No. 646,363. Patented Mar. 27, 1900.

W. F. DODSWORTH.

BLANK BOOK FOR TYPE WRITERS.

(No Model.) (Application filed Oct. 5, 1899.)

Fig. 1.

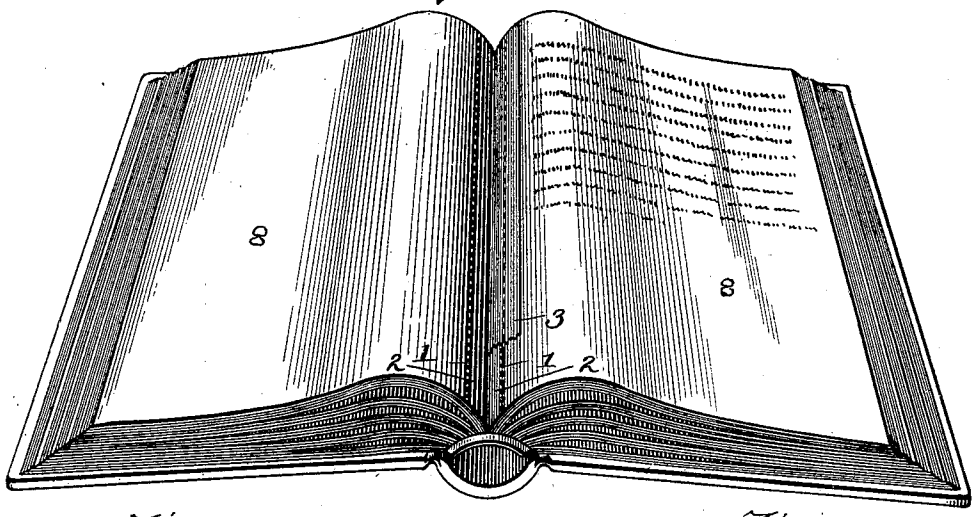


Fig. 2.

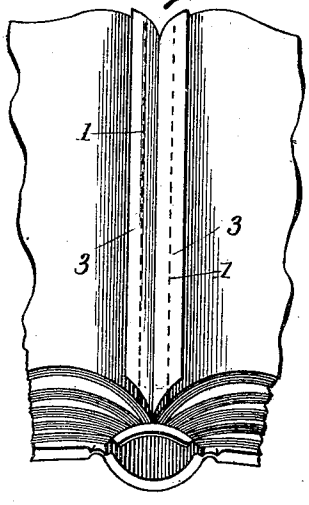


Fig. 5.

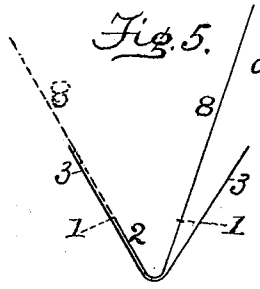


Fig. 3.

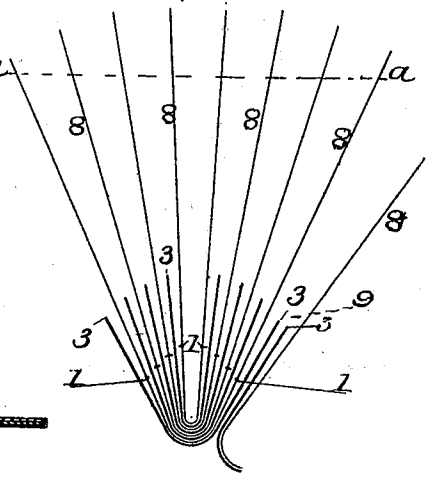
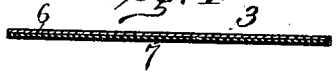
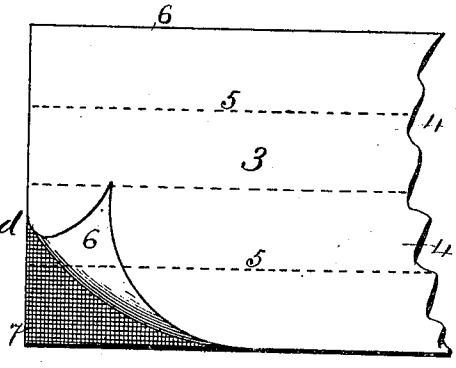


Fig. 4.





WITNESSES:

Edwin L. Bradford

Geo. M. Copenhaver

INVENTOR

Walter Few Dodsworth

BY Johnson & Johnson

ATTORNEYS

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER FEW DODSWORTH, OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

BLANK BOOK FOR TYPE-WRITERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 646,363, dated March 27, 1900.

Application filed October 5, 1899. Serial No. 732,632. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER FEW DODSWORTH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Leavenworth, in the county of Leavenworth and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Blank Books for Type-Writers, of which the following is a specification.

I have produced a record-book the leaves of which can be readily removed to be type-written and again secured in the same place in matching relation to the part from which they were removed, and my improvement resides in the novel means by which this is done, as I will now describe in connection with the accompanying drawings, and particularly set out in the claims concluding this specification.

The sheets which compose the book are of two leaves each, and they are put together in groups of any suitable number of leaves nested in the form of a signature, as seen in Figure 3, wherein the dotted line *a a* indicates the leaves of a group, and for each sheet there is a separate gummed strip 3, arranged to form a folded two-part backing for each sheet at the binding. I prefer to make each group not to exceed five sheets, and in putting the sheets together the gummed strips of each sheet will stand side by side, as at 9 in said figure, and it will be understood that the gummed strips are free between the leaves in the bound book and are the means whereby the removed leaf and the stub from which it was removed are secured to and as parts of the gummed strip, the stub serving thereby as a guide edge whereby to replace the leaf.

In the said drawings, Fig. 1 shows the open book from which a leaf has been removed at a line of perforations, type-written, and replaced on the gummed strip in alinement with the perforations. Fig. 2 shows a partial view of the open book to show the two gummed strips at the joining of two groups of sheets or signatures, the lines of perforations in the leaves being shown by dotted lines under the gummed strips. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of one of the groups of leaves of the book, showing the arrangement of a separate folded gummed strip for each sheet and a leaf of a sheet of the joining group at the right hand of said figure. Fig. 4 shows one of the gummed strips in cross-section and in surface view, and Fig. 5 shows one of the gummed strips in cross-section and its relation to the leaves of a sheet one of the leaves of which has been removed and its position when replaced shown by dotted lines.

Each sheet of the book has two lines of perforations 1 1, so that when folded on a mediate line and bound together each line of perforations will be about one-half or three-fourths of an inch from the binding to allow the leaves to be torn out, leaving a stub 2, which has no other function than to form a gage-line in replacing the removed leaf. For each sheet there is a separate gummed strip 3, of some suitable fabric, folded in equal parts and fastened in the book so as to stand free between the leaves, the function of which is to form a fastening for the removed leaf and for the stub from which it was removed. The width of this gummed strip is about twice the width of that part of the sheet between the perforations, so that there will be two equal parts 4 4, Fig. 4, which extend over the lines of perforations of each leaf as in Figs. 3 and 5, in which the lines of perforations are indicated by dots 1 on the leaves. In Fig. 5 the dotted lines 5 5 indicate where the lines of perforations come in the book along the gummed strip. This construction gives to each part 4 of the gummed strip about twice the width of the stub 2, so that when the latter is secured to the gummed strip there will still be a gummed surface left, to which the removed leaf is fastened, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 5, in matching relation to the edge 1, being the line at which the leaf was separated from the stub 2. Only that side of the strip 3 to which the stub 2 and the leaf are fastened is gummed, and I prefer that this gummed surface be of some thin paper 6, the edge of which is seen turned up in Fig. 4 and which is itself fastened to the fabric part 7 by gum to prevent the gum when moistened to receive the stub and leaf from soaking through the fabric. This gives a laminated gummed strip, which may be made of very light but strong silk, linen, or cambric 7, Fig. 4, and a facing of very thin tissue-paper 6, which when pasted together forms a

strong fastening for the leaf and is rendered impervious to the wetted gum, so that in applying the record-leaf the strip cannot stick to the leaf of the other sheet when the book is closed. The strip can be made of linen paper gummed on one side or of any suitable material gummed on one side and rendered impervious to moisture on the other.

When the leaf has been detached and typewritten, it is replaced in the book by first moistening the stub 2 and fastening it to the gummed strip, as in Fig. 5, and then moistening the remaining outer portion of the gummed strip itself and placing the leaf thereon against and in alinement with the edge 1 of the pasted stub 2 and fasten thereby the written leaf exactly on the line from which it was torn. When this record-page is so replaced, it will be stronger, because it is fastened to a strong part made stronger itself by being fastened to the leaf-stub.

I claim—

1. A blank book comprising groups of sheets, the two leaves of each sheet having each a line of perforations at which each leaf is separable from a stub part, in combination with a separate adhesive strip bound with each sheet, forming a pair of fastenings folded around the binding edge and coöperating with each sheet, each fastening part extending beyond or overlapping the lines of the perforations of each leaf whereby to form a fastening back for the stub part and for the pair of leaves in replacing them.

2. A blank book the leaves whereof are provided with lines of perforations, in combination with a separate adhesive strip folded around the bound edge of two adjacent leaves and having a width adapted to overlap the line of perforations of both leaves.

3. A blank book the leaves whereof are provided with lines of perforations, in combination with a separate adhesive strip of laminated parts one of which is impervious to water, arranged around the bound edge of the leaves and overlapping the lines of perforations of each leaf whereby to form a fastening for the replaced leaf and a fastening for the stub as a guide edge in the replacement of the leaf.

4. As a new article of manufacture a book having blank leaves separable on lines of perforations and fixed stub parts joining the separable leaves by said peforations and adhesive strips stitched as a backing for each perforated pair of leaves and having a width greater than the width between the lines of perforations and folded around the stitched edge of the leaves.

5. As a new article of manufacture a book having groups of blank sheets each sheet including a pair of leaves having each a line of perforations at which each leaf is separable from a stub part and an adhesive strip folded mediately of its width and forming a pair of fastenings around the binding edge of each folded sheet and bound therewith, each fastening part projecting beyond and overlapping the lines of perforations.

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

WALTER FEW DODSWORTH.

Witnesses:
R. S. CAMPION,
J. S. DODSWORTH.