

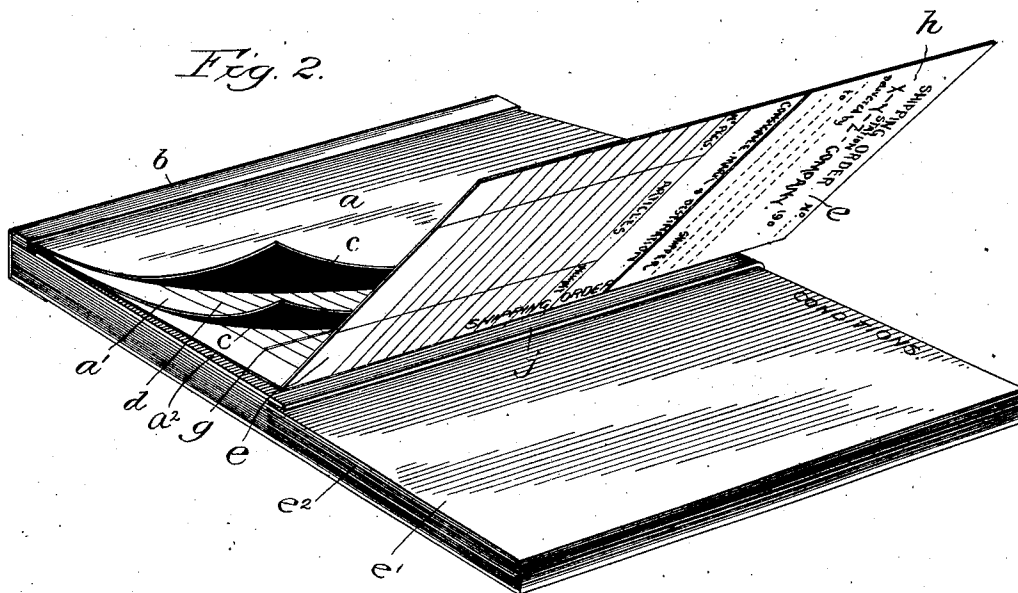
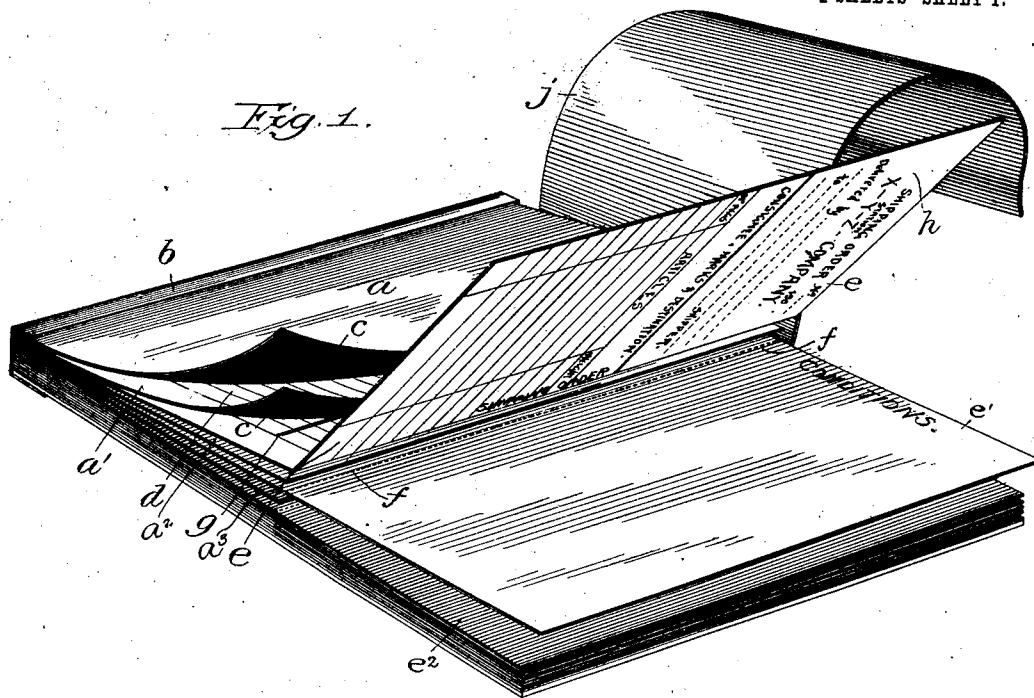
No. 761,142.

PATENTED MAY 31, 1904.

H. P. BROWN.
MANIFOLD BOOK OR PAD.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 30, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
 Carl Gaylord.
 John Enders Jr.

Inventor:
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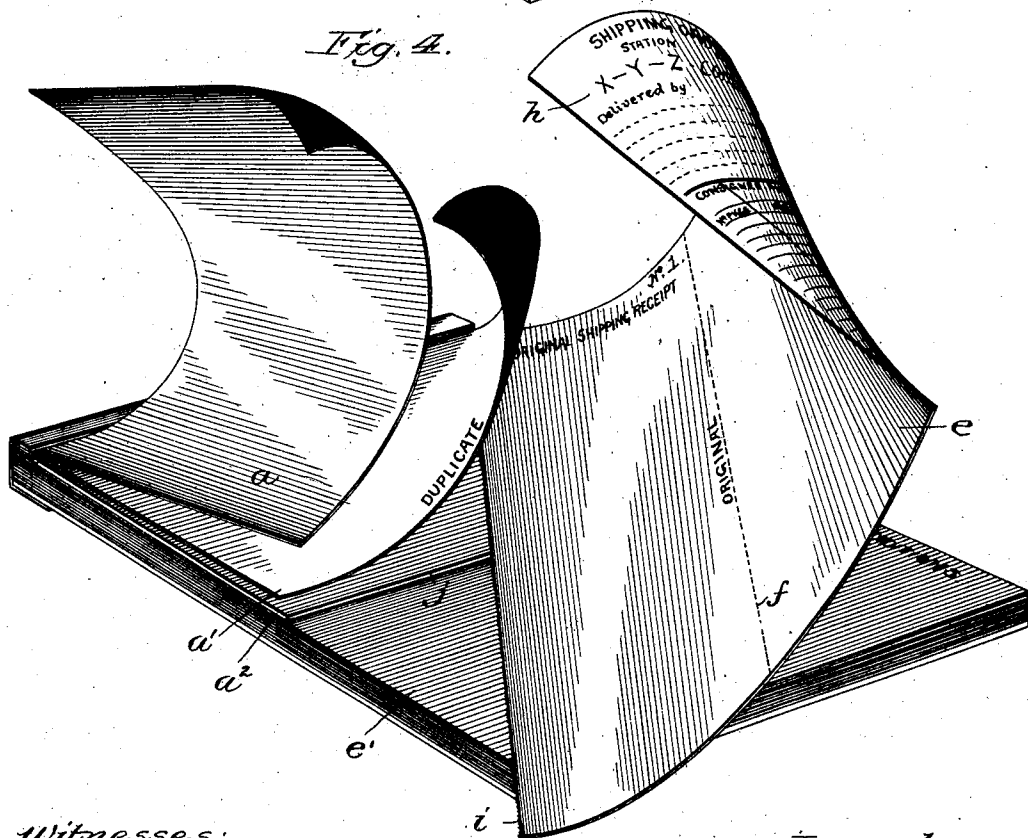
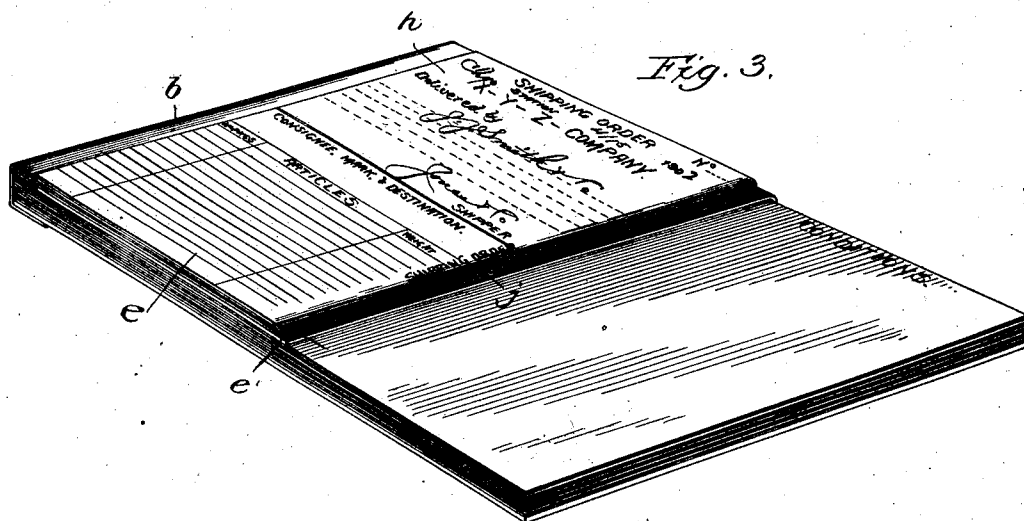
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MANIFOLD BOOK OR PAD.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 30, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HORACE P. BROWN, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE
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MANIFOLD BOOK OR PAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 761,142, dated May 31, 1904.

Application filed July 30, 1902. Serial No. 117,712. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HORACE P. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, San Francisco county, California, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Manifold Books or Pads, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of manifold books or pads in which triplicate copies
10 of one order, requisition, or shipping receipt may be made, and particularly to the construction and arrangement of the same, as will more fully hereinafter appear.

The principal object of the invention is to
15 provide a simple, economical, and efficient pad for obtaining multiple or triplicate copies.

Further objects of the invention will appear from an examination of the drawings and the following description and claims.

20 The invention consists in the features, combinations, and details of construction hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a manifold pad or book,
25 showing the parts in one position; Fig. 2, a similar view showing the parts in the second position; Fig. 3, a similar view showing the parts in the third position and arranged to be written upon, and Fig. 4 a similar view
30 showing the detachment of several of the parts from the pad.

In the art to which this invention relates, in the manufacture and use of multiple sheets, particularly those known as "triplicate"
35 sheets—sheets by which triplicate copies of one impression may be made—it has heretofore been customary to use two sheets with carbon backs, so that at least one sheet with a "black back" had to be sent to the user,
40 customer, or patron, all of which was objectionable, in that when writing thereon the user or customer was apt to forget the black back, and consequently transfer the impression to anything under the same.

45 The principal object, therefore, of this invention is to provide a book or pad in which triplicate copies may be made, two of which may be on what are known as "clean" sheets

and one upon a black back, as will more fully hereinafter appear.

In constructing a manifold pad or book in accordance with these improvements I take a plurality of carbon or black leaves a , a' , a'' , and a''' and, in connection with long sheets, as more fully hereinafter set forth, bind them at
55 their edges to a back or stub edge b . These black-back leaves are provided with a transferring composition, such as carbon or the like, and have a printed form on one side thereof, although the first sheet may be left
60 blank, as will more fully hereinafter appear. Interposed between these black sheets and bound with them in the back portion b and in an alternate manner (excepting the first two sheets) is a plurality of clean multiple-form
65 sheets c , c' , and c'' . Each of these multiple-form sheets is provided with at least two printed forms that are separated by means of a line of perforations f . The form g on the sheet c immediately under the black-back sheet is
70 laid uppermost, so as to be in contact with the transfer medium on sheet a' , while the form h is arranged on the outer portion of the same sheet and on the under surface thereof. The upper surface of this latter sheet is clean, and
75 the sheet extends when not folded beyond the outer margin of the black-back sheets. These clean sheets, as above suggested, are bound alternately between the black-back sheets (with the exception of the first two) and attached at their inner edges to the stub back or
80 binding and adjacent to such binding should be perforated, as at i , Fig. 4, so as to permit of the easy detachment thereof. It will be understood, therefore, that there should
85 be two short black-back sheets on the top of the pad or book, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. To prevent a transfer beyond the triplicate, the pad or book is provided with a stiff cardboard backing j , secured thereto, as shown in
90 the drawings, and this backing-board is interposed, as shown particularly in Fig. 2, immediately under the triplicate and when out of operation may be rolled back, as shown in
95 Fig. 1.

In use the backing-board is placed in the

position shown in Fig. 2 immediately under the inner portion of the first long clean sheet and above the next adjacent carbonized sheet. The first long clean sheet e is then folded over the two upper black-back sheets, as shown in Fig. 3. The user may then write or otherwise imprint upon the blank form the necessary data, which will make the same indentations upon the first-black sheet and it in turn will transfer it onto the form of the second black sheet and through this instrumentality upon the inner clean sheet. The user then tears out the first clean sheet, which gives him two copies with clean backs—an original and triplicate copy—the duplicate copy remaining in the book for the use of the shipper. The blank top sheet a is then torn off and dispensed with, there being no writing thereon, as the first clean sheet which was laid thereon could not transfer any mark. In the next operation the user takes the second long clean sheet e' , as shown particularly in Fig. 4, and bends it over the duplicate a' , which has already been used and which will contact such duplicate sheet and the next adjacent triplicate sheet a'' immediately under the cardboard, which, by the way, is removed from the position shown in Fig. 4, giving him the use of two carbonized sheets. The impression which the operator makes in the second clean sheet will then be transferred to the second carbon-sheet a'' . Although the impression is made upon the black-back sheet a' , it does not receive any additional writing, for the reason that the clean sheet which is in contact therewith has no transferring medium. The second clean sheet e' is then torn out, as before, and the pad or book is in position for the use of the next clean sheet e'' , while the black-back sheet a' may be removed and there come into position the next two black-back sheets a'' and

a''' , only one of which, a''' , is written upon, but both of which are used as transferring mediums.

From the foregoing description of construction and operation it will be seen that the form pad or book described herein permits two clean and one black-back manifold copy being made at the same time, the black back being kept by the shipper and in a book for that purpose and one clean sheet going out to the customer free from all objectionable matter.

I claim—

1. A manifold book or pad made up of alternately-disposed long and short sheets bound together at one end, the short sheets being approximately half the length of the long sheets and carbon-coated on their lower faces, said pad having at least two short sheets above the first long sheet in use so that the long sheet may be folded over and inclose the two short sheets so as to take multiple copies of each impression, substantially as described.

2. A manifold book or pad made up of alternately-disposed long and short sheets bound together at one end, the short sheets being approximately half the length of the long sheets and having printed forms on their upper faces and carbon-coated on their lower faces, and the long sheets having a printed form on the inner end of their upper faces and a second printed form on the outer end of their lower faces, said pad having at least two short sheets above the upper long sheet when in use so that such long sheet may be folded over to inclose the short sheets and take triplicate copies of each impression, substantially as described.

HORACE P. BROWN.

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