(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. SHOUP.

CHECK SLIP.

No. 600,094. Patented Mar. 1, 1898.

FIG. 1.

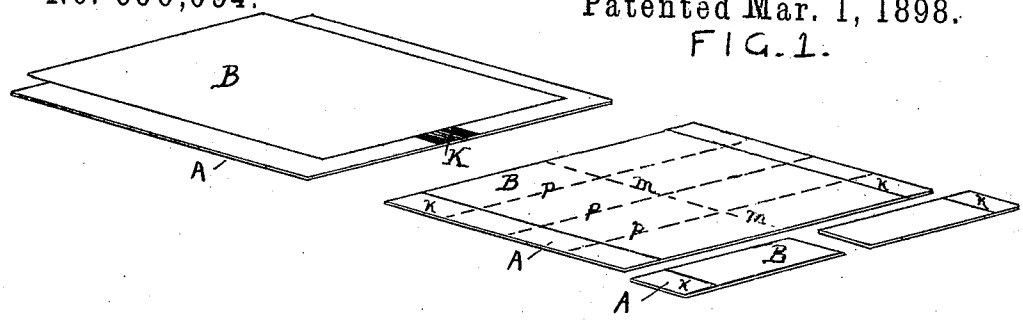
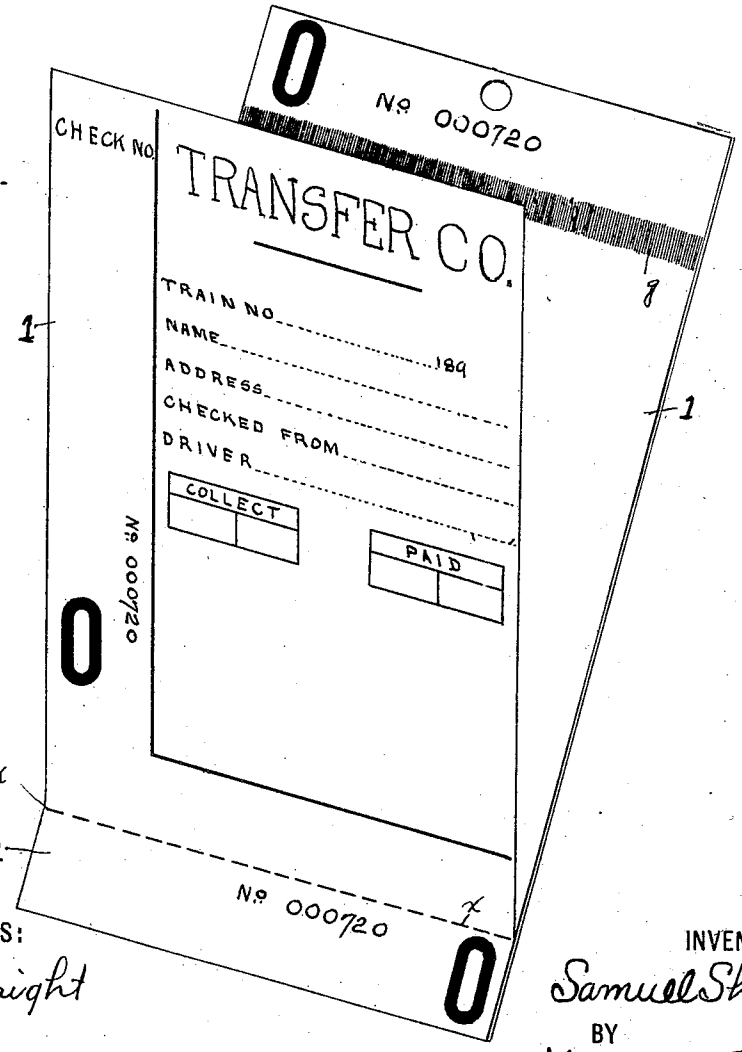


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES:

F. W. Wright

A. C. Connor

INVENTOR

Samuel Shoup

BY

Howson and Howson

ATTORNEYS.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITH., WASHINGTON, D. C.

(No Model.)

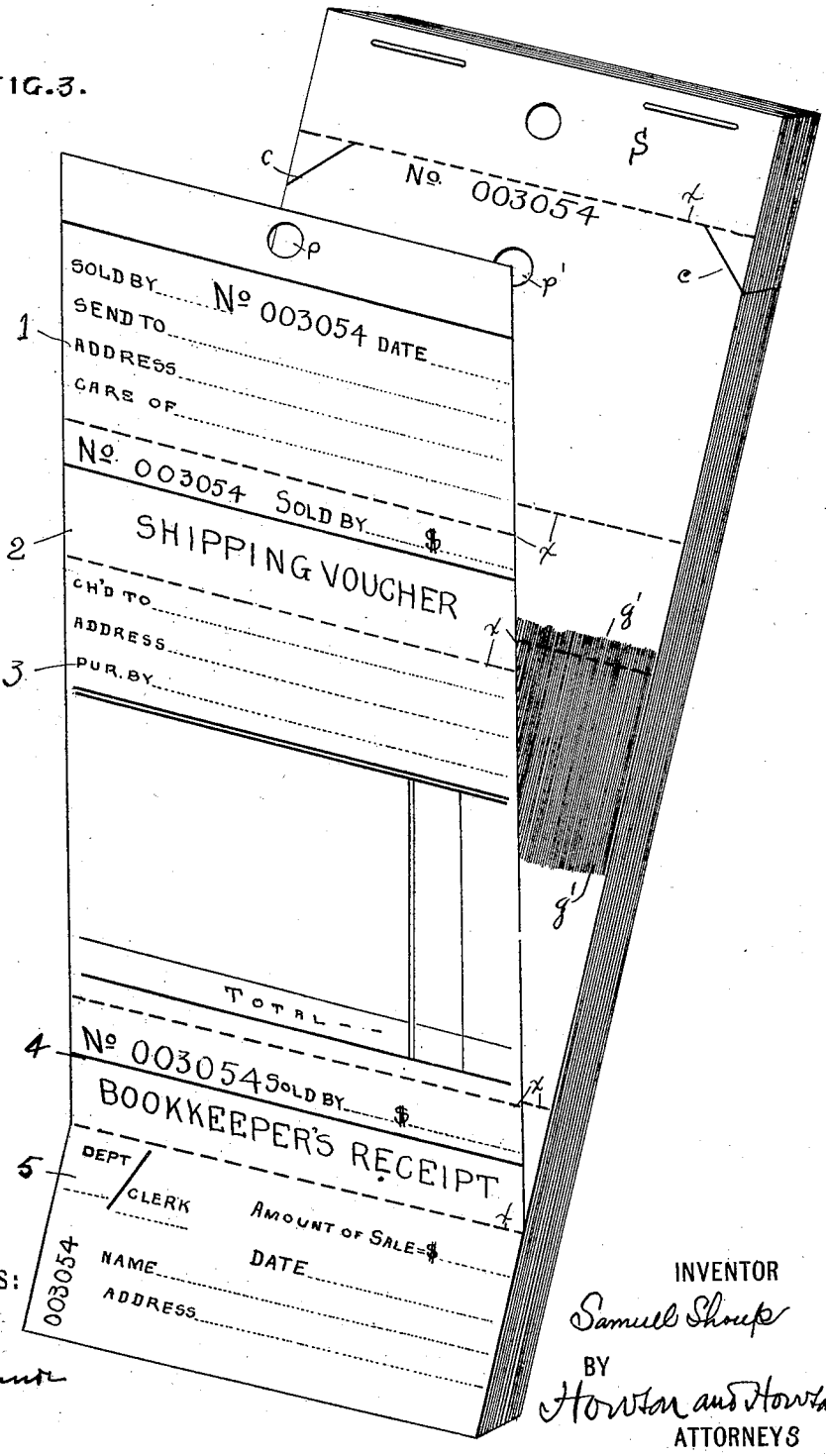
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

S. SHOUP.

CHECK SLIP.

No. 600,094. Patented Mar. 1, 1898.

FIG. 3.



WITNESSES:
A. W. Wright
S. C. Connor

INVENTOR
Samuel Shoup
BY
Howson and Howson
ATTORNEYS

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL SHOUP, OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

CHECK-SLIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 600,094, dated March 1, 1898.

Application filed July 15, 1897. Serial No. 644,597. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL SHOUP, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Wilmington, Delaware, have invented an Improved Check-Slip, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to make a duplex check-slip which shall have the advantages of simplicity and economy of manufacture, convenience in use, and sufficient durability to stand such wear and tear and rough usage as circumstances may demand.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating a manner of making my duplex check-slips. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of my duplex check-slips drawn to a larger scale and showing a form adapted for the use of transfer companies, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a book of check-sales slips embodying my invention and adapted for use in stores.

For the better understanding of my invention and to illustrate how simply, expeditiously, and economically my duplex check-slips can be manufactured I refer to the perspective diagram, Fig. 1. I feed into the printing and numbering machine sheets A and B, one over the other, the two sheets being preferably of different qualities or different colors or different thicknesses, or all three. As a rule I propose to make the under sheet A of comparatively thick Manila paper and the upper sheet B of paper of a different color and sufficiently thin to permit of manifolding the entries made on it. The sheet B is made narrower than the sheet A. I gum the two sheets together along a central line K of suitable width and print and number both sheets at once, the under sheet being numbered on the extended end or edges *k*. The sheets are to be severed longitudinally on the intermediate line *m*, which in the present instance is central, and transversely at *p*, thus producing in the one machine and at one operation two sets of duplex check-slips, each consisting of two sheets one over the other and pasted together at one end. At the other end the under sheet extends beyond the upper sheet, and on that extended end it has been numbered in correspondence with the numbers on the upper sheet and at the same operation. The two sheets may also have been scored or perforated into coupons at the same operation.

For all usual purposes my duplex check-slip should be made in two or more sections or coupons by scoring, perforating, or otherwise, as at *x*, Fig. 2, and both thick and thin sheets should be perforated alike. In the example of transfer check-slip illustrated in Fig. 2 there is a single scoring *x*, making the duplex check-sales slip in two sections or coupons, while in the example of check-slip illustrated in Fig. 3 there are five scorings, one to make the binding-stub S at one end, and leaving five sections or coupons for various purposes, as will be explained hereinafter.

The thick and thin sheets of each check-slip should be numbered to correspond and the several sections or coupons of each thin sheet (if not also of each thick sheet) should be numbered to correspond. It will not be necessary to print anything else than the numbers on the thick sheets, the usual printing other than the numbers being conveniently confined to the thin sheet. Thick and thin sheets may therefore be gummed and printed in one machine at one operation, the numbering of the thick sheets being on their extended ends.

There are two uses to which I particularly intend to apply my invention and where it is especially valuable. One is for check-sales or receipt slips for stores and the other is for use of baggage-transfer companies.

In Fig. 2 I have illustrated a simple form of two-coupon duplex check-slip convenient for use of baggage-transfer companies. Suitable blanks are left for entries to be made by the employees. For instance, there is shown a blank column on the left, in which may be entered check numbers of the pieces of baggage, while on the right are shown blanks for the train number, date, name, address, place from which baggage is checked, driver's name, and the amount to be collected or to be paid. These are on the larger coupon 1, and both the thick and thin sheets of this coupon are numbered to correspond. The smaller coupon 2 also bears the same number, with room for entries and check numbers or other matter. The thick and thin sheets are united by gumming on this section or coupon 2.

In the check-sales book illustrated in Fig. 3 the top section 1 below the stub S gives the address-card, the next coupon 2 is the shipping-voucher, the next section 3 gives the space for itemizing, then comes the cashier's or bookkeeper's voucher 4, and finally the customer's receipt 5. The thick paper sections 2 and 3 may have dry gumming, as at g', for a purpose explained hereinafter. Apertures p or p' may be provided in some of the sections for convenience of tying the section or coupon which has the address, for instance, to the bundle or package or for convenience of filing away one of the sections in any of the offices or departments of the store or company.

In using my duplex check-slips a manifolding-sheet is laid between the thick and thin sheets, and, if desired, a record or tally sheet with a manifolding-sheet may also be interlarded, so that entries made on the surface of the thin paper sheet may be manifolded onto the thick paper sheet and also onto the record-sheet, if that be used. The coupons may be torn apart on the scoring-lines at the proper time and be used or distributed in different ways and to different departments or different parties, as may be required. The different colors, qualities, or thicknesses of the two sheets aid this selection. Thus in the case of the transfer-check shown in Fig. 2 the thin paper sheet may be given to the customer as a receipt, while the thick sheet, with the coupon 2 still attached thereto, may go with the package, and when the latter is handed from one transfer company to another the coupon 2 may be detached, or the coupon 2 may be of such a character that it may be used as the customer's receipt, while the thin paper section 1 may be retained by the driver or company, and the thick paper section 1 may be tied to the baggage as an address-card, to be detached, if desired, when the baggage is delivered and afterward turned into the office of the baggage company. In case of a check-sales slip such as illustrated, for instance, in Fig. 3 the coupons may be torn apart, so that one of the thin paper coupons—say that containing the address—may go to one department and the corresponding thick paper coupon go with the bundle to be applied as a tag or address-card. The other thick and thin coupons may for the time being remain attached to each other to go to another department of the store or they may be separated and sent to different departments, the lower section 5, carrying the thin and thick paper sections, being given to the customer as a receipt. The thick paper sections 2 and 3 may have dry gumming, as at g', so that after the entries have been made and manifolded, as desired, onto the record-sheet or onto the thick paper sheet the check-sales slip or both these corresponding thick and thin sections 2 and 3 may be pasted together for convenience of handling. In like manner where it is desired to manifold only onto an introduced tally or record sheet the thick sheet 1 in the example illustrated in Fig. 2 may be dry-gummed, as at g, so that after the entries have been made and manifolded onto the record-sheet which has been temporarily introduced this thin section may by moistening of the gumming be caused to adhere to the corresponding thick sheet-section and the two then go together with the bundle or package.

As will be readily understood, a comparatively heavy or thick paper coupon, particularly if of small size, can be much more readily and quickly handled and examined than can a thin paper sheet, which usually gets rolled, crumpled, and folded at the edges and corners. If the check-sales slip is made of sufficient thinness to permit of manifolding, it is not durable enough. If made sufficiently thick to be durable and convenient to handle, particularly sufficiently thick to serve for address-tags for bundles, it is too thick for manifolding. My duplex check-slip combines the advantages of both features. It also permits of a construction or arrangement of coupons, such as illustrated in Fig. 3, which is self-registering and almost self-auditing, no matter how extensive and complicated the store system may be.

In Fig. 3 I have shown the slips as bound together into a book, and to facilitate the tearing off of the duplex slips from the stubs S, I have provided inclined cuts, as at c.

I claim as my invention—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a check-sales slip composed of two sheets, one lying over the other and pasted together at one end, the under sheet extending beyond the upper sheet and numbered on its extended end to correspond with the numbers on the same side of the upper sheet.

2. As a new article of manufacture, check-slips each composed of superposed sheets, one thick and one thin, and scored or perforated alike into coupons or sections and secured together near one end, the under sheet extending beyond the upper sheet and numbered on its extended end to correspond with the numbers on the same side of the upper sheet, substantially as described.

3. As a new article of manufacture, check-slips, each composed of superposed sheets, one thick and one thin scored or perforated alike into coupons or sections and secured together near one end, and one sheet having also dry gumming on an unattached coupon or section, the under sheet extending beyond the upper sheet and numbered on its extended end to correspond with the number on the same side of the upper sheet, substantially as described.

4. A check-slip book consisting of scored or perforated sheets bound together at a stub and having inclined cuts as at c to facilitate removal of the sheets, substantially as described.

5. The herein-described blank for check-sale slips comprising superposed sheets, the

lower sheet extending beyond the upper sheet so as to leave a margin on each side for printing, said sheets being secured together along an intermediate line parallel to the margin, whereby two sets of duplex check-slips may be produced at one operation.

6. As a new article of manufacture, a check-sales slip composed of superposed sheets of nearly equal size, the under sheet extending beyond the upper sheet and numbered on its extended end to correspond with the number on the same side of the upper sheet.

7. The herein-described blank for check-sales slips comprising superposed thick and thin sheets of nearly equal size, the lower sheet extending beyond the upper sheet so as to leave a margin on each side for printing, said sheets being secured together along an intermediate line, whereby two sets of duplex check-slips may be produced at one operation.

8. As a new article of manufacture, check-sales slips each composed of superposed sheets, scored or perforated alike into coupons or sections and secured together near one end, the under sheet extending beyond the upper sheet and numbered on its extended end to correspond with the numbers on the same side of the upper sheet, substantially as described.

9. As a new article of manufacture, check-sales slips each composed of superposed sheets, one thick and one thin, and scored or perforated alike into coupons or sections, and secured together near one end, and one sheet having also dry gumming on an unattached coupon or section, the under sheet extending beyond the upper sheet and numbered on its extended end to correspond with the numbers on the same side of the upper sheet, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SAMUEL SHOUP.

Witnesses:
WALTER R. BEACH,
HUBERT HOWSON.