No. 624,280. Patented May 2, 1899.

J. B. WIGGINS.

BOOK OF ADDRESS CARDS.

(Application filed Nov. 21, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

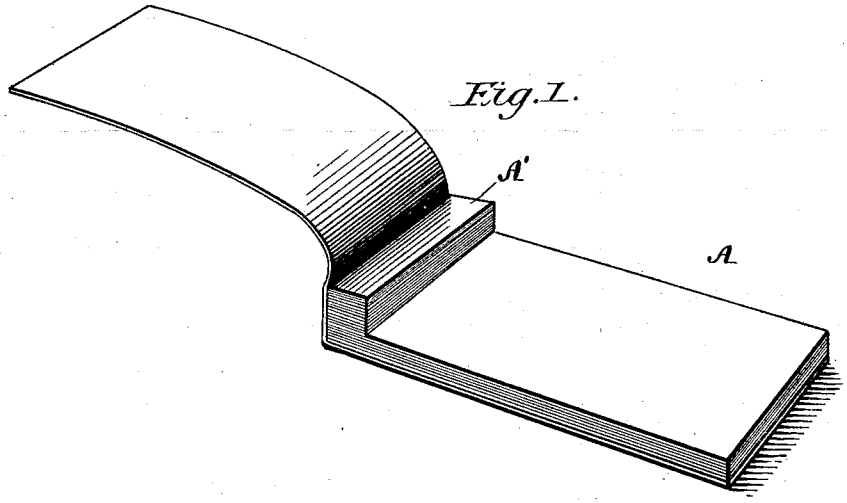


Fig. 2.

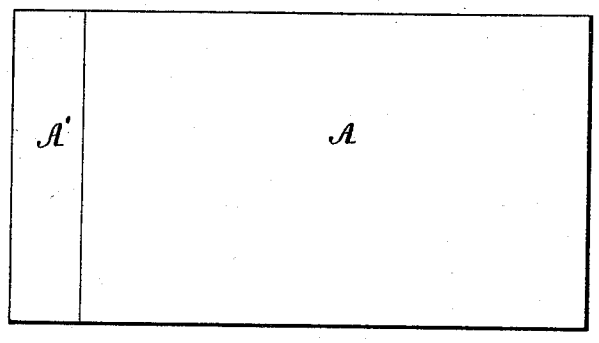
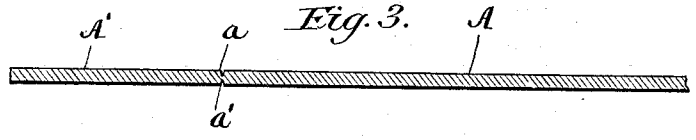


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BOOK OF ADDRESS-CARDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 624,280, dated May 2, 1899.

Application filed November 21, 1898. Serial No. 697,120. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. WIGGINS, a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Books or Packets of Address-Cards or Like Printed Sheets, of which I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description.

It is now a common practice, particularly among business men and others who have occasion to use large numbers of address or calling cards, to have their cards bound together in small books or packets that may be conveniently carried in the pocket. Each sheet or card is provided at one end with a binding-stub, between which and the body of the card is formed a row of perforations to facilitate the tearing of the card-body from the stub. While the binding of the cards in book or packet form is a decided convenience, it is open to the objection that when the body of the card is torn from the stub one end of the card-body presents a ragged and unsightly edge.

The present invention has for its object to enable calling-cards and like sheets to be bound in book or packet form and yet insure that when the card-bodies are severed from their stubs the edges of the cards will present the uniform appearance of ordinary visiting or calling cards. I have discovered that if a sheet of thin cardboard such as is commonly used for calling or address cards has its opposite faces scored or cut upon coincident lines the body of the card may be readily torn from the stub, and the severed edge will present no appreciable difference in appearance from the remaining edges of the card. Hence my invention enables sheets or cards to be bound in book or packet form, while at the same time the scoring or cutting of the opposite faces of the sheets upon coincident lines prevents any ragged or unsightly edge when the card or sheet is torn from its stub.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a small book or packet of cards or sheets embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of one of the cards or sheets. Fig. 3 is a sectional view through Fig. 2.

The book or packet shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings is composed of a series of sheets, one of which is illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3. Each sheet comprises a body portion A and a stub A'. The opposite faces of each sheet are cut or scored, as at $a\,a'$, the cuts or scores being formed upon coincident lines. The depth of the cuts or scores $a\,a'$ will depend upon the thickness of the cardboard. Ordinarily a good quality of two-ply cardboard is used for calling-cards, the two plies being joined together by an intermediate layer of starch or like cement. With this character of cardboard the cuts or scores $a\,a'$ will extend approximately through both plies of the cardboard, but not through the intermediate starch or cement. The purpose is to approximately sever the sheet from opposite sides, leaving merely sufficient uncut material to effect the secure retaining of the card-body or sheet in connection with its stub.

I have found that when the outer surfaces of a sheet are scored or cut upon coincident lines the tendency of the sheet to tear irregularly is entirely avoided, and as the card-body or sheet is separated from its stub the severed edge of the card-body presents the same appearance to the eye as the remaining edges.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A book or packet of address-cards or like sheets comprising body and stub portions, the opposite surfaces of the cards or sheets being cut or scored upon coincident lines, substantially as described.

JOHN B. WIGGINS.

Witnesses:
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