

I. W. LAMB.
Leaf-Turning Paper.

No. 218,283.

Patented Aug. 5, 1879.

Fig. 1

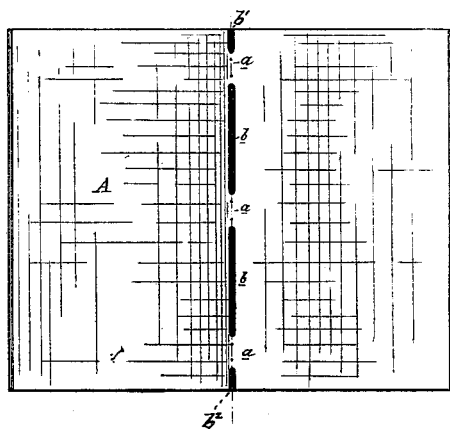
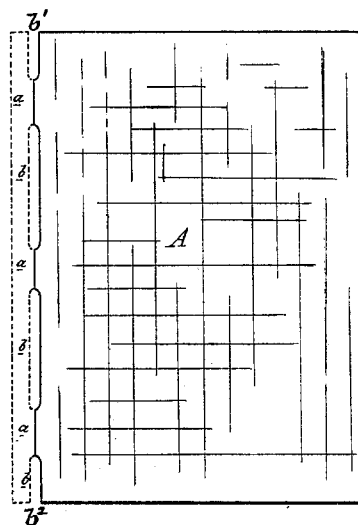


Fig. 2



Attest:
Amos Grey
Notary Public

Inventor:
Isaac W. Lamb

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC W. LAMB, OF DANSVILLE, MICHIGAN.

IMPROVEMENT IN LEAF-TURNING PAPER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **218,283**, dated August 5, 1879; application filed November 16, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC W. LAMB, of Dansville, in the county of Ingham, in the State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Leaf-Turning Paper, and in books or pamphlets made thereof, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, which, taken with the accompanying drawings, is sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to make and use the said invention.

My object is to produce a paper for the use of public speakers who read from manuscript, attorneys who read from printed briefs, &c. Such persons desire the leaves to lie flat as they turn over in the course of reading.

To this end I cut away comparatively large portions of the crease of a folded sheet, leaving mere stubs or connecting-hinges and the ends of the crease open, whereby the resistance exercised by the crease to the flattening out of the leaves of the folded sheet is overcome, and so that the leaves of a stack of such sheets so cut shall lie down smoothly as they are turned in the course of reading from manuscript or printed brief. I may do this cutting out sheet by sheet, or I may cut it by quires or convenient stacks. I also sew or bind a collection of the sheets so cut within a stout cover, to form a book of sheets capable of the function above described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents an open book made of sheets of paper the creases whereof have cut-out portions, for the purpose of overcoming the resistance of said creases in turning the leaves; and Fig. 2, the appearance from the side of a folded sheet cut as shown in Fig. 1.

I take a folded sheet of paper, A, and cut out from its crease or line of fold portions $b\ b$, leaving stubs or hinges $a\ a$, and in so doing I cut out these portions b of a length sufficient, and of a number sufficient, to overcome the well-known resistance of the crease to the flattening out of the paper in the course of turning over; and in order that such flattening out or smoothing process may be complete and effectual, I find it necessary that the top and bottom of the crease shall be cut out, as at $b^1\ b^2$,

that the extreme ends shall not form hinges or stubs.

The design of my invention, in fact, is to substitute for the usual continuous crease two or more hinges. These hinges should be two, three, or four in number, according to the length of the sheet. They should not be broad enough to afford resistance. While no absolute rule as to the length of cut-out portions and hinges is necessary, yet judgment must be exercised to make the cuts sufficiently long to overcome the crease resistance and the hinges sufficient for their function of hinges. The drawings clearly indicate these proportions.

This paper is very convenient for the use of public speakers who read from manuscript or printed briefs, and for their use any desired number of the cut sheets are bound, in the usual way, within an uncut cover, which may or may not be of heavier material.

The paper is also useful for sheet-music, copy-books, and the like.

The sheets may be cut singly before folding, or a quarter of a quire may be cut at once after the same is folded. I prefer the latter, as with an edged clipping-tool the work could be greatly expedited.

When books are made containing many sheets, I cut each sheet in the manner shown in Fig. 2 by dotted lines, so that a sufficient amount of paper is left back of the cut-away portions to form a solid back for the book; but the leaf-turning capacity is the same, since the leaves fold or turn down flat upon the stubs $a\ a$ in either case.

I claim—

A sheet or stack of sheets of paper having the larger portion of the line of fold or crease cut out, leaving hinges only for turning purposes, as set forth, the said sheet or sheets having cut-out portions $b^1\ b^2$ at top and bottom, as set forth.

ISAAC W. LAMB.

Witnesses:

WM. H. FREY,
NETTIE CLARK.