

W. H. WALKER.
ACCOUNTING CARD SYSTEM.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 26, 1912.

1,051,932.

Patented Feb. 4, 1913.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

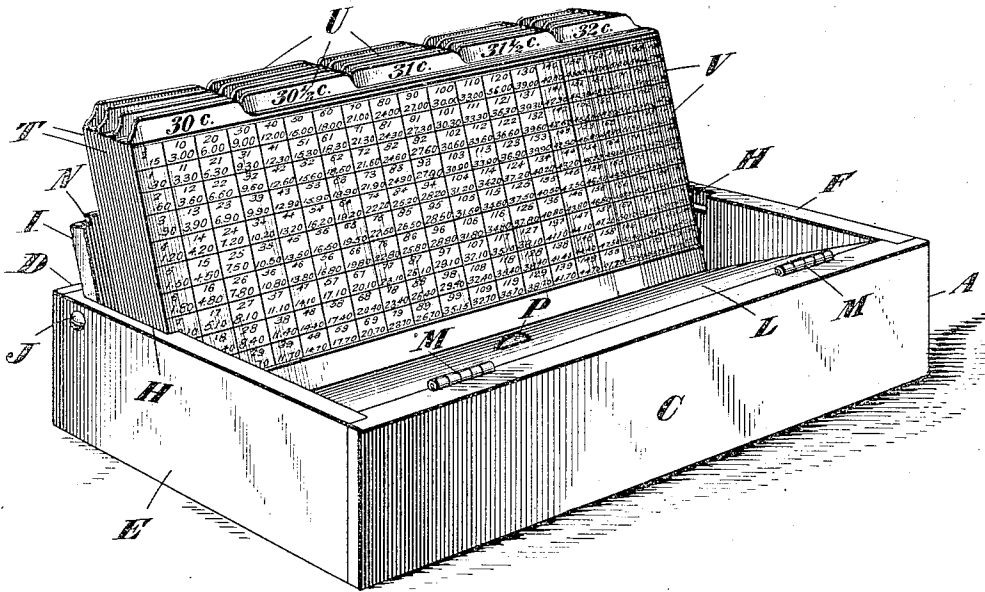
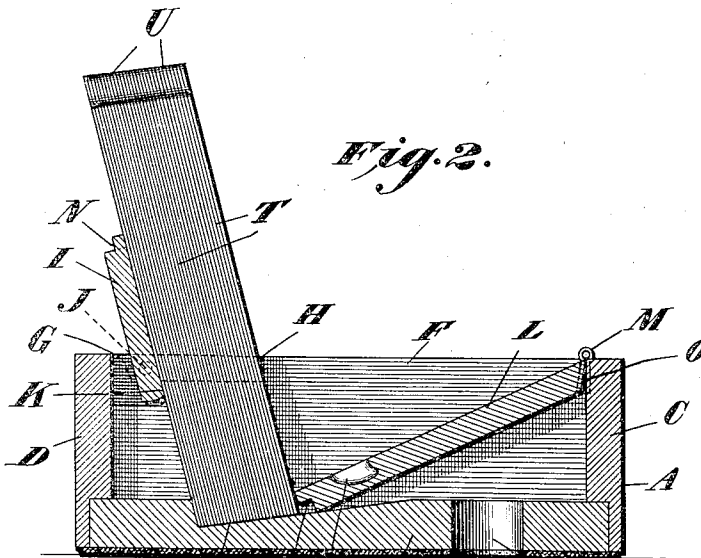


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES,

INVENTOR.

Elmer Seavey
J. D. Hogan

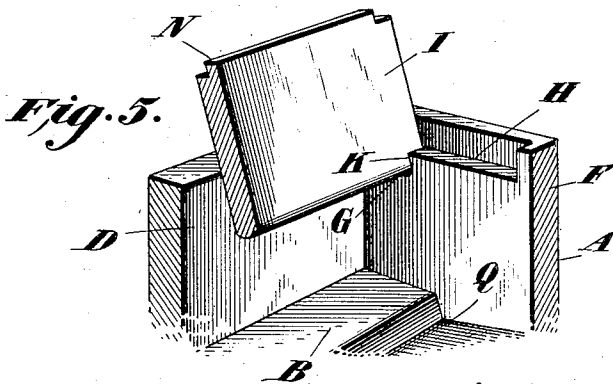
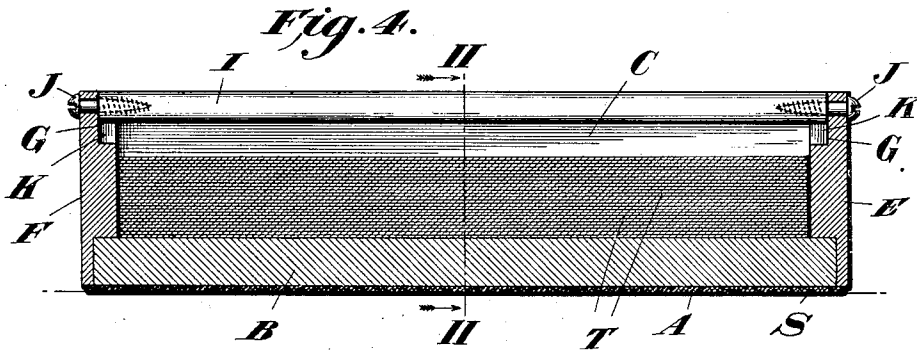
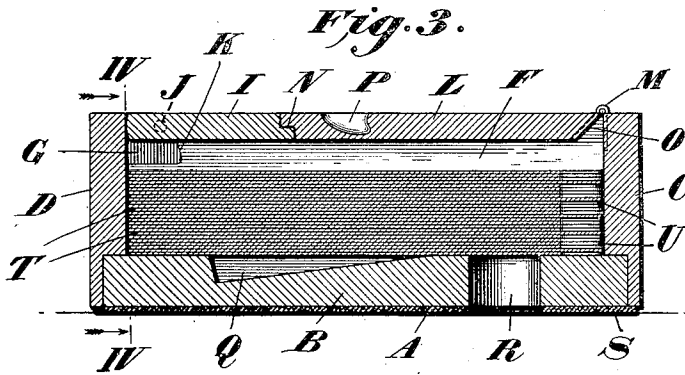
William H. Walker.
by Geo. E. Thackray
his ATTORNEY.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 6.

		24 C.																			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	10	2.40	2.64	2.88	3.12	3.36	3.60	3.84	4.08	4.32	4.56	4.80	5.04	5.28	5.52	5.76	6.00	6.24	6.48	6.72	6.96
2	20	4.80	5.28	5.76	6.24	6.72	7.20	7.68	8.16	8.64	9.12	9.60	10.08	10.56	11.04	11.52	12.00	12.48	12.96	13.44	13.92
3	30	7.20	8.16	9.12	10.08	11.04	12.00	12.96	13.92	14.88	15.84	16.80	17.76	18.72	19.68	20.64	21.60	22.56	23.52	24.48	25.44
4	40	9.60	11.04	12.48	13.92	15.36	16.80	18.24	19.68	21.12	22.56	24.00	25.44	26.88	28.32	29.76	31.20	32.64	34.08	35.52	36.96
5	50	12.00	14.40	16.80	19.20	21.60	24.00	26.40	28.80	31.20	33.60	36.00	38.40	40.80	43.20	45.60	48.00	50.40	52.80	55.20	57.60
6	60	14.40	17.76	21.12	24.48	27.84	31.20	34.56	37.92	41.28	44.64	48.00	51.36	54.72	58.08	61.44	64.80	68.16	71.52	74.88	78.24
7	70	16.80	20.16	23.52	26.88	30.24	33.60	36.96	40.32	43.68	47.04	50.40	53.76	57.12	60.48	63.84	67.20	70.56	73.92	77.28	80.64
8	80	19.20	23.04	26.88	30.72	34.56	38.40	42.24	46.08	49.92	53.76	57.60	61.44	65.28	69.12	72.96	76.80	80.64	84.48	88.32	92.16
9	90	21.60	26.40	31.20	36.00	40.80	45.60	50.40	55.20	60.00	64.80	69.60	74.40	79.20	84.00	88.80	93.60	98.40	103.20	108.00	112.80
10	100	24.00	29.76	35.52	41.28	47.04	52.80	58.56	64.32	70.08	75.84	81.60	87.36	93.12	98.88	104.64	110.40	116.16	121.92	127.68	133.44
11	110	26.40	33.12	39.84	46.56	53.28	60.00	66.72	73.44	80.16	86.88	93.60	100.32	107.04	113.76	120.48	127.20	133.92	140.64	147.36	154.08
12	120	28.80	36.96	45.12	53.28	61.44	69.60	77.76	85.92	94.08	102.24	110.40	118.56	126.72	134.88	143.04	151.20	159.36	167.52	175.68	183.84
13	130	31.20	40.32	49.44	58.56	67.68	76.80	85.92	95.04	104.16	113.28	122.40	131.52	140.64	149.76	158.88	168.00	177.12	186.24	195.36	204.48
14	140	33.60	43.68	53.76	63.84	73.92	84.00	94.08	104.16	114.24	124.32	134.40	144.48	154.56	164.64	174.72	184.80	194.88	204.96	215.04	225.12
15	150	36.00	47.04	58.08	69.12	80.16	91.20	102.24	113.28	124.32	135.36	146.40	157.44	168.48	179.52	190.56	201.60	212.64	223.68	234.72	245.76
16	160	38.40	50.40	61.44	72.48	83.52	94.56	105.60	116.64	127.68	138.72	149.76	160.80	171.84	182.88	193.92	204.96	216.00	227.04	238.08	249.12
17	170	40.80	53.76	64.80	75.84	86.88	97.92	108.96	120.00	131.04	142.08	153.12	164.16	175.20	186.24	197.28	208.32	219.36	230.40	241.44	252.48
18	180	43.20	57.12	69.12	81.12	93.12	105.12	117.12	129.12	141.12	153.12	165.12	177.12	189.12	201.12	213.12	225.12	237.12	249.12	261.12	273.12
19	190	45.60	60.48	73.44	86.40	99.36	112.32	125.28	138.24	151.20	164.16	177.12	190.08	203.04	216.00	228.96	241.92	254.88	267.84	280.80	293.76
20	200	48.00	64.32	78.24	92.16	106.08	120.00	133.92	147.84	161.76	175.68	189.60	203.52	217.44	231.36	245.28	259.20	273.12	287.04	300.96	314.88

WITNESSES,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. WALKER, OF JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

ACCOUNTING CARD SYSTEM.

1,051,932.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 4, 1913.

Application filed August 26, 1912. Serial No. 716,960.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. WALKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Johnstown, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Accounting Card Systems; and I do hereby 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.

My invention relates to accounting systems and has for its object to provide a labor saving device which may be employed in computing the wage amount due an employee for a given number of hours at a certain rate per hour, or for any other purpose for which the cards may be arranged.

My invention includes a suitable receptacle or filing case for the cards, which is constructed in such a manner as to retain the cards when not in use, and also to hold them in such a way as to facilitate the exposure of any desired card for reference thereto and to support it in that position.

Heretofore it has been quite customary to ascertain the amount of wages due an employee, by multiplying the rate per hour by the number of hours worked. This operation required time, labor and inconvenience and is also subject to various possibilities for inaccuracy. Wage tables have also been made with the rates in one marginal column, the hours in another marginal column perpendicular thereto, with the amounts obtained by multiplying the rate by the hours arranged at the intersections of lines drawn from each hour number and rate number. This also leads to error, as in quick operation a nearby but improper intersection may be selected.

The object of my invention is to obviate such procedures and to provide a convenient, accurate means of directly determining the amount of wages corresponding to a certain number of hours at any rate per hour. To this end I provide a plurality of cards, with an index tab extending from each of the said cards, upon which tab is indicated the wage rate per hour for which said card is calculated. The body of each card is ruled into blocks or squares and each square has indicated therein a number of hours and the amount of salary corresponding to that number of hours, at the rate shown on the index tab. This arrangement of the amount

in the same block with the hours, prevents any possibility of mistake, as the figures noted are contiguous and not obtained by calculations or observations of intersecting columns.

My cards, as illustrated herein, are each ruled into two hundred blocks or squares and arranged with the time and the amount in each block or square from one-half an hour up to one hundred and ninety-nine hours, although it will be understood that a greater number of hours or different fractions thereof may be used, if desired.

With these objects in view, the invention comprises certain novel constructions, combinations and arrangements of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the appended claims.

Referring now to the accompanying three sheets of drawings forming part of this specification:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of my file case and card system showing the cards raised into position for inspection and the cover or doors of the case swung into places to act as the card rests. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section taken on the line II—II of Fig. 4, showing the cards in elevation and the doors of the card case in the position indicated in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section taken on the line II—II of Fig. 4, the cards being placed horizontally inside the file case and the doors closed, this being their positions when not in use. Fig. 4 is a vertical horizontal sectional elevation taken on the line IV—IV of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of one of the rear corners of the file case, the rear door being in its open position showing the recess and a kerf which forms the door jamb for the rear door. Fig. 6 illustrates one of the accounting cards, this particular one having wage tables indicated thereon from $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour, to 199 hours at 24 cents per hour.

In the drawings, in which like characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views:—A indicates the file case for retaining and for supporting the cards, comprising a bottom B with upwardly extending sides C and D and ends E and F. Each of said ends E and F near its rear inner upper corner edge is recessed as at G and kerfed as at H to form a door jamb for the swinging door I. The swinging door I is arranged with its ends extending into the recesses G and is pivoted

to the ends of the file case by means of the screws J which are passed loosely through holes in the same and screwed into the swinging door I as clearly illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawings. The rear edge of the door I is rounded, and the said door is limited in its downward swinging movement by the kerfs H in the ends of the file case when the door is closed, and in its upward and backward movement by the inclined edge K of the recesses G which come in contact with each end of the inner face of the door, thus allowing it to be rotated on its pivots J slightly more than a quarter of a revolution, and inclined rearwardly to act as a card rest or support when the cards are placed in position for inspection.

L indicates the forward door which is shorter longitudinally than the swinging door I so as to close within the inner longitudinal dimensions of the file case, and is hinged at M to the upper inner edge of the front side C of the file case. The doors I and L, when closed, form the top of the file case, their meeting edges being formed into a rabbet as at N, the under projecting half on the rear door receiving and supporting the upper extending half on the forward door when both doors are closed. The front hinged edge of the door L is beveled at O which enables the door to be opened when it is desired to raise the cards into an upright position for inspection and to be folded inside the file case with its rabbeted edge resting on the top surface of the bottom of the file case, as illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings. When the cards are located as shown in Fig. 2, the rear edge of the door L serves to prevent the bottoms of the inclined cards from sliding forward, thereby cooperating with the other parts to hold the cards securely, but loosely, in position for inspection. A finger-hold P is also formed in the top surface of the door L to allow it to be easily opened at will and then swung into position. The inside of the bottom B of the file case has a beveled longitudinal notch Q into which the lower edges of the cards are placed when raised, and a hole R through which a finger may be inserted to lift the cards as a preliminary when setting them into position for use. If desired, the bottom of the file case may be covered with felt as at S, or any other sound-deadening material.

T indicates the wages accounting cards, each having a tab U extending therefrom, integral with, or attached thereto at a desired place, preferably in staggered relation with each other, on the upper marginal edge of the card and having indicated thereon the amount of wages for one hour, so that when the cards are resting in an upright position with their opposite marginal edges on the bottom of the file case in the beveled

notch Q, the tabs project above the body of the cards and act as the index, whereby the desired hourly wage card can be quickly found.

The face of each card, with the exception of a strip at the bottom thereof, which would be hard to see when placed in the file, is ruled into blocks or squares V, each of which contains a number W denoting a number of hours or a fraction thereof and a wage amount X which is an amount equal to the said number of hours multiplied by the hourly wage rate as indicated on the index tab.

In Fig. 6 I have illustrated a wage accounting card with a rate of 24 cents per hour, as inscribed on the tab. The face of the card has ruled upon it two hundred squares or blocks and has hourly and corresponding wage amounts consecutively arranged thereon from $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour to 199 hours; although it will be understood that the cards may have a greater number of hours or other fractions of an hour, and more corresponding wage amounts may be used, if desired. It is preferable in printing or inscribing these cards to have the figures, representing the hours of a different color than that of the wage amounts, to more readily distinguish them from each other, thereby preventing mistakes, and the cards may be printed on both sides to economize space.

The operation and manipulation of my improved accounting card system is as follows:—Assuming that the cards are in the filing case and the doors closed as shown in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings, and it is desired to raise the cards into position for use:—The doors I and L are opened, the cards are tipped up by inserting the finger in the hole, in the bottom of the file case, leaving the narrow door I open and slanting backwardly. The wide door L is then pushed downward to a sloping position with its meeting or free edge resting on the bottom of the inside of the file case. The lower edges of the cards are then placed in the longitudinal beveled notch Q and supported in a position slightly inclined from the vertical by the door I, the edges of the cards being prevented from sliding backward or forward by the rear portion of the beveled notch Q and the rear edge of the door L respectively, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The cards can then be handled easily as in a card index.

As above stated, the wages amounts for any number of hours to and including 199 on each card, will be found expressed in one amount in the same block or square with each of said number of hours, as for example:—If an employee working for 24 cents per hour has worked 47 hours and desires pay for that amount, the accountant refers to the card having the 24-cent tab, as illus-

trated in Fig. 6 of the drawings, and notes that in the same square for 47 hours, the amount is \$11.28, which is the wage amount for that number of hours at 24-cents per hour.

When it is desired to find the amount for any time in excess of 199 hours, it may be easily obtained as follows:—For example:—If the accountant is required to compute the wages amount for 260 hours at 24 cents per hour, he refers to the 24-cent card and locates the block for 26 hours, which shows the earnings to be \$6.24. Now, if the decimal point is moved one place to the right, he has \$62.40, which is the amount sought. Again, if he desires to find the wages amount for 312 hours at the same rate per hour, he can refer to the card and locate the square for 30 hours and find the amount to be \$7.20. He then moves the decimal point one place to the right and the amount is \$72.00. He then adds to this the amount on the card in the square for 12 hours, which is \$2.88, and finds the sum to be \$74.88, which is the amount for 312 hours at 24-cents per hour.

After using the cards temporarily, they can be replaced in the file case and the doors closed, making a neat and clean container, preserving the cards from dust and dirt, and suitable to set on a desk without occupying unnecessary room.

Although I have shown and described my invention in considerable detail, I do not wish to limit myself to the exact and specific forms shown and described, but may use such substitutions, modifications or equivalents thereof, as are embraced within the scope of my invention, as set forth in the claims.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A card filing case, comprising a box, a pair of swinging doors forming the top thereof, one of said doors having its ends extending into recesses formed in the ends of the file case, said recesses having a side wall which limits the opening of the door in its swinging movement to a position whereby it may act as a support for the cards while in upright position for inspection.

2. A card filing case, comprising a box open at the top, doors pivotally attached thereto and adapted to close said top, the rear one of the said doors having its ends extending into recesses and kerfs formed in the ends of the file case to which it is pivoted, the downward swinging movement of said door being limited by the kerfs afore-

said, which form the jamb for the door when closed, and the upward movement of said door being limited by the side walls of the recesses which contact with the inside of the said door when open, whereby the said door is adapted to act as a support for the cards, when desired.

3. A card filing case, comprising a box open at the top, adapted to hold cards laid horizontally therein when not in use, a pair of swinging doors pivotally attached to the file case adapted to close said top, a beveled groove extending longitudinally within the inside of the bottom of the filing case, a hole in the bottom through which the cards may be raised, the rear door being adapted to slope backwardly when opened, thereby providing means for supporting the cards in inclined position for inspection.

4. A card filing case, comprising a box open at the top, a pair of swinging doors pivotally attached to the file case and adapted to close the top thereof, means for limiting the swinging movement of the rear door when open to a position slightly inclined backwardly from the vertical, thereby adapting it to act as a support for the cards in a raised position when placed in the file for inspection, and means whereby the opposite door may be swung inside the file case with its rear edge resting on the bottom of the file case, thereby preventing the bottom edges of the cards from sliding down.

5. A card filing case comprising a box open at the top, a pair of swinging doors pivotally attached thereto, adapted to close the top thereof, said doors having their meeting edges formed into rabbets whereby the rear door supports the meeting edge of the front door when the doors are closed, means for limiting the swinging movement of the rear door when open to a position slightly inclined backwardly from the vertical, thereby adapting it to act as a support for the cards in a raised position, said front door being shorter longitudinally than the corresponding inside dimension of the file case, whereby it is adapted to swing downwardly therein with its rear edge resting on the bottom of the file case, thereby preventing the bottom edges of the cards from sliding down.

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

WILLIAM H. WALKER.

Witnesses:

J. F. GROGAN,
ROBERT A. BEERS.