

J. MARKS.
MEMORANDUM BOOK.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 14, 1911.

1,041,500.

Patented Oct. 15, 1912.

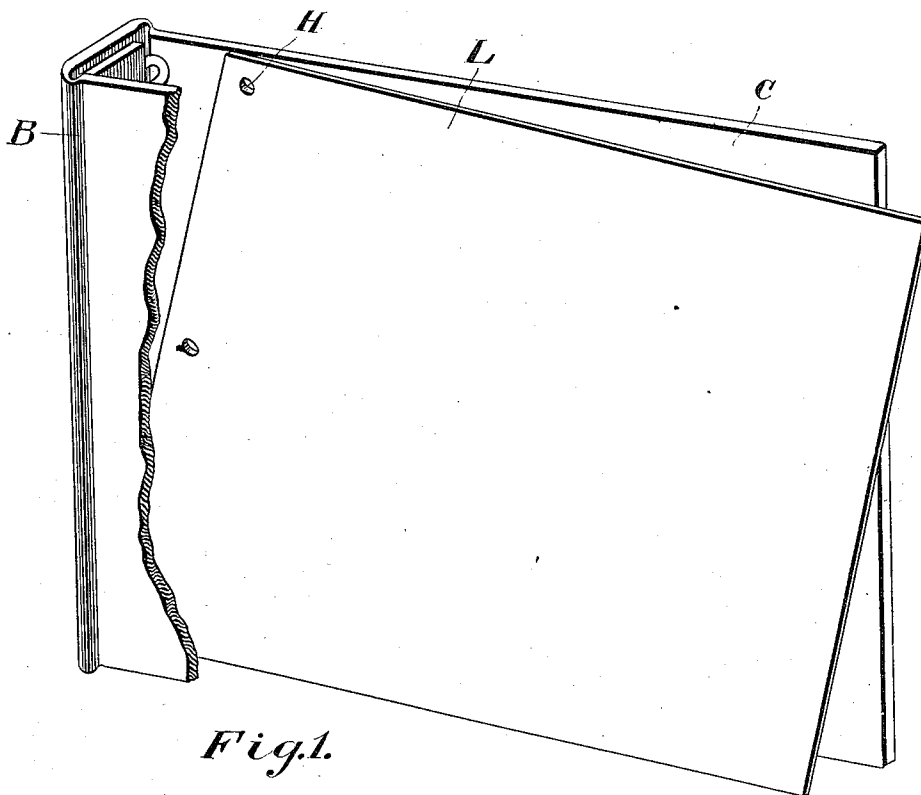


Fig. 1.

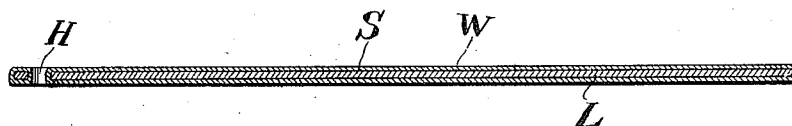


Fig. 2.

Witnesses

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MEMORANDUM-BOOK.

1,041,500.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN MARKS, a citizen of Canada, residing at Treherne, in the Province of Manitoba, Canada, have invented new and useful Improvements in Memorandum-Books, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to paper manufactures, and more especially to leaves and sheets; and the object of the same is to produce a memorandum book wherein the leaves are not only indestructible but may be used over and over again. This object I accomplish by treating each leaf with a peculiar kind of coating, and preferably also binding the leaves in a cover so that they may be removed therefrom at times.

In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the cover of a memorandum book partly broken away, and one leaf thereof slightly removed from its binding. Fig. 2 is sectional view through one of the leaves showing its manner of treatment by my improved process.

In the drawings the letter C designates a cover, L a leaf, and B any type of temporary binding, all these elements forming no part of the present invention in themselves. When a temporary binding is employed, as I prefer, it will be clear that the leaves can be removed from the cover and replaced therein at will, as may be desirable when it is necessary to increase or reduce the number of leaves, to wash them from time to time, to preserve such leaves which may have memoranda thereon which it is desired to keep, possibly to mail such leaves away to a distance, and when it becomes necessary from continuous use to remove and destroy said leaves which are possibly worn out.

Coming now more particularly to the gist of the present invention as seen in Fig. 2, the leaf itself comprises a sheet S of the proper size and shape (provided with holes H if necessary to cooperate with the binding B) which sheet is covered on all its sides and all its edges with a water-proof composition W. Specifically the sheet may be of paper, fabric, or other suitable material; and specifically the composition may be of celluloid, rubber, paint, or other material mixed with oil in such proportions as to make it fluid so that it can be washed over, painted upon, or applied to all surfaces and edges of the sheet in a very thin layer and will soon become dry and hard thereon.

I wish to emphasize the fact that it is desirable to have waterproof coating cover the edges of the sheet, even the edges of the hole H therein, so that no water may gain access to the sheet, especially if the latter be of paper. If the sheet has color, the waterproof coating may be to a degree transparent so that the color will show through; if the sheet be quite flexible, as for instance if it be of fabric, the water-proof coating should be pliable so that it may bend, as indeed is also desirable if paper be used for the sheets.

I do not wish to be limited to the materials of either the sheet or the coating, and of course the sizes and shapes of the leaves and of the binding and cover are not essential. While it is not necessary that these sheets or leaves be bound, I prefer to mount them in some way within a cover C so as to produce a memorandum book which may be of the proper contour and thickness, and the product is obviously serviceable for school children, business men, and in daily use. The marking thereon may be done by lead pencil of any color, crayon, or even in ink unless the latter contain chemicals which coact with the water-proof coating and become indelibly impressed thereon. If said coating is properly applied it will be in such a condition so that marking on the surface does not indent it to such an extent as to take off the finish and to make a scratch thereon. After one or both sides of the sheets or leaves have been used, they can be removed from the cover by properly manipulating the temporary binding, and inserted in a flat dish containing water which by preference should be cold, and washed. If paper constitute the body of the sheet, the washing should be done by rubbing the water over the sheet by hand or with a cloth or brush, whereas if fabric constitute the body of the sheet the same may be manipulated much as one would wash a handkerchief excepting that care should be taken not to bend the fabric sheet so short at any point or to rub it so vigorously that the water-proof coating would be broken. When the leaves are cleansed they can be returned to the cover if the latter is employed. The advantage of having the water-proof coating cover all edges of the leaves will now be obvious; if it did not, when they were washed the water, while it could not gain access to either surface of the leaves, it could

and would gain access to the edge thereof which would be dampened or moistened undesirably, whereas if the coating cover all the edges this is rendered impossible.

5 What is claimed as new is:

The herein described leaf, consisting of a sheet of fabric having a plurality of apertures, layers of waterproof material secured to all faces, edges, and the walls of the aper-

tures, and said waterproof material being 10 of a nature adapted for writing purposes.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN MARKS.

Witnesses:

E. ALLEN PRIEDHAM,
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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."
