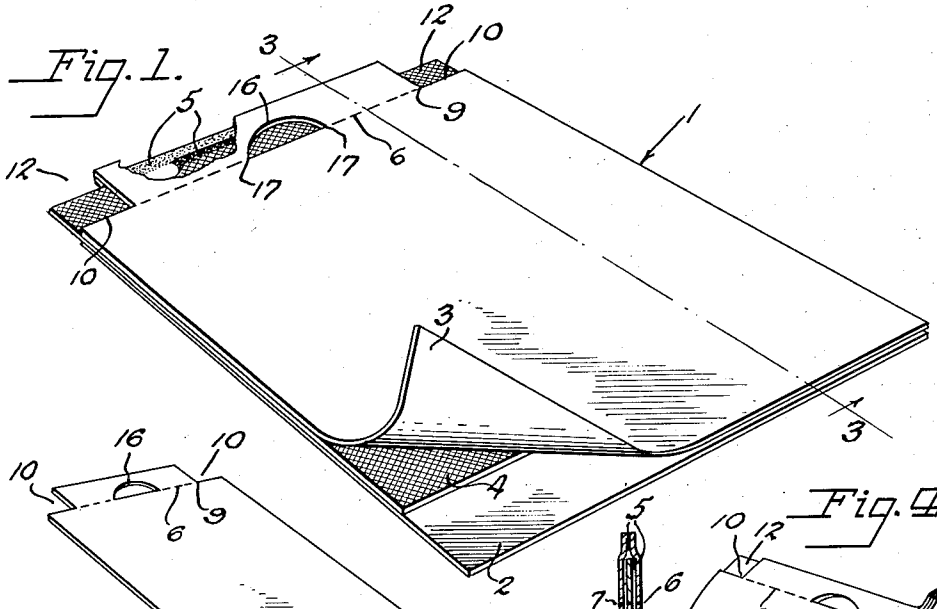
Feb. 12, 1946. J. G. KERR 2,394,553

SNAP-OUT MANIFOLDING UNIT

Filed Feb. 1, 1945

Fig. 1.



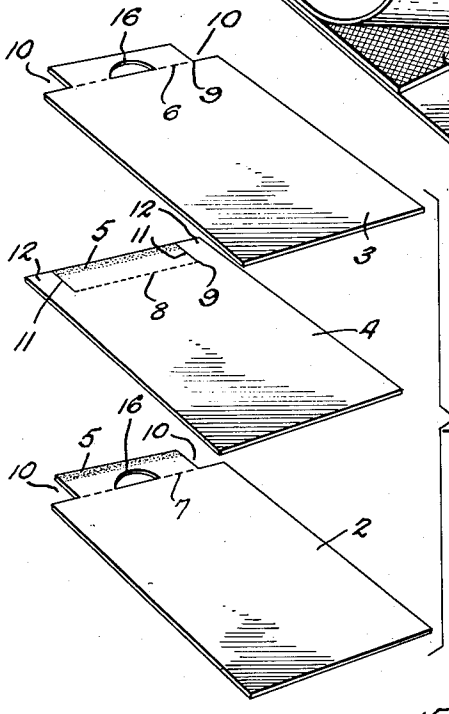


Fig. 2.

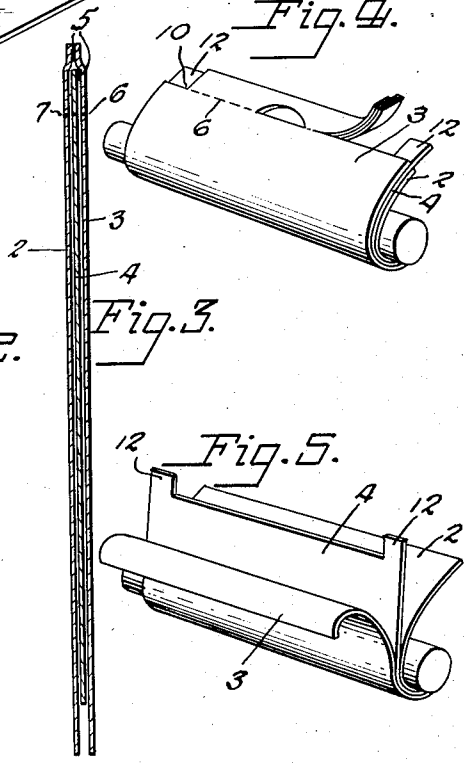
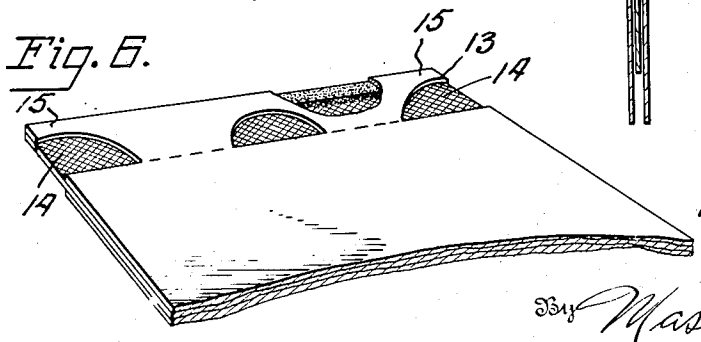


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



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SNAP-OUT MANIFOLDING UNIT

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Application February 1, 1945, Serial No. 575,588

6 Claims. (Cl. 282—22)

This invention relates to a snap-out manifolding unit particularly designed for use in typewriters.

The conventional snap-out unit consists of a sheaf of interleaved carbon and letter sheets united by a glue-line along the top, the letter sheets, to the exclusion of the carbon sheets, having coincident transverse lines of weakness below the glue-line, defining a stub, and the lower ends of the letter sheets extending below the carbon sheets, forming a fingerhold.

With this form of snap-out unit, it is not practicable for the typist to make corrections on the letter sheets while the unit is in the machine, for since all of the sheets are united at the top, access cannot be had to the sheets individually. Some users of this type of snap-out unit have resorted to the expedient of tearing off the stub, that is, the part of the sheaf above the weakened lines, while the unit is in the typewriter, so that the letter sheets may be individually turned forward for making erasures. However, in doing this, the advantage of the snap-out feature is lost, for the carbons are torn off flush with the letter sheets and must be individually separated after the unit has been removed from the machine. Other users upon making an error, remove the snap-out unit from the machine, open it up from the bottom, make the erasures at the desk, and are then put to the task of reinserting the snap-out unit in the machine and accurately aligning it before making the correction.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide a snap-out unit similar to the conventional snap-out units above described, to the extent that the interleaved carbon and letter sheets are united by a glue-line or its equivalent at the top, the letter sheets having coincident weakened lines of severance across the top below the glue-line, and projecting below the carbon sheets at the bottom, normally operated similarly to the conventional snap-out units when there are no erasures to be made, but having novel features of construction which permit corrections to be made on the letter sheets while the unit is in the typewriter, and thereafter permitting the carbon sheets to be simultaneously separated from the letter sheets.

Other objects of the invention will appear as the following description of a preferred and practical embodiment thereof proceeds.

In the drawing which accompanies and forms a part of the following specification, and throughout the several figures of which the same reference numerals have been employed to denote identical parts:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a snap-out unit embodying the principles of the invention, a portion being broken away to show the glue-line;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the individual sheets of the snap-out unit separated, and lying in parallel planes;

Figure 3 is a cross-section taken along the line 3—3 of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the snap-out unit of Figure 1, positioned about the platen of a typewriter, showing the stub partly torn off;

Figure 5 is a view similar to that of Figure 4, after severance of the stub, the sheets being separated for making a correction;

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a portion of a modified form of snap-out unit, part being broken away to show the glue-line.

Referring now in detail the the several figures, the snap-out unit 1 is here shown as comprising three sheets, the latter sheets 2 and 3 and the interleaved carbon sheet 4. These sheets are arranged in a sheaf, the sheets being united at the top by a glue-line 5, and the letter sheets being longer than the carbon sheet, so that they extend beyond the carbon sheet at the bottom, as illustrated in Figure 1. Both the letter sheets and carbon sheet are provided with coincident weakened lines 6, 7 and 8, near the top, but below the glue-line. These lines of weakness terminate short of at least one of the lateral edges of the sheaf, the point of termination being indicated at 9. The line of weakness 8 of the carbon sheet is more resistant to rupture than the lines of weakness 6 and 7 of the letter sheets.

The letter sheets have congruent cut-out areas 10 above the lines of weakness, extending from a lateral edge of the sheaf to the point of termination of the lines of weakness. The interleaved carbon sheet 4 does not have the cut-out area, but is formed with a slit 11 extending from an edge of the sheaf to said point of termination of the line of weakness, forming a tab 12 which is preferably congruent with the cut-out areas 10, and which is divided from the stub by the slit 11.

While the features above described have been referred only to one side of the snap-out unit, it is preferred to make both sides identical, adapting the snap-out unit to the convenience of both right-handed and left-handed people.

In using the snap-out unit of the present invention, it is placed in the typewriter and written upon in the usual manner. If there are no

corrections to be made, it is removed from the typewriter, the stub grasped by one hand, the projecting ends of the letter sheets to the exclusion of the carbon sheet being grasped by the other hand and the hands quickly pulled apart, whereupon the letter sheets will become detached from the stub by virtue of the relative ease of rupture of the weakened lines 6 and 7, while the carbon paper will come out intact with the stub, because of the stronger line of weakness 8. If corrections are to be made, the snap-out unit is not removed from the typewriter at first instance. Instead, the stub which is a composite of the upper end portions of both letter sheets and the interleaved carbon sheet, is torn off, as indicated at Figure 4, beginning at the slit which separates the stub from the tab 12. In that form of the invention shown in Figures 1 to 4, in which the cut-out areas extend to the upper edge of the letter sheets, the tearing off of the stub completely removes the glue-line so that the upper ends of the sheet are now completely detached and may be turned forward individually, permitting corrections to be made. After the sheaf is removed from the typewriter, it is necessary only to take hold of all of the congruent tabs 12, with one hand, and the projecting lower ends of the letter sheets, with the other, and to separate the letter sheets and carbons simultaneously.

Figure 6 shows a form of the invention in which the cut-out areas 13 of the letter sheets do not extend to the top edge of the sheaf, but are confined to a region below the glue-line. The tabs 14 are congruent with these cut-out areas. This forms a tab having ends 15 extending to the lateral edges of the sheet, and including the glue-line, either of which ends may be grasped to initiate the tearing off of the stub.

In order to facilitate rupture of the lines of weakness of the letter sheets, when snapping out the carbon sheet in conventional manner, the stub may be provided at any intermediate part with cut-out apertures 16 in the letter sheets, the lower sides of which coincide with the lines of weakness of the letter sheets intermediate the ends of said lines of weakness. When a pull is brought upon the stub above the cut-out apertures 16, rupture takes place readily at the points 17, at which the cut-out aperture 16 intersects the line of weakness.

While I have in the above description disclosed what I believe to be a preferred and practical embodiment of the invention, it will be understood to those skilled in the art that the details of construction and the arrangement of parts as shown and described, is by way of example and not to be construed as limiting the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. Snap-out manifolding unit comprising a sheaf of interleaved carbon and letter sheets attached along the top margin, the letter sheets extending below the carbon sheets at the bottom, said carbon sheets and letter sheets having coincident lines of weakness terminating at a common point short of one lateral edge of said sheaf, said letter sheets having congruent cut-out areas above said lines of weakness extending from said lateral edge to the said terminating point of said lines of weakness, said carbon sheets being formed with coincident slits above said lines of weakness extending from an edge of said sheaf to said point of termination, forming tabs exposed in said cut-out areas, the lines of weakness of said carbon sheets being more resistant to rupture than the lines of weakness of said letter sheets.

2. Snap-out manifolding unit comprising a sheaf of interleaved carbon sheets and letter sheets attached along the top margin, the letter sheets extending below the carbon sheets at the bottom, said carbon and letter sheets having transverse coincident lines of weakness, terminating at a common point short of a lateral edge of said sheaf, defining the lower side of a stub, said letter sheets having congruent cut-out areas above said lines of weakness extending from said lateral edge to said point of termination, said carbon sheets being formed with coincident slits above said lines of weakness extending from an edge of said sheaf to said point of termination forming tabs exposed in said cut-out areas and excluded from said stub, the lines of weakness of said carbon sheets being more resistant to rupture than the lines of weakness of said letter sheets.

3. Snap-out manifolding unit comprising a sheaf of interleaved carbon sheets and letter sheets attached along the top margin, the letter sheets extending below the carbon sheets at the bottom, said carbon and letter sheets having transverse coincident lines of weakness terminating at a point short of a lateral edge of said sheaf defining the lower side of a stub, said letter sheets having congruent cut-out areas above said lines of weakness extending from said lateral edge to said point of termination, said carbon sheets being formed with tabs congruent with said cut-out areas and excluded from said stub, the lines of weakness of said carbon sheets being more resistant to rupture than the lines of weakness of said letter sheets.

4. Snap-out manifolding unit as claimed in claim 3, said letter sheets in the area of said stub having cut-out areas interrupting the lines of weakness of said letter sheets intermediately.

5. Snap-out manifolding unit comprising a sheaf of interleaved carbon and letter sheets attached by a glue-line along the top margin, the letter sheets extending below the carbon sheets at the bottom, said carbon and letter sheets having transverse coincident lines of weakness terminating at a point short of a lateral edge of said sheaf, defining the lower side of a stub, said letter sheets having congruent cut-out areas above said lines of weakness and below said glue-line, extending from said lateral edge to said point of termination, said carbon sheets being formed with tabs congruent with said cut-out areas separated from said stub by a slit, the lines of weakness of said carbon sheets being more resistant to rupture than the lines of weakness of said letter sheets.

6. Snap-out manifolding unit comprising a sheaf of interleaved carbon sheets and letter sheets attached along the top margin, the letter sheets extending below the carbon sheets at the bottom, said carbon and letter sheets having transverse coincident lines of weakness terminating at a point short of a lateral edge of said sheaf defining the lower side of a stub, said letter sheets having congruent cut-out areas above said lines of weakness extending from said lateral edge to said point of termination, said carbon sheets being formed with tabs extending into said cut-out areas and excluded from said stub, the lines of weakness of said carbon sheets being more resistant to rupture than the lines of weakness of said letter sheets.

JAMES GORDON KERR.