2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. D. REYNOLDS.

Book-Cover Protectors.

No. 210,711. **Patented Dec. 10, 1878.**

Fig. 1.

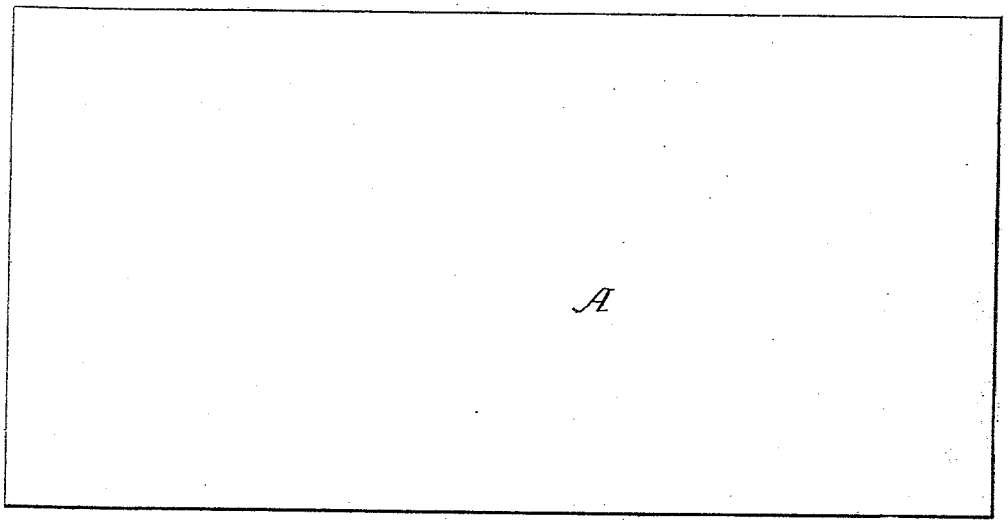
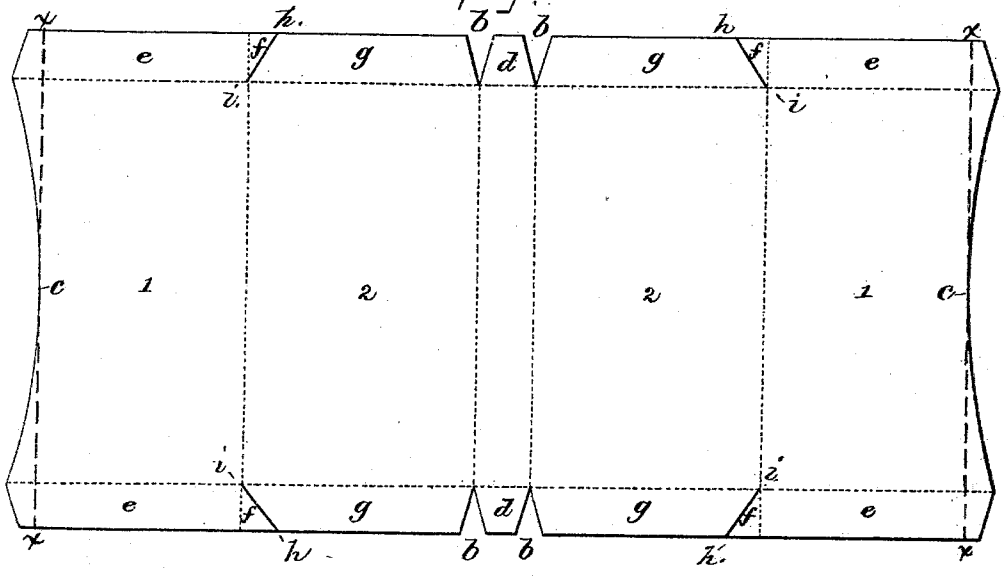


Fig. 2.



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Jas. C. Hutchinson.

Pennington & Halsted

INVENTOR.

Lucius D. Reynolds

by John J. Halsted

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

L. D. REYNOLDS.
Book-Cover Protectors.

No. 210,711. Patented Dec. 10, 1878.

Fig. 3.

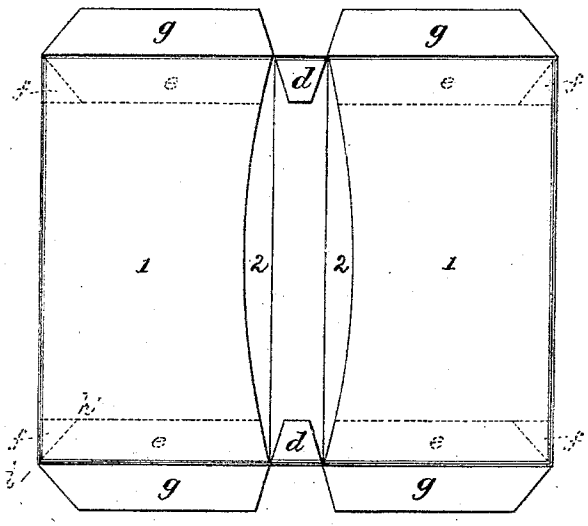
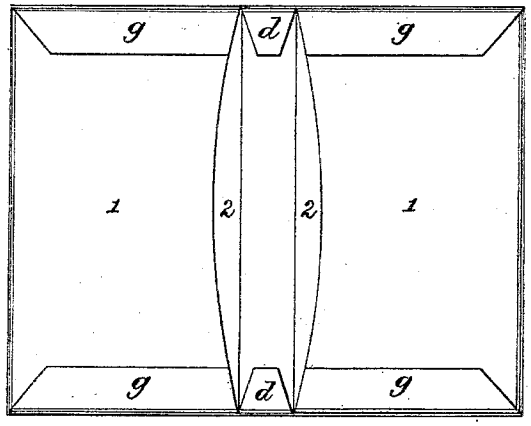


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUCIUS D. REYNOLDS, OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO REYNOLDS & REYNOLDS, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN BOOK-COVER PROTECTORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **210,711**, dated December 10, 1878; application filed November 8, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUCIUS DELMAR REYNOLDS, of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Book-Cover Protectors; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to the new and special manner of cutting and folding the paper of which the cover is composed which will be fully understood from the following description and claim.

Figure 1 represents an oblong sheet of strong paper, (by preference Manila paper,) from which the cover is made; Fig. 2, the same cut to its final shape, the dotted lines showing the places at which the several folds are to be made; Fig. 3, an inside view of the cover after some of its folds have been made, and Fig. 4 the same when completed and ready for use.

The sheet A, it will be seen, is an oblong piece, about twice as long as its breadth, and it is cut with almost no waste whatever, the only pieces cut away being the small triangular pieces which leave the notches *b b*, and preferably, though not necessarily, the small pieces to form the curves *c c* at the ends of the sheet. The lines *c* may, however, be angling instead of curved. The sheet being thus cut, and the back flaps or laps, *d d*, turned down, as shown in Fig. 3, the side laps, *e e*, of the parts 1 are next folded down upon such parts 1, respectively, the acute-angled points *f f* (which may be cut at any desired angle) being each first folded down, so as to come beneath its lap *e*, and the tips or angles of such points are then gummed to the part 1, thus forming pockets to receive the corners of the lids of the book; and each part 1 is then turned over upon the part 2, and the side flaps, *e e*, gummed or fastened thereto, after which the flaps *g g*, being first gummed, are turned over, respectively, upon and secured to the back of the parts 1 1, and the cover is complete.

It will now be seen that every edge of the lids of the book-binding to which my cover may be applied will have the protection of a double thickness of paper or cover; for both the flaps *e* and *g* bind the lids both at top and bottom, and the small pockets formed by the folded points *f f* form binding-buffers or protectors within and in addition to the exterior fold or second thickness of the cover.

The folded points *f f* may, if desired, be dispensed with without departing from the principle or general construction of the cover. I think it desirable to retain them, however, as the slanting cuts *h i* leave them all ready for use as pockets and buffers, and it is quite as convenient to turn them over and to gum down their tips as it would be to cut them off.

My improved cover has great strength and durability, by reason of having so much of its folded edges and the corners made of double thickness; and the protection to the edges of the lids of the book is correspondingly increased thereby, and it is yet quite simple and economical in construction; and even the small waste consequent upon making the curves *c c* may be avoided by having the original sheet somewhat shorter and straight at its ends, as indicated by the long dotted lines *x x* in Fig. 2.

The covers can, of course, be made of any size to suit any book, and of any material, and after being folded and gummed or fastened, and all ready for application to the books, they offer no impediment by reason of their folds to being evenly and accurately printed upon their backs with the title of the book, or with any other printed matter usually printed on book-covers; whereas in covers having folds with inclined or other edges extending to or near the middle of the cover, and hence having varying thicknesses at those parts, the printing or ornamentation needs to be done while the paper is in the sheet form, and before the folding is done, in order to make good work.

To apply the cover to the book, both the

lids of the book should be bent back, and the lids of the cover likewise, and the book-lids then both together pushed into the cover-lids. Upon then closing up the book the cover closes with it.

I claim—

The protector for book-covers, having the parts 1, with their under folds, *e* or *e* and *f*, and the parts 2, with their outer folds, *g*, lapping the parts 1, as and for the purposes described.

LUCIUS DELMAR REYNOLDS.

Witnesses:
PENNINGTON HALSTED,
WILLIAM FITCH.