E. F. CHANDLER.

DISPLAYING AND INDORSING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 17, 1915.

1,290,509.

Patented Jan. 7, 1919

5 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

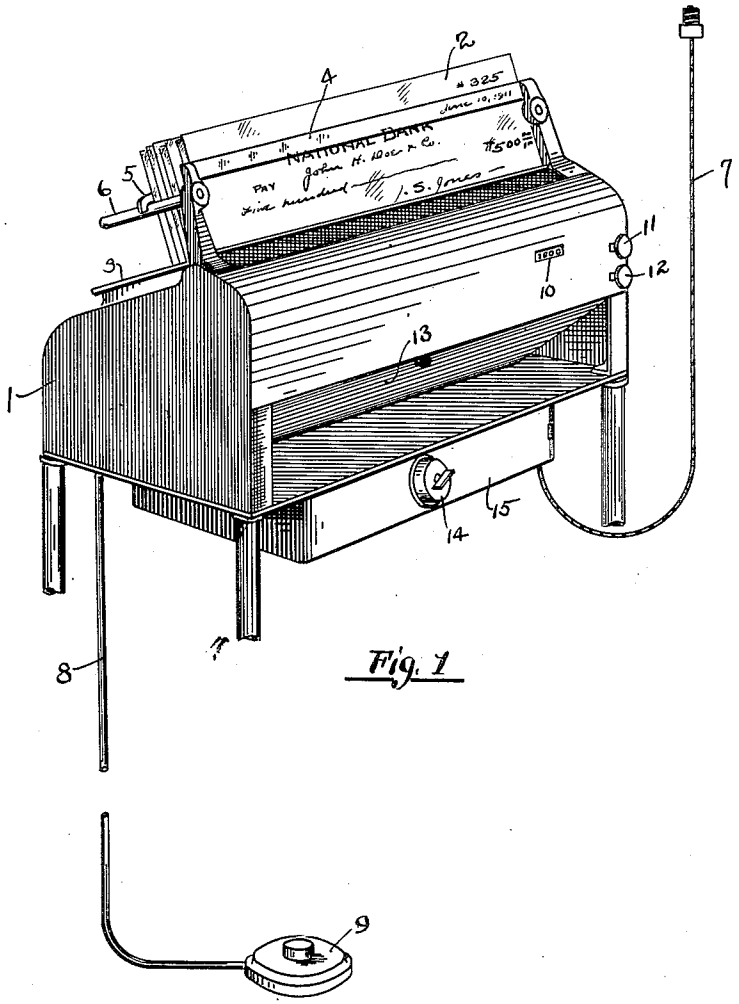


Fig. 1

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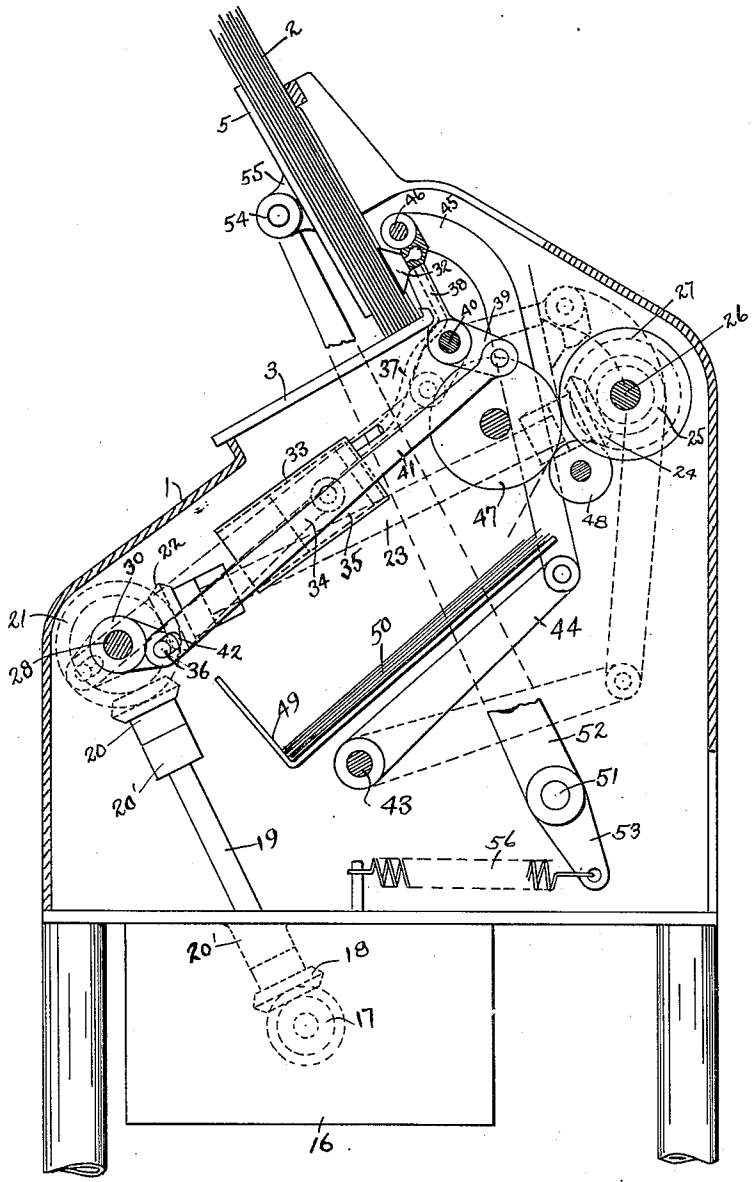


Fig. 2.

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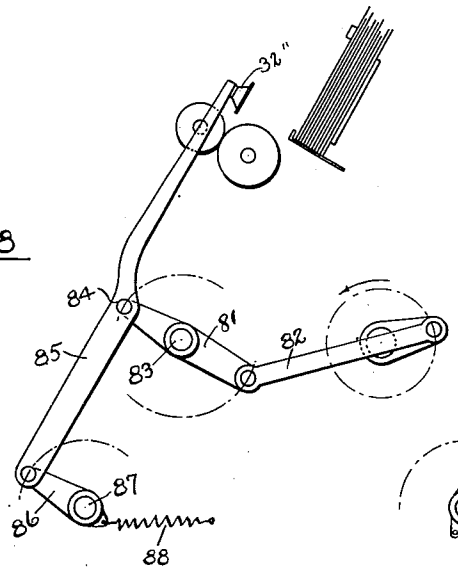


Fig. 8

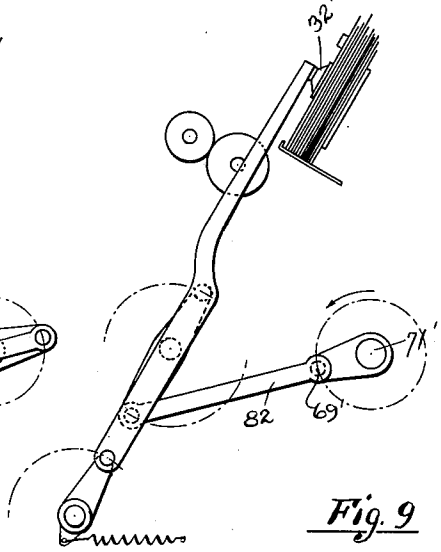


Fig. 9

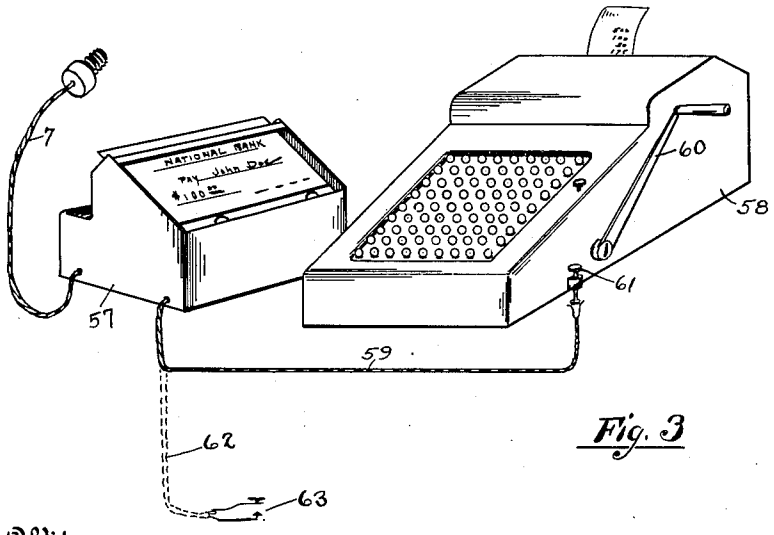


Fig. 3

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5 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

Fig. 6.

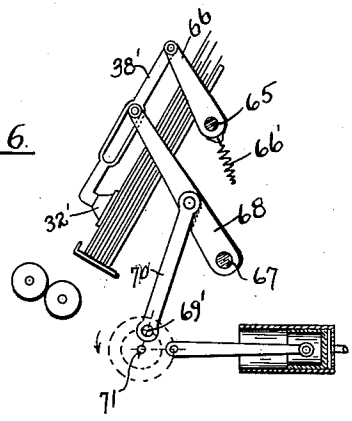


Fig. 5

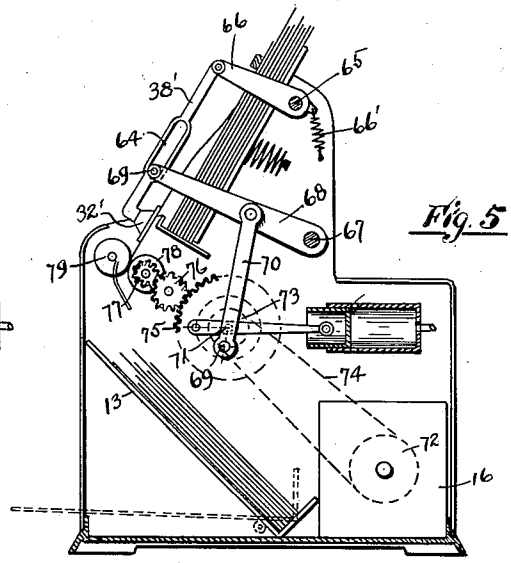
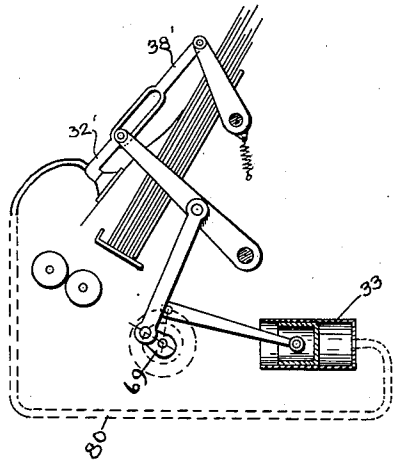


Fig. 7



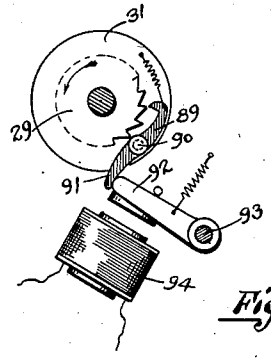


Fig. 10

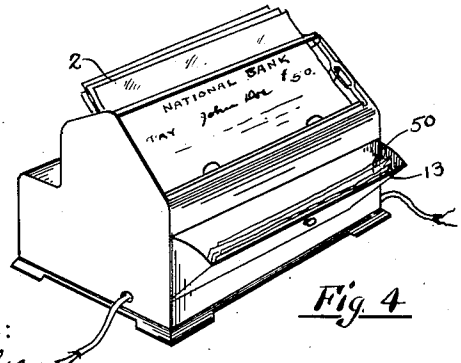


Fig. 4

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5 SHEETS—SHEET 5.

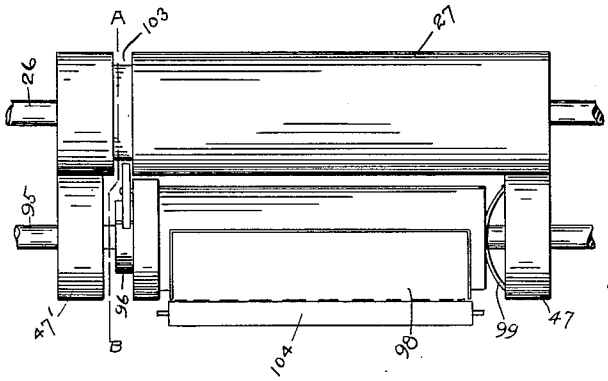


Fig. 11

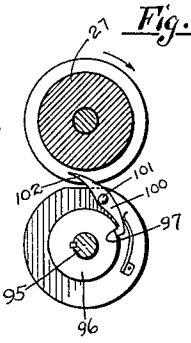


Fig. 12

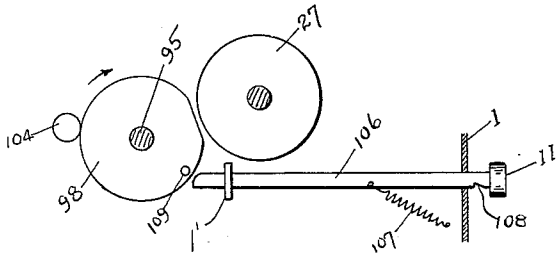


Fig. 14

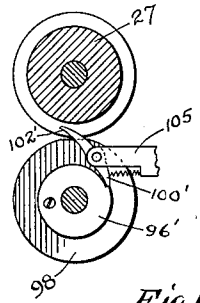


Fig. 13

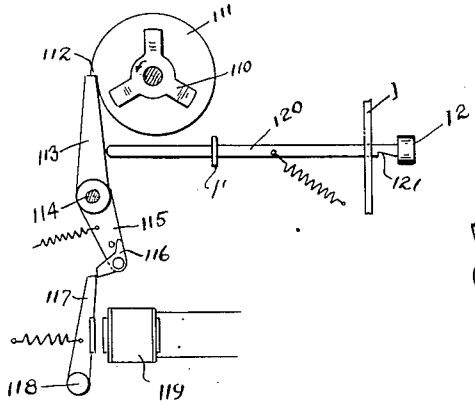


Fig. 15

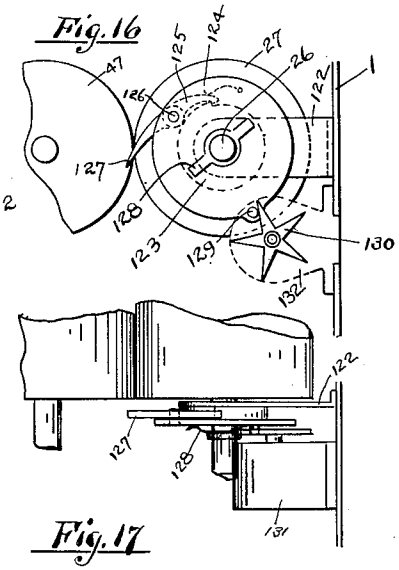


Fig. 16

Fig. 17

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD F. CHANDLER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

DISPLAYING AND INDORSING MACHINE.

1,290,509. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 7, 1919.

Application filed February 17, 1915. Serial No. 8,953.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD F. CHANDLER, a citizen of the United States, residing in Brooklyn, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Displaying and Indorsing Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a simple and improved construction of a machine for displaying and indorsing checks, bills, vouchers, cards and other material of this nature; and the objects and nature of the invention will be readily understood by those skilled in the art, in the light of the following description of the constructions shown in the accompanying drawings, merely as illustrative examples from among many other constructions within the spirit and scope of my invention.

My invention consists in certain novel features in construction, in combinations and in arrangements of parts, as more fully and particularly pointed out and described hereinafter. For convenience herein, I will employ the term "checks" thereby broadly meaning bank checks, vouchers or any other article which my invention can be adapted to handle, either in its present form or by such variations and modifications as fall within the spirit and scope of my invention. The term indorsing used throughout this specification for convenience, has reference to a printed impression made upon the check by this machine.

A device of this kind has been described and patented by me in a previous application for "Machine for holding, displaying and indorsing checks," filed July 9, 1908, and patented July 16, 1912, #1,032,378; the present machine, however, is much simpler in its construction than the former one and may be constructed at a greater saving in cost.

As will be understood, by referring to the above mentioned patent and also by my application filed July 14, 1913 for check display machines, the Serial No. of which is 778,993, this invention covers a machine which is well adapted to be employed in the handling of any documents such as checks, which it is necessary to examine, one by one, for the purpose of noting the information contained thereon, and as an example I have described my invention as used in combination with an adding machine, in the well-known operation of listing bank checks.

It is common practice for the adding machine operator to employ one hand solely for picking up the checks, one at a time, as he records the amounts thereon, on the adding machine.

Aside from the inconvenience of handling a pile of loose checks or papers and the difficulty of picking them up, one at a time, etc. he is limited to the use of the one hand for the combined operation of setting up the amounts on the adding machine keys and otherwise manipulating said machine.

My machine, which is adapted to display a series of checks, one at a time, is designed to be controlled, either by the manipulation of the adding machine, or from a suitable actuating device under the foot of the operator, or otherwise located as is found most convenient, thus permitting the operator the free use of both hands for the single purpose of manipulating his adding machine or such other machine or apparatus as he may be operating.

Thus it will be seen that the adding machine operator may concentrate his attention on his work, merely glancing up to note the data contained upon the displayed check. If my machine is controlled by the adding machine, the function of pulling the lever, or otherwise operating the adding machine, may be used to cause the next check to be displayed, as shown and described in my previous application above referred to, where a foot-plate control is employed, it is merely necessary for the operator to press his foot down on the treadle, pneumatic button, or electrical contact as the case may be, in order to cause the display of the next check.

It will be understood that my improved machine consists chiefly of a magazine for holding a stack of checks, mounted upon a suitable stand and a receptacle below said magazine and an appropriate feeding means for engaging a check contained in the magazine delivering same to the receiving receptacle, said mechanism being functioned and controlled in any well-known and suitable manner.

In the particular application of my in-

vention to the various lines of business detail, to which it is adapted, certain modifications or adjustments of its general functions are desirable, as they make its application more flexible, greatly increasing its range of usefulness, for instance in some cases it is necessary to display a series of checks, one at a time, and indorse each one, at the same time, then again it is often necessary to merely display the checks without indorsing them; also it is expedient in some cases to be able to run checks through the machine for the purpose of indorsing them only, also it is advantageous and helpful to have an accurate count of the checks passed through the machine; it is also important that the order of the checks be maintained.

All of these conditions, as well as others of more or less importance, are met by my invention. It will be noted that I accomplish all of the above operations by extremely simple means, which though positive and efficient in operation, do not add materially to the cost of construction; also it will be noted that in the preferred form of my invention the feeding mechanism is so designed as to be entirely out of the line of vision during the displaying operation.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1, is a perspective view of my invention in its preferred form.

Fig. 2 is an end elevation of my machine, partly in section, illustrating the principal working parts.

Fig. 3 is a modified form of my machine operatively connected with an adding machine.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a modified form of my machine with check receptacle, shown open.

Fig. 5 is a conventional end elevation in a modified form of my machine.

Fig. 6 is a diagrammatic illustration of the feeding mechanism.

Fig. 7 is a diagrammatic illustration of my feeding mechanism, shown in the act of lifting a sheet.

Fig. 8 is a diagrammatic illustration of a modified form of feed mechanism, in which a collapsible suction cup is employed.

Fig. 9 is another illustration of the same mechanism, with a vacuum cup pressed against the sheets for the purpose of picking up one.

Fig. 10 is a conventional illustration of a positive clutch, such as may be employed instead of the friction type described farther on in this specification.

Fig. 11 is a top plan view of a printing couple.

Fig. 12 is an end view of the same, shown in section on the line *a—b*.

Fig. 13 is a sectional view of a slightly modified construction of my printing couple.

Fig. 14 illustrates diagramamtically an end elevation of a conventional means for locking the stamp roll of the printing couple.

Fig. 15 illustrates diagrammatically an end elevation of my means for throwing out the clutch pawl.

Fig. 16 is a conventional end view of my sheet counting means and Fig. 17 is a top view of the same.

In Fig. 1, 1 is a case or housing of my machine. 2 is a stack of sheets being displayed from the magazine 3, said stack being pressed against a strip of glass or other suitable material 4, by means of the presser plate 5, which is adapted to be guided by the bars 6. 7 is a cable or lead, by means of which energy is supplied to the motive means contained in the box 15. 8 is a cable or tube, according to the system employed, for causing the feed mechanism to be operated when a suitable push button or foot-plate 9 is functioned. 14 is a switch for turning on and off the supply of energy to the said motive means. 13 is the hopper or receiver into which checks are delivered after being displayed.

10 is the indicating face of the counting mechanism. 11 is a key for maintaining the stamp roll inoperative. 12 is a key for controlling the clutch mechanism and adapted to maintain the said clutch operative, for the purpose of continuously feeding a series of sheets.

In Fig. 2 the sheets are shown at 2, a frame or housing of the machine at 1, and the motor at 16. In this figure the box has been removed from the motor to disclose the transmission gear for driving the said machine. 17 is a suitable gear, mounted on the motor shaft adapted to drive gear 18, which gear is secured to shaft 19, as is gear 20, said shaft 19 running in suitable bearings 20′. Gear 20 is adapted to drive gear 21, meshed with which is gear 22, which is securely fastened to a shaft 23, on the other end of which is a gear 24, driving in turn gear 25, this latter gear being securely fastened to shaft 26, to which is keyed or otherwise secured roller 27, (note that for convenience of illustration, parts 22, 23, 24 and 25 are shown in dotted lines).

By referring to the drawing in the above description, it will be apparent that rotation of the motor shaft is imparted to the roller 27, which is caused to revolve. The driving gear 21 is secured to a shaft, which will be understood to be directly back of 28, and secured to this said shaft is the live element of my clutch mechanism, which may be 29 in Fig. 10. Crank 30 is secured to shaft 28, on the opposite end of which is mounted the idle element of my clutch, which may be represented as 31 in Fig. 10. Thus it will be seen that although the motor may be running continuously, crank 30 will

remain idle until the said clutch elements are thrown into engagement, as will be brought out more clearly as this description proceeds. 32 represents a surface engaging member, which in the preferred form is a hollow cup, from which the air may be drawn by means of the pump 33. 34 shown in dotted lines, is a connecting rod of the pump. 35 is the piston, said connecting rod 34 is engaged by the crank pin 36. Between said pump cylinder 33 and the feeding cup 32 is a suitable air duct or pipe 37. Part 38 is one of the arms of a crank, said arm being integral with the extension 39, and adapted to be swung around fulcrum 40. Between 39 and crank 30 is a connecting rod 41, having a slotted eye at 42.

It will be understood that as crank 30 is revolved the feeding member 32 will be driven down to a position substantially as shown in dotted lines and that if rotation continues, the same will be caused to oscillate between the two positions, indicated. Fulcrumed at 43 is a lever 44, hinged to which is the connecting bar 45. Parts 32 and 45 are rigidly connected together, but adapted to oscillate around shaft 46, which is carried by the arm 38. The purpose of this construction will be apparent, when by referring to the drawing, it is observed that as shown by the dotted parts, the vacuum cup 32 is caused to assume a position at the lower part of the stroke adapted to place the fed sheet directly into the bite of the rolls, substantially as indicated. 47 is a roller adapted to be maintained in contact with the surface of roller 27, and rotated thereby. 48 is indicated as a roller of smaller size and is adapted to be maintained in surface engagement with roller 47 and rotated thereby for the purpose of better directing the sheets into the receiver 49, in which the fed sheets are represented as 50. Back of the checks 2 is a suitable presser plate 5. Fulcrumed at 51 is a lever 52, terminating in an ear 53, at one end and in an eye 54 at the other. On the back of plate 5 is an ear 55, with which 54 is pivotally engaged. 56 is a spring, the purpose of which is to cause the plate 5, through the medium of lever 52 to be moved forward as fast as sheets are removed from stack 2.

Referring to the feeding mechanism illustrated and particularly 41, note slot 42, which engages pin 36 of crank 30. The purpose of this slot is to permit a dwell at each end of the stroke of the feed member 32, it being understood, of course, that any suitable well-known construction may be employed for accomplishing this purpose. For convenience this arrangement is shown and described, and as will be seen it permits the cup 32 to remain against the sheets to be fed until the pump piston is moved through a certain part of its stroke, which insures a firm grip on the sheet at the beginning of the feed stroke, and at the other end of the stroke it will be observed that the feed member is permitted to stand idle for a period of time, even when the machine is being run constantly, this latter dwell serving to permit the rollers 27 and47 to withdraw the sheet so as not to become fouled when the feed member is returned.

In Fig. 3, 57 represents my check displaying and indorsing machine and 58 is a conventional representation of an adding machine of the hand operated type. 7 represents an electrical connection for supplying power to the motor in the said displaying and indorsing machine. 59 represents the medium by which energy may be conveyed from the adding machine to the check machine for the purpose of causing the next check to be displayed in the latter device when the handle 60 of the adding machine is pulled for the purpose of printing the amount set up upon the keys in the usual manner, as will be understood by those versed in these matters. 61 is a suitable contact key adapted to be engaged by the lever 60, for the purpose set forth above, and as more fully illustrated and described in my previously filed application entitled Combination of adding and check displaying machine, #778,992, filed July 14, 1913. At 62 I show in dotted lines leads running to a contact foot-plate 63, which arrangement might be substituted in place of 61 and as more fully disclosed in connection with Fig. 1, in the present drawing and specification.

This group serves to illustrate one of the most common applications of my invention and emphasizes the efficiency and utility made possible by its use.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of my machine showing the receiver 13 open and disclosing checks 2 which have been fed. This is a convenient way of removing the checks after they have been displayed, but it will be understood, however, that any other suitable arrangement may be employed for the purpose.

In Fig. 5 a slightly modified feeding mechanism is illustrated and consists of a vacuum cup 32′ mounted at the end of a bar 38′, having an elongated eye 64, substantially as shown. Fulcrumed at 65 is a lever 66, to the end of which 38′ is pivoted. Fulcrumed at 67 is a lever 68 at the end of which is a pin 69 in engagement with the slot 64. Between 68 and the crank pin 69 is a link 70.

By referring to Figs. 5, 6 and 7, in which like parts are similarly numbered, it will be observed that as the crank pin 69 is revolved around its center 71, lever 68 will be caused to oscillate about its fulcrum 67. As pin 69 is raised up, as better shown in Fig. 6, the upper part of eye 64 is engaged, causing 38′ to be raised and 32′ to be pressed against

the sheets, which movement is developed through the medium of lever 66; now as link 68 is caused to be moved downward, 66 will remain in the upper position until the eye 64 is engaged at the lower point by pin 69. During this part of the movement of lever 68, 32′ will be moved away from the sheets, as shown better in Fig. 7 and as 68 continues in a downward stroke, 32′ will be moved downward also, as is illustrated in Fig. 5. Thus when a sheet is picked up, as in Fig. 6, it will be carried down as shown in Figs. 7 and 5. Part 38′ of link 66 may be maintained in the upper position during a part of the operation by any suitable means, such as a spring, 66′.

In Fig. 5, 16 is an electric motor, from which power is transmitted to shaft 71, and although I do not care to limit myself to any particular type of transmission mechanism, I have shown in this view, for convenience, a pulley 72 connected with a pulley 73 by means of a belt 74.

It is understood, as in the description of Fig. 2 that this motor may be continuously running while the machine is being used, but that a suitable clutch is interposed between the driven wheel 73 and the feeding mechanism, so that the latter will remain idle while the motor is running, except when the clutch has been thrown into engagement. A clutch, such as shown in Fig. 10 or as indicated in Fig. 15 or in fact any other suitable clutch adapted to perform the desired function, may be employed. 75 is a gear adapted to impart rotary motion through the idler 76 to gear 77. This gear is secured to a shaft carrying roller 78, running with which, by friction or otherwise is roller 79, this train being continuously running as long as motor 16 is operative. As described in connection with Fig. 2 the gripping rolls continue to revolve, but the feeding mechanism remains idle except when the clutch is tripped or otherwise thrown into engagement.

In Fig. 7, 80 represents a pipe or duct connecting vacuum pump 33 with the suction head 32′, as and for the purpose previously described.

Figs. 8 and 9 represent another modification of my invention in which the rotation of crank 69′ about the center 71′ causes vacuum cup 32″ to be moved between two positions substantially as shown. In this embodiment I have dispensed with a vacuum pump substituting instead a collapsible cup adapted to be pressed against the face of a sheet to be fed for the purpose of engaging same through the medium of suction as will be understood.

The operation of moving the feeding member 32″ from one position to the other may be accomplished by an arrangement of parts substantially as shown, in which the motion is transmitted from the crank pin 69′ to the lever 81 by the link 82. 81 is fulcrumed at 83 and at 84 engages bar 85, carrying the suction cup 32″. The lower end of bar 85 is engaged by lever 86, which is fulcrumed at 87.

It will be noted from the drawing rotary motion of the crank bearing pin 69′ produces a substantially parallel motion of the bar 85, at the same time moving same toward and away from the centers 83 and 87. As indicated a spring 88 may be employed to insure the parallel action as described.

Fig. 10 is a diagrammatic view of a positive clutch such as I have successfully employed in carrying out my invention and consists essentially of a rotating ratchet 29 operated in any suitable manner by the motive means. 31 is the idle element of the clutch, which is adapted to be engaged with and disengage from the driven ratchet 29. To accomplish this engagement I employ a hook pawl 89, fulcrumed at 90 to the part 31. Pawl 89 is equipped with a tail 91. Now, it will be seen that when this tail is free from outside obstruction the teeth of the ratchet will be engaged by the said hook, causing 31 in consequence to be revolved by element 29. In the path of the tail 91 I interpose a suitable lever or stop 92, which for convenience, I have shown fulcrumed at 93. As the disk 31 is revolved, carrying the pawl 89, it will be seen that as the tail 91 strikes the lever 92, said pawl will be thrown out of engagement with the ratchet 29. In order to reëngage the said ratchet 29 it will be necessary to withdraw the stop 92 and, for the purpose of illustration, I show a magnetic means, which may be of any suitable design, as 94 for accomplishing this result. When the magnet is energized stop 92, which is in reality the armature for said magnetic means, is drawn down, thus permitting the pawl 89 to snap into engagement with the teeth of the ratchet 29, and upon said magnetic means being released, said stop 92 will again stand in the path of 91 for the purpose of disengagement as described. By interposing a clutch of this type between the driven shaft and the feeding mechanism it will be evident that said feed mechanism will remain idle except when said armature 92 is withdrawn from the path of 91.

Fig. 11 is a plan view of a printing couple, such as is indicated in Fig. 2, in which 27 is a platen roll securely mounted to a shaft 26, which shaft as is indicated in Fig. 2 is driven continuously during the operation of the machine by the motor 16. 47 is a roller frictionally driven by 27.

Fig. 12 is an end view shown in section on the line *a*—*b*, in which 27 is the continuously driven roller. 95 is a rigidly se-

cured shaft to which is secured collar 96. At 97 on the periphery of collar 96 is a notch or stop. Free to revolve upon shaft 95 is the roller 47 and the type carrying member or stamp roller 98. Between 98 and 47 is a suitable friction member 99, the purpose of which is to impart motion from the frictionally driven member 47 to the free member 98. The further object is to permit 98 to be retained stationary while 47 is being revolved. Attached to the stamp roller 98 is a hook pawl 100, fulcrumed at 101 and terminating in a tail 102, said tail falling within the slot 103 in the roller 27. It will be seen that as collar 96 is rigidly held upon the stationary shaft 95 by virtue of the engagement at 97, the hook pawl 100 will prevent roller 98 from being revolved. When the sheet of paper or other material is passed between these rolls, tail 102 will be displaced during said passage and consequently disengagement will occur at 97, which will permit the roller 98 to be revolved through the medium of the friction spring or washer 99.

Now, assuming that the roller 98 carries upon its face a suitable impression medium, it will be seen that as the sheet passes between the rolls and causes the said pawl to become disengaged from the locking element 96, that the said impression surface will be revolved around and consequently rolled over the sheet passing between the said rolls with the result that the sheet will receive an impression, printed or otherwise during its passage. For the purpose of clearness I have indicated an inking roll 104 in engagement with the surface of the impression member, though it will be understood I do not wish to limit myself to printing by means of ink impressions as I employ embossing, scoring or other means. By regulating the diameter of rollers 98, 47 and 47′, it is possible, as will be clearly understood, to provide but one complete revolution of the impression member on the maximum sized sheet for which the machine is designed. It also follows that the minimum sized sheet will receive but one impression, the said roller 98 merely continuing to revolve idle until locked stationary by the pawl 100.

In this description and in the accompanying illustration I have shown a construction in which the pawl 100 revolves with the roller 98 and in which the locking member 96 is held stationary.

In Fig. 13, I illustrate a modification of this construction in which the pawl 100′ is carried by a stationary lug 105, which is suitably attached to the frame of the machine. In this case pawl 100′ is not hooked, but engages element 96′, which is securely fastened to 98, as a stop substantially as shown. 27 in this view corresponds with roller 27 in Figs. 11 and 12 and is as described above, continuously running. When a sheet is passed between the rolls in this case tail 102′ is displaced as before, causing the pawl to become disengaged from 96′ and consequently permitting roller 98 to revolve. As roller 98 will revolve so long as the said pawl is maintained out of engagement with 96′, it is merely a question of adjusting the diameter if it is desired to provide that the said roller shall make but one revolution for the maximum width of sheet being passed through.

In Fig. 14, 27 represents the continuously running roll shown in the other views, and 98 represents the printing roll, said printing roll is adapted to be retained stationary as shown in connection with Figs. 11, 12 and 13. It is sometimes advantageous to pass sheets between the rolls without making any stamp impression upon the said sheet and to accomplish this result I provide a manually operated means for locking the said roller 98 against rotation, even though the retarding pawl has been thrown out of engagement as before described. In this view 1 represents a section of the casing or frame of my machine, through which is passed a key bar 106, said bar resting in the frame at the button end and suitably supported at the rear end by an ear 1′. 107 is a spring, the tendency of which is to maintain the key bar in a position substantially as shown. 108 is a notch in the said bar adapted to engage the frame 1 when key 11 is pressed in. Upon the roller 98 is a suitable stop pin 109, under which the end of bar 106 will pass for the purpose of locking 98 against rotation. When the said key 11 has been pushed in until the notch 108 engages the frame 1 and the bar 106, through the medium of pin 109, locks the said roller 98 against rotation, it will be seen that as sheets are passed through between the said rollers the stamp or impression roller will be inoperative, in which event rollers 47 and 47′, which are idly mounted upon shaft 95, will merely act as guide rolls for the said sheets being passed through.

As mentioned previously, it is sometimes desirable to feed a number of sheets through the machine without stopping for the purpose of displaying each one, in which event it is necessary to maintain the clutch element in engagement during the operation, and by referring to Fig. 10, it will be seen that this action would result if the stop 92 is held out of the path of 91. To provide a simple means of accomplishing this result conveniently and efficiently, I employ a system as illustrated in Fig. 15, in which 12 is a key or button located on the outside of the machine in any suitable position adapted to cause the feeding mechanism to run continuously when the said button is manually

locked in. 110 represents the driven element of a friction clutch, said element being in engagement with the disk 111, which represents the normally idle element of my clutch. In the periphery of 111 is a suitable notch 112 normally engaged by the lever or pawl 113, substantially as shown. 113 is fulcrumed at 114 and terminates in the ear 115, on the end of which is a suitable latch 116, adapted to be engaged by a lever 117.

By referring to the drawing in conjunction with this description, it will be seen that when lever 117 is moved to the right about the center 118, disengagement will occur between 111 and 113 at the notch 112, and assuming that the vibration of lever 117 is more rapid than the movement of the ear 115, which as mentioned is an integral part of 113, the latch 116 will permit 117 to return to a position substantially as shown, as will be understood by those familiar with this type of mechanism. The shifting of the lever 117 may be accomplished by any suitable means and for convenience I show a magnet 119 adapted to operate same when energized. Latch 116 is instituted to permit the return of 117 to normal position without disturbing part 113.

In this diagram 1 represents a section of the frame of the machine and 1′ a guide. Through the frame and the said guide is a bar 120 having a notch 121 adapted to retain the said bar in the in position when the said button 12 is normally pushed. Bar 120 is adapted to engage part 113 and when said bar is pushed inward, 113 will be disengaged from the normally idle element of the clutch 111, permitting said element to be revolved so long as the said key bar is in, in this way the feeding function will continue without interruption, as will be understood.

In order to accurately count the sheets which have been fed by the machine, it is essential that the said counting action be controlled by the sheets actually fed and in Fig. 16 I have illustrated a counting system adapted to produce the desired results.

Fig. 17 is a top view of the same in which the rolls have been partly broken away. 27 represents the continuously running roll similarly numbered in Fig. 11. Number 47 represents a part of the roller of the impression roll system, 26 is the bar driven shaft to which roller 27 is secured. 1 is a section of the frame of the machine to which is attached a suitable bracket 122, which carries a stop member 123, rigidly secured thereto. On shaft 26 is a disk 124 and mounted upon said disk is a hook pawl 125, fulcrumed to said disk at 126, said pawl having a tail 127 substantially as shown. Mounted upon said shaft and rigidly secured thereto is a friction washer 128 and engaging the surface of the said disk 124.

As this said friction device 128 is secured to the shaft 26, which is rotating, it is evident that there is a tendency as a result of said friction engagement, to revolve disk 124, this disk, though due to the engagement of the hook pawl, is prevented from rotating except when a sheet passes between said rolls and displaces the tail of the pawl at 127, in which event the disk will be revolved through the action of the friction coupling 128 through one revolution or until the said pawl 125 again engages 123.

Now, by providing a working pin 129 upon the face of the said disk, it will be evident that the said rotary motion of the disk can be transmitted to a suitable star wheel 130. 131 represents a counter of any suitable design and for convenience I have illustrated diagrammatically the well-known Veeder counter, which device may be obtained in commerce equipped with a star wheel substantially as shown.

Now, each time the said disk 124 revolves, as a result of the passage of one sheet the said star wheel, which is a part of the aforementioned counter, will be moved through a certain angular distance. Considering that the said star wheel has five points and that a movement from one point to the next represents a count of one, it will be seen that each time a sheet passes between said rolls, one will be recorded upon the counter. As any suitable type of counter may be employed and as same is considered a separate and complete mechanism, it does not seem within the scope of this specification to add a description and detailed drawing of the same.

From the above and by referring to the drawings as well as my other cases mentioned herein, it will be apparent that I have produced a greatly improved displaying and indorsing machine, one which is calculated to meet substantially the various demands liable to be made upon a device of this kind. It will further be seen that the machine is self contained and easily manipulated by the operator and that all the functions are directly under the control of the said operator, making it possible for him to combine and omit operations at will.

It will be understood that I do not wish to limit myself to the particular embodiment disclosed, fully realizing as I do that the broad idea, which is the subject of my invention, may take quite a different form and still meet the conditions herewith brought forth, and having fully described my invention in its preferred embodiment, I claim—

1. In a device of the class described, the combination of a magazine adapted to hold a number of checks, feeding means removing one check at a time from said magazine, indorsing means for said checks, driving means for said feeding and indorsing means, means under the control of the operator for rendering operative or inoperative said in-

dorsing means, and means under the control of the operator causing only one operation of said feeding means to take place, and means under the control of the operator causing a continuous operation of said feeding means.

2. In a machine adapted to display a check to an operator, means for removing same from view, controlling means for singularly or continuously actuating the removing means and means for indorsing said check.

3. In a display machine, a magazine for holding one sheet at a time to view, means adapted when manually operated to remove said sheet, indorsing means adapted to be set in operation by said sheet, and means also under manual control for operating the removing means continuously.

EDW. F. CHANDLER.

Witnesses:
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