No. 762,916. PATENTED JUNE 21, 1904.

R. A. LACHMANN.

CHECK HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 14, 1903.

NO MODEL. 3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

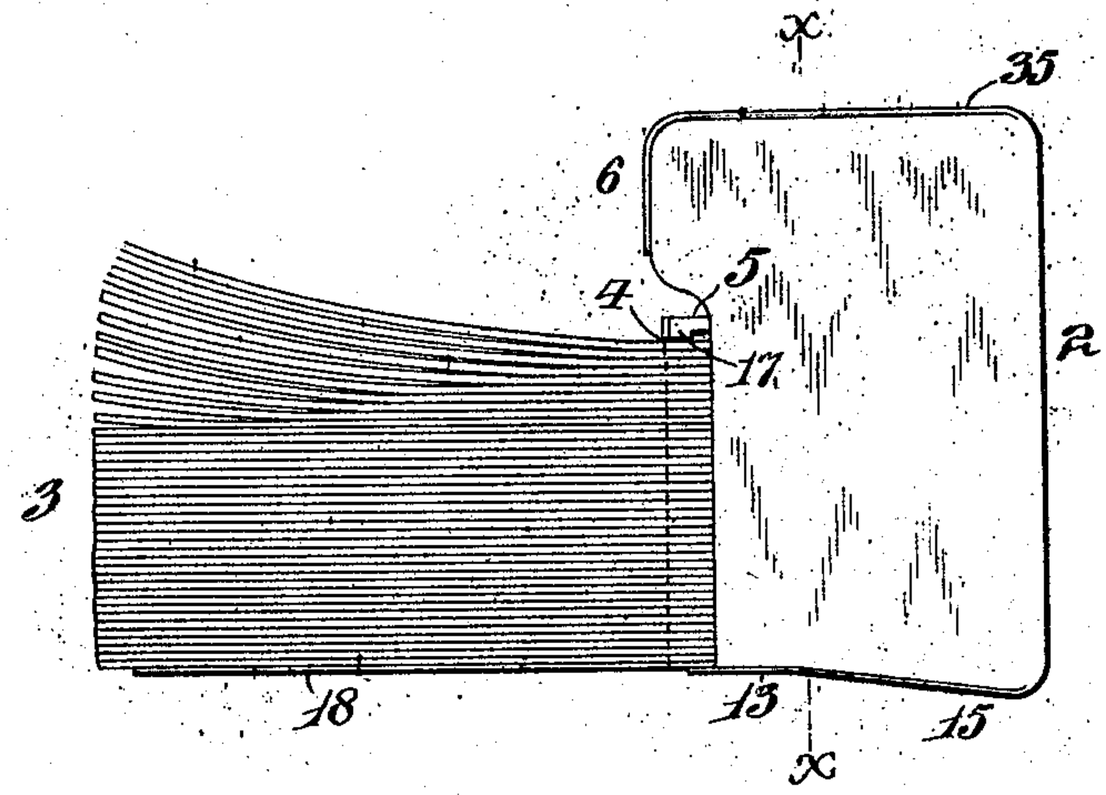


Fig. 2.

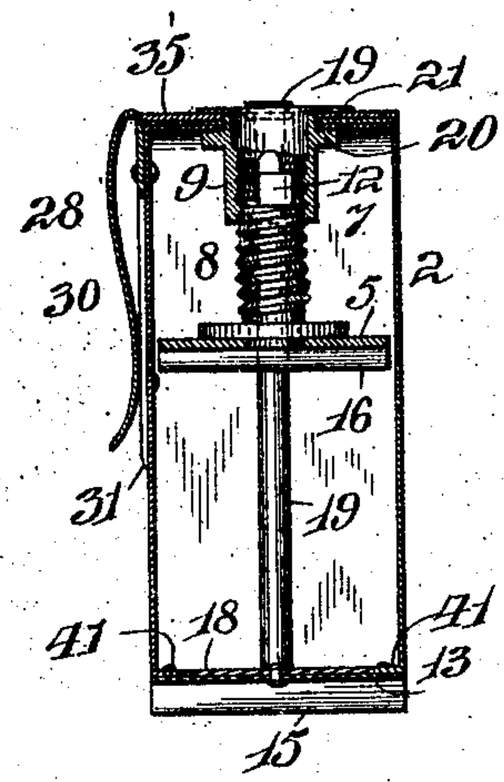
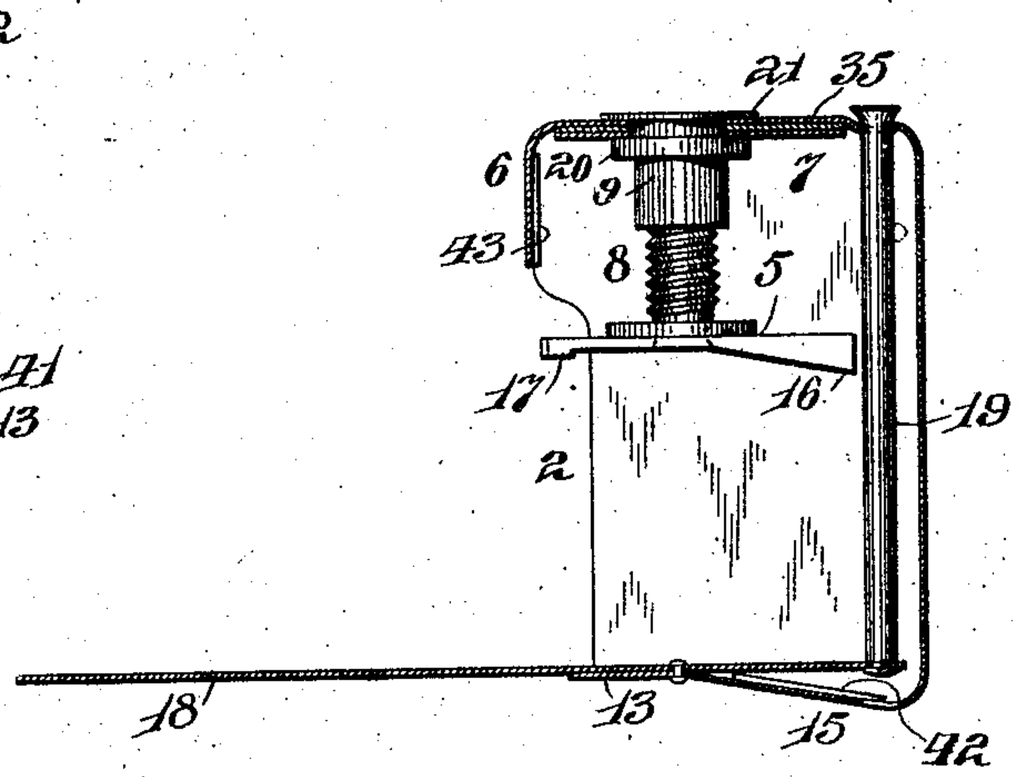


Fig. 3.



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NO MODEL. 3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

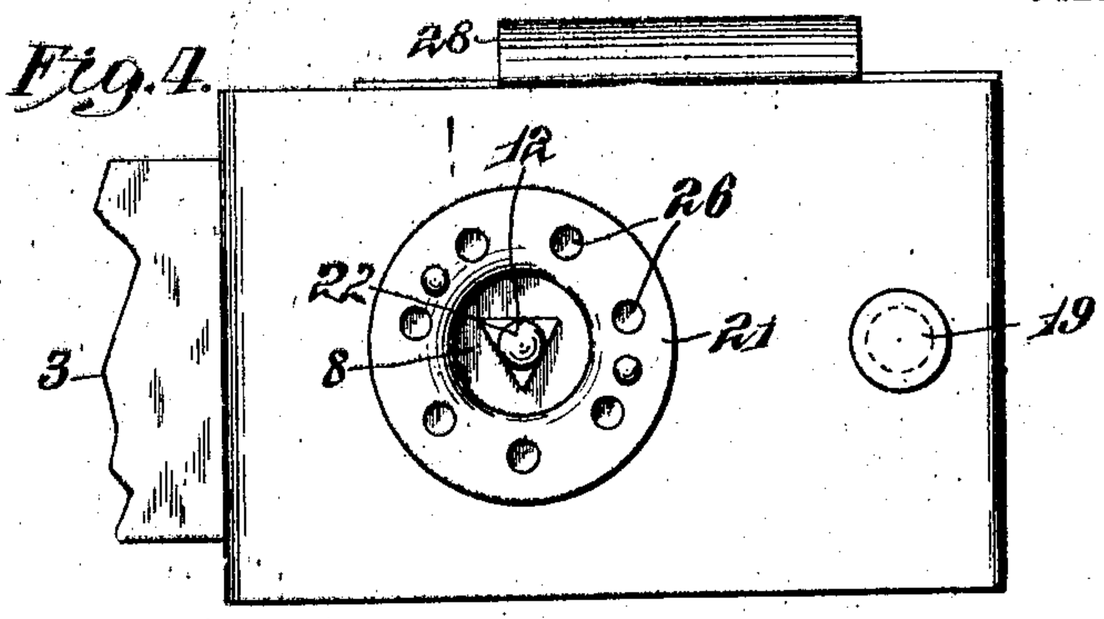
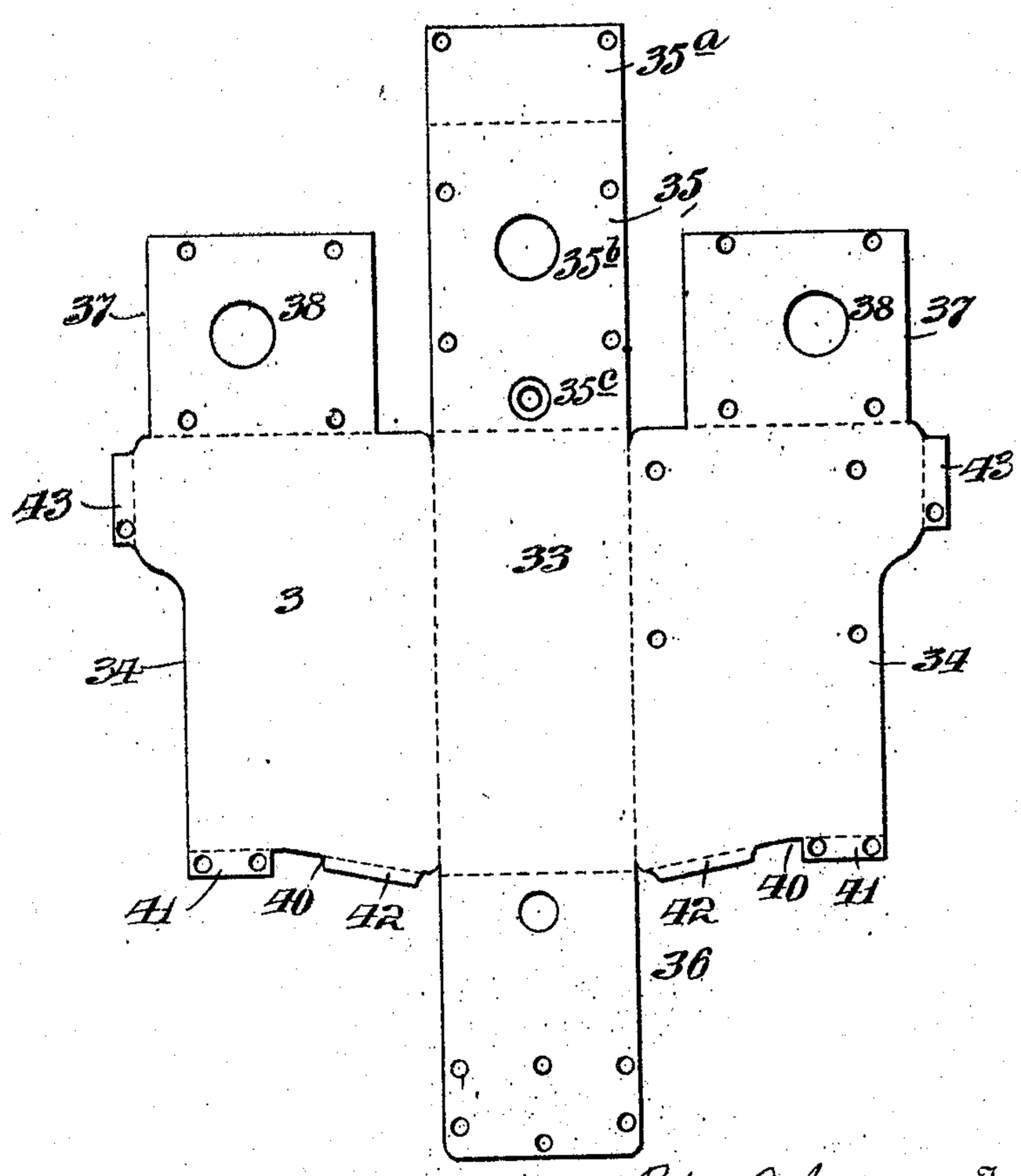


Fig. 5.



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NO MODEL. 3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 6.

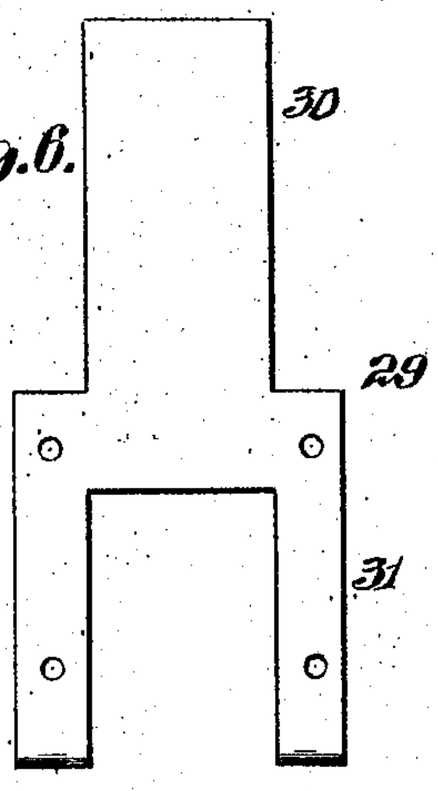


Fig. 7.

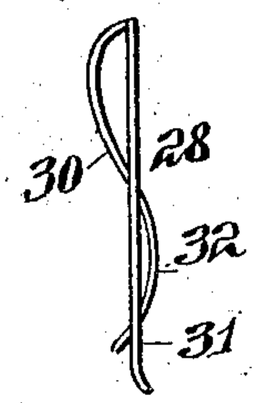


Fig. 9.

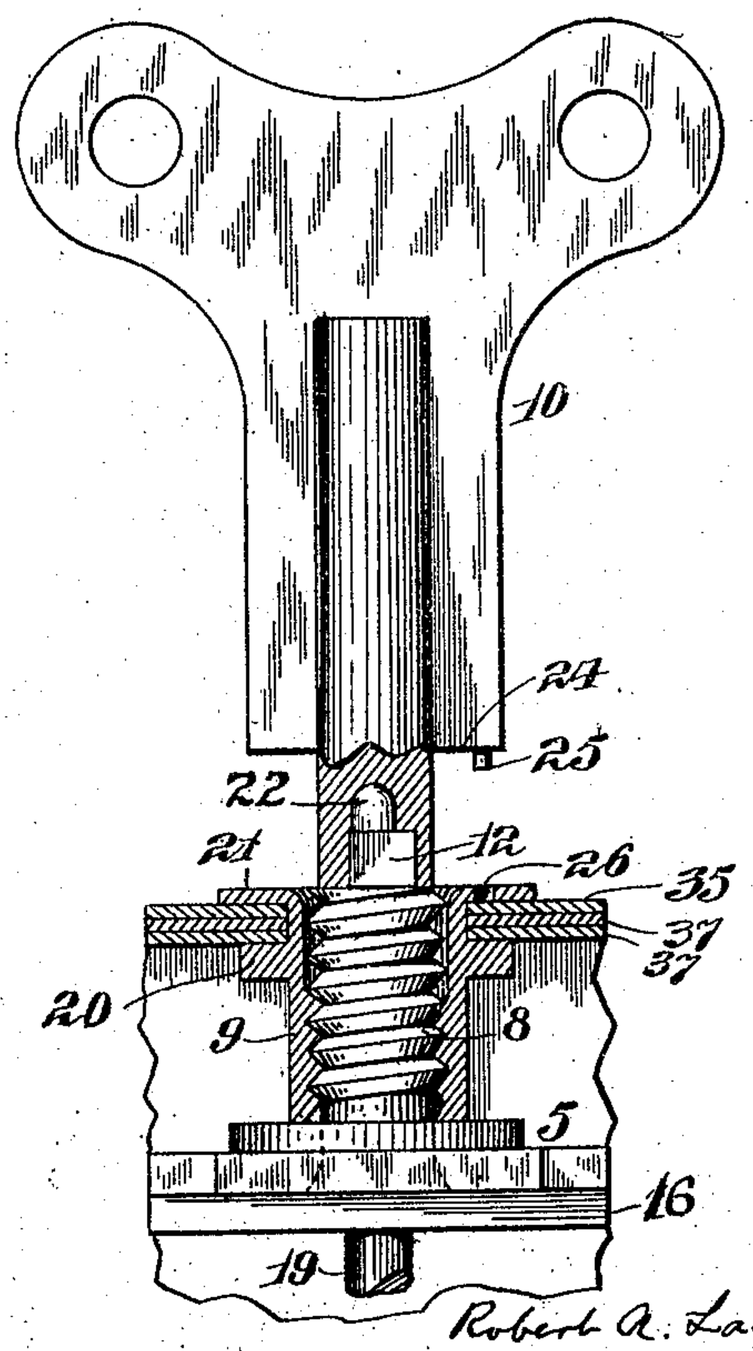
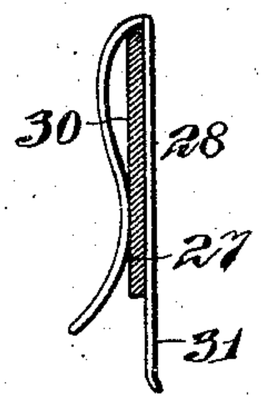


Fig. 8.



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No. 762,916. Patented June 21, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT A. LACHMANN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO ALBERT LIEBMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHECK-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 762,916, dated June 21, 1904.

Application filed September 14, 1903. Serial No. 173,056. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT A. LACHMANN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Check-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to check-holders designed mainly for use by waiters for holding price-checks; and the object of my invention is to devise a new and improved check-holder which shall be light in weight, strong and durable, and which cannot be tampered with or easily got out of order.

My invention consists mainly of a check-holder comprising resistance-walls between which the checks are clamped and clamping mechanism held by and operating in one of said walls, the same being of such construction that checks may be quickly and securely clamped in place in the holder by the ends or stubs of the checks, the main body of the checks being exposed, so that they may be readily torn off as they are needed for delivery to the customer.

The invention also consists in the construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, all as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, to which reference is made and which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my new and improved check-holder, showing the same provided with the usual stub-checks. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the holder, taken on line X X of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a central sectional elevation showing the operative parts in side elevation. Fig. 4 is an enlarged plan view of the holder. Fig. 5 illustrates the form of blank for the body of the holder. Fig. 6 illustrates the form of blank for the belt-clasp. Fig. 7 illustrates an edge view of the clasp. Fig. 8 shows the clasp applied to a belt, and Fig. 9 is an enlarged detailed sectional elevation illustrating the application of the key to the operating-bolt.

In the accompanying drawings, 2 designates the casing or body of the holder, 3 the checks, and 4 the stubs of the checks, which latter are inserted in the body or casing of the holder and bound by the clamp-plate 5. The front of the casing of the holder is partially closed by the partial front wall 6, which forms a top chamber 7 for inclosing the clamping mechanism, as shown. The clamp-plate 5 is connected to an operating-bolt 8, by which it is moved to and from the checks. As here shown, the said operating-bolt is screw-threaded and works in a sleeve 9, connected to the top of the body of the holder. The bolt and clamp-plate are adapted to be operated by a key 10, and for this purpose the outer end of the bolt is provided with an arbor 12 for connection with the key.

The bottom of the holder is, by preference, formed with an elevated portion 13 and a depression 15, and the clamp-plate is, by preference, formed with a thickened portion 16 near the body of the holder, so that when the checks are clamped in place they will be bent down over the elevated part of the bottom, and thus be firmly held in place, so that none of them can be pulled out. By preference, also, the clamp-plate is also formed at or near its front edge with a lip or projection 17, which not only serves to more firmly hold the checks, but which when the plate is forced down upon the checks serves to slightly lift or spread the outer ends of the checks, so that they can be more readily pulled off singly from the stubs.

On the bottom of the holder is secured the projecting supporting-plate 18 for supporting the projecting portions of the checks. This is by preference of spring metal. Its inner end projects back of the elevated portion 13 of the bottom and overlies the depressed portion 15, so as to be bent down or depressed with the bending down of the inner ends of the checks, as above described. This movement of the inner end of the supporting-plate is utilized for operating a rod 19, the upper end of which reaches up through the top of the holder, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, so as to indicate to the cashier or other person having custody of the key and whose duty it is to fill the checks into the holder when the clamp-plate 5 has been turned down sufficiently and so that he will not turn the bolt 8 beyond bounds. When the clamp-plate has

been turned down sufficiently, the head of the rod 19 will not project above, but will stand flush with the top of the holder.

The sleeve 9 is partially internally screw-threaded, as shown in Figs. 2 and 9, and is formed or provided with a flange or collar 20 and is by preference secured to the top of the body of the holder by being inserted through holes in the same and then upset to form a flange 21, which binds it firmly to the top of the holder, and in case the body of the holder be formed as hereinafter described serves also to bind the parts of the top firmly between it and the flange or collar 20.

The arbor 12 of the operating-bolt 8 is by preference triangular and formed with a pilot knob or projection 22, the key 10 having a recess to receive the arbor and knob, and when the operating-bolt is screwed down by the key to cause the clamp-plate 5 to firmly bind the checks no portion of the bolt projects above the top of the holder; but the whole bolt and all the mechanism are inclosed, so that there is nothing on the outside of the holder to catch napkins or to become entangled with the garments of the waiter or waitress. The key-arbor being triangular, the obtaining of a duplicate key by which to fraudulently operate the operating-bolt is practically impossible because of the expense of such a key and by reason of the delicate formation of the recess of such a key. In order that the holder shall not be tampered with in the way of screwing the operating-bolt 8 entirely out of the sleeve 9, the operating-bolt 8 and sleeve 9 are adapted when the holder is not supplied with checks to have the bolt 8 screwed down a short distance below the point at which the clamp-plate 5 would secure the checks, and when this point is reached the further turning of the key is prevented, and for this purpose I make the key in two diameters forming a shoulder 24, which is provided with a pin 25. In the top of the body of the holder are formed one or more, preferably a series, of detents 26, preferably in the form of sockets, as shown clearly in Fig. 4, surrounding the upper open entrance to the sleeve 9. When the operating-bolt 8 has been screwed down the limit, the pin or projection 25 of the key will engage with one or the other of the sockets 26, and thus prevent the key from further rotation. I do not limit myself to the means shown for preventing the key from being further rotated after a certain limit has been reached, as various other equivalent means may be devised, all within the scope of my invention, the object being to obviate the danger of detachment of the operating-bolt 8 from the sleeve 9.

As shown in Fig. 2, the check-holder is designed to be carried upon a belt 27 and for this purpose is provided with a clasp 28, the same being riveted to the side of the body of the holder. The said clasp is made from a blank of metal 29, (shown in Fig. 6,) the blank being formed with a tongue 30 and two arms or projections 31 31. The tongue 30 before the clasp is riveted to the body of the holder is in the form shown in Fig. 7—that is to say, it has been bent over and the lower curved end has been bent back into and through the space between the arms or projections 31 31. It is in this position when the clasp is tempered, and hence when tempered the normal position of the bulge 32 of the tongue is at a point back of the arms 31 31, which furnishes the tongue with a strong and permanent initial tension sufficient to hold firmly upon the belt. When the clasp is secured to the body of the holder, the contact of the tongue with the holder presses the tongue forward to the position shown in Fig. 2, and when the tongue is slipped over the belt its strong pressure tends to press the belt back between the arms 31 31, and this holds very firmly upon it.

The body of the holder is by preference made from a single piece of sheet metal, the form of the flat blank of which is shown in Fig. 5. This blank comprises the main back 33, the main side pieces 34 34, the outside top 35, partial front 35^a, and the bottom 36. The dotted lines indicate the bending or folding lines which form the four integral corners at the back of the holder. The upper ends or edges of the side pieces or walls 34 34 of the blank are formed with the extensions 37 37, which are perforated, as shown at 38 38, and which in the completed holder overlap each other, as shown clearly in Fig. 5, and the outer top 35 is folded over these, so as to form a strong and solid support for the operating-bolt 8 and sleeve 9, and so as to resist the pressure exerted by the key. The extension 35 is formed with the aperture 35^b and aperture 35^c.

The lower edge or ends of the side pieces 34 34 are formed on a slant 40 40 to form the elevated and depressed portions 13 15 in the bottom of the holder, and narrow seam-pieces 41 41 and 42 42 are formed at the edges of these slanted portions, so that when bent in they may be riveted or otherwise secured to the bottom of the holder, as shown clearly in Figs. 2 and 3, and for a like or similar purpose the outer edges of the sides pieces 34 34 are formed with extensions 43 43, which when folded in and the partial front wall 6 folded down are riveted or otherwise secured to the said partial front wall, as shown in Fig. 3.

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

1. In a check-holder a main casing, a partial wall at the front of said casing forming a chamber, a clamp-plate held in said chamber and means connected to said clamp-plate and to said main casing for operating the said clamp-plate substantially as described.

2. A check-holder comprising a main cas-

ing, a screw-threaded sleeve secured to one of the walls of said casing and an operating-bolt working in said sleeve substantially as described.

3. A check-holder comprising a main casing, an operating-bolt working through one of the walls of said casing, and a clamp adapted to be pressed down upon the checks by the said operating-bolt, substantially as described.

4. A check-holder comprising a main casing, an internally-screw-threaded sleeve attached to one of the walls of said casing, a screw-threaded operating-bolt working in said casing and a clamp-plate attached to the inner end of said operating-bolt, substantially as described.

5. A check-holder comprising a main casing, a screw-threaded sleeve attached to one of the walls of said casing, a screw-threaded operating-bolt working in connection with said sleeve, the said sleeve and operating-bolt being held within the body of the casing, substantially as described.

6. A check-holder comprising a main casing, a screw-threaded sleeve attached to one of the walls of said casing, a screw-threaded bolt working in connection with said sleeve, means on the outer end of said operating-bolt for connection with a key, and one or more detents at the outer surface of the said wall, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

7. A check-holder comprising a main casing, a wall of said casing formed with a depression, an operating-bolt connected to an opposite wall of said casing, a clamp connected to the inner end of said bolt and formed with a thickened portion, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

8. A check-holder comprising a main casing, an operating-bolt connected to one of the walls of said casing and a clamp connected to the inner end of said operating-bolt and formed with a lip or projection, substantially as and for the purposes described.

9. A check-holder comprising a main casing, an operating-bolt connected to one of the walls of said casing, and a clamp connected to the inner end of said operating-bolt and formed with a thickened portion at the back and with a lip or projection at the front thereof, substantially as and for the purposes described.

10. A check-holder comprising a main casing, an elevation and depression at one of the walls of said casing, an operating-bolt held by an opposite wall of said casing, and a clamp connected to the inner end of said operating-bolt and formed with a thickened portion, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

11. A check-holder comprising a main casing, an elevation and depression in one of the walls of said casing, an elastic plate secured to said wall and projecting over said depression and an indicator attached to said plate, substantially as described.

12. A check-holder blank comprising the main back 33, extensions thereof, 35, 35[a] and 36, the side pieces 34, 34 having extensions 37, 37, the extensions 35, being formed with an aperture 35[b], the extensions 37, 37 being formed with the apertures 38, 38, substantially as described.

13. A check-holder blank comprising the main back 33, the extensions 35, 35[a], opposite extension 36, side pieces 34, 34, extensions 37, 37, and the marginal extensions 41, 41, 42, 42 and 43, 43, substantially as described.

14. A check-holder comprising two resistance-walls between which the checks are held, a screw-threaded sleeve projecting from the inner surface of one of said walls, an operating-bolt formed with an arbor and working in said sleeve and one or more detents at the outer surface of said wall adjacent to the outer end of said bolt, substantially as described.

15. A check-holder comprising two resistance-walls between which the checks are held, a screw-threaded sleeve projecting from the inner surface of one of said walls, an operating-bolt formed with a triangular arbor and working in said sleeve, and one or more detents at the outer surface of said wall adjacent to the outer end of said bolt, substantially as described.

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