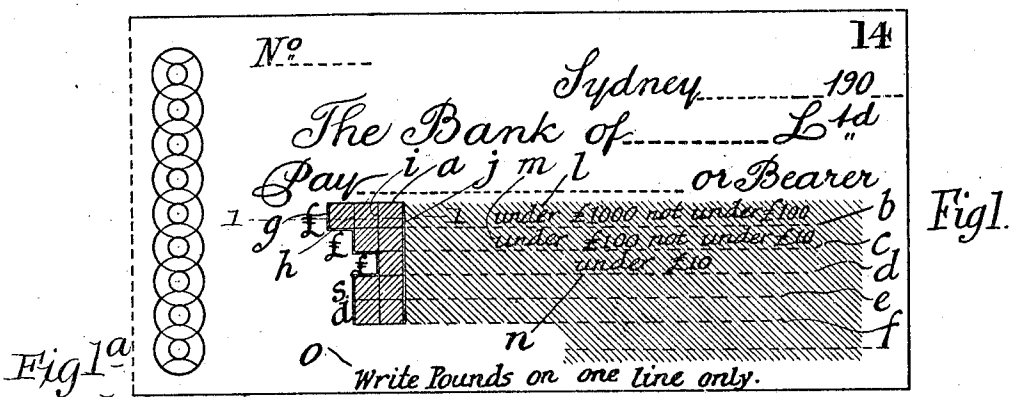


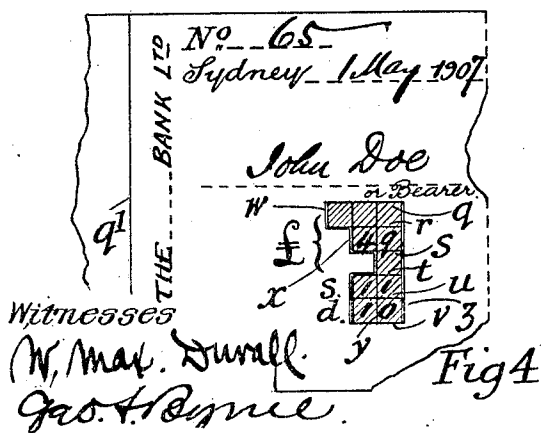
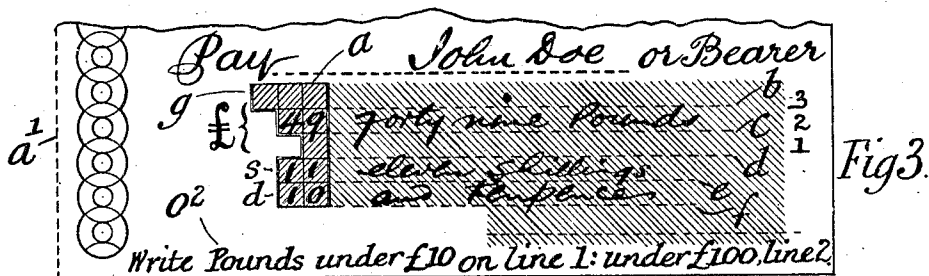
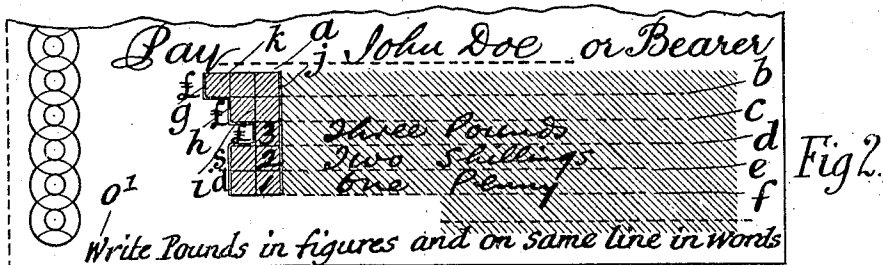
A. COLLIER.

FORM OF CHECK AND LIKE VALUE OR AMOUNT INDICATING DOCUMENT.

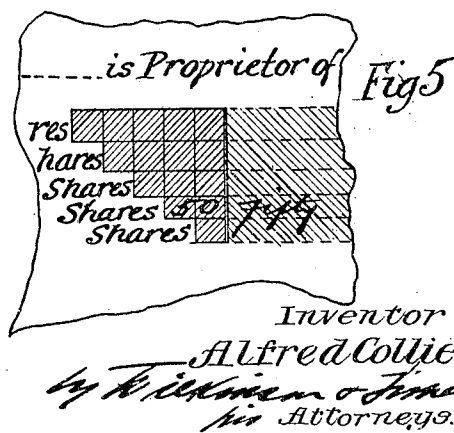
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 20, 1906.



g
h i j



Witnesses
W, Max. Durrall. y
Geo. H. Payne.



Inventor
Alfred Collier
by William & James
his Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED COLLIER, OF GEELONG, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

FORM OF CHECK AND LIKE VALUE OR AMOUNT INDICATING DOCUMENT.

No. 852,257.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 30, 1907.

Application filed January 20, 1906. Serial No. 297,037.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED COLLIER, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., residing at Ryrie street, Geelong, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Forms of Checks and Like Value or Amount Indicating Documents; 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.

The object of this invention is to provide safety or anti-fraud devices in forms or blanks of checks, and the like, which bear spaces for the insertion of statements of a value or amount, in figures and words.

In carrying out the invention it has been sought to avoid imposing on the user of this form the necessity for any greater amount of writing than is required at present in filling in an ordinary check blank having no special safety device, and it has also been sought to avoid altering the shape of the form, or weakening it by requiring perforations in it.

My invention is largely adaptable to forms of the sizes now used, and capable of use concurrently with an additional precautionary device, as (when suitable paper is used) a punch. This capability is no disadvantage, as some users prefer additions, and the field within which the invention may prove acceptable is thus increased.

A further object is to avoid requiring the user to fill in figures and words in positions objectionably different from those which have been long in vogue.

In the accompanying drawings the invention is illustrated.

Figure 1 indicates a blank check form. Fig. 1^a is a section on the line 1—1 of Fig. 1. Fig. 2 indicates part of a like form, unsigned, filled with a value under £10. Fig. 3 indicates part of a like form, unsigned, filled with a value under £100. Fig. 4 indicates part of a check butt, filled. Fig. 5 represents part of a scrip form.

The form illustrated provides for the filling in of any values below £1,000. But by adding or omitting a line that limit is raised to £10,000 or reduced to £100 as the case may be, a practical demand existing for forms having these limits. If the still higher limit £100,000 be desired the same is provided by adding lines similarly.

For the insertion of figures provision is made once only, namely on the left side of the form. For the insertion of words which corroborate the figures provision is made once only, namely along a particular horizontal line or lines crossing the form.

When the person who draws the check writes the figures and words once in the predetermined spaces, he thereby indicates a limit to the check amount, and tends to prevent fraud. He may cancel unrequired lines when signing a blank check to limit the amount to be inserted to £10, £100, or as the case might be, but there is no need of this. Except as described, the check is like the ordinary check.

Referring to Fig. 1, the face of the check besides the usual blanks contains special provision for the prevention of fraud. Near the left the check is provided with a series of horizontal lines *a, b, c, d, e,* and *f,* and a number of vertical lines *g, h, i* and *j.* The intersection of these lines, which are arranged at right angles to each other, forms a series of squares, there being three of these squares at the top, two in the next line below, and one in the third line. These squares are preferably crossed by section lines running all in the same direction and the symbol for pounds sterling is placed at the left of each horizontal line. Below the third line are two similar squares, in which the amount in shillings may be written in figures, and below that are two more squares, in which the amount in pence may be written in figures.

The three squares in the upper line are intended for the reception of the figures denoting the amount in pounds, the left hand square being for hundreds of pounds, the middle square being for tens of pounds, and the right hand square being for pounds expressed in units. If the amount is less than one hundred pounds it should be written on the second line, with the tens of pounds on the first square, and the pounds expressed in units in the second square, counting from the left. If the amount is less than ten pounds, it should be written in figures in the third line in the small square.

As usual, it is intended that the amount should be written in words as well as figures, and if the amount is written on the top line on figures (in pounds), it should also be written in words on the line *b,* and therefore, the face of the check bears at *l* the words "Under 1000£, not under 100£," similarly on

the line *c* are the words at *m* "Under 100£, not under 10£," and at *m* on the third line *d* from the top are the words "Under 10£."

As a further safeguard against alteration, the space between and around the lines *b*, *c*, *d* and *f*, and including the blank line for the signature of the maker of the check, is crossed with parallel lines in the squares in which the amounts are written in figures. At the bottom of the check, as indicated at *o*, the words of direction are given "Write pounds on one line only."

In Fig. 2 a similar check is shown drawn in favor of John Doe, with the lines for check drawn properly filled out, namely 3£—2s.—1p., and at *o'* the words of direction are given "Write pounds in figures and on same line in words."

In Fig. 3 is shown a similar check filled out for 49£—11s.—10p., and with the words of direction at *o''* "Write pounds under 10£ in figures on line 1; under 100£, line 2," the figures 1, 2 and 3 being on the face of the check opposite the lines *d*, *c*, and *f*, respectively.

In Fig. 4 is shown a similar arrangement for entering the amount in figures on the check stub, a series of squares above arranged as described above being made on the check and crossed by section lines.

In Fig. 5 is shown a scrip form provided with similar safety devices.

Obviously, sums of 1,000£ or over might be provided for by similar arrangements and the amounts might be expressed in dollars, or any desired currency, as well as in pounds.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. A check or other form provided on its face with suitably designated squares in which the amount of the check may be writ-

ten in figures, said squares being arranged in horizontal lines, one square if the amount is under ten, two squares if the amount is under one hundred, and so on, and horizontal lines on a line with the bottoms of the squares, the context indicating that on said horizontal lines the amount may be written in words, both the squares and the spaces between and around said horizontal lines being cross-hatched, the edges of said squares and said lines being embossed, substantially as described.

2. A check having on its face a plurality of series of squares suitably designated for the reception of amounts to be written in figures, each of said series being arranged in a horizontal line, there being three of these squares for amounts less than one thousand and over ninety-nine, two of said squares for amounts less than one hundred and over nine, and one of said squares for amounts less than ten, the horizontal lines forming continuations of the bottoms of each series of squares, said horizontal lines and the spaces therearound and said squares having cross hatchings arranged at different angles to each other inside said squares and around said horizontal lines, the context indicating that the amount may be written in words on the proper horizontal lines, and similar means suitably designated on which fractional amounts may be stated, said means being located under the space in which amounts under ten are to be written, the edges of said squares and said lines being embossed, substantially as described.

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

ALFRED COLLIER.

Witnesses:

GEORGE G. TURRI,
ANTHONY J. CALLINAN.