Aug. 6, 1929. G. E. HAWES 1,723,648

RECORD CARD

Filed Nov. 1, 1926

Fig. 1

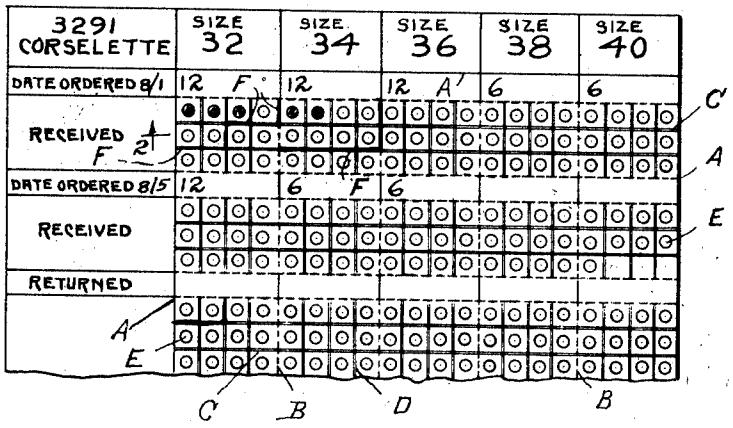
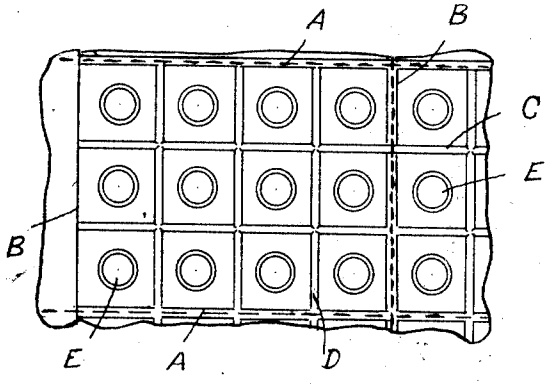


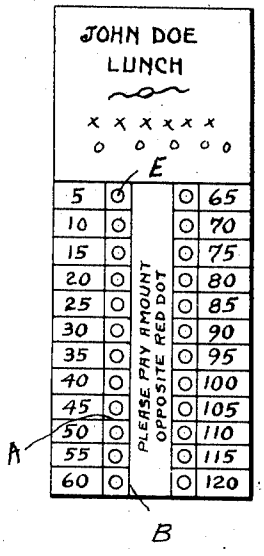
Fig. 4

Fig. 2



Fig. 3





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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. HAWES, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

RECORD CARD.

Application filed November 1, 1926. Serial No. 145,437.

My invention relates to means for keeping records in stores, factories and other establishments, of stock ordered, received and sent out, so that the quantity of stock on hand and on order, may be easily ascertained at any time.

My invention is adapted for use in department stores, particularly dry goods stores, clothing stores and the like, whereby the quantity of stock may readily be determined by the use of one of my improved stock indicator cards. In this connection, a separate card would be used for each line of goods carried, such for instance as corsets, gloves, stockings, and other merchandise, and whereby the saleslady can readily note the number of each size of article on order and also the number of articles of various sizes in stock, also the quantity that has been sold within a given time, likewise the number of those which have been returned for one reason or another.

This recording means is preferably carried out on a sheet of paper or cardboard by printing thereon, suitable lines, words, numbers, and characters best adapting it to the particular line of merchandise for which it is to be used. Other portions of this card are blocked off by vertical and horizontal creases, forming small squares, and in which are indentations, preferably round or annular in form and substantially central of the square formed by the vertical and horizontal creases referred to.

The object of the invention is to provide a very simple means whereby records, orders, deliveries, sales, and stock on hand can be conveniently kept of the different sizes or styles of articles sold, and whereby the number of sales of any particular item can readily be ascertained.

With these and other objects in view, the invention resides and consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details of construction within the scope of the claims may be resorted to without departure from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Similar characters of reference denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification and upon which

Fig. 1 shows a plan view of a stock record card designed in accordance with my invention.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged longitudinal sectional view, taken on line 2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged plan view of that portion or section of the card shown in Fig. 1, across which section line 2 extends, and

Fig. 4 shows my invention, in part, as applied to a lunch check.

The record card shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 of the drawings, is intended for use in a corset department of a dry goods store and would practically be the same form of card as could be used for corselettes, brassières, and other articles in this line, and which are usually bought in dozen or fraction of dozen lots.

These stock cards may be made up in any convenient sizes and a number of them kept together in a drawer or box, one card to represent each line or style of article carried in that department, and should be referred to and checked when ordering and receiving goods, as well as when a sale or return is made.

In the upper left hand corner of the sheet may be indicated as shown in Fig. 1, the stock number "3291" and also the article it represents, as for instance "corselettes." Arranged along the top portion of the sheet in proper spaced relation and divided by vertical lines are numbers, as for instance, 32, 34, 36, 38, etc., to indicate sizes. On the left edge portion of the card is printed the words "Date ordered," and in line with it beneath each of the size numbers, would be indicated the number of articles ordered as for instance, as indicated in Fig. 1, 12 of size 32; 12 of size 34; 12 of size 36; 6 of sizes 38 and 40. Beneath this line is to be indicated the number received, it being understood that all of the goods ordered are not always shipped and received, and that it is necessary to keep a record of such receipts as well as the number ordered. The difference between those received and ordered are usually sent along later and may be later indicated on the card when so received.

Opposite and to the right of the words "Date received," and beneath each of the size numbers, I provide a block of 12 squares. These blocks of 12 squares each are inclosed by parallel horizontal and vertical grooves defined by dotted lines as A and B respectively, see Fig. 3. The individual squares within the block are formed by providing horizontal grooves C, which are preferably arranged beneath the several size numbers, and vertical grooves D, arranged parallel to and between the several vertical dotted lines B. As shown, I have provided two of the horizontal grooves and three of the vertical grooves within each block which as indicated, provided 12 squares.

Each of these squares contains a depression or pocket E which may be of any preferred shape and required depth. These depressions are adapted to receive marks which, being thus disposed, are not liable to wear off by handling, and which provide uniform indications that may be quickly counted. A series of depressions are thus provided in which the sales can be quickly indicated with a pencil and subsequently easily referred to.

The horizontal and vertical grooves in the card may be formed at the same time the depressions E are made. These grooves are also for the purpose of receiving pencil marks F, to properly guide the pencil between the squares in a straight, uniform and reliable manner, so that the squares may be quickly divided off as indicated. In the block below size 32, I have marked off by the assistance of these grooves, six of these squares which in practise would indicate that twelve articles had been ordered, but six had been received, and that six were still on order. This form of marking as applied to the block beneath size 34 shows that eight had been received and four were still on order.

This system of marking off a certain number of squares can be applied to each of the blocks below the several size numbers, if necessary in case the full number ordered were not received, as for instance as indicated in the squares of the blocks beneath sizes 32 and 34, wherein three of the pockets in the squares below size 32 and two below size 34 are marked out, which would indicate that three corselettes size 32 had been sold out of the six received, and that two of size 34 from the eight received had been sold.

This series of blocks of squares opposite the words "Ordered" and "Received" or other similar matter, may be repeated upon the card as represented, as often as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the store, and in fact the blocks so-called, may include as many squares as desired.

On another part of the card, as for instance along the bottom, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing, a further series of squares and depressions may be provided for the purpose of similarly noting the number of articles returned, as for instance it will be seen that two of the depressions E in lower block beneath size 32 have been marked to indicate that two articles of that size had been returned.

In Fig. 4, I have shown the depression feature E, applied to a lunch check by arranging them opposite the series of numbers 5, 10, 15, 20, etc., and between the grooves A and B so that as purchases are made, the waiters can indicate the amount of same with a pencil, simply by marking over the bottom of the particular depression opposite the amount of the purchase made. The production of a card of this kind including depressions produces a check which can be quickly marked and read and provides protection for the markings which cannot be rubbed out through handling, and furthermore obviates the necessity of using pen and ink.

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

1. A stock recording means comprising a card or sheet bearing printed words and numbers, squares marked out on said cards opposite one or more of the numbers by vertical and horizontal grooves.

2. A stock recording means comprising a card or sheet bearing printed words and numbers, a square marked out on the card opposite one of said numbers by vertical and horizontal grooves and a depression formed in said square.

3. A stock recording means comprising a card or sheet bearing printed words and numbers, a series of horizontal and vertical grooves arranged crossing each other in a manner to form a block opposite each of said numbers and words, a series of squares within each block, and a depression formed in each square.

4. A stock recording means comprising a card or sheet bearing printed words and numbers, a series of horizontal and vertical grooves arranged to cross each other in a manner to form a block of squares opposite each of said numbers and words, and a series of vertical and horizontal grooves within said block forming a series of squares within each block, and a depression formed within each square.

5. A stock recording means comprising a card or sheet bearing printed words and numbers, a series of horizontal and vertical grooves arranged with relation to said words and numbers and crossing each other in a manner to form a block of squares opposite each of said numbers, and a depression formed in each square.

6. A stock recording means comprising a

card or sheet bearing printed words and numbers, a series of horizontal and vertical grooves arranged with relation to said words and numbers and crossing each other in a manner to form a block opposite each of said numbers and words, and a series of vertical and horizontal grooves formed in said block to form a series of squares within each block.

Signed at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, this thirtieth day of October, A. D. 1926.

GEORGE E. HAWES.