May 5, 1953 J. O. TILLY 2,637,571

CHECK BOOKLET

Filed May 26, 1952

Fig. 1.

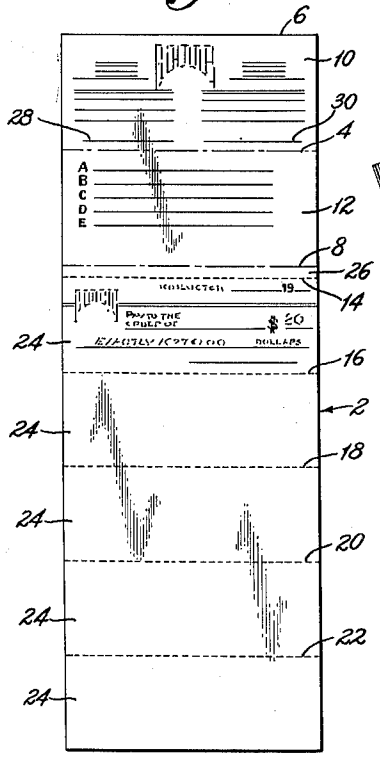


Fig. 2.

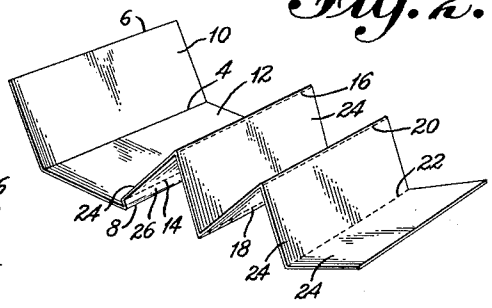


Fig. 3.

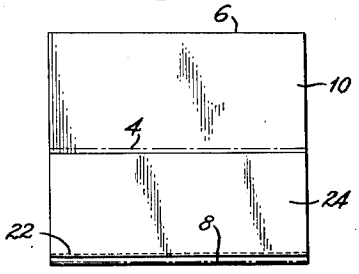
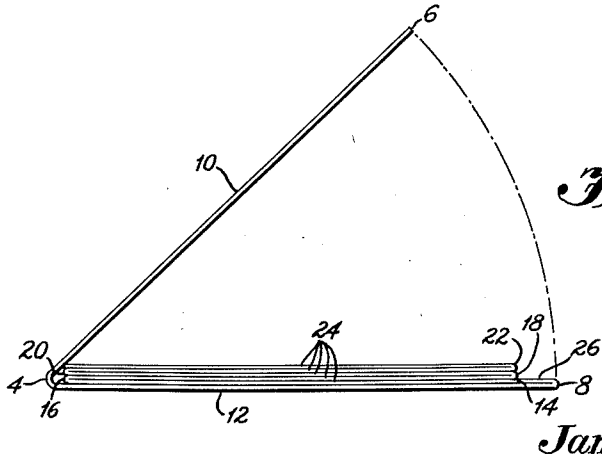


Fig. 4.



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CHECK BOOKLET

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2 Claims. (Cl. 281—5)

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This invention relates to a booklet of check blanks or a booklet containing even a single detachable check blank.

In general, the invention consists of a booklet comprising front and rear cover members and a series of check blanks integrally joined together and to one of the covers whereby the entire structure may be produced from a single sheet of paper. The arrangement is such that the fold lines between check blanks, which are constituted by rows of perforations, are not exposed to the exterior of the booklet when the booklet is closed. All such edges are positioned within the boundaries of the cover members to protect those folded edges from abrasion, wear and accidental separation.

It is contemplated that such booklets may contain, for instance, five checks, each made out for a specific amount and lacking only the purchaser's signature. Spaces may be provided within the cover for certification by the issuing bank that the checks will be honored and spaces for the purchaser's records and his signature to be compared with that placed on the checks at the time of cashing.

It is obviously impractical to provide permanent covers and replaceable fillers for such a group of checks, it being desirable that a temporary cover be provided, and the present invention makes such provision by forming cover members integrally with the checks themselves.

It is, therefore, an object of this invention to provide an integral booklet and series of check blanks folded upon each other along perforated boundary lines and wherein cover members protect the perforated boundary lines when in folded condition.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a booklet of the type described from a single integral sheet of paper or the like.

It is a still further object of this invention to provide an integral blank of sheet material properly scored and perforated whereby it may easily be folded into a booklet of the type described.

Further objects and advantages will become apparent to those skilled in the art as the description proceeds in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a blank of sheet material from which the booklet of the present invention is folded;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the blank shown in Fig. 1 in a partially folded condition;

Fig. 3 is a plan view similar to Fig. 1 but showing the check blanks folded upon each other and

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overlying the back cover of the booklet, the front cover being shown in open position; and

Fig. 4 is an enlarged end view of the booklet with the front cover in partially opened position.

Referring to Fig. 1, the booklet of the present invention is folded from a preformed blank or sheet 2 of suitable material such as paper. The blank is generally rectangular in shape as shown. Adjacent one end of the blank a transverse score line 4 is impressed in the material parallel to the end edge 6 of the blank. A second score line 8 is impressed in the sheet parallel to the score line 4 and spaced therefrom a distance substantially equal to the distance between score line 4 and the edge 6 of the blank. The score lines 4 and 8 and the edges of the blank thus define a front cover member 10 and a back cover member 12. The lines 4 and 8 need not be actually pressed in the sheet but may be merely printed or otherwise indicated thereon. The use of the term "score line," or its equivalent, is intended to include such printed lines.

The remainder of the blank is provided with a series of parallel rows of perforations 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22. The row of perforations 14 is parallel to the score line 8 but spaced therefrom a relatively small distance defining a tab 26 therebetween. The spacing between score line 8 and row of perforations 14 plus the spacing between rows of perforations 14 and 16 is no greater than the distance between score lines 4 and 8.

The rows of perforations 14 to 22 define a series of integrally joined check blanks 24. Each of the check blanks is of the same dimension as the others and they may be folded along their respective adjacent edges, as defined by the rows of perforations, into an "accordion pleat" arrangement.

Fig. 2 shows the booklet in partially folded condition wherein front cover member 10 is folded relative to rear cover member 12 along score line 4. The narrow tab 26 between score line 8 and row of perforations 14 is folded inwardly to overlie the bottom portion of the back cover and the innermost check blank 24 may be folded relative to tab 26 as shown in Fig. 2 but when the booklet is in closed condition the innermost check blank 24 will lie coextensive with and in the same plane as tab 26 (see Fig. 4). The remaining check blanks 24 are folded in alternatively opposite directions about the rows of perforations 16 to 22.

Fig. 3 clearly illustrates the fact that the dimensions of the check blanks between the parallel rows of perforations plus the width of tab

26 is no greater than and is preferably slightly less than the distance between score lines 4 and 8. Thus, the front cover member 10 may be folded along score line 4 to overlie the stacked checks. When so folded, the edge 6 of the front cover will lie directly above the score line 8 with tab 26 extending inwardly between the cover members. The folded stack of check blanks lie entirely inwardly of the tab 26 and their folded edges 22 and 18 are well within the boundaries of the cover members so that the edges of the cover members protect the folded portions 18 and 22 from abrasion or accidental tearing during handling. By so protecting the rows of perforations, the likelihood of the checks being inadvertently detached from the booklet is diminished.

If desired, the inner face of the cover member 10 may be provided with a description of the system and have a space, such as at 28, upon which the certification of the issuing blank may be impressed. A space 30 may be provided for the master signature of the purchaser. The inner face of the rear cover 12 may be employed as a "stub" upon which the purchaser may keep a record.

While a single specific form of the invention has been illustrated and described, such is not to be construed as limiting the invention but merely illustrative thereof. Many modifications may be resorted to and the invention is to be limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A booklet of detachable checks, comprising: a sheet of material folded upon itself along an imperforate fold line to define a front cover and a back cover, a narrow integral tab extending along an edge of said back cover and folded inwardly along said edge along a second imperforate fold line, a series of check blanks integrally joined together, a row of perforations between adjacent check blanks, said check blanks being folded along said rows of perforations to lie in superposed relation between said covers, an edge of one of said check blanks being integrally joined to said tab, a row of perforations defining said edge of said check blank at its juncture with said tab, said check blanks being of substantially the same dimensions and lying wholly between said covers and wholly inwardly of the edge thereof to which said tab is joined.

2. A blank of sheet material adapted to be folded to define an integral structure having a front cover and a back cover with a plurality of check blanks therebetween, said blank comprising: a generally rectangular sheet of material, a first imperforate score line extending across said sheet parallel to one edge thereof, a second imperforate score line parallel to said first imperforate score line and spaced therefrom a distance substantially equal to the distance between said first imperforate score line and said edge, a plurality of parallel and equally spaced rows of perforations parallel to said imperforate score lines and on the side of said second imperforate score line opposite said first imperforate score line, one of said rows of perforations being adjacent but spaced from said second imperforate score line to define a narrow tab therebetween, the width of said tab plus the distance between adjacent rows of perforations being no greater than the distance between said imperforate score lines.

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