

Aug. 30, 1927.

P. ZALKIND

1,640,684

INDENTURE

Filed April 23, 1918

Fig. 1

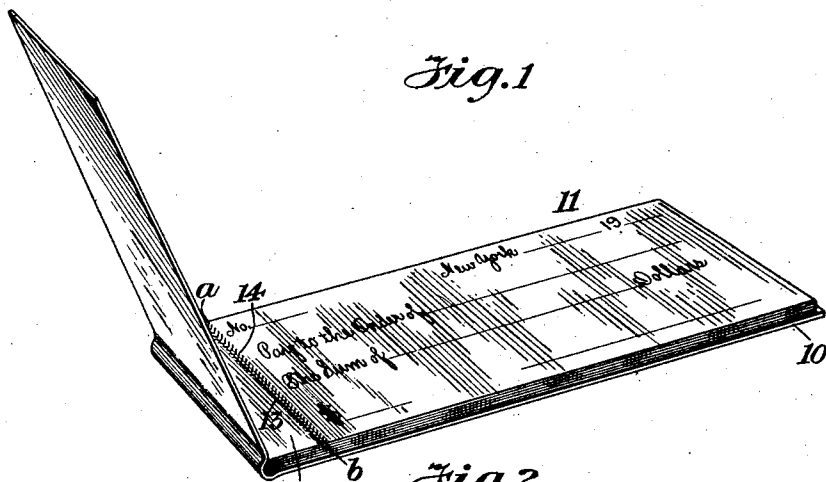


Fig. 2

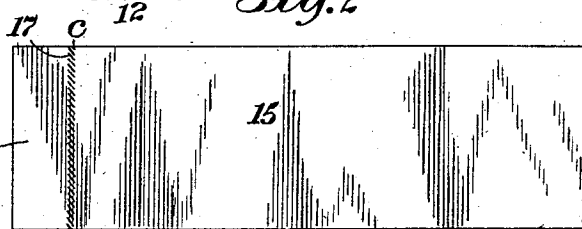


Fig. 3

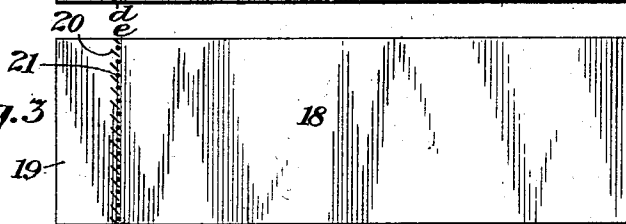
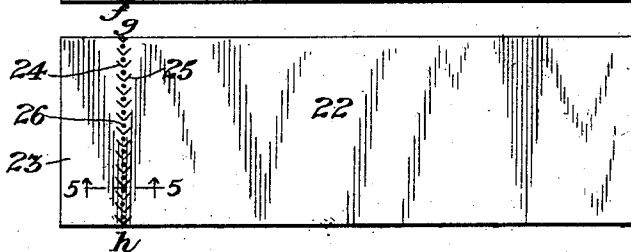


Fig. 4



WITNESS

Chas. Clagett

Fig. 5.

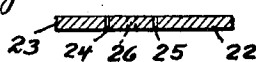


Fig. 6.



INVENTOR

Philip Zalkind

BY

Samuelson

HIS ATTORNEYS

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP ZALKIND, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

INDENTURE.

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This invention relates to indentures and while generally applicable to sheets of material, the parts of which are separable, as for example, check books, receipt books, order blanks, and similar articles where a sheet is to be detached so as to leave a record stub, it is primarily designed for use in package boxes, or other similar receptacles so constructed as to provide a separable tongue adapted to be severed along predetermined lines so as to be removable or partially removable to make an aperture in the box and thus to gain access to the contents thereof. Heretofore in indentures of the nature to which the present invention relates, it has been customary to provide lines of perforations along which the sheet is to be severed, as for example, in check books, receipt books, and the like. This is also for example, the custom in the manufacture of postage and other stamps which also have been scored with roulette lines in some instances. In all cases of like nature as heretofore constructed and as I believe general experience has demonstrated, it is necessary to insure severing the sheet on the desired line to first fold the same along the perforations forming a line on which the tear is to be made, and oftentimes even when this is done the sheet or the stub or sometimes both, will be accidentally torn. The object of my present invention is to overcome this difficulty and at the same time to provide a manner of scoring indentures which will not, I believe, weaken the sheet in which the scoring is made to as great an extent as the perforations or other methods common at the present time, tend at least, to so weaken the sheet. I have found that by scoring a sheet of suitable material with slits along predetermined lines and of a predetermined extent preferably terminating at one extremity in the line along which the sheet is to be severed, the tear may be made without first folding the sheet along the line in which it is desired to tear it and furthermore the sheet when so scored may be severed along the predetermined line without the liability of tearing the same or the stub or any remaining part of the sheet accidentally along the lines on which it is not intended to be torn. Various manners in which this may be carried out will be hereinafter more particularly described.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 represents a check book provided

with a series of scorings in a sheet which forms an indenture made in accordance with this invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan of a sheet provided with another form of scoring,

Figs. 3 and 4 are views similar to Fig. 2 illustrating still other forms of scoring.

Fig. 5 is a section on an enlarged scale showing a structure as illustrated in Fig. 4 in which the indenture is provided with slits which extend entirely through the material, and

Fig. 6 is a section on an enlarged scale showing the structure when the score lines do not extend through the material of which the indenture is made.

Referring to Fig. 1, 10 indicates a check book and is only illustrative of one form of the application of the present invention. In this figure, 11, represents a blank check and 12 the stud attached thereto, the check and the stub forming an indenture sheet which is to be separated along the line indicated at *a b*. In this form of the invention I provide a series of slits indicated at 13 and 14 arranged in pairs and at an angle to one another, each pair of slits terminating at a point on the line *a b* and forming an angle with each other, which also is preferably at an angle to the line *a b*. Furthermore, as is also apparent from the drawing, the series of slits 13 on one side of the line are oblique thereto and parallel to each other, while similarly the slots 14 on the other side of the line *a b*, are also oblique thereto and parallel to each other. In this form of the invention as will now be apparent, the sheet may be separated along the line *a b*, by the usual method of tearing, and without the liability of accidentally tearing either the stub or the check along a line on which it is not intended to be torn.

Referring to Fig. 2, 15 indicates a blank sheet and 16 a stub from which the sheet is to be separated along the line *c d*. In this instance I provide merely a single line of slits 17 in predetermined length, preferably equal to each other and terminating at the right hand extremity as viewed in this figure in the line *c d*, along which the tear is to be made. These slits are also preferably oblique to the line *c d* and parallel to each other.

In Fig. 3 I have indicated a form of the invention somewhat similar to that shown in Fig. 2. In this instance the sheet is indi-

cated at 18 and the stud at 19. The sheet is to be separated from the stub along a line *e f* and is provided with a series of slits 20 which are similar in all respects to those indicated at 17 in Fig. 2. In this form of the invention however, as indicated in Fig. 3, along the line *e f* on which the tear is to be made, I may provide perforations 21 intermediate of the right hand ends of the slits 20 and placed in the line along which the tear is to be made.

The same difference exists between the form of the invention shown in Fig. 4 and that shown in Fig. 1, as exists between the form of the invention shown in Fig. 3 and that shown in Fig. 2. In Fig. 4, the sheet of material is indicated at 22 and the stub from which it is to be torn at 23. A line along which the sheet is to be torn from the stub is indicated by *g h*. In this instance the slits 24 and 25 correspond to the slits 13 and 14 in the form of the invention shown in Fig. 1, and along the line of the tear *g h* intermediate of the points at which the slits meet I employ a series of perforations 26.

In the structure shown in Fig. 4 and as more clearly illustrated in Fig. 5, the slits 24 and 25 are so made as to extend entirely through the material of which the indenture is made. By reference to Fig. 6, however, it will be seen that instead of slitting the paper or other material comprising the indenture the score lines may be indentations on one side thereof as indicated at 24', 25' in Fig. 6, and corresponding ribs, for example, as indicated at 24², 25² in this figure of the drawing in which structure, as will be understood the score lines pass only partway through the material of which the indenture is made.

As hereinbefore stated, while I have shown the invention as applied to a check book, it is by no means limited to this use, as it may be employed in any instance where ordinary perforations are now employed to indicate a line along which parts of any material are to be separated, and furthermore is particularly adapted to use in connection with paper or cardboard boxes in which various articles of food, for instance cereals, and breakfast foods, are now packed for the market in order to provide therein a tongue which may be separable along the lines of scoring to gain access to the contents of the package.

In the ordinary form of perforating indenture sheets, the perforating is done by a separate independent operation, that is an operation which is separately dependent from printing the sheet or otherwise preparing the same for use, whereas in scoring or slitting the indenture sheet in accordance with my present invention the scoring or slitting may be done together with the printing operation by the mere addition of the necessary scoring or slitting tool to the print-

ing press. It will furthermore be understood that the words "score" and "slit", as well as "scoring" and "slitting", are synonymous as employed in this application, because in some instances it may be necessary and advisable to slit the material, whereas in other instances, merely scoring the same will answer the same purpose.

I claim as my invention:

1. An indenture comprising a sheet of separable parts having between them a series of angular scores in pairs extending obliquely from a line on which the parts are separable, the said scores on corresponding sides of the line being parallel to each other and there being a perforation between the said pairs of scores in the line on which the parts of the indenture are separable.

2. An indenture comprising a sheet of separable parts having between them a series of scores parallel to each other, terminating at corresponding ends in a line on which the parts are to be divided, the said scores being also placed obliquely to the said line and parallel to each other, there being a perforation placed between the ends of the scores on the line along which the parts are separable.

3. An indenture comprising a sheet of separable parts having between them a plurality of scores terminating at corresponding ends in a line on which the parts are to be separated, there also being a plurality of perforations placed in the said line on which the parts of the indenture are to be separated.

4. An indenture comprising a sheet of material having therein a plurality of imperforate penniform scores to determine the line of separation between the parts of the sheet.

5. An indenture comprising a sheet of separable parts having arranged between them a series of angular scores in pairs, with the scores passing partially through the sheet and each pair of scores meeting on the line on which the parts of the sheet are separable.

6. An indenture comprising a sheet of separable parts having between them angular scores passing only partially through the sheet and meeting in a line on which the parts of the sheet are separable.

7. An indenture comprising a sheet of separable parts having a series of angular score lines extending partially through the sheet and providing intermediate sections to determine the line of separation of the parts, which line of separation of the parts is non-coincident with any of the said score lines.

8. An indenture comprising a sheet of material having a plurality of penniform scores therein which extend only partially through the material of which the sheet is formed.

Signed by me this 17th day of April, 1918.
PHILIP ZALKIND.