

D. H. WAUGH.
ACCOUNT REGISTER.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 29, 1909.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



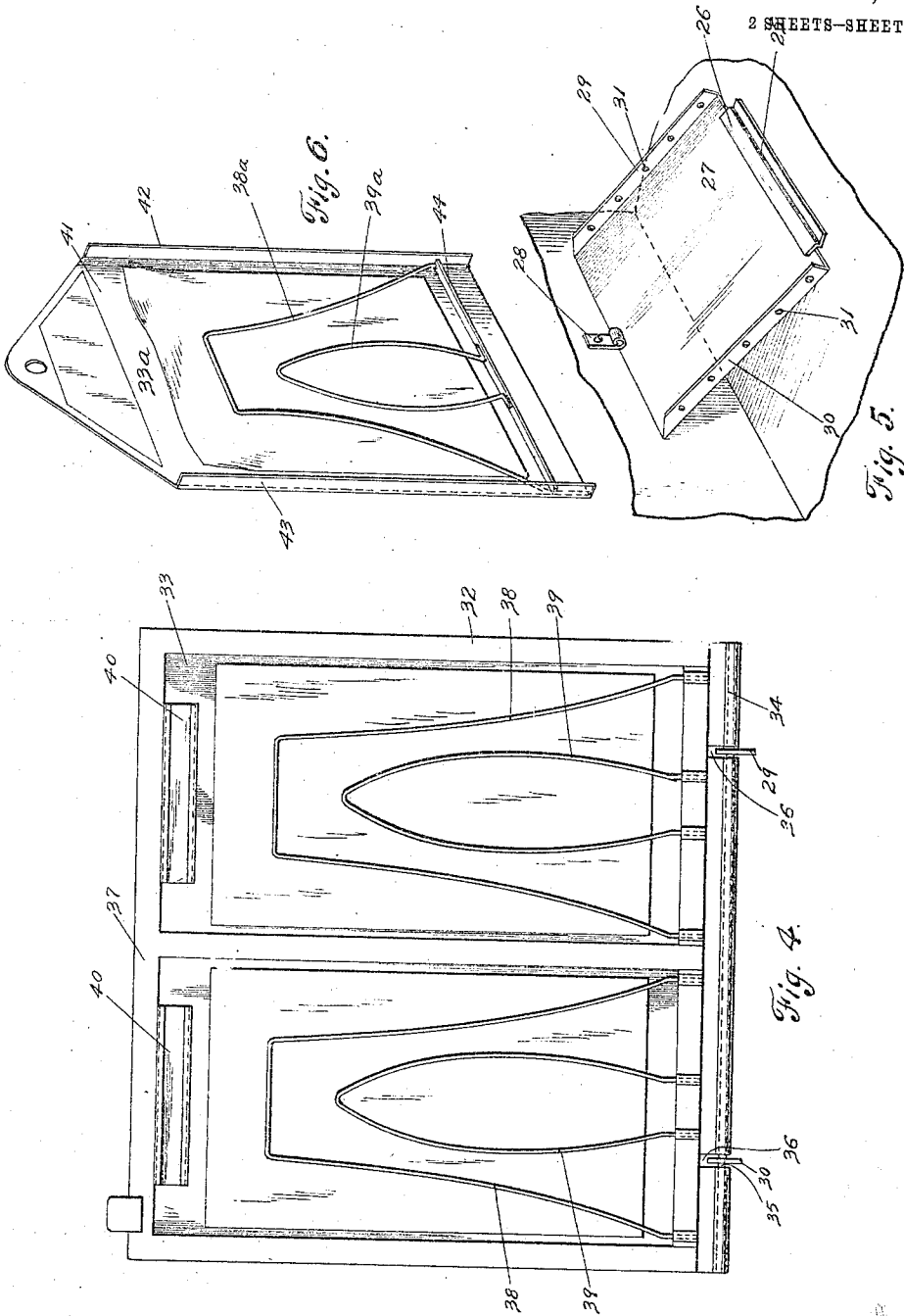
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1,054,727.

Patented Mar. 4, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES:

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ACCOUNT-REGISTER.

1,054,727.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed June 29, 1909. Serial No. 505,064.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID HENRY WAUGH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Buffalo, county of Erie, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Account-Registers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to account registers and more particularly to cabinets within which a series of accounts may be safely and compactly kept and at the same time may be made easily removable.

I have endeavored to provide a means which would provide a fire-proof cabinet within which a series of individual account slips might be systematically held and made easy of access and easily removable from the cabinet file.

My invention is especially adapted to the systematic preservation of a series of slips each of which may show complete separate statements of customers' accounts. The use of such slips renders unnecessary the keeping of individual book accounts on the part of merchants and it is very important that means be provided for safely and systematically filing such slips in compact and readily accessible form.

The many advantages resulting from the use of my invention will be readily apparent to those acquainted with the art from the accompanying drawings and the following description.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of my account register. Fig. 2 is a section taken on the line $y-y$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section taken on the line $x-x$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detailed view of one of the files for holding the account slips as used in my filing cabinet. Fig. 5 is a detail of the removable base which carries a series of files like that shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a detail of the customer's file case.

The account register or filing cabinet as herein shown is made fire-proof. Its base 10 is composed of an exterior metallic sheet 11 immediately in contact with the bottom of which is an asbestos filler 12. Between the top of the asbestos filler and the top of the base is an air space 13.

The body 14 of the cabinet is constructed similar to the base 10. On the outside of the body portion 14 there is a metallic sheet 11^a and in contact therewith an asbestos filler 12^a. On the inside of the body por-

tion is a metallic lining 15 and between the lining 15 and the asbestos filler 12^a I provide an air space 13^a. The top 16 of the cabinet is constructed like the base 10 and body portion 14. It has an outside metallic sheet 11^b, and asbestos filler 12^b in contact therewith, and between the lining 15^b and the asbestos filler 12^b I provide an air space 13^b.

Preferably my cabinet is formed with a drawer 46 adapted to slide over the top surface of the base 10. This drawer is formed like the base 10, the body portion 14 and the top 16 with an outside metallic sheet 11^c, an asbestos filler 12^c, an air space 13^c and an inside lining 15^c. The top of the drawer space is formed by means of a metal partition 17 which is suitably secured to the lining 15 of the body portion 14. The top of the metal sheet 11^c which forms the outside lining of the drawer 46 is provided with a flange 18 (see Fig. 1) and the inner lining 15^b of the top 16 is provided with a flange 19.

A cover 20 is adapted to set over the front of the cabinet and placed behind the flanges 18 and 19. The cover is formed with an exterior metal sheet 11^d, an asbestos lining 12^d, an air space 13^d and an inner lining 15^d. The inner lining 15^d is bent to form flanges 21 and 22 at its outside edges and also to form flanges 23 and 24 as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The flanges 21 and 23 are spaced apart the thickness of the wall of the body portion 14 and the flanges 22 and 24 are likewise so spaced that when the cover is placed behind the flanges 18 and 19, the flanges 22 and 24 seat themselves over one side of the cabinet wall and the flanges 21 and 23 seat themselves over the other side of the cabinet wall. By means of the flanged arrangements just described it will be apparent that after the cover is placed in the position as described and the drawer 46 is closed and locked, the cover will be securely locked over the face of the cabinet.

Rigidly secured to the partition 17 at a suitable distance between the rear wall of the body portion 14 and the cover 20, is a strip 25 having an overhanging flange 26. One edge of a carrying plate 27 is adapted to rest underneath the flange 26 and its other edge is adapted to lie against the back wall of the body portion 14. A lock 28 of any suitable construction is secured to the back wall of the body portion 14 and when the carrying plate 27 is placed in the posi-

tion shown in Fig. 1 this lock is adapted to be thrown to securely hold the carrying plate 27 in an inclined position between the partition 17 and the back wall of the body portion (see Figs. 1 and 5).

The carrying plate 27 is provided with lateral flanges 29 and 30 and in these flanges are provided perforations 31. It will be evident that the carrying plate 27 may be easily removed from the chamber of the cabinet by throwing the lock 28 and then lifting the carrying plate away from engagement with the flange 26.

Files 32 comprise a flat metallic sheet 33 the lower edge 34 of which is suitably secured to a bearing rod 35. This bearing rod 35 is adapted to pass through the perforations 31 in the flanges 29 and 30 of the carrying plate 27 and where the lower edge 34 of the plate 33 comes in contact with the flanges 29 and 30 it is suitably slotted as shown at 36. The files 32 are formed into one or more rectangular spaces by means of the metal frame-work 37. It is apparent that these files may be of any desirable size and that any number of spaces may be formed therein. In Fig. 4 I have shown two such spaces but obviously the spaces may be any number desired. The frame-work 37 is secured in any suitable manner to the plate 33 and this may be duplicated on each side of the file 32 thus providing on each face of the file an equal number of spaces.

Suitably secured between the lower part of the frame-work 37 and the plate 33 are the ends of springs 38 and 39. The normal tendency of these springs is to hold themselves against the face of the spaces formed by the frame 37. If desired flanged name-plates 40 may be secured to the upper part of the spaces formed by the frame 37 and in these name-plates may be placed the name of the customer to which the space is devoted or any other identifying name for such space.

The customer's file 41 is made substantially similar to the files 32. It is composed of a metal plate 33^a which as shown in Fig. 6 is provided with lateral flanges 42 and 43 but it will be evident that instead of these flanges 42 and 43 a metal frame similar to 37 can be used. Where the flanged construction shown in Fig. 6 is used a rib 44 suitably secured to the plate 33^a is secured between the flanges 42 and 43 and the ends of the springs 38^a and 39^a are secured to this rib 44. When, however, a frame like 37 shown in Fig. 4 is used the ends of the springs 38^a and 39^a are secured between the frame and the plate 33^a in a similar manner to that shown in Fig. 4. If desired a drop-leaf 45 pivoted to a rod 47 carried by the side walls of the body portion may be used in connection with my cabinet. This is de-

sirable for use as a writing table. When used it is made a permanent part of the cabinet and preferably not removable therefrom.

Having thus described the several parts of my invention I will now describe the method of using it. We will assume that the cabinet is to be used by some merchant who makes credit sales to many customers. In making his records such a merchant will make an original and a carbon memorandum of the sale on the ordinary counter checks or sales slips used generally in mercantile transactions. These slips have suitable columns for indicating the condition of the unbalanced account of the customer and spaces for noting the new sales to the customer. These columns are properly filled out and charges made and the balance of the customer's account is then struck from the entered items. The slip thus shows the balanced condition of the customer's account at the close of the immediate transaction. The original slip or counter check is then torn from the book and placed back of the spring 38 and 39 within one of the spaces formed by the metal frame 37. This particular space is identified by the customer's name which would appear in the name-plate 40. The duplicate slip or counter check would then be handed to the customer for his memorandum of his account and placed by him back of the springs 38^a and 39^a of his file 41 at his home. By this means a complete record of a customer's running account is made at the close of each transaction and the balance struck at that time. The customer has always before him a duplicate statement of that kept by the merchant and these slips are systematically and safely kept in the files of my cabinet. It will be noted that the counter checks or slips are prevented from falling out of their proper arrangement by means of the frame 37 which keeps them within the frame spaces and being held within such spaces by the springs 38 and 39 they are always easily accessible and at the same time systematically arranged and safely kept. Moreover the files 32 being pivotally mounted in the carrying plate 27 as described may be used on each side for frame spaces which carry these counter checks or slips. The carrying plate 27 being made removable all of the files 32 may be quickly taken out of the cabinet by throwing the lock 28 and lifting the carrying plate 27 from the interior chamber of the cabinet. When so removed if desired these files may be placed in the safe or any other suitable place.

In my drawings and in the foregoing description I have shown the preferable construction of my invention but it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that some modifications from this construction can be

made without departing from the spirit of my invention and I do not therefore wish to be confined to the exact details herein shown and described.

5 Having thus described my invention what I claim is:

10 1. An account register comprising a metallic cabinet, a drawer in the bottom of said cabinet, a removable cover flanged at its edges to fit over the side walls of said cabinet, and means carried by the said drawer and the top of said cabinet whereby the cover is securely locked in place.

2. An account register comprising a me-

tallic cabinet, a drawer in the bottom of 15 said cabinet, a removable cover flanged at its edges to fit over the side walls of said cabinet, and means for securely locking the said cover in place comprising a flange on the under side of the top of the said cabinet and a flange on the top of said drawer. 20

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

DAVID HENRY WAUGH.

Witnesses:

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