

J. CHURCH.
 BARBER'S ACCOUNT CHECK.
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 11, 1907.

939,979.

Patented Nov. 16, 1909.

Fig. 1.

A

6 9925

X

HOTEL BARBER SHOP

CHAIR NO. 6 9925

B

SHAVE	15	0
HAIRCUT	35	0
SHAMPOO	35	0
MASSAGE	35	0
SCALP MSGE	35	0
BEARD TRIM	35	0
SINGE	35	0
TONIC	35	0
NECK SHAVE	15	0
EXTRA	5	0

y

TH	ST	PA	CA	SH	TR	AM	CO	MM	EN	CH	ER
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.05	1.80	1.65	1.55	1.45	1.40						
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.35	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.05	1.00						
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	85	75	70	65	60						
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	40	35	30	25	20	15					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	40	35	30	25	20	15					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	25	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.05	1.80	1.65	1.55	1.45	1.40						

c

CHAIR NO. 6 9925

Fig. 2.

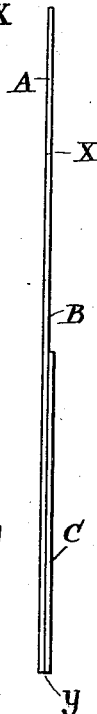


Fig. 3.

BARBER'S

DAILY REPORT

Date *Dec 15/08*

Chair No. *6*

No. _____

Stubs, High No. _____

Low No. _____

Returned _____

Checks _____

X	10	
X	15	15
X	20	20
X	25	
X	30	30
X	35	105
X	40	
X	45	
X	50	
X	55	
X	60	
X	65	
X	70	
X	75	
X	80	
X	85	
X	90	
X	95	
X	High	

6 TOTAL 170

VOID

Lost, No.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEFFERSON CHURCH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BARBER'S ACCOUNT-CHECK.

939,979.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 16, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEFFERSON CHURCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Barber's Account-Checks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to checks, slips or cards used in connection with checking systems in hotels, barber shops, railroads, and in many large business houses.

The main object of the invention is to provide a system whereby any peculation or dishonesty on the part of an employee using this checking system may be easily traced and accurately determined.

The invention, in the present instance, is shown as applied to barbers' checks and will be described in that connection in the following specification, though it is obvious that it may be used for many other purposes.

Broadly, the present system makes use of a barber's check or slip of paper comprising three sections separately connected. The first section, a stub, contains certain identifying marks or numbers a barber's chair number and a card or serial number. The second or intermediate section contains in addition to similar identifying marks a list of services and price list indicating the cost of each separate service. Below this service list and on the same section is a list of totals by which the total charge for the service rendered a customer may be indicated. The third section also in addition to said identifying marks or numbers contains a list of totals similar to that on the second section and beneath such list a barber's chair number and a serial number similar to and corresponding with like numbers contained in the first section. In connection with these barber's cards or slips, this system also makes use of a daily report sheet or slip on which is printed a column of numbers, each number representing the total amount indicated on one of the barbers' cards or slips.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, wherein similar letters of reference are used to indicate corresponding parts in each of the views: Figure 1 is a face view of the barber's card. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same showing the sections in position to be punched, and Fig. 3 is a face view of the daily report sheet.

A, B and C indicate respectively the first,

second and third sections of the barber's check, as shown in Fig. 1, said sections being separable on the lines $x-x$ and $y-y$. Section A is adapted to be kept on a hook or file in possession of the barber. On this section are printed the barber's chair number (6 in this instance) and the serial number of the slip, as 9925. The following section B bears at the top the same identifying marks or numbers or chair number and the same serial number. Directly under this and at the left side of the card follows a column of services to be rendered a customer, such as "Shave," "Hair-cut" "Shampoo", etc. At the right of the slip is a column of numbers, each indicating the cost of the respective item opposite which it appears. To the right of each of these figures is a suitable mark to be punched out when the service for which it stands has been given, thus indicating the amount to be paid. Below these columns are a plurality of horizontally-arranged rows of numbers. Above each of these numbers is a suitable mark to be punched out. When so punched it indicates that the amount above which it stood represents the total price of the services rendered as shown by the several items punched on the list of items of services, as previously described. It will be noticed that the numbers indicating the total amounts decrease in value as read from left to right and also as read from top to bottom of the slip or card. Section C contains an exact duplication of parallel rows of numbers on section B, except that they read in exactly the reverse order on section C to that in which they read on section B, so that, when folded for punching, as in Fig. 2, the numbers on sections B and C will be superposed, thus allowing the same sums on both sections to be punched at one time. Section C further contains a chair number and a card serial number exactly identical with the chair and serial number on sections A and B respectively. This card or slip is to be used in connection with the daily report slip previously mentioned in the following manner: The proprietor of the shop will give to barber having chair No. 6 a pad of the slips or cards previously described. Each of these slips bears a serial number, the top one being 9925, the next 9924, etc., toward zero. A customer comes to this barber and gets a shave, hair-cut and shampoo. The

barber punches out the marks opposite 15, 35 and 85, reckons the total amount, folds the slip, as indicated in Fig. 2 on line $y-y$ and punches out the mark above 85, when the parts are so folded. He then severs sections B and C on line $y-y$, giving section C to the customer with the charge indicated thereon and himself retains the other sections with the itemized charges punched thereon. When paying, the customer passes section C in to the cashier, who files it for comparison, as hereafter shown. At the end of the day the barber will transfer from sections B of the slips retained by him on to the daily report slip the total of each slip issued by him. In doing this, the following method is used: Opposite each number on this daily report slip indicating the total amount of a barber's slip, the barber will indicate the number of slips issued by him during the day, on which he punched a similar total. Thus in the drawing, it is clear that during the day he issued one 15¢, one 20¢, one 30¢, three 35¢, etc., slips. Just above this column of numbers are arranged successively the following: "Stubs, high No.", "Stubs, low No.", and "Stubs returned", with a blank space opposite each. In the first blank space the barber will fill in the serial number of the check he first issued, in the second the serial number of the last one issued, and in the last the difference between them, which difference is the number of slips issued and, accordingly, the number of stubs to be returned by the barber. Directly beneath the column of numbers and with a space at either side thereof are successively arranged the words, "Total," "Void", and "Lost, No." In the first of these left hand spaces the barber will place the total of the number slips, which total he obtains by adding up the figures to the left of the column of numbers representing totals, to the right of the word total he will place the total amount of all slips issued by him; this he obtains by addition of the various amounts previously placed to the right of the column of totals. If any slips have been destroyed, he will place the number of those destroyed in the space to the left of the word, "Void" and

the serial number of such slip in the space to the right thereof. If any have been lost he will place the number so lost in the space to the left of the word "Lost" and the serial number in the space to the right. In conclusion, he will fill in at the top of the slip, as clearly indicated in the drawings, at their respective places, the date and the chair number. He will then hand this daily report sheet, together with section B of all of his slips issued for that date to the bookkeeper. By comparing the daily report and the sections B with one another and with sections C previously handed in by various customers, the bookkeeper has an accurate and infallible check on all slips issued, destroyed or lost by this barber.

It is obvious that this system may be employed in other business than that of barbers and that many minor changes may be made as to arrangement of numerals, items of service, etc., without in any way departing from the scope of the present invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

An account check of the character described, comprising a body provided with a detachable section, said body being provided with two tabulated portions, the first tabulated portion containing printed matter descriptive of the character of work to be performed, and the price to be charged for each piece of work, the second tabulated portion containing a table showing combinations of aggregate charges that could be made for any work provided for in the first-mentioned tabulated portion, the detachable portion also containing a reversed arrangement of the aggregate charges, the charges on said detachable portion being so disposed as to permit the simultaneous punching of the same amount on both the body and the detachable portion when the latter portion is bent back upon the body.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JEFFERSON CHURCH.

Witnesses:

A. W. TAYLOR,
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