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Patented June 3, 1902.

S. & S. R. SHOUP.
SALES SLIP AND BLANK THEREFOR.

(Application filed Feb. 8, 1901.)

(No Model.)

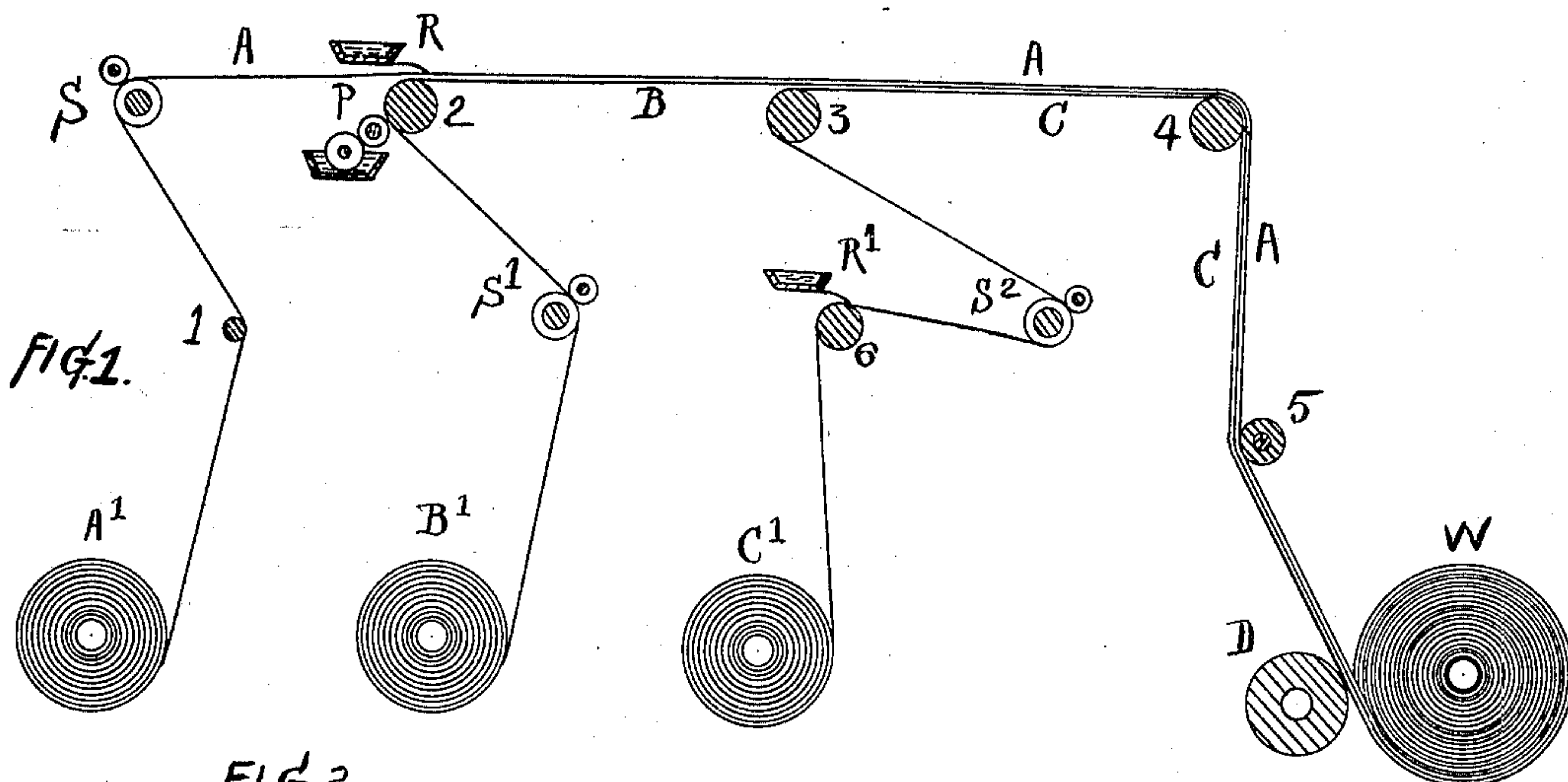


Fig. 2. A perspective view of a multi-layered structure. The structure consists of several layers, with the top layer labeled 11. Below it is a layer labeled 12, which contains a horizontal line with the letter r above it and r' below it. Below layer 12 is a layer labeled 13, which contains a horizontal line with the letter r above it and r' below it. Below layer 13 is a layer labeled 14, which contains a horizontal line with the letter r above it and r' below it. The structure is also labeled with letters A, B, and C. A dashed line is shown at the top of the structure. The layers are numbered 11, 12, 13, and 14. The letters r and r' are used to label specific lines within the layers. The letters A, B, and C are used to label different parts of the structure. A dashed line is shown at the top of the structure.

FIG. 3.

11	No 1.	
12	993-1	r
	SEND TO	r 993-1
	ADDRESS	
		CLERK DEPT
13	r	36
	r	
	CH'G TO	
	ADDRESS No 993-1	CLERK DEPT
		36
	A	
	r	
		s s
14	r	
	r	
	993-1	s' s'
	CLERK DEPT	s' s'

WITNESSES:
F. W. Wright
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The image shows a musical score for a piano (T) and a vocal part (A). The piano part is on the left, and the vocal part is on the right. The piano part has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The vocal part has a soprano clef and a key signature of one flat. The score is for a piece titled 'A'.

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SALES-SLIP AND BLANK THEREFOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 701,407, dated June 3, 1902.

Application filed February 8, 1901. Serial No. 46,552. (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, in the State of Delaware, have invented Improved Sales-Slips and Blanks Therefor, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to simplify, economize, and otherwise improve the manufacture of check sales-slips and to give a more convenient product. This object we attain in the manner which we will now describe.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a diagram illustrating the mode of producing our improved roll of blanks for making check sales-slips. Fig. 2 is a perspective view illustrating the faces of three blanks for use in making a triplicate check sales-slip, and Fig. 3 is a face view of the top sheet of a check sales-slip produced from the blanks shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a face view, on a reduced scale, of a strip of the ruled web with an indication of the printing at one end.

In the accompanying drawings we have shown our invention as applied to the production of a triplicate check sales-slip; but it will be understood without special description that our invention is equally applicable to the production of duplicate or other like sales-slips.

One of the features of our invention consists in the production of blanks ready and convenient for printing, numbering, and cutting up into duplicate or triplicate check sales-slips.

For the making of triplicate blanks we may employ an arrangement of mechanism such as illustrated in Fig. 1. In this figure, A', B', and C' are three separate rolls or wound-up webs of paper of the three kinds desired for the three sheets of the final triplicate sales-slip, the paper of the web A being for the top sheet, that of C being for the bottom sheet, and that of B being for the intermediate sheet. The web A from the roll A' is shown as passing first over a guide-roll 1, and thence between perforating or scoring rollers S, and thence under suitable ruling-pens R, over the roll 2, then over the rollers 3 and 4, then back of a guide-roll 5, and thence to be wound up with the other webs into the roll W by means

of the winding-drum D. The web B from the roll B' is shown as passing between perforating or scoring rollers S' and around a roller 2, where it may receive a line of paste from the pasting-rolls P if the webs A and B are to be pasted together. Then the web B passes with the web A over the roller 4 and under the roller 5 to the winding-drum. The web C from the roll C' is shown passing over a roller 6, over which may be arranged a ruling means R', and thence the web passes between the pair of scoring or perforating rolls S², thence around the roller 3 and under the other two webs A and B, and passes with them over the roller 4 and under the roller 5 to the winding-up drum. If a line or lines of paste be applied to the upper side of this web C, it will be accordingly caused to adhere to the intermediate web B.

In Fig. 2 we have represented the appearance of the faces of the several webs A, B, and C, this view being made as if the end of the intermediate web B showed beyond and to the left of the end of the web A, and in like manner the end of the web C is shown as if projecting to the left beyond the end of the intermediate web B. In this figure we have indicated a line of paste as applied at *p* to the intermediate sheet B, whereby that sheet is caused to adhere near the edge to the upper web A.

In the present instance we have indicated the upper web as scored longitudinally at the four points marked in Fig. 2 at 11, 12, 13, and 14. The intermediate web B is shown as having one scoring-line 15 near the edge just beyond the pasting-line *p*. The third web C is shown scored at two points 16 and 17. Most of these score-lines are at different points in the different webs, and this is one of the advantages of our invention, as it facilitates the production of duplicate and triplicate sales-slips having the different sheets of such slips scored on lines not overlying each other, as is found desirable.

To make the cross-scoring in the finished slips more easily seen by the user to facilitate the tearing off of the coupons at the proper points, we prefer to rule the webs with a line or lines of suitable color over or closely adjacent to the scoring. By preference we rule the webs with two closely-adjacent lines *r r*

on opposite sides of each score-line, as indicated in Fig. 2, except in the case of the scoring near the edge, which in the finished slips, Fig. 3, will determine the stubs, and there indicating-lines will be unnecessary.

In the manufacture of sales-slips as heretofore conducted it has been the practice to print all the lines by means of line-rules in the printing-press. In order to print the numbers on slips and on the several coupons of the different slips it has been necessary either to add the numbers at a different impression from the printing of the rules and other matter or to cut or break some of the rules in the printer's chase in order to leave room enough for the insertion in the chase of the numbering-head, or, as a third possibility, the check sales-slip has had to be made unduly large to allow for the insertion of the numbering-head in the printer's chase without breaking or cutting the rules for the lines.

One of the features of our present invention consists in forming all the lines which will be crosswise in the finished sales-slip by ruling the web in continuous longitudinal lines, Fig. 4, in any suitable colored inks. In the drawings we have shown only the top sheet as so ruled, as that is usually sufficient for either duplicate or triplicate sales-slips. These ruled lines are indicated at r' in Figs. 2 and 3 and are for the convenience of the sales-person in making entries of addresses, items, &c., and also for spacing or separating the slip into parts or sections for the different entries. It will readily be seen that when the slips are passed through the press to be printed and cut transversely of the strip, as seen in Fig. 4, the numbers can be printed over or between the ruled lines and at the same impression with the rest of the printed matter, including those line-rules which form the vertical lines s in the finished slip, Fig. 3, or the rules which form the special box-spaces s' . As one ruling-machine can be operated at a speed sufficient to supply material for several printing-presses, the manufacture of check-slips will thus be greatly facilitated and economized and rendered more convenient, and, moreover, owing to this use of suitably-colored inks for the cross-lines in the finished slips the latter will present a far better appearance than if printed all in black ink, as usual, and if light-colored ruled lines be used the pencil entries will show more clearly on a check sales-slip than where the rules are printed black, usually quite roughly. The cross-lines being thus ruled on the web will of course run out to the extreme edges of the cut slips.

By scoring (with or without pasting and ruling) and winding up into a roll the two or

more webs from which duplicate or triplicate slips are to be made, as described, we can produce in quantity rolls or assembled webs ready to be put onto the press and conveniently handled and with the two or more webs in proper relation to each other. We also facilitate the handling of the paper in the printing-press, as it is only necessary to mount a single roll thereon and to draw off the two or more webs together and to pass them through the press together and there to slice them up into the desired duplicate or triplicate check-slips after they have been numbered and printed.

We claim as our invention—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a roll of paper for use in the making of check sales-slips, said roll consisting of two or more webs of paper wound up together in a single roll, two or more of the webs being pasted together on longitudinal lines and one or more of the webs being scored and ruled longitudinally.
2. As a new article of manufacture, a roll of paper for use in the making of sales-slips, said roll consisting of two or more webs wound up together in a single roll, one or more of the webs being scored longitudinally, and one or more of them being scored and ruled longitudinally.
3. As a new article of manufacture, a roll of paper for use in making sales-slips, said roll consisting of two or more webs wound up together in a single roll and one or more of the webs having continuous longitudinal ruled lines.
4. As a new article of manufacture, a roll of paper for use in making sales-slips, said roll consisting of two or more webs wound up together in a single roll, one or more of the webs being scored longitudinally.
5. As a new article of manufacture, a roll of paper for use in making sales-slips, said roll consisting of two or more webs wound up together in a single roll and scored longitudinally on lines not overlying each other in different webs.
6. As a new article of manufacture, a roll of paper for use in making sales-slips, said roll consisting of two or more webs scored longitudinally and having lines ruled thereon to identify the score-lines.

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.