

No. 672,128.

Patented Apr. 16, 1901.

A. O. KITTREDGE.
RULED SHEET FOR CONJOINT RECORDS.

(Application filed Aug. 18, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

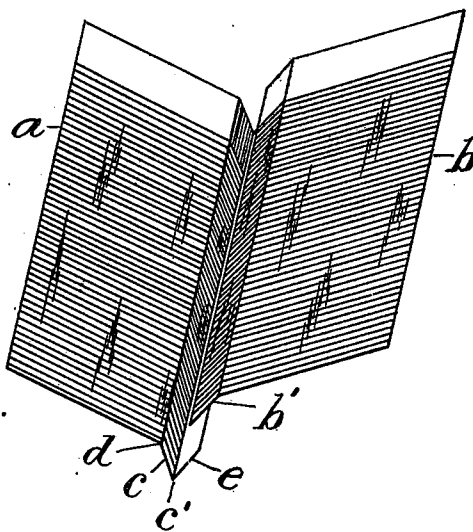


Fig. 2.

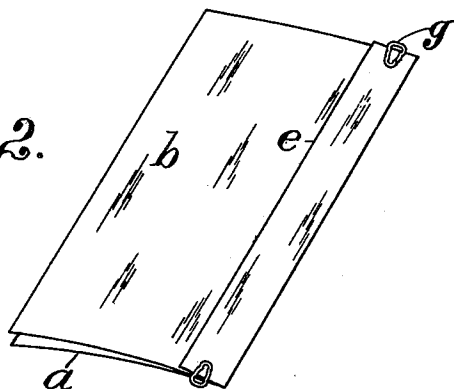


Fig. 3.



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ANSON O. KITTREDGE, OF TENAFLY, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO THE ACCOUNT, AUDIT & ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

RULED SHEET FOR CONJOINT RECORDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 672,128, dated April 16, 1901.

Application filed August 18, 1899. Serial No. 727,715. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANSON O. KITTREDGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tenafly, county of Bergen, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ruled Sheets for Conjoint Records, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

The present invention relates to pay-rolls, balance-sheets, and analogous joint records in which a portion of the data is relatively permanent and is inscribed upon one leaf, while the remainder of the data are inscribed upon another leaf to form a joint record with the first; and the object of this invention is to furnish a convenient means of holding the two leaves temporarily in the desired relation to one another while forming such conjoint record.

The leaf upon which the permanent data are inscribed I term the "primary sheet" herein, and the leaf or leaves used in connection therewith are termed "secondary leaves."

The invention comprises a primary sheet having a folded flap at one edge to form a double shank and a secondary leaf having a shank inserted removably in the fold of such flap, with detachable clips for pressing the folded flap of the primary sheet upon the shank of the secondary leaf to hold the sheet and leaf in a fixed relation for conjoint use. The folded flap upon the primary sheet forms a guide upon the edge of the primary sheet to set the secondary leaf parallel and square with the primary sheet, so as to hold them in a fixed relation, which is especially desirable where lines are ruled close together transversely across the contiguous surfaces of the paper, as in pay-rolls and balance-sheets. It has been common in other constructions to clamp flat leaves of paper together along one edge for making such conjoint records; but in such case the leaves themselves are unprovided with any means for setting one leaf in a fixed relation with the other, while the folded flap upon my primary sheet sets the secondary leaf automatically in exactly the required relation to the other.

Detachable clips have heretofore been applied to rigid covers for leaf groups; but in

my construction I apply the detachable clips to the yielding flap upon the primary sheet, so that the clips pinch the flap upon the shank of the secondary leaf and hold the two firmly in the desired relation. A cover may be applied to my leaf group without impairing the grip of the folded flap upon the primary sheet if such cover be made wholly of flexible material, as paper, and in such case the cover is formed, like the primary sheet, with a folded flap, which is pressed upon the folded flap of the primary sheet by the detachable clips.

In the case of a pay-roll the primary sheet would contain the names of the workmen and the rate of their pay and the secondary leaf would contain the time of each workman and the amount earned during a given period.

It is obvious that a group of the secondary leaves may have their shanks inserted in the fold of the primary sheet and clamped therein by the detachable clips, each of such secondary leaves being removed as it is filled to expose the contiguous surface of the succeeding leaf.

Any of the wire or sheet-metal clips that are now in common use may be employed to press the folded flap upon the shank of the secondary leaves, and such clips are preferably applied to the ends of the flap and shank, which avoids the perforation or penetration of the secondary leaves, and thus prevents their disfigurement and adapts them to lie more smoothly and closely together when removed for preservation.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the primary sheet and the secondary leaf, with the shank of the latter in proximity to the hold of the flap upon the primary sheet. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same parts fitted wholly together, with the double shank of the primary sheet pressed upon the shank of the secondary leaf by sheet-metal clips *g*. Fig. 3 is a view of one of such clips of ordinary construction.

a designates the primary sheet, having a shank *c* and integral flap *e* joined thereto by fold *c'*. The shank is connected with the sheet *a* by a bend in the paper, forming a flexible joint *d*.

b designates the secondary leaf, formed with shank *b'* to fit into the fold *c'*.

The contiguous faces of the sheet *a* and leaf *b* are shown in Fig. 1 provided with corresponding transverse lines, which are necessary for making entries upon the secondary leaf in correspondence with the data upon the primary sheet. This figure shows how the shank of the leaf *b* may be set in the fold of the sheet *a* and slid up and down within the fold sufficiently to make the lines upon the contiguous surfaces coincide, when the pinching of the flap *e* upon the shank of the secondary leaf by the clamp *g* serves to hold the two sheets in such adjustment during their joint use. Fig. 2 shows the flap *e* thus pinched upon the shank of the secondary leaf.

From the above description it will be seen that the fold in the sheet *a* furnishes a convenient means of setting the leaf *b* parallel with the sheet *a* while the lines ruled upon the contiguous faces are adjusted into coincidence.

The construction involves the use of no other material than paper and is thus exceedingly cheap and simple, while it is fully adapted to the temporary use for which it is intended.

Where it is desired to preserve the conjoint record inscribed partly upon the sheet *a* and partly upon the leaf *b*, they may be preserved together in flat form, as shown in Fig. 2, with or without the fastening-clips.

The invention furnishes a new article of manufacture in which the leaves *b* are provided with the shanks *b'*, and the sheets *a* are provided with the shank *c*, the fold *c'*, and flap *e*, which flap when pressed toward the

shank *c* forms a shank of double thickness, which I have termed a "double shank" in the claims.

The shank *c* is preferably connected with the sheet *a* by the flexible joint *d*, so that either the sheet or leaf *b* may be bent backwardly in opening the group to expose the contiguous faces of the paper.

Having thus set forth the nature of the invention, what is claimed herein is—

1. A leaf group comprising a primary sheet with a folded flap forming a double shank upon its edge, and a secondary leaf having shank inserted removably in the fold of such flap, and corresponding lines ruled upon the contiguous faces of the primary sheet and secondary leaf whereby entries may be made upon the secondary leaf in correspondence with the entries upon the primary sheet.

2. A leaf group comprising a primary sheet with a folded flap forming a double shank upon its edge, a secondary leaf having shank inserted removably in the fold of such flap with corresponding lines ruled upon the contiguous faces of the primary sheet and secondary leaf, to arrange the same for conjoint use, and means for pressing the folded flap upon the shank of the secondary leaf to hold the sheet and leaf together with the lines coincident.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ANSON O. KITTRIDGE.

Witnesses:

JOHN J. MCBRIDE,

THOMAS S. CRANE.