Aug. 6, 1940. L. PRITZKER 2,209,951

CONTINUOUS FORM

Filed Dec. 12, 1938

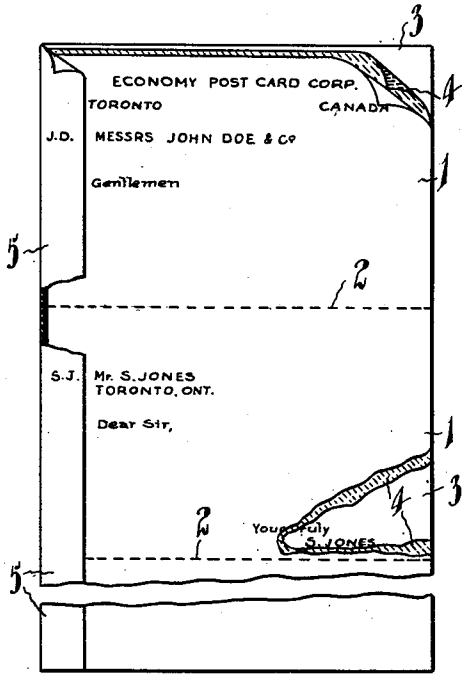



Fig. 1.

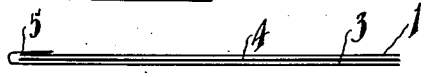


Fig. 2.

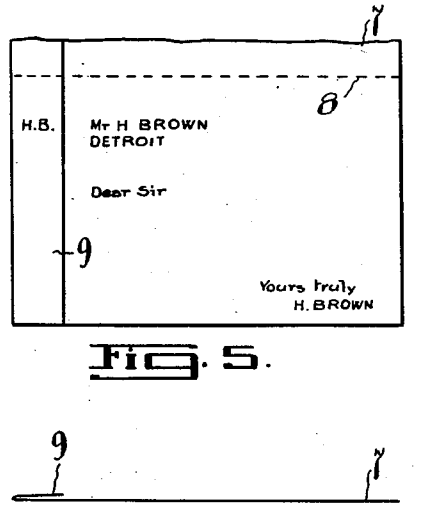



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

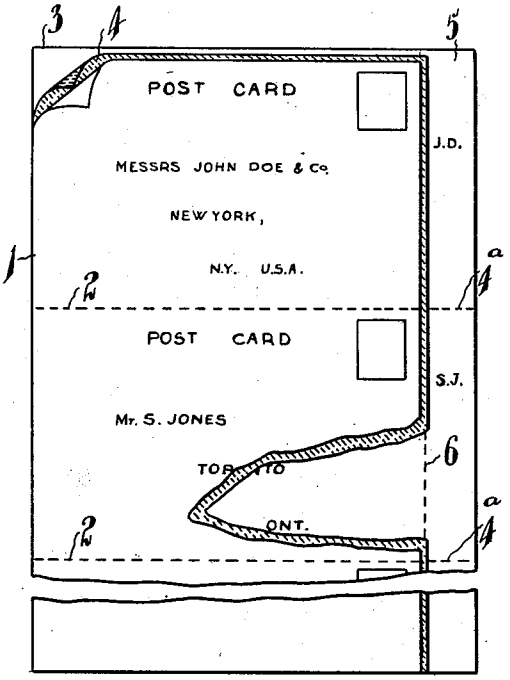



Fig. 3.

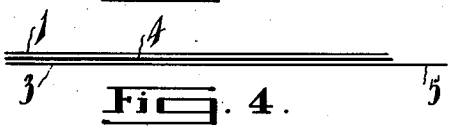


Fig. 4.

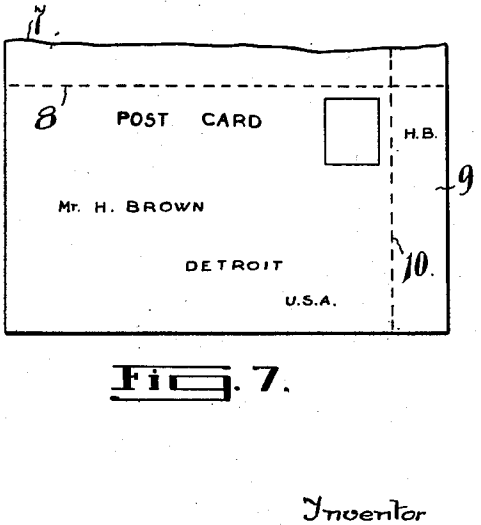



Fig. 7.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,209,951

## CONTINUOUS FORM

Lee Pritzker, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Application December 12, 1938, Serial No. 245,182

1 Claim. (Cl. 282—12)

This invention relates particularly to writing paper in a strip form of the post card type adapted to be used particularly in typewriting machines.

In the past, the difficulty with continuous form post cards was when the message was typed on the cards (perhaps a different one in each case) to identify the message with the address when the strip of cards was reversed in the typewriter for the purpose of typing the addresses thereon.

The object of the present invention therefore is to provide continuous form post cards which will have means by which the message on the face of the post cards may be identified so that it will not be necessary for the operator to look at the face of the cards when they are in the typewriter being addressed.

I attained my object by means of the construction which may be briefly described as follows: The writing paper or post cards are in continuous form having lines running transversely thereof for the purpose of dividing one section of paper or one card from the others. The demarcation may be a printed line, perforation, a crease, fold or any mark to indicate the line of separation. A longitudinal extension runs from one end of the strip to the other, this extension being designated by a line of weakness upon which the extension can be folded or separated from the remainder of the strip upon which the message and address is written. If the message is written on the paper or post card first the extension is folded over the message side of the strip or cards. When typing the message on the paper or cards a reference is made on the strip to indicate to whom it was written.

When it is desired to make a duplicate copy of the message written on the card, a strip of paper or cards is placed over the strip with the extension. This superimposed strip has transverse lines for the purpose of marking one section of paper or one card from the other corresponding to those of the under strip, but does not have the extension. A sheet of carbon paper is placed between the two strips and the extension of the lower strip is folded over the upper strip. When the message is typed on the card a reference is also made on the extension as to whom the message was written. When the cards are to be addressed the upper card is reversed as well as the bottom card and a strip of carbon paper placed between. The extension on the bottom card is unfolded so that it will lie flat, and the extension will be visible, which will indicate the address which is to be written on the card.

The invention is hereinafter more fully described and is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a view of the message side of a continuous form embodying my invention for producing ribbon and carbon copies;

Fig. 2 an end view of the form as shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 a view of the address side of a continuous form embodying my invention for the producing of ribbon and carbon copies;

Fig. 4 an end view of the form as shown in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 a view of the message side of the continuous form embodying my invention when no carbon copies are made;

Fig. 6 an end view of Fig. 5; and

Fig. 7 a view of the address side of the form as shown in Fig. 5.

In the drawing like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1 is a strip of writing paper or post cards which may be of any length. The strip 1 is divided into sections by means of the demarcations 2. The demarcations 2 which extend transversely across the strip, may be printed, lined, perforated, or the material partly cut, creased, or any form of impression may be used. The width of the writing paper is preferably the width of a standard post card, and the demarcations 2 are spaced so as to divide the strip into sections substantially the same size as post cards.

The paper 3 is the same length and width as the strip 1 and has on it demarcations 4a which correspond to the demarcations 2 of the sheet 1. The copy paper 3 has a longitudinal extension extending from one edge thereof which has demarcations or lines of weakness 6 along which the extension may be folded. The demarcations 6 may be either perforated, partly cut, creased, or printed, or formed by means of any other form of impression which will facilitate the folding or the removal of the tension. Between the strip 1 and the copy paper 3 is a sheet of carbon paper 4 which extends the full length of the above writing paper 1 and the strip of copy paper 3.

This continuous form is used in the following manner. The strip 1 of writing paper or post cards is placed over the copy paper 3 with the message side of the strip 1 out, and a sheet of carbon paper 4 is placed between the sheet 1 and the copy paper 3. The extension 5 of the copy paper 3 is then folded over the strip 1 as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing. The extension 5 is pref-

erably folded over on the left hand side of the strip 1 as that side usually has a margin of a fixed width. On the extension 5 is written a symbol which may be as shown in Fig. 1, the initials of the addressee. The first message is then written on the first section or division of the strip 1, and so on down the strip until the whole strip is used up or a desired number of messages or letters have been written. The sheet 1 is then reversed with the address side out, and placed over the copy paper 3 which might also be reversed, and the extension 5 unfolded so that it appears on the right side of the sheet with the marking or a symbol showing. The reversed sheet is then addressed. The symbol on the extensions will indicate to whom the message on the reverse side of the strip 1 and the copy paper 3 is to be addressed, eliminating the necessity of referring constantly to the message side of the writing strip 1 or the copy paper 3 to see to whom the message was written. After the strips 1 and 3 have been completed the strips are cut or torn along the demarcations 2 and 4a is separated one section from another so that the original can be mailed and the copy filed.

Figs. 5, 6 and 7 of the drawing show how this continuous form can be used if no copy is to be made. The strip 7 of writing paper has transverse demarcations 8 which may be printed lines, perforations, or the material partly cut or creased. Extending longitudinally of the strip is an extension 9 which is formed by demarcation 10. The demarcation 10 may be a printed line, perforation, a crease or fold, or any impressions which will facilitate the folding or removal of the strip 7 after it served its usefulness.

This continuous form may be used in the following manner. The extension 9 is folded over the message side of the strip 7 as shown in Fig. 5. This strip is preferably on the left hand edge of the card as shown in Fig. 5 as this side contains the message and as there is usually a fixed margin on the left hand side, it therefore does not interfere with the message. A symbol to indicate to whom the message has been written is written on this extension 9, and after the required number of messages has been written the strip is then reversed and the extension 9 unfolded, as shown in Fig. 7. The symbol on the extension 9 is then visible and the strip of cards or letters can be addressed without any reference to the message side. After the strip has been completed, the extension 9 is removed from the cards or letters, and the strip is cut or torn along the demarcations 8 to separate one section of the strip from the other so that they can be mailed.

The only difference between the continuous form as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the continuous form shown in Figs. 5, 6 and 7 is that in the first case the strip having the extension is used for the copy in which case the extension need not be removed, whereas in the second case the strip having the extension receives the original message and address and the extension is subsequently removed when it is desired to make a carbon copy, a sheet of writing paper having demarcations corresponding to the demarcations on the sheet with the extension is placed over the sheet with the extension and a sheet of carbon paper placed therebetween.

Although my continuous form is particularly adapted for the use in typewriters it will work just as satisfactorily if the writing thereon is done by hand.

What I claim as my invention is:

For making original messages and addresses on opposite sides of postcards in strip form and carbon copies thereof, the combination of a strip of postcards provided with transverse lines of weakness dividing the strip into individual separable postcards; and a copy strip adapted to receive carbon copies of the messages written on the message sides of the postcards and having a marginal extension of less width than the copy strip, said marginal extension being provided with a line of weakness at the junction between the copy strip and the extension whereby the extension may be folded to overlap the main body of the strip and is adapted to receive, in one of its positions relative to the copy strip, a notation of the address of the person to whom the message is directed and in another position to display said notation so that it may be read from the other side of the copy strip.

LEE PRITZKER.