Sept. 2, 1924. 1,507,226

G. H. BAUGHMAN

MANIFOLD TICKET

Filed April 2, 1923 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

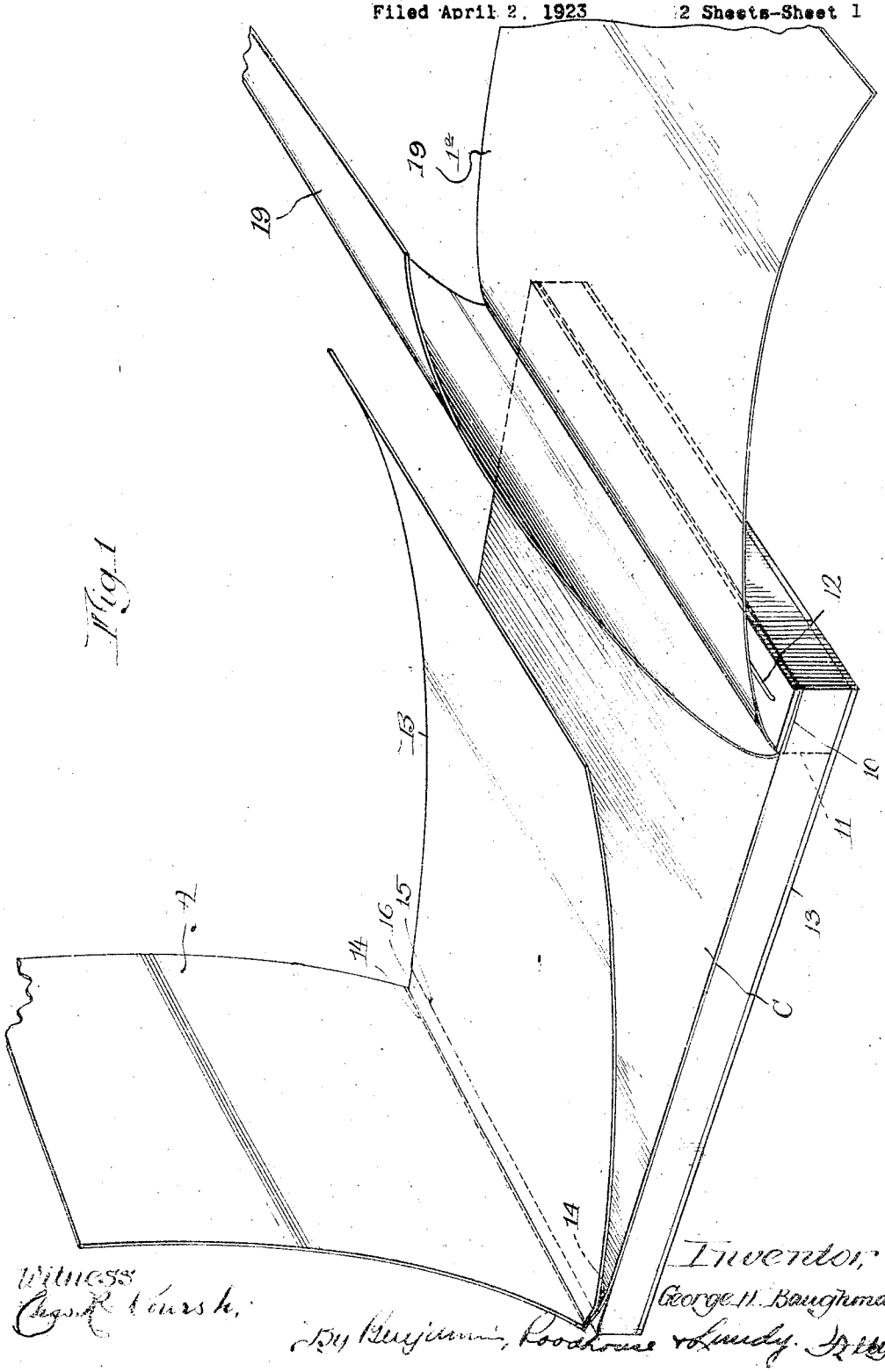


Fig. 1

Witness
Chas. R. Vaurek.

Inventor,
George H. Baughman
By Benjamin, Poodhouse & Lundy. Attys

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MANIFOLD TICKET

Filed April 2, 1923 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 2

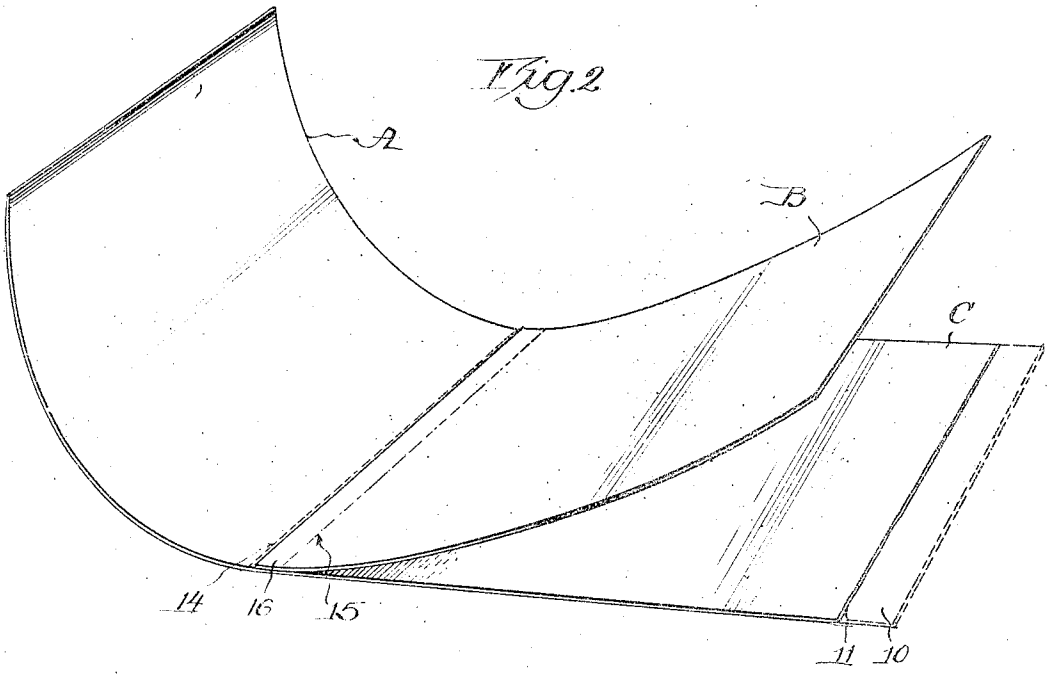
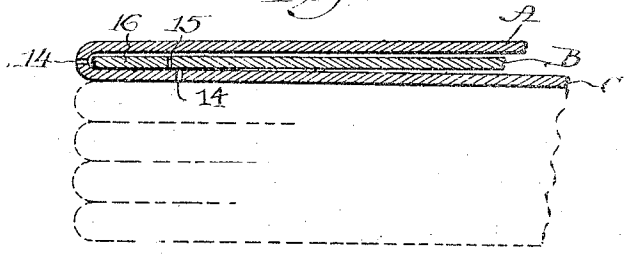


Fig. 3



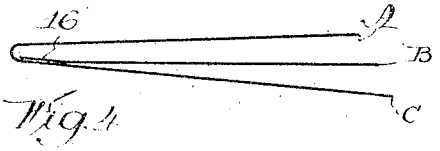


Fig. 4

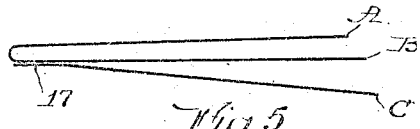


Fig. 5

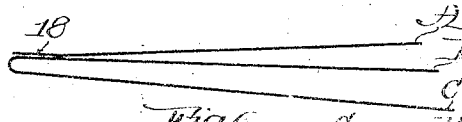


Fig. 6

Witness:
Chas. R. Hourd.

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George H. Baughman,
By Benjamin, Rosebrough & Lindsay
Attys.

Patented Sept. 2, 1924. 1,507,226

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. BAUGHMAN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

MANIFOLD TICKET.

Application filed April 2, 1923. Serial No. 629,436.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. BAUGHMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in a Manifold Ticket, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to manifold tickets, such as are used in the listing of purchases made by customers in mercantile establishments, or in making out what are known as "bills of lading," or any other service that may require that a plurality of similar tickets be made out simultaneously by the clerk or agent. This is usually done by providing a series of tickets in a set and interleaving carbon or manifold sheets between them so that when the clerk or agent makes out the top or original ticket and the items and notations made thereon will appear upon the other sheets of the series. Numerous methods have been devised for conveniertly stacking a number of these duplicating sets and securing them in pad form so that the sheets may be torn off as used, but heretofore such methods have generally proven unsatisfactory because the persons using the tickets become careless in detaching the tickets or sets of tickets from the pad so that not infrequently one or more of the tickets belonging to the next succeeding set are accidentally detached, thus spoiling said next set and causing confusion and loss of time.

With my improved manner of constructing the tickets and assembling them in each set, and a very simple way of placing the sets in blocks or pad form, I am able to overcome most, if not all, of the inherent objections to the present styles of manifolding tickets, and I am also able to produce the tickets in sets so that the carbon or manifolding sheets may be e. sily, quickly and correctly interleaved. Also the assembly is such that after the interleaving of the carbon sheets and the detachment of the sets from the pad the sheets or tickets are in convenient shape for ready insertion in a typewriter to be filled in by the operator. I am also able to produce a manifolding ticket set that will not readily become disassembled, but when it is necessary to detach or separate tickets from the set to distribute the respective tickets they may be satisfactorily detached either singly without disturbing any of the remaining tickets or the entire set separated. This latter is especially desirable with bills of lading where they are made out by the shipper, taken by the drayman to the railroad depot where they are signed by the agent who detaches and retains one ticket, and the drayman must return the original and copy to the shipper, who sends the original to the consignee after detaching the duplicate to retain in his files.

I prefer to carry out my invention in substantially the manner hereinafter described, and as pointed out in the claims, reference being made to the accompanying drawings that form a part of this specification, in which—

Fig. 1 is a perspective of a pad formed of a plurality of ticket sets, the tickets of the top set and the carbon sheets being partially opened.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a set of tickets detached from the pad.

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of a set of tickets, drawn to an exaggerated scale, showing only the outer folded end thereof.

Figures 4, 5 and 6 are schematic views illustrating divers manners of assembling the tickets to form triplicating sets.

While my invention may be employed in divers manners, I have, for the purpose of convenience, illustrated the same in connection with a pad and sets of tickets for bills of lading which is a typical and preferred embodiment of the principles thereof.

Referring to first to Fig. 1, which shows a pad formed of a plurality of bill of lading sets, one ticket of each set being provided with an extension or stub 10, from which the set of tickets may be detached along the line of perforations 11, and said stubs are superposed upon each other and secured together by staples 12 upon a back 13 of straw-board, and, if desired, a binding tape may enclose this end of the pad. The set consists of three tickets, A, B and C, designating, respectively, the top or original receipt of a bill of lading, the intermediate or agent's receipt, and the bottom or shipper's duplicate. The required bill of lading forms are printed upon the respective tickets, but it will be understood that any desired form may be used especially where the tickets are for itemizing the purchases of customers in stores, and the like.

As seen in the drawings, two of the tick-

ets, preferably A and C, are made from a single sheet or strip of paper that is folded approximately centrally upon itself on one of the transverse lines of perforations 14. The other ticket B is provided with transverse perforations 15 adjacent its upper edge so that a narrow strip 16 remains at its upper edge, and this strip is pasted, or otherwise permanently secured to the adjacent portion of one of the other tickets A or C, preferably adjacent the upper edge of ticket C between the lines of perforations 14 so as to lie between the folded strip. It will be understood, however, that tickets A and B may be made of one strip of paper and ticket C provided with a perforated strip 17, as seen in Figure 5 of the drawing, or tickets B and C likewise made from a single strip with ticket A provided with a perforated strip 18, as seen in Fig. 6 of the drawings. The same principle, of course, is involved in each example or type above mentioned, i, e, two of the tickets being made on a single strip of paper with perforations between them so that they may be detached, and the third ticket being a separate piece of paper attached near said perforations to the sheet and also perforated so that it may be detached. I prefer to make the superposed tickets of such dimensions that the lower edge of the lower ticket extends beyond the corresponding edges of the superposed tickets, and the intermediate ticket extends beyond only the upper ticket. This provides a stepped arrangement of the free edges of the respective tickets for convenience in handling when interleaving the carbon sheets or for separating or detaching any one or more of the tickets. The carbon sheets 19, two in number, are detachably bound into the pad at the top of the binding edge and are adapted to be interleaved between the upper pair of tickets A and B and between the lower pair of tickets B and C.

It will be noted that the edge opposite the bound edge of each set of tickets is but a single edge so that but one set, and one set only, may be lifted at a time for detachment from the pad. This permits the quick insertion of the interleaved set in a typewriter without the necessity of registering or alining the three tickets and two carbons as would be the case in the event the tickets were detached and loose.

What I claim is:

1. A manifold ticket set comprising an elongated sheet provided intermediate its ends with parallel rows or perforations and folded upon itself upon one of said perforated rows to provide two members, and a second member consisting of a shorter sheet having perforations adjacent one edge to provide a stub end that is secured to the first sheet between the parallel perforations in the latter, whereby a plurality of superposed members are provided, any one of which may be detached from the other members without separating said other members from each other.

2. A manifold ticket set comprising an elongated sheet provided intermediate its ends with parallel rows of perforations and folded upon itself to provide two members, and a second member consisting of a shorter sheet detachably secured to the first sheet between the parallel perforations in the latter, whereby a plurality of superposed members are provided, any one of which may be detached from the other members without separating said other members from each other.

3. A manifold ticket set comprising an elongated sheet provided intermediate its ends with parallel rows of perforations and folded upon itself upon one of said perforated rows to provide two members, and a second member consisting of a shorter sheet having perforations adjacent one edge to provide a stub end that is secured to the first sheet between the parallel perforations in the latter, the edges of said members farthest from the perforations being stepped with respect to each other whereby a plurality of superposed members are provided, any one of which may be readily grasped at the stepped edges and detached from the other members without separating said other members from each other.

4. A manifold ticket set comprising an elongated sheet provided intermediate its ends with parallel rows of perforations and folded upon itself to provide two members, and a second member consisting of a shorter sheet detachably secured to the first sheet between the parallel perforations in the latter, the edges of said members farthest from the perforations being stepped with respect to each other whereby a plurality of superposed members are provided, any one of which may be readily grasped at the stepped edges and detached from the other members without separating said other members from each other.

Signed at Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, this 23rd day of March 1923.

GEORGE H. BAUGHMAN.