

E. K. BOTTLE.
CASH SALES BOOK.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 20, 1907.

Patented May 23, 1911.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

992,750.

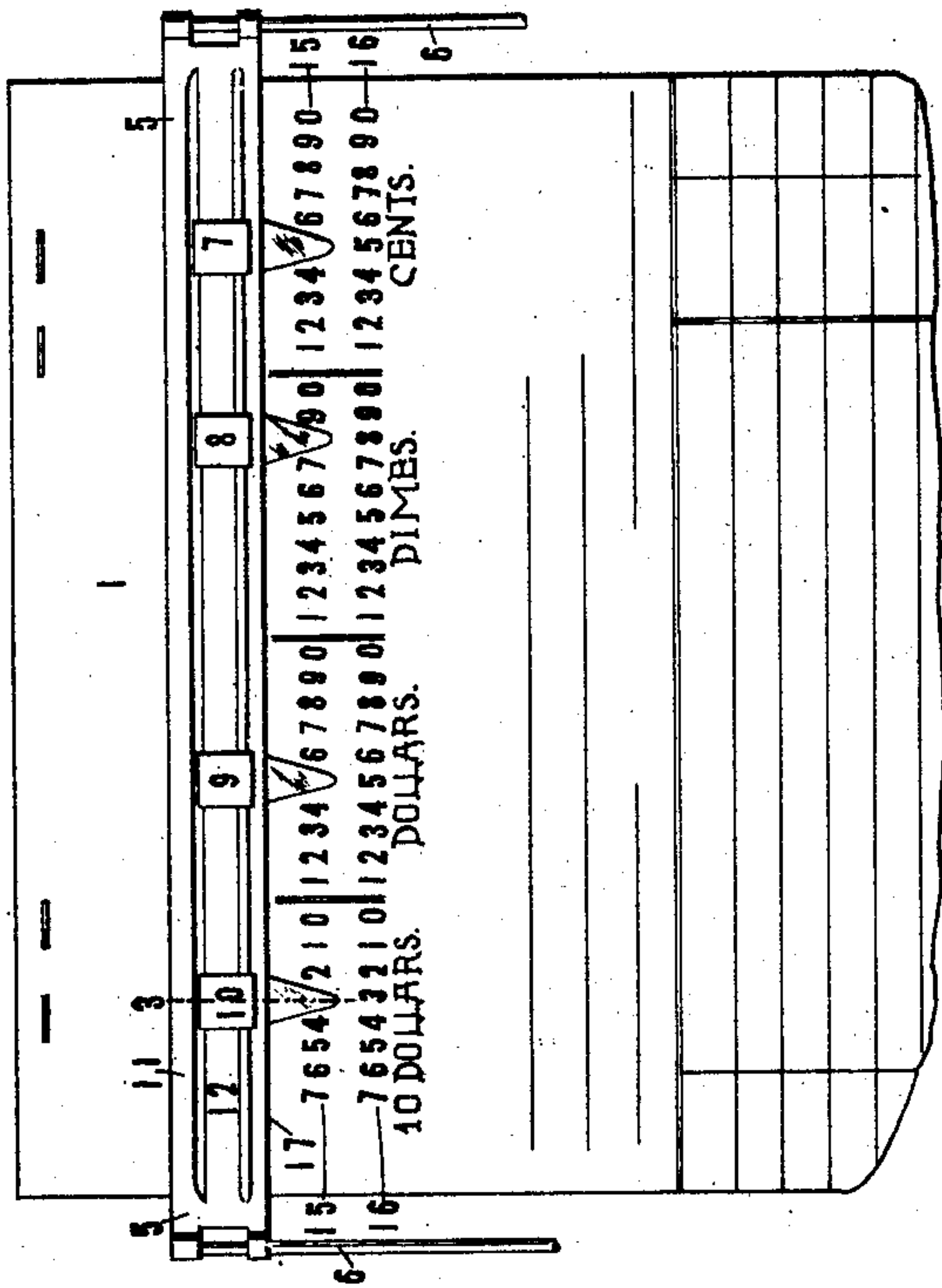


Fig-1-

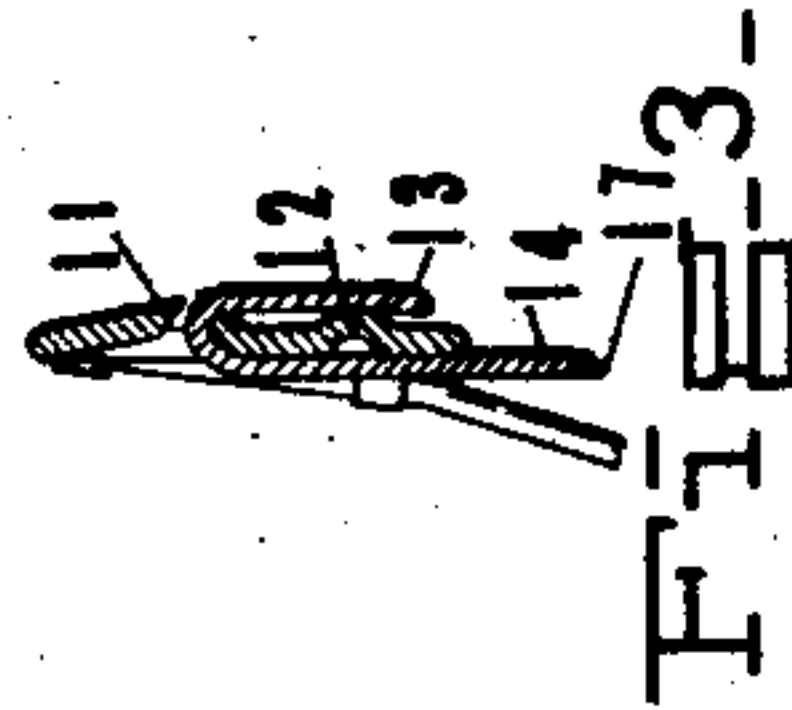


Fig-2-

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992,750.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD KIRBY BOTTLE, OF NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE CARTER-CRUME CO., LIMITED, OF NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION.

CASH-SALES BOOK.

992,750.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 23, 1911.

Application filed May 20, 1907. Serial No. 374,677.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD KIRBY BOTTLE, residing at Niagara Falls, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash-Sales Books, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make
10 and use the same.

This invention relates to cash sales books and has for one of its objects a device of simple construction adapted to compel a salesman to permanently and unalterably
15 record identical sums on the retained "duplicate" slip and on the customer's "original" slip, and thereby prevent defalcations based on false entries.

Other objects will be in part obvious and
20 in part pointed out hereinafter.

The invention accordingly consists in the features of construction, combinations of elements and arrangement of parts which will be exemplified in the construction hereinafter set forth, and the scope of the application of which will be indicated in the following claim.

In the accompanying drawings, wherein is shown one of various possible embodiments of my invention, Figure 1 is a general perspective view showing the disposition and arrangement of the various parts of the herein described embodiment of this invention with the pointers set to indicate
30 a sale amounting to \$19.57; Fig. 2 is an enlarged plan view showing the upper portion of one of the slips or leaves with the superposed tearing device arranged to permanently record a sale amounting to \$35.85;
40 Fig. 3 is a fragmentary section taken through line 3—3 of Fig. 2, showing one manner of mounting the sliding pointer on the guide of the tearing device; Fig. 4 is a top plan view showing the pointers set at
45 \$53.75 and the carbon sheet withdrawn preparatory to simultaneously tearing off the original and duplicate slips; Figs. 5 and 6 respectively show the two slips which have been each similarly torn to permanently
50 indicate to the customer and to the cashier the amount of the sale.

As conducive to a better comprehension of this invention, it may here be observed that it has heretofore been possible for a
55 dishonest salesman to make defalcations in

his sales by giving to the customer an "original" slip bearing a higher figure than the "duplicate" slip which goes to the cashier or bookkeeper of the store. This can be done, notwithstanding the use of
60 carbon paper, by a little dexterity on the part of the salesman. The method ordinarily pursued to accomplish the false entry on the duplicate consists in interposing a piece of plain paper between the carbon
65 and the duplicate or by otherwise preventing the carbon from recording the amount simultaneously with the writing thereof on the original. In small stores it is especially desirable to provide a means which will
70 positively prevent any manipulation of items in this manner.

In carrying out the present embodiment of this invention, a pad 1, composed preferably of alternating original and duplicate sheets, may be mounted in a suitable cover 2 which may comprise a back 3 and a fold-over or cover portion 4. Pivoted or otherwise rising from the back 3 is a suitable retaining clip which, as here shown,
80 comprises a cross plate 5 and side arms 6. This clip and the arms thereof may be mounted on the back in the manner usually followed in the art or otherwise as the preference may be. The cross plate 5 is,
85 however, of a peculiar construction and is designed to carry a number of movable pointers, of which four are here shown, represented by 7, 8, 9 and 10 respectively. It is to be understood that these pointers
90 may be variously shaped and mounted on the cross plate in different ways, but the here shown arrangement is simple and effective. Here the cross plate is provided with a longitudinal slot 11 and may also
95 have a longitudinal ridge 12. The pointer is turned over through the longitudinal slot 11 and its upper flap 13 bears against the ridge, as clearly shown by Fig. 3. The other portion of the pointer is elongated
100 and tapered to form a cutting point 14 which bears against the sheet and serves to cut out a part thereof.

The slips or sheets of the pad are preferably each provided with complementary
105 rows of digits designated by 15 and 16 respectively. These digits are in superposed registry on the original and duplicate sheets. The upper row 15 is so arranged as to underlie the projecting points 14 of
110

the pointers so that certain digits of said row may be permanently punched out by the pointers. In order that various amounts may be cut out, the rows of digits are transversely divided into a number of sections, as, for example, in the manner shown more clearly by Fig. 2, in which the one to the extreme right includes ten digits, from 1 to 0, representing the cents, the adjacent section or column indicates dimes, the next indicates dollars, and the next the tens of dollars.

The manner of using this invention should be wholly obvious from the foregoing. Supposing that a sale of merchandise to the extent of \$53.75 is made: the operator will write the character of the merchandise and the amounts therefor in the proper places on the slips, and will then, by means of a pencil or his fingers, adjust the various pointers into the position shown by Fig. 4; thus, the 5 of the cents will be covered by the pointer, the 7 of the dimes likewise, the 3 of the dollars also, and the 5 of the tens of dollars column will be covered over; the carbon 18 will then be withdrawn as shown, and upon tearing the two slips from the marginal portion thereof underlying the cross plate 5, permanent indentations will be provided showing the above amount. The complementary row of figures 16 serves to enable the purchaser to more clearly understand the amount punched out. It is to be noted that the cross plate 5 greatly facilitates the tearing of the paper, and that its lower edge 17 serves as a straight edge along

which the strip may be severed. Figs. 5 and 6 show the severed original and duplicate slips, which are identically punched, thus preventing any alteration from being made in the amount recorded on the slips.

As many changes could be made in the above construction and many apparently widely different embodiments of this invention could be made without departing from the scope thereof, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

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

In a sales book holder, in combination, a back adapted to support a pad, a severing device positioned to overlie the pad comprising a cross-plate having a longitudinally extending slot formed therein and a ridge extending substantially parallel to said slot and a pointer movably mounted upon said cross-plate, said pointer having a portion adapted to bear upon the upper surface of the pad, and a portion extending through said slot and bent over to bear against said ridge whereby said pointer is firmly held in operative position.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD KIRBY BOTTLE.

Witnesses:

JOHN R. DICKSON,
GEO. D. CAMPBELL.