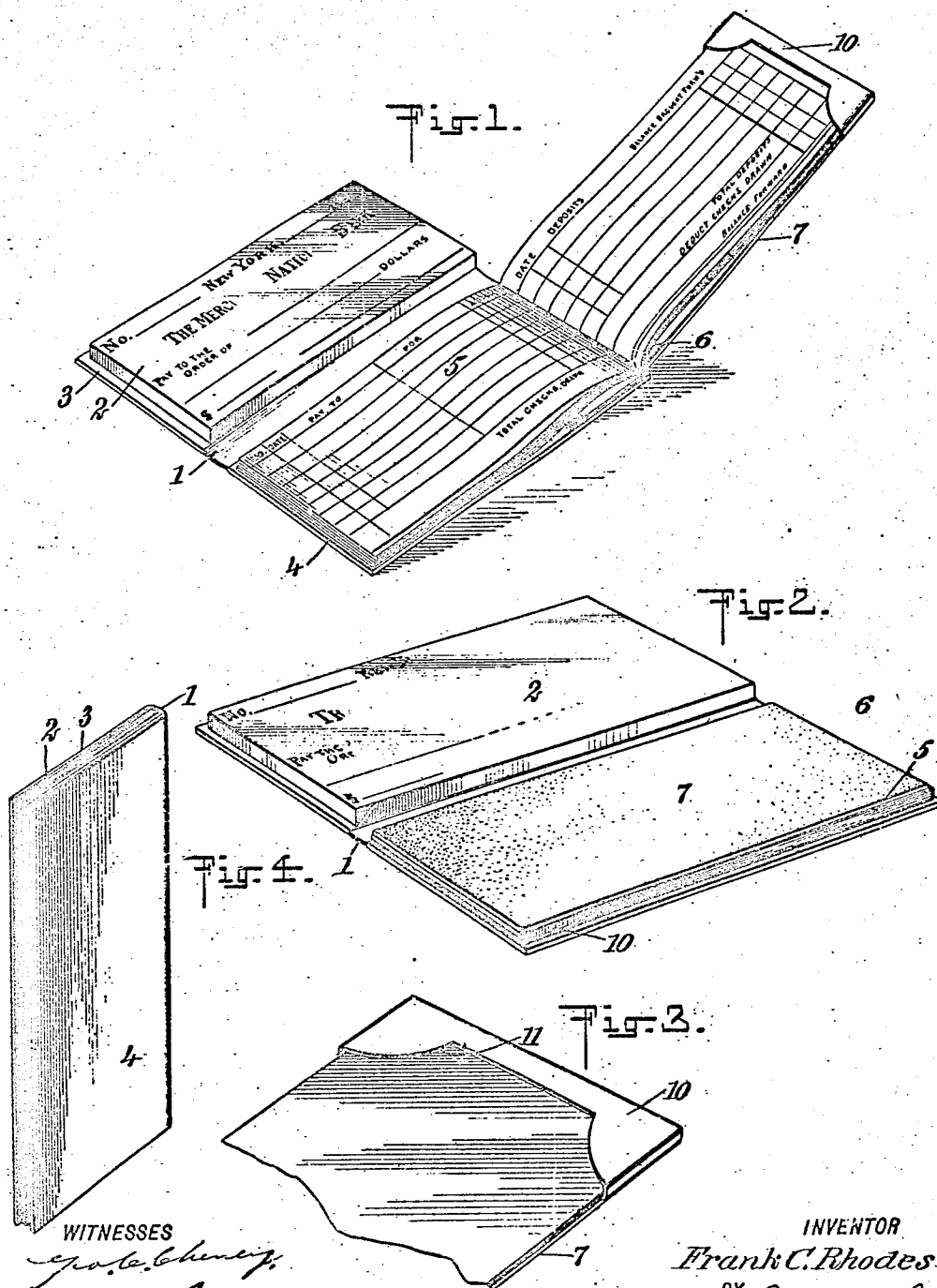


No. 895,300.

PATENTED AUG. 4, 1908.

F. C. RHODES.
POCKET CHECK BOOK.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 8, 1908.



WITNESSES

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POCKET CHECK-BOOK.

No. 895,300.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 4, 1908.

Application filed April 8, 1908. Serial No. 425,960.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK C. RHODES, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Pocket Check-Book, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to check books such as business men carry in their pockets for drawing checks against their bank deposits.

The object of the invention is to produce a check book having a construction which especially adapts it for carrying the balances forward as checks are made out and torn off.

The invention contemplates an arrangement in which a pad or block of checks is provided, which are without stubs, and upon the face of this check pad a folding flap lies when the book is closed. This folding flap carries the leaves of entry sheets upon which the data relating to each check are entered. I also provide convenient means for separating the entry sheets which have been used from those that have not been used, so that the check book will always open at the proper point.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts to be more fully described hereinafter and particularly set forth in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views, and in which

Figure 1 is a perspective showing the check book lying completely open; Fig. 2 is a perspective showing the booklet of entry sheets closed; Fig. 3 is a perspective showing the outer end of the cover of the entry booklet, and illustrating the means for retaining the unused leaves of the booklet for separating them from the used leaves; and Fig. 4 is a perspective of the check book closed and in the condition in which it is carried in the pocket.

Referring more particularly to the parts, 1 represents the back of the check book which is a substantially square or rectangular sheet of leather. Upon the upper half of this sheet or back, there is attached a check pad or block 2; this check pad is formed of a plurality of blank checks ruled longitudinally

attached together at their edges to form a pad or block of common form. The part of the back 1 to which this pad is attached constitutes the upper flap or main flap 3 of the cover. The remainder of the back 1 constitutes a flap 4, and at the side edge of this flap that is, opposite the end of the pad there is bound a number of entry sheets or leaves 5 which constitute the entry booklet 5. This booklet is ruled longitudinally, as indicated, in such a way as to conveniently receive the entries relating to the individual checks. The booklet is provided with a folding cover 7 and when the booklet is closed the parts lie as indicated in Fig. 2. The leaves of the booklet and its cover extend the full length of the pad. This cover 7 is a blotter having a paper back. On the inner side of the cover 7, at its outer end, a keeper strip 10 is attached which is slightly removed from the body of the cover so as to form a pocket 11 adapted to receive the outer or free ends of the leaves 5 in such way as to hold the leaves against the cover.

In Fig. 1 the check book is represented as in use. The first sheet of the entry sheets is laid upon the flap 4 to receive the entries of the checks, and when this sheet is full the balances are carried forward to the next sheet of the entry booklet. The sheets which have not been used have their edges retained by the keeper strip 10 of the cover so that whenever the book is used it will open at the proper point to receive entries. After the check has been filled out and the entry made in the entry booklet, the cover will be folded down into the position shown in Fig. 2, and then the lower flap 4 will be folded upon the check pad so that the blotter 7 will blot the check which has just been drawn. After the check has been torn from the pad, the check book can be folded into the position shown in Fig. 4, and is then adapted to be carried in the pocket as an ordinary check book.

It will be evident that the check book is very compact and takes up little space in the pocket. Furthermore it will be observed that the thickness becomes gradually less as the checks are used. This is not true of a check book having permanently bound stubs from which the checks are detached, and this I consider one of the advantages of the form of check book described above.

The entry sheets are ruled at the right side for entries of deposits, while those at the left are for checks drawn.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent,—

1. A pocket check book consisting of a pad of checks, and having a folding flap attached at a longitudinal edge thereof, an entry booklet formed of a plurality of leaves ruled longitudinally and bound to said flap at an end thereof in substantial alinement with the end of said pad.

2. A pocket check book consisting of a pad of checks, and having a folding flap attached to a longitudinal edge thereof, a booklet having leaves bound at an end of said flap and extending the full length of said pad, and a blotter attached at the said end of said flap,

extending the full length of said pad and folding into the space between said pad and said booklet.

3. A pocket check book having a pad of checks and having a folding flap attached to a longitudinal edge thereof, a booklet formed of leaves bound to one end of said flap, and a blotter cover attached at the binding point of said leaves and having a keeper strip on three sides thereof at the free end and forming a pocket thereunder retaining the said leaves.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANK C. RHODES.

Witnesses:

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JOHN K. BRACHVOGEL.