

**No. 673,374.**

**Patented Apr. 30, 1901.**

**S. & S. R. SHOUP.**

**CHECK SALES PRINTING MACHINE.**

(Application filed Feb. 11, 1901.)

(No Model.)

FIG.1.

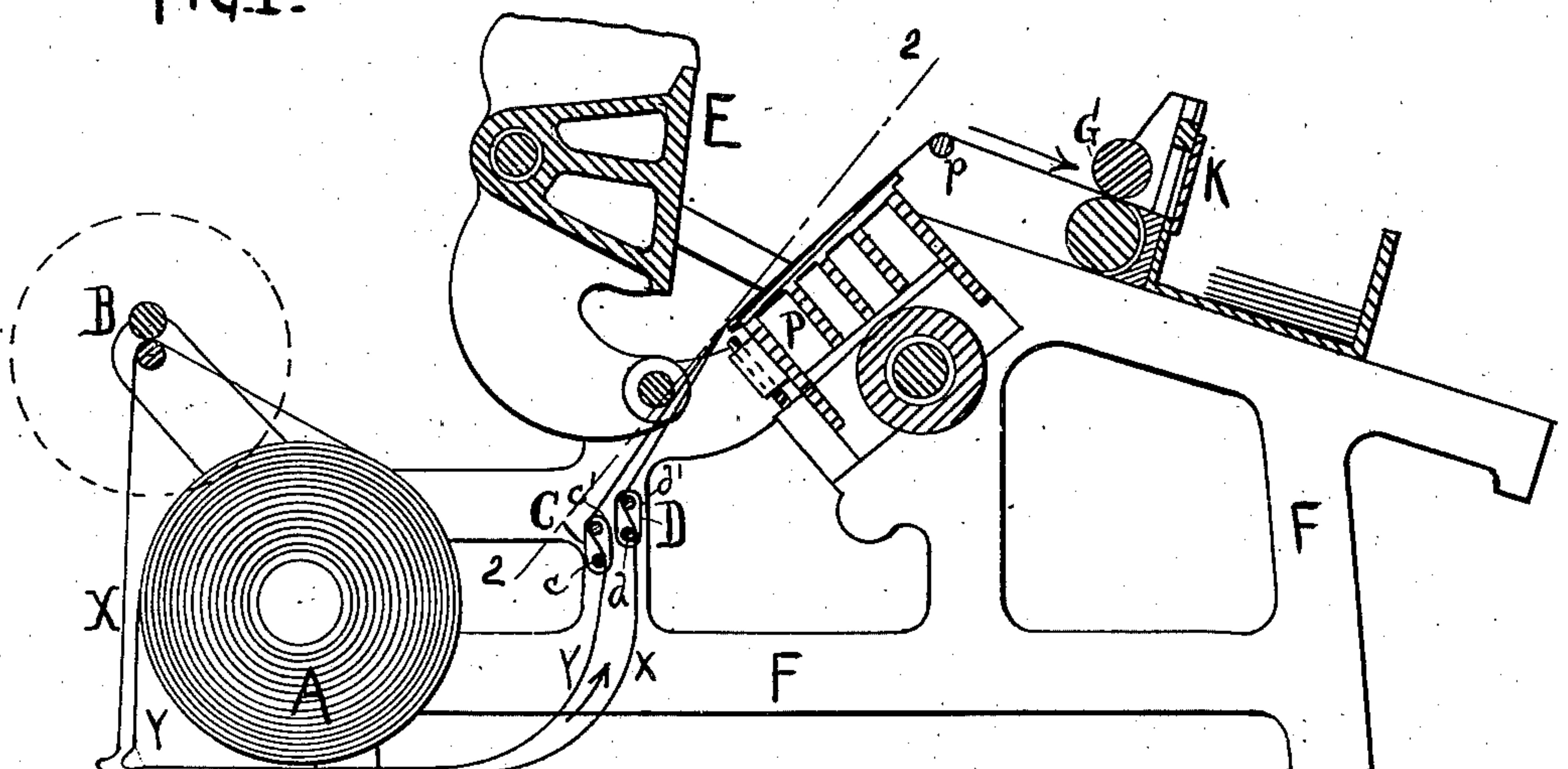
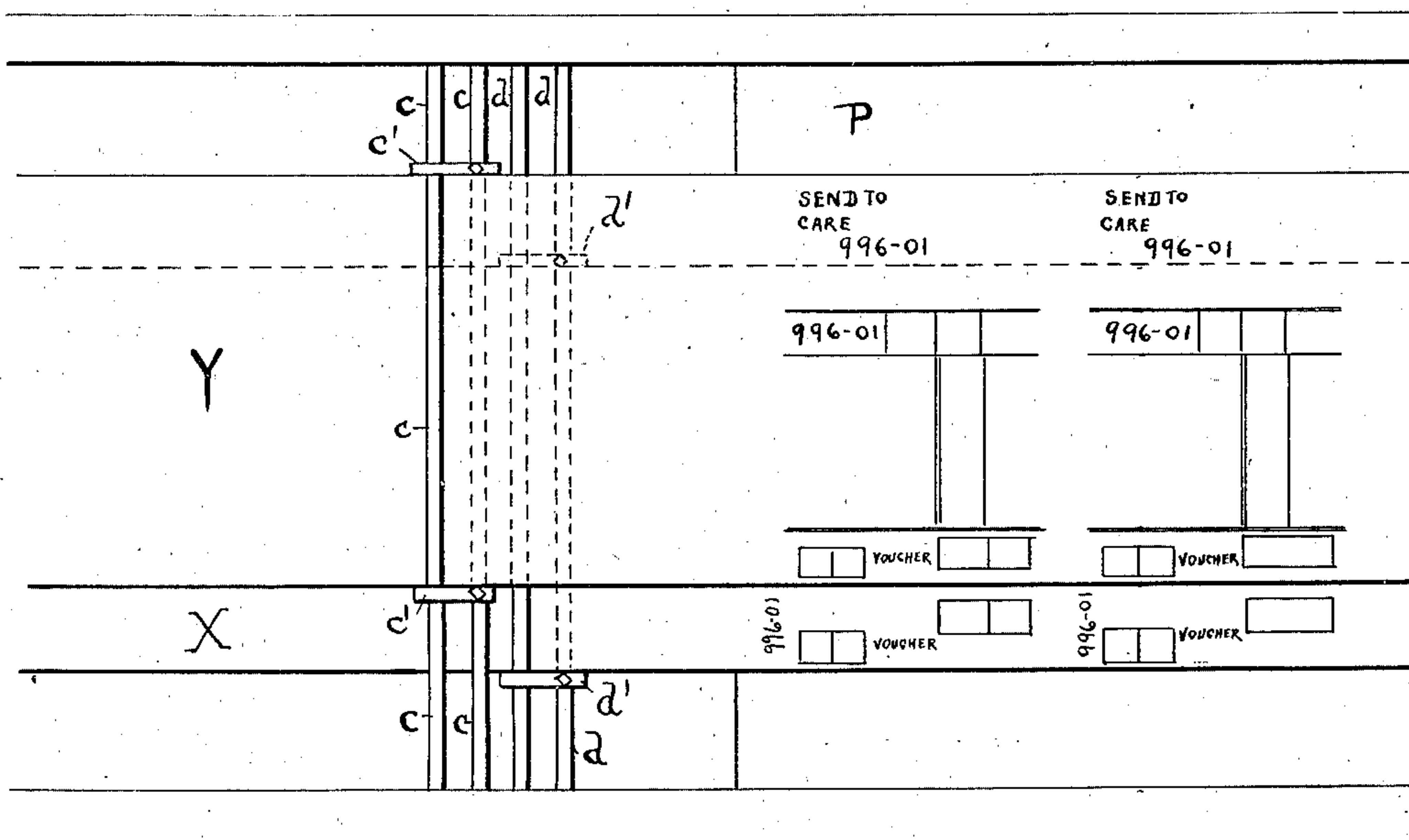


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES:

M. A. Miles  
G. L. Herke

INVENTORS,

**SAMUEL SHOUP**

SAMUEL R. SHOUP

BY

*Howard & Howard,*  
THEIR ATTORNEYS

THEIR ATTORNEYS



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL SHOUP AND SAMUEL R. SHOUP, OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

## CHECK-SALES-PRINTING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 673,374, dated April 30, 1901.

Application filed February 11, 1901. Serial No. 46,844. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, SAMUEL SHOUP and SAMUEL R. SHOUP, citizens of the United States of America, and residents of Wilmington, in the county of Newcastle, State of Delaware, have invented Improvements in Check-Sales-Printing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

Our improvement has been more especially designed for use in printing duplicate or triplicate check-sales slips; but it may be employed for the printing of any sheets which have to be assembled in pairs or triplets, especially where the pairs or triplets require to be numbered alike.

The object of our invention is to so construct the printing-press that the duplicate or triplicate sheets may be printed and numbered at one and the same impression while overlying each other and without pasting the sheets together in advance and without requiring the sheets to be of different lengths in the final book. This object we attain in the manner we will now describe.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a diagrammatic sectional elevation of a Kidder type of printing-press provided with our improvement; and Fig. 2 is a face view on the line 2-2, Fig. 1, drawn to a larger scale.

Although in the drawings we have shown our improvement as applied to the well-known type of Kidder press and to the printing and numbering of duplicate check-sales slips, it will be understood that our improvement is applicable to other types of printing-presses and to the printing and numbering of triplicate sheets also.

Referring to Fig. 1, F is the frame of the machine, P the stationary platen or impression-surface, and E the reciprocating bed or printing-surface which carries the type or other printing and numbering means. A represents a roll of paper which is to be printed, numbered, and cut into sheets, and the roll will be unwound, as indicated by the arrow, by means of the usual continuously-acting feed-rolls B, while intermittently-acting feed-rolls G draw the webs from the platen P over the guide-bar *p* and deliver the webs to be cut into sheets of proper width by the shears K.

In practice we prefer to wind up together onto one roll A the webs from which the du-

plicate or triplicate check-sales slips are to be made. Thus in Fig. 1 we have indicated two webs X and Y as being delivered from the roll A, and as the feed-rollers B serve only to unwind the roll A at a speed sufficient to keep the press supplied it is necessary to pass only one of the webs, X, between those rollers.

We provide each of the webs X and Y with an independent guiding means C and D, so offset from each other that although the two webs are of the same width they will be delivered to the printing and impression surfaces with the under web projecting laterally beyond the upper web, so that the under sheet may be printed and numbered on that extended end simultaneously and in correspondence with the printing and numbering of the upper web.

On referring to Fig. 2, as well as Fig. 1, it will be seen that these guiding means consist in the present instance each of a pair of stationary bars *c c d d*, between which the web passes, and on these bars laterally-adjustable edge-guides *c' c' d' d'*. In Fig. 2 is clearly shown how the webs are so guided to the printing mechanism that while the webs overlie each other the under web X is caused to extend laterally at one edge beyond the web Y, so that the web X may be printed and numbered on this extended end simultaneously and in accordance with the printing and numbering of the web Y, as is illustrated by way of example in this same figure. In the press in question it is usually most economical to print two sets at once, as shown, to be cut off afterward as desired. After leaving the shears K the overlying cut sheets can easily be jostled together automatically or by hand, so as to make the sheets lie over each other exactly or otherwise as they may be wanted in the final book.

As is well understood in the manufacture of duplicate or triplicate check-sales slips, the second and third sheets or leaves of each such slip will not need to have printed on them all of the matter that is printed on the top leaf, but they have to be at least numbered alike.

In Patent No. 600,094, dated March 1, 1898, is described the making of duplicate check-sales slips with the under sheet extended beyond the upper one and numbered on the ex-



tended end; but to do that the sheets were  
pasted together in advance and were made  
of different widths. While in using our pres-  
ent invention we may employ sheets or webs  
5 of different widths, that is no longer neces-  
sary, and we dispense with the preliminary  
pasting together of the overlying webs, and  
finally by our present invention the under  
sheet need no longer extend beyond the up-  
10 per sheet in the finished book, or if it does  
so extend it need not extend to show the  
numbers or other matter which has been  
printed on the under sheet when it passed  
through the press.

15 We claim as our invention—

1. The combination of the printing and im-  
pression surfaces of a printing-press with  
means for feeding two or more overlying webs  
therethrough and guiding means offset from  
20 each other, and separate from the webs, to  
guide the latter through with one web pro-  
jecting at one edge beyond the other, where-

by said projecting edge may be numbered at  
the same impression at which the other web  
is numbered, as and for the purpose described. 25

2. The combination of the impression-sur-  
face of a printing-press and a printing-sur-  
face having two sets of numbering devices  
with means for feeding two or more overly-  
ing webs through the press, and means sepa- 30  
rate from the webs for guiding the latter off-  
set from each other, whereby the different  
numbering devices on the printing-surface  
may number the different webs at one im-  
pression, substantially as described. 35

In testimony whereof we have signed our  
names to this specification in the presence of  
two subscribing witnesses.

SAMUEL SHOUP.  
SAMUEL R. SHOUP.

Witnesses:

PRUDENCE E. MCCLURE,  
HOWELL S. ENGLAND.