Aug. 2, 1949. O. E. McCASKILL 2,477,886

STOCK SHEET FOR POSTAGE STAMPS

Filed Nov. 20, 1945

Fig. 1.

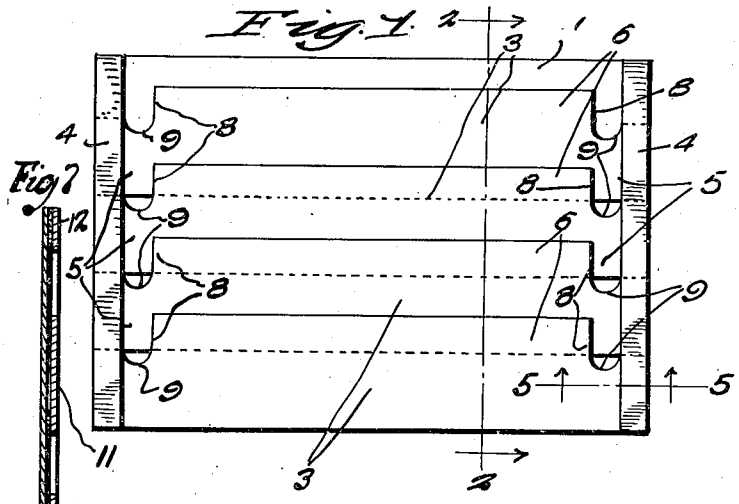


Fig. 2.

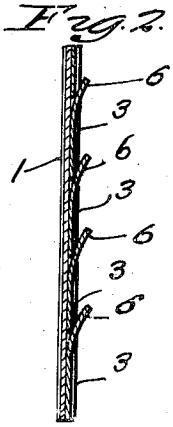


Fig. 7

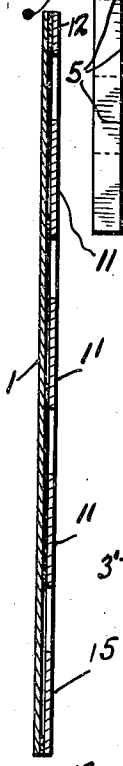


Fig. 3

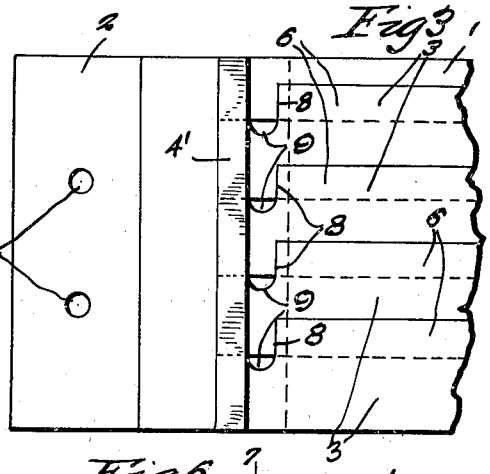


Fig. 4.

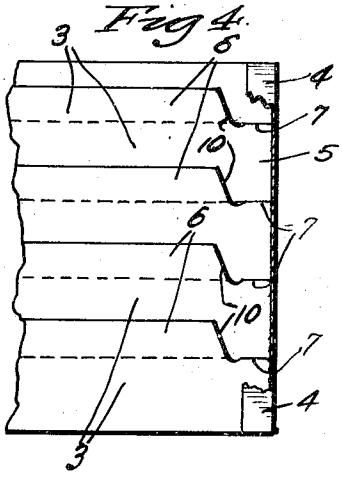


Fig. 6.

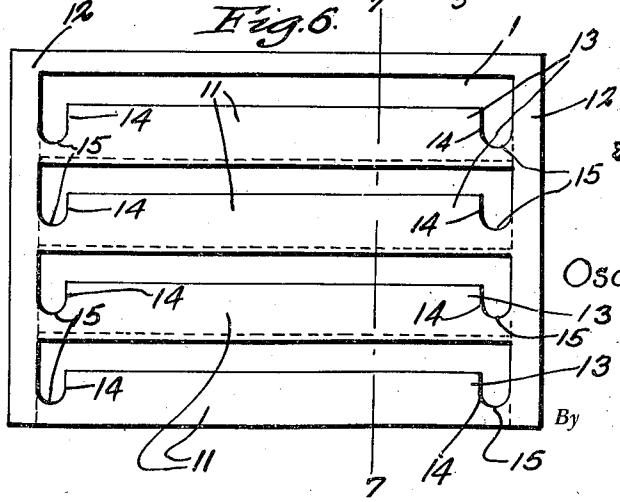
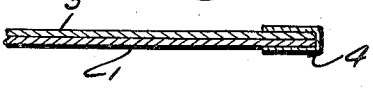


Fig. 5.



Inventor

Oscar E. McCaskill

By Clarence O'Brien and Harvey B. Jackson

Attorneys

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STOCK SHEET FOR POSTAGE STAMPS

Oscar E. McCaskill, Los Angeles, Calif.

Application November 20, 1945, Serial No. 629,770

3 Claims. (Cl. 40—159)

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This invention relates to a stock sheet for holding postage stamps, and it is one object of the invention to provide a sheet adapted for use by dealers or collectors for holding their stamps, it being understood that the sheet may be used for holding stamps which are to be forwarded through the mail from a dealer to a collector, or from one collector to another.

One object of the invention is to provide a stock sheet wherein strips are mounted along or across a main sheet and firmly secured at their ends to the main sheet, the strips having loose upper portions so that stamps may be inserted under the strips and end portions of the strips being so formed that flaps formed by the loose upper portions of the strips may be turned downwardly for insertion of stamps without danger of the strips being torn.

Another object of the invention is to provide a stamp holding sheet of such formation that while stamps may be very easily thrust under the strips and also easily removed, they will be firmly held and prevented from accidentally slipping out of place. Another object of the invention is to provide a sheet carrying strips of the improved formation, the sheet being either adapted to be placed in a filing cabinet or in an envelope for mailing and the strips being so arranged that a large number of stamps may be held by the sheet.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a view looking at the front face of the improved stamp holding sheet,

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken along the line 2—2 of Figure 1,

Figure 3 is a view showing a sheet adapted to be mounted in a loose-leaf binder and equipped with stamp-holding strips of the improved formation,

Figure 4 is a view looking at the front face of a portion of a sheet provided with strips of a slightly modified formation,

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken along the line 5—5 of Figure 1,

Figure 6 is a view looking at the front face of a stamp-holding sheet provided with strips of a modified construction, and

Figure 7 is a sectional view taken along the line 7—7 of Figure 6.

The main sheet 1 of this stamp carrier may be formed of cardboard, stiff paper, or other suitable material, and may be of such dimensions that it will fit into a filing cabinet or of greater length and have one end portion reinforced by a cardboard piece 2, openings 3' being punched through the main sheet and the reinforcing piece 2 in order that the sheet may be mounted in a loose-leaf binder of conventional formation. Strips 3 which are formed of strong paper extend across the front face of the main sheet and these strips are glued to the main sheet along their lower edge portions but have their upper portions free so that upper portions of the strips will form flaps under which stamps are to be thrust when applying the stamps to the sheet. End portions of the strips are held to the main sheet by binding tapes 4 and the strips 3 carried by a sheet, which is intended to be placed in a filing cabinet or enclosed in an envelope for mailing, extend the full length or width of the sheet and the binding tapes 4 are folded so that they extend about edge portions of the sheet and firmly adhere to the sheet and also to end portions of the strips. This is clearly shown in Figures 1 and 5.

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The strips 3 carried by a sheet intended to be mounted in a loose-leaf binder are secured at one end by a binding tape 4 which is folded to straddle the edge portion of the sheet and overlap end portions of the strips 3, but the other end portions of the strips terminate in spaced relation to the reinforcing strip 2 and are secured by a binding tape 4' adhering to end portions of the strips and having its ends terminate flush with upper and lower edges of the main sheet or folded across these edges of the main sheet and adhering to the rear face of the sheet for a short distance. The strips 3 have their end portions cut to provide reduced ear portions 5 and also provide top marginal flaps 6 which are of appreciably less length than the lower portions of the strips 3 and are disposed in inwardly spaced relation to the binding tapes 4. It should also be noted that while the marginal flaps 6 overlap adjacent strips 3 mounted on the main card, the reduced ear portions of the strips 3 have their upper edges 7 in edge to edge contact with lower edges of the strips under which they are mounted and thus form spacing gages. The flaps may have straight cut end edges 8 and arcuate indented portions 9 extend between lower ends of the straight cut edges 8 and inner ends of the upper edges 7 of the ears 5 or the flaps may have diagonally extending end edges 10 as shown in Figure 4. In either case, the flaps will have their end edges 8 or 10 spaced from the binding strips and a flap may be flexed outwardly and stamps thrust under it or stamps withdrawn from under a flap without likelihood of the flaps being torn or the strips 3 themselves torn along inner

edges of the binding strips. A stamp holding card so formed will be very convenient, since a dealer may use it for holding his stock or for mailing stamps to purchasers, and a purchaser may use the card as a holder for the stamps received, or remove the stamps received from the card and put the card away for future use when mailing stamps to another collector with whom he wishes to exchange stamps.

Instead of forming the strips separate from each other and individually applying them to the main sheet and securing them by binding strips, the strips may be formed as shown in Figures 6 and 7. In this embodiment of the invention, the strips 11 and a border 12 are stamped from a single sheet of paper corresponding in size to the main sheet. The strips 11 are cut to provide flaps 13 corresponding to the flaps 6 and having straight cut end edges 14 merging into the arcuate indentations 15 of the end portions of the strips. The bordering portion 12 is gummed so that it will adhere to the front face of the main sheet 1 and lower edge portions of the strips 11 are also gummed so that they will adhere to the main sheet. It will also be seen that the strips 11 do not have their flaps 13 overlapping strips above them but have their upper, free edges spaced downwardly from the lower edges of strips above them. The strips 11 are, however, of sufficient depth to permit stamps to be thrust under them to such an extent that the stamps will be firmly held when applied to the stamp holding sheet.

It is thought that persons skilled in the art to which the invention relates will be able to obtain a clear understanding of the invention after considering the description in connection with the drawings. Therefore, a more lengthy description is regarded as unnecessary.

Minor changes in the shape, size and arrangement of details coming within the field of invention claimed may be resorted to in actual practice, if desired.

What is claimed is:

1. A stock sheet for postage stamps comprising a backing sheet and a plurality of parallel,

flap-forming strips extending transversely of and attached at their bottom edges to said sheet to leave their top margins free as stamp flaps, each strip having end ear portions fixed to said backing sheet and of less height than the vertical height of the strips and having stop forming top edges for the next upper strip on the sheet and there being inverted arcuate edge indentations between the said top edges and the adjacent vertical ends of the upper, flap part of a relative strip whereby to give increased service life to the strip flap.

2. In a postage stamp stock pocket device, a backing sheet and a plurality of strips fixed on said sheet; each strip having a free flap-forming top marginal portion forming a stamp pocket in front of the sheet and whose ends are set back inwardly from the ends of the lower portion of the strip so as to form projecting, end ears fixed to the sheet and which has top edges each re-entrant adjacent to the inwardly set ends of the flap portion, the vertical spacing of each strip being gaged by the height of said ears.

3. The device of claim 2; the ears being covered in part by tapes which leave the re-entrant edge part exposed to facilitate out-bending of the flap portion of the respective strip.

OSCAR E. McCASKILL.

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