

(No Model.)

J. D. GIBBS.
CASH CHECK.

No. 594,244.

Patented Nov. 23, 1897.

Fig. 1

Cash Fare Receipt.

The Highest Figures in DOLLARS, DIMES and CENTS below, will show the EXACT FARE PAID.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.
EVERY PASSENGER PAYING FARE
Will receive one of these slips. The HIGHEST figures (Dollars, Dimes and Cents) in the left hand series and the LOWEST in the right hand series must EXACTLY AGREE.

87695

The Lowest Figures in DOLLARS, DIMES and CENTS below, will show the EXACT FARE PAID.

From No. 10 To No. 10 Date 10/10/97

56978 CASH FARE RECEIPT. STUB-To be enclosed with report of cash collections.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Fig. 2

Cash Fare Receipt.

The Highest Figures in DOLLARS, DIMES and CENTS below, will show the EXACT FARE PAID.

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Fig. 3

Cash Fare Receipt.

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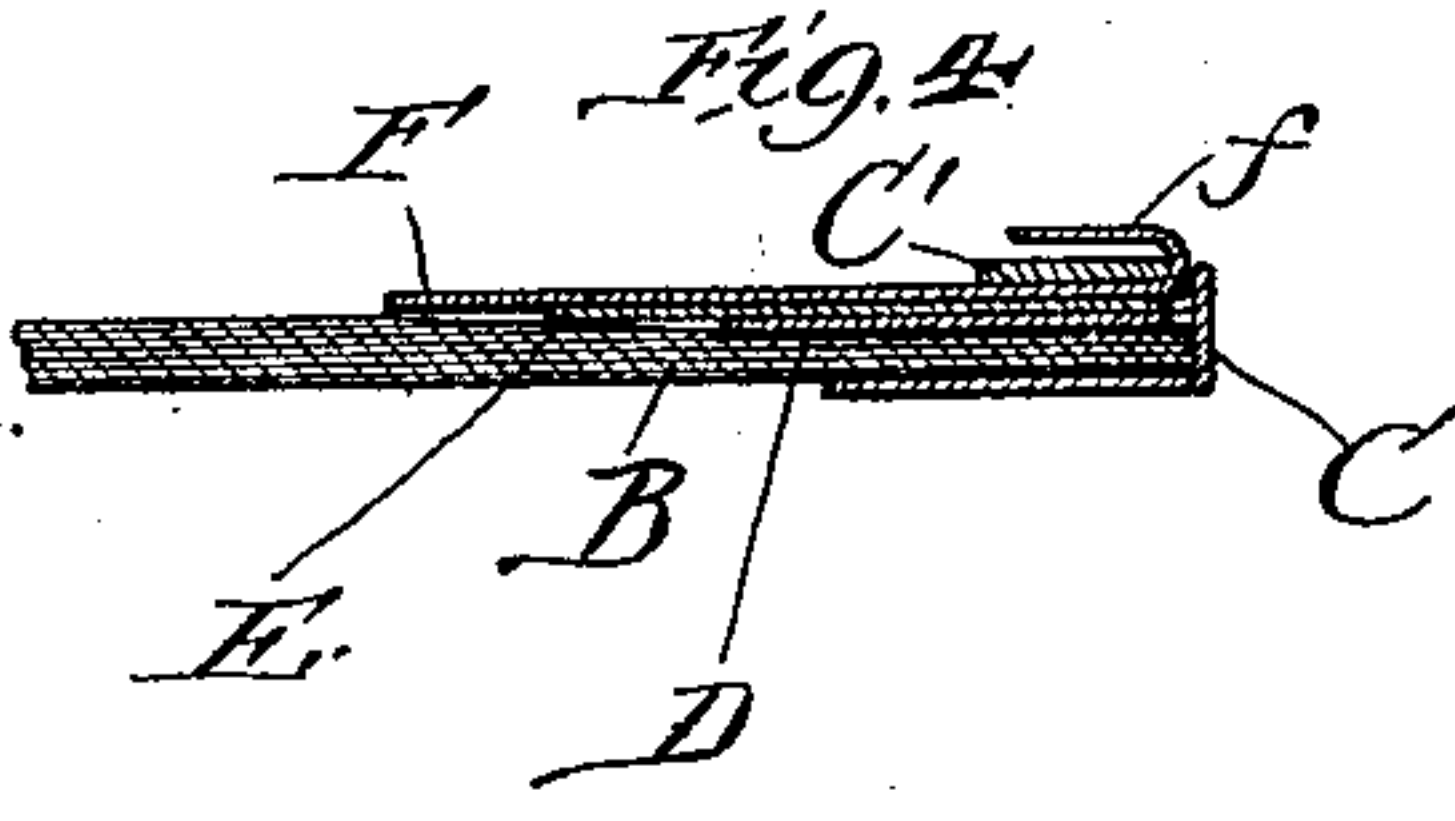
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56978 CASH FARE RECEIPT. STUB-To be enclosed with report of cash collections.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CASH-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 594,244, dated November 23, 1897.

Application filed March 15, 1897. Serial No. 627,606. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES D. GIBBS, residing at Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, have invented a new and useful Cash-Check, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has relation more directly to conductors' cash-fare receipts; and my object is to provide a ticket so designed that when the receipt or passenger's portion is severed or detached from the stub or conductor's portion the two parts unalterably represent the same amount and admit neither of raising nor reducing said amount on either portion.

In all present forms of cash-checks the stub may in one way or another be made to differ with the receipt, thereby affording continual opportunity for fraud on the part of persons receiving the cash. One of the practices always available in the operation of checks now in use is to secure the receipts discarded by passengers and reissue them for smaller amounts, and as report is made only for the first amount collected all fares received upon reissues of the check may be retained by a dishonest conductor. It is obvious that any check which admits of a difference in any manner between the two parts after being separated is weak and ineffectual. My check comprises two separate series of amounts, whereby upon being separated the one series becomes an absolute check upon the other series, and the stub constitutes a positive check upon the person receiving the cash for the full amount collected.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of my check entire or unexecuted. Fig. 2 is a view of ticket detached or executed for fare of five dollars and fifty-five cents. Fig. 3 is a similar view of check, showing cutter in proper position over the stub portion for making a detachment shown in Fig. 2; and Fig. 4, a section on line 4 of Fig. 3.

The check comprises essentially two parts—a receipt portion A and a stub or check portion B. The two portions are integral and form a single sheet prior to the act of detachment, having no visible line of separation, but are adapted to be severed between and adjacent to the rows or series of figures to indicate the desired amount of money.

Through the central portion of the ticket

I arrange three longitudinal columns of dollars, dimes, and cents, each column having two similar series, each series running consecutively from "0" to "9," though it is obvious that I may employ figures of higher denomination or other characters without departing from the spirit of my invention. I preferably arrange the cents-column $a a'$ somewhat above the center of ticket, so that the numeral "9" of the series a and the "0" of the corresponding series a' come into close proximity midway from end to end of the ticket, the series a' closely succeeding the series a . The dimes-column with its series band b' is placed one step lower or substantially at the center and also one step outward toward the end of ticket, preferably locating the numeral "9" of series b directly opposite the "0" of series a and the "0" of series b' adjacent to the "9" of series a' . The dollars-column, with the series $c c'$, occupy the position one step below the dimes-column as well as one step nearer the end of the ticket, whereby the numeral "9" of series c and the "0" of series c' are brought directly opposite the "0" and "9," respectively, of series b and b' .

To facilitate the operation of my check, I provide a cutter or manipulator which comprises a case C for holding the tickets, a strip C', and the several cutters—viz., a dollar-cutter D, dimes-cutter E, and cents-cutter F—which are operated or moved from one position to another by means of the thumb-pieces $d, e, \text{ and } f$, respectively. The dollars-cutter is preferably underneath, the dimes-cutter central, and the cents-cutter uppermost. By this arrangement it will be seen that when reasonable pressure is applied upon thumb-piece f all of the cutters and the strip C' are bound and thereby prevented from slipping. With respect to each other these cutters have decreasing lengths with increasing widths to form steps up and down.

The case C is adapted to contain the tickets, the height of the pile of which is lowered as they are used. The strip C', with its cutters, being movable in the case always rests upon the top of the pile of tickets regardless of their height or thickness.

The separation of check is accomplished by two distinct operations. When the slides or cutters are properly set for any amount, as

shown in Fig. 3, and due pressure is applied with left thumb, the ticket is seized at its free corner near arrow and drawn quickly in the diagonal direction indicated by said arrow
 5 until ticket is separated along the cutting edges to a point substantially midway along the top edge of cutter F. The opposite end of ticket is then treated in the same manner at right-hand corner, tearing in direction in-
 10 dicated by the arrow in that corner, thus detaching the receipt from the stub and establishing an unalterable duplicate. When detached, it is required that the two series of "Dollars," "Dimes," and "Cents" shall ex-
 15 actly agree, and inasmuch as any attempt to reduce or increase the amount indicated by one series can by no possible means be sustained in the opposite or corresponding series it is obvious that my invention affords an ab-
 20 solute safeguard against the fraudulent processes now prevalent.

The ticket shown in Fig. 2 has been executed for a fare of five dollars and fifty-five cents, and all the figures of all the sets in each
 25 column that appear adjacent to the severed edges on the receipt portion A indicate the said sum of five dollars and fifty-five cents—that is, the highest figures in the left-hand series and the lowest in the right-hand series agree
 30 and show that amount. For the convenience of the auditor each column of figures has a parallel column of figures similar, except that the difference between two adjoining figures is always one. It is obvious that fixed lengths
 35 are always cut from each column, but the position of these lengths along these columns is regulated by the conductor according to the fare paid.

My cash-fare receipt after detachment is
 40 unalterable and can be made to indicate no more or no less than the amount for which it was executed. The receipt is simple and easy of manipulation. Furthermore, all possibility of the reissue by conductors of fare-re-
 45 cepts discarded by passengers is avoided because of their unalterable nature, as above stated. My cash-fare receipt is therefore an absolute check against the raising or lowering of amounts.

50 Although I have described more or less precise forms and details, I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself thereto, as I contemplate changes in form, proportion of parts, and substitution of equivalents as circumstances may suggest or render expedient
 55 without departing from the spirit of my invention.

It is understood that all obvious changes in the arrangements of the columns and of the
 60 figures are included in my invention so long as the same purpose is subserved.

I claim—

65 1. A cash-check comprising a sheet adapted to be severed to form a passenger's receipt and a stub and having thereon columns of figures in progression in double series representing money, each column being adapted

to be severed through each of its series whereby the highest and lowest figures in the two series of the columns correspond to represent 70 the fare paid.

2. A cash-check comprising a sheet adapted to be severed to form a passenger's receipt and a stub and having thereon parallel col-
 75 umns of figures in progression, each column of figures being composed of two series of the same figures representing money, fixed lengths of the sheet being adapted to be re-
 80 moved from the passenger's receipt through the columns of figures.

3. A cash-check comprising a sheet adapted to be severed to form a passenger's receipt and a stub and having thereon parallel col-
 85 umns of figures, each column having two similar sets of figures, the sets of the adjoining columns being arranged in a step-up and a step-down position with respect to each other.

4. A cash-check comprising a receipt or passenger's portion and a stub portion when
 90 severed and having a double series of the same characters in progression representing amounts of money and arranged in the same longitudinal column, a length of the ticket
 95 being removed through the column such length being fixed but taken from the check through the column at a place determined before severance whereby the highest and
 100 lowest characters in the series, respectively, will correspond to represent the amount paid.

5. A cash-check comprising a receipt or passenger's portion and a stub portion when severed and three parallel columns of figures representing dollars, dimes and cents, respec-
 105 tively, each column having two sets of figures in numerical progression beginning with "0" and ending with "9," the sets being arranged in a step-up and step-down position with re-
 110 spect to each other, fixed lengths of the check being severed from each column and cutting through each set of each column, the position of such severed lengths with respect to figures in the column being varied according to the fare paid.

6. A cash-check having arranged substan-
 115 tially at each end and in alinement a double set of similar figures or characters representing amounts of money, and having at a somewhat higher position along a line parallel with said first sets of figures and approaching the
 120 central portion of the ticket, a double set of similar figures or characters representing amounts of money of a different denomination and also having at a still higher position and occupying substantially the central por-
 125 tion of the check a third double set of similar figures or characters representing amounts of money of a still different denomination, whereby as fixed lengths are removed from
 130 each set at the desired adjustable position with respect to the check, the highest and lowest figures remaining in the sets, respectively, in each of the three series indicate the amount paid.

7. A cash-check having printed in column and substantially near each end a corresponding series of figures or characters representing amounts of money and having at a somewhat higher position along a line parallel therewith and beginning approximately at the inner ends of said first series, a column of figures or characters likewise in double set representing amounts of a different denomination and having also at a still higher position commencing substantially at the inner ends of said second series and occupying substantially the central portion of the check, a third column also composed of a double set of similar figures or characters representing amounts of money of still another denomination, fixed lengths being removed from each column at different positions with respect thereto according to the amount paid.

8. A cash-fare check having printed thereon six sets of figures commencing with "0" and ending with "9," and arranged in a step-up and a step-down position with respect to each other, the first and sixth sets being in alinement and representing the same denomination of money, the second and fifth sets being in a higher position and representing a denomination different from the first mentioned, and the third and fourth sets being in a still higher position and representing a still different denomination.

9. A ticket-cutter comprising a case or frame and cutting edges or rulers of different lengths and widths arranged in the frame and slidable upon each other the widest ruler being at the middle and forming steps downward from the middle toward each end.

10. A ticket-cutter comprising a case or frame and three slides or cutters arranged

in the frame, the slides having decreasing lengths and increasing widths to form steps up and down, and slidable upon each other.

11. A cash-fare check having printed thereon six sets of figures from "0" to "9" both inclusive and arranged in a step-up and step-down position with respect to each other, the first and sixth sets being in alinement and representing dollars, the second and fifth sets being in a higher position and representing dimes and the third and fourth sets being in a still higher position and representing cents, in combination with a cutting or severing device comprising three cutters slidable upon each other and decreasing in length as they increase in width, the lowest cutter being the longest and adapted to remove a fixed length from the dollar-column but adjustable in position thereon and the other cutters adapted to remove fixed lengths from the dimes and cents columns and likewise adjustable along such columns.

12. A ticket - cutter comprising a case adapted to hold a pile of tickets, a strip movable in the case and a series of cutters having different widths and lengths and adjustable on the strip.

13. A ticket - cutter comprising a case adapted to hold a pile of tickets, a member movable in the case and a series of cutters adjustable on said member, such cutters being slidable upon each other and having decreasing lengths and increasing widths to form steps up and down.

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Witnesses:

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