the paper stock at this point so as to prevent buckling of the sheets when the latter are being reversely folded.

I am aware that fold lines have been provided in pasteboard blanks to facilitate the folding of a stiff blank into box form. I am also aware that fold lines have been provided in stiff writing paper or manuscript paper so that a stack of such sheets may lie out flat on a desk, pulpit or the like. However, I believe that I am the first to make provision in a newspaper, or the like, made up of a stack of thin, flimsy sheets of large dimensions, for convenience in opening the sheets and as conveniently reversely folding the sheets back to back along the original fold lines so as to bring an inner page into view for reading purposes, the newspaper being in its original flat condition. In other words, I believe I am the first to provide a newspaper or the like with weakened fold lines for the purposes of this invention.

In addition to this mechanical advantage, the present invention possesses an important publicity value in that a newspaper having its fold line cut out at intervals, exhibits a striking and novel appearance and immediately distinguishes it from ordinary newspapers where the fold line is continuous and uninterrupted.

What is claimed is:

1. A newspaper made up of a stack of sheets of news print paper folded to form pages, the page fold lines of the several sheets being provided with cut portions dividing each fold line into a series of stock sections constituting separate hinges foldably connecting the two pages of each sheet, the cut portions of adjacent sheets being staggered, and adjacent sheets having in addition registered cut portions located at the middle of the page fold line so as to lie at the intersection of the page fold lines and the transverse fold line of the newspaper.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a newspaper, made up of a plurality of printed sheets of newsprint paper, at least some of the sheets being printed in columns on opposite sides thereof, the several sheets being arranged one upon another in a pile and the pile being folded along its middle in parallelism with the columns to form pages, the fold lines of the sheets being weakened by a series of slits extending along each of said fold lines, as and for the purpose described.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a newspaper made up of a plurality of sheets of newsprint paper, at least some of the sheets being printed in columns on opposite sides thereof, the several sheets being arranged one upon the other in a pile and the pile being folded along its middle in parallelism with the columns to form pages, the stock material of certain of the sheets each being provided with a series of weakened portions extending longitudinally along the fold lines thereof substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. As a new article of manufacture, a newspaper made up of a plurality of sheets of newsprint paper, at least some of the sheets being printed in columns on opposite sides thereof, the several sheets being arranged one upon the other in a pile and the pile being folded along its middle in parallelism with the columns to form pages, the fold lines of the sheets being provided with cut portions dividing each fold line into a series of stock sections constituting relatively narrow and separate hinges foldably connecting the two pages of each sheet, thereby to prevent buckling of the paper along the fold lines thereof when hand manipulating the newspaper to simultaneously reversely fold the pages on the fold lines in the manner substantially as described.

5. As a new article of manufacture, a newspaper made up of a plurality of sheets of newsprint paper, at least some of the sheets being printed in columns on opposite sides thereof, the several sheets being arranged one upon the other in a pile and the pile being folded along its middle in parallelism with the columns to form pages, the fold lines of the sheets being provided with cut portions dividing each fold line into a series of stock sections constituting relatively narrow and separate hinges foldably connecting the two pages of each sheet, thereby to prevent buckling of the paper along the fold lines thereof when hand manipulating the newspaper to simultaneously reversely fold the pages on the fold lines in the manner substantially as described, one of the cut portions being located at the middle of each page fold line.

6. As a new article of manufacture, a newspaper made up of a plurality of sheets of newsprint paper, at least some of the sheets being printed in columns on opposite sides thereof, the several sheets being arranged one upon the other in a pile and the pile being folded along its mid-

dle in parallelism with the columns to form pages, the fold lines of the sheets being provided with slits dividing each fold line into a series of stock sections constituting relatively narrow and separate hinges foldably connecting the two pages of each sheet, thereby to prevent buckling of the paper along the fold lines thereof when hand manipulating the newspaper to simultaneously reversely fold the pages on the fold lines in the manner substantially as described.

7. As a new article of manufacture, a newspaper made up of a plurality of sheets of newsprint paper, at least some of the sheets being printed in columns on opposite sides thereof, the several sheets being arranged one upon the other in a pile and the pile being folded along its middle in parallelism with the columns to form pages, the fold lines of the sheets being provided with openings dividing each fold line into a series of stock sections constituting relatively narrow and separate hinges foldably connecting the two pages of each sheet, thereby to prevent buckling of the paper along the fold lines thereof when hand manipulating the newspaper to simultaneously reversely fold the pages on the fold lines in the manner substantially as described.

8. As a new article of manufacture, a newspaper made up of a plurality of sheets of newsprint paper, at least some of the sheets being printed in columns on opposite sides thereof, the several sheets being arranged one upon the other in a pile and the pile being folded along its middle in parallelism with the columns to form pages, the fold lines of the sheets being provided with perforations dividing each fold line into a series of stock sections constituting relatively narrow and separate hinges foldably connecting the two pages of each sheet, thereby to prevent buckling of the paper along the fold lines thereof when hand manipulating the newspaper to simultaneously reversely fold the pages on the fold lines in the manner substantially as described.

9. As a new article of manufacture, a newspaper made up of a plurality of sheets of newsprint paper, at least some of the sheets being printed in columns on opposite sides thereof, the several sheets being arranged one upon the other in a pile and the pile being folded along its middle in parallelism with the columns to form pages, the fold lines of the sheets being provided with alternate slits and openings dividing each fold line into a series of stock sections constituting relatively narrow and separate hinges foldably connecting the two pages of each sheet, thereby to prevent buckling of the paper along the fold lines thereof when hand manipulating the newspaper to simultaneously reversely fold the pages on the fold lines in the manner substantially as described.

10. As a new article of manufacture, a newspaper made up of a plurality of sheets of newsprint paper, at least some of the sheets being printed in columns on opposite sides thereof, the several sheets being arranged one upon the other in a pile and the pile being folded along its middle in parallelism with the columns to form pages, the fold lines of the sheets being provided with cut portions dividing each fold line into a series of stock sections constituting relatively narrow and separate hinges foldably connecting the two pages of each sheet, the cut portions of adjacent sheets being staggered, thereby to prevent buckling of the paper along the fold lines thereof when hand manipulating the newspaper to simultaneously reversely fold the pages on the fold lines in the manner substantially as described.

11. As a new article of manufacture, a newspaper made up of a plurality of sheets of news print paper, at least some of the sheets being printed in columns on opposite sides thereof, the several sheets being arranged one upon the other in a pile and the pile being folded along its middle in parallelism with the column to form pages, said sheets also being folded transversely with the transverse fold lines intersecting the longitudinal fold lines, and the stock material of certain of the sheets being weakened at the intersection of the longitudinal and transverse fold lines substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

12. As a new article of manufacture, a newspaper made up of a plurality of sheets of news print paper, at least some of the sheets being printed in columns on opposite sides thereof, the several sheets being arranged one upon the other in a pile and the pile being folded along its middle in parallelism with the column to form pages, said sheets also being folded transversely with the transverse fold lines intersecting the longitudinal fold lines, and the stock material of certain of the sheets being cut at the intersection of the longitudinal and transverse fold lines substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

13. As a new article of manufacture, a newspaper made up of a plurality of sheets of news print paper, at least some of the sheets being printed in columns on opposite sides thereof, the several sheets being arranged one upon the other in a pile and the pile being folded along its middle in parallelism with the column to form pages, said sheets also being folded transversely with the transverse fold lines intersecting the longitudinal fold lines, and the stock material of certain of the sheets each being provided with an opening at the intersection of the longitudinal and transverse fold lines substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

MAURICE EISEMAN.