

1,281,380.

E. A. ISE.
BOOKKEEPING DEVICE.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 13, 1916.

Patented Oct. 15, 1918.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

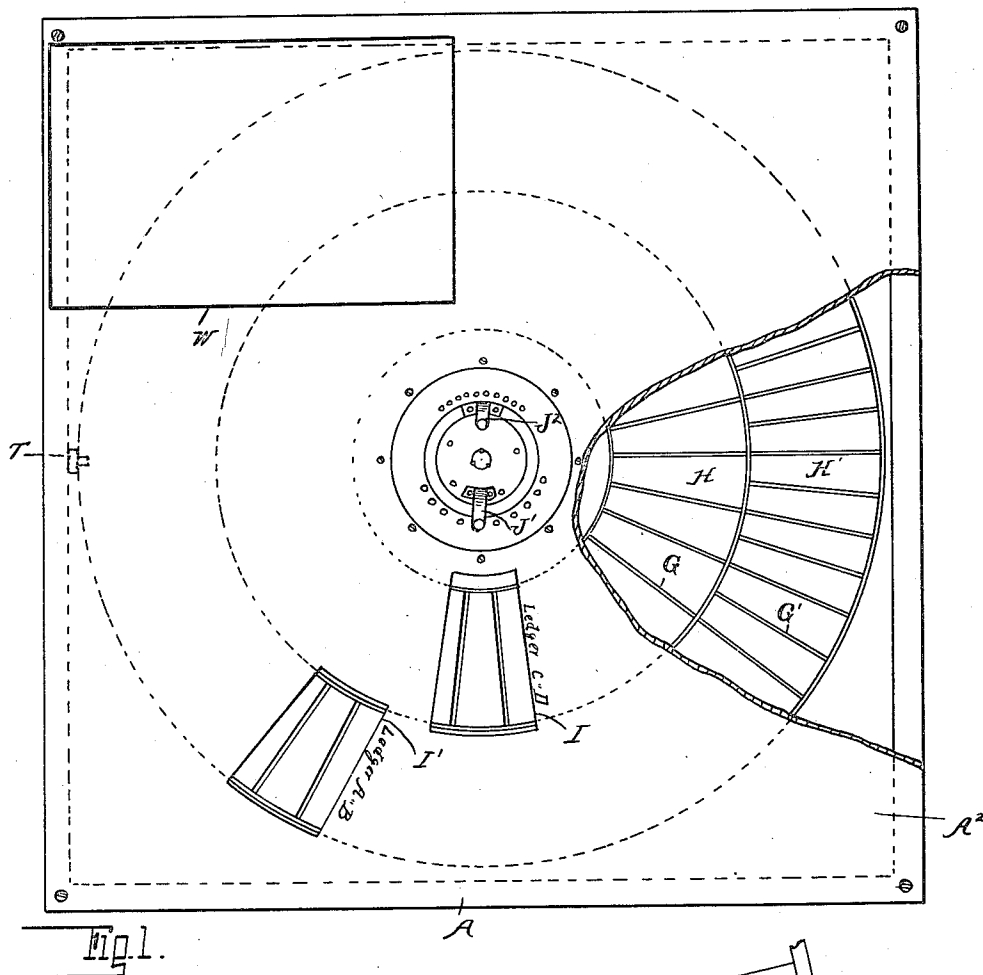


Fig. 1.

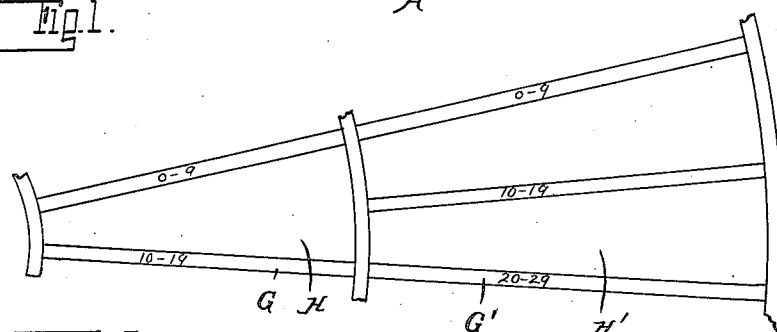


Fig. 2.

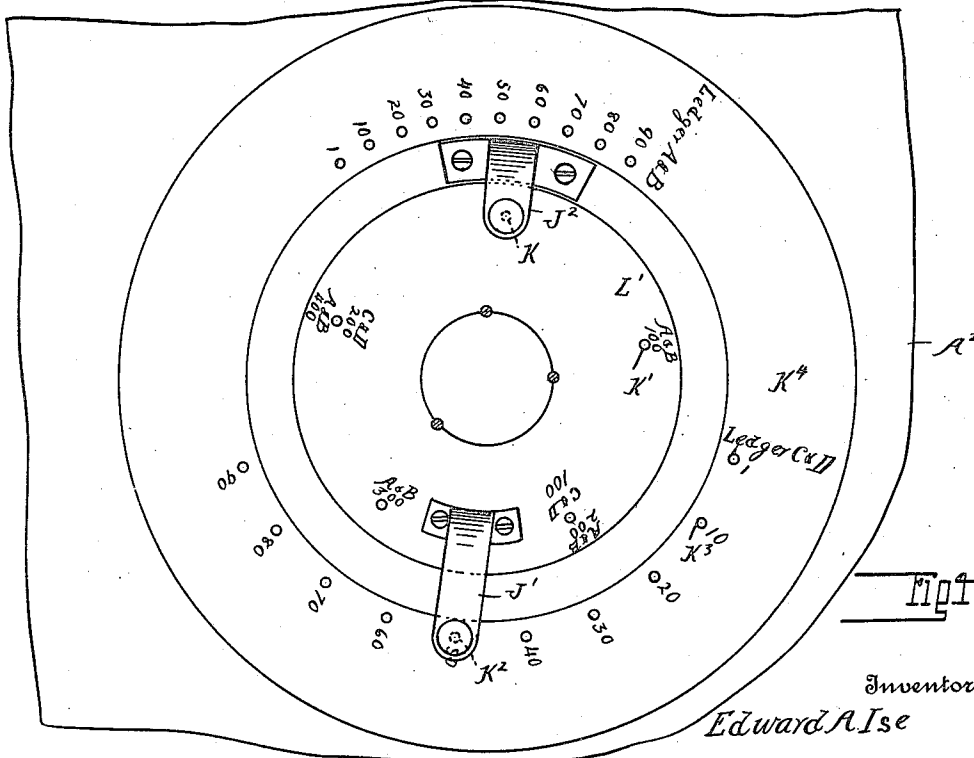
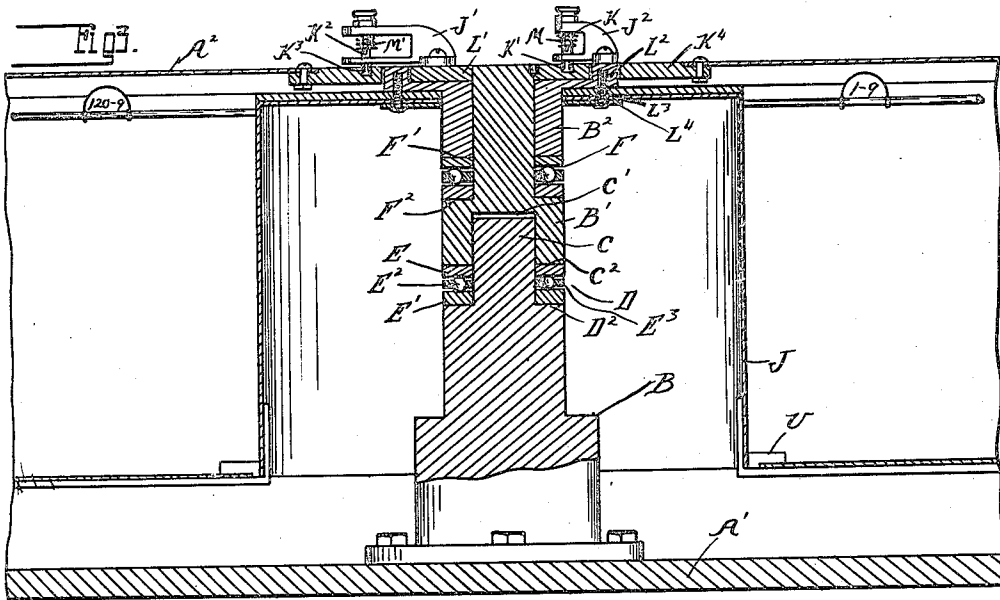
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 9. A cross-sectional view of a device. It features a central horizontal channel. On the left side, there is a component labeled N^2 . On the right side, there is a component labeled N^3 . Above the central channel, there is a small circular feature labeled O . The entire assembly is shown in a cross-section with hatching indicating different materials or components.

[illegible]

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Labels: R , R' , P , P' , N , N' .

0 9	
Name	
Address	
Date	Item

A hand-drawn diagram of a wheelbarrow. The front has a single large wheel labeled '1'. Behind it are eight smaller wheels arranged in two rows of four, labeled '2' through '9'. A curved handle at the back is labeled 'S'. Above the wheels is a rectangular box containing the text 'Fig. b.'.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD A. ISE, OF GROSSE POINTE, MICHIGAN.

BOOKKEEPING DEVICE.

1,281,380.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 15, 1918.

Application filed September 13, 1916. Serial No. 119,965.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD A. ISE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Grosse Pointe, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bookkeeping Devices, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to bookkeeping or account recording devices and refers more particularly to an automatic sectional card indicator for twin ledgers with duplicate monthly statements, although the invention in certain of its aspects is not limited to the particular use specified.

Among the objects of the invention are to provide a holder for a large number of cards, which holder can be quickly adjusted to bring any particular account into convenient position for use; to provide a construction in which a plurality of circular sections are carried by and operated from the same shaft mechanism; to so construct and arrange the shaft and its mounting that very little force is required to rotate the holder; to provide a construction which can form a part of or be used in conjunction with a table and with reference to which an adding machine or the like can be conveniently arranged.

The invention also resides in the construction and arrangement of the shaft and other mounting and operating mechanism for the card holder; in the combination of the cards and card holder; and in such other features of construction and arrangement and combinations of parts as will more fully herein-after appear.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a device embodying my invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary view of the holder;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross sectional view through the holder and its operating shaft;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged plan view of the central part of the holder;

Fig. 5 is a front elevational view of a set of cards;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary rear elevational view of the cards shown in Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a front elevational view of one of the cards with the carbon paddle in use;

Fig. 8 is a vertical cross section through one of the duplicate cards;

Fig. 9 is a horizontal section through the card showing the manner of securing the duplicate ledger accounts together.

Describing in detail the construction shown in the drawings, A designates the frame of the holder, on the bottom wall A' of which is mounted a shaft B. The lower part of this shaft is stationary while the upper part is formed in sections B' and B². The construction and arrangement of this shaft forms one of the main features of my invention and is as follows: At its lower end the section B' has a recessed portion C' fitting over a stud C formed on the upper end of the main shaft or base portion B. At the lower end C² of the telescopic section there is interposed a ball bearing member D between the end C² and a shoulder D². While this ball bearing member could be of any suitable construction I have shown it as comprising a pair of spaced washers E and E' between which are interposed ball members E² mounted in a suitable cage or retaining ring E³. A similar ball bearing arrangement F is interposed between the lower end F' of the section B² and the shoulder F² on the section B'.

The rotating card holder is formed in sections G and G', the latter of which surrounds the section G, though if desired an additional section or sections could be added on the outside of the section G'. The shaft arrangement is such that any additional number of sections could be employed, governed only by the physical space limits and as the circumference increases each section farther from the center will contain a greater number of compartments. Thus in the particular construction shown the section G has 25 compartments while the section G' has 50 compartments, and if an additional section were added outside of the section G' it would contain 75 compartments. These numbers are of course only illustrative as the area of each section could be divided off into as many card receiving spaces as desired. Within each of the spaces H there is positioned 10 cards and a similar number in each of the spaces H'. As access to the card is had only when the particular section registers with the openings I or I' in the cover A² of the case, the shaft is employed for conveniently and accurately bringing into registration with one of these openings the proper card holding space of either section desired. For

this purpose the sections B' and B² are provided with combined locking and handle members J' and J² respectively. As shown in Fig. 3 the card holding sections are carried by an inverted cup member J which is secured to the flange L² on the section B² by screws L³ or other suitable securing members preferably passing through a plate member L⁴. The flange L² carries the combined handle and locking member J² which has a locking pin K which engages a series of apertures K' in the flange L' which in turn is keyed to the section B'. The flange L' carries the combined handle and locking member J' which has a pin K² adapted to engage a series of apertures or locking recesses K³ in the plate K⁴, which plate is bolted or otherwise fixedly secured to the cover section A². Locking pins K and K² are normally forced downward into locking engagement with the recesses K' and K³ by springs M and M' respectively.

Whenever it is desired to rotate the holder through a relatively large movement so as to advance the cards by hundreds the pin K² is left in locking engagement with the plate K⁴ and the pin K withdrawn against the tension of the spring M, this permits the holder and the section B² of the shaft to be rotated independently of the section B' which is held from rotation by the locking pin K². Assuming that ledger account 125 in the section G which in this particular instance carries ledger accounts C and D is desired, the holder is rotated until the pin K engages with the recess K' adjacent the marking "C and D 100." As the pin K slips into this recess it locks the sections B² and B' together so that upon withdrawal of the pin K² the two sections can be rotated simultaneously until the pin K² slips into the recess marked "Ledger C and D 20." The operator will then have before him the set of cards running from 120 to 129 for ledgers C and D and as these cards are marked with the intermediate numbers he can instantaneously procure any particular card in ledgers C and D. A similar adjustment is made to procure any card in ledger A and B except that the pins K and K² are set in the recesses which are marked "Ledger A and B." The invention is of course not confined to keeping ledger accounts as it is applicable to various other businesses. Thus where the business does not run many ledger accounts the inner section G could be used as a cash book or stock ledger. Also in case the device is used by the wholesale house one of the sections might be used for local accounts and another for out of town accounts; in fact the holder and cards which can be of any size can be adapted to practically any kind of business.

I have in Figs. 5 to 9 described in detail a series of cards used for keeping duplicate

ledger accounts with twin monthly statements, the arrangement of these cards themselves forming no feature of the present application other than for the purpose of illustrating the use of cards in combination with my novel arrangement of holder. In detail each of the duplicate ledger cards comprises card members N and N' which are slotted at N² and N³. Through these slots is projected a temporary locking member O formed of celluloid or other suitable material. While in the preferred form this locking member is detachable to permit of the use of both sides of the cards, the invention in its broader aspects is not necessarily limited to the temporary locking arrangement. It will be noticed that the lock is arranged a slight distance from the end of the cards, and extending on the outside of the cards N and N' are duplicate slips P and P' each of which have return bent ends Q and Q' folded over the ends of the cards N and N' and positioned between said cards. Since the latter are provided with tabs R and R' the duplicate slips P and P' are slotted at S as shown in Fig. 6 to permit the tabs to show. By employing this detachable slip for each card the records can be kept in duplicate by inserting a carbon paddle S' between the slip and the card so that at the end of the month the slip can be removed from the card and forwarded to the customer as a customer's statement while the card carrying the carbon record is retained as an office record and can be filed away. To facilitate filing, the cards are preferably marked by both the wheel number and the account number as shown in Fig. 5 and also in addition to the name and address there are columns for days, items, charges, etc. Also the arrangement and lettering can, of course, be changed to suit the particular business for which the system is employed. As shown in Figs. 5 and 6 the cards are arranged in sets, the tabs of which carry the intermediate numbers, 1 to 9 which co-operate with the numbers 20 and 29, etc., marked on the holder as shown in Fig. 2.

From the above description it is obvious that the holder and cards are adapted for a wide range of use and require a minimum of space as the holder can be used as a part of or as an insert for a desk. In such case the entire device could be removed from the desk and placed in a vault over night or the walls of the case A could be made fire proof if desired. Since the top or cover A² of the case is flat an adding machine or other accounting device could be conveniently placed on the inner left hand corner portion of the case as indicated by the outline W in Fig. 1.

It has the further advantage that the cards are housed in a substantially dust-proof housing and the cards can be locked

from unauthorized use by a lock T or other suitable locking member. It will be noticed that the holder is provided with shoulders U which correspond with the edge portions V of the cards so as to hold the latter in proper position. The invention, however, is not limited to this particular arrangement since other positioning means could be employed and various other changes made within the scope of my invention.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. The combination with a holder formed of a plurality of sections one of which surrounds another, of a two-part shaft for carrying said sections and means for rotating one part of said shaft independently or together with the other part.

2. The combination with a holder having a plurality of surrounding sections, a shaft having independently rotatable portions, one of which supports said sections, and means for rotating one portion of said shaft independently of or together with the other portion.

3. The combination with a holder having a plurality of surrounding sections, a shaft having independently rotatable portions, one of which supports said sections, means for locking one of said shafts from rotation, and means for rotating one of or both of said portions.

4. The combination with a holder formed of a plurality of sections one of which surrounds another, of a rotating shaft, means for adjusting said shaft to rotate the said sections around the center of the shaft as an axis, and independent means for indicating the position of each of the sections of the holder.

5. The combination with a holder formed of a plurality of sections one of which surrounds another, of a two-part shaft for carrying said sections, means for rotating part of said shaft independently or together with the other part, a locking member, and an indicating member having a plurality of apertures into which the locking member can be engaged, there being two sets of apertures, one of which sets corresponds with the inner section and the other of which corresponds with the outer section.

6. The combination with a holder having a plurality of surrounding sections, each of said sections being divided into a plurality of compartments adapted to receive cards, and means for rotating said holder to bring any particular set of cards into operative position, said holder having independent means for indicating the position of each of said surrounding sections.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

EDWARD A. ISE.