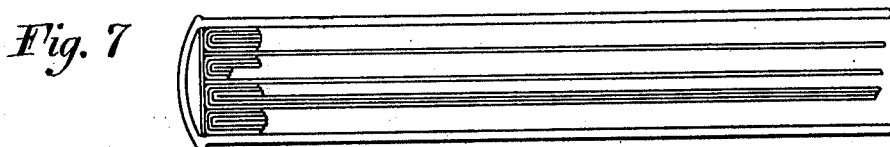
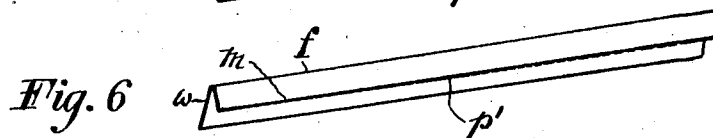
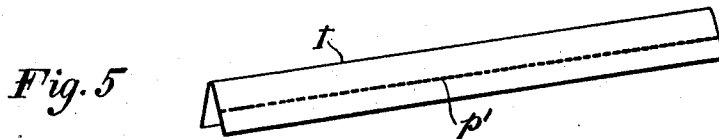
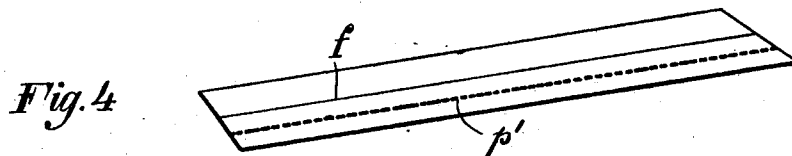
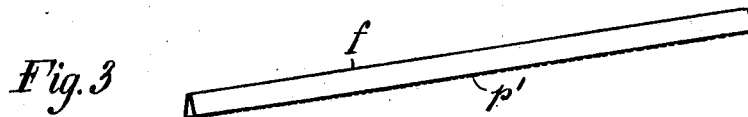
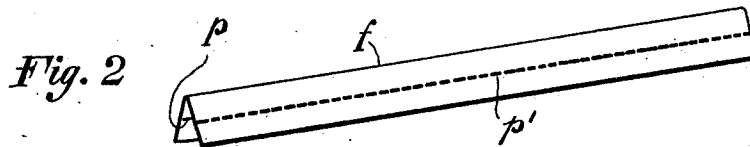
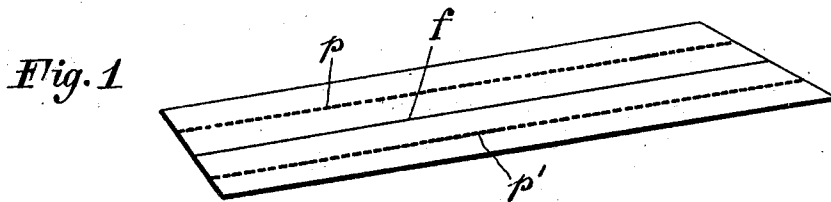


W. G. BUTLER.
METHOD OF MAKING INVOICE AND SCRAP BOOKS.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 25, 1910.

970,682.

Patented Sept. 20, 1910.



Witnesses:
Lila Warren.
John Grady

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By his Attorney A. W. Smith

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM G. BUTLER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

METHOD OF MAKING INVOICE AND SCRAP BOOKS.

970,682.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 20, 1910.

Application filed May 25, 1910. Serial No. 563,365.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM G. BUTLER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Making Invoice and Scrap Books, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to books and particularly to the method of forming books with short filling pieces, also called stubs, and it consists primarily in perforating the material for such filling pieces or stubs, folding it on the sewing line, assembling a series of such strips and sewing them together, with or without full intervening leaves.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of one form of filling piece or stub which I employ in practicing my new method. Fig. 2 is a view, in perspective, of the filling piece of Fig. 1, folded. Fig. 3 is a view, in perspective, of the filling piece of Fig. 1, as it will be when in the finished book. Fig. 4 is a plan view of a modified form of filling piece I sometimes employed. Fig. 5 shows the filling piece of Fig. 4, as it appears when folded. Fig. 6 shows the filling piece of Fig. 4, as it will be when in the finished book. Fig. 7 is a view of a book made from material such as the filling pieces of Figs. 1 and 4, in the method I have devised and shall now describe.

This method is peculiarly adapted for practice in manufacturing what are termed "invoice books," also for making scrap books, and I shall hereinafter use the term "invoice book" as also covering scrap books. "Invoice books," as is well known, are books in which bills or invoices, received by a business concern, are filed usually by pasting them to the material of the book, either a full page or a short filling strip near the back called a "stub" though it may never have been any wider, but it is narrower than the cover, if there are no full pages, or the full pages, if they are present, and so receives the name given. Some filling pieces may be provided for convenience in attaching the invoices—or scrap matter—but the more important purpose of their presence is this:—As is manifest, if the leaves were all full size, then when invoices or scrap matter was placed between them or pasted to them, the thick-

ness of the matter between the covers, where this extra matter lay, would exceed the thickness of the matter at the back of the book and would tend to hold the covers open, or, if they were forced together, would tend to break the back or sewed part of the book. To obviate this difficulty, it has for some time been customary to interpose filling pieces also called stub sheets between the full leaves. Then the added matter will but fill up the space, which is, at the back, occupied by the filling pieces, the book closes easily and the liability of breaking the back is avoided. If no full sheets are used, and the extra matter is to be pasted to filling pieces, it is customary to provide more stubs than the number to be used to hold the extra matter, for the same purpose already noted. The filling pieces which are used merely for space makers, may be very narrow. Indeed every extra fraction of their width is waste material, being of no use whatever. In making such books, it has been necessary to employ hand labor, since if the filling pieces are as narrow as is desirable, they are too narrow to be properly and rapidly fed in a book sewing machine, consequently they have been universally made by hand, at a considerable advance over what the cost would be if the book sewing machines could operate with their usual speed on filling pieces as narrow as are desired.

My invention is designed to overcome the difficulty noted and permit the use of machines in sewing the books, for purposes of both economy and speed, and at the same time produce a finished book with stubs of the desired narrow width and that too, without the waste of material which would result from using all full leaves at the outset.

In practicing my invention, I provide and fold a series of leaves, in full length (if full leaves are to be employed) then provide a series of filling piece sheets, preferably about two inches wide, as that is as narrow as can be fed with speed and accuracy in a book sewing machine. I then perforate the filling piece sheets, either in two lines, substantially evenly placed as shown at *p p'* Fig. 1, or in one line as shown on Fig. 4. I next fold the filling piece sheets on the line *f* (that is, substantially centrally from the long edges, if the forms of Figs. 1 or 4 are used, though it is unnecessary to actually draw such line), and they are ready to be

fed to the machine for sewing, just as the folded full leaves are fed. Full leaves and filling piece leaves—or stub leaves alone, are now fed to the machine and stitched in the ordinary manner and the book is ready for the finishing step which is to remove the extra width of the filling piece sheets by tearing it off on the perforated lines, I have then a complete “invoice” or scrap book, made with the rapidity and economy attendant upon machine work, with stubs or filling pieces as narrow as may be desired, and possessing the advantages heretofore belonging only to hand sewed books.

As an additional feature, I sometimes form my stubs or filling pieces of different lengths, one, such as w wide enough to extend into the back and yet present a space for pasting on the additional matter—invoice or scrap—and the other m only wide enough to make the extra thickness at the back. To make this form I prefer to perforate on line p' only, as seen in Fig. 4, fold on line f then sew and afterward remove the surplus by separating the filling piece on the line p' of the perforations. If I desired to have one side of the filling piece wider than the other and yet narrower than would conveniently work in the book sewing machine,—for instance, one side of one half inch in width and the other of only one quarter inch in width, I would make two lines of perforations, one one half of an inch from the folding line, the other one quarter of an inch from that folding line f , then fold, assemble, sew and afterward finish by removing both surplus edges along the perforated strips.

I could accomplish some of the results desired by making a full leaf sheet wide enough to form a full leaf and a stub leaf or filling piece, perforate the stub leaf as I do the leaf of Fig. 4, fold, sew, bind and finish as already detailed.

I prefer to pursue the steps of my method in the order named but do not limit myself thereto, as I might sometimes perforate, after folding, or remove surplus before binding, or make some other change in the order.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. The method of producing invoice books containing stub filling pieces, which con-

sists in preparing a series of leaves with a folding line at a distance from one edge less than the full width of the book, but still wide enough to permit the easy, rapid and accurate feeding of the sheets in a book sewing machine, perforating the leaves on a line at such distance from the folding line as will equal the desired width of the finished filling piece, folding the sheets, assembling them, sewing them, binding them and removing that part of the filling piece leaf beyond the line of perforations, all substantially as set forth.

2. The method of producing invoice books containing stub filling pieces, which consists in preparing a series of sheets with a folding line at a distance from the edges less than the full width of the book, but still wide enough to permit the easy, rapid and accurate feeding of the sheets in a book sewing machine, perforating the filling piece leaves on lines at such distances from the folding line as will equal the desired widths of the finished filling pieces, folding the sheets, assembling them, sewing them, binding them and removing those parts of the filling piece leaves beyond the lines of perforations, all substantially as set forth.

3. The method of producing invoice books containing stub filling pieces, which consists in preparing a series of sheets with a folding line at a distance from the edges less than the full width of the book, but still wide enough to permit the easy, rapid and accurate feeding of the sheets in a book sewing machine, perforating the filling piece leaves on lines at such different distances from the folding line as will equal desired different widths of the finished filling pieces, folding the sheets, assembling them, sewing them, binding them and removing those parts of the filling piece leaves which are beyond the respective lines of perforations, all substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 19th day of May 1910.

WILLIAM G. BUTLER.

Witnesses:

A. G. N. VERMILYA,
I. W. JACOBSON.