No. 844,596. PATENTED FEB. 19, 1907.

G. HEINERSDORF.

SALES CHECK.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 16, 1906.

Fig. 1.

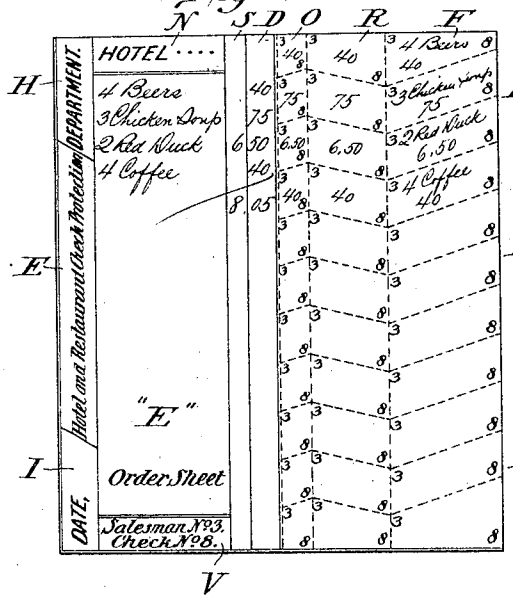


Fig. 2.

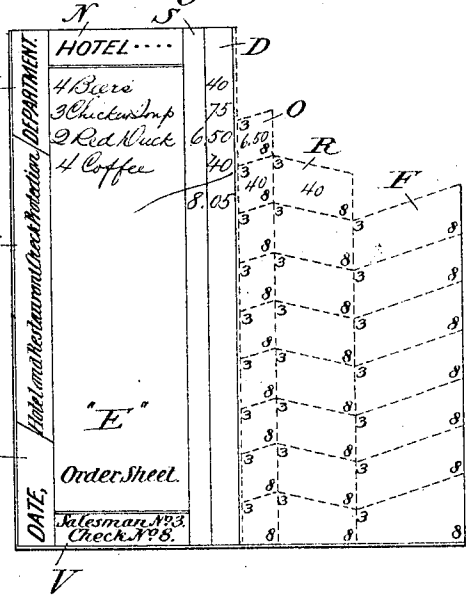


Fig. 3.

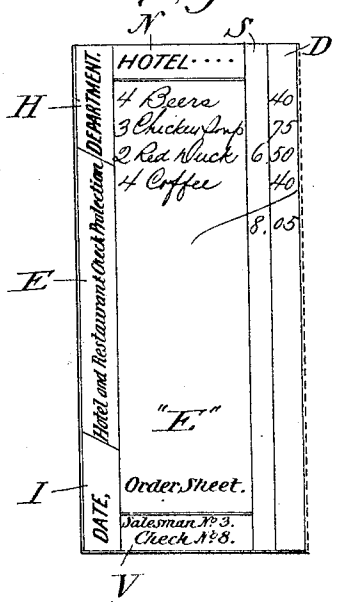
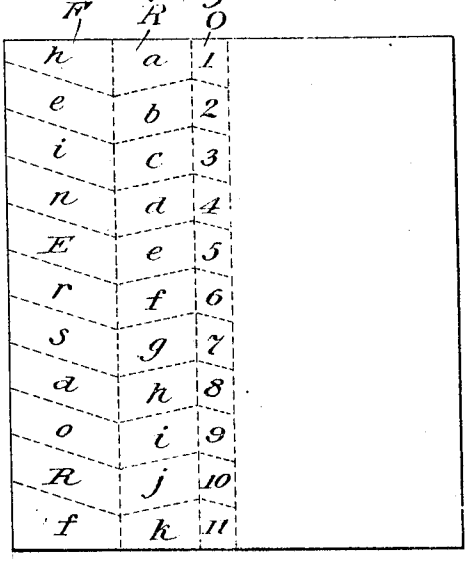


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAV HEINERSDORF, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SALES-CHECK.

No. 844,596. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 19, 1907.

Application filed May 16, 1906. Serial No. 317,201.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAV HEINERSDORF, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sales Slips or Checks, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide an improved construction of sales-slip the use of which will protect the employer and the customer from fraud by the employees and which will in turn serve to protect the employees from the unjust accusation that might follow a transaction owing to a misunderstanding that might arise, and a further object of the invention is to provide a sales-slip of this character which embodies means whereby the salesman at all times may keep account of an order if it be partly filled, so as to facilitate his work and serve the patrons of the establishment to the best advantage.

With this and other objects in view, as will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists of an improved construction and arrangement of parts of a sales check or slip, which will be hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of an entire sales-slip embodying the features of my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view, but with part of the coupons detached. Fig. 3 is a face view of the order-sheet of the slip alone. Fig. 4 is a rear view of the entire slip.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

My improved sales-slip embodies an order-sheet "E," which practically forms one-half of the slip and is preferably located at the left-hand side thereof. This order-sheet "E" is provided with a space N at the top extended to receive the name of the establishment using the improved system and checks thereof. It also contains a space V, which may be located at any portion thereof, but in the present instance is shown at the bottom and is intended to have printed thereon the number of the salesman to whom the check is issued and also a serial number designating the different checks in a book issued to the said salesman for his use, and at one side of the main portion of the order-sheet is a column divided into different sections, three in number in the present instance, the section H being printed to indicate the department of the establishment issuing the check or for which the check is principally intended, the intermediate section E the name of the system or the trade-mark name of my invention, and the section I the date upon which the checks are issued.

The order-sheet "E" is intended to have written thereon the order for goods to be sold to the customer or to be served to him, and at the right-hand side of this order-sheet are two columns S and D, which are intended to contain the prices of the various articles ordered in dollars and cents, respectively.

In connection with order-sheet "E" my improved sales check or slip embodies three series of coupons, all of which are connected together and to the order-sheet, as shown. These series run vertically or longitudinally, as illustrated, and are designated O, R, and F, respectively, the series O being located next to the order-sheet and the series F being located at the extreme right-hand side of the slip. Each coupon of these three series displays on its front face the number of the salesman corresponding to the number in the space V that designates the salesman and the serial number of the check corresponding to the serial number in the said space V. In addition to these numbers, that in the present instance are "3" and "8" and which refer to the salesman "No. 3" and check "No. 8," I provide three series of distinguishing-marks, so as to tell at a glance one coupon from another in the same series and each coupon of one series from all the coupons of the other two series. In the present instance these three series of distinguishing-marks are respectively a set of numerals, letters of the alphabet arranged in their proper order, and a plurality of letters spelling some code-word. These are all displayed on the rear faces of the coupon, as best seen in Fig. 4. By reference to this view of the drawing it will be seen that I have chosen as illustrative of the system numerals ranging from "1" to "11" on the rear face of the series O, lower-case letters ranging from "a" to "k" upon the rear face of the series R, and letters upon the rear face of the series F, which spell my surname, "Heinersdorf." As two of these letters are repeated, I contrast the repeated

letters with respect to the other letters by making one of each repeated letter a capital letter and the other a small or lower-case letter, as shown. In addition to these three means for distinguishing the different coupons and the different series of coupons I provide an additional distinguishing means in that I weaken that portion of the sheet which forms the coupons upon zigzag lines, which in the present instance are perforations, as shown—that is to say, the portion of the sheet which forms the three series of coupons is weakened by scoring or perforations by means of a series of vertical parallel lines to form the three series of coupons and is also weakened by means of a series of transverse zigzag lines, so as to separate the respective coupons of each series from each other. By the word "separating" I mean that by means of the perforations or other weakening-lines each coupon is shown to be a distinct element from the others, although they are of course initially all connected together. By this arrangement it will be seen that not only do the zigzag lines serve as a means for distinguishing the coupons from each other, but they prevent to a large degree the accidental removal of more coupons than the user intends, because the sections of the transverse lines extend at angles to each other, and accordingly two or more coupons can only be detached by tearing transversely when sufficient thought is taken for the removal of a plurality of coupons.

In the present instance I have shown my improved sales-check as in use in a restaurant or café, where I believe it will be especially useful, although it is obvious that it is not limited to such use. In the practical use of my improved sales slips or checks the customer or salesman—for instance, the waiter—fills out the order of goods in the main space of the order-sheet "E," and the price of each article is placed opposite the order in the S and D columns, respectively. Before the waiter can fill the order it is necessary for him to fill out certain coupons. It is intended that the series O of coupons shall be the tally-series, that the series R shall be the stock-room or receipt department, and that the series F shall be the order-series designed to be presented by the waiter to the bar or kitchen or other department from which he desires goods ordered by the customer. Accordingly the waiter will fill out after the customer has given his order a certain number of the series O coupons with the respective prices of the different articles ordered. In addition he will also fill out in the series R the same prices and will fill out in the series F the different orders and the prices thereof, so that he can leave these last-named coupons with the department from which he expects to receive the goods. In the present instance it will be seen that the customers have ordered "four beers" and certain viands. After the waiter has filled out the coupons, as above described, and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, he takes the coupons to the different departments and tears off the coupons in the series F and leaves them for the various departments to fill the order. In the present instance it is obvious that he will leave the top coupon of the series F with the bar and will take the next three in the series to the kitchen and leave them with the proper party of that department. These coupons obviously will keep a check upon the waiter, because if there are any coupons of the series F that have been filled out and not detached it will at once remind him that he has not applied to the kitchen or bar, as the case may be, for the order or goods represented by the said undetached coupon.

In filling the order the waiter will take his check back to the different departments after a proper interval has elapsed to furnish the goods, and when the different departments hand over to him the goods they will take as receipts the filled-out coupons of the series R, and this will insure that the waiter is not getting more than he ordered or more than was ordered by the customer. The proper party in the different departments that check off the goods as they are sent out by the waiter takes the said detached coupons and after comparing them and seeing that they are all right deposits them in the proper receptacle for subsequent examination by the auditor. In then passing out to the dining-room or to wherever the customers are the waiter must pass the tally clerk, who looks over the order and tears off the filled-out coupons of the series O. Then the waiter proceeds to serve the goods, and after the bill has been summed up and paid the waiter returns the check and the balance of the unattached coupons to the cashier and pays the bill. The cashier detaches the last coupon, receipt, or notices which were not used and marks the total of the sales on the waiter's voucher, which he must keep for his receipt that the bill has been paid by him.

From the foregoing description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, it will be seen that it is impossible to confuse the coupons or to match them in a manner that is not warranted for fraudulent purposes, as the three series are distinguished from each other, as indicated in Fig. 4, and the chances for the consummation of a conspiracy between the different waiters or salesman and the different departments is reduced to a minimum.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. A sales-check provided with a coupon portion containing longitudinal rows of perforations and transverse zigzag rows of perforations that intersect the longitudinal rows

and have their angles at the points of intersection, whereby to form a plurality of series of coupons.

2. A sales-check provided with a coupon portion containing longitudinal rows of perforations and transverse zigzag rows of perforations that intersect the longitudinal rows and have their angles at the points of intersection, whereby to form a plurality of series of coupons, the other portion of the check displaying two numbers, one of said numbers being designated as a salesman's number and the other being designated as a check number.

3. A sales-check provided with a row of perforations dividing it into two main portions, one of said portions being provided with parallel longitudinal rows of perforations and transverse zigzag rows of perforations that intersect the longitudinal rows and have their angles at the points of intersection, whereby to form a plurality of series of detachable coupons, the other main portion of the check displaying two numbers, one of said numbers being designated as a salesman's number and the other being designated as a check number and each coupon bearing like numbers.

4. A sales-check provided with a row of perforations dividing it into two main portions, one of said portions being provided with parallel longitudinal rows of perforations and transverse zigzag rows of perforations that intersect the longitudinal rows and have their angles at the points of intersection, whereby to form a plurality of series of detachable coupons, the other main portion of the check displaying two numbers, one of said numbers being designated as a salesman's number and the other being designated as a check number and each coupon bearing like numbers, the coupons of each series bearing indicia, the characters of which are different on the various coupons, as and for the purpose set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature, this 14th day of September, 1906, in the presence of two witnesses.

GUSTAV HEINERSDORF.

Witnesses:

ANNA SCHUSTER,

PHIPPI ROTH.