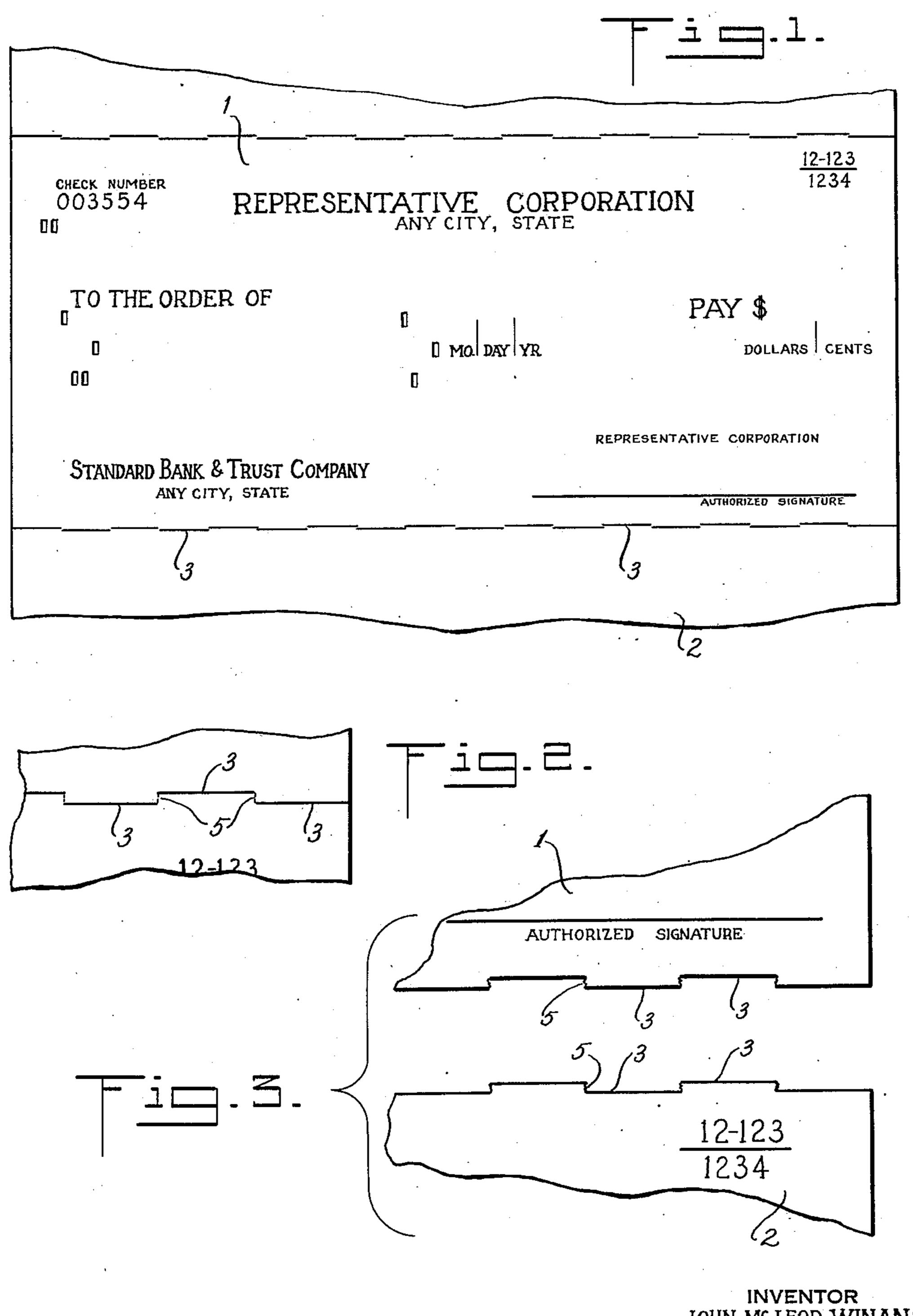
RECORD CARD

Filed Nov. 23, 1949



JOHN MC LEOD WINANS

BY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,624,597

RECORD CARD

John M. Winans, Johnson City, N. Y., assignor to International Business Machines Corporation, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York

Application November 23, 1949, Serial No. 129,087

1 Claim. (Cl. 281—5)

This invention relates to record cards of the Hollerith type and the like and more particularly to fanfold cards, continuous cards or any application where continuous or double forms are needed so that when a leading card is detached from a following card a smooth, clean straight edge will be left on both cards enabling the detached card to be fed through various sorting and tabulating machines.

The invention applies to any record or card 10 which is removably attached to another card or holding portion of the same material as itself in such a way that the card may be readily torn away from the holding portion. An example of such a construction is the usual fanfold checks 15 which are connected to each other end to end with a partition line consisting of perforations or the like between successive checks to permit the leading check to be readily torn away from its following check. The connecting means 20 usually provided leaves a rough or ragged edge on at least one of the separated checks. This is undesirable especially if the check is to be handled by an accounting machine because such an edge causes difficulties both in stacking the cards and 25 in the handling process.

The present invention contemplates a detachable construction for record cards in which the card, when torn away from the attached member, presents a clean straight edge on both the 30 card and the member from which it is torn.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a record card which is attached to a portion of the same material as the card in such a way that the card may be detached therefrom and 35 smooth edges be presented on both the detached card and portion from which it has been detached.

Another object of the invention is to provide a record card which is attached to a portion of 40 the same material as the card by a perforated line consisting of a series of parallel slits, each succeeding slit being offset from the adjacent slit and parallel to it and interconnected by a portion of card whose length is equal to the per- 45 pendicular distance between parallel slits.

Other objects of the invention will be pointed out in the following description and claim and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which disclose, by way of example, the principle of the 50 invention and the best mode, which has been contemplated, of applying that principle.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a view of the record card drawn to

Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary view showing the means for holding the record cards together.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary view of the record cards showing one card detached from the other.

Referring to Fig. 1 of the drawing, the invention is disclosed as comprising a perforated record card I adapted to be used in accounting machines. Card 2 is attached to record card 1 along a line 3. As will be noted in Fig. 2, the line 3 comprises a plurality of straight clean-cut slits or incisions between record card I and record card 2. Each succeeding slit is offset from the preceding slit and parallel to it, with alternate slits being in a straight line.

This structure is weakest mechanically at the uncut spaces 5 extending perpendicularly between the ends of succeeding slits. When record card 1 is detached from record card 2 as disclosed in Fig. 3, the ragged edge left by this breaking away of the uncut spaces 5 will lie completely inwardly of clean-cut line 3 on each card. Thus when card I is removed from card 2, a true straight edge remains on both cards, thereby facilitating their use in accounting machines or in other cases in which such edges are advantageous.

While there have been shown and described and pointed out the fundamental novel features of the invention as applied to a preferred embodiment, it will be understood that various omissions and substitutions and changes in the form and details of the device illustrated and in its operation may be made by those skilled in the art, without departing from the spirit of the invention. It is the intention, therefore, to be limited only as indicated by the scope of the following claim.

What is claimed is:

A card including a partition line for separating one portion of the card from another portion, comprising a first series of spaced incisions extending across the card along a straight line, and a second series of similar incisions extending along a line spaced from and parallel to said first named line, with each incision in one line being equal in length and lying adjacent to a space between the incisions in the other line, interconnecting strips, comprising a length of card equal to the perpendicular distance between parallel incisions, and ragged edges extending perpendicularly inward from true straight edges which remain on each portion of the card when interconnected portions of a card are detached full scale showing similar cards attached thereto. 55 from one another, whereby each portion of the

2,624,597

3			4	
card presents a smooth edge to facilitate handling		Number	Name	Date
in an accounting machine.		598,315	Cummings	Feb. 1, 1898
JOHN M. WINANS.		751,047	Bircher	Feb. 2, 1904
		877,853	Mather	Jan. 28; 1908
REFERENCES CITED	5	1,506,382	Peirce	Aug. 26, 1924
The following references are of record in the		1,575,081	Suk	Mar. 2, 1926
file of this patent:		1,760,417	Lake	May 27, 1930
UNITED STATES PATENTS		1,836,332 2,053,726	Muth Marshall	Dec. 15, 1931 Sept. 8, 1936
Number Name Date 465,588 Wheeler Dec. 22, 1891	10	2,287,431		June 23, 1942

.

.