April 11, 1944. C. L. ROSTOCK 2,346,611

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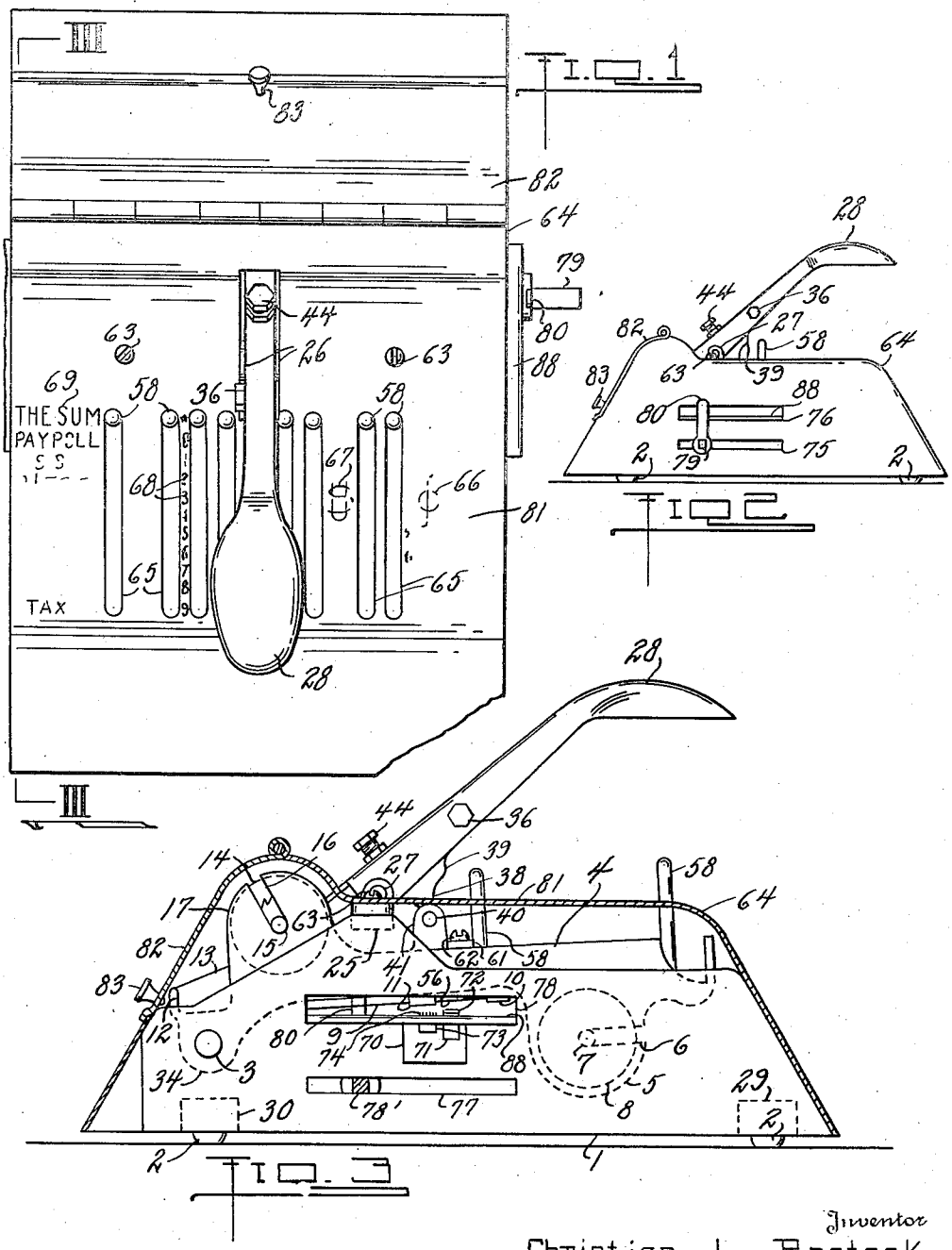


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

FIG. 3

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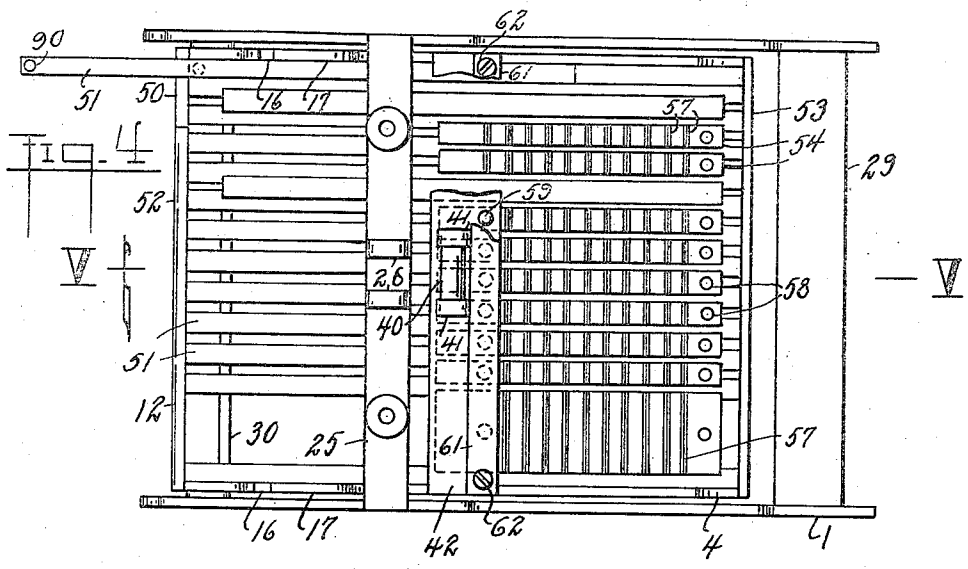


FIG. 4

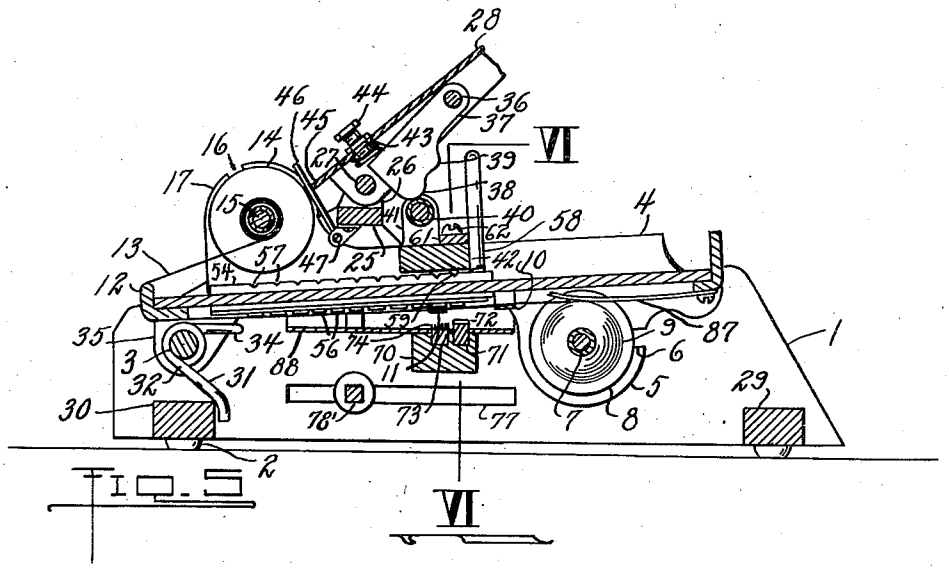


FIG. 5

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FIG. 6

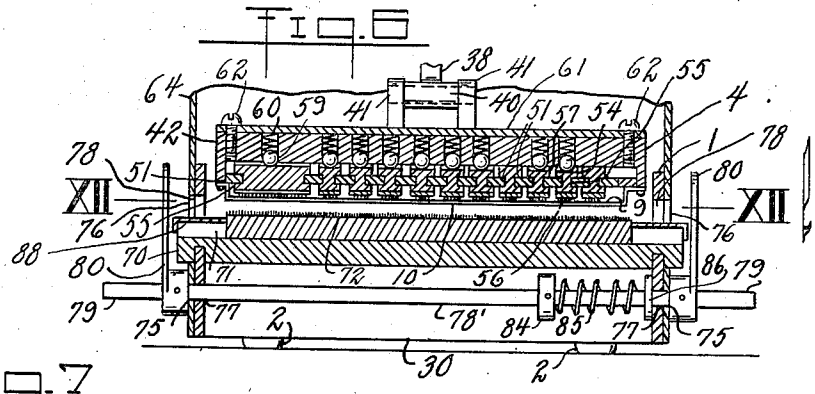
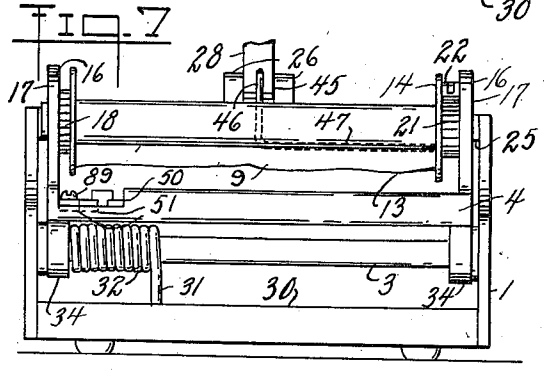


FIG. 7



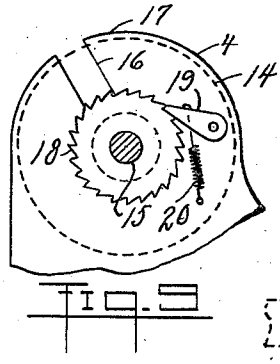
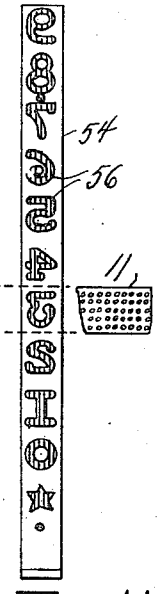


FIG. 9

FIG. 11



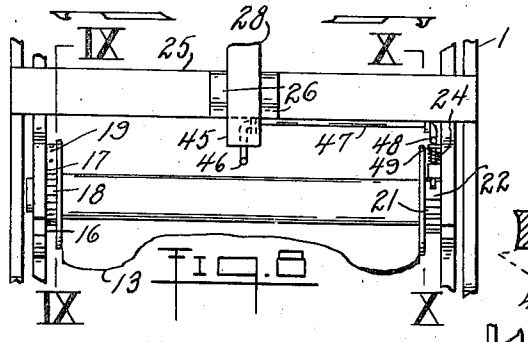


FIG. 8

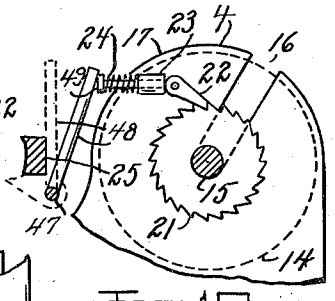


FIG. 10

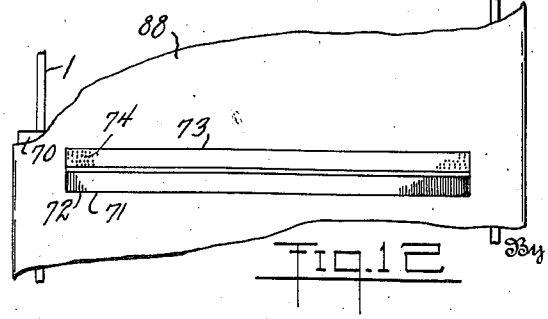


FIG. 12

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,346,611

CHECK WRITER

Christian L. Rostock, Toledo, Ohio

Application December 22, 1941, Serial No. 424,007

1 Claim. (Cl. 101—20)

This invention relates to marking stationery as against alteration.

This invention has utility in fixing check notation by primary mutilation, with features of convenient upkeep and simplicity in construction for marking operation.

Referring to the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a plan view, with parts broken away, of an embodiment of the invention as a perforator or marker in the writing say of checks against alteration;

Fig. 2 is a side view in elevation of the device of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a view on the line III—III, Fig. 1, showing features of the frame assembly;

Fig. 4 is a partially assembled plan view showing the placings for the marking bars and their mountings in the movable upper frame member;

Fig. 5 is a view on the line V—V, Fig. 4, showing the relation of the markers as to the assembly with the ribbon carrier and check locating means;

Fig. 6 is a view on the line VI—VI, Fig. 5, showing the relation of the parts at the perforation or mutilation region;

Fig. 7 is a view from the rear with the cover removed and parts broken away;

Fig. 8 is a plan view of the winding ribbon carrying roll and actuating or holding means therefor;

Fig. 9 is a view on the line IX—IX, Fig. 8, showing the holding pawl for the marking ribbon at the winding roll therefor;

Fig. 10 is a view on the line X—X, Fig. 8, showing the actuating pawl and ratchet for the winding roll of the ribbon;

Fig. 11 is a bottom plan view of one of the marking bars and its relation to the payee perforator receiving bar; and

Fig. 12 is a view on the line XII—XII, Fig. 6, showing the mutilation or perforation elements in the association.

The frame

The device of this disclosure involves a base or primary frame member 1 (Fig. 3) having cushion feet or rubber base elements 2 against marking the desk or surface upon which placed. This main frame has pin 3 on which is pivotally mounted secondary frame 4 having depending side ears 5 having slots 6, through which may be thrust axle 7.

Ribbon mounting

This axle 7 carries supply roll 8 for impress or marking ribbon 9 to pass therefrom over guide slide bars 10, 11, about curved terminus guideway 12 (Fig. 5), thence by reach 13 to winder receiving roll 14 having axle 15 received in slots 16 of parallel ears 17 rising from the opposite side of the secondary frame 4 from the ears 5 and more close to the pivotal mounting 3.

This axle 15 (Figs. 7, 8, 9) has fixed therewith ratchet wheel 18 engaged by drag pawl or dog 19 normally held in mesh relation therewith by tension spring 20. This is a holding pawl against overwinding or backlash operation of this winding roll. On this winding roll axle 15, remote from the ratchet 18, is ratchet 21 (Figs. 7, 8, 10). This ratchet 21 is adapted to be engaged by pusher pawl or dog 22, mounted from guide 23 and normally retracted by compression helical spring 24. The primary frame member 1 has upstanding between the mountings for the ribbon roll, axles 7, 15, connecting rail or bar 25 (Figs. 3, 7, 8).

The ribbon feed

Centrally this bar 25 has a pair of upstanding ears 26 providing pivot pin 27 (Figs. 3, 5), mounting operating arm or lever 28. The main frame 1 has crosswise bars 29, 30 (Fig. 5). This bar 30 is adapted to serve as a stop for arm 31 of torsion spring 32 wrapped about pivot shaft 3 and having remote arm 34 against an ear 35 of the secondary frame 4 as mounted by the pivot pin 3. Accordingly, this torsion spring 32 tends normally to cause the remote portion of this secondary frame 4 to be lifted away from the frame 1.

The operating handle 28 has pivot pin 36 (Figs. 5, 7, 8, 10) mounting arm 37 having cam portions 38, 39, adapted to ride over pin 40 carried by ears 41 rising from cross bar 42 in the secondary frame 4. This arm 37 is held toward the pin 40 by compression helical spring 43 on adjusting pin 44. Accordingly, as the torsion spring 32 tends normally to have the frame 4 lift away from the frame 1, this compression helical spring 43 tends normally to have the operating handle or arm 28 lift away from this secondary frame 4. In this recover lifting, projecting portion 45 of this arm 28 tends to actuate upstanding arm 46 and thereby through rocking bar 47 operate remote upstanding portion 48. This upstanding portion 48 tends to strike plunger 49 and thus, against the action of the compression spring 24, serves to thrust the pawl or dog 22 for a feed of one tooth or notch in the ratchet 21, thereby tending to pull the supply ribbon 9 for one step at each operation of the handle 28.

Marker assembly

The frame 4 (Figs. 4, 5, 6) has insert opening or way 50 for bar 51. Such bars 51, as thrust from seating means or terminal flange 52 to abut seating means or terminal flange 53, are in guide or mounting position either as dummies or fillers. As spaced, say with one bar in position, there may be introduced an I-beam cross-section marker carrying section 54, side grooves 55, which, toward the web of this I-beam section, serve as guide channels for the mounting bar 51 on each side

thereof. This I-cross section element may on one side thereof carry notation for marker portion 56, and on its remote or upper side carry crosswise register grooves 57 and actuating upstanding handle 58. Between the guide or mounting bars 51, the side channel providing notation carriers of less length than the distance between the upstanding flanges 52, 53, are thus in position to slide on the guide bars 51, as actuated from the handle 58. The positioning for this sliding is to have the grooves 57 register with detent or holder ball 59 as thrust by compression helical spring 60 to ride on the upper faces of these bars. There is thus a tendency of the bars to resist shifting away from a groove location. These register devices of the balls 57 are carried by the cross bar 42 having closure spring holding strip 61, all assembled by screws 62 with the frame 4.

At the cross bar 25 of the frame 1, screws 63 (Figs. 1, 2) mount housing 64, which envelops the frames 1, 4, and has slots 65, through which the upstanding handles 58 project. This housing 64, adjacent these slots 65, may carry notations, say 66 for cents, 67 for dollars, have numeral notations 68 as may be in order, with even supplemental notations 69 for other types of markings. This means that, as the handles 58 are moved in the respective slots 65, there is actuated, between the guide grooves 55, the notation carrier, with such handles 58 stopping in position as to a marginal notation 69 and selected numerals. Such is at a readily determined stop position ascertained by the resistance from a ball 60 entering a groove 57. This location brings the notation carrying elements in position not only under the bar 42 of the frame 4 but in position over bar 70 (Fig. 5) in the frame 1. This bar 70 in the frame 1 has guide 71 carrying complementary mutilator, perforator or marker element 72 disposed as the handle 28 is operated to bring the frame 4 downward to oppose the notations as in register position fixed by the respective handles 58. This bar 70, parallel to the marking way 71, has additional guideway 73 for supplemental complementary mutilator or marker 74 which may be sufficiently spaced from the marker or complementary element 72 say for mutilating or perforating over the portion of the instrument or check away from the amount, say for the payee's name.

The check positioning

The housing 64 has pair of horizontal slots 75, 76 (Figs. 1, 2, 3). These horizontal slots in the housing 64 register with horizontal slots 77, 78, in the frame 1. Through the slots 75, 77, there extends cross bar 78' projecting to have handle 79. Upstanding from this bar 78' are stop fingers 80. Accordingly, through the windows 76, 78, an instrument, as a check, may be thrust. The stop 80 is adjusted so to locate the check as thereagainst that the mutilator 74 may register with the name of the payee and the mutilator 72 may be in position for locating the amount and perforating the markings of such into the check or instrument as the handle 28 is depressed to bring the notation markers of the various sections 54 to act on the inked ribbon in thrusting such against the writing bar side of the instrument or check and thereby cause such to be impinged by the complementary mutilating or marking portions 72, 74. This mutilating element 74 is in position opposite the guide slide bar 11 which has openings or recesses therein to register as complementary to the mutilation markers 77. Accordingly, at the depression of the handle 28, there is simultaneous marking of the amount, with supplemental notations as may be desired as to dollars, cents, payroll, social security, tax, or other indication. Incidental to this, and simultaneously therewith, there is mutilation along the instrument as to other indicia or notation as the payee's name. As the handle is released, there is automatic recovery to free the instrument of the marker or mutilation elements so the check or instrument may be readily withdrawn. It is then merely in order for the operator to duplicate the operation, in the event the amount and purpose be identical for a succeeding instrument; while if different, it is in order to shift the handles 58 to result in the appropriate notation, as well as if the instrument be of a different dimension to re-locate the stops therefor.

The housing section 64 as to the indicia disclosing portion 81 (Figs. 1, 2) mounts supplemental housing portion 82 provided with handle or button 83. This permits swinging of such readily to open position in the event there be desired access to the ribbon wind-receiving roll. This access is also convenient for changing the notations, say if instead of dollars and cents there be desired pounds, shillings, pence, or other notations or variants in characters to be supplied, say for non-shiftable notation bars.

In the event the purpose of opening this housing section 82 be for the ribbon replenishment, the stocking of a supply roll may be by turning the instrument over and substituting a new ribbon upon the axle 7 in the event there be mutilation of this ribbon to such an extent as not to be acceptable for re-service, and then taping such through to the actuator roller having the axle 15. The machine is then in condition for maintenance of service desired.

As a precaution against casual shifting of the stop 80, drag or frictional resistance may be introduced as to the shifting of the bar 78'. To this end, collar 84 (Fig. 6) is fixed with the bar to act through compression helical spring 85 to throw friction collar 86 against the inner side wall of the main frame 1.

The recovery of the handle 28 through the action of the spring may cause a rather sudden feed pull in drawing the ribbon 9 from the supply roll at the axle 7. In order that this pull may not be an over-unwinding, strap spring 87 (Fig. 5) serves as a drag in riding against this ribbon as unwinding from the axle 7.

Through the windows 76, 78, there is thrust check holding table or deck 88 having registering ports for the markers 72, 74. In the assembly of the notation carriers through the opening 50 at the flange 52 (Fig. 4), the final guide rail or holding bar 51, as thrust into position through the opening 50, may have screw 89 (Fig. 7) through openings 90 (Fig. 4), thus anchoring this final bar 51 and retaining the notation or marker means assembled with the unit, notwithstanding this marker carrier is in operation shifted with its frame 4 relatively to the main frame 1.

The general set-up herein is a compact, substantial unit of general streamlined exterior contour or dress. The location of the check or instrument to be marked is readily effected and retained by locating the stops 80. As so located, the handles 58 may be shifted for the desired notations. The down stroke of the handle 28 is effective through the cam arm 57 to position the frame member 4 to bring the markers toward the ribbon, and as the descent of the handle 28

progresses, the shift from cam portion **38** to cam portion **39** (Fig. 5) is effective at the final descent position for the mutilation action. Release of the handle strips the mutilators from the ribbon and check or other instrument, as well as effecting the feed or pull of the marking or inked ribbon a step forward away from the supply. In this operation the frame **4** rocks, but such rocking is within the housing **64**, and, while the projection of the handles **53** is slightly changed due to this movement, the external evidence of shifting is primarily confined to the handle **28**.

The ribbon **9** may have color departure sections near the terminal portions thereof to guide the machine operator that there is occasion to reverse or replenish the ribbon. In practice, this may be a departure in color, say for a distance of ten inches or a foot toward each terminal. In the event the ribbon is black, this portion may be a contrasting color as purple or red.

What is claimed and it is desired to secure by Letters Patent is:

A check writer comprising a housing, a main frame supporting the housing and fixed therewith, a secondary frame, a pivotal mounting for the secondary frame, slides crosswise of the secondary frame, parallel guides movable along the slides, printing means engaged between the guides, an operating handle, a pivotal mounting for the operating handle spaced from the pivotal mounting for the secondary frame, an instrument receiving marking deck, a platen fixed with the main frame yieldable recovery means normally holding the handle away from the secondary frame and further yieldable recovery means normally holding the secondary frame clear of the deck, whereby the handle may be thrown to engage the secondary frame and bring the secondary frame into position at the deck for the printing means to come toward the platen with the instrument therebetween.

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