

No. 681,917.

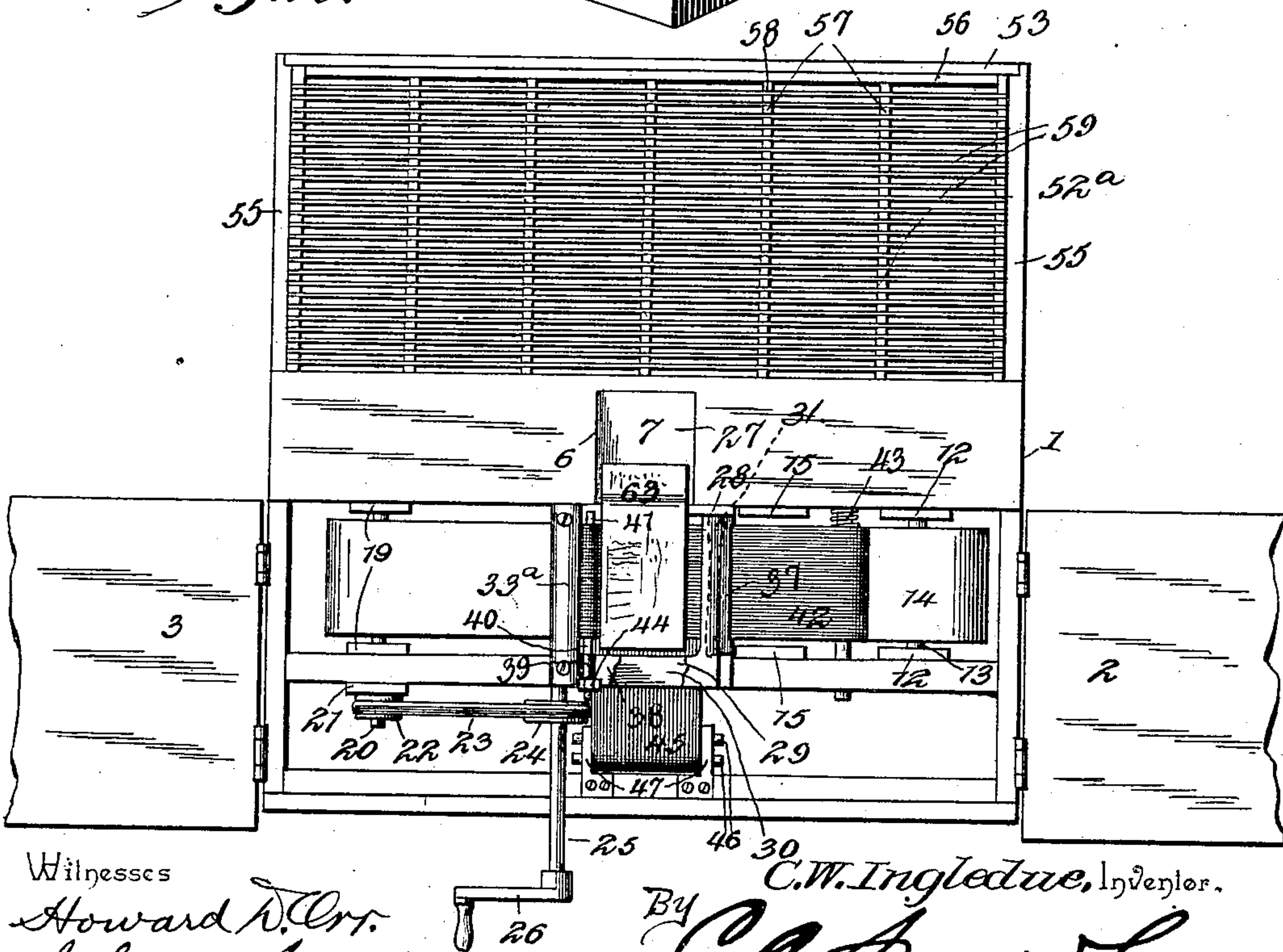
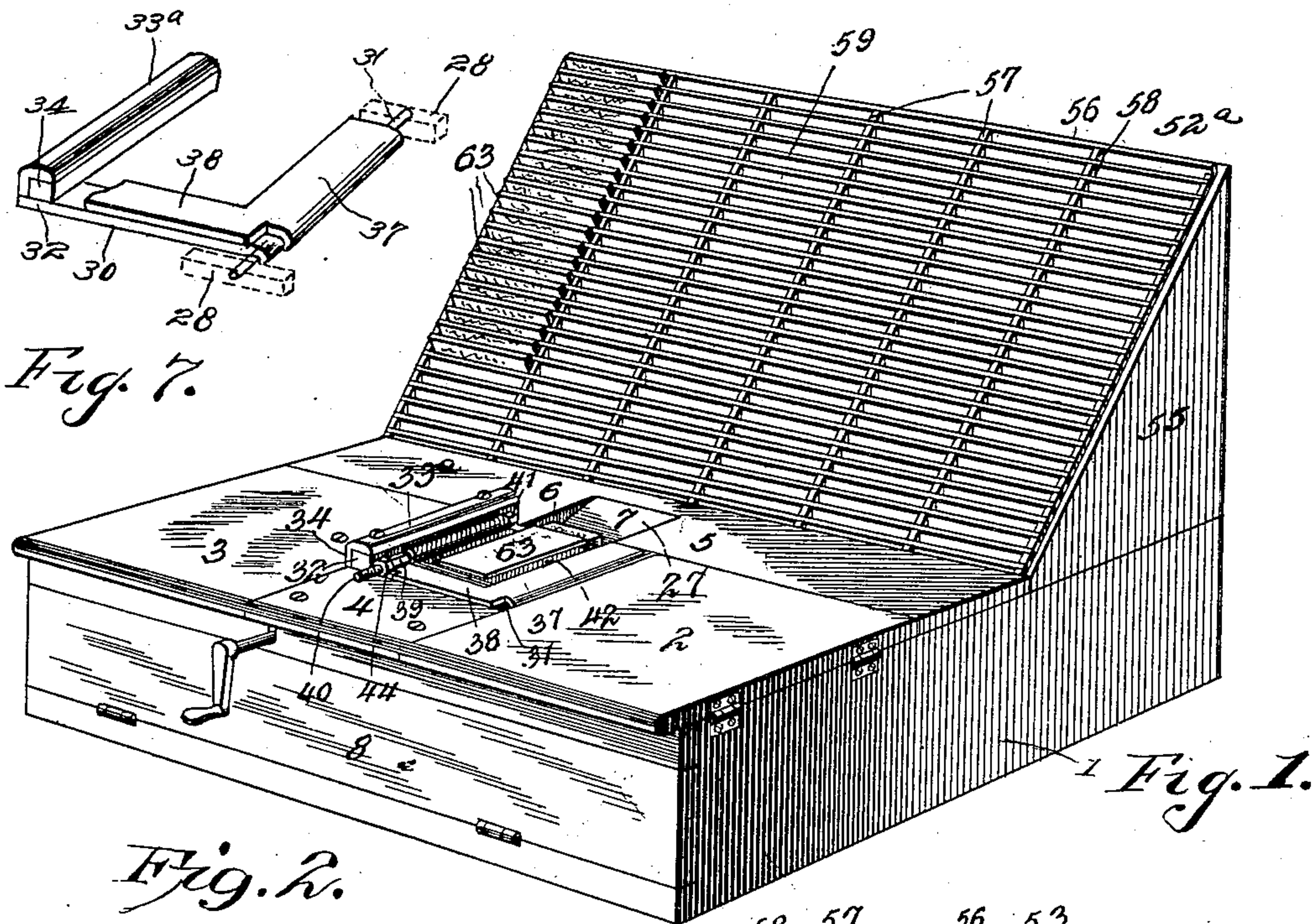
Patented Sept. 3, 1901.

C. W. INGLEDUE.
MANIFOLDING ACCOUNT DEVICE.

(Application filed June 7, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses
Howard D. Orr.
Chas. S. Hoyer

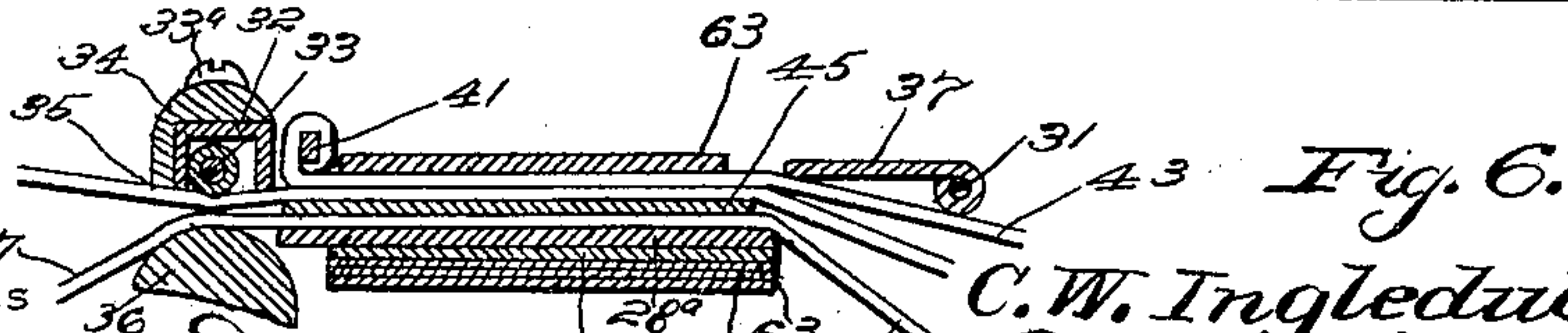
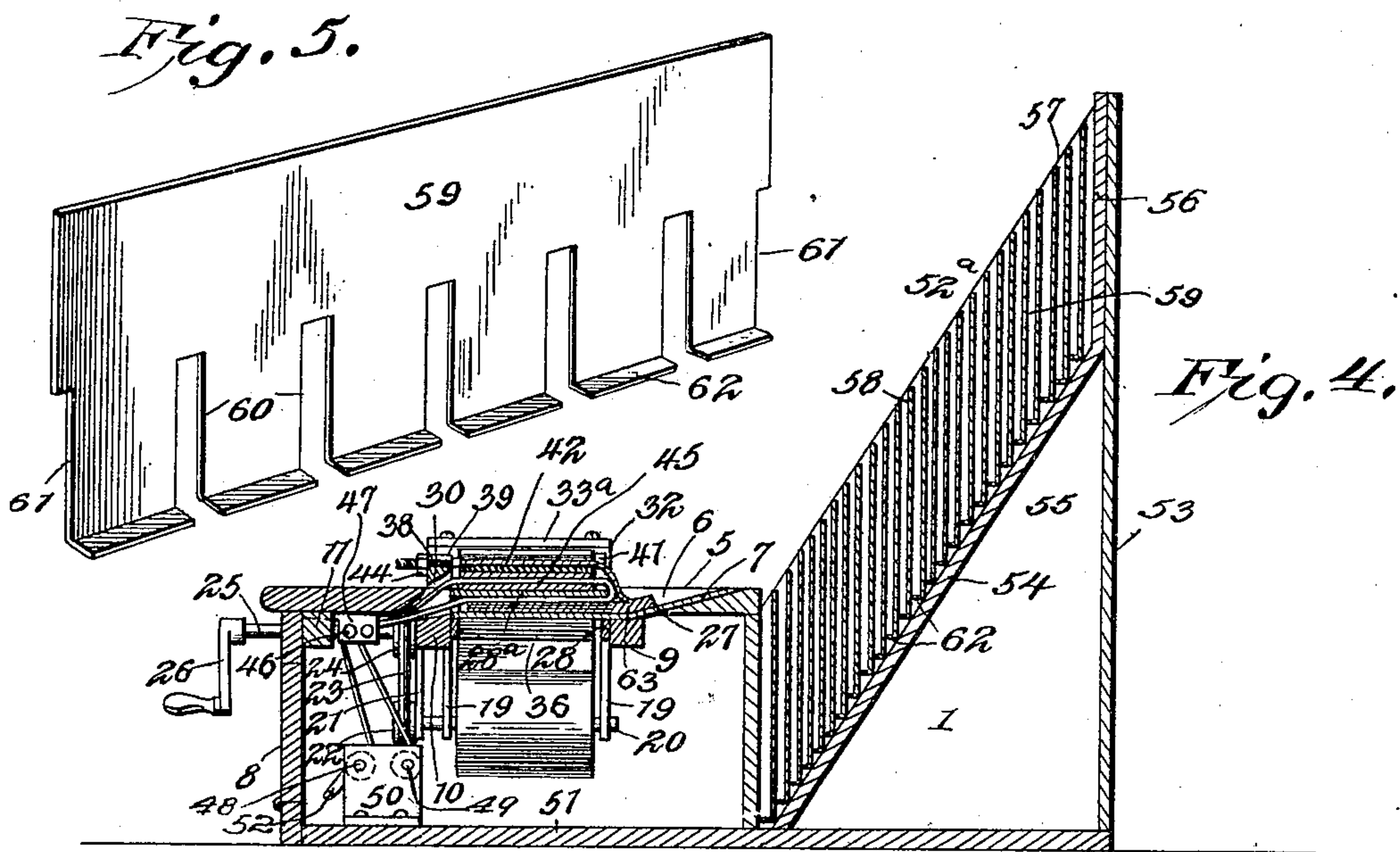
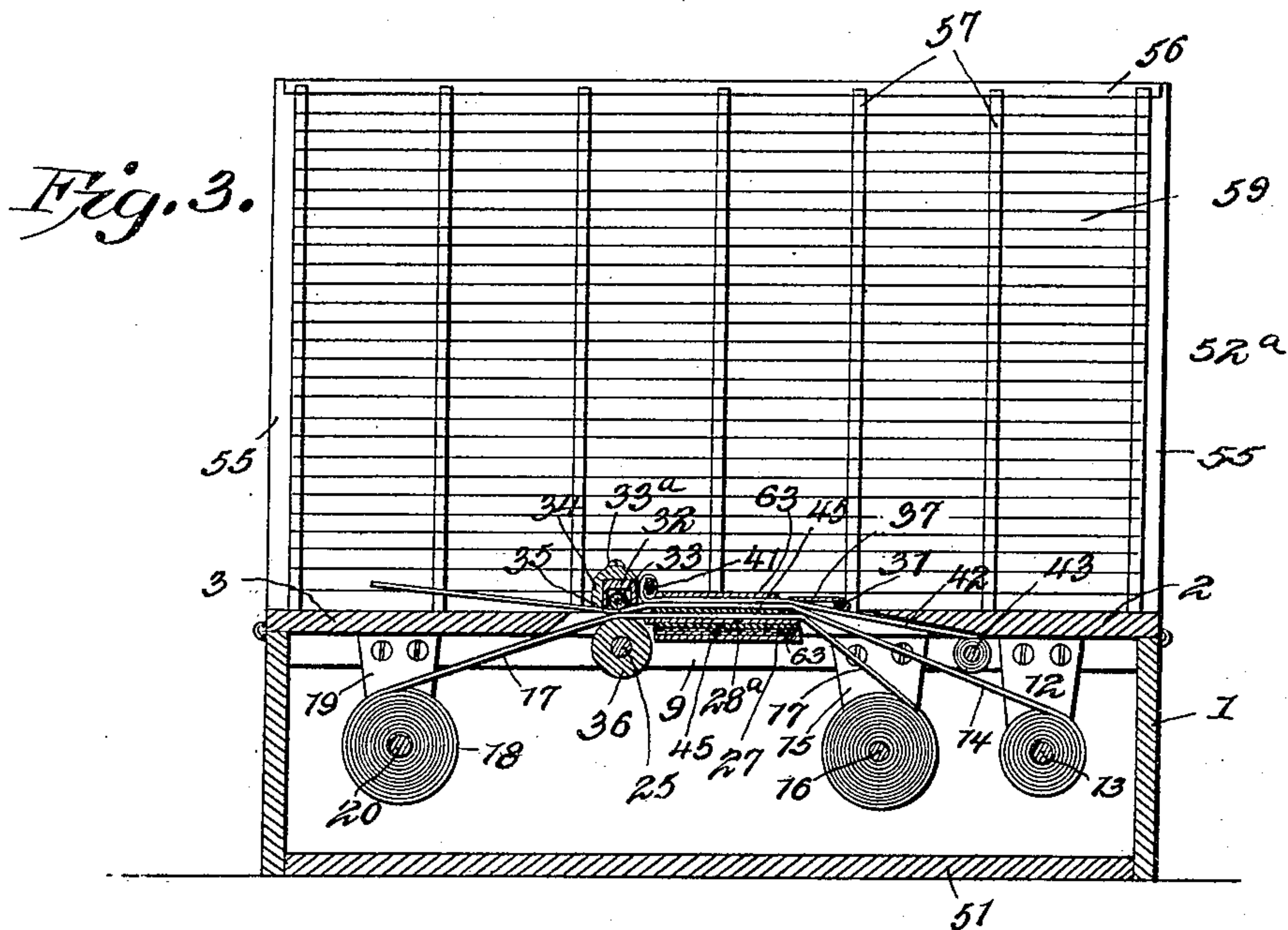
C. W. Ingledue, Inventor.
By *Chas. S. Hoyer*
Attorneys

C. W. INGLEDUE.
MANIFOLDING ACCOUNT DEVICE.

(Application filed June 7, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



Witnesses
Howard D. Art.
Chas. S. Hoyer.

C. W. Ingledue, Inventor.
By
C. A. Snow & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. INGLEDUE, OF LIMA, OHIO.

MANIFOLDING ACCOUNT DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 681,917, dated September 3, 1901.

Application filed June 7, 1900. Serial No. 19,436. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. INGLEDUE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lima, in the county of Allen and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Manifold-
5 Account Device, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a manifold-
10 account apparatus or machine; and the object of the same is to provide simple and effective means for conducting the accounts of a retail business without resorting to the ordinary pass-book or other well-known meth-
15 ods with resultant accuracy and in a more expeditious manner by producing at least three entries at one operation, one on a ledger-account pad, another on a check-strip which is separated and handed to the customer or
20 purchaser at the time the sale is made, and a third on a record-strip which remains in the machine and serves as a ready means for ascertaining whether there has been any mis-
take in the entry of sales during the day or other period, the said third strip remaining
25 constantly in the possession of the dealer.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and
30 claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a machine embodying the features of the invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same, showing a portion of the frame open. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section
35 through the front portion of the machine. Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical section through the entire device. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of one of the partitions of the case attachment for holding the ledger-account
40 pads or tablets. Fig. 6 is an enlarged longitudinal sectional view with parts in elevation through the portions of the manifold-
ing devices and incidental features located in and below the top opening in the casing. Fig.
45 7 is a detail perspective view of portions of the device to particularly show the holder.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several
50 views.

The numeral 1 designates a casing which has a substantially flat top to form a rest and is provided with hinged front sections 2 and

3, which open outwardly, a central remov-
able section 4, and a rear cover-strip 5, with
a central seat-recess 6 therein extending 55
transversely thereof and formed with a bot-
tom 7, having a downward inclination toward
the front of the casing. The top portion of
the machine on which the manifolding oper-
ation is carried on is exposed through the 60
center of the top of the casing and the recess
leads to a portion thereof which will be here-
inafter explained. The front of the casing
is also provided with a drop hinged section 8
to permit inspection of the inclosed mechan- 65
ism for the purpose of readjustment or ar-
rangement of the several parts or to render
the paper-rolls or supporting devices and
manifolding elements accessible for replen-
ishment or other manipulation. In the up- 70
per part of the casing longitudinal rails 9, 10,
and 11 are fixed and spaced apart from each
other, and depending from the rails 9 and 10,
near the right end of the casing, are a pair of
hangers 12, which rotatively support a paper- 75
roll 13, on which a paper strip 14 is wound
and adapted to be drawn therefrom toward
the left end of the machine in a manner which
will be presently set forth. Depending from
the same rails and inward from the hangers 80
12 is another pair of hangers 15, which rota-
tably support a paper-roll 16, carrying a pa-
per strip 17. The latter strip in the opera-
tion of the machine is wound upon a roll 18,
having rotatable bearing in hangers 19 at 85
the other end of the machine or casing, and
extending through the said latter roll is a
shaft 20, which is also supported by a third
hanger 21 at the front. On the front end of
the said shaft a pulley 22 is secured and sur- 90
rounded by a belt 23, which also runs over a
pulley 24 on an upper shaft 25, projected
through the upper portion of the front side
of the casing and provided with a crank-
handle 26 to thereby operate the roll 18 to 95
wind the strip 17 thereon. The bottom 7 of
the recess 6 has a metallic plate 27 secured
thereon, which extends beyond the confines
of the said recess at the front over the rail 9
and fastened to the rail 10. Metallic rests 100
28 are also secured to rails 9 and 10 by suit-
able means, and supported above the said
rests is an intermediate horizontally-disposed
metallic plate 28^a, which serves to assist in

producing a resistance sufficient to cause the writing and manifolding operation carried on above the said plate to be successfully and practically accomplished by interposing an unyielding element, the manifolding and other devices below the said plate holding the latter in proper position to perform its function normally in a plane parallel with the extended plate 27 beneath. Exposed through the opening in the top of the casing, as clearly shown by Fig. 7, is a holder 29, comprising a side bar 30, connected at the right end to a pintle 31, having pivotal bearing in the adjacent portions of the rests 28 and extending transversely across from one to the other of the latter. To the left end of the bar 30 is connected a pressure-bar 32, in which an antifrictional roller 33 is mounted, and over the said bar 32 and the roller therein a cap 33^a of angular form is secured and has a depending member 34 with a lower straight edge 35 to provide means for severing the paper strip 14 into lengths after the impression is made. Beneath the normal position of the bar 32 and roller 33 is a combined pressure-receiving and guide roller 36, which is mounted on the shaft 25, and between the rollers 33 and 36 the paper strips are fed. A sheet-metal retainer is disposed on the holder 29 and comprises a transverse arm 37, movably connected to the pintle 31 and integrally formed or otherwise secured to a longitudinal arm 38, located at the front and provided with a terminal knuckle 39 at its free end to adjustably receive the screw-threaded shank 40 of a transversely-extending securing-bar 41, located adjacent the right side of the bar 32. To the bar 41 the one extremity of a manifolding-strip 42 is attached by winding the same thereon, as shown, the said latter strip extending longitudinally over the central portion of the holder and under the pintle 31 to a yielding support 43, having bearing in the rails 9 and 10 and on which the greater portion of the said manifolding-strip is primarily wound. The said strip 42 can be adjusted over the holder by turning the bar 41, and the latter is secured in fixed position by a nut 44, engaging the shank 40 and binding against the adjacent edge of the arm 38 of the retainer. By making the bar 41 flat it is more effective in holding the strip 42 thereon, and it will be seen that the retainer as an entirety keeps the said strip in flat position in the center of the holder 29 when down or that the said manifolding-strip can be easily elevated by raising the said retainer and permit inspection or arrangement of the strips and parts beneath. Surrounding the intermediate metallic plate 28^a and the paper strip 17, which is normally located above said plate, is a transversely-positioned and movable manifolding strip 45, which is doubled and has one portion extending under the said plate and the other portion over the paper strip and plate. The two parts of the strip 45 run down under the sec-

tion 4 of the top of the casing and respectively pass over guides 46, supported in hangers 47, the said guides being spaced apart, and thereby keep the parts of the strip 45 in spaced relation, as shown, for direction downwardly to lower winding-rolls 48 and 49, mounted in uprights 50, secured to and rising from the bottom 51 of the casing. As shown by Fig. 4, the roll 48 is provided with an operating-crank 52, by means of which the strip 45 may be wound on the said roll from the roll 49 to change its position around the plate 28^a and the paper strip 17 to prevent too much use in one place, and at any time found necessary the said strip 45 may be rewound on the roll 48. From the disclosure as thus far made it will be seen that the one manifolding-strip extends and can be shifted longitudinally of the machine and the other manifolding-strip runs and may be moved transversely of the latter, with the material advantage of obtaining the use of the two strips without rendering the mechanism complex or of complicating the operation of deriving double manifolds by a cumbersome overlap of the several strips. The surrounding walls of the opening in the top of the casing are cut under at an angle to facilitate feeding and positioning the several strips without close bearing or scraping thereon, and the operation of the device for the purpose intended is carried on through the rotation of the shaft 25 to change the position of the paper strip 17 under the holder and the hand manipulation of the strip 14. It is proposed to use any kind of manifolding-strips adapted for the purpose; but it has been found by practical test that manifolding paper strips are preferable on account of their cleanly nature, durability, and cheapness. The rolls or supports for the windings of the several strips will also be made removable in any of the many well-known ways, and the mechanism at the front of the device is fully inclosed and protected as far as practicable without interfering with the operation sought. At the rear of the casing is an upwardly-extending rack 52^a, which is supported by the rear extension of the bottom 51, and comprises a closed back 53, an inclined bottom 54, sides 55, inclined similarly to the bottom, and an upper end closure 56, fastened to the upper part of the back 53. The inclination of the sides 55 gives the front of the rack an upward and rearward slope relatively to the horizontal plane of the top of the casing, and at regular distances apart in the said rack are transverse partitions 57, formed with kerfs 58, which are longitudinally alined to receive longitudinal sheet-metal partitions 59. The partitions divide the rack into a series of pockets, which may be varied in dimensions by removing or changing the positions of the partitions 59, and the kerfs 58 only extend partially through the partitions 57 in a vertical direction. As shown by Fig. 5, each of the partitions 59 has a series of slots

60, extending upwardly thereinto from the bottom to embrace the lower portions of the partitions 57, which are not kerfed. The opposite lower end portions of the partitions 59 are also formed with recesses 61, having a depth equal to half the width of the slots 60 for obvious reasons, and the width of the partition 59 in each instance from the upper limit of the slots 60 and recesses 61 is seated in the kerfs 58 of the said partitions 57. The separated depending portions of the partition 59 are bent at a right angle at their lower extremities 62 to form horizontal bottoms for the pockets, and the free edge of the bent portion of each partition 59 bears against the adjacent portion of the partition next in advance, as clearly shown by Fig. 4, and thereby the formation of the several pockets is made complete. The pockets are formed in the rack to removably receive ledger-account pads or tablets 63, as shown by Fig. 1, and which will bear the names of various persons trading with a dealer or merchant and carrying on a credit with the latter. The top portions of the leaves of these tablets are fastened, as indicated in Fig. 4, and when the machine is arranged for operation the pad or tablet desired to be used is pushed down into the recess 6 over the metal plate 27 and under the lower portion of the manifolding-strip 45 under the plate 28^a, and the leaf of the pad to be inscribed with the account is drawn upwardly over the retainer and rests on the manifolding-strip 42, and immediately below the latter the paper strip 14 will be located. The paper strip will also be above the upper portion of the manifolding-strip 45, and by writing on the leaf of the pad resting over the retainer the matter written will be accurately manifolded on the strips 14 and 17. After the articles purchased have been recorded on the leaf of the pad the latter is withdrawn and disposed in its proper pocket in the rack, the paper strip 14 severed at a proper point and handed to the purchaser, and the strip 17 shifted by the mechanism heretofore explained to bring a clear portion thereof under the holder for a subsequent similar operation. A transfer is made in the books of the dealer or merchant from the pads, and the strip 17 remains in the machine for inspection and use at any time to check up or verify the accounts or to assist in locating a mistake. This retention of accounts is particularly essential to the effectiveness of the improved machine for the purpose intended in view of a possible loss or misplacement of any one or a number of the pads and to always maintain an accurate record for posting. The mode of procedure disclosed in connection with the improved machine dispenses with the necessity of the use of pass-books and like credit methods, which are disadvantages and lead to disagreements and contentions which result from imperfect accounts or nefarious tampering with the books or a failure to bring such devices to the dealer to have the proper en-

tries made therein. Many other advantages will appear from time to time to those using the improved machine, and it is obviously apparent that changes in the form, size, proportions, and minor details may be resorted to without departing from the principle of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In a manifolding-machine of the character set forth, the combination of manifolding-strips, one arranged above and at an angle to the other and adapted to have impression-receiving devices inserted between and mounted over the same, mechanism for operating said strips, and a holder movably mounted over said strips and having a tearing edge at one side.

2. In a manifolding-machine of the character set forth, the combination of manifolding-strips, one being arranged at an angle to and looped under the other and adapted to receive impression-depositing devices between, over and under the same, and means for operating the said strips.

3. In a machine of the character set forth, the combination of manifolding-strips disposed at an angle to each other and adapted to receive impression devices over, under and between the same, a hinged retainer over the upper strip, and a holder movably mounted over the strips and having a tearing edge at one side.

4. In a machine of the character set forth, the combination of manifolding-strips arranged to have paper strips pass between them, one of said manifolding-strips being doubled and disposed at an angle to the other, a holder hinged at one end and located over the said manifolding-strips and having an inclosing cap at the end opposite the hinged end with a depending outer member formed with a tearing edge for severing a portion of the paper strips and an antifrictional roller in said cap, and a pressure-receiving and guide roller having a stationary plane of rotation directly below said antifrictional roller.

5. In a machine of the character set forth, the combination of manifolding-strips arranged to receive paper strips between them, the one manifolding-strip being doubled and extending in a plane at an angle to that of the other, and a plate between portions of the said manifolding-strips.

6. A machine of the character set forth having two independently-mounted manifolding-strips, one of the said strips being doubled and arranged in a plane at an angle to the other.

7. In a machine of the class set forth, the combination of a casing having a top with a transversely-extending recess, a plate projecting from the bottom of said recess transversely of the machine, one end of the plate being higher than the other, manifolding-strips arranged above the lower portion of the said recess and plate, one of said strips

being above and at an angle to the other, and
means for controlling the movement of the
strips, the strips being adapted to have im-
pression-receiving devices disposed between
5 them and the transverse recess to receive
pads with loose leaves.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as

my own I have hereto affixed my signature in
the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES W. INGLEDUE.

Witnesses:

C. L. FESS,

A. L. FREET.