

Patented Dec. 12, 1882.

Fig. 2.

A

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PAYMASTER
OF
NEW YORK AND CONEY ISLAND FERRY CO.

Pay Wm. Brown

THE SUM OF MONEY INDICATED BY
THE HIGHEST PRINTED MARGINAL
AMOUNT HEREON

John Doe NOV 1886

DOLLARS	CENTS
1	10
2	20
3	30
4	40
5	50
6	60
7	70
8	80
9	90

\$2.52

A'

Inventor:
M. F. Perry
by his Attorney
Brown & Brown

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARCELLUS F. BERRY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CHECK OR OTHER PAPER REPRESENTING VALUE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 268,988, dated December 12, 1882.

Application filed August 21, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARCELLUS F. BERRY, of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Checks or other Papers Representing Value, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is applicable to checks, certificates, and other papers which are filled out for certain amounts of money, and which it is desired to prevent being raised or changed so as to call for different amounts from those for which they are made out. Various plans have been proposed for this purpose; but my invention relates to that class of safety-checks and analogous papers which are provided with marginal tables of figures of different denominations, and which are to be torn through the tables, so as to indicate exactly or approximately the amount for which the check or paper is intended.

My invention consists in a novel formation of or arrangement of the figures in these tables, whereby the tearing through the tables is facilitated and a check or paper is produced which may be more conveniently used and which will afford greater security against fraud.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a check embodying my invention and intended for large amounts. Fig. 2 represents a check of modified form, also embodying my invention and adapted for small amounts; and Fig. 3 represents a portion of another check, also embodying my invention and intended for small amounts.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Referring first to Fig. 1, A designates a check, and A' the stub thereof. At the stub end of the check is a table, B, comprising a number of columns, B¹ B² B³ B⁴ B⁵ B⁶, which I term "compound columns," because each is composed of two or three simple columns. Each of the compound columns except B⁶ has three simple columns, *a b c*; but the compound column B⁶ has but two simple columns, *b c*. Each of the simple columns *a* contains figures representing hundreds of dollars, advancing by one hundred. These simple columns *a* read from the column contained in the compound column B⁵ toward the left, and below the figures in

these simple columns are the words "One thousand or under," "Two thousand or under," &c., up to "Five thousand or under." The simple columns *b* each represent tens of dollars, and advance by tens from "10" to "90." The simple columns *c* each represent units of dollars, and advance by units from "1" to "9."

It will be observed that the simple columns in each compound column are out of line with each other, and the column containing figures of each denomination is below the column containing figures of the next higher denomination.

On the right of the check is a small table, comprising a single compound column, B⁷, containing two simple columns, *b c*. This compound column represents cents, and the simple column *b* contains tens of cents, advancing by tens from "10" to "30," and the column *c* contains units of cents, advancing by units from "1" to "9."

Upon the check is printed the words "Pay to the order of — the sum of money indicated by the highest printed marginal amounts hereon," and the check here shown is drawn for \$1,435.64. In drawing this check the drawee would tear the table B across on the irregular dotted line *xx* extending through the compound column B⁴ and on the dotted line *yy* extending through the compound column B⁵. The line of tearing through the column B⁴ is down on the left of the simple column *a* to the figures "14," thence under these figures and downward between the columns *a* and *b* to the figures "30," thence under these figures and downward between the columns *b* and *c* to the figure "5," thence under this figure and downward on the right of the column *c*. The highest marginal figures would then be "1435," which is exactly the proper number of dollars. The line of tearing through the column B⁵ is down on the left of the column *b* to the figures "60," thence over these figures and down between the columns *b* and *c* to the figure "4," and thence over this figure and down on the right of the column *c*. The highest marginal figures in the column B⁷ would then read "64," which is exactly the proper number of cents.

Referring now to Fig. 2, A designates a check, and A' the stub. At the stub end of the check is a table, B, composed of three com-

pound columns, $B^1 B^2 B^3$. The columns $B^1 B^2$ each have three simple columns, $a b c$, but the column B^3 has only two simple columns, $b c$. Upon this check also are the words "Pay ———
 5 the sum of money indicated by the highest printed marginal amount hereon." In the column B^3 the figures of the column b represent tens of cents, advancing by tens from "10" to "90," and the figures of the column c represent units of cents, advancing by units from "1" to "9." Below the figures in the column b are the words "One dollar." The columns a in the columns $B^1 B^2$ contain figures representing dollars, advancing toward the left from "1" to "4" and from "5" to "9," and below these figures in the columns a are the words "Five dollars or under" and "Ten dollars or under." The highest sum for which this check can be drawn is ten dollars, and the check is drawn
 20 for \$2.53. In filling out this check the drawee would tear the table through the compound column B^2 on the dotted line xx , and the highest remaining figures would then read "\$2.53"—the exact amount for which the check is drawn.
 25 Referring now to Fig. 3, A designates a check, and A' a stub. On the stub end of the the check is a table, B, comprising three compound columns, $B^1 B^2 B^3$, each containing two simple columns, $b c$. These columns are headed
 30 respectively with the words "Two dollars and cents," "One dollar and cents," "— cents," and below the figures in the columns b are the words "Three dollars," "Two dollars," "One dollar." This check is supposed to be drawn
 35 for \$2.53, and the drawee would tear it on the dotted line xx . The highest remaining figures would then read "2.53"—the exact amount for which the check is drawn.

It will be observed that in each modification of my invention the simple columns in each compound column are arranged out of line with each other, and one below another, and the table is always torn through one compound column and one side or the other of and across the simple columns.

It will be observed that the portion of the table B left upon the stub A' will also indicate the amount for which the check was drawn.

When my invention is applied to checks which would be altered only by lowering or reducing them—such as restaurant-checks, for example—the tables might be arranged so as to read from left to right instead of from right to left, and the words printed on the check would indicate that no amount less than that indicated by the lowest marginal amount would satisfy or redeem the check.

The tables of figures may be arranged at the ends of the check, as here shown, or at the top and bottom thereof.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A check or other paper representing value provided with a table comprising one or more compound columns, each composed of two or more simple columns of figures of different denominations, the simple columns in each compound column being arranged out of line with and one below another, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

M. F. BERRY.

Witnesses:

FREDK. HAYNES,
 ED. L. MORAN.