L. C. EDWARDS.

VEST POCKET CHECK PROTECTOR.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 28, 1921.

1,399,703. Patented Dec. 6, 1921.

Fig. 1.

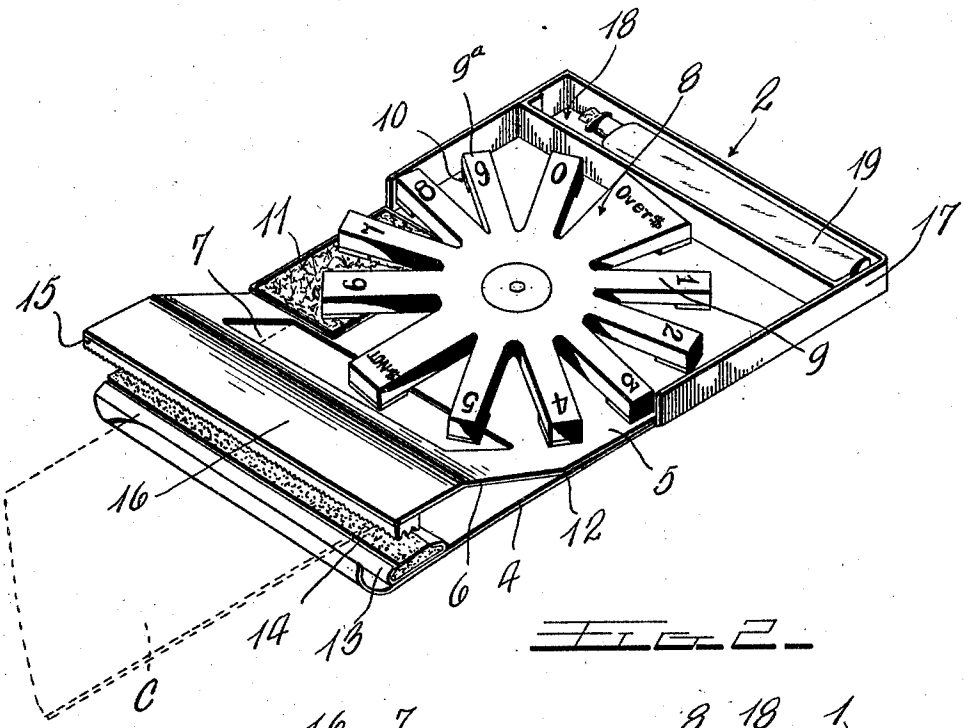


Fig. 2.

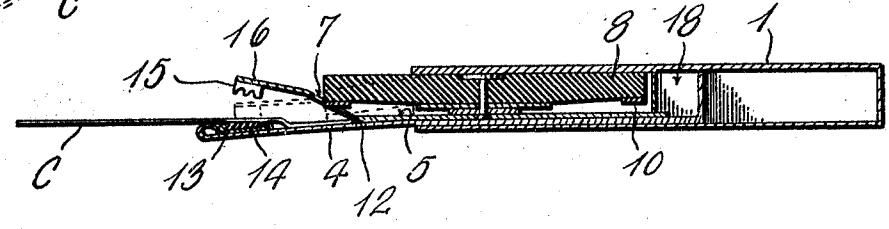
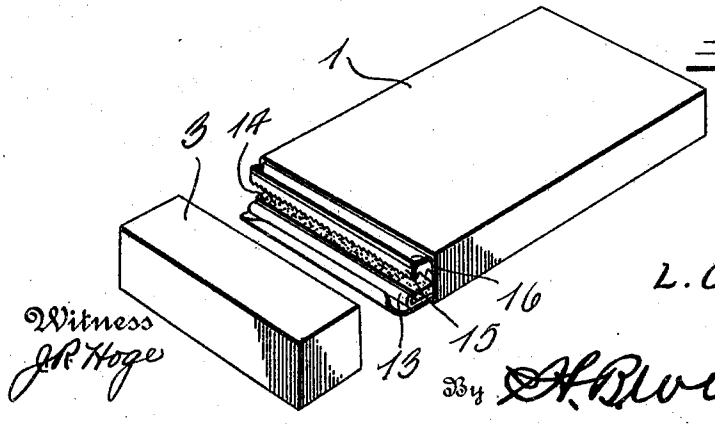


Fig. 3.



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VEST-POCKET CHECK-PROTECTOR.

1,399,703. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 6, 1921.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS CHARLES EDWARDS, citizen of the United States, residing at Ellington, in the county of Tolland and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Vest-Pocket Check-Protectors; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to a miniature check protector, which is especially, although not necessarily, designed to be carried in a person's vest pocket.

The principal object of the invention is to generally improve upon devices of this class by the provision of one of extreme simplicity and durability which is composed of comparatively few parts, is convenient to handle and accomplishes the same results as accomplished by the more complicated and larger devices used for the same purpose.

Another object of the invention is to provide a check protector of different type which embodies means for placing the amount for which check is to be drawn on the latter, together with novel holding means for the check to prevent slippage of the latter.

Another object of the invention is to provide a check protector embodying the aforesaid holding means for the check, said means including novel mechanism for perforating the check after the figures have been placed thereon.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a check protector embodying a structure wherein the marking means and perforating means are independent of one another and can be used separately.

Still another feature and object of the invention is to provide a check protector embodying a casing in which the check marking and perforating means is slidable, this means being made up of spaced members between which the check is placed and acted on, and the box serving as a means to limit the distance of insertion of a check between said spaced members, thereby permitting the marks and the perforations to be placed on the check at the preferred or desired point.

Then another object of the invention is to provide a device of this class embodying the structure set forth in the last object, one of said members being a plate which is bowed so as to provide novel means for retaining the marking and perforating device in various positions in the casing, friction being depended on to accomplish this result and enabling the sliding device to be withdrawn from the box in a step by step manner and held in each position to which it has been moved.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of the specification in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the slidable check marking and perforating device removed from its casing.

Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal sectional view taken through said device, showing it ready for use.

Fig. 3 is a detailed perspective view of the entire device showing the marking and perforating means arranged in its casing.

Referring to the drawings, it will be seen that the device is made up of a substantially rectangular casing 1, in which a check marking and perforating device 2 is slidably received, a cap 3 being used to cover the open end of the casing and retain the device 2 within the latter.

Referring to the specific details embodied in the check marking and perforating device 2, it will be seen that the numeral 4 designates what may well be termed a base plate. At this point, it may be stated that this plate is bowed between its ends and better seen in Fig. 2. Hence, when it is placed within the casing 1, its forward end contacts the bottom of the casing in such a way as to force the other parts against the top of the casing. The entire device 2 is thus held by a friction within the casing. A good reason for employing this particular construction and arrangement will be pointed out in the description to follow. In addition to the base plate 4, the device includes a spring plate 5 which is soldered or otherwise secured at its rear end to the corresponding end of the base plate, its forward end being directed upwardly as indicated at 6 to space it above the base plate and to provide a space for insertion of the check to be acted on. The upwardly directed portion of the spring plate 5, is formed with an elongated

slot 7 which serves a purpose to be hereinafter described. A rotary disk like element 8 is rotatably mounted on the plate 5, the same embodying a plurality of radial marker fingers 9. At this point, it may be stated that the marker fingers in practical use will be equipped on their upper faces with numbers 9^a and on their lower faces with type 10 for forming a corresponding number on the face of the check.

From the foregoing, it is to be understood that each of the marker arms are equipped on their upper faces with different numbers and on their bottom faces, with type for forming numbers corresponding with those appearing on the upper faces. Thus, if it is desired to print the numeral "9" on the check, the finger having "9" on its upper face should be depressed. At this point, it may be stated that the rotary element 8 may be of any suitable material. In the present instance, however, it is composed of hard rubber so that the fingers 9 will be sufficiently resilient to automatically return to ineffective positions after having been depressed. For the purpose of supplying the type 10 with ink, I make use of a pad 11 which is preferably saturated with indelible ink, so that when a number is once marked on a check, it cannot be easily erased. This pad is secured to the upper face of the resilient plate adjacent the elongated slot so that it will be in the path of the type to automatically supply the same with ink when they pass over it. It is to be noted that the plates 4 and 5 at the points indicated at 12 are in contact with one another and when the check is forced between them, they serve to grip one edge of the latter. Suitable holding means may be employed in conjunction with this if desired, this holding means being preferably arranged at the front end of said plates. While the holding means need not be of any special construction, I prefer to so form it that it will have the additional function of providing novel means for perforating the check. In carrying this out, I secure a channel 13 transversely across the forward end of the base plate and place in the channel, an elastic cushion or pad 14. The resilient plate on the other hand is provided across its forward end and above the pad with a toothed bar 15, which is designed when pressed lightly against the check to serve to hold the adjacent edge of the check and prevent slippage of the latter. However, when it is pressed downwardly with sufficient force, it serves to act as a perforator. Attention may be directed at this point to the fact that it is desirable to prevent the numbers being placed on the check in an inclined position. To overcome this, I will simply place a suitable indicating mark (not shown) on the resilient plate 5 intermediate the ends of the slot 7 so that the marker finger to be depressed may be arranged opposite this mark. To increase the rigidity of the device and to cause it to fit snugly and properly within the casing 1, I equip the base plate near its rear end with upstanding flanges 17. Furthermore, if desired, a compartment 18 may be provided for holding an ink bottle 19.

The operation of the device is as follows:

When it is desired to mark or perforate the check C, the projecting end of the device 2 which is then in its casing as indicated in Fig. 3, is grasped and pulled out of the latter until it assumes a position approximately like that shown in Fig. 2. Then, the check is inserted between the spaced plates 4 and 5. At this point, it may be recalled that the forward end of the sides of the box serve as stops to limit the distance of insertion of the check between spaced plates. For instance, if it is desired to mark a check near the bottom edge thereof, only a small portion of the marking and perforating device is withdrawn from the box, the check being forced between the plates until it engages the casing 1. It may also be pointed out that since the device 2 is held by friction within its casing as a result of the peculiar construction of the base plate, it is not loosely slidable in the latter and can be drawn in a step by step manner from the casing, friction being depended on to hold it in the position to which it has been moved. Assuming that the portion of the check to be marked has been placed beneath the opening 7, the arm 9 of the rotary member bearing the word "not" is brought in alinement with the indicating means 16. The rotation of the element 8 has previously drawn this arm over the pad 11 and supplied its type with ink. Now, by pressing this finger, the word "not" will be printed on the check. After this, the selected arms bearing the various numbers will be moved to replace the one just depressed and they will likewise be depressed to place the amount for which the check is to be drawn opposite the word "not." Immediately after the last number, the word "over" should be printed to prevent possible alteration of the check by placing additional figures between the ones just printed. Having placed the desired figures on the check, the latter is withdrawn from between the plates 4 and 5 and the perforating bar 15 is brought against the numbers on the check so that in case an attempt is made to alter the latter, the paper would be destroyed. It is understood, of course, that when the check is being acted on, one edge thereof is held between the closely spaced portion 12 of the plate, while the other edge is held firmly between the bar 15 and pad 14. Care should

be taken not to press the bar too heavily against the check when thus holding it, as the perforating teeth would then become effective.

A careful consideration of the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings is thought to be sufficient to enable persons skilled in the art to which the invention relates to obtain a clear understanding of the same. Therefore, a more lengthy description is deemed unnecessary.

Advantageous and effective results are practically insured with the construction and arrangement herein shown and described. For this reason, this construction and arrangement is taken as a preferred embodiment of the invention. However, I wish it to be understood that slight minor changes within the scope of the subjoined claims may be resorted to.

I claim:

1. A check protector comprising a pair of spaced plates between which the check is adapted to be inserted, one of said plates being formed with an opening, a rotary marking device carried by said one plate, embodying a plurality of marker arms to act on the check through said opening, an elastic pad carried by one of said plates, and a perforator bar carried by the remaining plate for co-action with said elastic pad.

2. A check protector comprising a base plate, a second resilient plate secured thereto at its rear end, being disconnected and spaced therefrom at its front end, and being formed at this end with an opening, a rotary element carried by said resilient plate, said element including a plurality of resilient radial marker arms adapted to act on the check through said opening, an ink pad for co-action with said marker arms, an elastic pad carried by one of the aforesaid plates, and a perforator bar carried by the remaining plate for co-action with said pad.

3. A check protector comprising a case, a check marking device slidably arranged in the case, including a bowed resilient base plate which serves to retain said device in the case.

4. A check protector comprising a casing, a check marking device slidably arranged in the latter, including spaced plates between which the check is designed to be inserted, whereby when the check marking device is withdrawn from the casing, the forward end of the latter will act to limit the distance of insertion of the check between said plates.

5. A check protector comprising a base plate, a second resilient plate secured thereto at its rear end, being positioned and spaced therefrom at its front end and being formed at this end with an elongated opening, a rotary element carried by said resilient plate and including a plurality of resilient rotary marker arms adapted to act on the check through said opening, an ink pad for co-action with said marker arms, and means at the forward end of said plate for holding the check from slippage, said base plate being longitudinally bowed so that its forward end will engage the adjacent face of a casing to frictionally retain the device in position in the casing.

6. A check protector comprising a casing, a check marking device slidable therein and including spaced plates between which a check is designed to be inserted, and being also provided with means at the outer end of one of said plates for perforating the check, whereby when the check marking device is withdrawn from the casing, the forward end of the latter will act as a stop to limit the distance of insertion of the check for marking or for perforating the check.

7. A check protector comprising a base plate, a second and resilient plate secured to the base plate at the inner end of the latter, said second plate being disconnected and normally spaced from the base plate at its front end and being formed at this end with an elongated opening, a rotary element carried by said second and resilient plate and including a plurality of resilient radially disposed marker arms having printing type on their underface adapted to act on the check through said opening, an ink pad arranged on said second named plate adjacent said opening and in the path of said marker arms to automatically supply the type with ink as the arms pass over the pad, and means at the forward end of said plate for holding the check against slippage.

8. A check protector comprising a casing, a check marking device slidably arranged therein and including a base plate, a second resilient plate secured thereto at its rear end and being disconnected and normally spaced therefrom at its front end and formed at this end with an elongated opening, said base plate being longitudinally bowed to provide means for automatically retaining the marking device in the casing, a rotary element carried by said second named resilient plate and including a plurality of radially disposed resilient marker arms having printing type on their underface adapted to act on the check through the aforesaid opening, an ink pad arranged on the second named plate adjacent said opening and in the path of said arms to automatically supply ink to the type as the latter pass thereover, a transversely disposed perforator bar secured to the underface of the resilient plate, and an elastic pad secured to the upper face of the base plate directly beneath said bar for co-operation with the latter.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

LOUIS CHARLES EDWARDS.