

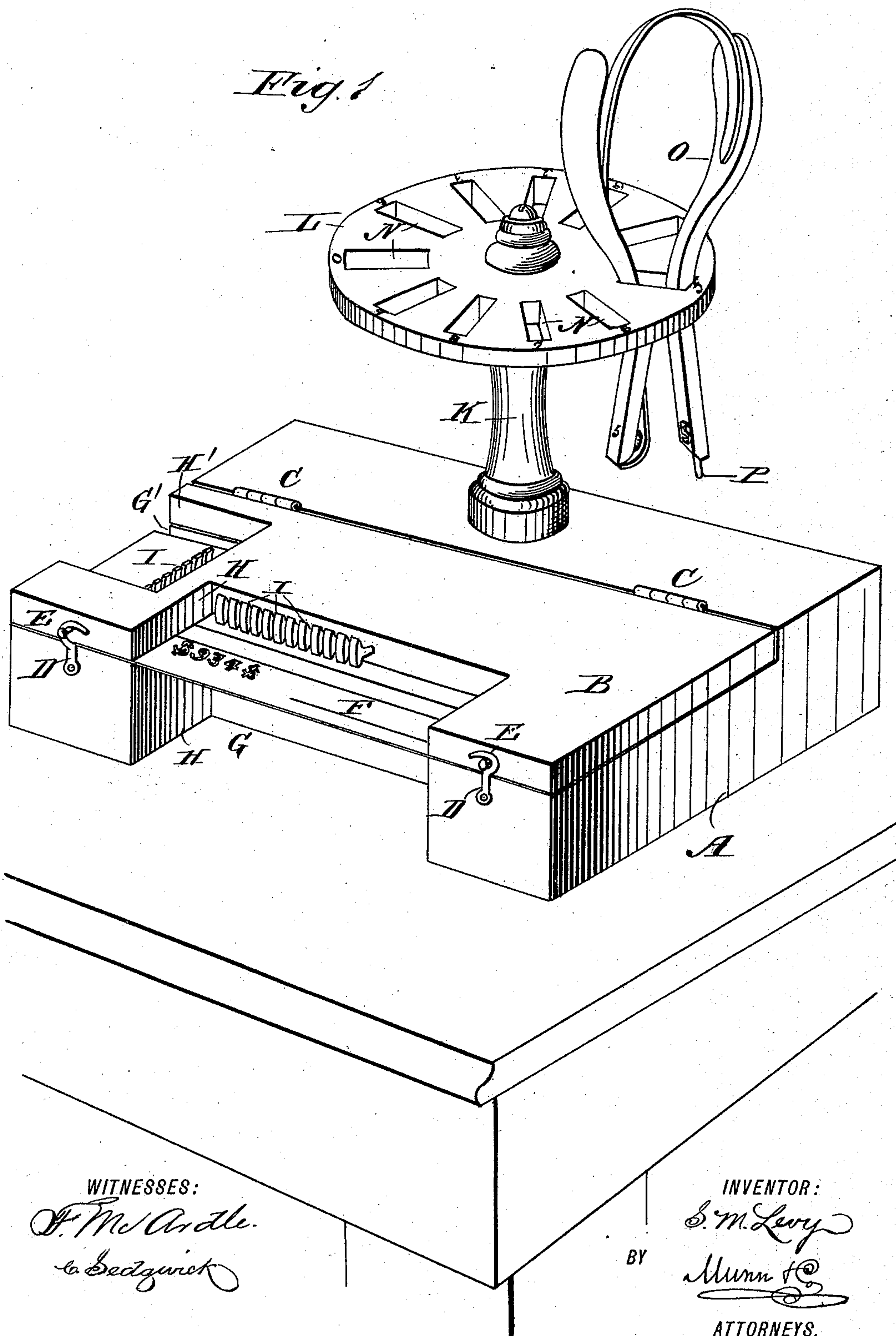
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. M. LEVY.  
CHECK PUNCH.

No. 416,929.

Patented Dec. 10, 1889.



(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 4

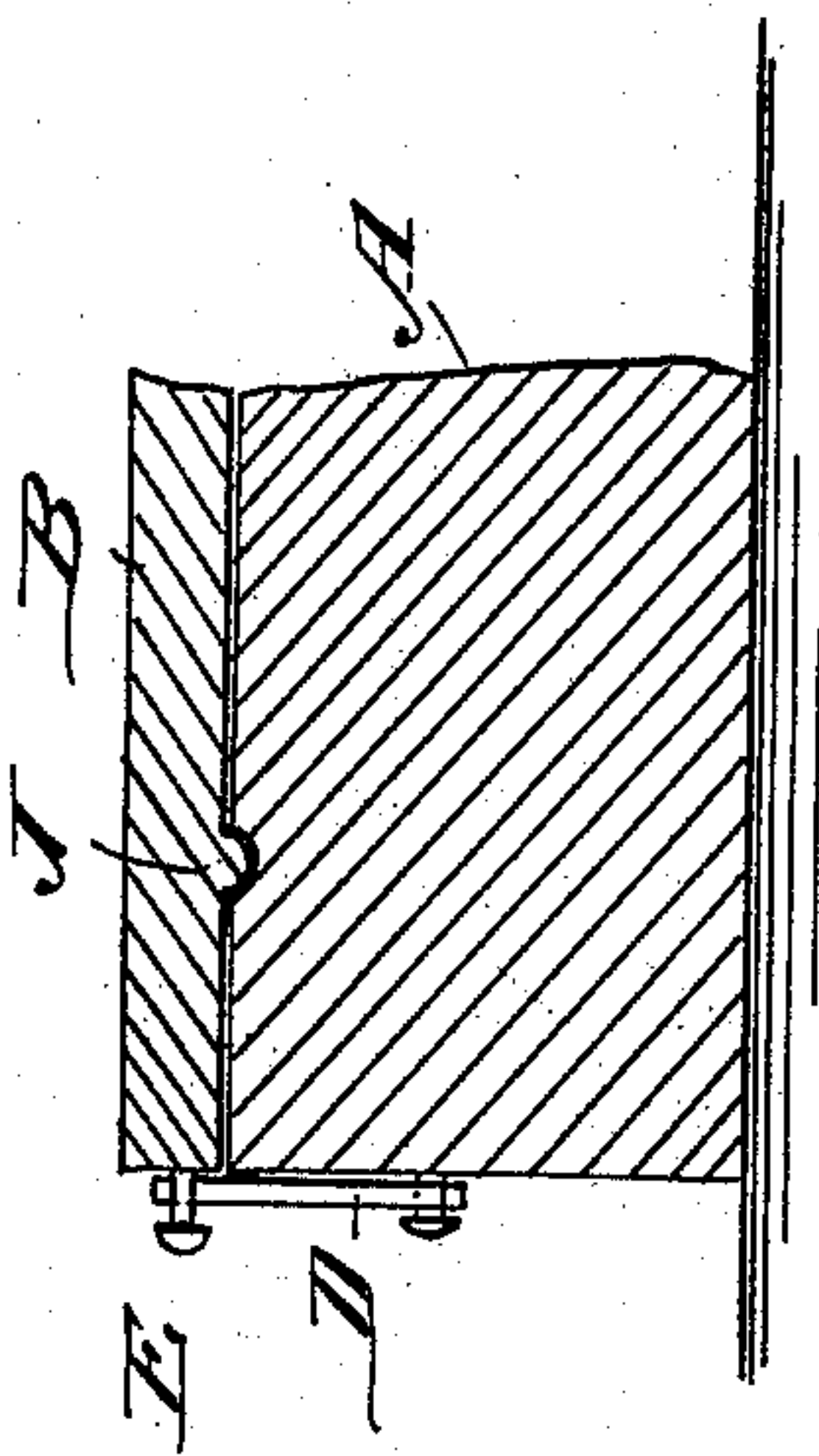


Fig. 2.

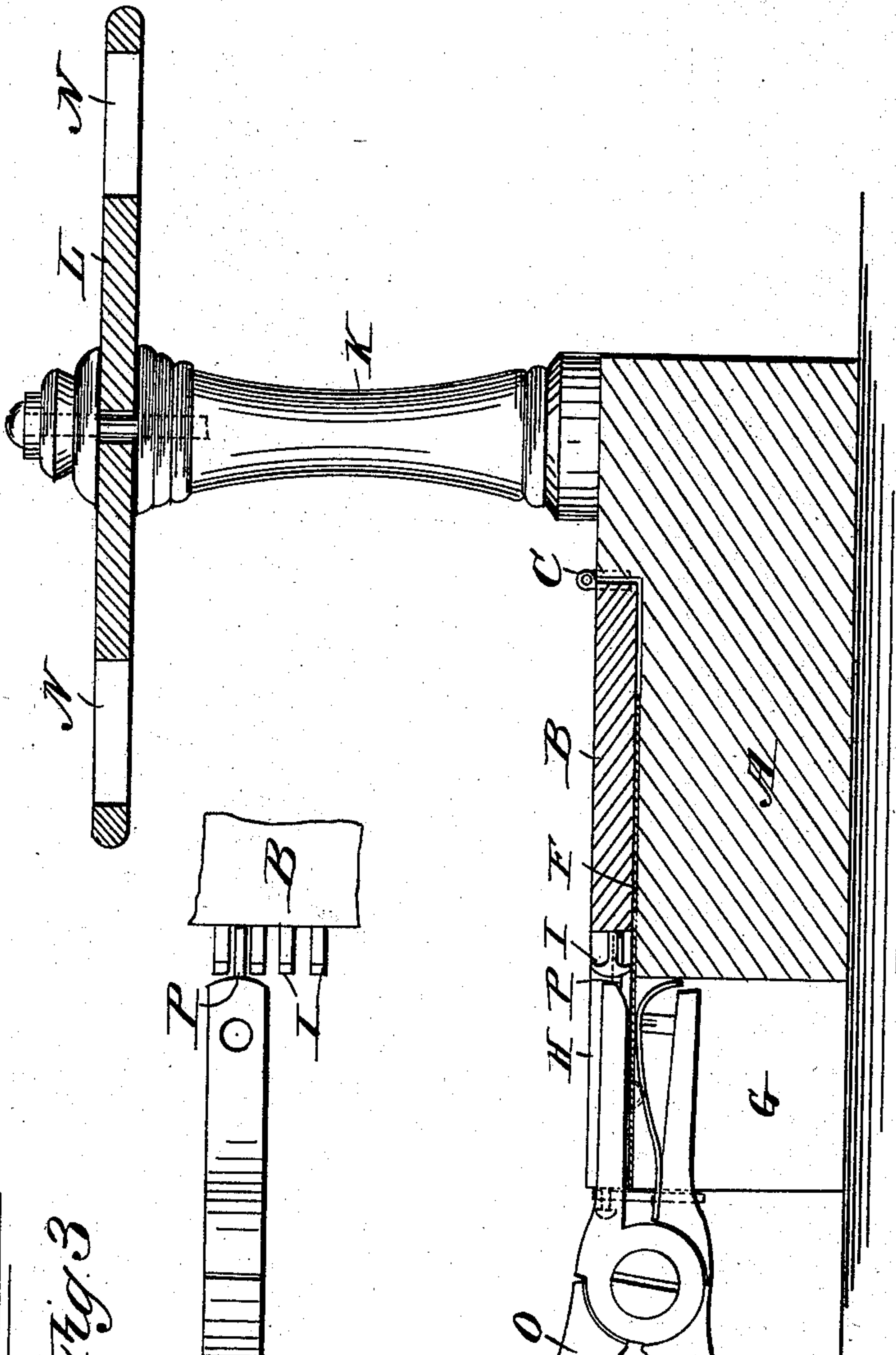
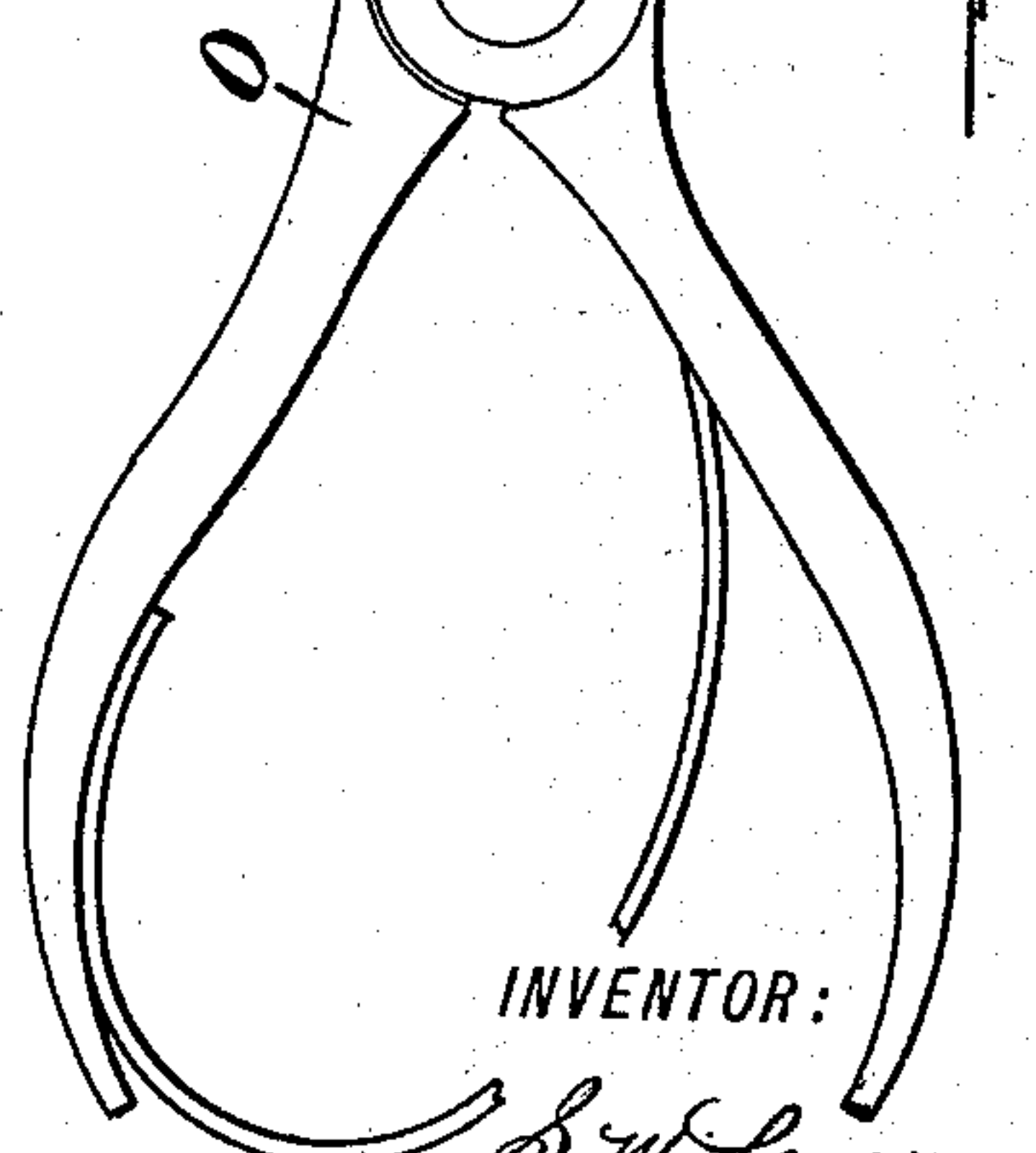
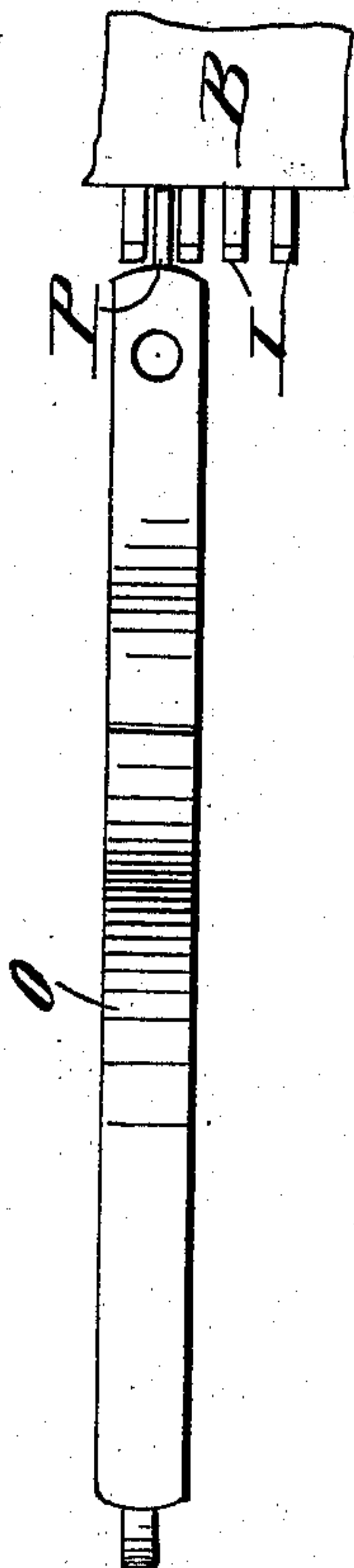


Fig. 3



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL M. LEVY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## CHECK-PUNCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 416,929, dated December 10, 1889.

Application filed December 8, 1888. Serial No. 293,027. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL M. LEVY, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Check-Punch, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved check-punch specially intended for punching into checks, drafts, notes, &c., in a straight row apertures, which are equal distances apart, representing numerals or figures indicating the face value of the check, note, &c.

The invention consists of a block provided with a clamping plate or cover serving to hold the paper in place, rows of parallel lugs placed equal distances apart and projecting from the edges of the clamping-plate, and punches each provided on one of its prongs with a pin fitting between the lugs on the clamping-plate.

The invention also consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional elevation of the same, showing the punch applied. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the punch as applied on the clamping-plate, and Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation of part of the block and clamping-plate.

The improved check-punch is provided with a block A, made of suitable material, and provided on its top with a clamping plate or cover B, preferably hinged by hinges C to the block A, and locked in place by hooks D, pivoted on the block A and engaging corresponding pins or staples E, secured in the front edge of the plate B. Other suitable means may be employed to hold the plate B on the block A. Between the block A and the plate B is placed the check, draft, &c., F to be operated on. In order to use the device, the plate B is unlocked and swung up, after which the check F is placed on the block A and the cover B is again closed.

In the face of the block A is formed a re-

cess G, and a similar recess G' is formed in either end of the block. In the cover B are formed recesses H and H', corresponding to the recesses G and G' in the block A. The recesses H and H' in the block B are preferably somewhat deeper than the corresponding recesses G and G', as is plainly shown in Fig. 2. On the plate B inside of the recesses H and H' are arranged a number of lugs I, secured in the edge of the cover B and projecting from the same parallel to each other and placed equal distances apart. The outer ends of the lugs I project to about the edge of the block A in the recess G or G'. (See Fig. 2.) In the under side of the plate B are formed rounded offsets J, fitting into corresponding recesses in the block A and serving to press into the check, draft, &c., so as to firmly hold the paper in place while being operated on.

On the top of the block A in its rear is secured a post K, near the upper end of which is held to turn a disk L, provided with radially-arranged apertures N, in each of which is placed a punch O, of any approved construction, and provided with the usual figure representing either dollars, marks, or pounds sterling and numerals. Usually the disk L contains about eleven punches, of which one has a mark indicating the kind of money—such as dollars, pounds, marks, &c.—while the other remaining punches are provided with the numerals from 0 to 9. Each of the punches O is provided on one of its prongs with a pin P, extending outward and adapted to fit between the lugs I, the end of the prong resting against the outer ends of two adjacent lugs I, as plainly shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

The device is used as follows: When the operator desires to punch a check, draft, or note either near the bottom or on one side with apertures representing figures indicating the face value of the respective check, draft, or note, he places the paper between the block A and the cover B, and then locks the latter in place by means of the hooks D engaging the pins or staples E. The paper F is placed squarely in position on the block, the cover is closed, and then the operator first takes the punch O having the dollar-mark and inserts the pin P between the first two lugs I on the left. The prong with the pin P is on



top of the check F, while the other prong is below the same, and when the operator now actuates the punch O he perforates the check F with a dollar-mark, as is plainly shown in Fig. 1. If the face value of the check or note is, say, \$934, the operator takes the punch O having the numeral 9 and inserts the pin P of the said punch between the second and third lugs I in the same manner as before described in reference to the dollar-mark punch. When the punch is now actuated, it perforates the paper F with the numeral 9 alongside the dollar-mark and in line with the same. The operator then takes the punch with the numeral 3 and inserts its pin or lug P between the third and fourth lugs I, and then actuates the punch, so that the paper is perforated with the numeral 3, located directly beside the numeral 9, to the right of the same, and in line with it and the dollar-mark. The operator then takes the punch with the numeral 4, inserts its pin between the fourth and fifth lugs I, and actuates the punch so as to perforate the paper with the numeral 4 alongside the numeral 3. The three numerals 9 3 4 and the dollar-mark are now in line, and in order to prevent additions of numerals to raise the value of the check I again use that punch having the dollar-mark and insert its pin between the fifth and sixth lugs I and again punch the paper, so that the numerals 9 3 4 are flanked by dollar-marks. The raising of the check is then impossible. If the operator desires to punch a draft, for instance, on the side instead of on the bottom, he uses the punches in the same manner in the recesses G' and H' over the row of lugs I, held in the cover B in the said recess H'. Thus it will be seen that the several perforations made in the paper are placed equal distances apart and in a straight line without any trouble. The checks, drafts, or notes have then a very neat appearance, and at the same time the raising of the value is very effectively prevented.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A check-punch comprising a block provided with a clamping plate or cover, both having recesses and serving to hold the paper in place, rows of parallel lugs projecting from the edges of the clamping-plate in the said recesses, and punches each provided on one of its prongs with a lug or pin fitting between the lugs on the clamping-plate, substantially as shown and described.

2. A check-punch comprising a block provided with a clamping plate or cover, both having recesses and serving to hold the paper in place, rows of parallel lugs projecting from the edges of the clamping-plate into the said recesses, punches each provided on one of its prongs with a lug or pin fitting between the lugs on the clamping-plate, and a holder held on the said block and serving to hold the said punches, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a check-punch, the combination, with a block and a plate or cover, both having side and end recesses and serving to hold the paper in place, of punches adapted to be placed into the said recesses to punch the paper, substantially as shown and described.

4. In a check-punch, the combination, with a block having recesses, of a recessed clamping-plate held on the said block and rows of parallel lugs placed equal distances apart and projecting from the edges of the said clamping-plate into the said recesses, substantially as shown and described.

5. In a check-punch, the combination, with a block, of a clamping-plate held on the said block, a row of parallel lugs placed equal distances apart and projecting from the edge of the said clamping-plate, and punches each provided on one of its prongs with a lug or pin fitting between the said lugs on the clamping-plate, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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