(No Model.)

F. BENTEL.

WRITING TABLET.

No. 481,686. Patented Aug. 30, 1892.

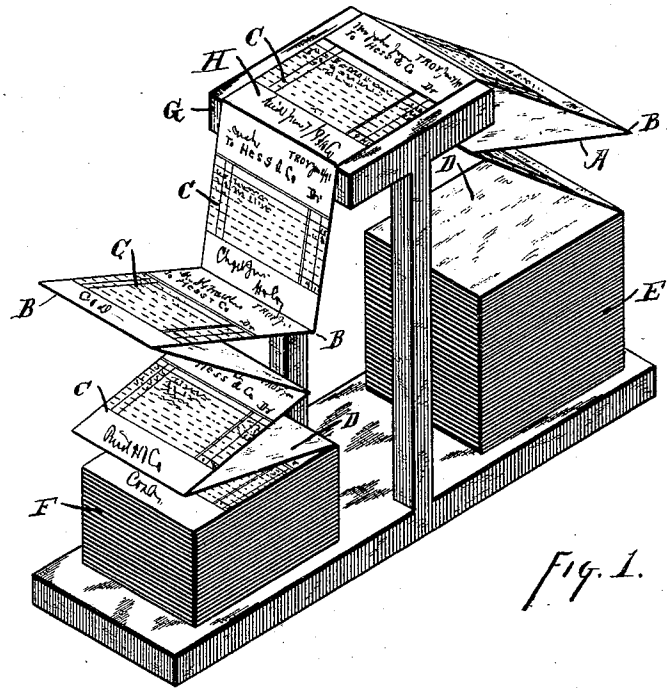

Fig. 1.

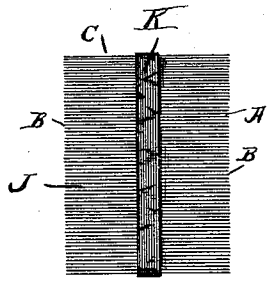

Fig. 2.

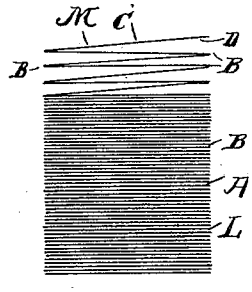

Fig. 3.

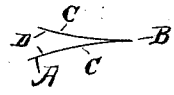

Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK BENTEL, OF HAMILTON, OHIO.

WRITING-TABLET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,686, dated August 30, 1892.

Application filed September 14, 1891. Serial No. 405,652. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK BENTEL, of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Writing-Tablets, of which the following is a specification.

In the use of blank-books the open book forms itself the writing-tablet, and individual pages of the book are gotten at by simply turning the separate leaves; but in many modern uses of paper memorandums it has been found desirable to have the successive memorandums upon a continuous strip of paper. These long strips of paper have been rolled upon two rolls, one for the supply of new paper and the other for the storage of the used paper. To get access to any individual memorandum upon a storage-roll requires the reverse reeling of the ribbon of paper, and when done the re-reeling of it. When all the paper is upon the storage-roll, it is extremely difficult to get access to any individual portion of the strip, and it is almost impossible to deal with such storage-rolls without the use of machinery for unrolling them and rolling them up again. Furthermore such storage-rolls cannot be stored away without considerable loss of space.

In my improved system I make use of a continuous strip of paper in two piles with a table disposed between the piles, whereby an individual page can be written on and can be gotten at for reference with almost the convenience of an ordinary book and without the necessity for machinery, and the paper can be stored in the most economical manner.

My improvement will be readily understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved writing-tablet in use; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the paper employed when in condition for storage either before or after use; Fig. 3, a similar side elevation with the upper layers of paper raised somewhat, and Fig. 4 a side elevation of the paper at one of the folds.

In the drawings, A indicates a very long strip of paper; B, equidistant folds transverse to the strip, the successive folds being in opposite directions, as seen in Fig. 3, these folds being compressed beyond the limit of elasticity of the paper; C, the faces of the paper between the folds upon one side of the paper, these faces being the portions upon which the writing is to be done, these faces being printed to suit the use for which the apparatus is intended; D, the blank backs of the portions of which C constitutes the faces; E, a pile formed by the successive layers of the paper, this pile being assumed as the unused portion of the paper; F, a similar pile alongside the first pile and formed of layers of the paper withdrawn from the first pile, the paper extending unfolded from one pile to the other, this second pile being assumed as containing the paper which has been used; G, a table-surface disposed between the two piles and at a height greater than either pile can be when containing all the paper; H, one of the portions of paper intermediate between the two piles and lying upon the table-surface in condition to be referred to or to be written upon; J, Fig. 2, the complete pile of paper separate from its supports and in condition for storage either before or after use upon its supports; K, a binder, as a rubber band, to retain the pile in compact shape; L, Fig. 3, the storage-pile indicated in Fig. 2 when the binder has been removed, leaving the folds of the pile free for opening separation; and M, the upper layers of the pile, indicating the manner in which the pile may be opened to give access to any intermediate portion.

The strip of paper is to be printed upon one face at equidistant intervals and is then to be folded in the manner indicated, and each individual fold at the bend of the paper is to be subjected to pressure sufficient to deaden the elasticity of the paper. The foldings when thus deadened form hinges having flexibility but practically no elasticity, which permits the ready hinging of the paper in either direction without interfering with the flat condition of the paper when in the pile. The pile of paper being disposed at E, the upper end is drawn upwardly and forwardly over the table-surface G, and after use is drawn forwardly and downwardly, the successive portions of paper as they are drawn from the table-surface taking their position as elements in the pile F. The paper may be thus drawn from either pile to the other at will, and any individual portion be readily brought to the table-surface to be written upon. When the

paper is removed from its supports for storage, it may be bound, as indicated in Fig. 2, and in the future any individual element of this pile may be readily referred to by removing the binder and opening the pile at the desired place like opening a book.

I claim as my invention—

In a writing-tablet, the combination, substantially as set forth, of a strip of paper having pressed opposite folds and forming two piles connected by an intermediate portion of the strip, a support for each of said piles, and a table-surface disposed between said two piles and under said intermediate portion of the strip and at a height from said supports equal at least to the sum of the heights of said two piles.

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