

**E. NORTH.**  
**CHECK BOOK.**

Patented Apr. 12, 1892.

[illegible]

Fig. 3. *B 36' 6"*

Amount *225 18 96*

Rate *189* No. *4*

Order of *Pay*

*B*

Newhall Calif. *189* No. *4*

*Pay* *Am* Bank. *A*

*Los Angeles, cal.*

Pay to the order of *\$*

*Dollars*

*B*

Fig. 4.

Date: 189 . Order of

Remarks: B

Pay to the order of

Amount

Bank

City

P. W. Harbison.  
Alfred L. Townsend.

by Edward North  
Hazard Townsend  
his atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD NORTH, OF NEWHALL, CALIFORNIA.

## CHECK-BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 472,741, dated April 12, 1892.

Application filed January 12, 1892. Serial No. 417,801. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD NORTH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newhall, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Check-Books, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of pocket check-books in which each successive stub pertains to its respective check and varies in shape, dimensions, or position to the other check-stubs, so that as the checks are drawn and detached in succession the amounts of all the checks drawn will be plainly visible simultaneously in column order one below the other.

My present invention is designed as an improvement upon the check-book heretofore invented by me and for which Letters Patent of the United States were issued to me on the 3d day of November, 1891, No. 462,577.

The object of this invention is to increase the convenience of my improved check-book, to simplify the construction, and facilitate keeping account and striking a balance from time to time, as may be desired.

In my said patented check-book the stubs are of increasing depth at the outer portion of their width, from their tops downward, to form step-like surfaces, and the checks and stubs are arranged with the face of one presented toward the back of the other.

In my said former check-book the stubs, when folded to expose the entries thereon, rest upon the face of the check, so that when the entry is being made upon the check the stub must be so folded back as to hide the entries on the stubs, and when the entry is being made on the stub such stub must rest upon the face of the check, unless the check has been detached. This is in a measure objectionable and is avoided in my present invention, which consists in a check-book comprising the combination of a series of successive checks and corresponding interposed step-like memorandum-stubs, each check and its respective memorandum-stub being so arranged with relation to each other that their faces fold together when the book is closed, and the stubs have their step-like margins constructed of successively-decreasing length from the first to the last of the series, so that

when checks are detached and their stubs are folded back to expose the face of a new check the faces of the step-like margins of the stubs will be presented simultaneously to expose the memoranda of the amounts of the checks drawn and also to allow the undrawn check and its stub to be filled at the same time—i. e., without turning a leaf between the operation of filling one and that of filling the other—and also allowing the check and its stub to occupy the position with relation to each other customary and most convenient in pocket check-books.

My invention also consists in a check-book comprising the combination, with the checks and stubs arranged as specified, of a supplemental folding account-balance leaf arranged to project, when unfolded, outward from the body of the book to expose a suitable surface for footings of the amounts of the checks drawn, the same being so arranged with relation to the step-like portions of the stubs that when the balance-leaf is unfolded its projecting portion will adjoin the step portions of the stubs, so that the footings of the checks can be made from time to time, as desired, and set upon the projecting portion opposite the memorandum of amount on the stub of the last check drawn, and then by turning the stubs back to expose the account on the balance-leaf the summary of the whole account will appear on the one page convenient for comparison.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my invention as applied in two forms.

Figure 1 is a view of the form I deem preferable, open to expose a check and its stub filled out with the memoranda of the check, and also showing the entry portions of the step-like margins of a series of stubs of drawn checks, and also showing the projecting portion of the balance-leaf with the footing of the checks which have been drawn. Fig. 2 represents one cover of the book with the balance or ledger leaf attached. Fig. 3 represents another form of my improved check-book. The difference between this form and that shown in Fig. 1 consists simply in the arrangement of the check and stub with relation to each other. In Fig. 1 they are bound at the ends, and in Fig. 3 they are bound at the edges with the stubs uppermost. The



balance-leaf is the same in each form, and in Fig. 3 is not shown, being hidden by the stubs. Fig. 4 represents an unbound sheet as it appears when printed ready for binding. This view shows the stub and check to be both on the same side of the sheet.

A represents the check, B B the stubs, and *b b'*, &c., the step-like margins of the stubs.

D represents the folding ledger-account leaf, and *d* the projecting portion thereof. The several step-like portions of the several stubs are marked *b b'*, &c.

In practice the checks are filled out in the ordinary manner, and the stub is also filled out in the manner customary with check-book stubs, except that the amount of the check drawn is entered on the upper margin of the stub on a line transverse to the body of the stub and close to the end of the projecting margin, so that the several amounts will appear in proper succession, one above the other, when the checks are detached and the stubs are thrown back, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

Ordinarily the projecting portion *d* of the ledger-leaf is folded upon the main portion D thereof, thus to bring the leaf wholly within the book when closed; but when it is desired to strike a balance the portion *d* is opened out, as shown, so that the footings may be entered thereon, and then by turning the stubs to expose the leaf D the whole account may be inspected in connection with the footing, the whole appearing on one page.

Now, having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A check-book comprising the combination of a series of successive checks and corresponding interposed memorandum-stubs having step-like margins, each check and its respective memorandum-stub being so arranged with relation to each other that their faces fold together when the book is closed, and the stubs having their step-like margins constructed of successively-decreasing lengths from the first to the last of the series.

2. The combination, with the checks and step-like stubs, of a supplemental balance-leaf arranged to project outward from the body of the book to expose a suitable surface for footings of the amounts of the checks drawn, the same being so arranged with relation to the step-like portions of the stubs that when the stubs are folded against the balance-leaf the projecting portion will adjoin the step-like portions of the stubs.

3. The combination, with the checks and step-like stubs, of a supplemental folding balance-leaf arranged to project, when unfolded, outward from the body of the book to expose a suitable surface for footings of the amounts of the checks drawn, the same being so arranged with relation to the step-like portions of the stubs that when the stubs are folded against the balance-leaf and the projecting portion thereof is unfolded such projecting portion will adjoin the step-like portions of the stubs.

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Witnesses:

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