

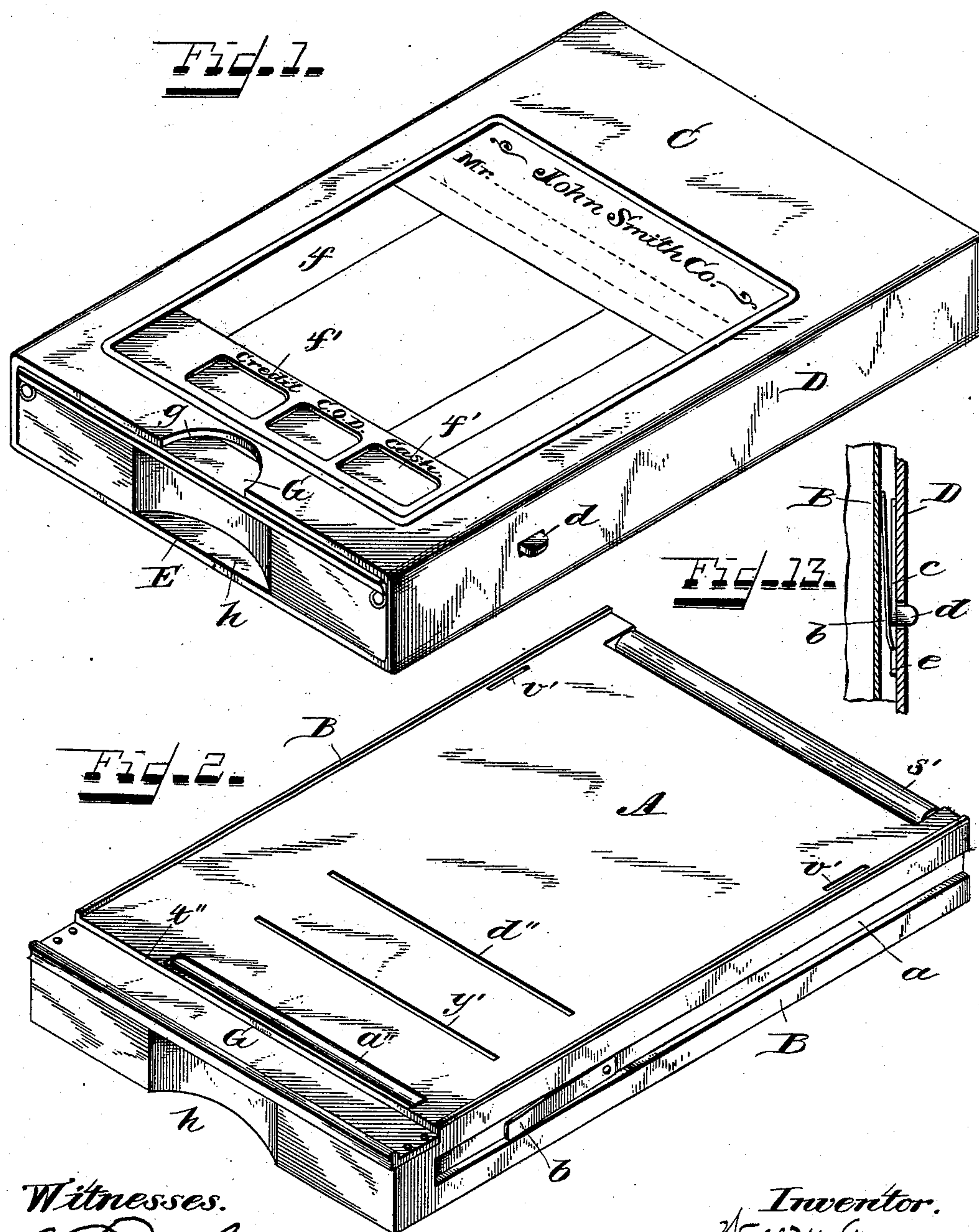
(No Model.)

W. M. KINNARD.
SALES CHECK CASE.

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

No. 531,551.

Patented Dec. 25, 1894.



Witnesses.
J. Thomson Cross
Andrew Thum

Inventor.
William Simard

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. M. KINNARD.
SALES CHECK CASE.

No. 531,551.

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FIG. 3.

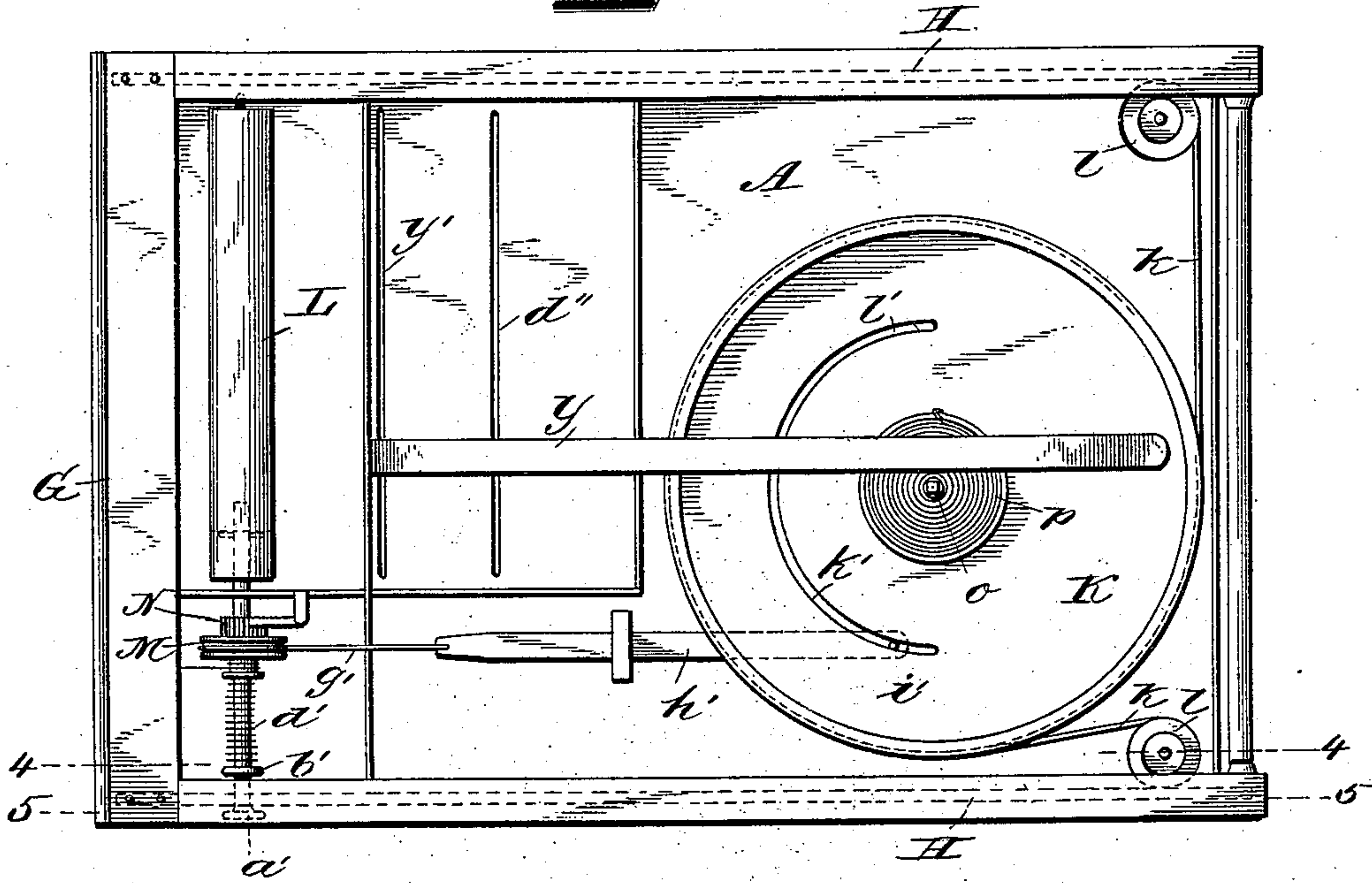


FIG. 4.

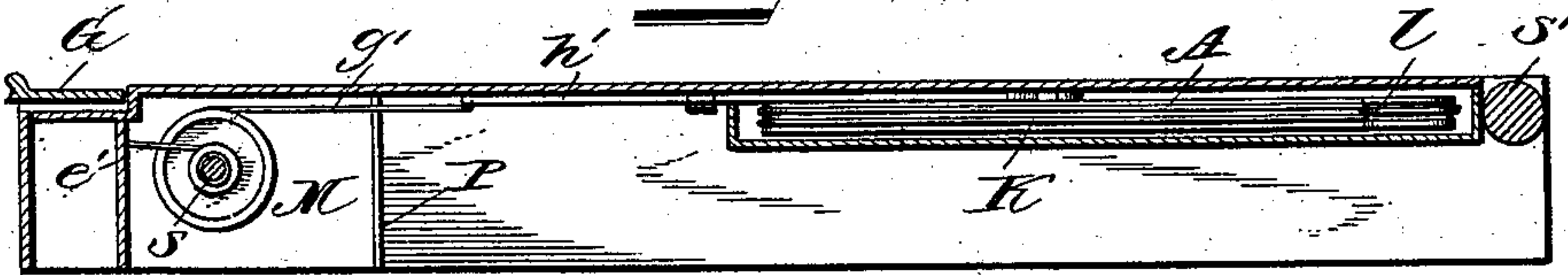
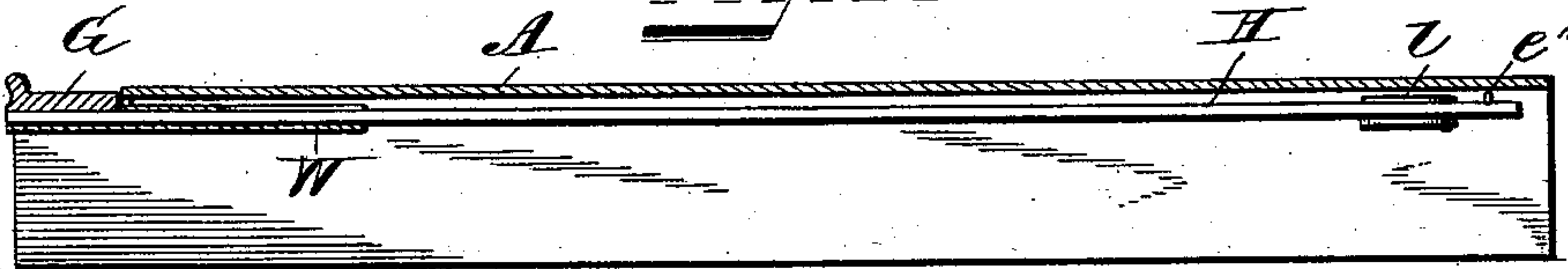
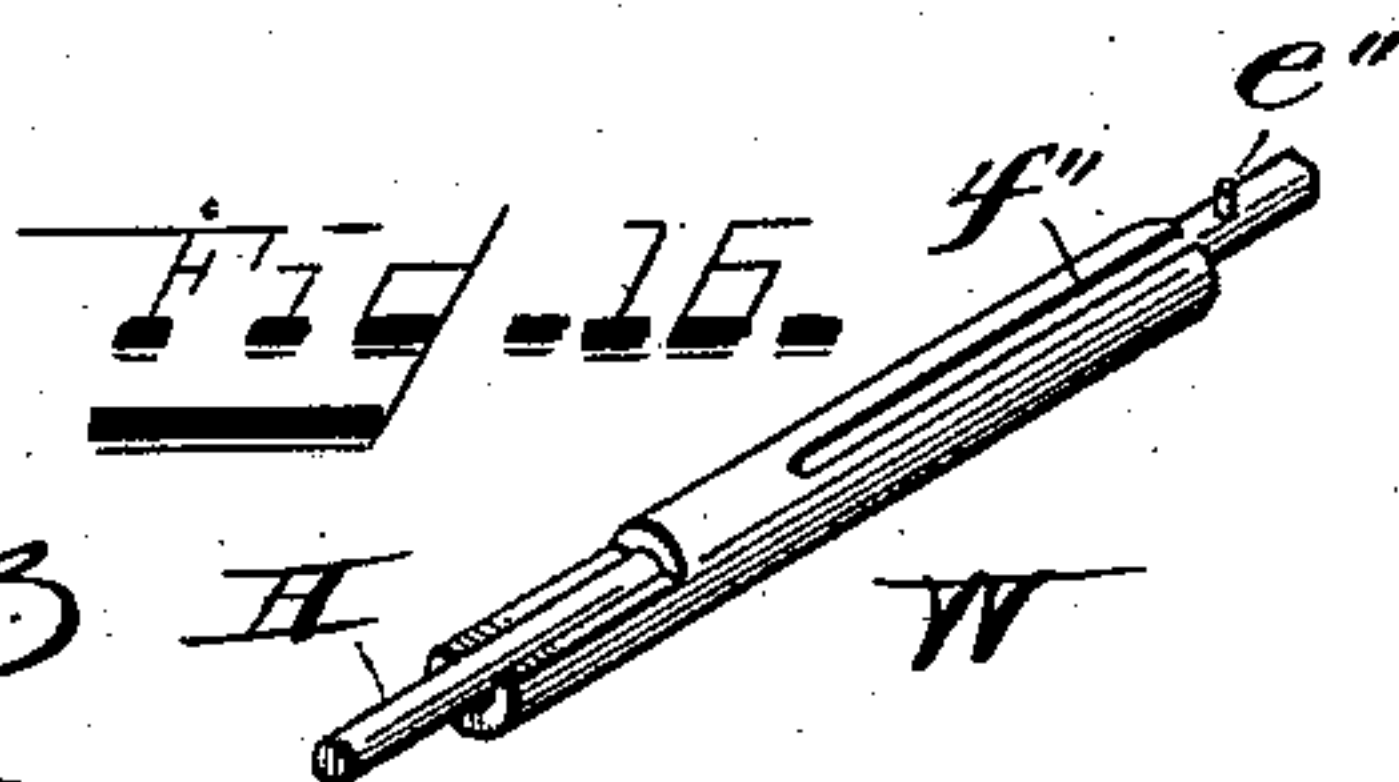


FIG. 5.



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Thomas Cross
Arthur Stein



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(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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Fig. 6.

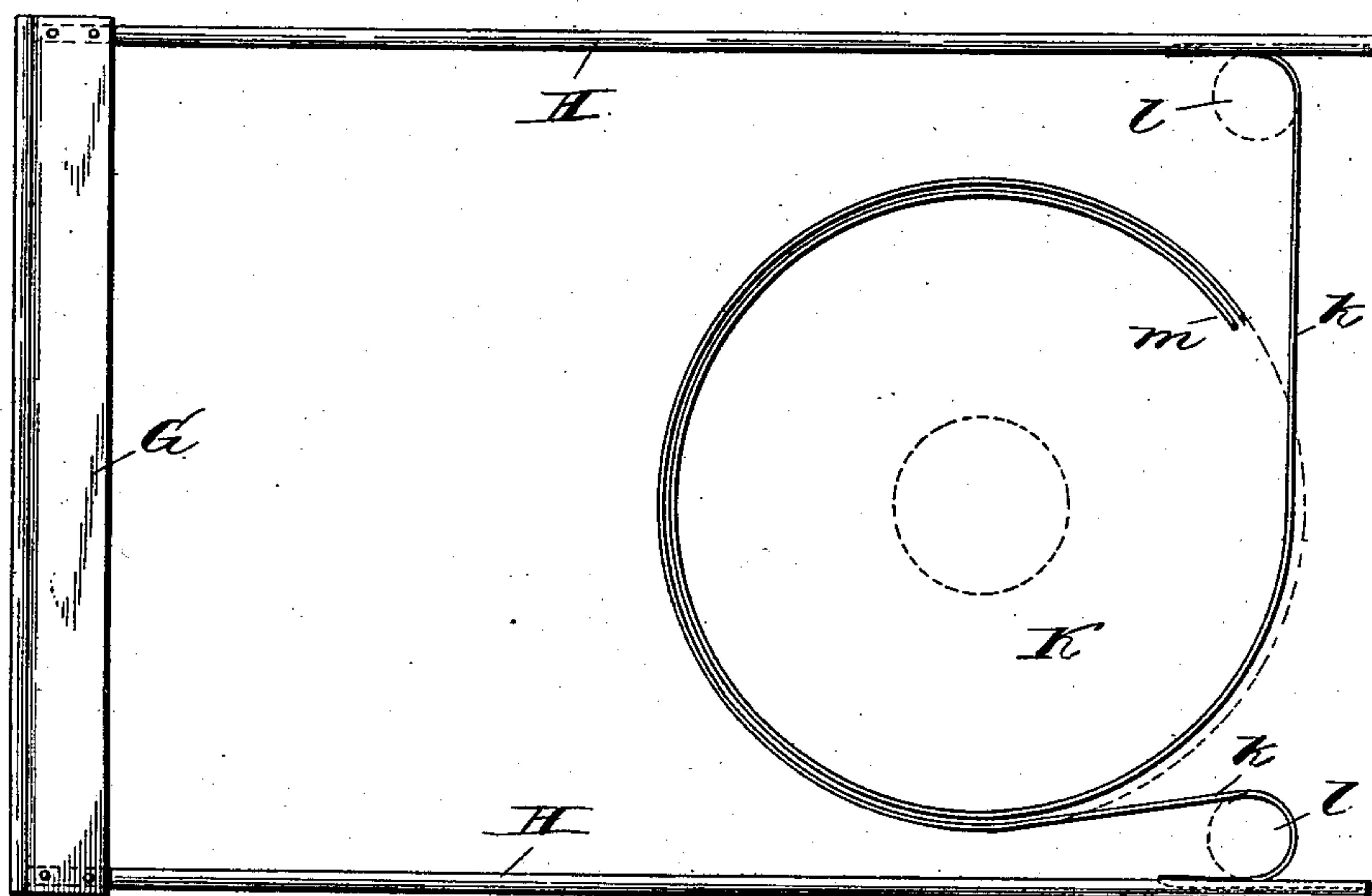


Fig. 14.

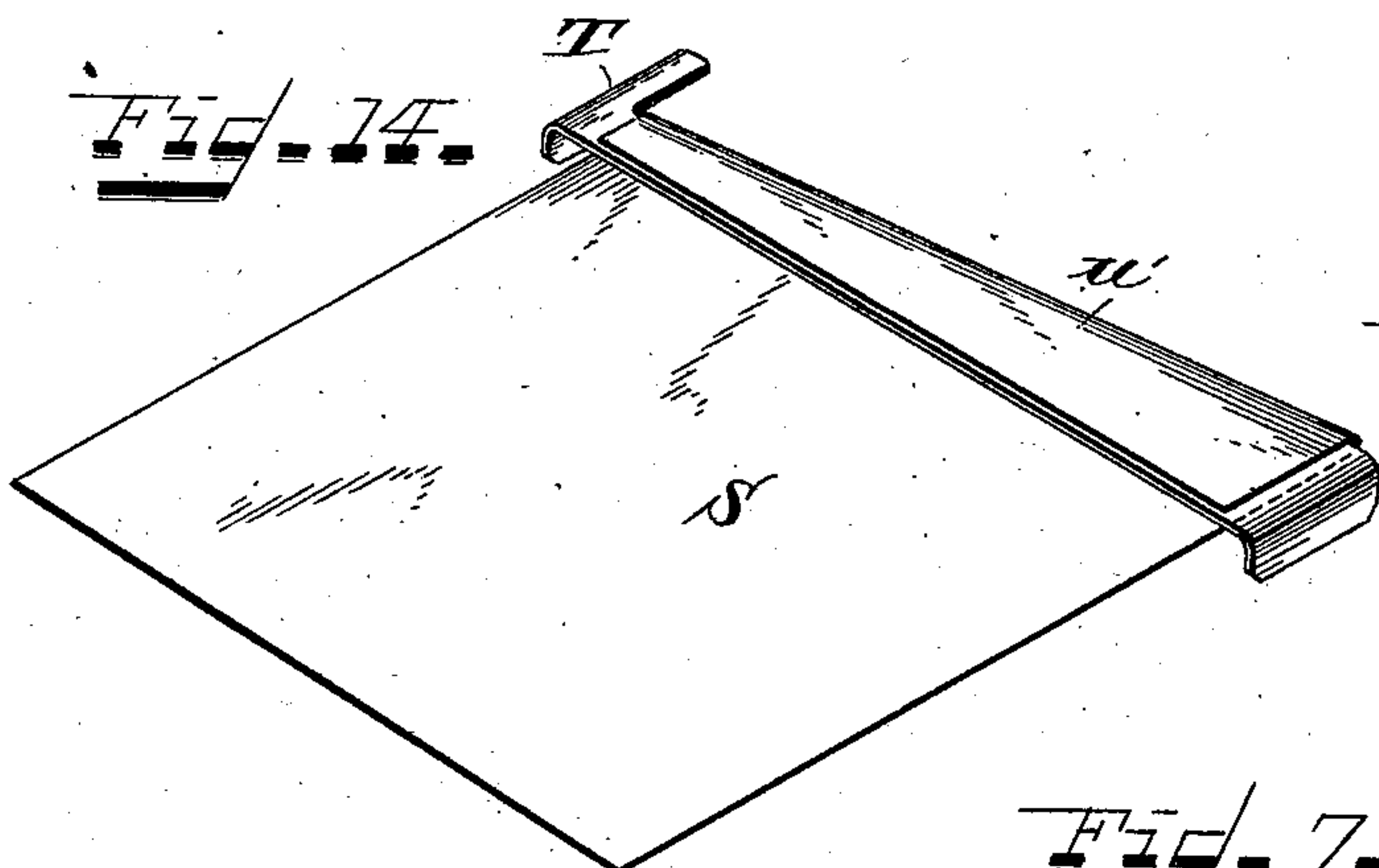


Fig. 15.

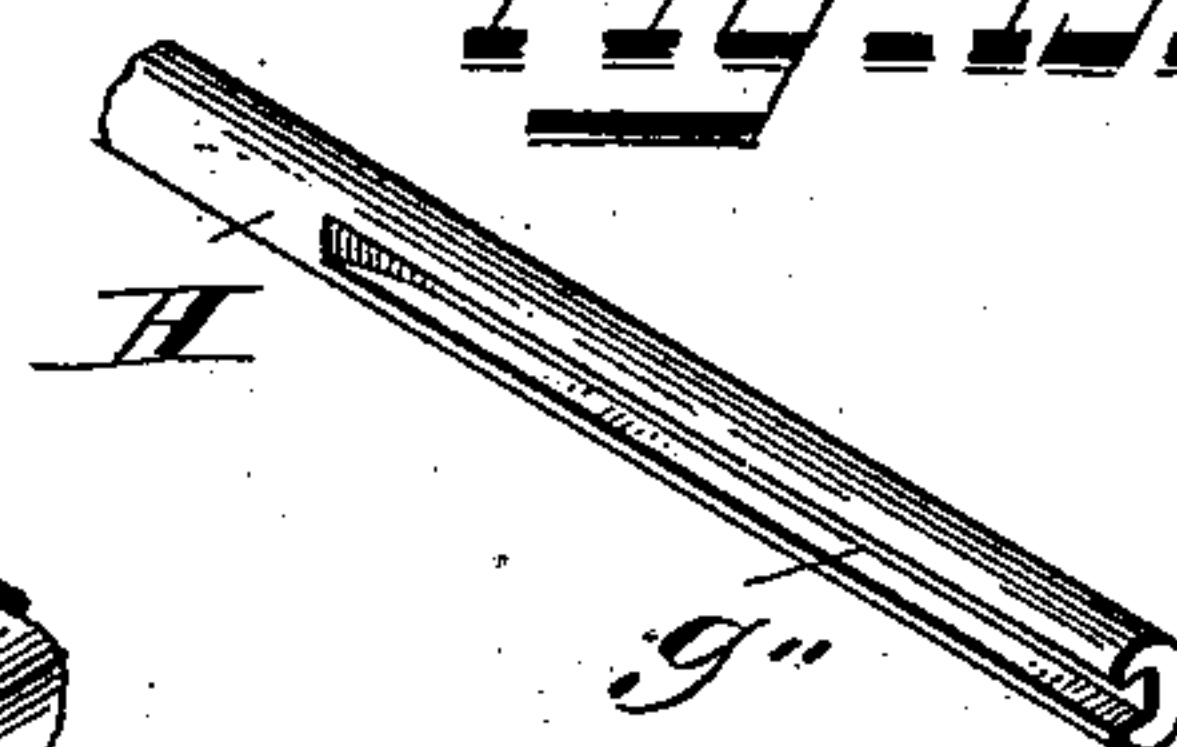
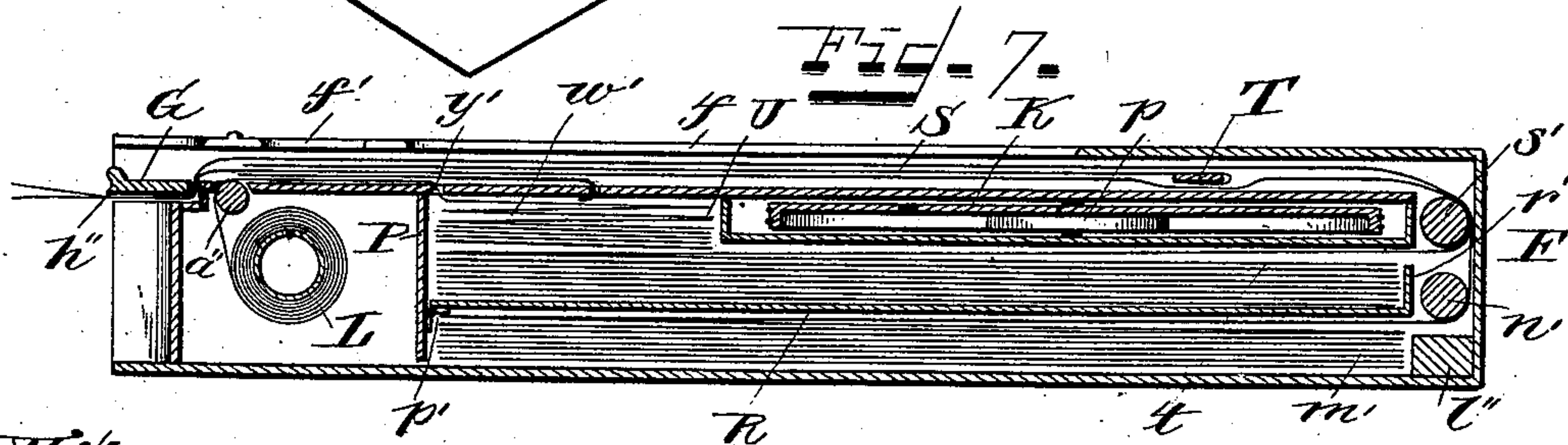


Fig. 7.



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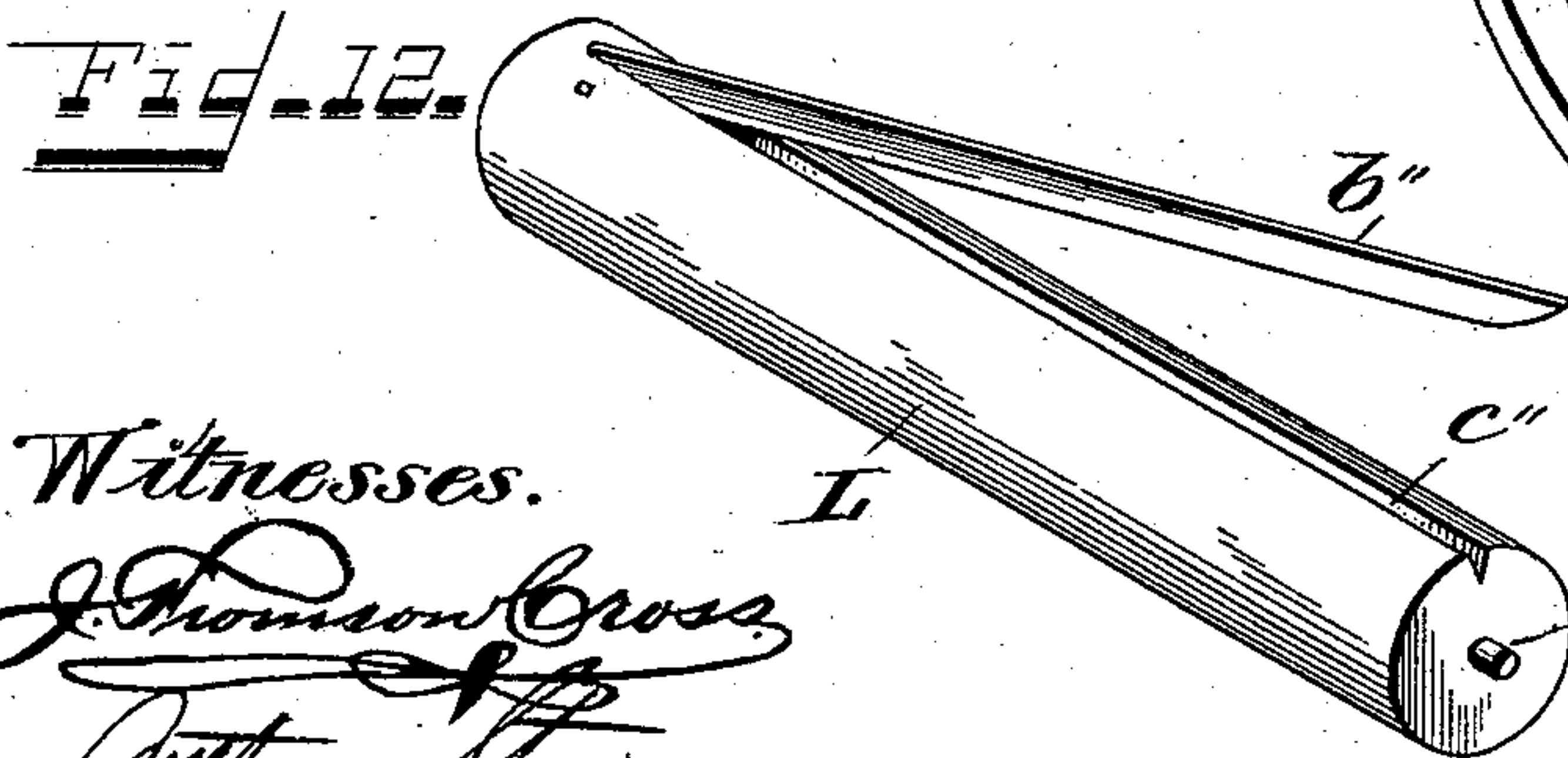
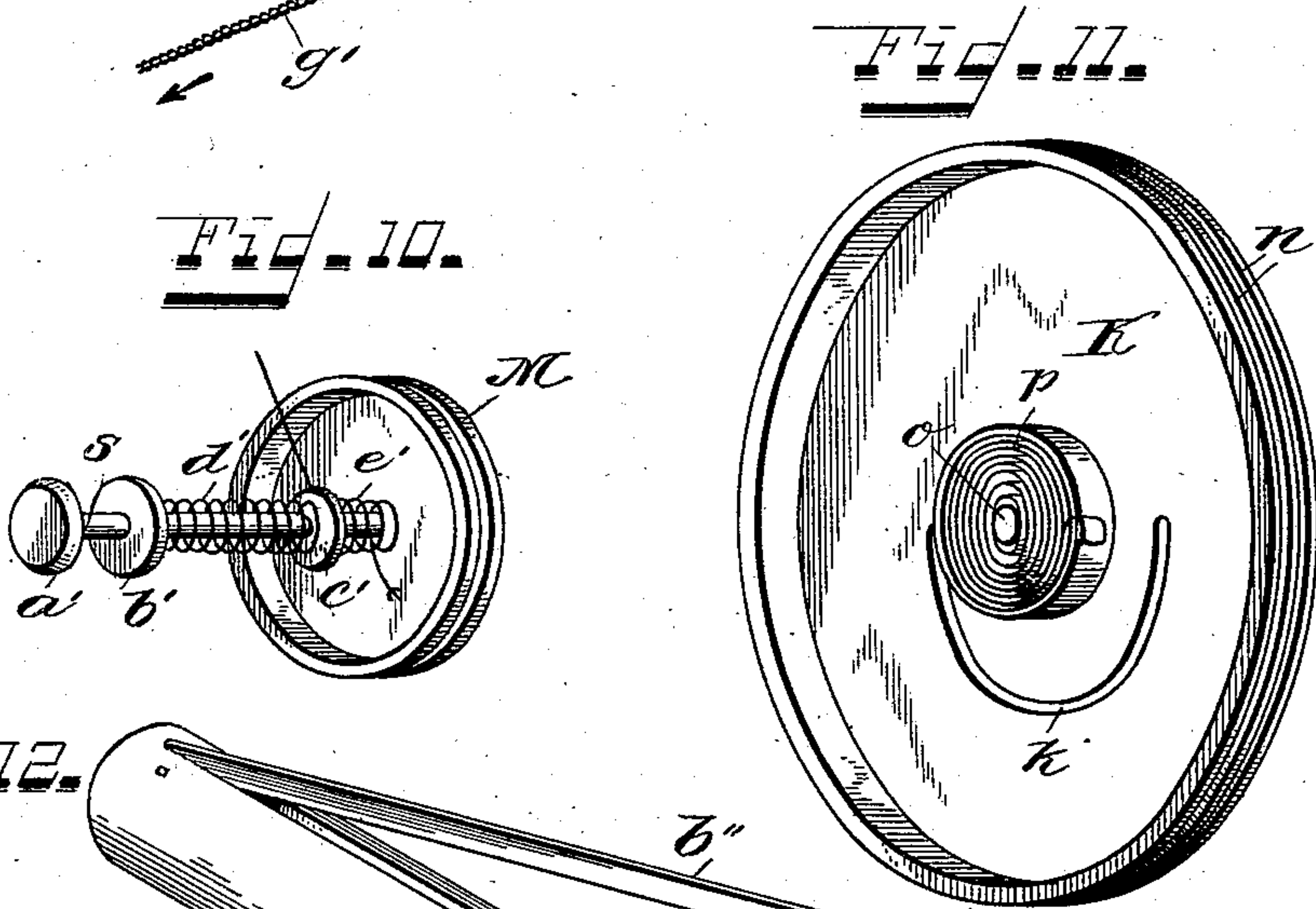
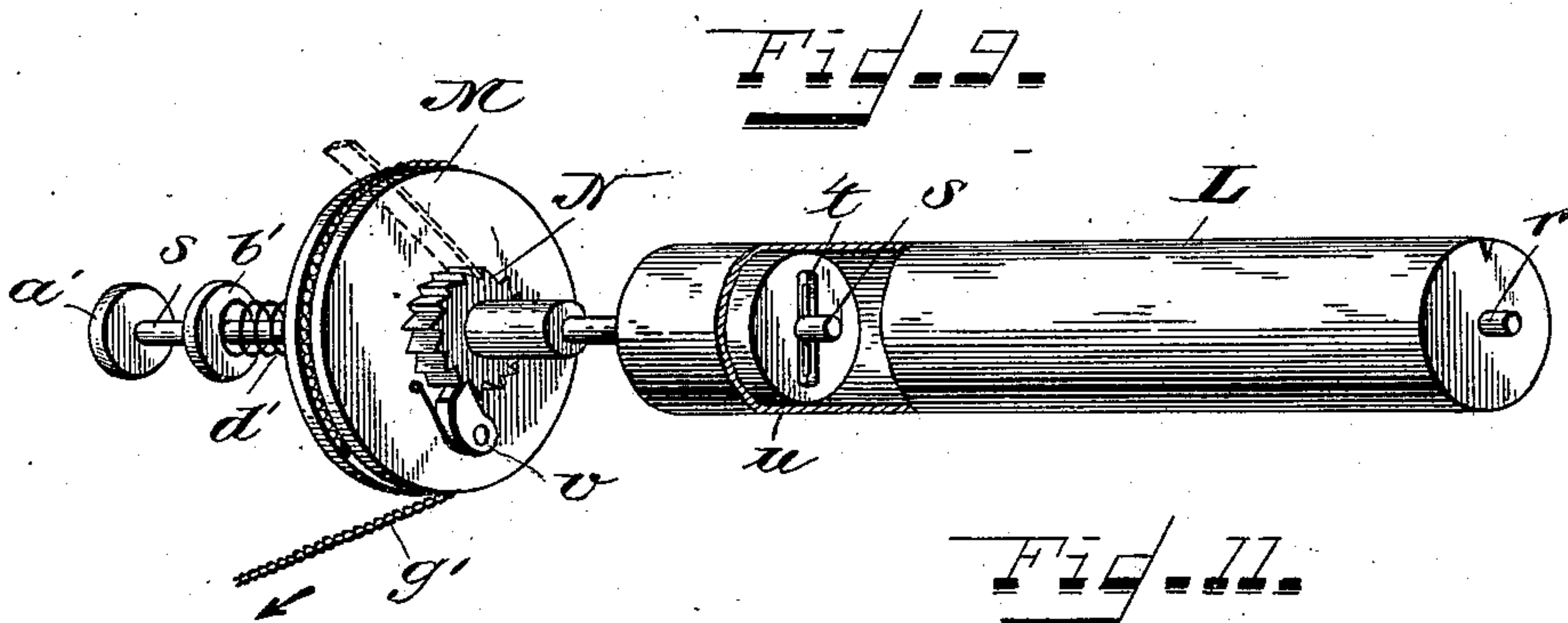
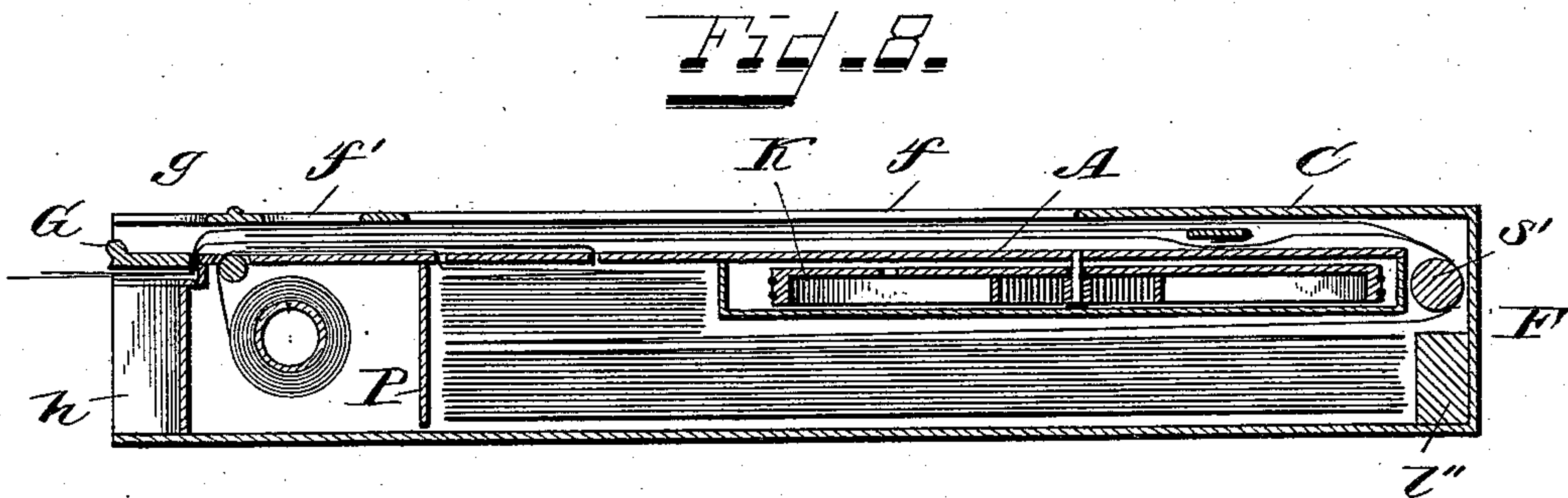
(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 4.

W. M. KINNARD.
SALES CHECK CASE.

No. 531,551.

Patented Dec. 25, 1894.



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Arthur M. Smith

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILL M. KINNARD, OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE CARTER-CRUME COMPANY, OF NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK.

SALES-CHECK CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 531,551, dated December 25, 1894.

Application filed December 3, 1892. Serial No. 453,969. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILL M. KINNARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sales-Check Cases, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in cases for holding sales check slips for the use of salesmen in stores in which a record strip for totals is stored away in the case, and in which the whole device is so compactly arranged as to be readily carried in the pocket and adapted to take the place of the memorandum sales slip books in common use.

My improvements consist of certain novel features to be hereinafter more particularly pointed out and claimed, whereby the accuracy and reliability of the operation of the parts are greatly enhanced and the danger of the clogging of the paper in drawing it from the holder, is entirely overcome.

One novel feature of my invention consists in the arrangement of a sliding guide with which the memorandum slips may easily and readily be drawn from the storage compartment and all danger of binding and tearing of the paper in drawing it out from the device, is overcome, and in which the sliding guide also acts as a tension bar upon the paper strips to hold them securely while being written upon.

Another improvement relates to the means adopted to prevent the slips of paper from being fed irregularly or in an improper manner from the supply compartment.

The third improvement consists of the mechanism adapted to release the storage roll for the record strip from its operating mechanism, so that the record strip may be at any time drawn off from the storage roll for examination.

Still another improvement consists in the arrangement for securing the carbon paper so that it cannot be torn or damaged by the slips of paper as they are drawn from the sup-

ply compartment after they have been written upon.

Another improvement consists in the mechanism for drawing back into the case the sliding tension bar and guide, which, in its essentials, consists of a spring acting mediately and not directly on the sliding frame. The advantages of this arrangement will be hereinafter more particularly pointed out, but they, in the main, overcome the difficulty experienced when the retracting spring is directly connected with the sliding frame.

There are other details of construction intended to render the operativeness and effectiveness of the device as perfect as may be, which will be hereinafter more particularly pointed out.

My improvements relate more particularly to those sales check carriers in which the paper strips to be written upon are confined in the case in zig-zag or bellows folds, and in which the paper slips when they have been written and copied upon, are arranged to be drawn out by hand and torn off against a suitable tearing edge by the operator, leaving fresh paper to be written upon at the next operation. The difficulties heretofore experienced, have been that the carbon paper which has usually been confined at the sides of the strips, has been very apt to tear and the paper also could not be easily drawn from the supply compartment, because the casing was very apt to bind the paper. Especially is this true in pocket sales slip cases, in which the parts have to be very compactly arranged. It is to overcome these defects that my invention is directed.

In the drawings:—Figure 1, is a perspective view of my device complete and ready for use. Fig. 2, is a perspective view of the inner case which holds the paper strips and upon which the writing is done. Fig. 3, is a bottom plan view of the inner case as shown in Fig. 2 with the casing for the slide operating mechanism removed. Fig. 4, is a longitudinal section of the same, taken on the lines 4—4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5, is a similar section taken on the lines 5—5 of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the paper guiding slide and diagram of the retracting spring. Fig. 7, is a

central longitudinal section of the complete device somewhat enlarged in thickness, to show the various strips of paper. Fig. 8, is a similar central longitudinal section, in which the duplicate strips are interfolded together instead of arranged separately, as in Fig. 7. Fig. 9, is an enlarged perspective view of the record receiving roller and operating mechanism. Fig. 10 is a perspective view of the opposite side of the wheel shown in Fig. 9. Fig. 11, is a perspective view of the wheel and spring for retracting the paper guiding slide. Fig. 12, is a perspective view of the roller shown in Fig. 9, showing the arrangement for securing the end of the record strip thereto. Fig. 13, is a detail longitudinal section of a portion of the side of the case, showing the catch for holding the inner case within the outer frame. Fig. 14, is a perspective view of the carbon sheet and bar to which same is attached. Fig. 15 is a perspective view of the inner end of one of the rods on the paper sliding guide. Fig. 16, is a perspective view of the guide for these same rods.

The working parts of the device are all contained in the case or frame shown in Fig. 2, which is made up of a top plate A and sides B, B. A groove *a* is formed in one of these sides B, and within this groove is secured a spring *b*, while the entire case is intended to slide within the external casing or cover made up of top C and sides D, D, bottom E and end F. A spring *c*, with an ear *d* extending through the side D, is secured to this side, and the spring *b* engages behind the lug *e* on the inner side of the side D, so that when the case is pushed within the cover, the spring *b*, will engage behind the lug *e*, and lock the case in its cover, but pressure upon the ear *d*, will disengage the spring *b* from the lug *e*, and allow the case to be withdrawn from the cover.

The top of the cover C is cut to form a suitable opening *f* for writing the sales slips, while I also prefer to leave three small openings *f'* in the lower portion of the case, which are marked as shown in Fig. 1, "Credit," "C. O. D." and "Cash." A thumb opening *g*, is also cut in the cover and a small recess *h* is formed in the case for the working parts. Extending across the front of the case and resting thereon, is a bar G provided with rods H, H, extending out at right angles thereto. These rods lie in proper grooves in the upper portion of the case and extend along on each side just within the sides B, B. Attached at each end of these rods H, H, are the cords *k*, *k*. These cords run over the small pulleys *l*, *l*, around the wheel K, where they are attached at the points *m*; two grooves *n*, *n*, being formed on the periphery of this wheel K, one groove for each cord. This wheel K is journaled on the pin *o*, which extends down from the bottom of the case A, while *p*, is a spiral spring with one end attached to this pin *o*, and the other end to the

wheel K. When the frame G is drawn out, the cords *k*, attached to the arms H will cause the wheel K, to revolve and as soon as the frame G is released, the spring *p*, will at once rewind the wheel and draw back the frame into the case.

In the operation of the device the bar G is to be drawn out the full length of the memorandum sales slip, usually five inches or more. It will therefore be manifest that if a coiled or other form of spring is attached so as to act directly on the bar or the rods H, H, the considerable movement of the bar, when it is drawn out its full distance, will so stretch the spring that in a short time its retractile strength will be so weakened that it will fail to return the bar G to its normal position with the inner edge of the bar bearing against the shoulder *t''* on the case. To overcome this difficulty and to render positive and accurate the full retraction of the bar G after each operation, I make use of the wheel K of considerable circumference or other form of carrier or intermediate element and flexibly connect the rods H and bar G therewith, making the wheel K as large in diameter as the size of the case will permit. Now when I attach my spring to this wheel K, or other equivalent intermediate element the complete throw of the bar G only causes the wheel K to make a partial revolution and the strain on the retracting spring is very much reduced. This construction forms one of the most novel and valuable features of my invention, and in the application thereof, I do not wish to be confined to the particular construction shown, but wish broadly to cover the arrangement in which the retracting spring acts mediately on the sliding guide, the construction being such that the member upon which the spring acts while being connected with the guide, will exert much less strain on the retracting spring than the guide frame would, were it directly connected with the spring. I have shown in the drawings, cords *k*, *k*, flexibly connecting the rods H, H, and the wheel K. Of course bands could readily be substituted for cords or chain or other flexible connecting material, without in any way affecting the invention, and when I use the word cords herein and in the claims, I would wish to be understood as meaning any suitable flexible connecting material.

Journaled in a small compartment in the front portion of the case is a roller L. At one end this roller has an ordinary spindle *r* secured thereto. At the other end the spindle or shaft *s* is separate from the roller, and has secured on the inner end a pin *t*. This pin when in its normal position engages within the slot in a plug *u* in the end of the roller, so that the spindle *s* turns with the roller. Mounted loosely on this spindle or shaft *s*, is a grooved wheel M, which wheel carries a pawl *v*, which engages with a ratchet wheel

N, which is mounted on the shaft *s*, so as to turn with it but allow the shaft to be shifted lengthwise without moving the ratchet wheel.

a', is a push button on the end of the spindle *s*; *b'*, a collar on the spindle, while *c'* is a collar secured to the wheel M.

d', is a spiral spring bearing between the collar *b'* and the collar *c'* while *e'* is a spiral spring, one end of which is attached to the wheel M and the other to the case, and serves to return the wheel M to its normal position after each operation.

The spring *d'* returns the spindle *s* to its original position after it has been pushed in to release the roller L as above described.

Secured to the wheel M, is a cord *g'* to which is soldered a bar *h'* upon the end of which is a pin *i'*. This pin engages within a slot *k'* in the wheel K and the length of this slot *k'* is such that the wheel K can be rotated about half way round by the drawing out of the frame G before the bar *h'* and cord *g'* are actuated, the pin *i'* sliding in the slot *k'*. When the wheel K is rotated more than half way, the end of the slot *l'* comes in contact with the pin *i'* and the bar *h'* and cord *g'* are drawn out a short distance and the wheel M rotated, which in turn as above described, rotates the roller L.

The parts are so proportioned that by drawing the frame G out to its full extent, the roller L will be rotated just sufficient distance to wind up thereon that portion of the record strip which was extended over the front portion of the tablet.

The case for the working parts is divided into two compartments by the partition P. Within the larger compartment the paper strips to be written on are stored, where they are held by the spring Y. I arrange this in either of two ways. The preferable way is to fold the original and duplicate strips separately in bellows folds. The strip *m'* upon which the original writing is to be made, is placed in the supply compartment with the front end of the paper uppermost, so as to feed from the top of the pile. This strip is passed around the guide roller *n'* and the partition plate R, is then brought down on top of this strip. This partition R divides the supply compartment horizontally and is hinged at *p'*, so that to place the paper in the machine, the partition is raised and then brought down to place. The outer edge of this partition R is turned up at right angles to the base of the plate to form a shoulder *r'*, and the strip of paper *t'* upon which the duplicates are to be made folded in the same way as the strips for the originals, is then placed in this compartment and the outer end of the strip passed around the guide roller *s'*. These two strips of paper are then passed over the top A which forms a writing tablet, while between these strips a sheet of carbon paper S is placed. This carbon paper (Fig. 14) is bound with Manila paper or other material to make a stiff edge *u'* and this edge

is bent in the form of a hook and hooked over the metal strip T, the ends of which strip are turned down to fit within the recesses *v'* in the top or writing tablet A, or when desired this strip T may be hinged at one side. This metal strip T has its outer edge cut diagonally as shown in Fig. 14, the purpose of which is to prevent the paper strips as they are drawn from the case, from catching in the carbon paper and being torn thereby. If the carbon paper and its retaining metal strip extended directly across the paper strips and there should happen to be any imperfection in the paper strip, this imperfection would be very apt to catch on the carbon paper and the paper be torn. With my arrangement however the contact surface is on an angle to the imperfection as the paper is drawn out, so that the tendency is for the sliver of paper or the tear to be turned down instead of catching on the metal strip.

In the upper portion of the case, a small space U is left and within this, folded also in bellows folds, the record strip of paper *w'* is placed. This record strip passes out through the slot *y'* in the top A over the roller *a''* and down around the roller L, this record strip being secured to the roller in the start by means of the bar *b''* which fits within the groove *c''* in the roller L, shown in Fig. 12, the strip of paper being first inserted in the groove *c''* and the bar *b''* then being pushed in place. In order that the totals may be transferred to this record strip, a sheet of carbon paper is inserted which carbon strip I bind with a stiff edge in the same way that the larger strip of carbon paper S is bound and hook same within the slot *d''* in the top plate A. I provide this slot *d''* instead of a metal strip T, such as I use for the larger sheet of carbon paper, because it is very essential to obtain a perfectly smooth surface for the writing which is to be made through the opening *f*, in the cover, upon the original strip of paper. Any other method of securing the carbon paper would be very apt to leave a ridge across the lower end of the paper strips to be written upon, where the pencil of the salesman would be very apt to tear the paper. In order therefore to secure a perfectly smooth surface, I provide this narrow slot *d''* and hook the carbon paper therein, the carbon paper with its stiff binding being sufficient to fill up the slot so that it can be written over without tearing the paper. It will be noted that the openings *f'* in the cover C are arranged to come directly over the lower portion of the plate A, upon which the record strip rests and it is intended for the salesman to fill out the sales ticket through the opening *f* in the cover and to place his totals through the openings *f'*, where the copy of the totals alone will be made on the record strip.

In order to prevent the guide frame G from being drawn completely from the case, the rods H are furnished with guides W (Fig. 16),

while a pin e'' on the rod H engages within the slot f'' in these guides and prevents the rods and guide frame G from being entirely withdrawn from the case. Instead of folding the duplicate and original memorandum strips separately in bellows folds as shown in Fig. 7, when desired, these strips may be interfolded and passed over the single rollers s' .

The operation of the device I think will be manifest from the foregoing description. The case is "loaded" with the paper strips, and the same passed over the guide rollers and down over the top of the plate A and under the guide frame G, the record strip w' being passed through the slot y' over the tablet and down around the roller L and the carbon strips being arranged as above described. The sales ticket is now written by the salesman and the totals entered through the openings f' . The salesman then through the thumb openings g and h grasps the guide frame G and draws it and the paper strips out to the full extent. In order that the case may not be made unnecessarily long, I provide grooves g'' for the ends of the rods H, H, and the cords k, k , enter these grooves for a short distance as the guiding frame G is drawn out. With this arrangement, the case may be made just that much shorter, inasmuch as if the cords k were attached to the extreme outer end of the rods H, H, the case would have to be made just that much longer, as will be readily understood. The frame G having been drawn out to its fullest extent, is released and the spring p at once draws back the frame into the case, where the inner edge of the frame bears against the shoulder t'' on the case holding the paper strips fast and serving as a tension therefor to prevent any slipping of the strips as they are written on. A tearing edge h'' is formed on the outer edge of this frame and the salesman thereupon tears off the strips against this tearing edge. The act of drawing out the paper has supplied fresh paper to the opening f for the next sales check. In drawing out this paper which is arranged in bellows folds, it is necessary to have something for the folded strips to brace themselves against. This I obtain by means of the block or butt l'' , where the two strips of paper are interfolded and by the block l'' and by the shoulder r' for the original strip when the two strips are folded separately. This block for the paper strips to brace against when being fed from the supply compartment, is quite an important feature, inasmuch as without it, it is found that the strips are apt to slip and not feed properly. In drawing out the frame G and the two strips of paper, the wheel K will revolve without drawing upon the cord g' , until the frame is drawn out almost as far as it will go. Then the cord g' will be drawn back which will cause the wheel M to revolve a short distance, which in turn will revolve the roller L a similar amount and wind up the record strip of paper thereon and thus a fresh

portion of the record strip will be presented for the next totals.

Whenever it is desired to get at the record strip, the roller L may be at once disconnected from its operating mechanism by pushing in on the button a' . This, as before described, will remove the pin t from the slot in the plug in the end of the roller and leave the roller free to revolve in any direction. It will therefore be possible for the operator to unwind the roll of paper from the roll for any examination that may be desired. Upon the operator releasing the pressure from the button a' , the roller L at once becomes connected with the wheel M as before.

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

1. In a sales check case, the combination, with the case, of a sliding frame extending across the delivery end of the case and across which the delivery of the paper strips is made, whereby the frame and strips may be grasped simultaneously and the frame drawn out with the slips to aid in the delivery thereof, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a sales check case, the combination, with the case, of a sliding frame extending across the delivery end of the case and across which the delivery of the paper strips is made, whereby the frame and strips may be grasped simultaneously and the frame drawn out with the slips to aid in the delivery thereof, and means for retracting said frame after each operation, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a sales check case the combination with the case of a sliding frame to aid in delivering the strips of paper, and a spring controlled wheel with cords or other suitable flexible material connecting said frame and wheel, substantially as shown and described.

4. In a sales check case the combination of a sliding frame for a guide and support in drawing the strips of paper from the case and a roller upon which is stored a record strip of paper with means connecting said frame and roller whereby the operation of the frame will revolve said roller, substantially as shown and described.

5. In a sales check case the combination of a sliding frame to aid in delivering the strips of paper, a roller upon which is stored a record strip of paper, spring actuated carrier for retracting said frame within the case and connecting mechanism between said carrier and roller whereby the movement of said frame will actuate said storage roller, substantially as shown and described.

6. In a sales check case, the combination with the case, of a sliding bar extending across the front of the case and under which the paper strips are passed, and adapted to be drawn out with the strips of paper with a spring acting on said bar to return the same to place after each operation, substantially as shown and described.

7. In a sales check case the combination with the case of a sliding bar extending across the front of the case and under which the paper strips are passed, and adapted to be drawn out with the strips of paper with a tearing edge formed on the outer edge of said bar and a spring to retract said bar after the proper delivery of the paper strips, substantially as shown and described.

8. In a sales check case the combination with the case of a movable bar extending across the front of the case and under which the paper strips are passed, rigid arms thereon, extending at right angles to the bar and sliding in grooves at each side of the case, with spring to retract the bar after the strips of proper length have been delivered, substantially as shown and described.

9. In a sales check case the combination with the case of a sliding bar extending across the front of the case under which the paper strips are passed and a thumb opening in said case, so that the bar and paper strips may be easily grasped, substantially as shown and described.

10. In a sales check case the combination with the case of a movable bar extending across the front of the case and under which the paper strips are passed, a tearing edge formed on the outer edge of said bar, thumb openings in said case whereby the bar may be readily grasped, rigid arms on said bar extending back at right angles to the bar and sliding in grooves in each side of the case with spring to retract the bar after the paper strips of proper length have been delivered, substantially as shown and described.

11. In a sales check case the combination with the case of a movable bar extending across the front of the case and under which the paper strips are passed, thumb openings in said case whereby the bar and paper strips may be readily grasped, rigid arms on said bar extending back at right angles to the bar and sliding in grooves in each side of the case, with spring to retract the bar after the strips of proper length have been delivered, substantially as shown and described.

12. A sales check case, provided with two shallow compartments, the one to hold a strip of paper folded in bellows folds to form a series of sales checks, the other to hold a paper strip similarly folded to form a series of duplicate checks, a writing tablet upon which said strips are to be laid with manifolding material to make duplicate copies, and a sliding guide to aid in delivering said strips, substantially as shown and described.

13. In a sales check case, the combination of a roller for receiving the record strip, a movable spindle thereon with a slotted plug in the roller and a pin on the spindle together with spring to keep said spindle and roller in connection, substantially as shown and described.

14. In a sales check case the combination of a movable bar to aid in delivering the

strips of paper from the case, a roller upon which is stored a record strip of paper, a pawl carrying wheel mounted in connection with said roller, a ratchet on said roller and mechanism connecting said wheel and guiding frame whereby the operation of the one will operate the other, substantially as shown and described.

15. In a sales check case, the combination with a case for holding two or more strips of paper and carbon material for making transfers, of a movable frame G under which said paper is passed, roller L for a record strip with wheel K, cords attached to said wheel and connected with said frame and cord connecting said wheel K and the roller L, said wheel being provided with a slot to allow a partial revolution of said wheel, without actuating the roller, substantially as shown and described.

16. In a sales check case the combination with a compartment for holding the strips of paper folded in bellows folds, and a block or butt extending across said compartment against which said folded strips are drawn, of a movable bar extending across the front of the case and under which the paper strips are passed, to establish a proper tension thereon, and to aid in the delivery thereof from the compartment, substantially as shown and described.

17. In a sales check case the combination with a compartment for holding the strips of paper and a block or butt against which said folded strips are drawn, of a movable frame extending across the front of the case, under which said strips are passed, and abutting against a shoulder on the case, with means for retracting and holding said frame against the case, substantially as shown and described.

18. In a sales check case in which a duplicate set of paper strips are employed, a sheet of manifolding material and a bar for holding said sheet said bar having its upper edge arranged diagonally across said strips, substantially as and for the purpose described.

19. In a sales check case the combination of a sliding bar to aid in the delivery of the paper strips, a carrier, and flexible material connecting said bar and carrier, with spring acting on said carrier to operate the same and retract the bar after each operation, substantially as shown and described.

20. In a sales check case the combination of a sliding bar to aid in the delivery of the paper strips, a wheel whose circumference approximates to the throw of said bar, flexible material connecting said bar and the periphery of said wheel, with spring acting thereon to revolve said wheel and retract said bar after each operation, substantially as shown and described.

21. In a sales check case the combination of a sliding bar to aid in the delivery of the paper strips, a storage roller for the record strip, a carrier journaled in the case, and

flexible material connecting said bar and carrier, spring acting on said carrier to retract said bar and connecting mechanism between said carrier and storage roll whereby the
5 movement of the bar will operate said storage roll, substantially as shown and described.

22. In a sales check case the combination of a movable bar extending across the front of the case and under which the paper strips

are passed, shoulder on the case against which said bar abuts to act as a tension for the paper strips and a guide for the delivery thereof, and spring to retract and hold in position said bar, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

ARTHUR STEM,
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