

No. 891,344.

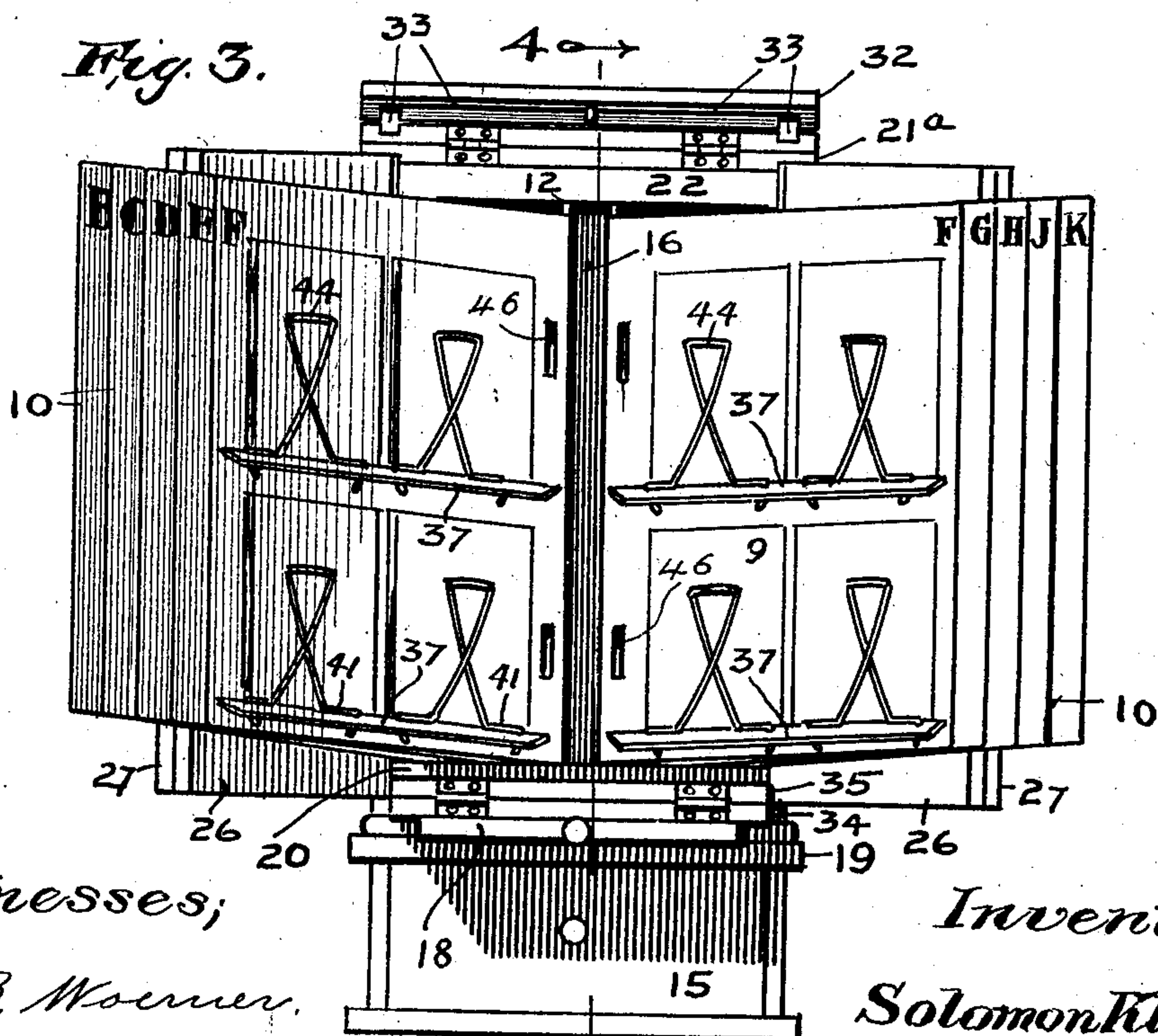
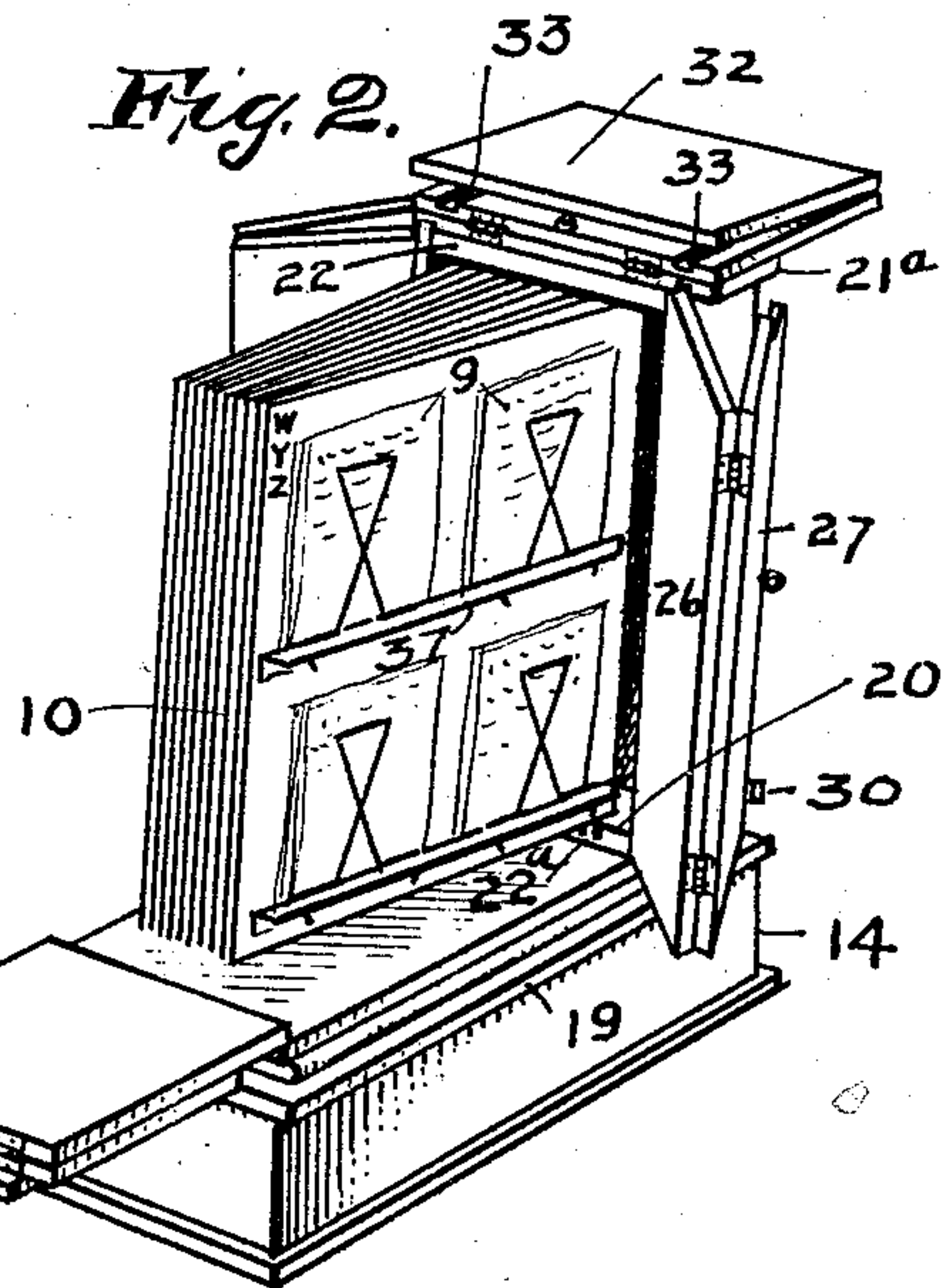
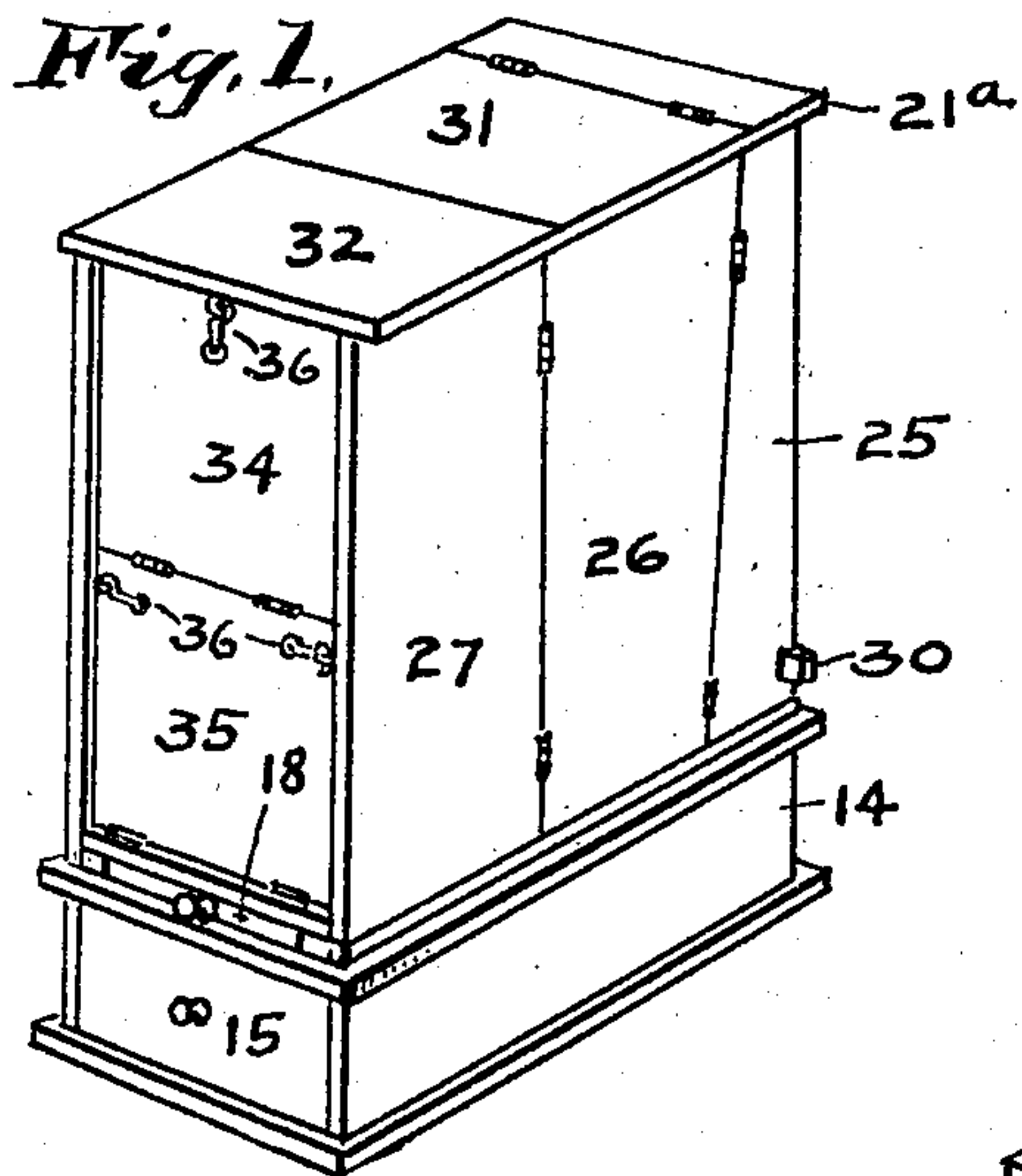
PATENTED JUNE 23, 1908.

S. KLEPPER.

ACCOUNT REGISTER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 31, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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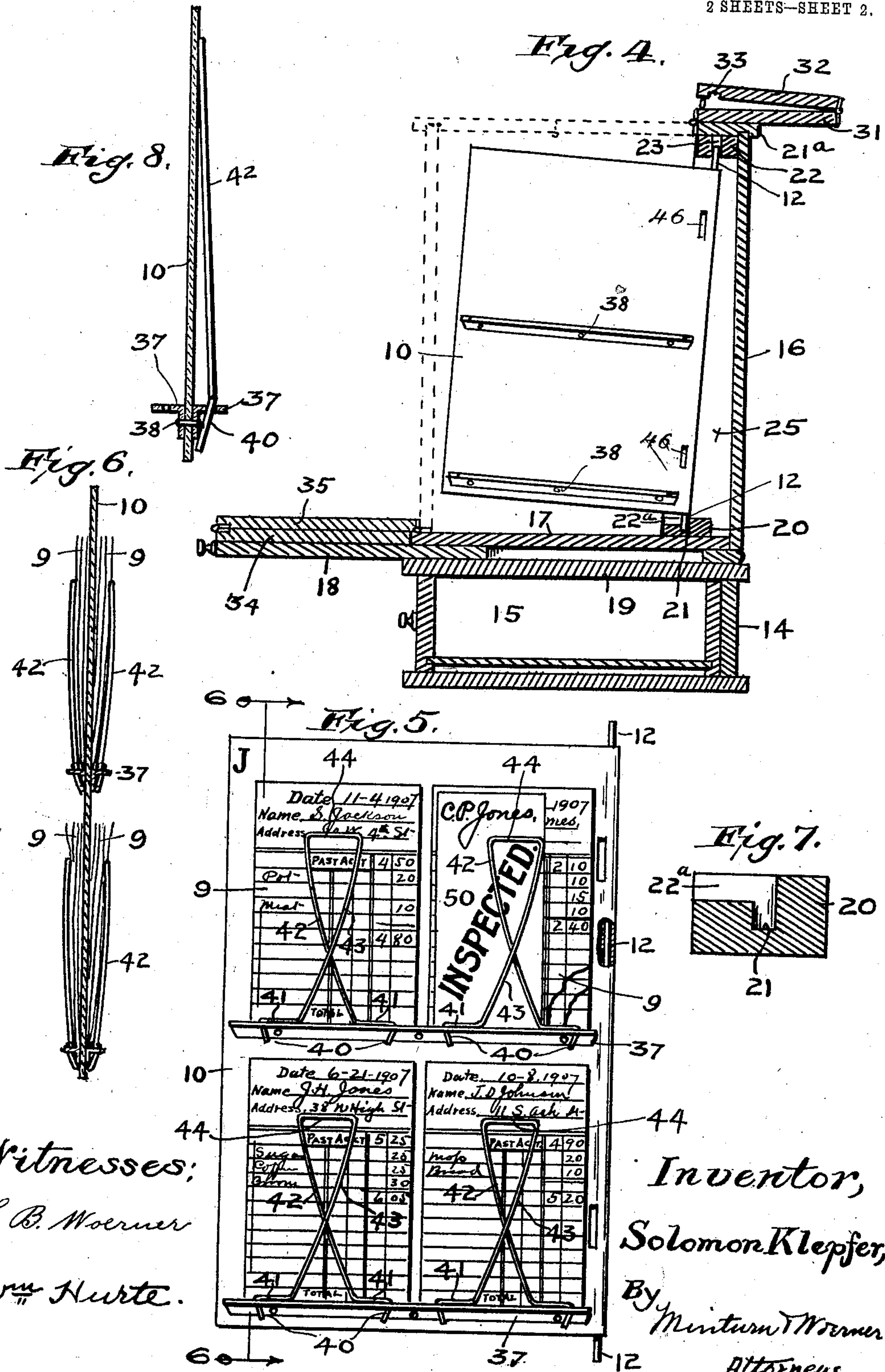
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SOLOMON KLEPPER, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

## ACCOUNT-REGISTER.

No. 891,344.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 23, 1908.

Application filed December 31, 1907. Serial No. 408,784.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SOLOMON KLEPPER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Account-Registers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in account registers wherein carbon copies of each purchase by a customer are appropriately filed on an indexed sheet of a series of sheets said series of sheets being hinged for convenient access in a suitable cabinet.

The object of my invention is to provide a cabinet to support the leaves in upright or substantially vertical positions, and to provide means for removably securing the said leaves or sheets within the cabinet to permit them to be readily removed or changed.

The object also is to provide a cabinet or case with hinged sides, front, and top, whereby said parts may be folded back to permit of ready access to the account sheets.

Another object of my invention is to provide a simple and durable and also easily operable means for receiving and holding the invoice copies, and the further object is to simplify the construction and render it efficient by such means as will hereinafter be fully described and pointed out in the appended claims.

I accomplish the objects of the invention by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of the outside of my closed cabinet; Fig. 2 a perspective view of the cabinet opened out ready for use, but with the leaves or sheets closed; Fig. 3, a front perspective view of the open cabinet with the sheets open at about the middle of their number; Fig. 4, a vertical section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3; Fig. 5, a side view of one of the sheets removed from the cabinet; Fig. 6, a vertical section of Fig. 5, on the line 6—6 of the latter; Fig. 7, a detail in vertical section of the base which holds the hinged sheets, and Fig. 8, a detail of the lower portion of a sheet, in section showing the supports for the invoice clamps and one of said clamps in working position.

Like characters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

9 are the invoice duplicates which it is the purpose of this invention to file in a manner

for convenient reference, and 10 are the sheets or leaves carrying the invoice filing devices which will hereinafter be described. The sheets 10 are made of strong durable material, preferably sheet metal, and will have their inner edges bent around a wire 12, the ends of which wire are made to project beyond the limits of the sheet at the top and bottom of the latter as clearly shown in Figs. 4 and 5. These wire projections are to enter holes or sockets in suitable portions of a case or cabinet in which the sheets will be kept for convenient daily use. This cabinet, illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, comprises a base, preferably having a drawer for holding invoice blanks and other supplies. It also includes a portion superimposed on said base, with fixed back but hinged sides, front, and top. The fixed back is represented at 16.

17 is a false bottom of the cabinet, below which is a sliding shelf 18 which is adapted to be drawn out in front of the cabinet as a support for the folding front of the latter, the said shelf and folding front together forming a table or desk for the support of the invoices while the latter are being written up.

19 is a horizontal partition between the shelf 18 and the drawer 15.

Extending transversely of the false bottom 17 adjacent to the back 16, is the bar 20, here shown as made of wood but other material may be used, and in the top of this bar is a longitudinal row of sockets or holes 21 to receive the lower projecting ends of wires 12 of the respective sheets 10. Each hole 21 has a groove 22<sup>a</sup> leading into it from the front of the bar for the purpose of directing the end of wire 12 into the socket and also to avoid the necessity of lifting the end of the wire 12 above the top of the bar for insertion into the socket. This groove may be omitted if desired.

Secured in a rigid manner to the top of the back 16 is the fixed portion 21<sup>a</sup> of the cabinet top, and to the under side of the part 21<sup>a</sup> and also to the back 16, is secured the transverse bar 22. The latter has an under-side longitudinal row of holes 23 corresponding in number and position with the holes 21 of the bar 20. The holes 23 are to receive corresponding upper ends of the wires 12 of sheets 10, and are deep enough to allow the wire to be raised sufficiently to permit its lower end to reach and enter the socket 21 in the bar 20 below.

It will be noted (see Fig. 4), that the holes



in the top bar 22 are considerably to the rear of the holes in the bar 20, and that thereby the sheets are elevated at their outer edges. The purpose of this is to cause the sheets or leaves to remain open by gravity whenever and wherever a set of them are opened. (See Fig. 3).

25 represent permanent side portions of the cabinet for inclosing the register sheets when the latter are not in use. The front edges of these portions are oblique to correspond with canted positions of the register sheets.

26 and 27 are separate sections or members completing, with portions 25, the sides of the cabinet. Oblique edges of the portions 26 are hinged to corresponding edges of the parts 25, and the sections 27 are hinged to the sections 26. The sections 27 swing out and back and then both sections 27 and 26 swing on the hinges between sections 25 and 26 until the free edge of 27 contacts with the stop 30; then the sections 27 and 26 are arrested in positions shown in Figs. 2 and 3, wherein they form stops to arrest the leaves 10 when the latter are opened.

The permanent top 21<sup>a</sup> has a section 31 hinged to it to permit the latter to fold back on 21<sup>a</sup>, and the section 31 has a hinged section 32 which rests upon the section 31 when the cabinet is opened up in full. The sections 31 and 32 of the top have under-side grooves 33 to embrace the top edges of sides 26 and 27, and also the front section 34. The section 34 is hinged to the section 35 and is folded under the latter when the cabinet is opened to afford access to the register sheets.

36 are hooks for fastening the front members to the top and sides of the cabinet.

I will now describe the manner in which the copies of bills or invoices are attached for filing, to the metal sheets 10. Secured to each side of each of said sheets 10, are metal angle-bars 37. One of these bars is attached adjacent to the bottom of the sheet and another at or near the middle of the sheet so as to present one member of each bar at right angles to the sheet. This member at right angles forms a shelf or platform upon which the invoice copies will be supported, and it also affords the means for the attachment of spring-wire clamps for retaining the invoice copies on the shelves. That member of angle-bar 37 which is fastened to the sheet 10 may be secured in any suitable manner, that shown in the drawing being by means of rivets 38. Each bar 37 is adapted to hold two spring-clamps, as shown, and each spring-clamp is intended to hold copies of invoices or bills issued to a single customer or account. It will thus be seen that each side of each sheet will hold four accounts, and the sheets will be appropriately indexed at their upper and outer corners, as shown, and enough of each sheet of a set or

series is exposed when the set is opened, to expose the index and thereby permit a given account to be immediately located.

In attaching the spring clamps, two holes through the horizontal member of bar 37 will be required,—one hole for each of the two feet 40 of each clamp. Horizontal members 41 of the clamp rest upon the bar 27 and connect the feet 40 with the two legs 42 and 43. The legs 42 and 43 are crossed and are joined together at their tops by means of the integral bar 44. The lengths of the legs are such as to bring their connecting bar 44 well up toward the tops of the invoice slips 9 in order to more securely hold the slips in place. It will be noted that the leg which starts from the end of the bar 44 nearest the outer edge of the sheet (Fig. 5), or leg 42, is placed under the other leg 43, where they cross. This is done purposely to keep the legs from separating when the clamps are swung out in removing or adding a new bill, which operation is usually accomplished by the operator taking hold of the upper left hand corner of the clamp. The desired pressure is obtained in the spring clamps by bending the feet 40 in toward the sheet 10 so as to develop torsional strain in the horizontal members 41. This is best illustrated in Fig. 8.

46 indicate slots near the inner edges of the sheets for the reception of binding tape when the sheets are removed from the cabinet. This may be desirable when the merchant desires to place the sheets in a safe over night, or at other times, or desires to take them home or elsewhere, for examination or safe-keeping.

As shown in Fig. 5, the invoice slips are provided at the top with a date line in which the date of a transaction to be recorded on the slip is entered; below that is a line on which the name of the customer is written, and generally below that is a line on which the customer's address is entered. The head with these items is set off from the rest of the sheet by a double rule. The sheet below the double rule is ruled with single horizontal lines for the entry of items of purchase. The first horizontal line next to the double rule has the permanent designation "Past Acc't," but the remaining horizontal lines are left vacant for the entry of current items. At the right of the lower ruled portion is a double vertical rule and the vertical column thus set off is divided by a single vertical line into dollars and cents columns. To the left of the vertical double rule, is a second double rule, also vertical and the column thus set off is divided by a single vertical line into dollars and cents columns. In these columns entries are made in the usual way below the line designated "Past Acc't", and before the footing is made for the items newly entered on this slip the total footing of the last preceding bill of this customer is copied into the column



on the "Past Acc't." line and this is added in with the amounts of the new items. This total shows the customer's total indebtedness, and forms the item to be copied as "Past Acc't." onto the next invoice slip at the next purchase by that customer. The slip shows the past account, also the items and amounts of the present purchase. The original bill is handed with the goods to the purchaser and the carbon copy is filed in my improved account register, above described, where it is ready for instant reference in making out the next invoice, or for any other purpose.

The above system of keeping accounts has been found to be very accurate, simple and satisfactory, but of course, needs to be inspected frequently or occasionally to correct omissions, overcharges or errors, and after an account has been inspected and continues to be a live account the inspection is noted by means of a slip of paper or card 50, on which the name of the account is written, and which bears the word "Inspected". This card leaves the last column of figures exposed for reference and use in making out later purchase slips but covers the major portion of the invoice as shown in Fig. 5. It clearly indicates the place where the inspection stopped and does not interfere with new business.

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

1. In an account register, a cabinet, a plurality of sheets or leaves swingingly mounted in the cabinet in a slightly backward tilted position, folding cabinet sides adapted to swing out and form stops for the open sheets of the cabinet, means to arrest the folding

sides in position to support the sheets and means for removably securing paper invoices to the sides of the sheets.

2. In an account register, a cabinet, a plurality of sheets or leaves swingingly mounted in the cabinet in a slightly backward tilted position, a folding cabinet front adapted to fold down to expose the sheets, folding cabinet sides adapted to swing out and form stops to arrest the open sheets so as to display the margins of each sheet, and means for removably securing invoices to the sides of the sheets.

3. In an account register, a cabinet having hinged sides and front adapted to be folded away to afford access to the inside of the cabinet, a plurality of sheets or leaves swingingly mounted in a substantially vertical position in the cabinet, and means for removably securing invoices to the sides of the sheets.

4. In an account register, the combination with a sheet or leaf having perforated right-angled extensions or bars, of spring-wire clamps having bent ends or feet passing through perforations of said bars, members integral with the feet extending longitudinally in contact with the bars and a pair of crossed legs connecting the last named members with a parallel superimposed bar.

In witness whereof, I, have hereunto set my hand and seal at Indianapolis, Indiana, this, 9th day of December, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and seven.

SOLOMON KLEPFER. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

F. W. WOERNER,  
L. B. WOERNER.