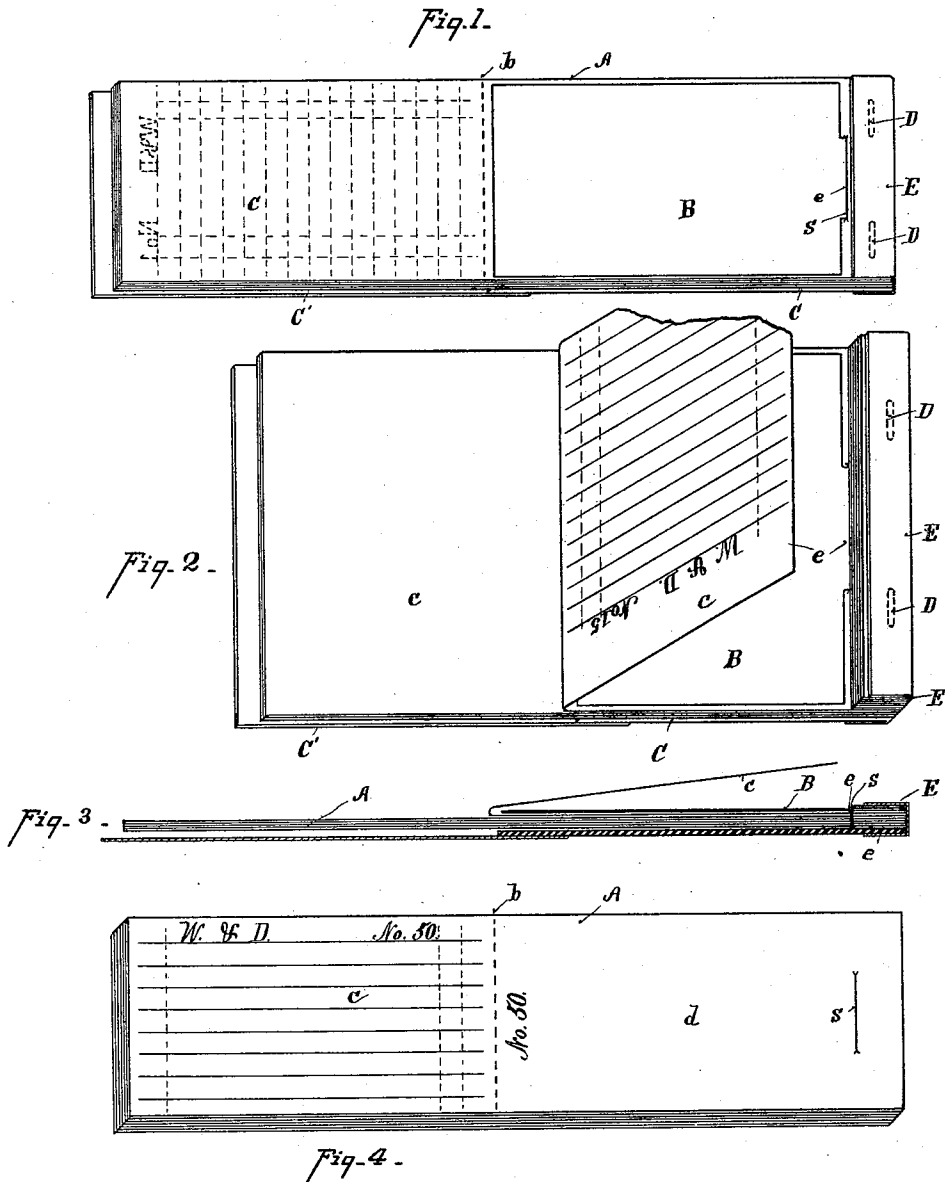


(No Model.)

L. G. REYNOLDS.
MANIFOLD COPYING DEVICE.

No. 475,155.

Patented May 17, 1892.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS G. REYNOLDS, OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE DAYTON PRINT-
ING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

MANIFOLD-COPYING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 475,155, dated May 17, 1892.

Application filed February 27, 1892. Serial No. 423,015. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS G. REYNOLDS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Manifold-Copying Devices, of which the following is a specification.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide a manifold-copying pad which contains a stiff backing-support upon which the memorandum half of the leaves is supported, the other part of the cover being flexible, so as to fold over the pad in the form of a book. This form of construction allows the user to write upon the pad even without resting it upon a solid surface and readily detach the memorandum and copy slip, which are then separated.

Another object of my invention is to so combine the carbon or copying paper and the pad that the carbon-sheet lies down smoothly upon the copying series of leaves, whether it be a full pad or all the leaves removed but one, instead of being secured to the top of the pad and over the stubs, which, as the leaves are torn out, makes a shoulder and causes the carbon to tear readily or be punctured by the pencil when writing is done at or near the top of the sheet, which is very inconvenient in use.

By the principle of construction herein shown I am enabled to make either a side or end opening pad with the carbon so attached that it follows and lies down closely upon each leaf successively as the leaves are torn out one after the other. By making one-half of the back of card-board or other inelastic material and supporting the carbon upon this and folding the memorandum-slip over the carbon it forms a pad upon which the user can readily write without danger of tearing the carbon, and it forms a block or pad which can be readily folded and put into the pocket.

Many advantages are obtained in the construction and operation of the device herein shown, which will be fully set forth in the description of the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of an end-opening pad. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a side-opening pad. Fig. 3 is a central vertical sec-

tion of Fig. 1 or Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the block of leaves ready for slipping the carbon-sheet into position through the slit and binding the sheets together and to the back.

a represents a bundle of leaves.

b represents a series of perforations in the center line.

c represents the memorandum-slip, and *d* the copying-slip.

s represents a slit pierced through the block of leaves at one end or side of said block.

B represents a carbon-paper, which is provided with a tongue, which is passed through the slit *s* and is bent forward under the block, as shown in Fig. 3.

C represents a back, preferably made of card-board or other stiff material, upon which the copy-slip end of the block is placed. It is secured thereto, preferably, by staples *D*, and then a thin binding-strip *E* is pasted to the back *C* and bent around over the end and top of the block, serving as a finish and covering the staples *D*.

C' represents a flexible cover secured to the stiff cover-back *C* and projected beyond the memorandum-slip. This flexible cover readily folds with the copying-slips over upon the memorandum-slips and pad, so that it may be carried in the pocket in the form of a book.

An inferior modification would be to make the parts *C* and *C'* both of flexible material, and it would embody one of the advantages—that of avoiding the shoulders and tearing of the carbon—but such a pad would not be suitable to write upon after the leaves were partially exhausted, except by resting it on a solid surface.

It will be observed that there is no line of perforations through the copying-slips at the attaching end of the pad. It therefore requires more force to detach the leaves at the binding end; but this is an advantage, particularly in those forms which are made up of leaves numbered in consecutive order, wherein the absence or loss of one sheet is a serious matter, as the liability of accidental detachment of said leaves is avoided, and yet they can be readily torn off from the block. The slit *s* causes the paper all to be torn out under the carbon-sheet, so that it follows close

down upon the next leaf, thereby furnishing a smooth surface for writing. This is a very important feature in the side-opening book, as shown in Fig. 2, and allows the user to write close up to the margin, whereas if the carbon-paper was on top of the stubs formed by the detachment of the leaves it would not follow down upon it, and would be torn or punctured by the pencil-point and not convenient for use. To illustrate this idea, Fig. 2 shows a part of the leaves detached and a shoulder, as at *v*, but the carbon is below the shoulder, as it follows down as the slips are detached and lies close upon the next leaf, whereas if it were upon the top of the pad it would have to be bent down over the shoulder and it would then be easily torn or displaced, and besides it would not be possible to write close up to the edge without puncturing the carbon-paper with the pencil-point, which would cause a waste, besides making the side-opening form almost impracticable. This improved form makes the carbon-paper more durable, as well as the pad more convenient.

The binding-strip E, pasted over the end of the book, holds the stubs in position and prevents the loosening of the stubs and leaves and forms a finish to the pad. The stubs are held in position by the binding after the leaves of the pad have all been used. There is as a consequence a bound stub for every detached leaf, and the number of memoranda used may be verified by the stubs.

I do not claim a center-bound book with the tongue *e* passing through the slit and forming the binder, as that form of construction is shown in Letters Patent No. 467,019, granted me January 12, 1892.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A memorandum-pad consisting of a se-

ries of leaves firmly bound at one end and having a slit *s* outside of the binding portion, and the carbon-paper B, provided with the tongue *e*, passing through said slit, the lower half of said series of leaves being longer than the carbon and adapted to fold over the same, substantially as specified.

2. A memorandum-pad consisting of a series of leaves firmly bound at one end to the rigid back C and having a slit *s* outside of the binding portion, and the carbon-paper B, provided with a tongue *e*, passing through said slit, the lower half of said leaves being longer than the carbon and adapted to fold over the same, substantially as specified.

3. A memorandum-pad consisting of a series of leaves bound at one end to a rigid cover C and having a slit *s* outside of the binding-line, and the carbon-paper B, provided with the tongue *e*, passing through said slit and under the binding, the outer end of the series of leaves being supported upon a flexible cover C', adapted to fold over the leaves supported upon the rigid cover, substantially as specified.

4. A memorandum-pad composed, substantially, of the rigid cover or back C, the series of copying and memorandum slips A, bound to one end of said cover and pierced with the slit *s* outside of the binding, and the carbon-paper B, provided with a tongue *e*, passing through said slit, all securely bound together and covered by the thin binding-strip E, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

LEWIS G. REYNOLDS.

Witnesses:

WM. S. LANDER,
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