(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. ASSHETON.

AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER.

No. 526,003. Patented Sept. 11, 1894.

Fig. 1.

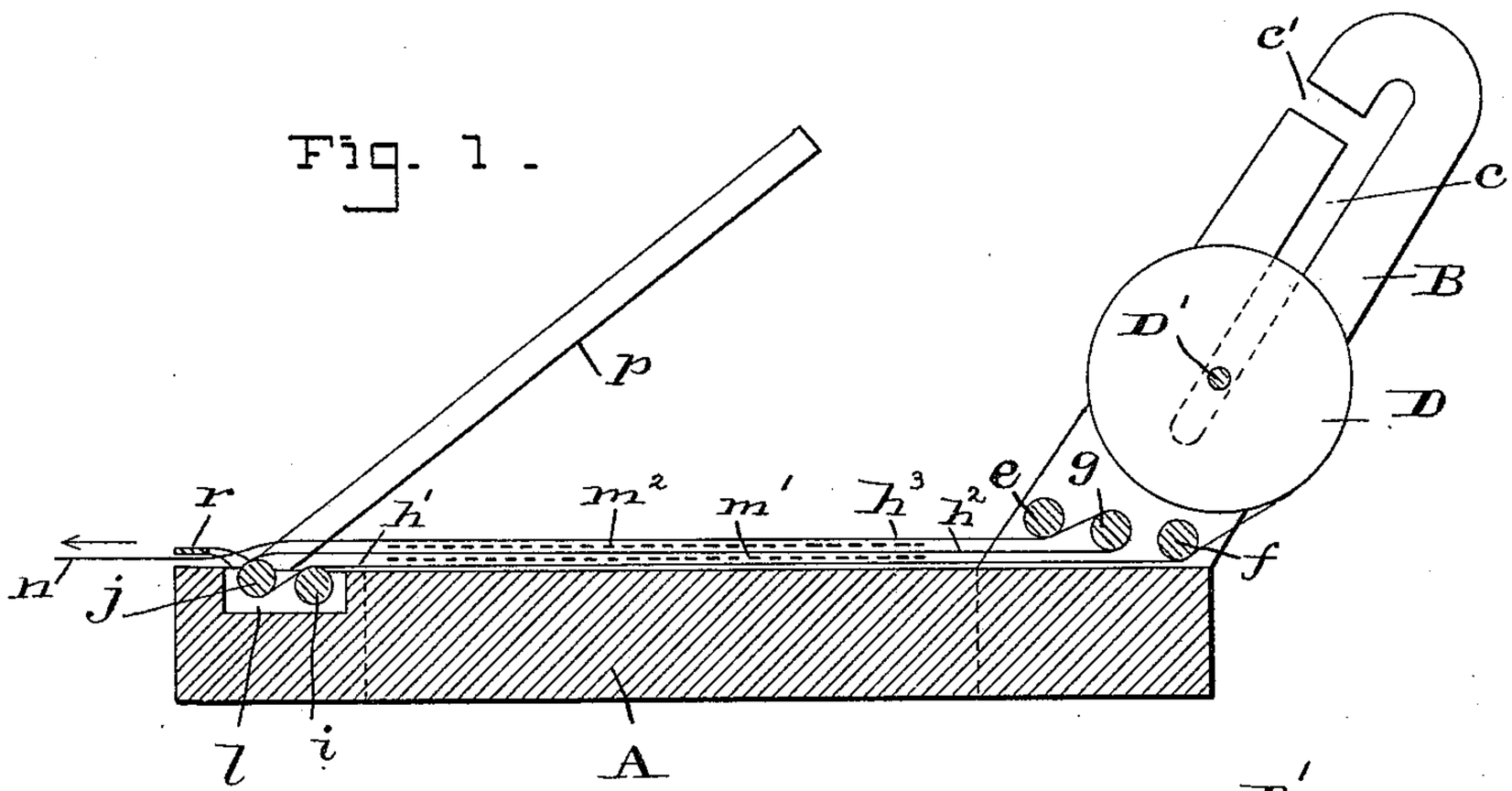


Fig. 2.

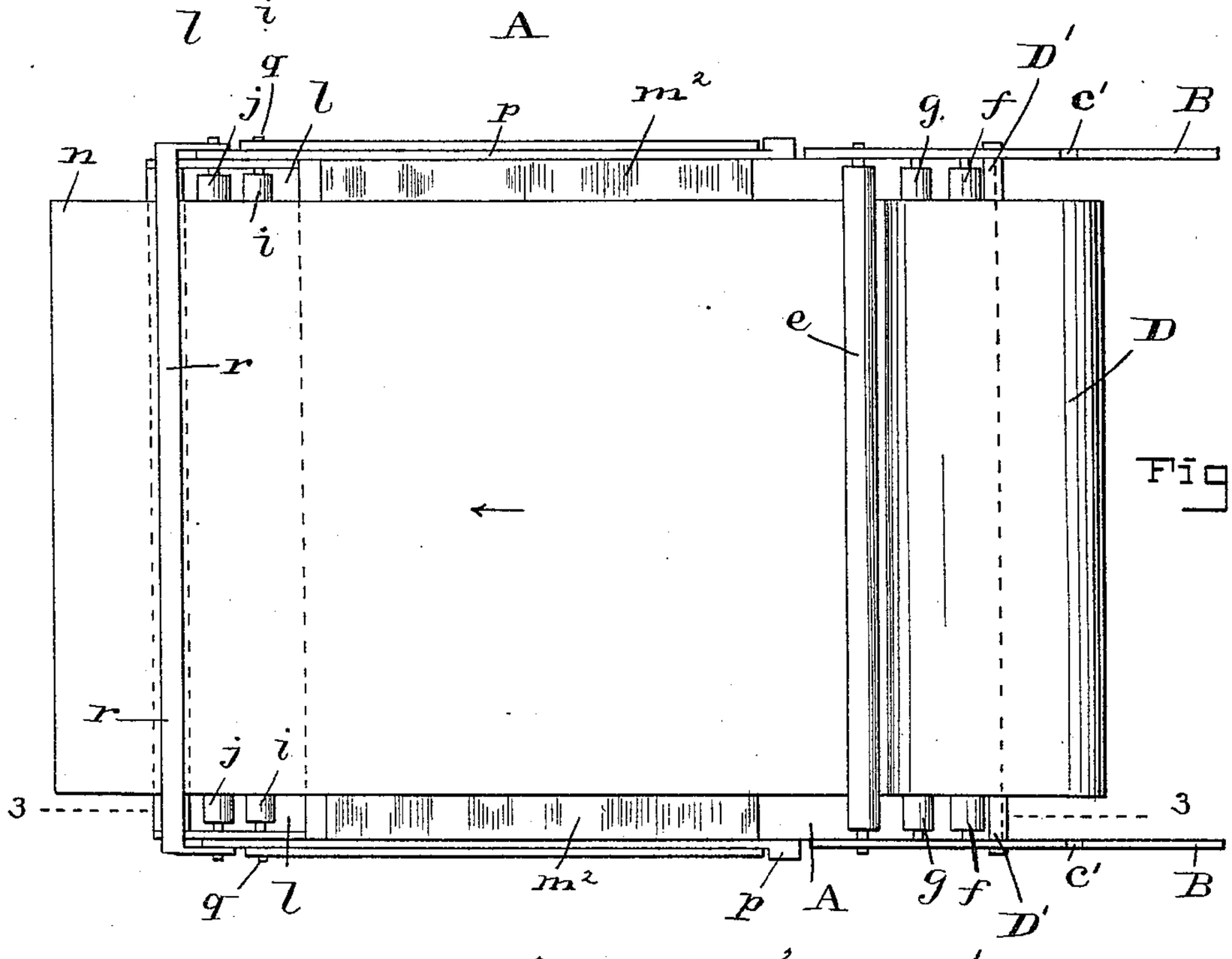
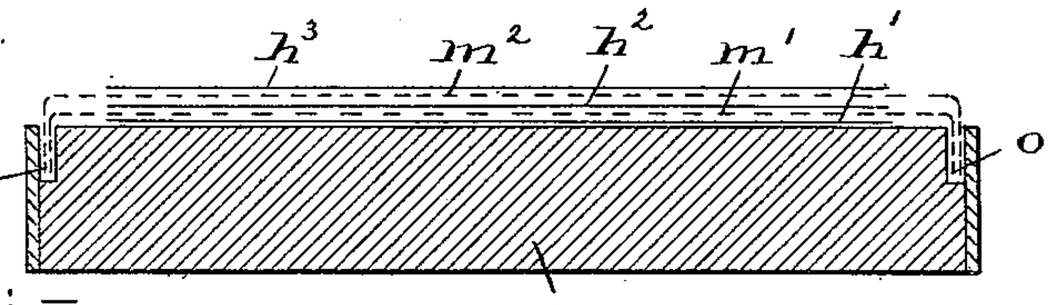


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES :—

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By Chas B. Mann

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. ASSHETON.

AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER.

No. 526,003. Patented Sept. 11, 1894.

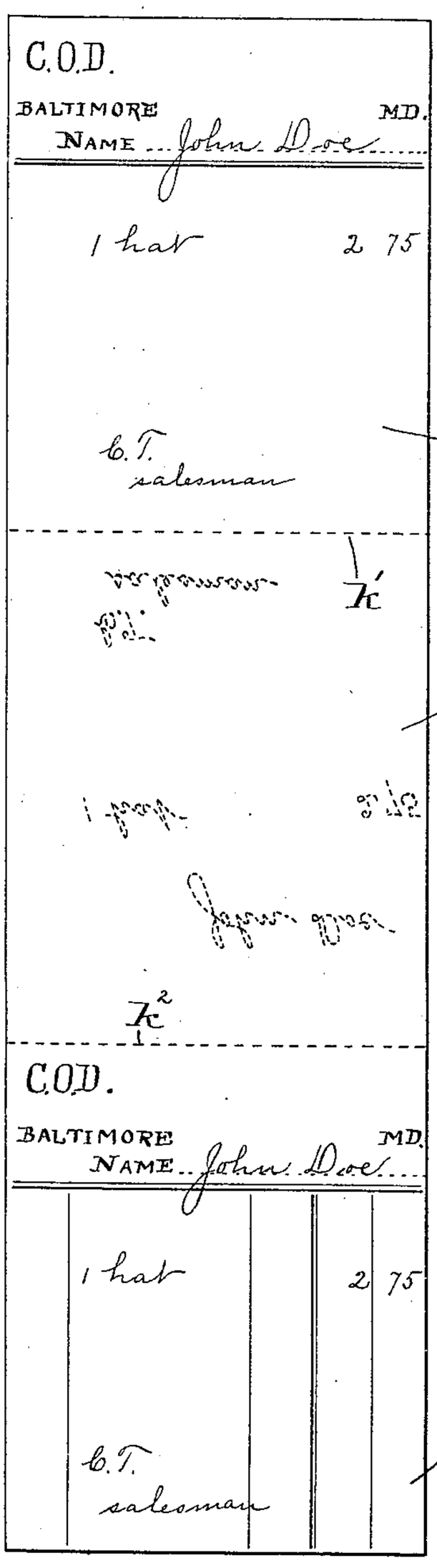

Fig. 4.

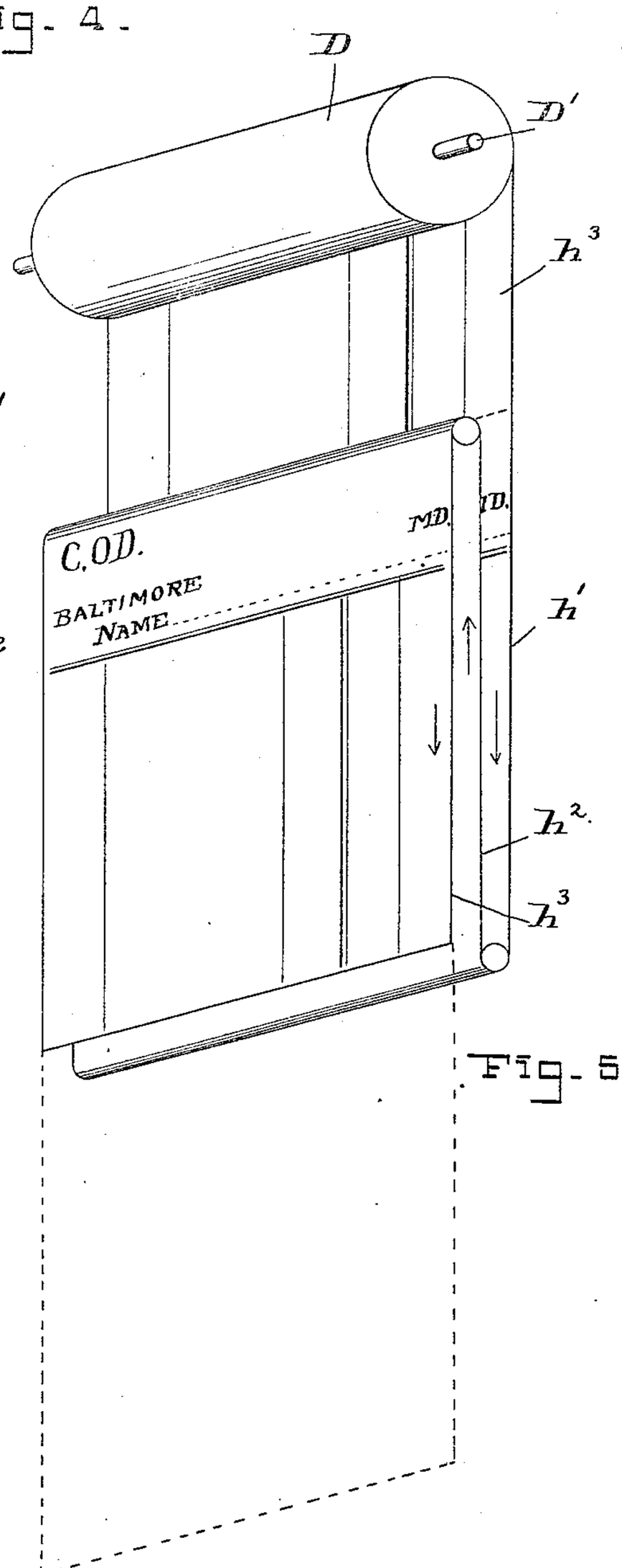

Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 526,003, dated September 11, 1894.

Application filed May 24, 1894. Serial No. 512,252. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ASSHETON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Autographic Registers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a manifolding autographic tablet for use in stores to produce a plurality of copies of a salesman's check.

The object is to provide an improved autographic tablet which will produce at one writing on a single strip of paper from a single roller three copies of a sale check or ticket, one of which may be retained by the salesman, another given to the cashier, and the third given to the customer or attached to the goods sold.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of my improved autographic tablet. Fig. 2 is a top or plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a view of the triplicate blank. Fig. 5 is a perspective diagram of the paper roll with a triplicate blank in position as it is in the machine.

The improved autographic tablet comprises a platen or bed-block, A, of wood or metal provided at each side at the rear end with an inclined standard, B, having an inclined slot, *c*, with a lateral opening, *c'*. Two guide rollers, *e*, *f*, and a reversing roller, *g*, extend across and are journaled in the said two inclined standards. The platen or bed, A, has at its opposite end, or front, a depression, *l*, in which are two rollers, *i*, *j*, one being a guide roller and the other a reversing roller. Over these rollers, *e*, *f*, *g*, and *i*, *j*, the blank or strip of paper passes from the roll, D, which is on a shaft, D', whose ends fit and revolve within the inclined slot, *c*, of each standard, B.

This machine is contrived to use a single roll of paper so as to yield three copies of any memorandum, bill, check, or ticket from one writing. Of course the roll may consist of a plain unprinted strip of paper, or it may be printed to suit any particular business concern. In Figs. 4 and 5 a printed paper is illustrated for the purpose of making the operation clear. Each transaction noted on this tablet will result in producing three copies on one continuous strip, as shown in Fig. 4, which has just been detached. Two of the copies, h', and, h^3, are on a printed form, and the other copy, h^2, located between the two printed ones, is on plain blank paper. This strip is folded twice on the two lines, k', k^2, in a manner that will be presently described, so as to make three stretches or layers, h', h^2, h^3. See Fig. 5. A mark made in a blank space on the printed copy, h^3, is thus sure to be reproduced in the corresponding blank space on the printed copy, h', because the top stretch and bottom stretch of this paper strip on the tablet move in the same direction and with the same speed.

The strip of paper from the roll, D, is primarily "threaded" on the rollers, or arranged in position on the platen, A, to form three stretches, h', h^2, h^3, for producing at one writing three copies of the written matter. In thus "threading" the paper strip from the roll, D, it is first passed under the guide-roller, *f*, and along on top of the platen-bed, A, to the guide-roller, *i*, This constitutes the first stretch, h'; and over this first stretch is placed a strip of carbon paper, m', indicated in Figs. 1 and 3 by broken lines. Then the paper is passed down between the roller, *i*, and the reversing roller, *j*, and then up and over roller, *j*, and back along the top of the platen above the strip, m', of carbon under the reversing roller, *g*, to form the second stretch, h^2, over which a strip of carbon paper, m^2, is placed as before; and, finally, the strip of paper is passed up and over the reversing roller, *g*, then down under the guide roller, *e*, and again forward along the top of the platen to form the third stretch, h^3, which is above the second carbon strip, m^2, and terminating at, *n*. It will be seen that by using two pieces of carbon, m', m^2, and running the paper strip from the roller, D, forward, then back, and forward again, three stretches or layers of paper are formed above the platen, A, in position for being written upon, and consequently by the employment of only one roller three manifold copies may be obtained. The carbon strips, m', m^2, are wider than the paper employed and their opposite ends are

secured within longitudinal grooves, *o*, at each side of the platen by means of bars, *p*, pivoted at, *q*, which turn down into the grooves and press the carbon paper therein and thus confine the carbon paper in such manner that while the two carbon papers cannot be pulled out by the shifting of the strip of paper, yet the carbon papers offer no hinderance to the free shifting or movement of said paper strip.

To remove the pencil-written top-layer and the two carbon copies of the paper strip from the platen, A, the terminal end, *n*, of the paper is grasped by the hand of the operator and pulled forward across the platen, A, in the direction indicated by the arrows in Figs. 1 and 2 until the first, second and third stretches pass beyond the cutter-bar, *r*. Simultaneously with this drawing out of the three written copies from the tablet, the roll, D, will unwind to supply three fresh stretches to the platen, A, in position to be written upon in the manner heretofore described in the preliminary "threading" operation. The cutter-bar, *r*, is pivoted at the front end of the platen, A, and serves as the means by which the written copies may be severed from the fresh paper. This is done by holding down the bar and pulling the paper sldewise across the front edge of the cutter-bar, *r*. The three copies, see Fig. 4, are then separated on the lines, k', k^2.

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

1. In an autographic manifolding tablet, the combination of a bed or platen provided with standards carrying a shaft for a single roll of paper; two reversing rollers, *g*, *j*, one at each end of the platen over which one strip of paper from the same roll is passed to form three stretches above the platen; and a carbon paper between the first and second, and second and third stretches, respectively, substantially as described.

2. In an autographic manifolding tablet, the combination of a bed or platen provided with standards having an inclined slot, *c;* a single shaft, D′, mounted loose in said inclined slots to carry one roll of paper; a reversing roller at each end of the platen; suitable guide-rollers; and a cutter bar, whereby a continuous strip of paper may be drawn from the one roll and stretched forward, back and forward to form three stretches of paper above the platen with the extremity of the paper strip resting under the cutter-bar.

3. In an autographic manifolding tablet, the combination of a platen provided with standards carrying a shaft for a single roll of paper and having at two opposite sides a longitudinal groove; two reversing rollers, *g*, *j*, one at each end of the platen over which one strip of paper from the same roll may be passed to form three stretches above the platen; and two bars each pivoted at an opposite side of the platen to turn down into said groove and confine the carbon paper.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM ASSHETON.

Witnesses:

CHARLES B. MANN, Jr.,

C. CALVERT HINES.