J. E. ALLEN.

CHECK BOOK.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 9, 1918.

1,336,804. Patented Apr. 13, 1920.

Fig. 1.

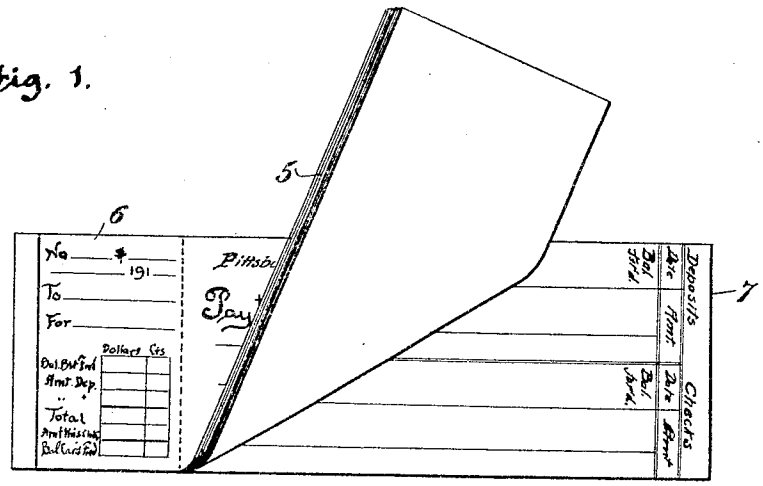
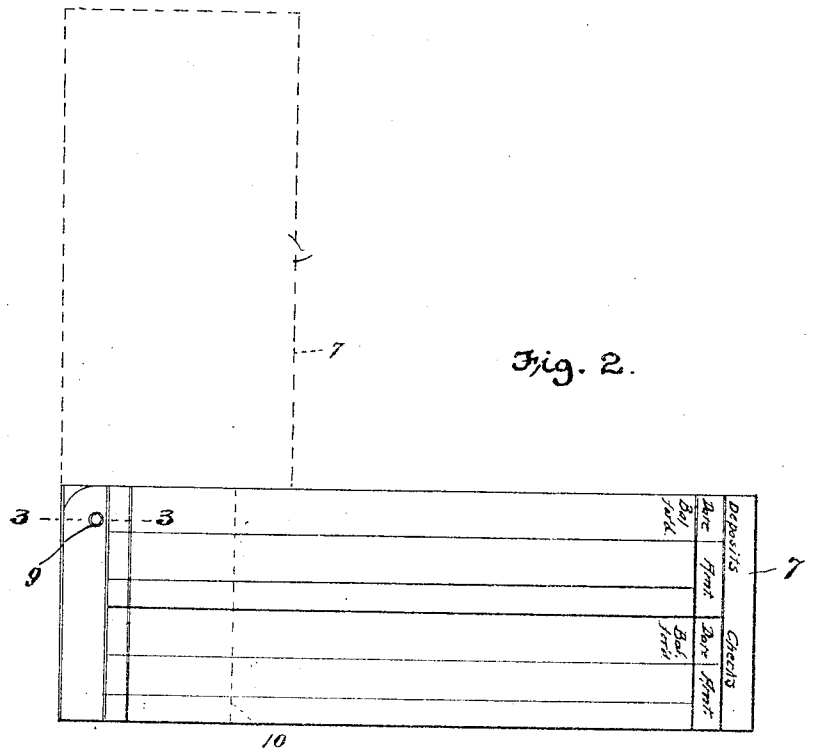


Fig. 2.



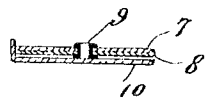


Fig. 3.

Inventor

J. E. Allen

By Miller & Thomson

Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. ALLEN, OF PITTSBURG, OKLAHOMA.

CHECK-BOOK.

1,336,804. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 13, 1920.

Application filed October 9, 1918. Serial No. 257,521.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. ALLEN, citizen of the United States, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Pittsburg and State of Oklahoma, have invented new and useful Improvements in Check-Books, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to check books consisting of a series of check blanks bound in the form of a pad, and the invention has for its object to provide such a pad with a novel form of balance leaf by the use of which the account can be easily and quickly balanced.

In order that the invention may be better understood, reference is had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the book or pad opened up to expose the balance leaf;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the balance leaf with that portion of the pad which is above the leaf removed, and

Fig. 3 is an enlarged section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Referring specifically to the drawing, 5 denotes a series of blank bank checks bound in the form of a pad, each check having at one end the usual stub 6 from which it is detachable. At the bottom of the pad is a balance leaf 7 which is pivotally connected at its inner end, near one corner, to a short stub or flap 8, the connection being made by an eyelet 9, and beneath the stub 8 is a short backing flap 10.

The checks 5 and the stubs 6 are filled out in the customary manner, and with the exception of the leaf 7, the pad is used in the same manner as any ordinary check book or pad. The purpose of the leaf 7 is to provide a simple system for persons of limited education to keep up with their deposits and checks, and such persons can easily and quickly balance their account with the statement received monthly from the bank. The deposits are entered on one side, and the checks drawn on the other side, and by adding both columns and striking a balance the correct condition of the account is at once obtained. The entries are easily checked for errors. The leaf is properly ruled as shown, the columns running transversely of the leaf, so that when entries are to be made thereon, the leaf is swung outward to extend laterally from the top of the pad, as shown dotted in Fig. 2, in which latter position of the leaf the columns are perpendicular to the pad and the leaf is now in position to receive the entries. After the entries are made, the leaf is swung back to lie beneath the bottom of the pad, and as it has the same dimension as the check and their stubs, the leaf is now completely covered by the pad. In order that the leaf 7 may be swung outwardly from beneath the book or pad, its corner adjacent to the pivot 9 is curved on a radius equal to or less than that of the perpendicular distance from said pivot to the binding edge of the book; or this corner can be shaped in any other suitable way to permit the leaf to be swung as described.

The device is very simple and inexpensive, and it effectually serves the purpose for which it is designed.

I claim:

In a check book, a balance leaf equal in size to the leaves of said book, and placed below said leaves, said balance leaf being pivotally connected to the back of the book by means of a pivot, perpendicular to said back, said pivot being located adjacent to one of the inner edges of the back, and the corner of the balance leaf adjacent to the pivot being shaped to permit the leaf to be swung laterally from its position beneath the book.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOHN E. ALLEN.