Aug. 3, 1937. A. R. MacFARLAND 2,089,128

CONTINUOUS MANIFOLD STATIONERY

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Fig. 1.

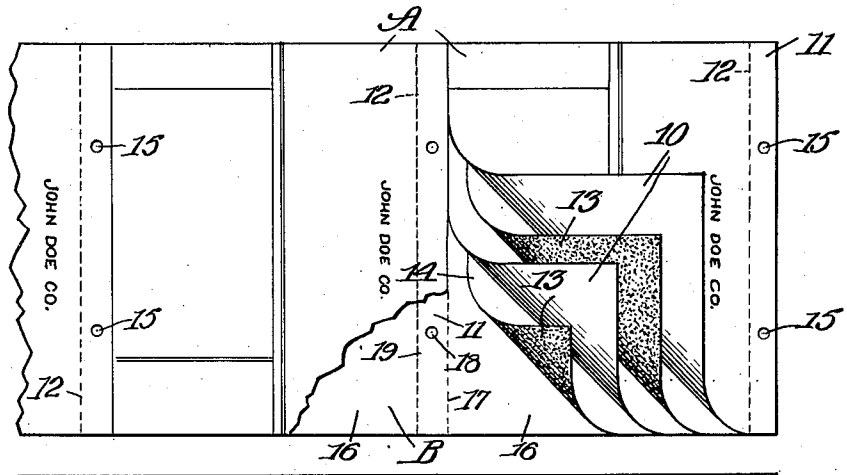


Fig. 2.

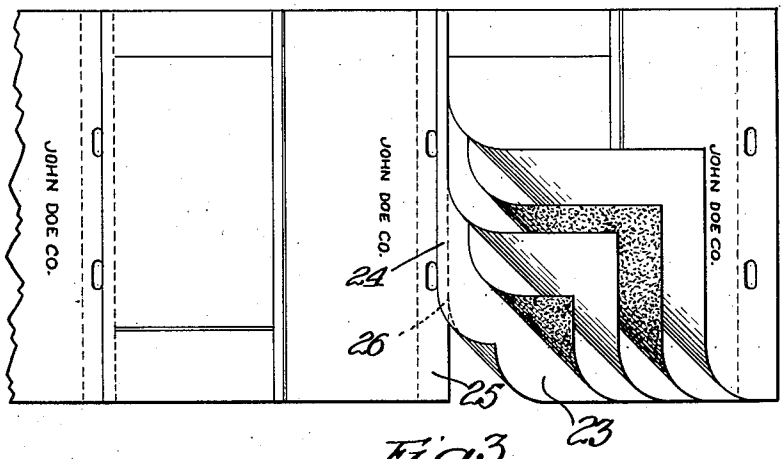


Fig. 3.

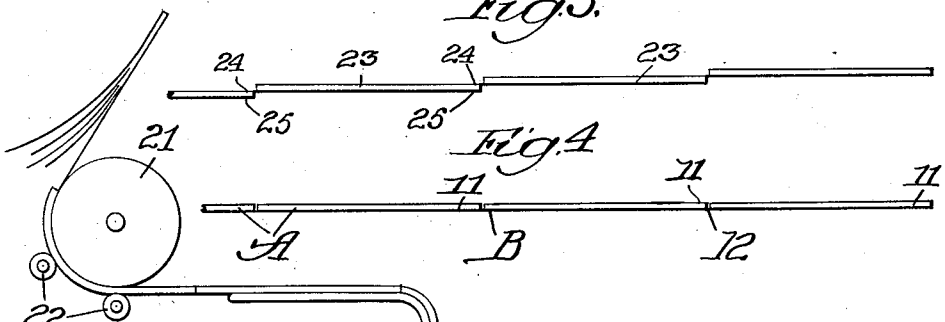
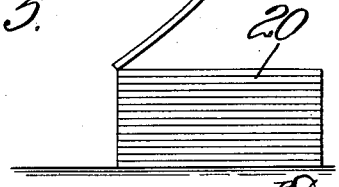


Fig. 4

Fig. 5.



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Fig. 6.

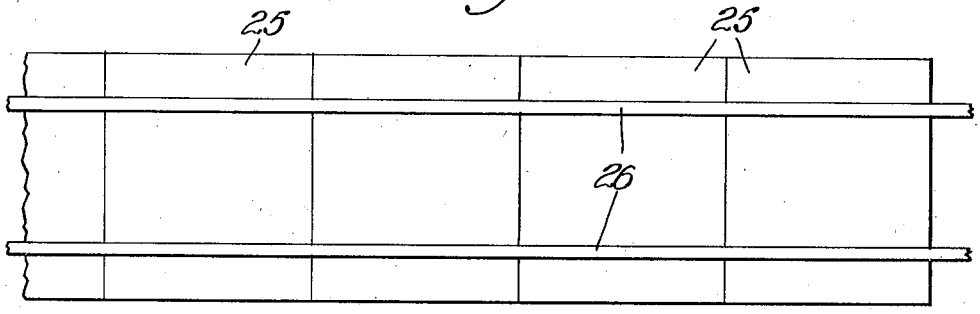


Fig. 7.

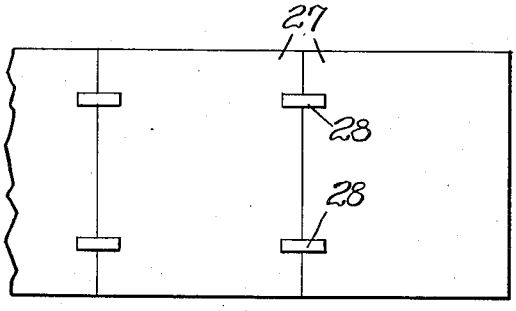


Fig. 8.

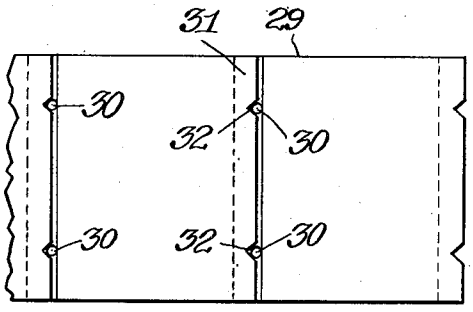
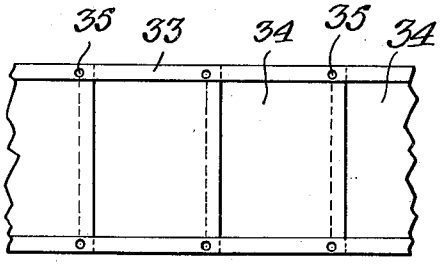


Fig. 9.



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CONTINUOUS MANIFOLD STATIONERY

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Application September 25, 1936, Serial No. 102,579

4 Claims. (Cl. 282—12)

This invention relates particularly to continuous manifold stationery adapted for use in typewriters or other manifold machines having a cylindrical platen.

The primary object of the invention is to provide an improved continuous strip of individual packets of stationery which may be fed around a cylindrical platen, for example, but will not permit the creepage between slips in one set of packets from being passed on, and aggrevated in, the next packet. As the packets are connected by single thickness of stationery it is necessary to provide individual transfer slips between the record forms.

The packets of the character used in the present invention may be formed as shown in Peters Patent No. 1,947,139, issued February 13, 1934. The packets may be connected together by means of an attaching flap or the packets may be connected to a single continuous strip of record slips.

The present invention is a continuation in part of my application Serial No. 7420, filed February 20, 1935.

The invention is illustrated in preferred embodiments in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Fig. 1 is a broken plan view, partly in perspective, showing a plurality of packets of stationery connected to a continuous strip of record slips; Fig. 2 is a broken plan view partly in perspective showing a plurality of packets interconnected by means of an attaching flap formed integrally with the bottom record slip and glued to the binding strip at the upper margin of the next packet; Fig. 3 is a side elevational view of the stationery shown in Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a side elevational view of the stationery shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 5, a diagrammatic side elevational view showing how the stationery may be fed around a cylindrical platen roll of a typewriter; Fig. 6 is a bottom plan view showing a modified form of connection between the stationery packets; Fig. 7, another modified connection between the packets; Fig. 8, a top plan view of a further modification wherein register perforations are provided in the attaching flap; and Fig. 9, a plan view of a further modification in which register perforations are provided in the marginal portions of the connecting continuous strip of slips.

In the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 1 and 4, packets A are interconnected by means of an underlying continuous strip B. The packets A are formed of a plurality of record-strips 10 which may be bound together by means of detachable strips 11 provided with lines of weakening 12. The packets are provided with transfer slips 13 whose upper marginal portions are bound in with the marginal strips 11 by means of adhesive or otherwise. Preferably the transfer slips are of less length than the record slips and are bound so that the edges opposite the bound edges are spaced inwardly from the free edges of the record slips 10, as indicated at 14. If desired, the binding strips 11 may be provided with register perforations 15 for use in assembling the web and later securing the packet in a suitable holder.

The continuous web B may be divided up into slips 16 by means of transverse lines of weakening 17 and may be provided with suitable register perforations 18 which will be aligned with the perforations 15. If desired, the slips 16 may be further provided with a transverse line of weakening 19 in register with the lines 12 of the packets A. Thus, after a set of forms has been filled in and separated along lines 17, the record slips 10 and 16 may be detached from the carbon and binding strips by separation along the lines 12 and 19. The usual practice is to partially fill in the forms in a packet of stationery on the typewriter and then detach the packet and send it on to other departments for further notations.

As shown in Fig. 5, the stationery may be zig-zag folded to form a pack 20 and it will be understood that the web may be fed around a cylindrical platen 21 equipped with the usual presser rolls 22 without having the creepage passed on from one packet to another as occurs when the slips are connected at each end to form superposed continuous strips. When each packet contains a large number of forms, the creepage will be greater and in some cases it may be desirable to provide a small amount of space between the packets to prevent interference.

In the modification shown in Figs. 2 and 3, instead of mounting the packets on the continuous strip of record slips, the bottom record slip 23 is provided with an attaching flap 24 which is pasted onto the top of the next succeeding binding strip 25. The attaching flap is provided with a line of weakening 26 so that after a writing operation the packet may be severed along that line.

In making this form of stationery the individual packets are brought into proper alignment, their pasting flaps moistened with glue and connected to the next succeeding packet by means of an automatic machine. It has been found that by lapping the packets together in stepped rela-

tion, shown in Fig. 3, or by having them in horizontal alignment as shown in Fig. 4, the stationery will feed readily around a platen of a typewriter without becoming caught in the typewriter mechanism.

In the form shown in Fig. 6 packets **25** are interconnected by means of two paper runners **26**. This form of connection, however, does not permit the stepped relation which is desirable for the reasons discussed above. In the form shown in Fig. 7 packets **27** are interconnected by tabs **28**.

In the form shown in Fig. 8 a continuous strip of record slips **29** is advanced on a belt provided with impaling pins **30**. The binding strips **31** of the packets are provided with V-shaped cut-out portions **32** which engage the pins **30** and properly position the packet during the pasting operation.

The stationery shown in Fig. 9 is similar to that shown in Fig. 1 except that the continuous strip of record slips **33** extends laterally beyond the superposed slips **34** and is provided in its marginal portions with register perforations **35**.

The foregoing detailed description is given for clearness of understanding only, and no unnecessary limitations should be understood therefrom, but the appended claims should be construed as broadly as permissible in view of the prior art.

I claim:

1. A manifold web comprising: a continuous record strip divided into equal sections by transverse lines of weakening; and a pack of record slips and interleaved transfer slips superposed on each of said sections of said continuous strip and permanently bound thereto between the lines of weakening.

2. A stationery web comprising: a plurality of individual adjacent packets of manifold stationery connected end-to-end by means of attaching flaps; each of said packets comprising a plurality of superposed record slips and interleaved carbon slips interconnected at their advance ends by means of a binding strip, said attaching flaps being formed integrally with the bottom record slips and pasted to the top of the next succeeding binding strip.

3. In a manifold web, a plurality of individual adjacent packets of manifolding stationery, each of said packets comprising a plurality of record sheets and interleaved carbon sheets bound together at one marginal edge, said packets being connected by a single thickness of paper at each end in the form of a paper flap formed integrally with one of the record sheets and pasted to the marginal portion of the next packet so that the packets may be separated after a writing operation by tearing said flap.

4. In a manifold web, a plurality of individual adjacent packets of manifolding stationery, each of said packets comprising a plurality of record sheets and interleaved carbon sheets bound together at one marginal edge, said packets being connected by a single thickness of paper at each end in the form of an integrally formed extension of the bottom record sheet which is pasted to the top marginal portion of the next succeeding packet so that the packets may be separated after a writing operation by tearing said extension.

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