July 13, 1937. E. HANO 2,087,144

CONTINUOUS DUPLICATE FORM SHEET

Filed Nov. 14, 1935

Fig. 1.

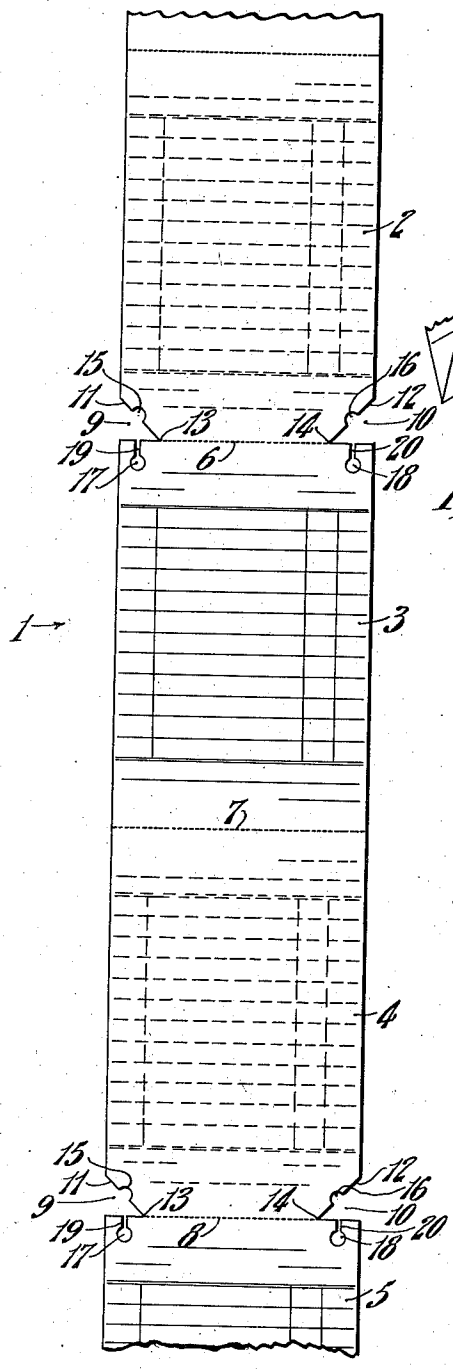


Fig. 2.

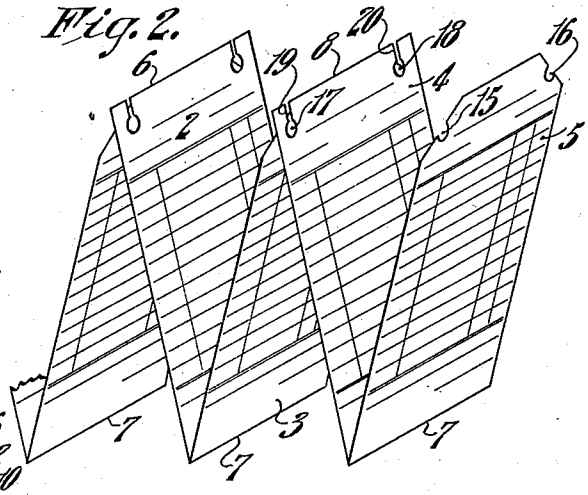


Fig. 3.

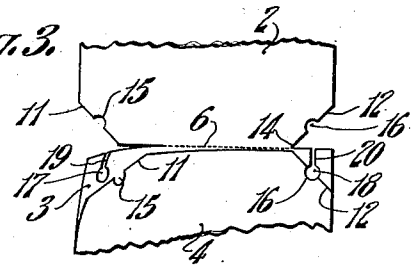
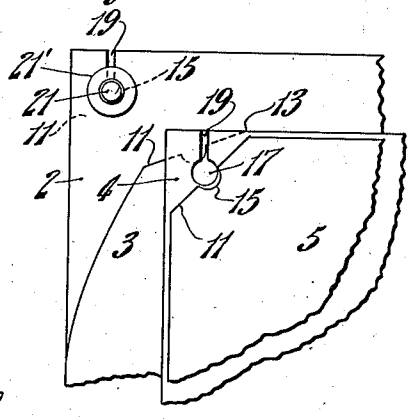


Fig. 4.



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CONTINUOUS DUPLICATE FORM SHEET

Edward Hano, Holyoke, Mass.

Application November 14, 1935, Serial No. 49,785

5 Claims. (Cl. 282—12)

This invention relates to improvements in continuous duplicate form sheets which are designed to be used in sales books.

An object of the invention is to provide a continuous strip, in duplicate form, for making duplicate records of sales, or other entries, as desired.

It is formed so as to be folded into a zig-zag formation, or pack, on lines of weakness, in order to permit the forms to be readily separated, or detached, from each other, after a record or entry has been made.

A further object is to provide a continuous duplicate form strip in which the lines of weakness are shortened by removing portions of the strip at each of the ends of the lines of weakness, whereby, the form strips are prevented from being torn, as they are separated from each other.

A further object is to provide the continuous strip with perforations in each of the separate forms that will register, when folded in zig-zag formation into a pack. These perforations are designed to receive pins, or other retaining devices, that are secured to a suitable support, as a book cover.

The perforations, in one of the duplicate forms, are each provided with a slit, and, in the other duplicate form, the perforations are semi-circular recesses in the edges of the cutaway portions. This construction permits the folded form strip to be readily withdrawn from the securing pins, as will be described.

Referring to the drawing:—

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a portion of the continuous strip, in an extended position, showing several of the forms connected together with the lines of weakness between the forms.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view, showing the forms arranged in zig-zag formation, before being assembled in a pack formation.

Fig. 3 shows two of the forms in the act of being separated, and

Fig. 4 shows four of the forms, when being drawn away from the form-retaining means.

Referring to the drawing in detail:—

1 indicates the continuous duplicate strip, as a whole, which is divided into the form portions, 2, 3, 4, and 5, by means of the lines of weakness 6, 7, and 8. Adjacent the opposite ends of the lines of weakness 6 and 8 are cutout portions 9 and 10, indicated by means of the inclined lines 11 and 12, which intersect the lines of weakness, 6 and 8, at the points 13 and 14. In the inclined lines 11 and 12, are semicircular recesses 15 and 16 and in the adjacent forms, are the perforations 17 and 18, with the outwardly extending slits 19 and 20.

When the forms are folded, as shown in Fig. 2, the recesses 15 and 16 will register with the perforations 17 and 18 for receiving the retaining pins 21, only one of which is shown in Fig. 4, it being understood that a second retaining pin, at the opposite edge of the strip, is employed. This pin is preferably threaded to receive nuts 21'.

The dotted line 7, which is a line of weakness, is also the line on which the forms 3 and 4 are folded, as shown in Fig. 2, and, the dotted lines 6 and 8 are also folding lines.

In use, the form 5 is the one on which an original entry would be made; the form 4 would be the carbon copy; the form 3, a second original entry form, and 2, a second carbon copy.

Referring to Fig. 4, it will be observed that the zig-zag folded forms are to be withdrawn from the posts 21. As the operator draws the folded forms downward, the retaining pins 21 will readily pass through the slits 19 and 20, and will also be free of the recesses 15 and 16. The operator now separates the forms on the weakened dotted lines 6 or 8. This he does, as shown in Fig. 3, by exerting a slight lateral pull on the folded forms 3 and 4. The separation of the forms will readily start at the points 13 or 14, as desired. Since the recesses 9 and 10 are located back from the side edges, there is no possibility of tearing the forms, as readily understood. It is also apparent that the folded forms 3 and 4 may be separated on the lines 7, if desired, for filing purposes.

It will be seen that I have provided a continuous duplicating strip, or form sheet, for sales books, and that said forms may be readily separated one from the other. An advantage of this strip is that the forms always register with each other, thus obtaining accurately aligned copies.

As the ends of the lines of weakness 6 and 8, indicated at 13 and 14, are inwardly spaced from the slots 19 and 20, any strain to which the forms may be subjected, in the process of tearing or separating them, cannot be communicated to that portion of the forms containing the openings 17 and 18 and the slots 19 and 20.

Thus, it is impossible for a tear to start at the openings 17 and 18.

What I claim is:—

1. As an article of manufacture, a continuous strip of duplicate forms provided with transverse lines of weakness between the forms for separation purposes, alternate forms being provided with converging edge portions adjacent said lines of weakness, said converging edge portions

forming in co-operation with the top edges of the intermediate forms oppositely disposed triangular recesses at each line of weakness, said alternate forms being also provided with pin-receiving recesses communicating with said triangular recesses.

2. As an article of manufacture, a continuous strip of duplicate forms having transverse lines of weakness between the forms for separation purposes, the side edges of alternate forms being provided with oppositely disposed notches adjacent said lines of weakness, an edge of each of said notches being formed with a pin-receiving recess, the intermediate forms being provided with perforations which register with said oppositely disposed notches when the forms are folded on the lines of weakness.

3. As an article of manufacture, a separable continuous duplicate form strip having lines of weakness between adjacent forms, alternate forms having recesses with inclined edges extending inwardly from each side edge and terminating at points in said lines of weakness spaced inwardly from the side edges of the strip, the intermediate forms having perforations and slits extending from said perforations to said recesses, said slits being located between said points and the side edges of the strip, whereby a form may be detached from pins located in the perforations, as described.

4. As an article of manufacture, a single continuous strip of duplicate forms having transverse folding and form-separating lines therein, one of the forms being provided with oppositely disposed triangular notches, each of said notches being bounded on one side by said separating line and on another side by an inclined edge of said form extending inwardly from the side edge of said form to said separating line, said inclined edge being provided with a recess therein, the adjacent and connected form having perforations registerable with said notches when said adjacent form is superposed on said first-named form, said adjacent form being also provided with slits connecting said perforations and said notches, said recesses and said perforations being designed to receive retaining devices, whereby said forms may be separated from said retaining devices when drawn away from the retaining devices.

5. As an article of manufacture, a continuous manifold strip having spaced transverse lines of weakness dividing said strip into a plurality of manifold forms, alternate forms having oppositely disposed recesses with converging edges terminating in a line of weakness at points spaced inwardly from the side edges of said strip, the forms intermediate said alternate forms being provided with perforations and slits extending from the perforations to said recesses, said slits and perforations being located between said points and the side edges of said strip.

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