

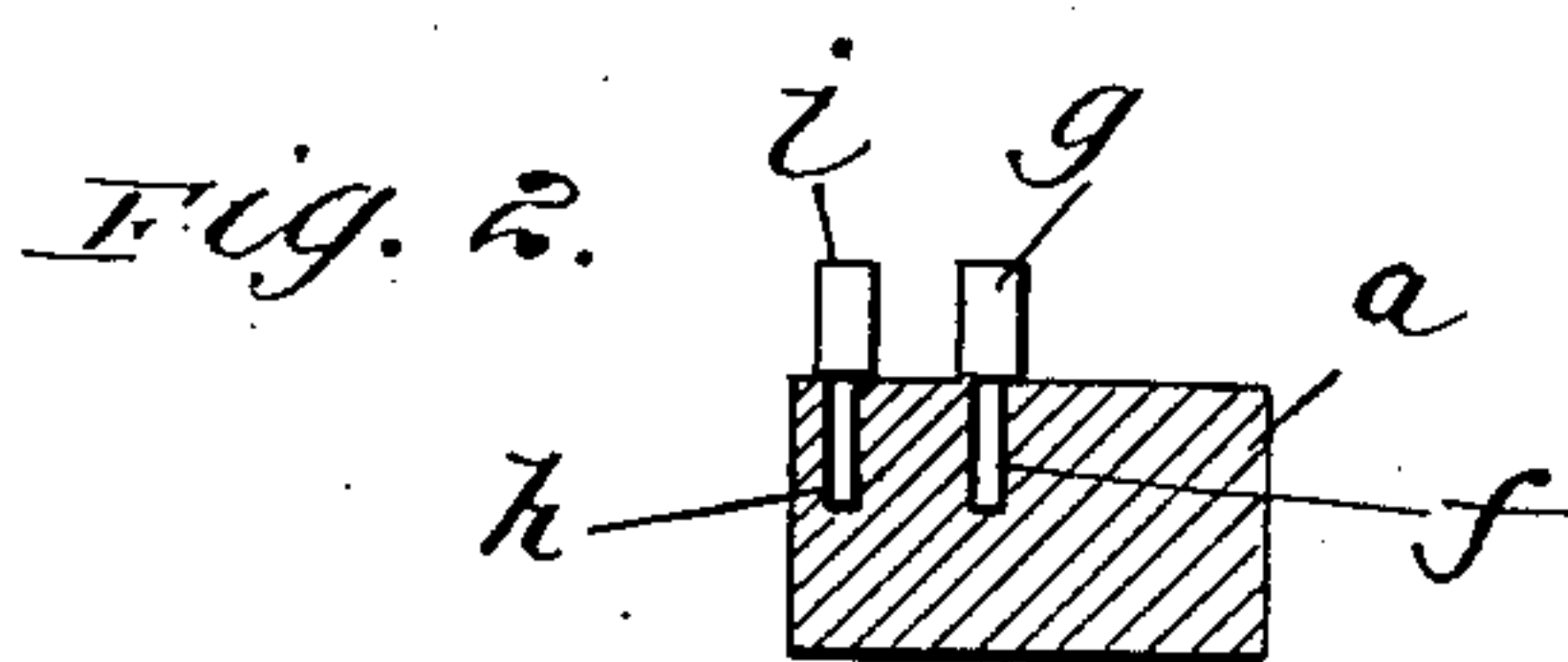
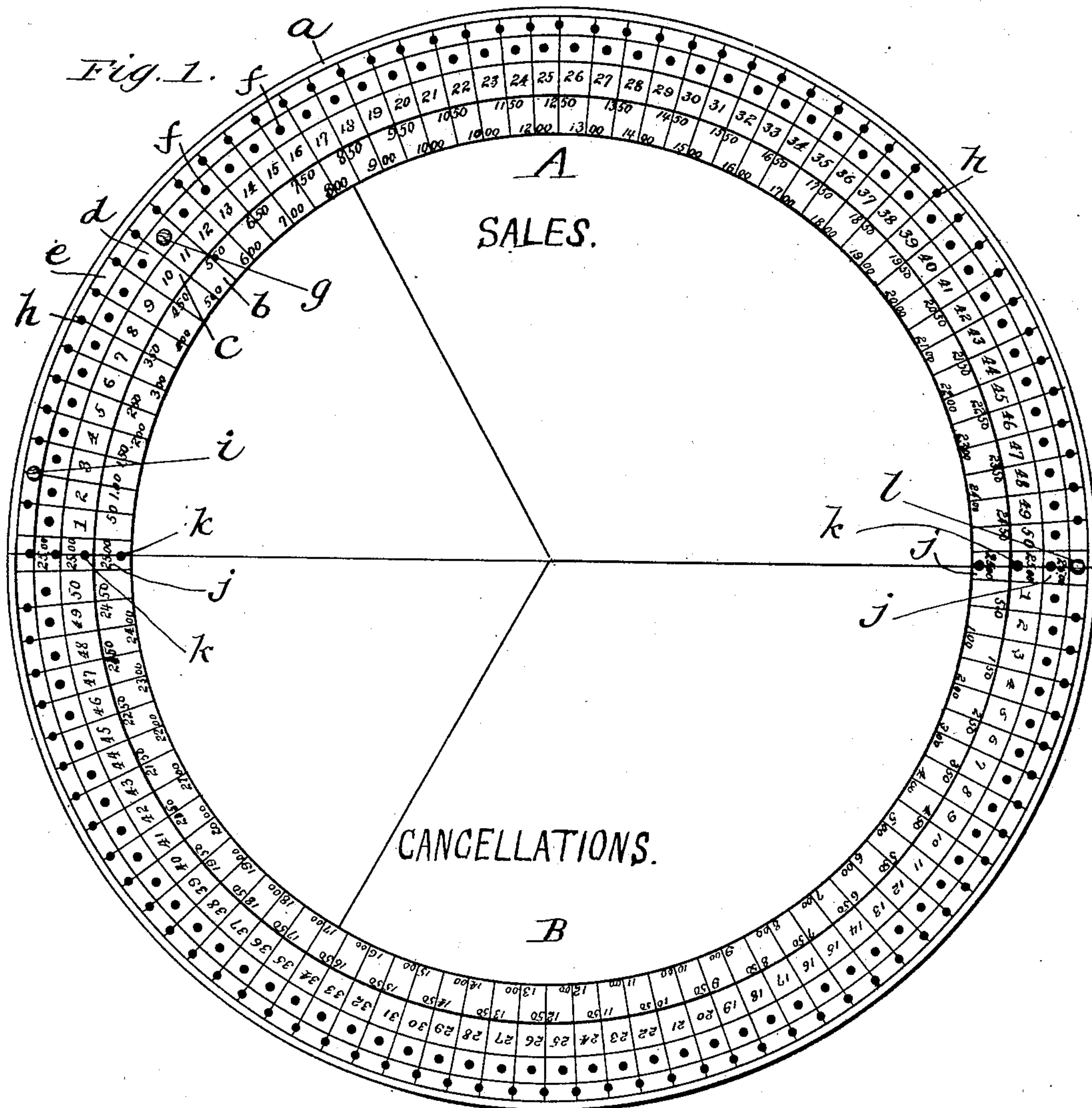
No. 735,102.

PATENTED AUG. 4, 1903.

A. E. HUGULEY.
RECORDING BOARD.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 7, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADAM EDGER HUGULEY, OF HENRY, OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

RECORDING-BOARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 735,102, dated August 4, 1903.

Application filed January 7, 1903. Serial No. 138,142. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADAM EDGER HUGULEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Henry, reservation of Osage, Territory of Oklahoma, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boards for Recording Sales and Cancellations of Postage-Stamps, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the board, and Fig. 2 a detail sectional view of one edge thereof.

The main object of this invention is to produce a simple device by means of which postmasters and postal clerks may readily keep account of the amount of their daily sales and cancellations of postage-stamps.

A further object of the invention is to provide a board on which the sales and cancellations may be not only recorded, but the amounts of said sales added together, so that the total will be indicated at the end of the day, thereby relieving the clerk or postmaster of the labor of making up his accounts at the close of the day's business.

The invention consists of a suitable board or table having arranged thereon a plurality of series of figures indicating dollars and fractions thereof and a plurality of series of holes corresponding to the series of figures, and suitable pegs to fit said holes, by means of which the amount of a sale or cancellation may be indicated and the amount of each succeeding sale or cancellation may be readily added to the total of the preceding sales or cancellations.

Referring to the various parts by letters, *a* designates the board, which is shown as circular; but it is obvious that it may be of any desired shape. It is also obvious that it may be a permanent part of a desk or table top. The board is divided into two equal parts A and B, and the figures on part A are used in recording the amount of the sales and those on part B in recording the amount of the cancellations. As the part B of the board is an exact duplicate of the part A, a description of part A will be sufficient. Parallel with the periphery of the board are four lines suitably spaced apart. These lines on the part A of the board are intersected by

radial lines equally spaced apart to form four annular rows of spaces *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e*, with fifty spaces in each row. The radial lines of the inner row *b* of spaces are numbered, beginning with "50 cents" on the line at the left-hand end of the series, the next line to the right "\$1.00," and so on, increasing fifty cents at each succeeding line to the last division-line on the right-hand end, which line is marked "\$24.50." The adjoining outer row *c* of spaces are numbered from "1" on the left-hand end to "50" at the right-hand end, these numbers indicating cents. In the next outer row *d* of the spaces are holes *f*, which are adapted to receive a removable peg *g*, and these holes are to be used in conjunction with the numbers in the row *c* of spaces to indicate in cents the amount of the sales of stamps. On the radial lines and between the spaces of the outer row *e* are formed holes *h*, which are adapted to receive a peg *i*. These holes are used in conjunction with the numbers on the inner ends of the radial lines to indicate the amount of sales of stamps in dollars and half-dollars. At the right-hand end of each of the rows of spaces is a space *j*, in each of which is formed a hole *k* to receive a peg *l*. These holes are marked "\$25.00" and are used when the sales reach the total amount that can be recorded by the numerals in the two rows *b* and *c* or multiples of that number. It will be noted that the holes in the spaces *j* indicate an amount equal to the total sum that can be recorded in the rows *b* and *c* or multiples of that number.

The operation of the device is as follows:

If the first sale of stamps amounts to eleven cents, the peg *g* is placed in the hole *f*, adjoining the "11" in the row *c* of spaces. If the next sale amounts to one dollar, the peg *i* is placed in the hole *h* on the radial line bearing the "\$1.00" mark. The total amount of sales now indicated is "one dollar and eleven cents." The amount of each succeeding sale is added to the amount previously recorded. When the peg *g* reaches the hole in the space above "50" of row *c*, the peg *i* is advanced one hole and the peg *g* removed from the board. When the peg *i* has reached the hole on the line marked "\$24.50" and the peg *g* is above the space numbered "50"

of the row *c*, at the right-hand end of said row, a pin *l* is placed in the hole marked "\$25.00" in one of the spaces *j* and the pegs *g* and *i* removed from the board. As shown in the
 5 drawings, the total amount of sales and cancellations possible to record is one hundred and twenty-five dollars. It is obvious, however, that the number of holes marked "\$25.00" may be increased to any desired extent, so that sales to a very large amount may
 10 be recorded. The operation of recording the cancellations of stamps is exactly the same as recording the sale of them.

It will be noted that the row *c* of numbers
 15 forms a primary recording means and that the row *b* forms an intermediate recording means and that the series of spaces *j* forms a final recording means. The intermediate recording means serves to record sums equal to
 20 the total recordations of the primary recording means and multiples thereof. The final recording means is designed to record the total recordations of the combined primary and intermediate recording means and multiples
 25 thereof.

The board may be suitably colored and ornamented, if desired. I prefer to have the annular rows of spaces of different colors in order that they may be readily distinguished,
 30 and, if desired, the part A of the board may be of a different color from part B in order to readily distinguish the sales account from the cancellation account.

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

1. A sales-recording board formed with a series of parallel lines suitably spaced apart and a series of lines perpendicular to the parallel lines forming parallel rows of spaces,
 40 apertures being formed in the board at the outer ends of the perpendicular lines to receive an indicating-peg, and a series of apertures formed in the adjacent inner row of
 45 spaces and also adapted to receive an indicating-peg, the next inner row of spaces being

consecutively numbered from 1 to indicate one-cent sales and multiples thereof, a series of numbers on the inner ends of the perpendicular lines to denote the sums indicated by
 50 the apertures at the outer ends of said lines, the numeral on the first of these lines being equal to the total number of consecutively-numbered spaces and the next succeeding numbers being multiples of that number, and
 55 a transverse series of apertures adapted to receive an indicating-peg, these latter apertures being numbered to indicate the total amounts recorded by the numerals in the consecutively-numbered spaces and the numerals on the inner
 60 ends of the perpendicular lines.

2. A sales-recording board formed with a series of parallel concentric lines suitably spaced apart and a series of radial lines forming parallel rows of spaces, apertures being
 65 formed in the board at the outer ends of the radial lines to receive an indicating-peg, and a series of apertures formed in the adjacent inner row of spaces and also adapted to receive an indicating-peg, the next inner row
 70 of spaces being consecutively numbered from 1 to indicate one-cent sales and multiples thereof, a series of numbers on the inner ends of the radial lines to denote the sums indicated by the apertures in the outer ends of
 75 said lines, the numeral on the first of these lines being equal to the total number of consecutively-numbered spaces, and the next succeeding numbers being multiples of that number, and a radial series of apertures adapted
 80 to receive an indicating-peg, these latter apertures being numbered to indicate the total amounts recorded by the numerals in the consecutively-numbered spaces and the numerals on the inner ends of the radial lines.
 85

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses, this 31st day of December, 1902.

ADAM EDGER HUGULEY.

Witnesses:

J. W. McMANOHAN,
 WILLIAM R. WALLACE.