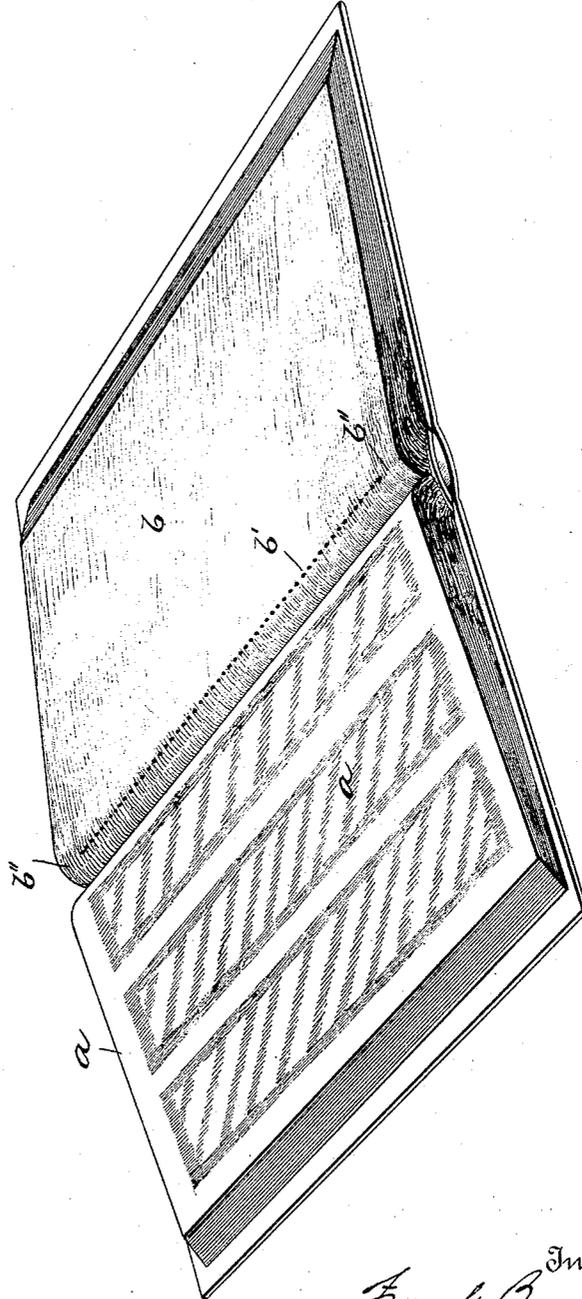


(No Model.)

F. BOWMAN.
SCRAP BOOK.

No. 477,040.

Patented June 14, 1892.



Witnesses
Emma Maria McConick
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Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK BOWMAN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

SCRAP-BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 477,040, dated June 14, 1892.

Application filed February 17, 1892. Serial No. 421,803. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK BOWMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scrap-Books, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing, in which is represented a perspective view of the book opened.

A serious drawback to the use of that class of scrap-books having their leaves gummed has been that in warm moist atmospheres the contacting gummed surfaces soften sufficiently to adhere to each other and, when scraps or clippings are pasted on one of the opposite sheets, to such clippings or scraps. This is especially so in southern cities, where the dealers are not able at certain seasons to profitably keep this class of books in stock by reason of this difficulty.

It has been usual in constructing scrap-books of this class to bind in between the gummed leaves extra or supplemental leaves to prevent the gummed surfaces from coming in contact and adhering together, these supplemental leaves having openings cut in them corresponding to the detached gum-surfaces, so that when the book is closed the gummed surfaces will come opposite the openings in the interposed leaves and will not be permitted to touch either the opposite gummed surfaces or the interposed sheets. (See patent to Sneider, No. 237,061, dated January 25, 1881.) This method of preventing the gummed surfaces adhering together is obviously costly and defective, especially where the patches of gum are placed close together on the sheets. It is also defective, in that when the book is filled with scraps or clippings it is very much bulged by reason of the interposed sheets remaining in the book, as is shown.

It is the object of the present invention to overcome the foregoing objections to this class of books; and to this end it consists in binding in the book between the gummed sheets one or more extra sheets of repellent paper—that is, paper coated or saturated with some repellent substance, such as paraffine, wax, oil, &c.—to prevent the gummed surfaces adhering together or to the scraps pasted in the

book, these supplemental leaves being suitably weakened—that is, perforated or indented—on a line near the binding, so that they may be torn out as fast as the book becomes filled with scraps, as more fully hereinafter appears.

In the drawing, *a* represents the gummed leaves and *b* the interposed leaves, which are bound into the book in the same manner as the gummed leaves. These leaves are coated or saturated with some suitable repellent material, such as wax, paraffine, oil, &c., so that the gum-surfaces with which they come in contact will not adhere to them should the gum soften under the influence of heat. This method of preventing the gummed leaves adhering is very simple and will not materially increase the cost of the book. An incidental advantage arises from the fact that these interposed leaves serve also to give the proper shape to the book—that is, to make the front and rear edges of equal thickness, and avoid the undesirable tapering shape usually given the book. The interposed leaves are weakened at *b'* near the binding by a line of perforations or indentations running parallel with and close to the same, so that they may be readily torn out as fast as the book is filled with scraps and clippings. The line of perforations or indentations may be terminated a short distance from the edges, leaving an imperforate space *b''* at each end of the line, so that leaves will not be so liable to become accidentally torn from rough usage.

It is evident that, instead of the waxed or paraffined paper, any other suitable non-adhering paper may be employed—such, for instance, as paper of a soft spongy character or that having a rough and uneven surface.

I am aware of United States patent to Cook, No. 306,674, dated October 14, 1884, and do not claim anything covered by that patent. That patent is for a small book for the pocket for carrying postage-stamps and is unfit for use as a scrap-book even if it were made larger. It could not be used as a scrap-book in the manner that mine is, for the reason that interposed repellent leaves are designed to remain permanently in the book, while the gummed leaves (the stamps) are the ones that are weakened by perforations to adapt them

to be torn out, and when the perforated leaves (stamps) are all removed the book is of no further use and is discarded; whereas in my book it is the repellent leaves only that are weakened for removal, and when these leaves are all removed the book is not discarded, but is filled with scraps and is ready for the library. It is essential that the repellent leaves be removed as fast as the book becomes filled with scraps, so that it will not become bulky, and for this reason alone the Cook book is useless as a scrap-book; and, furthermore, in said book of Cook's only one side of each of the removable leaves is gummed, which is a further reason why it could not be used as a scrap-book.

I am also aware of the patent to Hano, No. 224,529, dated February 17, 1880, and do not claim, broadly, anything in the same. That patent is not provided with gummed leaves nor with repellent leaves, and is therefore wholly unfit for use as a scrap-book. Its only similarity is that some of its leaves are

weakened by perforations near the binding, which feature I lay no broad claim to.

Having thus fully described and ascertained the nature of my invention, what I claim is—

As an improved article of manufacture, a scrap-book having bound in it permanent leaves *a* for the reception of the scraps and interposed supplemental leaves *b*, the latter saturated on both sides with paraffine or the like and weakened near the binding by a line of perforations *b'*, whereby the gummed surfaces will be prevented from adhering to the interposed leaves and these latter leaves rendered capable of removal, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANK BOWMAN.

Witnesses:

J. H. F. BOWMAN,
JOHN W. MURPHY.