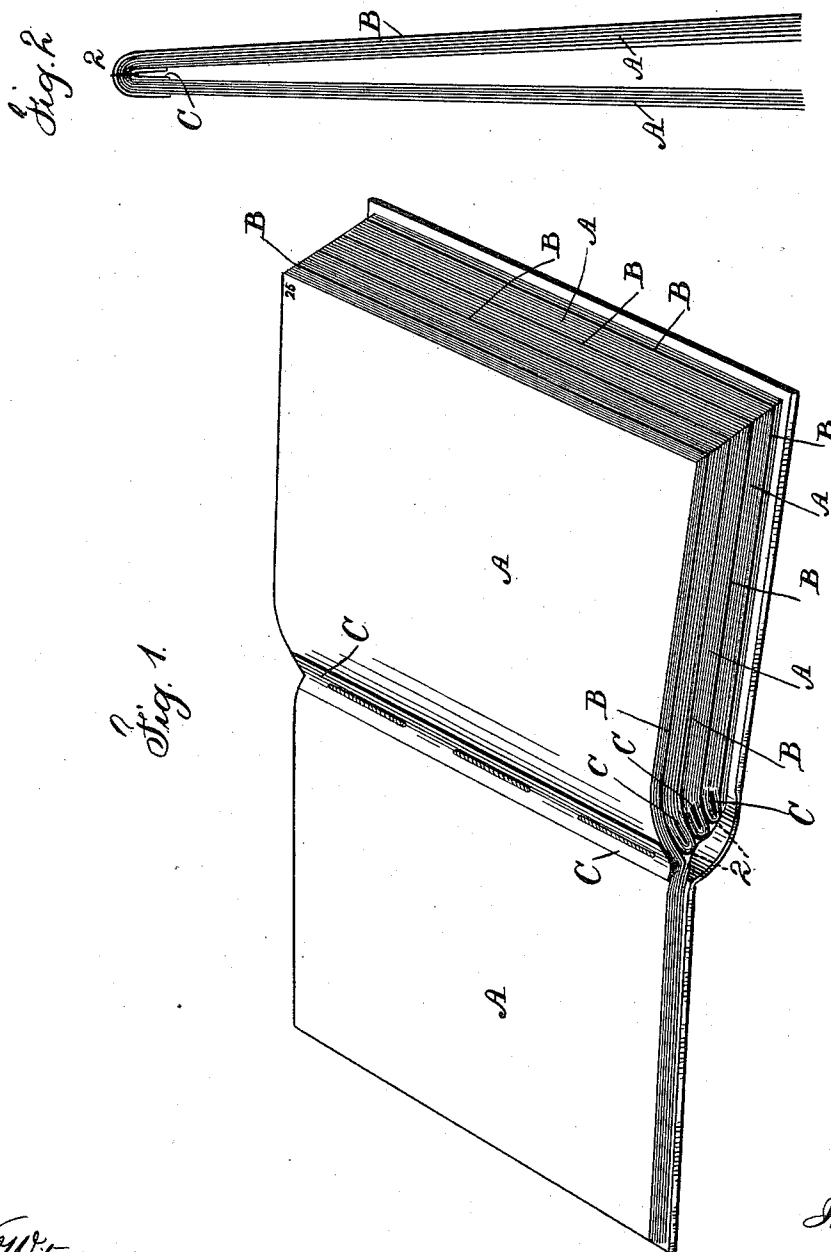


(No Model.)

C. A. SULLIVAN & H. B. LOUNSBURY.
PRESS COPYING BOOK.

No. 585,367.

Patented June 29, 1897.



Witnesses
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Inventors
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Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CORNELIUS A. SULLIVAN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, AND HENRY B. LOUNSBURY, OF NORTH PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNORS TO SAID LOUNSBURY.

PRESS-COPYING BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 585,367, dated June 29, 1897.

Application filed September 10, 1896. Serial No. 605,409. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CORNELIUS A. SULLIVAN, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, and HENRY B. LOUNSBURY, of North Plainfield, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, citizens of the United States, have invented an Improvement in Press-Copying Books, of which the following is a specification.

Press-copying books are made of thin paper adapted to receive an impression from the written letter while in a moist condition. Difficulties have heretofore been experienced in the use of these books in consequence of the fact that the thin copying-paper after it has been wet remains in a more or less rumpled condition, and the book is much thicker after it has been used than it is when new. The consequence is that an undue strain comes on the back of the book, and the sewing is liable to give way or the thin leaves to tear. In addition to the foregoing a large number of impressions are sometimes taken at one time, so that the book is interlaid with the waterproof sheets and with the letters to be copied, making the book much thicker than usual, and in so doing the back of the book or the binding is strained, and there is also liability that the impressions will be blurred in consequence of motion given to the parts as the book is closed with this additional thickness between the thin sheets of copying-paper.

The object of the present invention is to strengthen the copying-book, to divide the same up into sections, whereby greater convenience is given in opening the book and in referring to the contents, and the back of the book is increased in thickness, so that when new and the thin folded sheets of copying-paper lie flat the back of the book will be the thickest, but after use the book will be approximately the same thickness in all parts.

In carrying out this invention each group of thin sheets is provided with a thick or stiff sheet of paper folded with a narrow fold near the back edge, so that the thin sheets set within this narrow fold, and a narrow strip of thicker paper is folded and laid within the fold at the back of the group of thin sheets, and the parts are stitched through to hold

them together, and these sections or signatures are connected together in the book, the back being thickest in consequence of the narrow back folds of the interleaves and the narrow folded strips within the groups of sheets. By this improvement the thin sheets are held reliably in position by the interleaves and folded strips, so that risk of tearing out at the sewing is prevented. In this mode of construction the back is made sufficiently thick to allow for the crinkling or buckling of the thin sheets of paper under the action of the moisture, so that when the book has been used it will be of substantially uniform thickness, and the increased thickness at the back of the book allows for the introduction of a number of letters or other articles to be copied and the intervening waterproof sheets without the back being unduly strained, and to facilitate the dividing up of the book into sections the interleaves of thicker paper are of a striking different color, so that their location is readily visible.

The thin copying-paper usually shrinks after being moistened. Hence in the portion of the book that has been used the interleaves project, and this is a convenience in turning to dates or pages.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating a book laid open, and Fig. 2 is a cross-section illustrative of the manner in which the sheets are put together.

The folded sheets A of thin paper are grouped together in any desired number, and each interleaf B is folded near the back edge with a narrow fold 2, so that the group of thin sheets is received into such fold, and there is a narrow folded strip C within the fold at the back of the group of sheets, and the sewing passes through the strip C, through the thin sheets A, and through the back fold of the interleaf for firmly connecting the sheets in one group or signature, and the thin sheets are firmly connected together, so as not to be liable to injury.

Any desired number of groups of sheets or signatures are made use of in the book, and they are connected together and provided with suitable covers, and in the binding operation the glue is kept from direct contact

with the folded backs of the thin sheets by the folds of the interleaves.

The interleaves B will project slightly where the sheets have contracted in drying, so as to divide up the book into readily-recognized sections, and the interleaves are of a different color from the thin paper, as aforesaid, and upon the interleaves numbers or dates or letters may be placed as desired by the party using the book.

We claim as our invention--

A press-copy book having the thin folded sheets in groups and interleaves of thicker material, each interleaf being folded near its back edge with a narrow fold and receiving

into it the folded back of a group of thin sheets, and a folded strip within the fold of each group of thin sheets at the back, and sewing passing through the folds at the back to hold the parts together, whereby the thin sheets are protected and the back of the press-copying book is made the thickest, substantially as set forth.

Signed by us this 8th day of September, 1896.

CORNELIUS A. SULLIVAN.
HENRY B. LOUNSBURY.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,
S. T. HAVILAND.