

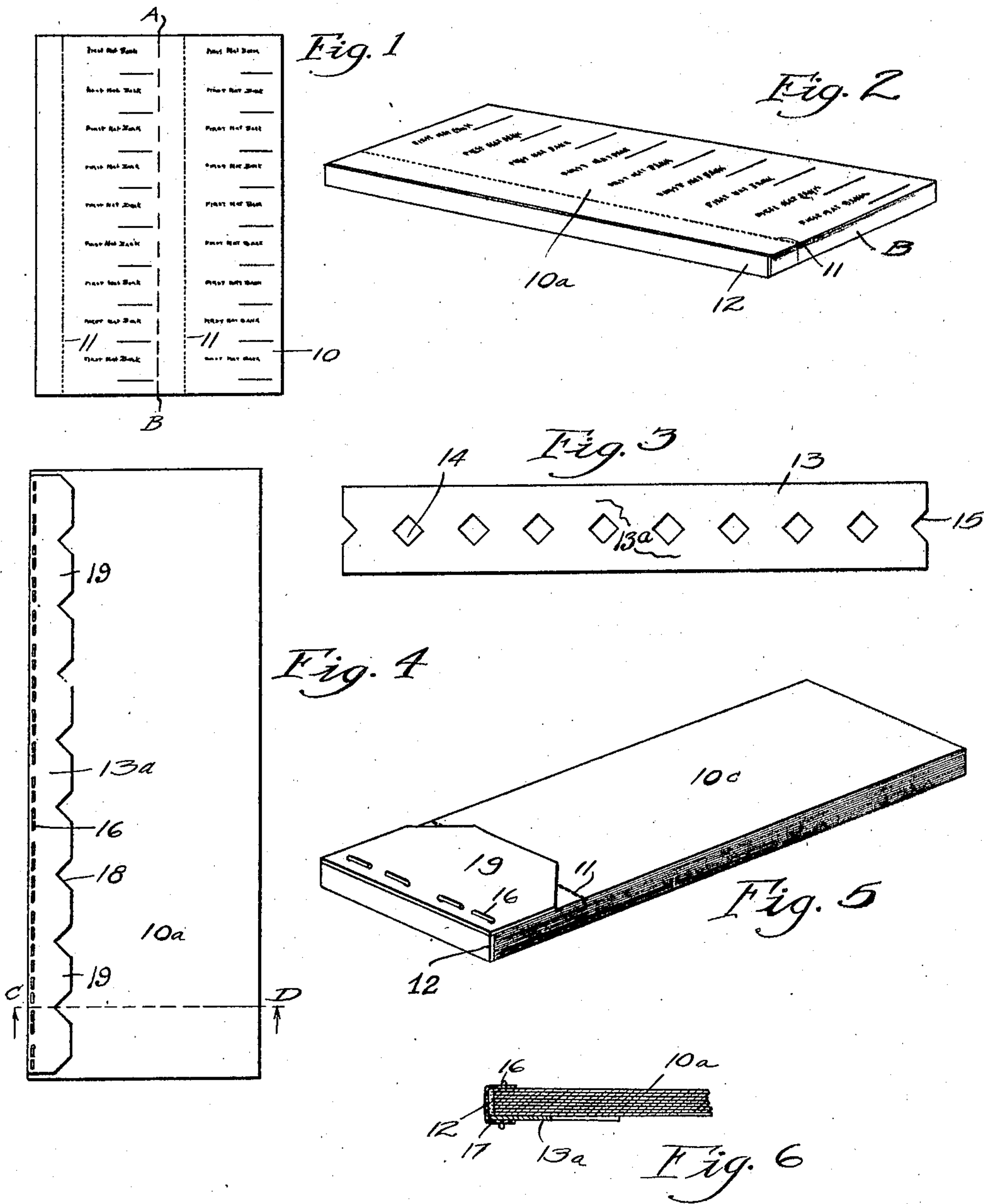
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METHOD OF MAKING PADS OF CHECKS OR THE LIKE

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METHOD OF MAKING PADS OF CHECKS OR THE LIKE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. SHOEMAKER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Method of Making Pads of Checks or the like, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive and rapid method of making pads of checks or the like.

More particularly, it is my object to provide such a method, which affords a rapid and efficient and inexpensive means for providing each pad of checks with a projecting tongue of pasteboard or the like adapted to be inserted into the pocket in a checkbook cover or holder.

My invention consists in the method hereinafter set forth, and for the purpose of illustrating the method, I have provided drawings herewith, in which:

Figure 1 shows a front elevation of a large pad of checks before the checks are separated into individual pads.

Figure 2 shows a perspective view of the large pad after it has been cut in two once.

Figure 3 shows a plan view of the blank from which is made the strip out of which the projecting tongues are finally formed.

Figure 4 shows an inverted plan view of the pad or checks shown in Figure 2 with the pasteboard strip fastened to the back thereof.

Figure 5 shows a perspective view of the back of the completed pad of checks; and

Figure 6 is an end elevation of the pad shown in Figure 4.

It may be mentioned that while I have referred to my invention as applied particularly to the making of checks, the method may be employed for making any pad, which it is desired to provide with a tongue for slipping into a pocket, for instance, the invention can be used in the making of pads of receipts, notes and so on.

In making a pad of checks, the checks are printed on large sheets of standard size and shape. Two columns of checks are printed with nine checks in a column.

It will be understood that the sheets may be perforated so as to provide a check body and stub for each one of the checks.

The printed sheets are then laid in a pile

to make a pad usually of twenty-five or more, as for instance indicated at 10 in Figure 1.

For convenience, I have shown in Figure 1 the perforated lines 11. The pile of sheets 10 is then preferably glued along one edge by applying the glue 12. This keeps the pile in shape and keeps the checks from becoming shifted away from their proper superposed position.

The pad 10 is then cut in two on a vertical, central line, as the line from A to B, thus forming two pads with about nine checks on a sheet.

The edges may be glued after this cutting operation has taken place.

After the edges of the pad to be finished have been glued, the sheets of the pad are stitched together with the tongue element secured by means of fasteners 16.

In the practice heretofore commonly followed, an ordinary straight strip of pasteboard or the like was laid against the back of the pad adjacent to the glued edge and stitched to the pad. Then after the pad was cut into pads of individual checks by cutting the pad along transverse lines, the corners of the tongues formed by the pasteboard were cut off by hand with a pair of shears. This was a slow and expensive process and did not leave the tongues exactly uniform, as they should be.

In my method therefore, I have changed from the old way of providing the tongues.

I take a strip or sheet of pasteboard 13 and cut square holes 14 spaced equidistantly from the side edges of the strip 13 and equidistantly spaced from each other longitudinally of the strip. These square holes are arranged with their diagonal lines at 45 degree angles to the edges of the strip 13, as illustrated in Figure 3.

Notches are formed in the ends of the strip 13, as at 15, and these notches are the same size, as one-half of a hole 14.

The strip 13 with the holes therein may be formed and cut from stock in the factory and stored and shipped in quantities.

The strips 13 are cut in two on a central, longitudinal line before they are used, and this may be done in the factory where the holes 14 and notches 15 are cut, or it may be done at the place where the check pads are made.

In completing the pads of checks according to my method, the pads are glued along one edge, as hereinbefore mentioned.

One of the half strips 13, indicated at 5 13^a in Figure 4, is then placed on the back of the large pad 10^a, which is half the size of the pad 10, with its straight edge along the glued edge of the pad. The sheets of the pad 10^a and the strip 13^a are then 10 stitched together, preferably by metal fasteners or stitches 16. Ordinarily I prefer to place two of the fasteners 16 in each book.

A cloth binder is usually secured to the 15 glued edge or side of the pad. The binder strip of cloth or the like is shown at 17 in Figure 6.

The pad 10^a is then cut on a line, such as the line C D and is trimmed at the ends, 20 so as to cut the larger pad into the individual pads 10^c, such as is shown in Figure 5.

When the strip 13 is cut longitudinally, it leaves along one edge the notches 18, 25 as shown in Figure 4.

The notches 18 are so located and the strip 13^a is so placed on the back of the pad 10^a that when the smaller pads 10^c are cut from the larger pads, the strip 13^a 30 will be cut through the deepest parts of the notches 18, thus leaving a tongue 19 suitable to be shoved into a pocket or the like in a check book holder or cover.

By preparing the strips 13 and using 35 them according to the method hereinbefore described, I do away entirely with the hand labor and the resulting loss of time, increased expense and lack of uniformity in the shape of the tongue 19, and am able 40 to substantially reduce the cost of making the pad of checks.

It is obvious that in addition to reducing cost, the tongue 19 will always be uniform in shape.

45 I have thus provided a method which effects a saving in labor and time and a consequent saving in expense and an in-

creased uniformity in accuracy of production.

I claim as my invention:

50 1. A method of making pads of checks, comprising the printing on sheets of paper of suitable matter for making blank checks or the like, the arranging of the sheets in 55 piles, the cutting of the sheets into pads having thereon several checks or the like, the gluing of one edge of a pad thus made, the forming of a strip having a series of 60 equi-distantly spaced holes of angular outline arranged longitudinally of the strip, the cutting of the strip along a line through said holes into smaller strips, thus forming 65 notches therein, the placing of one of said smaller strips with its straight edge adjacent to the glued edge of the last-named pad, the fastening of the smaller strip ad- 70 jacent to one edge thereof to such pad, and the cutting of the last-named pad into pads of individual checks along lines passing through the notches theretofore formed in the smaller strip thereby providing pads 75 each with a tongue having diagonal edges.

2. A method of making pads of checks, comprising the printing on sheets of paper 80 of suitable matter for making blank checks or the like, the arranging of the sheets in piles, the cutting of the sheets into pads having thereon several checks or the like, the gluing of one edge of a pad thus made, the forming of a strip having a series of 85 equi-distantly spaced notches arranged longitudinally of the strip, the placing of the strip with its straight edge adjacent to the glued edge of said last-named pad, the fastening of such strip adjacent to one 90 edge thereof to such pad, and the cutting of the last-named pad into pads of individual checks along lines passing through the notches theretofore formed in the notched strip, thereby providing pads each 95 with a tongue having diagonal edges.

Des Moines, Iowa, December 27, 1922.

JOHN F. SHOEMAKER.