

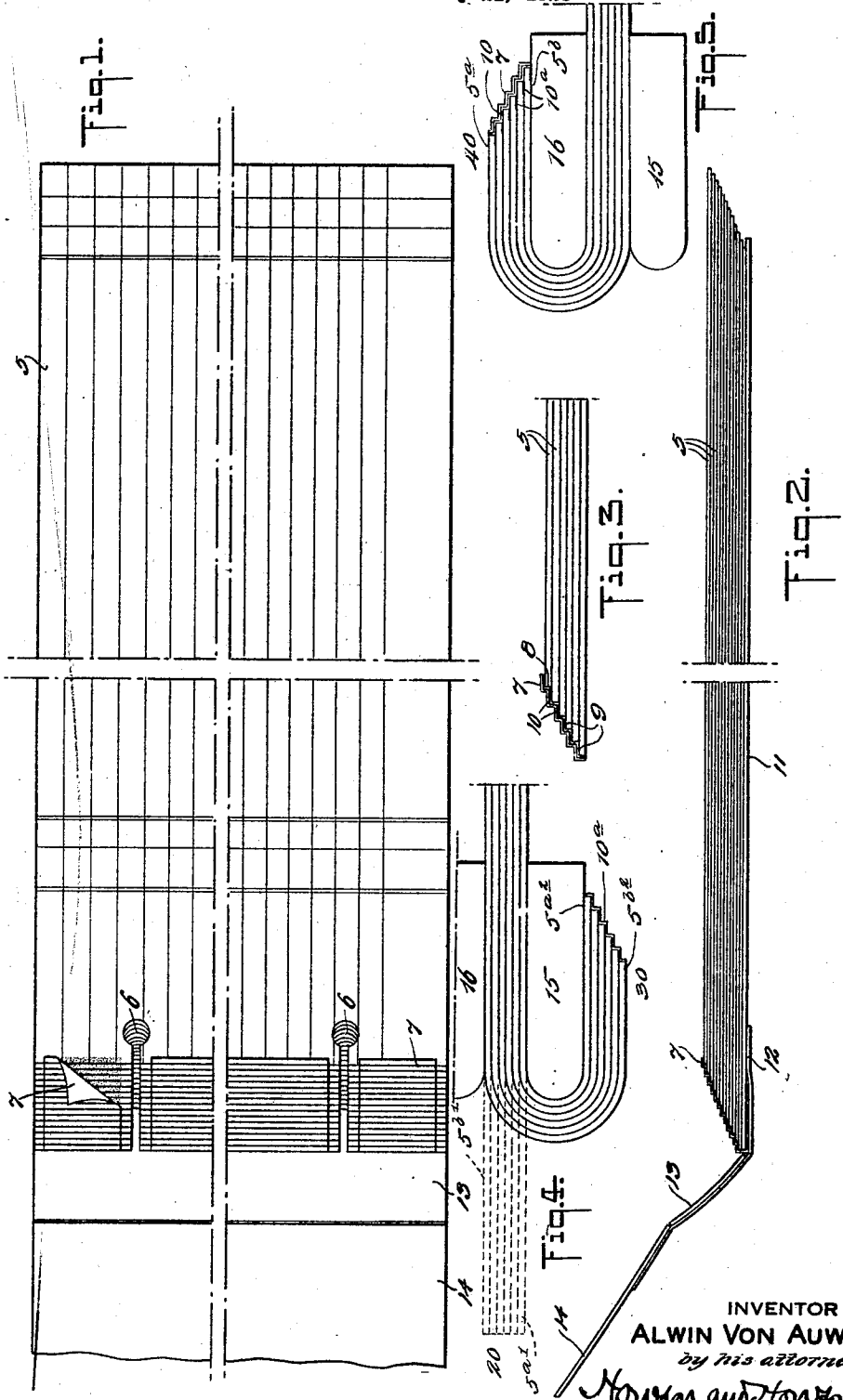
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A. VON AUW

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TEMPORARY BOOK OF SHEETS

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TEMPORARY BOOK OF SHEETS

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This invention relates to temporary books of sheets and more particularly to tablets, i. e., pads or blocks, of printed loose leaf forms. It is one of the objects of this invention to eliminate wastage in the handling of printed forms. Another object of the invention is to provide the sheets in a temporary tablet or book form which will open like a bound book, permitting entries to be made on the sheets until such time as they are ready to be torn out and put in the loose leaf binder.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a book of sheets made according to this invention;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the book with the cover opened out; and

Fig. 3 is an enlarged and exaggerated elevation of the ends of the sheets showing their stepped or overlapped relation, and

Figs. 4 and 5 illustrate a method of making a book according to my invention.

Books of account and other clerical records are nowadays generally kept in loose leaf form and sheets have to be added to the various books or binders from day to day. The supply of blank printed forms both in the retail store and the office is generally kept in such manner that each sheet is separate from the other and considerable wastage occurs. Furthermore, there is no satisfactory way of keeping the partially completed sheets together until they are ready to be put into the binder. According to this invention the printed forms are provided in a tablet of sheets fanned out or shingled until the ends of the sheets are in a stepped or overlapped relation. Thus in the drawings the sheets have been offset with the top sheet overhanging the sheet below at one end and the remaining sheets similarly overlapped. I prefer to make the amount of the overlap substantially more than the thickness of the sheets. Thus for instance with a sheet of the thickness which might be used in accounting work, the sheets may be overlapped or

offset to expose a portion of the face of each sheet about $1/32$ of an inch wide. These sheets may of course be produced with any type of perforations, such as the notches shown at 6 in Fig. 1, to enable them to be put directly in the loose leaf binder when they are removed from the temporary book. It will be obvious that if desired groups of two or three sheets can be kept in register and offset as a group. Since the printed forms for loose leaf work are generally of the same size, it will be obvious that the free edges of the sheets in the book will also overlap each of the sheets hinged below it, thus making it easy to grasp the desired sheet.

For the purpose of fastening the sheets together in this temporary book or tablet thin flexible paper or other thin or frail material such for instance as Japanese tissue can be laid over one end of the tablet in strips as backing. This thin paper is laid in contact with what might be termed treads 9 formed by the overlapping and risers 8 which are the thickness of the sheets as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. This feature of having the tissue lying in the steps in direct contact with the exposed faces and ends of the sheets is of primary importance. The flexible paper is caused to adhere to the sheets by a gum or other adhesive 10 which is spread on the exposed ends and faces of the sheets as shown in Fig. 1 where one corner of a strip 6 has been turned back. The adhesive should be thin enough to permit the thin paper to follow directly the treads and risers, and preferably should itself be flexible.

I prefer to attach the sheets together in the following manner. I take the desired number of sheets and stack them in exact register with each other, as usual, as shown in Fig. 4 at 20. The stack of sheets is clamped between rounded blocks 15 and 16 of equal height.

The stack is then flexed about block 15 as shown in Fig. 4 at 30, which fans out the end

of the sheets in a stepped relation. Then the adhesive is spread upon the sheets as shown at 10^a. If desired the back may be applied at this point. However, I prefer to flex the stack of sheets at this point over the other block 16, as shown in Fig. 5 at 40. The amount of overlap between sheets is the same at 40 as at 30, but the relation of the sheets has been inverted, the sheets which had the position 5^{a2} and 5^{b2} in Fig. 4 now having the respective positions of 5^a and 5^b in Fig. 5. Adhesive is again applied at 10, to which the backing 7 is applied. This method is an easy way of securing the desired amount of overlap between the sheets. If two applications of adhesive are made as described above, there is, in addition to the layer 10 of adhesive between the backing and the tread and riser of each sheet, a small amount of adhesive (10^a of Fig. 5) between the under side of the tread portion of each sheet and the sheet below it. This strengthens the hinge between the sheets. The backing 7 may be turned under and glued to the back cover 11 of tablet, and a hinge 12 for the cover may be glued on the cover 11 outside the backing. The cover comprises a heavy paper strip 13 glued on the inside of the hinge and adapted to cover the hinged end of the tablet, and a main cover 14 for the face of the forms also glued to the hinge 12 of the cover.

It will be observed that the cover can thus be bent out to expose the faces of the top sheet alone, or, if desired, can be opened out completely to permit access to any of the sheets. When it is desired to use the top sheet of the tablet, entries can be written thereon without removing it from the tablet and if it is desired to write on the reverse side or back of the tablet the sheet will lie flat when turned over. I have discovered that with the backing adhering directly to the face of the sheets as described, the sheets will open out flat as in a bound book without separating from each other and without bowing up as in a holder where the sheets are clamped together. However, it does not require much strength to pull a sheet loose from the temporary book and I have observed that this pull takes place without leaving any portion of the sheet attached to the remainder of the book. In a similar manner the temporary book can be opened at any point and the sheets will lie flat without detaching them from the book, thus making it possible to make entries on any sheets in the temporary book without destroying the tablet. The advantage of a construction which can be used in this manner will be obvious and it is believed that this is the first time that loose leaf forms have been provided in a temporary book or tablet form where they can be opened out flat and written on without destroying the temporary grouping and yet the sheets can be removed from the temporary

book in the same manner as from an ordinary pad of paper.

What I claim is:

1. A temporary book comprising a plurality of sheets with the ends of the sheets in stepped relation, in combination with a backing adhering to and following the surfaces exposed by the stepped relation of the sheets, said book being adapted to permit removal of the sheets.

2. A temporary book comprising a plurality of sheets with the ends of the sheets in stepped relation in combination with adhesive on the faces of the sheets exposed by the stepped relation, and sheet material adhering directly to such faces and hinging the sheets together, said book being adapted to permit removal of the sheets.

3. A temporary book comprising a plurality of sheets with the ends of each sheet in stepped relation to the adjacent sheet, in combination with a thin layer of adhesive on the ends and faces of the sheets exposed by the stepped relation and thin paper on and adhering to said faces and ends hinging the sheets together.

4. A temporary book of loose leaf forms comprising a plurality of sheets with the ends of the sheets in overlapped relation in combination with thin paper lying in the steps thus formed at one edge of the book and joining the sheets together.

5. A temporary book of loose leaf forms comprising a plurality of sheets each overlapped with relation to the adjacent sheet, in combination with a thin layer of adhesive on the treads and risers formed by said overlapping and a backing following and adhering to said treads and risers hinging the sheets together.

6. A temporary book of loose leaf forms comprising a plurality of sheets with each sheet offset from the adjacent sheet substantially more than the thickness of the sheet, in combination with frail flexible sheet material lying in the steps formed by the offsetting and joining the sheets together.

7. A temporary book of perforated loose leaf forms comprising a plurality of sheets with the end of each sheet in stepped or overlapped relation to the adjacent sheet a distance substantially more than the thickness of the sheet, in combination with a thin layer of adhesive on the faces of the sheets thus exposed at one end of the book and thin paper following the steps and adhering to the faces of the sheets and hinging same together.

8. A temporary book comprising a plurality of sheets with the end of each sheet in stepped relation to the adjacent sheet, in combination with a layer of adhesive on the treads and risers formed by the stepped ends of the sheets and a thin layer of adhesive between the under side of the tread portion of each sheet and the sheet below it.

9. A method of making a temporary book
comprising clamping a stack of sheets be-
tween two rounded blocks of equal height, the
sheets being in register, flexing the stack
about one block so that said ends of the sheets
5 are in stepped relation to each other, spread-
ing adhesive upon the treads and risers of
said ends, flexing the stack about the other
block so that said ends are in inverse stepped
relation to each other, spreading adhesive
10 upon the treads and risers thus formed and
applying a backing.

In testimony whereof I have signed my
name to this specification.

15 ALWIN VON AUW.

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