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(54) Method for the pagination of press publications and relative product thus obtained

Seitenumbruchverfahren für Presseveröffentlichungen und damit erzieltes Produkt

Procédé de mise en page de publications de presse et produits ainsi obtenus

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(73) Proprietor: **Merlo, Giovanni**
20090 Buccinasco (MI) (IT)

(72) Inventor: **Merlo, Giovanni**
20090 Buccinasco (MI) (IT)

(74) Representative: **Iannone, Carlo Luigi et al**
Barzanò & Zanardo Roma S.p.A.
Via Piemonte 26
00187 Roma (IT)

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates in general to a method for the pagination of press publications and the publications (newspapers, daily newspapers, periodicals, magazines, etc.) thus obtained.

[0002] The invention relates in particular to a method for the pagination of daily newspapers, suitable for simplifying the reading thereof on the part of users.

[0003] The drawbacks deriving from reading a newspaper when a sufficiently extensive reading surface, such as a table or desk, is not available, are well known.

[0004] For reading a newspaper on a bench, for example, or in any public or private means of transport such as a car, tram, subway, train, aeroplane, etc., the difficulties for the reader in holding or turning over the pages of the newspaper are well known as is the embarrassment of the same reader, as said reading operations inevitably disturb the passengers sitting nearby.

[0005] This kind of situation is illustrated in detail in figure 1 enclosed, which illustratively shows the disturbance caused by the user (the reader U) to the passenger P, sitting nearby, during the reading of the daily newspaper G, in a compartment S of a train, in which the seats SS are next to each other.

[0006] Figure 1 enclosed also shows the evident discomfort of the reader U when reading the newspaper G, mainly due to having to hold the daily newspaper G at half-height, with open arms and with the sole force of the forearms.

[0007] The reading of a newspaper in the open air is equally uncomfortable, in particular on windy days, as the sheets of the newspaper, which are double-sized with respect to the single page being read and a simply piled up and folded in correspondence with the rib of the newspaper, first tend to fold, preventing the reading of the articles and then to fly away if not held firmly in the users' hands.

[0008] This situation is illustrated in figure 2 enclosed, which shows the unpleasant result of the disorder created between the various sheets F of the newspaper G by the gusts of wind, during the reading of the same newspaper G on the part of the reader U, sitting on a deck-chair SD on the sand SB of a beach.

[0009] A method for the pagination of newspaper is disclosed in GB 2 359 781 A

[0010] An objective of the present invention is therefore to eliminate the disadvantages described above and, in particular, to indicate a method for the pagination of press publications and specifically for the pagination of daily newspapers, which facilitates the user in reading a newspaper, avoiding the considerable weariness of the arms in holding it, in order to read the articles contained in the newspaper and in turning over the pages of said newspaper.

[0011] A further objective of the present invention is to indicate a method for the pagination of press publications and, in particular, for the pagination of daily newspapers,

which allows a facilitated reading of the newspaper, also in places where a reading surface is not available, such as public sites (parks, beaches, etc.) and/or public and private means of transport (cars, trams, subways, trains, aeroplanes, etc.), without causing any disturbance to the persons sitting nearby.

[0012] Another objective of the present invention is to indicate a method for the pagination of press publications and, in particular, for the pagination of daily newspapers, which reduces the possibility of the sheets of the newspaper finishing in disorder, due for example to the reader's failing to hold the newspaper and/or due to gusts of wind.

[0013] A further objective of the invention is to produce press publications, such as newspapers, periodicals, magazines, etc., and, in particular, to produce daily newspapers, using the above pagination method, at substantially reduced costs and in an extremely simple and economical way.

[0014] These and other objectives, according to the present invention, are achieved by indicating a method for the pagination of press publications and, in particular, for the pagination of daily newspapers according to claim 1 enclosed.

[0015] Other detailed technical characteristics of the present invention are also defined in the subsequent claims.

[0016] Further characteristics and advantages of a method for the pagination of press publications and, in particular, for the pagination of daily newspapers, and the product thus obtained, according to the present invention, will appear more evident from the following illustrative and non-limiting description, referring to preferred but non-limiting examples and embodiments, and the enclosed drawings, in which:

- figure 1 shows a first reading mode of daily newspapers inside a train compartment, according to the known art;
- figure 2 shows a second reading mode of daily newspapers in the open air and, in particular, on the beach, according to the known art;
- figure 3 shows a reading mode of daily newspapers inside a train compartment, using a daily newspaper produced according to the present invention;
- figure 4 shows a reading mode of daily newspapers in the open air and, in particular, on a beach, using a daily newspaper produced according to the present invention;
- figure 5 is a combined view of a first embodiment version of a daily newspaper, in a folded position, produced according to the pagination method of the present invention;
- figure 6 is a combined view of the daily newspaper according to figure 5, in an open position, according to the present invention;
- figure 7 is a combined view of a second embodiment version of a daily newspaper, in a folded position,

produced according to the pagination method of the present invention, as an alternative to the version according to figures 5-6;

- figure 8 is a combined view of a further embodiment version of a daily newspaper, in an open position, produced according to the pagination method of the present invention, as an alternative to the versions according to figures 5-6 and 7.

[0017] It should first of all be noted that, even if in the following description reference is made exclusively to a daily newspaper, as a preferred example of the use of the pagination method described in the present invention, it is evident that this method can be used analogously for magazines, periodicals and press publications in general.

[0018] With particular reference to figures 3-7, in which the same references are used as figures 1 and 2 for the subjects having the same functions, GG generally indicates a daily newspaper produced according to the pagination method, object of the present invention, whereas FF indicates the single sheets or pages of the above daily newspaper GG.

[0019] As can be seen in detail in the above figures, the newspaper GG produced according to the pagination method, object of the present invention, firstly consists of a series of pages or sheets FF, printed on both sides, which have a dimension equal to half of the dimension of the pages or sheets F of a traditional newspaper G.

[0020] In practice, in order to obtain this format of pages FF, it is sufficient to divide the pages F of a newspaper G of the traditional type, in half.

[0021] The pages or sheets FF all substantially have the same dimensions and geometrical form (typically a rectangle) and are printed according to the same pagination order on both sides.

[0022] The pages FF, piled on top of each other, are then bound in correspondence with one of the smaller sides of the newspaper GG, which corresponds to the smaller size of each page FF and in figure 5 enclosed is generically indicated with L1.

[0023] There are numerous binding methods of the pages FF which can comprise thin layers of adhesive material, such as glue or the like, as well as metal staples and/or clips.

[0024] Figure 6 enclosed illustratively shows a binding method of the pages FF along the side L1, by means of metal staples PM; the number of staples PM can obviously vary in relation to their length and/or height and number of pages FF to be bound.

[0025] A further binding method of the pages FF in correspondence with one of the smaller sides L1 of the newspaper GG can be represented by the use of a shaped spine DS, suitable for collecting the ends of the pages FF inside a specific elongated inner seat, as illustrated in detail in figure 7 enclosed.

[0026] A rigid shaped bottom, made for example of cardboard and having suitable dimensions, can also be

inserted inside the back DS or simply bound to the pages FF, in order to offer greater rigidity and support of the structure, further simplifying the reading mode of the newspaper GG for the user U and making it more comfortable.

[0027] Finally, as already mentioned, even if the enclosed figures refer to two main binding methods of the pages FF along the side L1, there can be numerous methods which can comprise, in practice, all the different known binding varieties of single sheets.

[0028] It is also possible to join the pages FF of the newspaper GG together, by simply folding each page FS, having a double size with respect to the page FF and obtained by a suitable separation of continuous modules having a certain format at the outlet of the rotary press of the newspaper GG, along the side L1, which corresponds to the side L1 of figures 5-7 and which divides each page FS in half.

[0029] It can consequently be immediately observed how the pagination method of newspapers GG described so far allows a publication to be obtained which is extremely comfortable to read and glance through, also in the open air and also when there is no supporting surface available.

[0030] As can be clearly deduced from comparing the enclosed figures 1-3 and 2-4, the pages of the newspaper GG can in fact be turned over upwards and then joined onto the spine of the newspaper GG, so as to be able to easily read both sides of each page or sheet FF, as, in addition to the side facing the reader U, the inner side of the newspaper GG can also be easily read by simply turning over the page FF upwards, joining it to the back and then turning the newspaper by 180°, without having to turn it upside down.

[0031] In this way, in addition to limiting the effort of holding the newspaper GG on the part of the user U, with respect to the known art, the pagination method according to the invention avoids disturbing people P sitting nearby (as can be seen from directly comparing figures 1 and 3 enclosed) and also keeps the sheets FF of the newspaper GG in order also in the open air and in the presence of strong gusts of wind (as can be seen from comparing figures 2 and 4 enclosed), without applying any modification to the format of the newspaper GG, or any distortion from the point of view of pagination or printing of the articles.

[0032] As already mentioned above, the method described can obviously be extended to any press publication such as newspapers, magazines, periodicals, etc.

[0033] The characteristics, as also the advantages, of the method for the pagination of press publications and, in particular, for the pagination of daily newspapers, and the product thus obtained, object of the present invention, appear evident from the above description.

[0034] Finally, numerous variants can obviously be applied to the pagination method and relative publication directly obtained, all included in the novelty principles inherent in the inventive idea. It is also evident that, in

the practical embodiment of the invention, the forms of the details illustrated can vary according to the demands and can be substituted with other technically equivalent elements.

Claims

1. A method for the pagination of press publications, such as newspapers, periodicals, magazines, etc., and in particular for the pagination of daily newspapers (GG) comprising:

- at least a first positioning phase of a series of pages or sheets (FF, FS), which form the press publication, all having the same dimensions and the same geometrical form and printed according to the same pagination order on both sides, said pages or sheets (FF, FS) being piled on top of each other, and
- at least a second binding or folding phase of said pages or sheets (FF, FS) in correspondence with the smaller dimension of each of said sheets (FF, FS) and press publication, said method for the pagination of press publications being **characterized in that** said second binding phase of said pages or sheets (FF) is effected in correspondence with at least one of the smaller sides (L1) of said press publication.

2. The pagination method according to claim 1, **characterized in that** said pages or sheets (FF, FS) of the press publication are joined together by folding, in correspondence with a half (L1), each page or sheet (FS) obtained by separating the continuous modules of a certain format at the outlet of a rotary press of the publication.

3. The pagination method according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized in that** said pages or sheets (FF) have smaller dimensions and are equal to half of the dimensions of the pages or sheets (F) of a press publication and in particular a daily newspaper (G) of the traditional type.

4. The pagination method according to claim 1, **characterized in that** said binding phase of said pages or sheets (FF) is effected by means of layers of adhesive material or by metallic staples (PM) and/or clips.

5. The pagination method according to claim 4, **characterized in that** said metallic staples (PM) and/or said clips can be present in a varying number, in relation to the length and/or height of the staples (PM) and/or clips and number of pages or sheets (FF) to be joined.

6. The pagination method according to claim 1, **characterized in that** said binding phase of said pages or sheets (FF) is effected with the use of at least one shaped back (DS), suitable for collecting the ends of the pages or sheets (FF) inside at least one elongated inner seat.

7. The pagination method according to claims 1 and 5, **characterized in that** said metallic staples (PM) are positioned in correspondence with said smaller side (L1) of the press publication.

8. The pagination method according to claim 6, **characterized in that** said shaped back (DS) is positioned in correspondence with said smaller side (L1) of the press publication.

9. The pagination method according to claim 1, **characterized in that** said pages or sheets (FF, FS) of the press publication can be turned over upwardly and reclosed on the back of the publication to allow both sides of each page or sheet (FF, FS) to be easily read.

10. The pagination method according to claim 9, **characterized in that**, in addition to the side of the single sheet (FF, FS) facing the reader (U), the side of the sheet (FF, FS) facing the inside of the publication can also be easily read by simply turning over said page or sheet (FF,FS) upwardly, joining it to the back of the publication and turning the publication by 180 deg., without turning it upside down.

11. A press publication, such as a newspaper, magazine, periodical, daily newspaper (GG), etc., which is produced by means of a pagination method according to any of claims 1-10, **characterized in that** said pages or sheets (FF, FS) forming said press publication are associated with at least one rigid shaped element positioned on the bottom of the publication

Patentansprüche

1. Seitenumbruchverfahren für Presseveröffentlichungen, wie beispielweise Zeitungen, Zeitschriften, Magazine, etc., und insbesondere für den Seitenumbruch von Tageszeitungen (GG), umfassend:

- zumindest eine erste Positionierungsphase einer Folge von Seiten oder Blättern (FF, FS), die die Presseveröffentlichung bilden und alle die gleichen Abmessungen und die gleiche geometrische Form haben und nach der gleichen Seitenumbruchreihenfolge auf beiden Seiten bedruckt sind, wobei diese Seiten oder Blätter (FF, FS) übereinander gestapelt sind, und

- zumindest eine zweite Binde- oder Faltphase dieser Seiten oder Blätter (FF, FS) korrespondierend zu der kleineren Abmessung jeder dieser Blätter (FF, FS) und Presseveröffentlichung, wobei dieses Seitenumbruchverfahren für Presseveröffentlichungen **dadurch gekennzeichnet ist, dass** diese zweite Bindephase dieser Seiten oder Blätter (FF) korrespondierend mit zumindest einer der kleineren Seiten (L1) dieser Presseveröffentlichung erfolgt.
2. Seitenumbruchverfahren nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** diese Seiten oder Blätter (FF, FS) dieser Presseveröffentlichung durch Falten entlang einer Hälfte (L1) miteinander verbunden werden, wobei jede(s) Seite oder Blatt (FS) durch Teilen des durchgängigen Moduls eines bestimmten Formats an dem Ausgang einer Rotationspresse der Veröffentlichung erhalten wird.
 3. Seitenumbruchverfahren nach dem Anspruch 1 oder 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** diese Seiten oder Blätter (FF) kleinere Abmessungen haben und halb so groß sind wie die Abmessungen der Seiten oder Blätter (F) einer Presseveröffentlichung, insbesondere einer Tageszeitung (G) der traditionellen Ausführung.
 4. Seitenumbruchverfahren nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** diese Bindephase dieser Seiten oder Blätter (FF) mittels Schichten von Klebematerial oder durch metallische Klammern (PM) und/oder Klipps erfolgt.
 5. Seitenumbruchverfahren nach Anspruch 4, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** diese metallischen Klammern (PM) und/oder diese Klipps in variierender Anzahl vorhanden sein können in Bezug zur Länge und/oder Höhe der Klammern (PM) und/oder Klipps und Anzahl der Seiten oder Blätter (FF), die miteinander verbunden werden.
 6. Seitenumbruchverfahren nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** diese Bindephase dieser Seiten oder Blätter (FF) durch die Verwendung zumindest eines geformten Rückteils (DS) ausgeführt ist, das geeignet ist, die Enden der Seiten oder Blätter (FF) im Innern zumindest eines länglichen inneren Sitzes zu sammeln.
 7. Seitenumbruchverfahren nach den Ansprüchen 1 und 5, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** diese metallischen Klammern (PM) korrespondierend zu dieser kleineren Seite (L1) der Presseveröffentlichung positioniert werden.
 8. Seitenumbruchverfahren nach Anspruch 6, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** dieses geformte Rückteil (DS) korrespondierend zu dieser kleineren Seite (L1) der Presseveröffentlichung positioniert wird.
 9. Seitenumbruchverfahren nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** diese Seiten oder Blätter (FF, FS) der Presseveröffentlichung nach oben umgeblättert und auf der Rückseite der Publikation wieder verschlossen werden können, um zu ermöglichen, dass beide Seiten jeder Seite oder jedes Blattes (FF, FS) einfach gelesen werden können.
 10. Seitenumbruchverfahren nach Anspruch 9, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** zusätzlich zu der Seite des einzelnen Blattes (FF, FS), die dem Leser (U) zugewandt ist, auch die Seite des Blattes (FF, FS), die dem Inneren der Publikation zugewandt ist, einfach gelesen werden kann durch einfaches Umblättern dieser Seite oder dieses Blattes (FF, FS) nach oben, Verbinden dieser Seite mit der Rückseite der Veröffentlichung und Umdrehen der Veröffentlichung um 180 Grad, ohne diese auf den Kopf zu drehen.
 11. Eine Presseveröffentlichung, wie beispielsweise eine Zeitung, Magazin, Zeitschrift, Tageszeitung (GG), etc., die gemäß einem Seitenumbruchverfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10 produziert ist, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Seiten oder Blätter (FF, FS), die diese Presseveröffentlichung bilden, mit zumindest einem steifen geformten Element, das im Unterbereich der Veröffentlichung positioniert ist, in Verbindung stehen.

Revendications

1. Procédé pour la pagination de publications de presse, telles que des journaux, des périodiques, des magazines, etc., et en particulier pour la pagination de journaux quotidiens (GG), comprenant :
 - au moins une première phase de positionnement d'une série de pages ou de feuilles (FF, FS), qui constituent la publication de presse, ayant toutes les mêmes dimensions et la même forme géométrique et imprimées selon le même ordre de pagination des deux côtés, lesdites pages ou feuilles (FF, FS) étant empilées les unes sur les autres, et
 - au moins une deuxième phase de reliure ou de pliage desdites pages ou feuilles (FF, FS) en correspondance avec la plus petite dimension de chacune desdites feuilles (FF, FS) et de la publication de presse,
 ledit procédé pour la pagination de publications de presse étant **caractérisé en ce que** ladite

- deuxième phase de reliure desdites pages ou feuilles (FF) est effectuée en correspondance avec au moins l'un des plus petits côtés (L1) de ladite publication de presse.
2. Procédé de pagination selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdites pages ou feuilles (FF, FS) de la publication de presse sont réunies les unes aux autres par pliage, en correspondance avec une moitié (L1), de chaque page ou feuille (FS) obtenue par séparation des modules continus d'un certain format à la sortie d'une presse rotative de la publication. 5
 3. Procédé de pagination selon la revendication 1 ou 2, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdites pages ou feuilles (FF) ont des dimensions plus petites que les dimensions des pages ou des feuilles (FF) d'une publication de presse, et, en particulier, d'un journal quotidien (G) du type classique, et sont égales à la moitié de celles-ci. 10 20
 4. Procédé de pagination selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite phase de reliure desdites pages ou feuilles (FF) est effectuée à l'aide de couches de matériau adhésif ou par des agrafes métalliques (PM) et/ou des attaches. 25
 5. Procédé de pagination selon la revendication 4, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdites agrafes métalliques (PM) et/ou lesdites attaches peuvent être présentes sous un nombre variable, en fonction de la longueur et/ou de la hauteur des agrafes (PM) et/ou des attaches et du nombre de pages ou feuilles (FF) devant être réunies. 30 35
 6. Procédé de pagination selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite phase de reliure desdites pages ou feuilles (FF) est effectuée à l'aide d'au moins un dos formé (DS), approprié pour collecter les extrémités des pages ou des feuilles (FF) à l'intérieur d'au moins un siège intérieur allongé. 40
 7. Procédé de pagination selon les revendications 1 et 5, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdites agrafes métalliques (PM) sont positionnées en correspondance avec ledit plus petit côté (L1) de la publication de presse. 45
 8. Procédé de pagination selon la revendication 6, **caractérisé en ce que** ledit dos formé (DS) est positionné en correspondance avec ledit plus petit côté (L1) de la publication de presse. 50
 9. Procédé de pagination selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdites pages ou feuilles (FF, FS) de la publication de presse peuvent être retournées vers le haut et refermées sur le dos de la pu- 55
- blication, de façon à permettre aux deux côtés de chaque page ou feuille (FF, FS) d'être lus facilement.
10. Procédé de pagination selon la revendication 9, **caractérisé en ce que**, en plus du côté de la feuille unique (FF, FS) faisant face au lecteur (U), le côté de la feuille (FF, FS) faisant face à l'intérieur de la publication peut également être lu facilement par le simple fait de retourner ladite page ou feuille (FF, FS) vers le haut, de réunir celle-ci au dos de la publication et de tourner la publication de 180 degrés, sans la retourner de haut en bas.
 11. Publication de presse, telle qu'un journal, un magazine, un périodique, un journal quotidien (GG), etc., qui est produit à l'aide d'un procédé de pagination selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 10, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdites pages ou feuilles (FF, FS) constituant ladite publication sont associées à au moins un élément formé rigide positionné sur le bas de la publication.

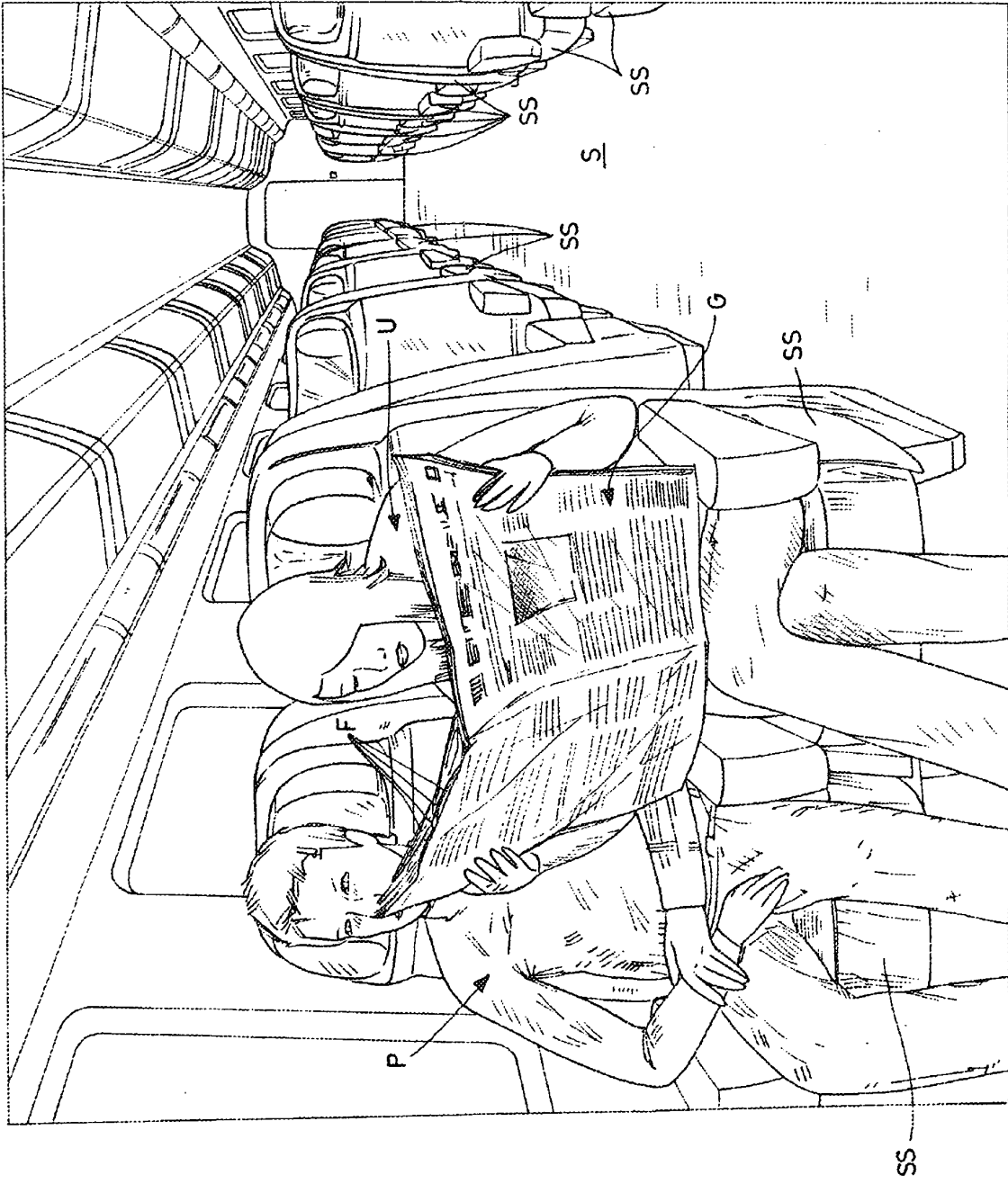


Fig. 1
PRIOR ART



Fig.2
PRIOR ART

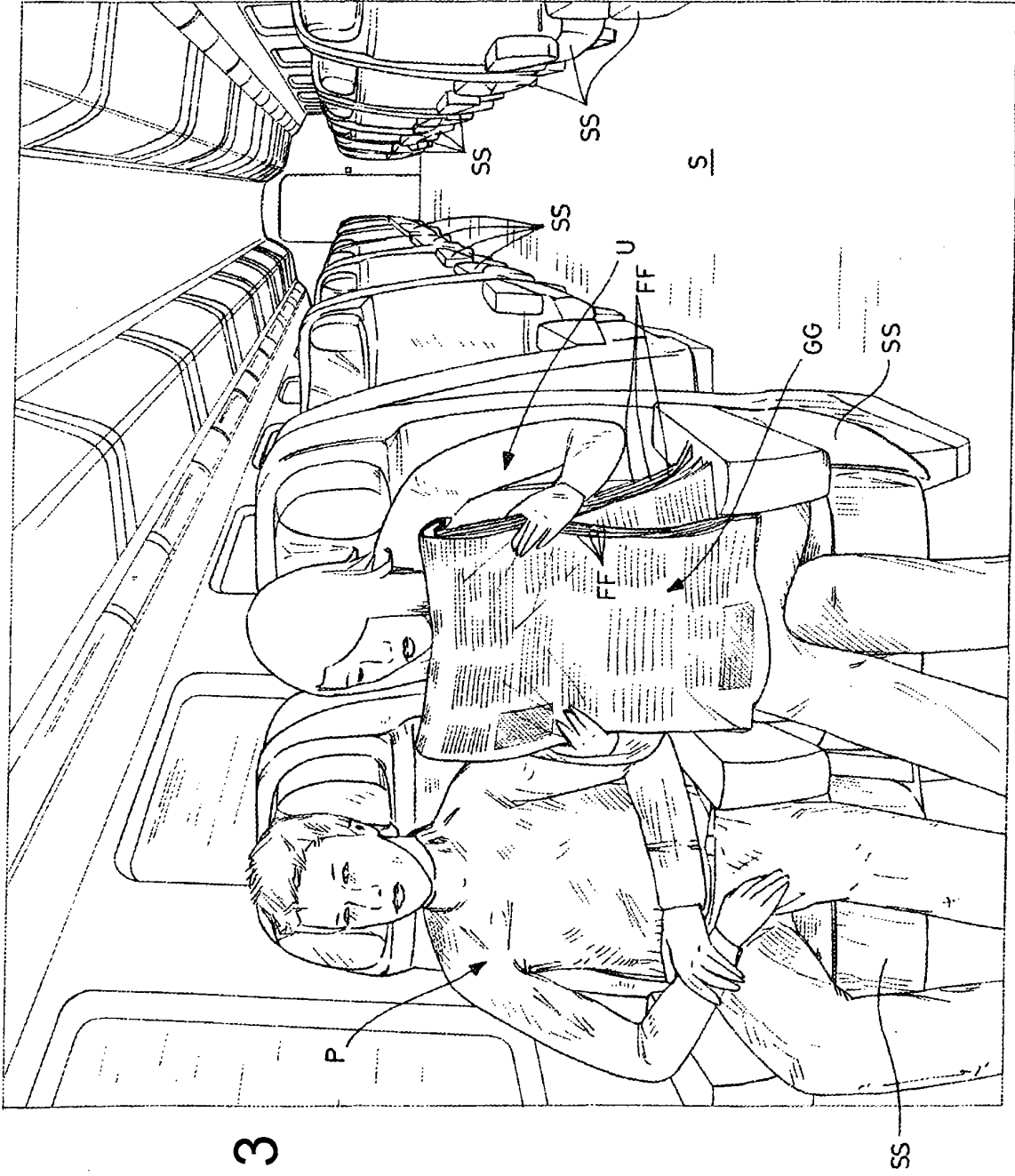


Fig. 3

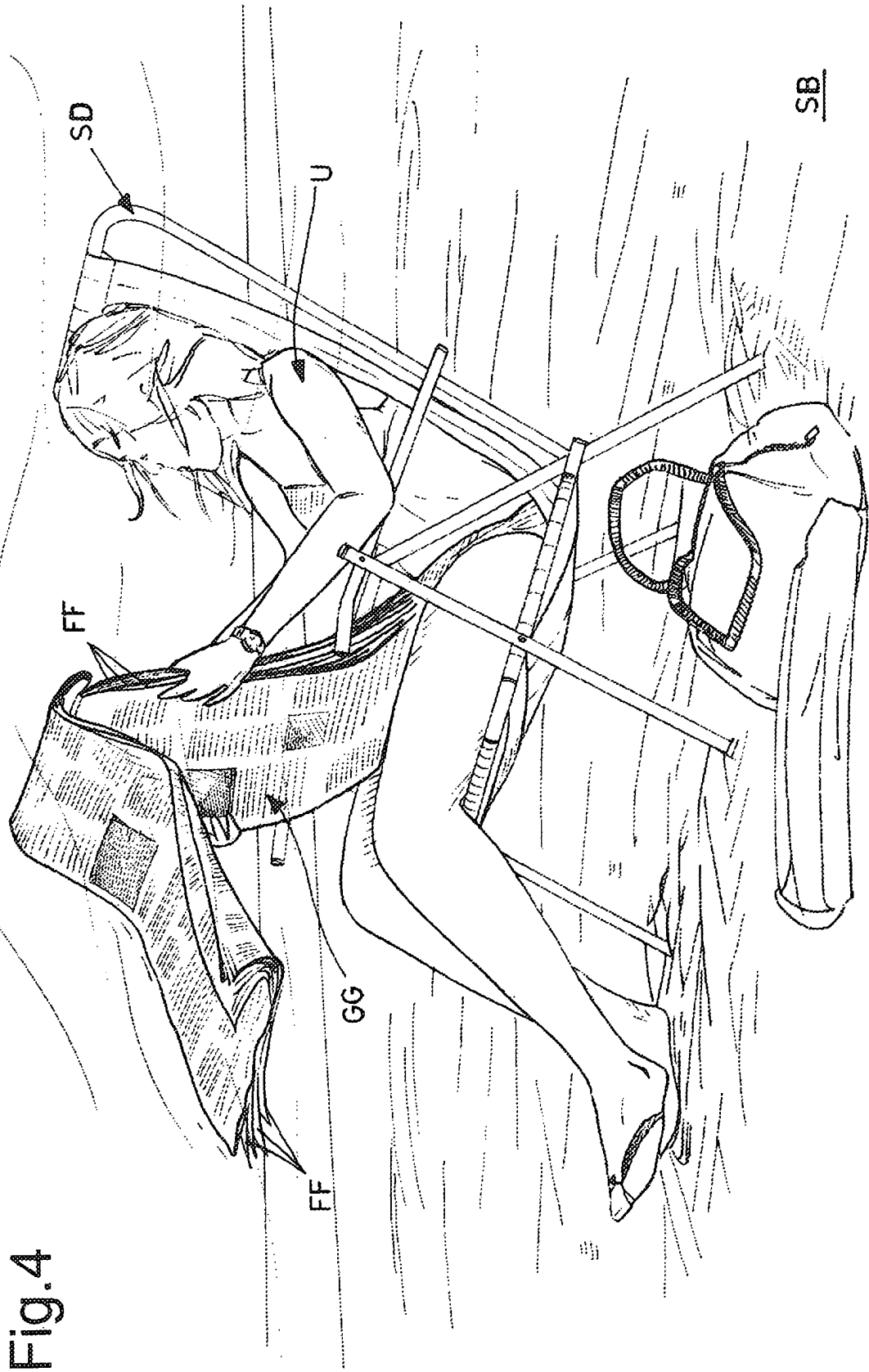


Fig.4

Fig.5

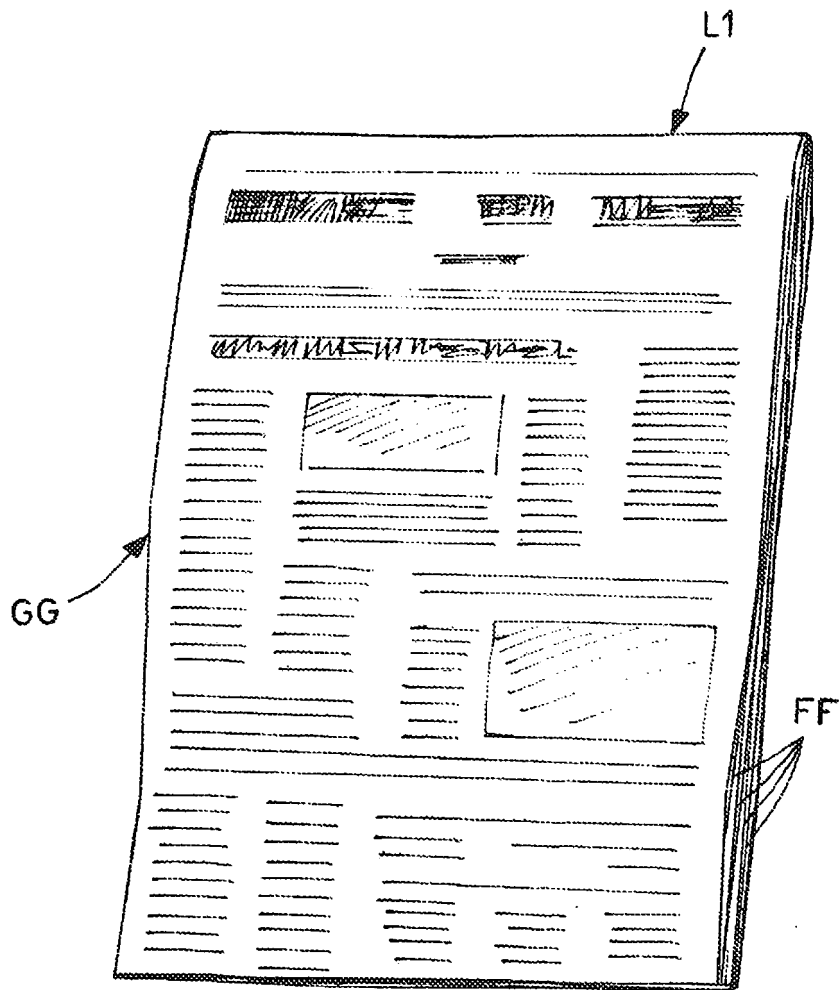


Fig.6

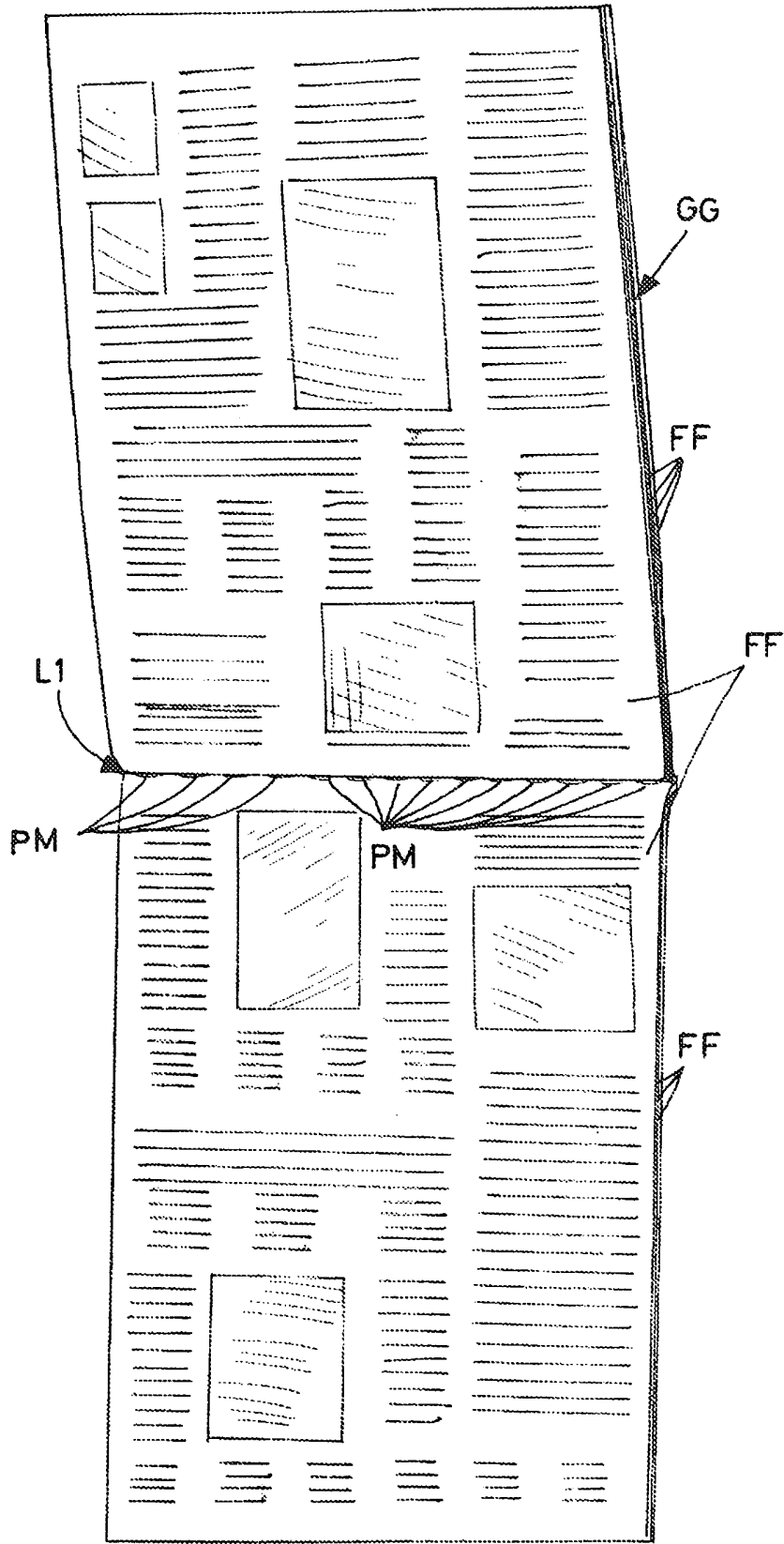
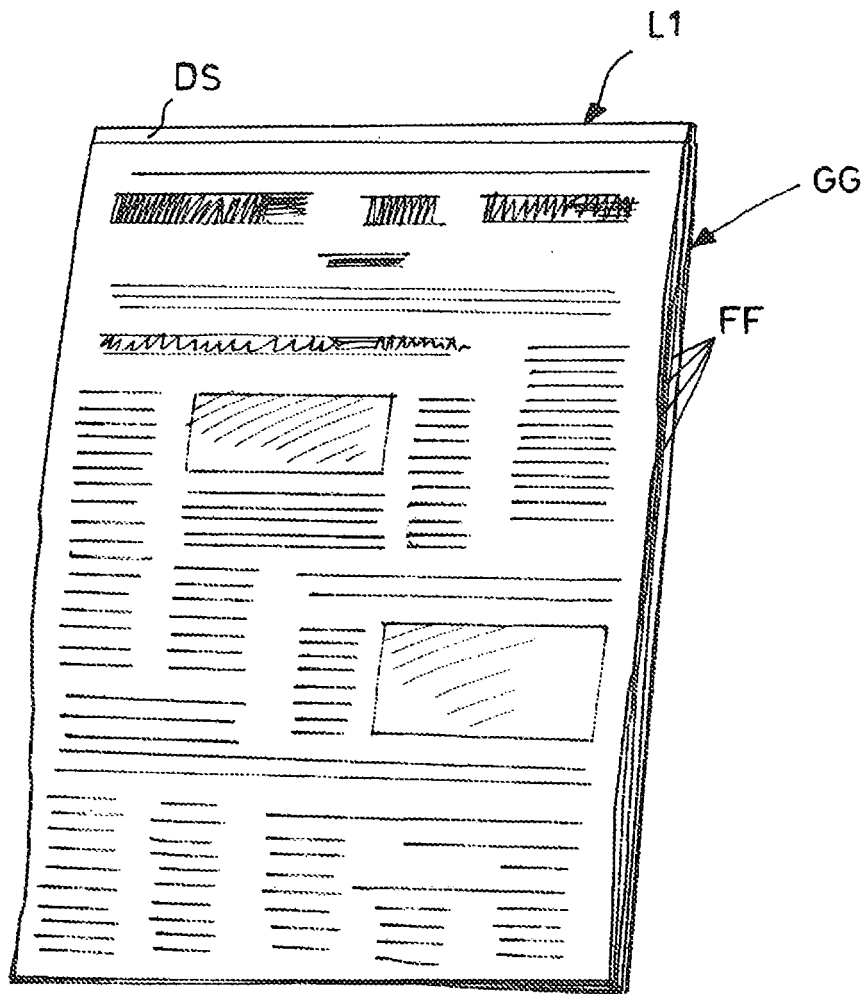


Fig.7



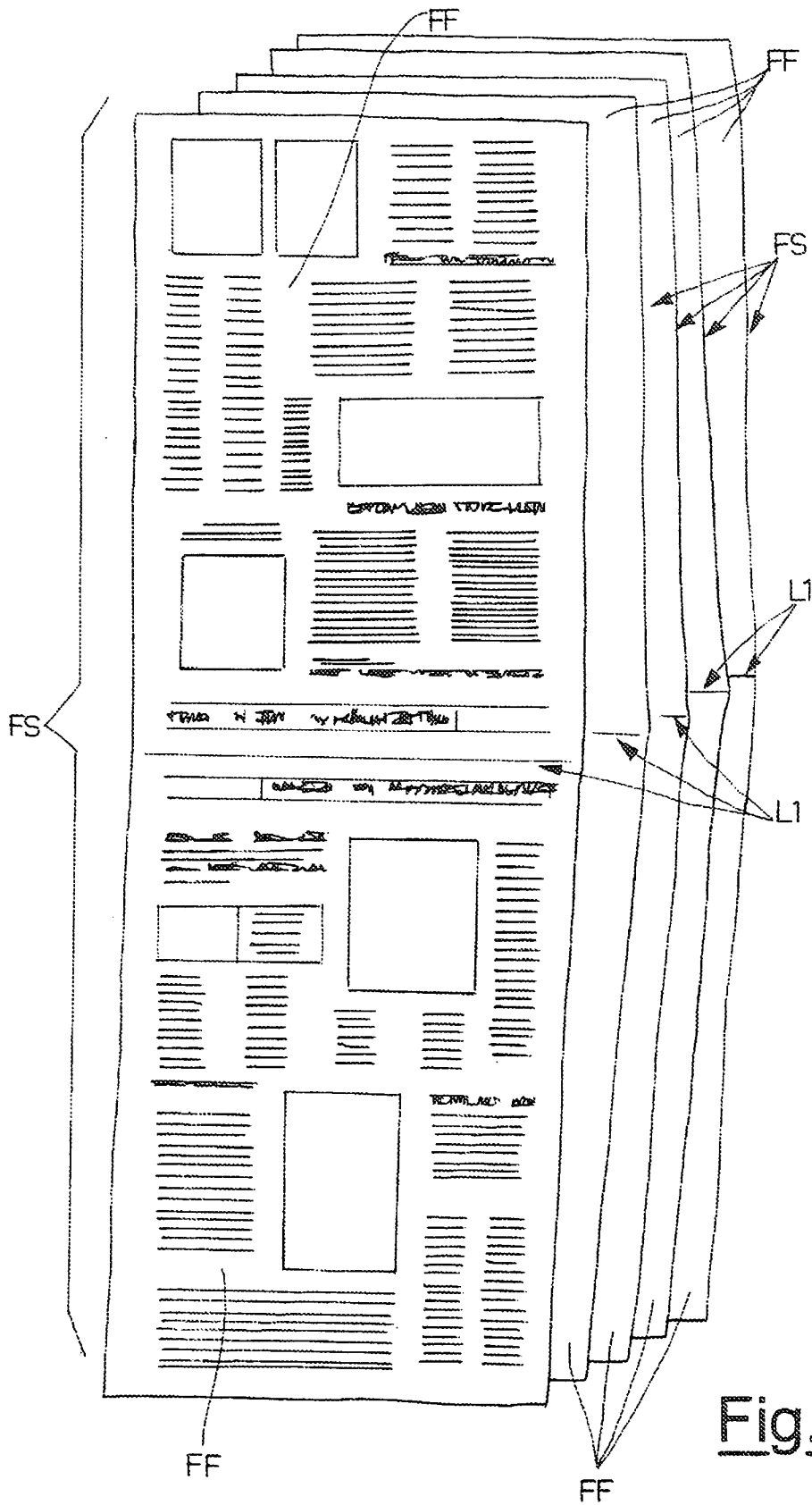


Fig. 8

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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