

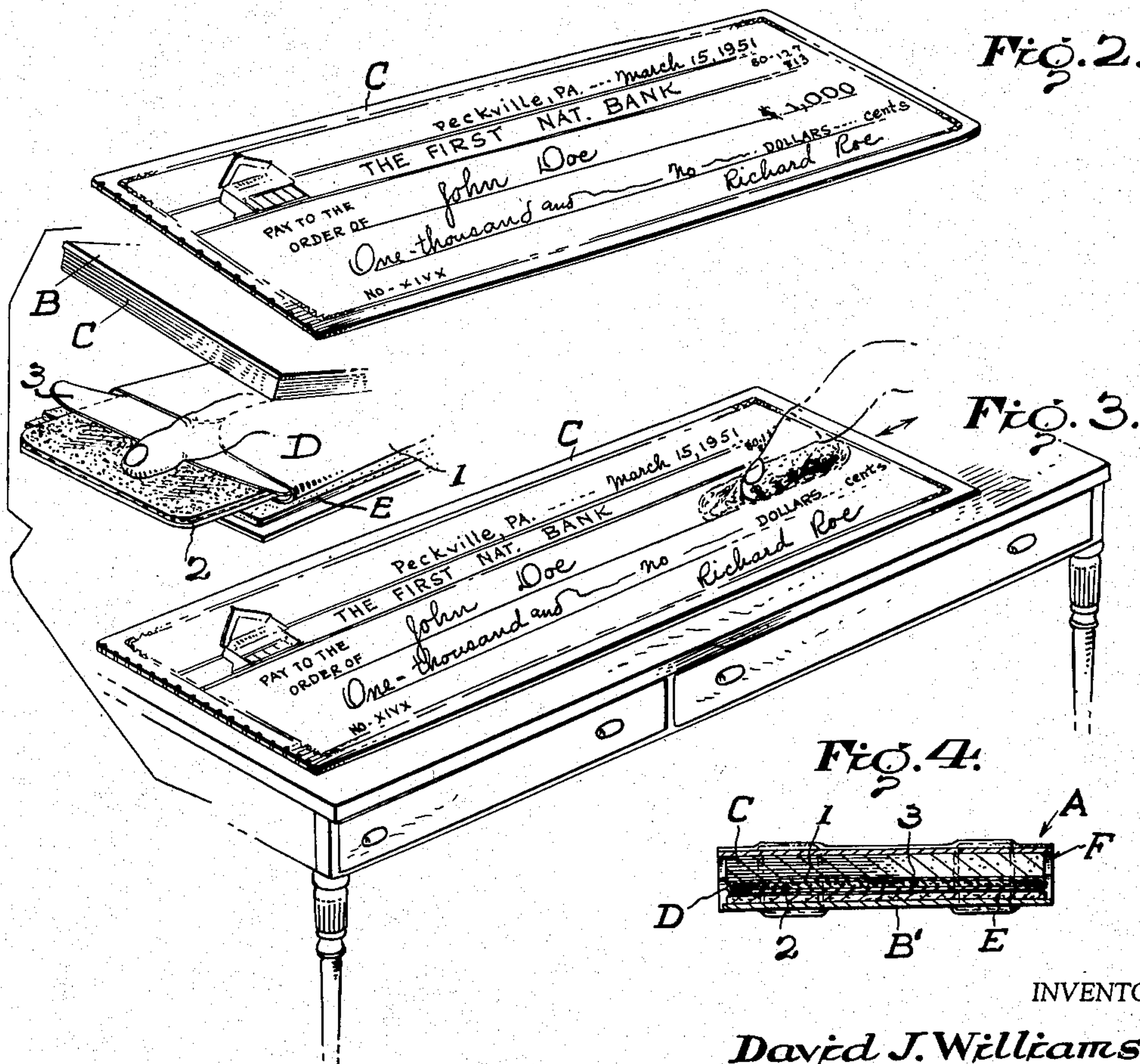
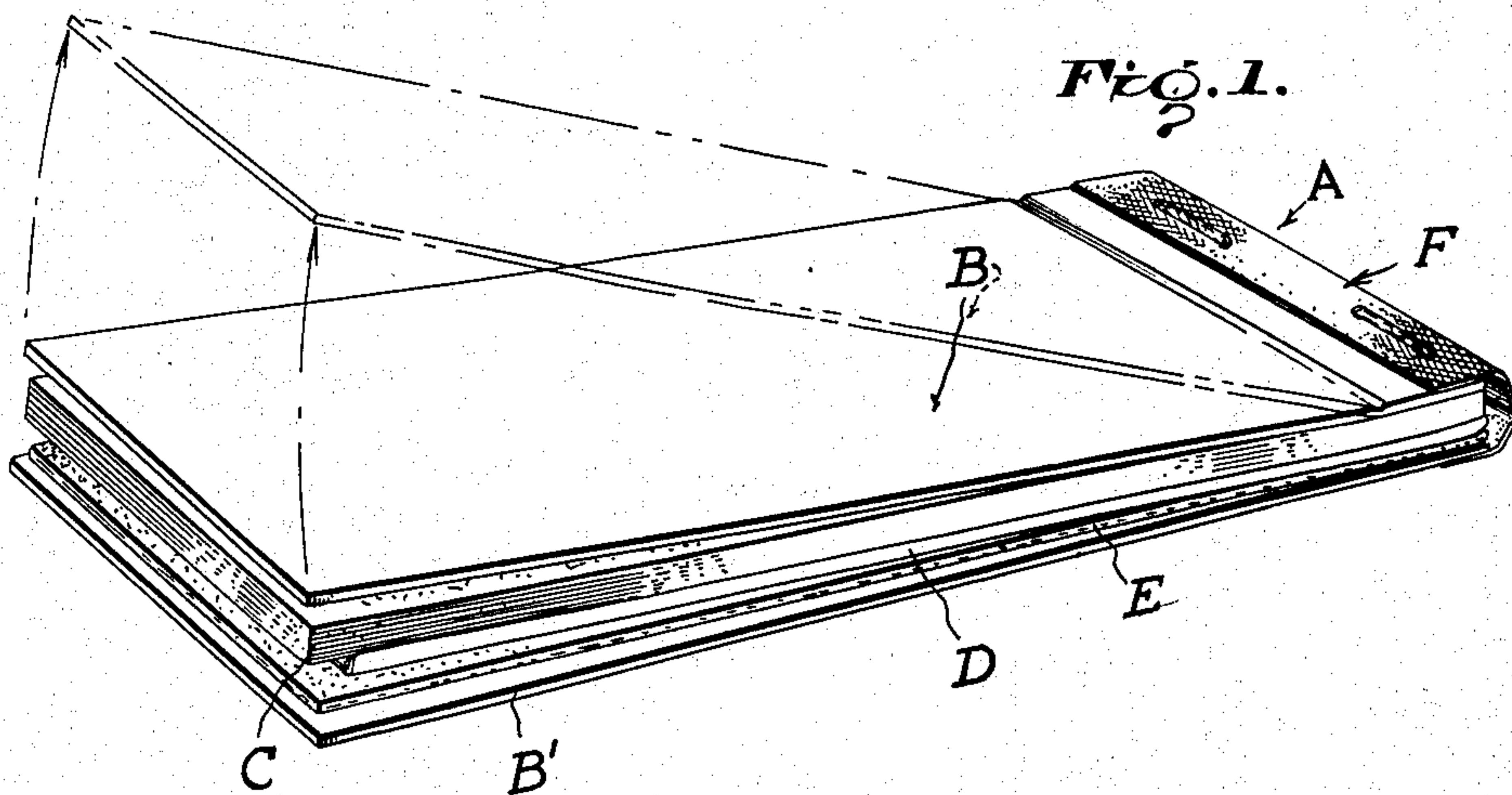
Feb. 17, 1953

D. J. WILLIAMS

2,628,849

CHECK AND SCRIPT PROTECTOR

Filed April 23, 1951



INVENTOR

David J. Williams.

BY

James H. Hoff
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,628,849

CHECK AND SCRIPT PROTECTOR

David J. Williams, Olyphant, Pa.

Application April 23, 1951, Serial No. 222,417

4 Claims. (Cl. 283—9)

1

This invention relates to a check and script protector made up in a manner that is inexpensive to produce, simple in operation and convenient for use at home or when shopping or when traveling.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a combined script or legend protector and check book for personal use and manipulation by the individual at the time a check is written. Check protectors heretofore used are separate machines or accessories which are expensive and are usually only employed by business and commercial establishments where expense, time, and space are a part of normal business routine.

Another object of the invention is to provide a check book or the like with a chemical unit having the capacity, when its surface is rubbed by a finger tip or the like, to permit the portion of the chemical adhering to the finger tip to be rubbed over the script portion of the check and render it so avid for ink that alternations will appear as a blot and blur and plainly disclose the attempted fraud.

A further object is to provide a composite blotter and chemical unit that may be readily incorporated in a check book.

A still further object is to provide a suitable chemical compound for accomplishing the aforesaid purposes.

With the above and other objects in view which will more readily appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, illustrated and claimed.

A preferred and practical embodiment in the invention is shown in the accompanying drawing in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a check book embodying the present improvements.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a check removed from the check book and having writing thereon.

Figure 3 is a diagrammatic exploded perspective view illustrating the manner of using the invention.

Figure 4 is a transverse cross-sectional view of the construction shown in Figure 1.

Similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

Referring to Figure 1, it will be observed that the check book A includes the front and rear covers B and B'; a series of checks C; a chemical unit designated generally as D, and a blotter E.

2

All of these elements are bound together into book form in an appropriate manner as indicated at F.

The chemical unit D is preferably in the form of envelope 1 of the same general size as the blotter E and will be open at the end opposite the end secured to the binding F. The envelope is intended to contain a suitable chemical carrier 2 of cardboard or the like which may be pulled out of the envelope 1 when intended for use.

The carrier 2 preferably has its top surface provided with a coating or layer of a chemical compound consisting of potassium bitartrate ($C_4H_5O_6K$) to which is added sufficient glycerin ($C_3H_8O_3$) to form a stiff paste which remains surface tacky indefinitely and, therefore, is preferably covered with a sheet of wax paper 3 or its equivalent which is lifted when the unit is used. The covering 3 prevents the envelope from sticking to the compound. The blotter E with its hard surface up together with the envelope 1, containing the carrier 2 is bound at one end securely to the binding of the book.

The operation of the invention is as follows:

The check is written out in the usual way and removed from check book and placed under the blotter E until the ink is well dried. The check with the writing thereon is then removed from beneath the blotter and laid on a hard supporting surface. The carrier 2 is then withdrawn from the envelope 1 or otherwise exposed so that the wax paper 3 may be lifted. As shown in Figure 3, a transfer medium such as a finger tip may be rubbed over the surface of the chemical compound on the carrier 2 and the film of chemical adhering to the finger tip is then applied with a horizontal and circular motion to the portion of the check to be protected. If the surface of the check is fully covered at the place to be protected the same is now ready for use and if anyone attempts to alter the protected area, he will find that when he touches his pen to the paper the chemical compound will draw out an excessive amount of ink and either cause a blur or blot or the writing will be broader than the original protected writing and will be ragged or starry edged, and thus the fraud becomes obviously apparent. The application of this compound will not destroy the water markings on the check nor otherwise affect the texture of the paper and can be used on any portion on the face of the check as a protector.

In explanation of the chemical compound on the carrier 2, it may be pointed out that potas-

sium bitartrate contains carbon dioxide which is very soluble in alcohol and water. Carbon dioxide is a very thirsty or avid chemical and thus draws excess liquid from the pen causing the blot or blur. Glycerin is a natural mixer and causes no chemical change in the carbon dioxide, and, therefore, does not destroy the chemical action desired in the compound. Furthermore, potassium bitartrate congeals with water and alcohol in its own free state. While in the preferred form of the invention the chemical compound is shown and described as mounted on a carrier and encased in an envelope, said carrier being slidable in the envelope, nevertheless it will be understood that it is within the scope of the invention to anchor the carrier in the binding and still provide a protecting envelope which has flap portions which may be raised to give access to the service of the carrier having the chemical compound.

I claim:

1. A method of protecting ink written script on paper which consists in applying a film of potassium bitartrate and glycerin to the written portion of the surface of the paper to increase the avidity of the paper for subsequent application of ink and to cause the ink superimposed thereon to blot or blur.

2. A method of protecting written script which consists in forming a paste of potassium bitartrate and glycerin, thereafter rubbing the surface of said paste with a transfer medium, applying

the portion of the transfer medium having the paste adhering thereto over the surface of the written script, whereby attempted alteration of the script will cause ink from the altering pen to be withdrawn in quantity to cause a blot or blur.

3. In a check book, a check protector unit comprising a carrier having thereon a composition consisting of a stiff paste composed of potassium bitartrate and glycerin, said composition adapted for application to paper to increase the avidity for liquids thereof.

4. In a check book, a check protector unit comprising a carrier, a composition consisting of potassium bitartrate and glycerin on said carrier, and a protective cover for said carrier, said composition adapted for application to paper to increase the avidity for liquids thereof.

DAVID J. WILLIAMS.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
1,417,708	Wright	May 30, 1922

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
434,475	Great Britain	Nov. 29, 1933