(No Model.)

H. LOEWENBACH.

RECEIPT AND RECORD BOOK.

No. 399,060. Patented Mar. 5, 1889.

Fig. 1.

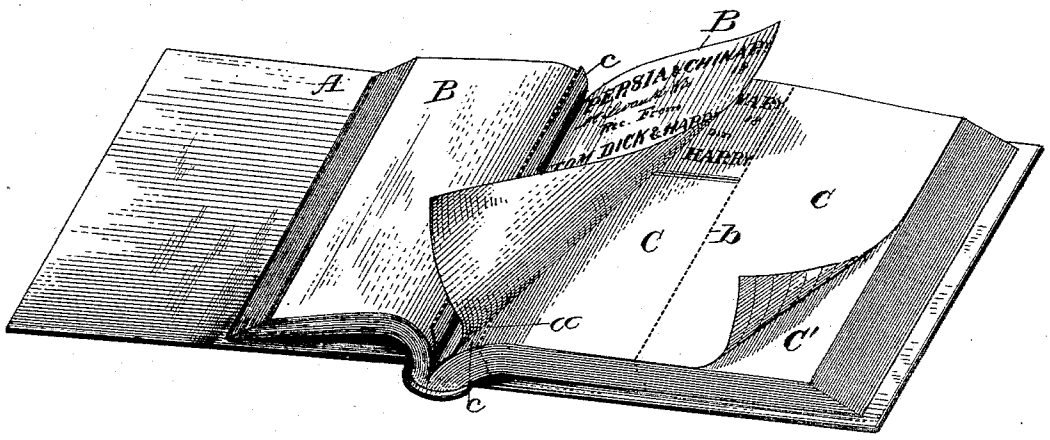
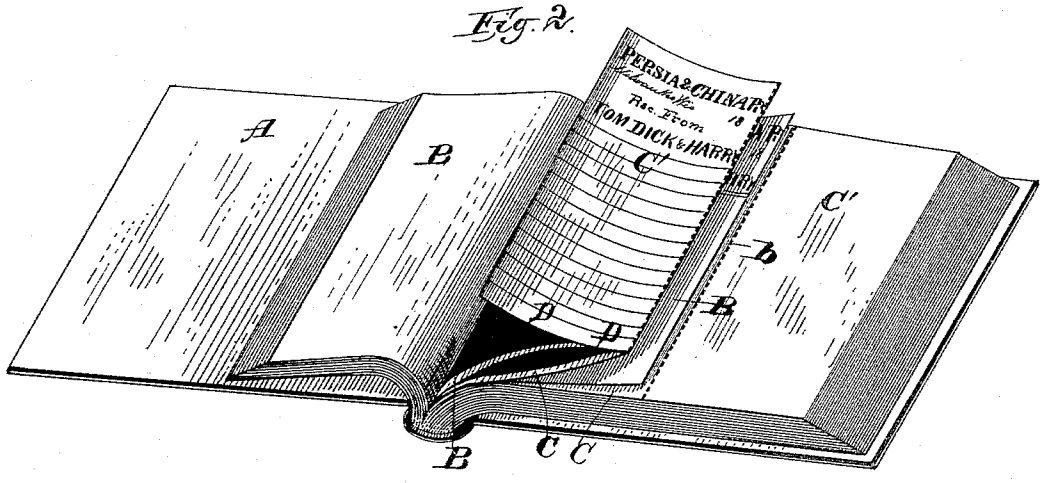


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
E. G. Somers
N. E. Oliphant.

Inventor:
Hugo Loewenbach
By Stout & Underwood
Attorneys.

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGO LOEWENBACH, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

RECEIPT AND RECORD BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 399,060, dated March 5, 1889.

Application filed July 16, 1886. Serial No. 208,170. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGO LOEWENBACH, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, and in the State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Receipt and Record Books; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to shipping-books of the class known as "manifold books;" and it consists in certain peculiarities of construction, as will be fully set forth hereinafter.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of my invention, showing the book open before the carbon paper is applied; and Fig. 2 is a like view after the carbon paper has been applied and the sheet folded ready for use.

A is a book having a series of leaves bound therein, every alternate leaf, B, being a permanent leaf and the interposed leaves, C, being detachable, so that after their removal only a stub, *c*, will remain of each detachable leaf. The detachable leaves C are originally wider than the permanent leaves B, the leaves C being practically double the width of the leaves B, and, in addition to the line of perforations *a* shown in all the forms for separating the leaf C from its stub *c*, there is shown another line of perforations, *b*, separating the left-hand portion of the sheet C from the right-hand portion, which latter in the forms shown in said Figs. 1 and 2 I have marked C′. D D are strips of carbon paper of substantially the length and height of the permanent leaves B.

I term my device a "triplicate book," because in its use I have one record (on the permanent leaf B) and two copies of the same on the sections C and C′ of the detachable leaf. The detachable leaves project farther to the right than the permanent leaves, and hence when the book is opened to make a new entry there is no time lost in turning over the used permanent leaves, as would be the case, for instance, were the leaves B and C equal in width; but as it is the permanent used leaves form a compact body by themselves at the left hand of the opened book, as shown by the greater space between the left-hand edge of the (front) cover, and the adjacent leaves over the space shown between the right-hand (rear) cover edge and its adjacent leaves, and this is a feature of great importance, as these books are chiefly designed for use as shipping-books, and express and freight agents have but little time to spare in giving receipts.

The drawings clearly illustrate the method of using the triplicate book. A carbon sheet, D, is placed over the section marked C in Fig. 1, and the right-hand leaf B, Fig. 1, smoothed down over that, and another carbon sheet, D, placed over said leaf B, and then the upper section, C′, (shown in Fig. 1,) is turned over to the left, as shown in Fig. 2, and on this surface (which is preferably ruled, as shown) the entries are made, and then the sections C and C′ are removed, leaving in the book A the just-described leaf B, with the (carbon) entry thereon and the stub *c* of the leaf C C′ just detached.

Instead of using the two strips of carbon paper such as I have described I may employ a single sheet of such paper, making the latter of substantially the dimensions of the detachable leaves, and when one sheet of carbon paper is thus employed it is first laid upon a detachable leaf and the part C′ of the latter, with the carbon paper thereon, folded over the adjacent permanent leaf B, and the book is thus made ready for a triplicate entry.

I am aware that letter-press-copy books have been made wherein narrow leaves of thin tissue copying-paper (designed to be moistened for the reception of the impression of ink-written matter) alternated with wider sheets of paper of suitable thickness and quality to be written upon by ink, and such I do not claim, all the sheets of my books being practically of the same quality of paper, and especially designed to be written upon by a lead-pencil, and the copies to be made by the use of carbonized paper, such being well known under the title of "manifold-books," as hereinbefore stated.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A record and receipt book consisting of stiff

covers and alternate permanent and detachable leaves bound together between said covers, the detachable leaves being of greater width than the permanent leaves, and each of the former being provided with a vertical line of perforations in close proximity to the back of the book and another vertical line of perforations between the just-named line and the outer edge of said leaf, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, in the presence of two witnesses.

HUGO LOEWENBACH.

Witnesses:
H. G. UNDERWOOD,
H. J. FORSYTH.