June 4, 1963 D. J. STEIDINGER 3,092,401

MULTI-PLY FULLY-FASTENED CONTINUOUS-FORM STATIONERY

Filed June 13, 1960 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1

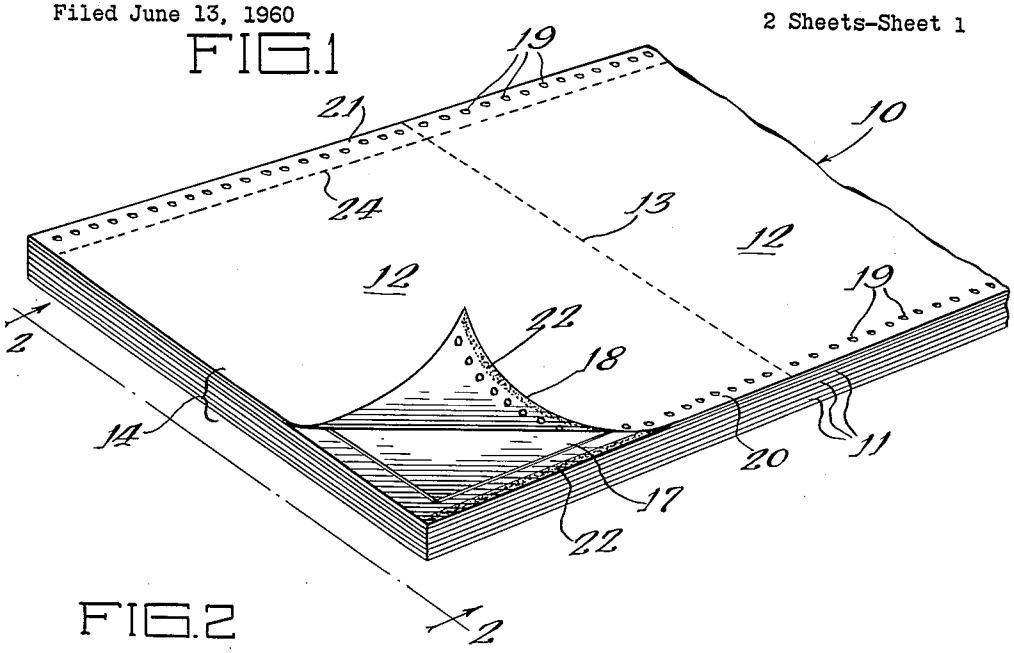


FIG. 2

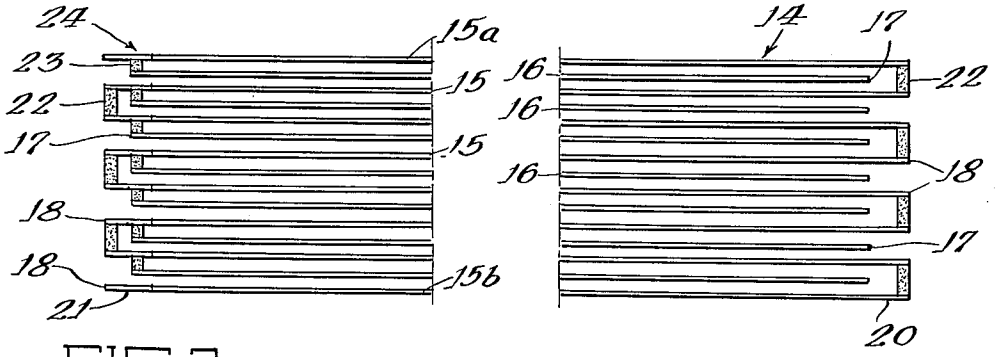
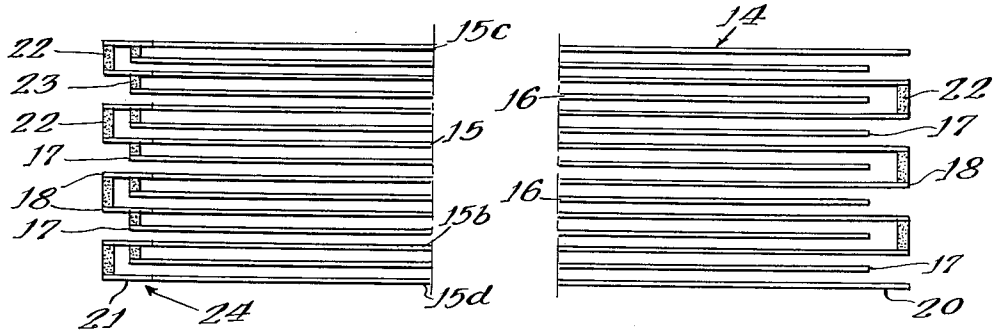


FIG. 3



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MULTI-PLY FULLY-FASTENED CONTINUOUS-FORM STATIONERY

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FIG.4

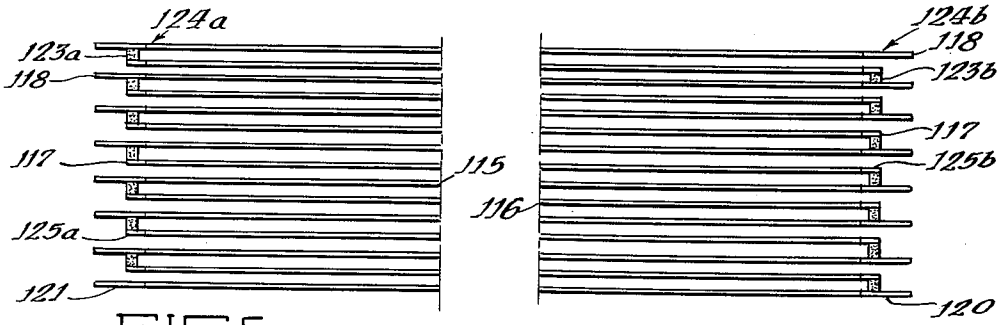


FIG.5

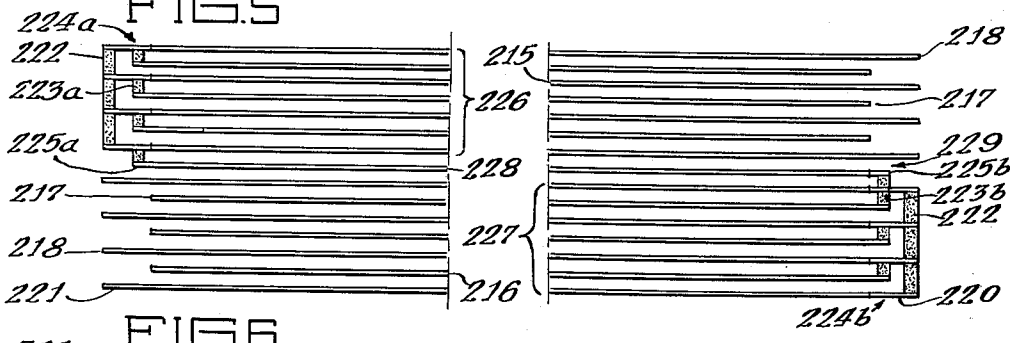


FIG.6

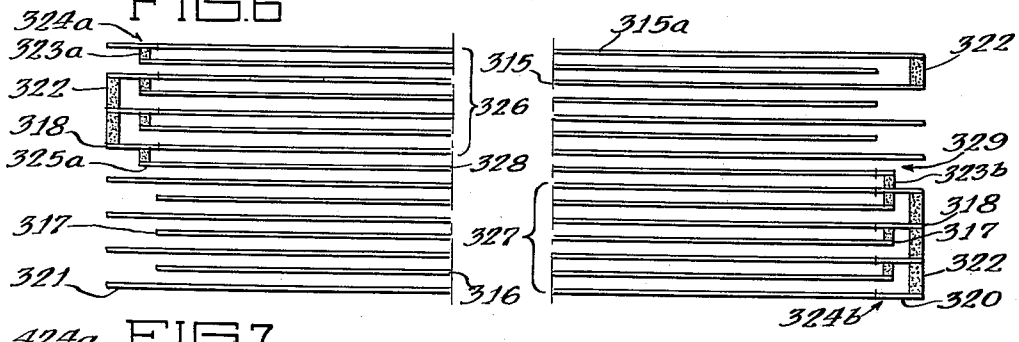
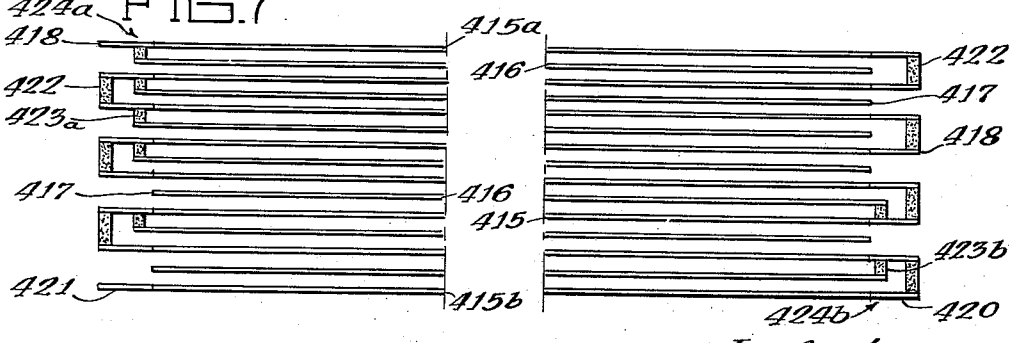


FIG.7



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MULTI-PLY FULLY-FASTENED CONTINUOUS-FORM STATIONERY

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20 Claims. (Cl. 282—11.5)

This invention relates to manifolding assemblies and more particularly to improvements in construction adapted to secure together collated strips of record and transfer material of a continuous-form type manifolding assembly.

Manifolding assemblies of the continuous-form type comprise numerous strips of record and transfer material which must be secured together in some effective fashion so that they may be properly fed through writing machines. One means that may be used to attach the strips together comprise narrow continuous streams of glue applied in longitudinal margins of the strips, the margins being adapted for subsequent removal. Certain advantages in production are evident from the use of such means, but there have been several serious operational disadvantages in the past.

Among these difficulties is the heretofore unavoidable fanning and misalignment of the assembly strips that occurs when they are forced to bend around a feed roll or a cylindrical platen of a writing machine. This is readily understood since in every instance of folding or bending, the strip on the outermost side of the assembly, being further from the center of bending or curvature, is of necessity folded over a greater distance than the inner strips of the assembly. If the glue or adhesive is applied in a manner to leave little freedom for the strips to shift longitudinally, any misalignment occurring prior to setting of the adhesive during manufacture of the forms will remain in when the assembly is subsequently used. Any misalignment may cause serious jamming of business office writing machines, particularly with high speed tabulating or writing machines. Any attempts to provide adequate longitudinal flexibility must insure that the strips are free to shift in one direction as well as free to reshift back so that feed appertures usually provided in side margins, as well as the printing on the forms themselves, will be maintained in superposed alignment for proper registry.

In the past, adhesive fastened manifolding assemblies have been made with a small number of relatively thin plies of paper material, usually no more than three or four record strips. Such an assembly obviously is limited in use. Many users require a greater number of copies to meet the expanding needs of record-keeping systems in modern businesses. The present invention obviates these difficulties enabling assemblies to be fully fastened with adhesive and to embody multiple record strips, six, seven and eight or more in number without difficulty.

In addition to supplying a fully fastened multi-ply continuous-form stationery, the present invention provides means for selectively deleaving the forms after complete or partial writing work is accomplished. Some business operations may require that some of the record forms be maintained in attached condition with interleaved transfer sheets still intact so that subsequent writing may be applied by certain departments after one department has performed some initial writing. Further, some sheets of the assembly may be required to be maintained in attachment without transfer sheets so that they may be sent to one department having need for several copies. Still further multiple record copies of the assembly may be required by other departments. The present invention provides a single manifolding assembly having attaching means which may be varied to meet any combiantion of the above requirements.

Another quite serious condition is involved in the use of slow setting glue as a means of attachment between strips of the assembly since the glue will normally harden after the strips have been zigzag folded. When the forms are unfolded from the pack for feeding into a writing machine, some misalignment may be present requiring shifting of the strips relative to each other to allow proper accurate feeding of the stationery into business writing machines.

It is a primary object of this invention to provide a new and improved fully-fastened manifolding assembly for continuous-form stationery.

It is another object of this invention to provide a fastened manifolding assembly for continuous-form stationery having novel means for attaching the superposed strips together and such means obtaining a longitudinal flexibility between the strips.

It is another object of this invention to provide an adhesive fastened manifolding assembly for continuous-form stationery which permits the use of different thickness of paper stock while retaining longitudinal flexibility in the assembly.

It is still another object of this invention to provide a manifolding assembly having superposed strips of continuous-forms adhesively secured together in a manner to permit shifting of record strips relative to each other while so fastened to bring the strips into proper registry.

It is a further object to provide a manifolding assembly construction having greater versatility in the prearrangement of forms for subsequent deleaving of the assembly, such assembly meeting the needs of businesses wherein part of the copies may be circulated for further writing and other copies retained together for departmental work as well as others in the individually separated condition.

A still further object is to provide a novel manifolding assembly which is economical to manufacture and which requires only simple apparatus for its manufacture.

Yet another object is to provide a manifolding assembly for continuous-form stationery having strips marginally joined together with at least one strip joined at opposite margins to different adjacent strips so as to provide a longitudinally extending hinge element to enable the feed apertures throughout the strips to be maintained in alignment during handling operations.

Other features, objects, and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description of a preferred embodiment illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIGURE 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of a continuous-form manifolding assembly embodying the present invention and having the corner of one of the top record strips turned back for clarity of illustration;

FIGURE 2 is an enlarged diagrammatic fragmentary sectional view taken substantially along line 2—2 in FIGURE 1 with the strips separated to illustrate the structure of the assembly;

FIGURE 3 is a view similar to that of FIGURE 2 showing the top record strip the same as the second record strip in FIGURE 2 and otherwise being similar to the structure of FIGURE 2;

FIGURE 4 is a view like FIGURE 2, illustrating a modification of the invention wherein the transfer strips serve as the sole hinge elements throughout the assembly;

FIGURE 5 is a view like FIGURE 2, illustrating a different arrangement of the strips in an assembly embodying the invention, wherein the manifolding assembly has groups of record sheets hinged together by a single transfer sheet therebetween;

FIGURE 6 is a view like FIGURE 5, illustrating a slightly modified arrangement of the structure in FIGURE 5, wherein the marginal attachment of the record strips in one group is varied slightly; and

FIGURE 7 is a view like FIGURE 2, illustrating yet another modification of the invention wherein the selection of margins along which the transfer strips are attached is varied.

Turning now to the drawings, and more particularly to FIGURE 1, a preferred embodiment is illustrated comprising a portion of a continuous or multiple forms assembly **10** having a number of superposed strips of paper material **11** in manifolding fashion, the strips alternating between record material and transfer material. Each strip has a plurality of form lengths or sheets **12** separated by transverse lines of weakening **13**. The lines of weakening **13** conveniently permit the continuous-form stationery assembly to be zigzag folded in a conventional manner to form a pack or stack (not shown). The transverse lines of weakening **13** are arranged in superposed alignment and are longitudinally spaced apart to define one complete manifolding assembly or set of form lengths **14**. Hereinafter, reference to longitudinal, transverse or lateral directions shall mean in relation to the continuous strips of material **11**. Each manifolding assembly, as illustrated, preferably comprises eight record strips **15** and seven transfer strips **16**. The transfer strips are interleaved between the record strips down through the assembly and have opposite longitudinally extending or side edges **17** terminating short of the aligned side edges **18** of each record strip. The side edges **17** of the transfer strips are preferably spaced laterally inward approximately ⅜ of an inch. A longitudinal progression of feed apertures **19** is provided in the opposite side margins **20** and **21** of each record strip and are spaced intermediate the side edges **17** of the transfer strip and the side edges **18** of the record strips. The feed apertures **19** are accurately punched and regularly spaced apart to receive the pins of a feeding roller or other feed device for carrying the stationery strips through writing machines and other handling operations. The carbon strips may be full width and provided with feed apertures to register with the feed apertures in the stationery.

Accurate superposed alignment of the record and transfer strips of each assembly is necessary as the forms are passed through a writing machine and during other handling operations. The forms must be in alignment so that indicia or other writing data placed on the top record strip will be transferred properly to an accurate position on the subjacent record copies. Furthermore, the feed apertures along the margins of the strips must be maintained in superposed alignment so that they will properly register with the feeding pins. Particularly in regard to the latter reason, serious difficulty may result where the strips are prematurely torn apart or the machine jammed through which the strips are passed.

Due to the unavoidable fanning of the strips as they pass around cylinders such as a typewriter platen, the strips should be free to shift in one longitudinal direction and back again for purposes of aligning the feed apertures. Therefore, the means used to attach the strips together must accommodate these seemingly conflicting requirements so that record copies are produced with accuracy and with little processing difficulty.

To obviate the above problems, the strips may be secured together in accordance with the embodiment illustrated in FIGURES 1 and 2. Subjacent record strips **15** between the uppermost and lowermost record strips **15***a* and **15***b*, are joined in a manner to serve as transversely extending hinge elements in the assembly. To accomplish this, alternate ones of the intermediate subjacent record strips each have one margin **20** joined along an outer side edge **18** to the adjacent and next above record strip margin and have an opposite margin **21** joined to the adjacent and next below record strip margin. The joint may be accomplished by any means, here preferably shown to be a continuous narrow stripe of glue **22**. As shown in FIGURE 2, the joints between the record

strips are alternated from side to side down through the pack so that consecutive glue lines **22** will not lie in a stacked configuration. However, it is within the scope of this invention that the joining glue lines need not be so alternated, the primary purpose being to construct a transversely extending hinge element between the strips to impart flexibility to the assembly.

The interleaved transverse strips **16** each have an area adjacent to a side edge **17** joined to the margin of the next above record strip at an area adjacent and spaced slightly inwardly of the progression of feed apertures **19**. The fastening between the record and transfer strip may be accomplished by any adhesive applied in a continuous line **23** similar to that used to join the record strips together. As shown in FIGURE 2, the transfer strips are preferably joined along one side of the assembly.

In FIGURE 2, the uppermost and lowermost record strips **15***a* and **15***b* are marginally joined to the respective next adjacent record strip at a margin which is opposite to the margin at which the next adjacent transfer strip is joined thereto. In such construction, the assembly may be deleaved resulting in four pairs of fastened sheets as will be apparent.

Longitudinally extending severance lines or lines of weakening **24** are provided in the record strips spaced inwardly from the left-hand edge **18** (FIG. 2) and inwardly of the left-hand line of attachment **23** of the transfer strips to the record strips. The lines of weakening **24** define the inner extent of the left-hand margin **21** of each record strip which may be separated from the main portion of the forms. Separating one manifolding assembly from the continuous-form and then stripping the assembly of the left-hand margin **21** will result in four distinct pairs of fastened record sheets. These pairs may then in turn be sent to various departments of a business where they may be hand separated pursuant to the particular business requirement.

The construction of FIGURES 1 and 2 provides adequate longitudinal flexibility for the assembly since substantially the entire lateral length of each intermediate subjacent record strip acts as a transverse hinge. Such flexibility is provided without distorting the hinge strip since the ratio between the longitudinal shifting distance and the width of the strips is very great.

In FIGURE 5 the order of attachment between record strips **15** of FIGURE 2 is varied slightly in that the uppermost record strip **15***a* and the lowermost record strip **15***d* are attached respectively to the next adjacent record strip **15** at a margin which is the same margin at which the next adjacent transfer strip is secured. The arrangement is as would occur had the second from the top record strip in FIGURE 2 been the top record strip in the assembly. Such arrangement enables the uppermost and lowermost record sheets of each assembly to be separated as single copies upon stripping of the margin **21** along with transfer sheets **16**. The intermediate subjacent record strips will again be deleaved as pairs of attached sheets. Thus, a business requiring three pairs of attached sheets with two separated copies may use this construction.

In FIGURE 4, a modification is shown wherein each intervening transfer strip serves as a transversely extending hinge element. Correspondingly similar parts as shown in FIGURE 2 are indicated by similar numbers having a "1" prefixed thereto. One margin **125***a* of each transfer strip is connected along a continuous line of adhesive **123***a* to an area of the next adjacent and above record strip between the feed apertures (not shown) and the longitudinal line of weakening **124***a* and has an opposite margin **125***b* connected along a continuous line of adhesive **123***b* to the area of the next adjacent and below record strip between the feed apertures **119** and the line of weakening **124***b* provided in the right-hand margin **120** of the record strips. The longitudinally extending lines of weakening **124***a* and **124***b* are provided both in the record

strips and in the transfer strips spaced slightly inward of the continuous lines of adhesive. Thus, the side margins may be hand-stripped or machine trimmed to provide eight single copies of the record strip.

Little difficulty is encountered when three and at times four plys of record material are fastened together in any rigid fashion such as by glue lines. If groups of such number are joined together as an assembly, longitudinal flexibility need only be provided between the groups. This modification is illustrated in FIGURE 5, wherein correspondingly similar parts, as shown in FIGURE 2, are indicated by similar numbers having a "2" prefixed thereto. Two distinct groups of record sheets **226** and **227** are shown each having four record strips **215** and three transfer strips **216** interleaved therewith. The transfer strips of the top group **226** are fastened to the record strips in the usual fashion at the left-hand margin **221** in superposed alignment. The transfer strips of the lower group **227** are fastened to the right-hand margin **220** of the respective record strips. The record strips of each group are secured together along continuous lines of adhesive **222** adjacent and outwardly of the respective transfer strip line of attachments **223***a* and **223***b*, and are in superposed arrangement providing little longitudinal flexibility within a group. An additional transfer strip **228** is placed between the group to serve as a transversely extending linking hinge element having margins **225***a* attached to the margin **221** of the record strip next above and the margin **225***b* attached to the margin **220** of the record strip next below. Feed apertures (not shown) are provided along both longitudinal margins **221** and **220** of the record strips intermediate the lines of attachment **223** of the transfer strips to the record strips and the lines of attachment **222** between the record strips themselves. Longitudinal lines of weakening **224***a* are provided in the record strips spaced inwardly and laterally of the edges **218** and adjacent the respective lines **223***a* and **223***b* of adhesive. One line of weakening **229** is provided in the transfer sheet **228**.

After writing upon the assembly of FIGURE 5, the groups of one assembly separated from the continuous forms may be separated by tearing along the line of weakening **229** in the hinge sheet. Either or both of the groups may in this condition be sent to other departments for subsequent writing since the transfer sheets are still intact. Next the record sheets of either group may be deleaved by stripping the respective left or right-hand margins therefrom along with the transfer sheets. This provides four separate plys of record sheets from each group. The stripping action may be performed either by a machine or the sheets may be hand-stripped.

In FIGURE 6, still another modification is shown wherein the construction of FIGURE 5 is varied somewhat. The uppermost record strip **315***a* of the top group **326** is fastened to the next adjacent and below record strip at a margin **320** opposite to that in which the uppermost transfer strip is attached to the top record strip **315***a*. The lines of weakening and attachments of the remaining strips are identical with those shown in FIGURE 4. Thus, upon deleaving, a variation is provided in the top group wherein one pair of attached record sheets with two single separated sheets is provided.

In FIGURE 7, yet another modification is shown having a construction which is substantially similar to that as shown in FIGURE 1, except that the fifth and seventh transfer strips down through the assembly are fastened to a margin **420** of the record strip next above, this being opposite to the fastening of the other transfer strips which are secured to margin **421** of the record strip next above. This construction will result in two pairs of attached record sheets (the top four sheets) upon deleaving of the assembly.

It is apparent from the above description that the present invention enables the strips to be attached together in a wide number of versatile arrangements and yet provide a transversely extending hinge element lending adequate longituninal flexibility to the assembly.

A fully fastened form with continuous glue lines securing the transfer strips to the record strips and also glue lines fastening the record strips together is permitted by the described constructions. Generally, one or more strips in the assembly may be fastened at its opposite margins to provide the only connection between adjacent strips at that location in the manifolding assembly to provide the desired flexibility. It has been found that the width of the record or transfer strip is sufficiently yieldable in a longitudinal direction of the strips to allow registry of the stationary upon the pins of positive feed apparatus including general high speed printers. Adequate control of the forms is assured since the strips are completely fastened together until after the desired indicia is placed on the forms. After partial deleaving, some of the forms may be retained in manifolding relation to receive other indicia.

In manufacture of a six, seven or eight ply continuous-form, the usual collating equipment may be used with appropriate location of the adhesive applying apparatus according to the desired location of the adhesive lines in the assembly. The flexibility imparted to the assembly by the novel construction does not require other complicated or complex manufacturing equipment and is readily adaptable to existing collators.

There are also other beneficial characteristics provided by the present invention, one being that the assembly may be constructed of sheets having different thicknesses and weights. Assemblies of a greater number of plys or sheets may now be constructed since the ability to shift back into superposed alignment is assured. Furthermore, the ever present problem of a lopsided assembly due to stacked areas of glue lines is obviated since the lines of glue may be located on both sides of the assembly.

The foregoing detailed description has been given for clearness of understanding and no unnecessary limitations should be understood therefrom, for some modifications will be obvious to those skilled in the art.

I claim:

1. A manifolding assembly, comprising: a plurality of superposed record strips having transfer strips interleaved therewith, said transfer strips having longitudinal marginal edges spaced inwardly from the marginal edges of said record strips; and substantially longitudinal connecting means joining said record and transfer strips together in said manifolding assembly, at least one of said strips being joined to adjacent strips only at its opposite margins and being the sole connection between said adjacent strips, said one strip comprising a hinge element substantially equal in width to the width of said one strip to provide longitudinal flexibility for said manifolding assembly during writing operations thereon.

2. A manifolding assembly, comprising: a plurality of superposed record strips having transfer strips interleaved therewith, said transfer strips having longitudinal marginal edges spaced inwardly from the aligned marginal edges of said record strips; and a plurality of glue lines in margins of said record and transfer strips joining said strips together in said manifolding assembly, at least one strip in the assembly being joined only at opposite margins and comprising the only connection in the assembly between the strips next above and next below the said one strip, said one strip comprising a hinge element across the assembly substantially equal in width to the width of said one strip to provide longitudinal flexibility for said manifolding assembly during writing operations thereon.

3. A manifolding assembly, comprising: a plurality of superposed record strips having transfer strips interleaved therewith, said transfer strips having longitudinal marginal edges spaced inwardly from the marginal edges of said record strips; substantially longitudinal connecting means joining said transfer strips to said record strips at least along one marginal edge of the transfer strips and

spaced inwardly of said marginal edges of the record strips; and a second substantially longitudinal connecting means joining said record strips together in a fastened assembly, said second means on at least one strip in the assembly being in opposite margins to make said one strip a hinge element substantially equal in width to the width of said one strip to provide longitudinal flexibility for said manifolding assembly during writing operations thereon.

4. A stationery assembly in continuous form, comprising: a plurality of separate strips of paper material arranged in superposed relation, each of said strips including means defining successive sets of form lengths and permitting adjacent sets of form length in the assembly to be zigzag folded and arranged in an upright stack; and means securing said strips together with alternate strips down through the assembly, excepting the outermost strips, having one margin thereof joined to a margin of an adjacent strip and an opposite margin thereof joined to a margin of an opposite adjacent strip, said outermost strips joined at one margin to the next adjacent strip.

5. A manifolding assembly, comprising: a plurality of continuous alternating record and transfer strips disposed in superposed manifolding relationship, each transfer strip being secured to the record strip next above along one side margin thereof, and each transfer strip being secured to the record strip next below along an opposite side margin thereof, said transfer strips serving at transversely extending linking hinge elements between record strips to provide sufficient longitudinal flexibility for permitting the record strips to align themselves and prevent misregistry.

6. A manifolding assembly, comprising: at least three record strips disposed in superposed manifolding relation; transfer strips interleaved with said record strips; and means for marginally securing said record strips together including the intermediate record strips having a first margin joined only to a margin of the record strip thereabove and the opposed margin joined only at the margin of the record strip therebelow to provide a transversely extending hinge element between the upper and lower strip, said hinge element comprising a substantial lateral length of said intermediate record strip to provide sufficient longitudinal flexibility for said manifolding assembly during writing operations upon the assembly, said transfer strips being marginally connected to said record strips along a line adjacent to said marginal joint between said record strips.

7. A manifolding assembly, comprising: a plurality of superposed record strips having transfer strips interleaved therewith, asid record strips having aligned marginal edges, said transfer strips having longitudinal marginal edges spaced inwardly from the marginal edges of said record strips; and longitudinally extending lines of adhesive joining said record and transfer strips together in said manifolding assembly, at least one of said strips being joined to adjacent strips only at its opposite margins and being the sole connection between said adjacent strips, said one strip comprising a hinge element substantially equal in width to the width of said one strip to provide longitudinal flexibility for said manifolding assembly during writing operations thereon.

8. A manifolding assembly, comprising: a plurality of superposed record strips having transfer strips interleaved therewith, said record strips having aligned marginal edges, said transfer strips having longitudinal marginal edges spaced inwardly from the aligned marginal edges of said record strips; and a plurality of glue lines in opposite margins of said record and transfer strips joining said strips together in said manifolding assembly, at least one strip in the assembly being joined only at opposite margins and comprising the only connection in the assembly between the strips next above and next below the said one strip, said one strip comprising a hinge element across the assembly substantially equal in width to the width of said one strip to provide longitudinal flexibility for said manifolding assembly during writing operations thereon.

9. A manifolding assembly, comprising: a plurality of superposed record strips having transfer strips interleaved therewith, said record strips having aligned marginal edges, said transfer strips having longitudinal marginal edges spaced inwardly from the marginal edges of said record strips; longitudinal glue lines adhering to said transfer strips to said record strips at least along one marginal edge of the transfer strips and spaced inwardly of said marginal edges of the record strips; and longitudinal glue lines joining said record strips together in a fastened assembly, said glue lines on at least one strip in the assembly being in opposite margins to make said one strip a hinge element substantially equal in width to the width of said one strip to provide lonigtudinal flexibilty for said manifolding assembly during writing operations thereon.

10. A stationery assembly in continuous form, comprising: a plurality of separate strips of paper material arranged in superposed relation, each of said strips having cross lines of weakening in registry with cross lines of weakening in other strips to form sets of form lengths and to permit adjacent sets of form lengths in the assembly to be zigzag folded and arranged in an upright stack, said strips having opposite longitudinally extending margins arranged in superposed alignment; and means securing said strips together along said margins having one margin joined to the margin of a strip next above and having its opposite margin joined to the margin of the strip next below.

11. A manifolding stationery pack, comprising: a plurality of record strips and a plurality of transfer strips interleaved therewith, said transfer strips having opposite sides terminating in edge portions spaced laterally inward from the side edges of said record strips, each said edge portion of said transfer strips being secured along a line of adhesive to the record strip next above, said record strips having a progression of spaced feed apertures in superposed alignment and extending longitudinally along at least one margin of said pack, said apertures on each record strip being spaced intermediate said line of adhesive for said transfer strip and the outer edge of said record strip, and means for marginally securing said record strips together, each record strip having one margin joined along a continuous line lying laterally outwardly of said feed apertures to the margin of the record strip next above and an opposite margin joined along a continuous line to the margin of the record strip next below, each said subjacent record strips serving as a transversely extending hinge element to provide sufficient longitudinal flexibility for said manifolding stationery during writing operations thereon.

12. A manifolding stationery pack of claim 11, in which each said record strip has a longitudinally extending line of weakening provided along said one margin spaced inwardly and adjacent to said line of adhesive for said transfer strips, said line of weakening providing means for detaching each said margin whereby said superposed margins may be detached and withdrawn with said transfer strips to provide separated record forms.

13. A manifolding stationery pack, comprising: a plurality of record strips and a plurality of transfer strips interleaved therewith, said record strips having aligned feed apertures extending longitudinally along opposite side margins of said strips, said transfer strips each being adhesively attached to an adjacent record strip along a line on one margin thereof spaced slightly inwardly of said feed apertures, said record strips between the uppermost and lowermost record strips being secured together with longitudinally extending lines of adhesive located slightly outwardly of said feed apertures, said lines of adhesive being located on opposite sides of each strip and in opposite margins thereof, said uppermost and lowermost record strips being joined along only one margin thereof to the adjacent record strip, said intermediate

record strips each serving as a linking hinge element between the record strips to afford sufficient longitudinal flexibility for permitting the strips to align themselves and prevent mis-registry of the feed apertures of the pack.

14. The manifolding stationery pack of claim 13, wherein the uppermost record strip is secured to the record strip next below at one margin opposite to the margin along which the transfer strip next below is attached to the uppermost record strip and the lowermost record strip is secured to the record strip next above at the same margin along which the transfer strip next above is attached to the record strip next above said lowermost record strip.

15. A manifolding assembly, comprising: a plurality of continuous alternating record and transfer strips disposed in superposed manifolding relationship, each transfer strip being secured to the record strip next above by means of a narrow strip of adhesive extending along a line at one side margin thereof, and each transfer strip being secured to the record strip next below by means of a narrow strip of adhesive extending along a line at an opposite side margin thereof; said transfer strips serving as transversely extending linking hinge elements between record strips to provide sufficient longitudinal flexibility for permitting the record strips to align themselves and prevent mis-registry.

16. The manifolding assembly of claim 15, in which longitudinally extending lines of weakening are provided in each record strip and each transfer strip at opposite margines spaced laterally inward and adjacent to the strip of adhesive along which the transfer strips are secured to the record strips.

17. A manifolding assembly, comprising: a plurality of groups of paper strips disposed in superposed relation, each said group comprising a plurality of record and transfer strips disposed in superposed manifolding relation, said strips of each group being marginally attached together, the lowermost transfer strip of each group having an opposite margin secured marginally to the uppermost record strip of the group next below to make said lowermost transfer strip a hinge element substantially equal to the width of said lowermost transfer strip and provide longitudinal flexibility for said manifolding assembly during writing operations thereon.

18. A continuous form manifolding assembly, comprising: an upper section having a plurality of less than five record strips with transfer strips interleaved therewith; a bottom section having a plurality of less than five record strips with transfer strips interleaved therewith, said transfer strips of each section being secured to the record strip next above along a line of adhesive at one margin thereof, said record strips of each section being joined together along superposed lines of adhesive attachment at one margin thereof; one of said transfer strips being disposed between said sections and providing a hinge element therebetween, said transfer strip hinge element having one margin joined to the record strip of the section next below and an opposite margin joined to the bottom record strip of the section next above, said transfer strip hinge element providing sufficient longitudinal flexibility between sections of the pack to assure alignment of all the strips and prevent mis-registry.

19. A manifolding assembly, comprising: a plurality of groups of paper strips disposed in superposed relation, each said group comprising a plurality of record and transfer strips disposed in superposed manifolding relation, at least one longitudinal margin of each record strip having a progression of feed apertures spaced slightly inwardly of an edge of said record strips, each transfer strip of said groups being attached along a narrow line of adhesive to the margin of the record sheet next above and spaced inwardly of said feed apertures, each record strip being attached along a narrow line of adhesive to the margin of the record strip next above spaced outwardly of said feed apertures, the lowermost transfer strip of each group having an opposite margin attached to a margin of the uppermost record strip of the group next below, said lowermost strip of each group being joined to adjacent strips only at its opposite margins and being the sole connection between said groups, said lowermost strip comprising a hinge element substantially equal to its width to provide sufficient longitudinal flexibility between the groups of the back to assure alignment and prevent mis-registry.

20. A manifolding assembly as in claim 19, in which said record strips of each section each having lines of weakening extending longitudinally thereof and spaced slightly inwardly from the line in which said transfer strips of each section are secured to said record strips, said lines of weakening providing a margin for each section securing the attached margins and transfer strips of said section together for removal by hand from interleaved relation with the record strips.

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