Nov. 11, 1941. L. ŠTURC 2,262,347

TWO-LAYER CARD FOR BEING WRITTEN ON ON BOTH SIDES

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Fig.1.

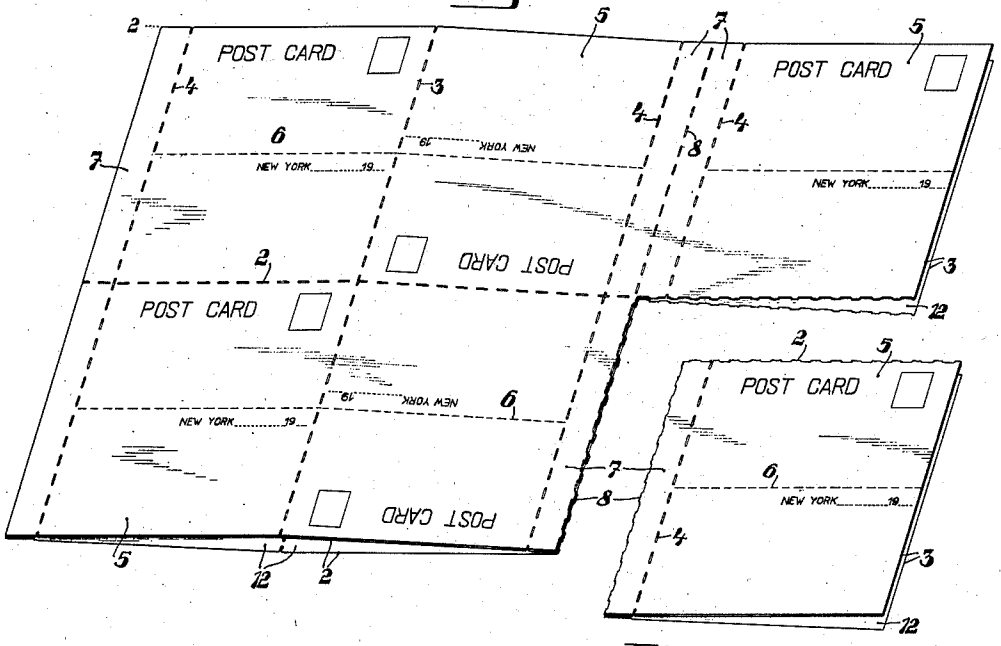


Fig.2.

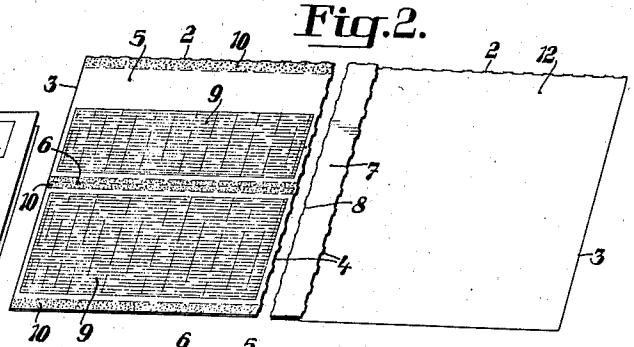
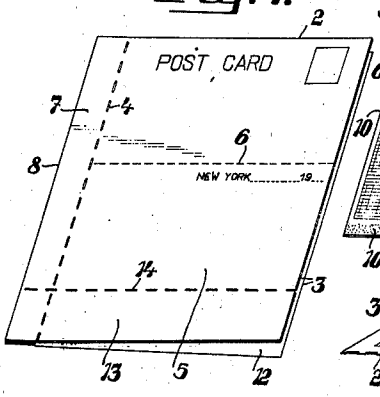


Fig.4.



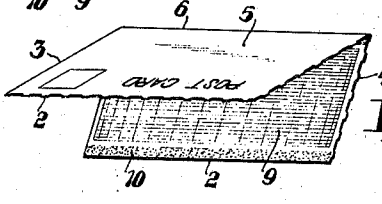


Fig.3.

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TWO-LAYER CARD FOR BEING WRITTEN ON ON BOTH SIDES

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3 Claims. (Cl. 282—26)

This invention relates in general to the known kind of flat, single-layer paper or card blanks, which are provided on one of their sides in one operation with written matter or illustrating matter or other marks and, after being suitably folded over, have the form of a two-layer card which bears the written matter, illustrating matter or marks on both sides.

The invention relates more particularly to that kind of such card blanks, the size of which in the flat state amounts to several times the size of the finished card, the blanks being provided in the flat state on predetermined parts of their front side with the written matter which in the finished card is to appear partly on the front side and partly on the back and the flat card blank being doubled over, after being thus written on, about a line which extends between the parts occupied by the written matter and folded in such a manner that the two uninscribed parts of the reverse side lie against one another and can be stuck together in such a manner that a two-layer card of the intended final dimensions is obtained, on the front and back of which the two sets of written matter appear.

The invention also relates to card blanks which in the flat state are about double the size of the finished cards to be made from them and are divided by a folding line extending along their middle axis and produced preferably by creasing or scoring into two equal parts of about the form of the finished card, one of these parts being intended for the reception of the front written matter and the other part for the reception of the written matter on the back of the finished card and the two parts of its uninscribed back exactly coinciding after the blank provided with the written matter on its front side has been folded about its middle line, so that, after they have been stuck together to form the finished card, only the two inscribed parts of the front of the blank are seen.

The invention also relates to blanks of the above kind, the rear side of which is provided at certain areas with layers of adhesive, which, after the two written on parts of the blank have been folded over, facilitate their sticking together for forming a two-layer card.

A further object of the invention is to provide the reverse side of the flat card blank with layers of copying material in such a manner that, when the front side of the flat blank is being written on, a copy of the written matter is produced and the copy paper is provided with a reinforced marginal strip which facilitates insertion in letter files, rapid filing appliances or the like.

According to the invention the copying layers are provided only at those areas of the reverse side of the card blank, which are opposite the areas of the front side of the blank, which are to contain the written matter, while in those areas of the reverse side of the card blank, which remain free of the copying layers, the layers of adhesive are provided, which enable the written-on and folded blank to be stuck together to form a single-layer card.

A further feature of the invention consists in this, that the blanks for producing cards to be typed on in a typewriter are provided at their bottom margin, to be typed on last, with a strip made out of the same material, which holds the card blank firmly in the machine while the lower marginal part is being typed on, thus enabling its surface to be more fully utilised, and, after the typing, can be detached along its perforated or creased line before or after the folding over and sticking together of the two halves.

Further features of the invention will be gathered from the following description and from the accompanying drawing of several embodiments of the invention given by way of example, the invention being, however, not limited to these examples, as the details of the arrangement according to the invention, as far as they come within the scope of the invention, may be modified within wide limits.

In the drawing Fig. 1 shows an assemblage of six booklets for enabling post cards to be written on on both sides and a copy of each to be made at the same time, one booklet having been detached from the assemblage, for enabling it to be used. Fig. 2 shows this booklet after being written on and separated, the card portion being turned over. Fig. 3 shows the detatched post card portion folded over for being stuck down to form the finished post card. Fig. 4 is a modified form of a single booklet with a detachable holding strip for enabling the card to be typed on right to the bottom in the typewriter.

The assemblage according to Fig. 1 shows on the side facing the observer a sheet of post card paper of the usual thickness, in which by the horizontal lines of perforation **2** and the vertical lines of perforation **3** and **4** post card blanks **5** of double post card size are bounded. Parallel to the horizontal perforation lines **2** extend scored lines **6** at half the height of the post card blanks. In each horizontal row two card blanks **5** meet in the perforation line **3**, but are separated from the

next pair of blanks by two vertically extending strips 7. These strips are bounded at the outside by the perforation lines 4 and are held together in the midlde along a further vertical perforation line 8.

The two halves of each post card blank, which are bounded by the scored line 6, are provided with the usual printed inscriptions for the front and reverse side of a post card. The printed inscriptions of one vertical row of post card blanks are inverted with respect to the printed inscriptions of the adjacent vertical row, so that the marginal strip 7 belonging to each card blank, when viewed with the printed inscriptions upright, will appear to the left of the printed inscription of the particular card blank.

Opposite those areas which on the front side of each post card blank 5 are intended for the address and for the matter forming the communication are impressed on the reverse side of the post card blank copying carbon layers 9, preferably sufficient for a single use. The reverse side of each card blank is further provided with dry latex strips 10 which extend along both sides of the scored line 6 and along the two edges of the blank, which are parallel to the scored line.

Under the sheet of post card blanks is a manifold paper 12 which is stuck to the marginal strips 7 across their entire width and stretches freely across the two vertical rows of card blanks directly adjoining one another between two marginal strips. Only in order to make the drawing clearer is this manifold paper shown in Fig. 1, as if it were out of contact with the sheet of post card blanks; actually, it is substantially tautly stretched between the marginal strips 7 and consequently is in contact over its entire surface with the reverse side of the sheet of post card blanks. The horizontal perforation lines 2 and the vertical perforation lines 3 and 8 coincide with similar perforation lines in the manifold paper, being for instance formed simultaneously both in the sheet of post card blanks and in the sheet of manifold paper. The vertical perforation lines 4, on the other hand, which extend along the two outer edges of the marginal strips 7, only pierce the sheet of post card blanks, so that the manifold paper extends without interruption from each perforation line 8 to the next perforation line 3.

When the user wishes to write a post card and obtain a copy of it, he detaches one of the booklets consisting of post card blank and manifold paper (as shown to the right at the bottom of Fig. 1) along the vertical perforation line 8 and the perforation lines 2 from the assemblage. He thereupon introduces the detached booklet for instance into a typewriter and types on the front side of the post card blank 5 in one operation the address and the text of the communication. The carbon layers 9 on the reverse side of the blank transfer the typescript to the manifold or copy paper 12. After typing and removal from the typewriter the user tears the post card portion 5 (as shown in Fig. 2) along the perforation line 4 4 from the marginal strip 7 which, remaining attached at the left-hand margin of the manifold paper 12, makes the latter specially suitable for insertion in a binder, letter file and the like, as holes punched in the strip 7 for the bow members or tongues of the rapid binders or the like will not be so liable to tear away.

The detached card portion 5 is folded, as shown in Fig. 3, along the scored line 6 in such a manner that the parts of its typed front side are on the outside and the parts of its reverse side, provided with the layers of carbon and the latex strips 10, are on the inside. After folding over the latex strips 10 of the two halves of the card portion are by a simple moderate stroking pressure, without moistening or the like, caused to adhere to one another, after which the post card is ready for posting.

In the assemblage according to Fig. 1 or in the individual booklets detached from it the latex strips will not cause any adhesion to the manifold paper lying against the reverse side of the post card blanks, for dry latex layers only manifest their adhesive property, when brought into direct contact with other latex layers.

The post card booklet according to Fig. 4 differs from that shown in Fig. 1 to the right at the bottom only in this, that at the bottom edge of each post card blank 5 and of the piece of manifold paper 12 associated with it there is an extension in the form of a holding strip 13 consisting of the same materials. This holding strip can be detached along perforation lines 14 from the associated post card portion and manifold paper portion and along the perforation line 2 from the upper edge of the booklet which may adjoin it in the assemblage.

When being typed on in the typewriter, the holding strip 13 will hold the booklet in a reliable manner against the platen, until the surface intended for the communication has been typed on to the bottom edge, that is to say completely utilised. After removal from the typewriter, the holding strip 13 is detached along the perforation line 14 and substantially the same booklet as that shown in Fig. 1 to the right at the bottom and in Fig. 2 is obtained.

What I claim is:

1. A booklet for forming a two-layer post card typed on on both sides and for making a copy at the same time, consisting of a paper blank which, in its two parts of predetermined size divided from one another by a folding line, is designed to receive on the front side the address and the communication and has its reverse side provided only along its edges and at both sides of the folding line with strip-shaped layers of latex and only between these layers with copying layers, a marginal strip which is made integrally of the blank and can be easily detached with the aid of perforations adjoining the blank at an edge of the latter at right angles to the folding line, the margin of a manifold paper covering the entire reverse side of the blank being fixed to the marginal strip of the blank and strips adjoining the bottom borders of the blank and of the manifold paper which are to be typed on last, which strips are made in one piece with the blank and the manifold paper, are adapted to be separated from them at scored lines and to hold the booklet securely in the typewriter, while the lower border of the booklet is being typed on.

2. An assemblage consisting of a plurality of booklets for forming two-layer post cards written on on both sides and for producing copies at the same time, each booklet consisting of a paper blank which in its two parts of predetermined size, which are divided from one another by a folding line, is designed to receive on the front side the address and the communication and has its reverse side provided only along its edges and at both sides of the folding line with

strip shaped layers of latex and only between these layers with copying layers, a marginal strip capable of being detached by means of perforation adjoining the blank along an edge at right angles to its folding line, the margin of a manifold paper covering the whole of the reverse side of the blank being fixed to the marginal strip and holding strips adjoining the bottom borders of the blank of the manifold paper, the post card blanks of all the booklets together with their marginal strips, and holding strips as well as the manifold papers of all the booklets together with their margins and holding strips consisting each of one piece of material of the entire extent of the assemblage and each booklet being detachable as a unit with the aid of perforations extending along its edges from the adjoining booklets, and finally one of the edges of each booklet, extending at right angles to the folding line, adjoining the next booklet directly, but the other edge adjoining the marginal strip of the next booklet by its own marginal strip.

3. An assemblage as claimed in claim 2, in which the two parts adjoining one another along a middle folding line have the shape and size of the finished card, the halves of the blanks of one row of booklets, which are intended to contain the address, being opposite the halves of the blanks of the other row of booklets, which are intended to contain the communication, and the printed inscriptions on the front side and the copying layers on the reverse side of the blanks of one row of booklets being reversed in direction and sequence with respect to those of the adjacent row of booklets.

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