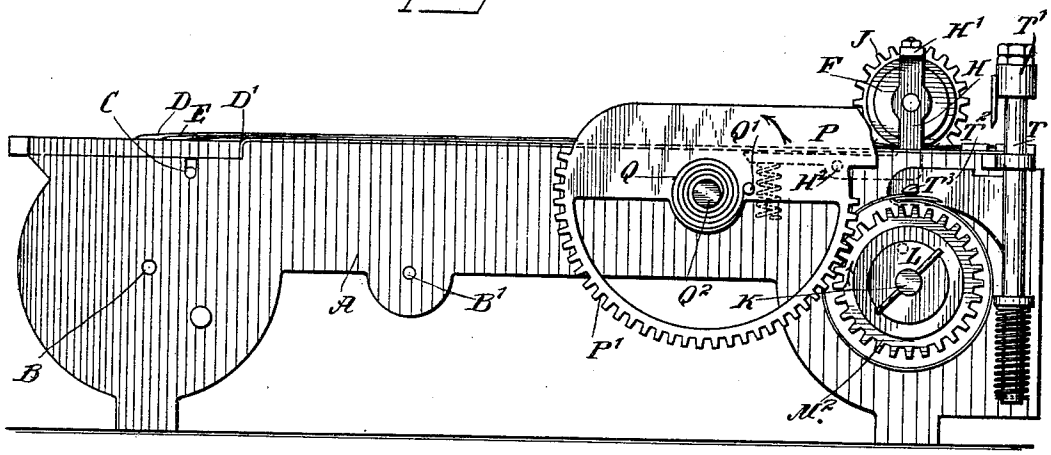
No. 677,126. Patented June 25, 1901.

J. T. GILBERT.

DUPLICATE SALES RECORDER.

(No Model.) (Application filed Aug. 15, 1900.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1



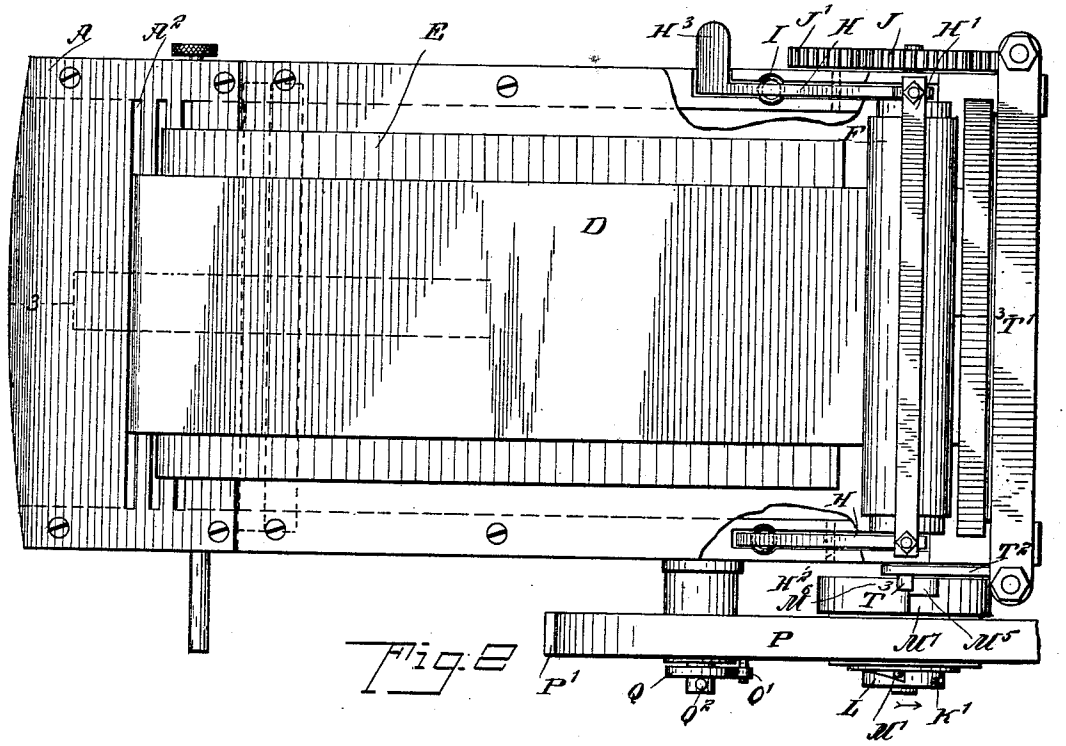


Fig. 2

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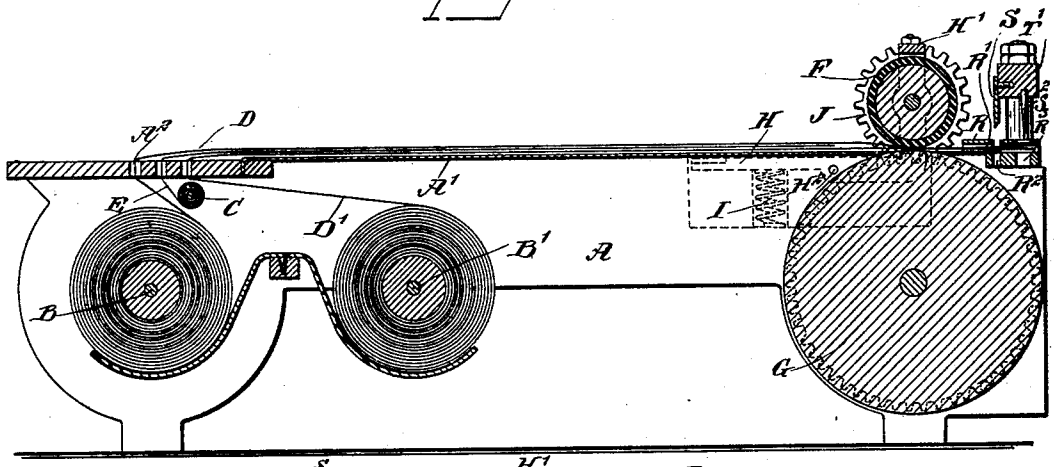
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Fig. 3



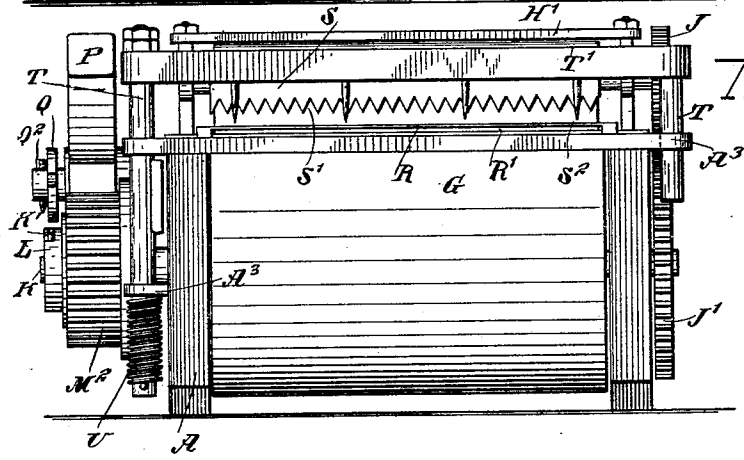


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

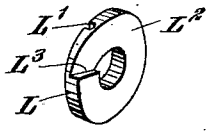


Fig. 6

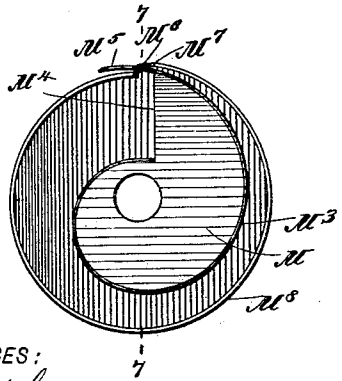
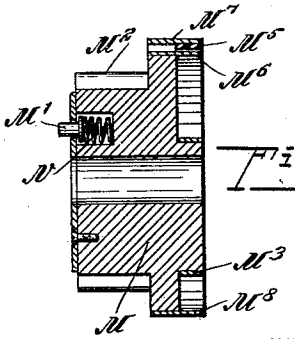


Fig. 7



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN TEXAS GILBERT, OF EUFAULA, ALABAMA.

DUPLICATE SALES-RECORDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 677,126, dated June 25, 1901.

Application filed August 15, 1900. Serial No. 26,951. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN TEXAS GILBERT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Eufaula, in the county of Barbour and State of Alabama, have invented a new and Improved Duplicate Sales-Recorder, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to devices for producing duplicates of memoranda—as on sales-slips, bills of lading, and the like—at the same time with the original by the use of a plurality of paper strips, with interposed copying-paper (carbon-paper) strips.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple and efficient apparatus of the above-indicated class which will be provided with a mechanism for feeding the paper a predetermined distance and with another mechanism for perforating the paper to facilitate the tearing off of the slips written upon.

The invention will be fully described hereinafter and the features of novelty pointed out in the appended 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 figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved sales-recorder. Fig. 2 is a plan thereof with parts broken away. Fig. 3 is a central sectional elevation on line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an end view of the apparatus; and Figs. 5, 6, and 7 are details of certain parts, Fig. 7 being a section on line 7 7 of Fig. 6.

The apparatus shown in the drawings accommodates two rolls of paper, with an intervening carbon-paper strip, and is therefore adapted for the production of an original and a duplicate. Obvious changes will enable me to obtain three or more copies at one writing.

The device comprises a frame A, in which are journaled the two parallel paper-rolls B B′ and the carbon-paper roll C, said rolls being arranged below a table A′, having three slits A^2, through which pass, respectively, the two paper strips D D′ and between them the carbon-paper strip E. These strips then pass on top of the table A′ toward the rear end thereof, and the paper strips extend under the feed device, to be described presently, while the carbon-paper strip E terminates short of the feed device.

The feed device consists of a small upper roller F, preferably covered with rubber, and a larger lower roller G. The upper roller is journaled in arms H, connected by a cross-bar H′, the arms being pivoted at H^2 and pressed by springs I to bring the upper roller toward the lower roller. One of the arms is provided with a handle H^3, by means of which the roller F may be raised to allow the paper to be more readily introduced between the rollers. The upper and lower rollers are preferably geared together by means of toothed wheels J J′; but this connection is not absolutely necessary. On the shaft K of the lower roller is secured, to rotate with the roller, a disk L, the connection being made, for instance, by means of a pin K′ passing through a radial aperture in the shaft and fitting into a diametrical groove L′ in the outer face of the disk L. On its opposite or inner side the disk L has a cam-surface L^2, terminating in a shoulder L^3. This cam-surface is engaged by a pin M′, extending parallel with the shaft K and pressed outwardly by a spring N. The pin and spring are mounted upon a wheel M, which is loose relatively to the roller G and is provided with teeth M^2, meshing with a segmental gear P′ upon the feed-lever P. A coiled spring Q, secured at Q′ to the feed-lever and at Q^2 to the stationary shaft of said lever, tends to bring the latter into the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In this position, as will be seen in Fig. 2, the pin M′ engages the shoulder L^3 of the disk L, and if the lever is turned in the direction indicated by the arrow the pin will cause the disk L and the roller G to rotate, thus feeding the paper between the rollers F and G. When then the lever P is released and returned to its original position either by hand or by the spring Q, the pin M′ will slip on the cam-surface L^2, the spring N yielding until finally the pin clears the shoulder L^3, when the spring N will force the pin outward into the position shown in Fig. 2, in readiness for another feed operation.

Adjacent to the feed device I arrange the perforator, comprising a stationary plate R, having a horizontal paper-passage R′ and a

vertical passage R^2, in the rear of which is located a transverse series of apertures R^3. In the passage R^2 is adapted to move the blade S, having a serrated edge S', and through the apertures R^3 are arranged to pass the pins S^2, which project downward beyond the blade S. The latter and the pins S^2 are fastened to a cross-bar T'. This cross-bar connects the upper ends of upright rods T, moving in guides A^3 of the frame A and having a tendency to move downward under the influence of a coiled spring U. One of the rods T carries a forwardly-extending arm T^2, having a lateral projection T^3. The wheel M has on its inner face a cam M^3, having a radial shoulder M^4, adjacent to which is an extension or tongue M^5, preferably of spring material, which projects between the ends M^6 and M^7 of the circumferential band or flange M^8, secured to the wheel M. These ends M^6 and M^7 are at different distances from the center—that is, the flange M^8 is not truly circular.

In the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the projection T^3 rests on the outer end M^7 of the flange M^8, and consequently the blade S and the pins S^2 are raised. When the lever P is turned, as described, to feed the paper, the flange M^8 turns with the wheel M and the projection T^3 rides on said flange until, the feed being nearly completed, the beveled front edge of the projection T^3 passes under the tongue M^5. The projection T^3 then reaches the clearance between the inner end M^6 of the flange M^8 and the shoulder M^4, and the coiled springs U then force the perforator down, the pins S^2 engaging the paper first to prevent its slipping while the blade S cuts or perforates the paper, so that the portion written upon and its duplicate can be readily torn off.

The operation will be readily understood from the foregoing description. The rocking of the lever P in the direction of the arrow imparts a complete revolution to the wheel M and to the roller G, thus feeding the paper the required length after an entry has been made. At the end of the feed operation the paper is perforated, as described, and the filled-out slip and its duplicate are torn off. Then while the lever P returns to its original position the lower feed-roller G remains stationary and the projection T^3 rides on the cam-surface M^3 until it again reaches the outer end M^7 of the flange M^8, Fig. 1.

I desire it to be understood that various modifications may be made without departing from the nature of my invention as defined in the appended claims.

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

1. The combination of the frame having a paper-support, the perforator having an arm with a projection, and the operating-wheel having an interior cam with a radial shoulder, and an exterior rib or flange surrounding said cam, the cam having a tongue which extends over one end of said rib or flange, and the projection of the perforator-arm being arranged to travel on said cam and over the tongue thereof onto the said rib, and to finally pass under the tongue into renewed contact with the cam, and means for pressing the projection of the perforator toward the operating-wheel.

2. The combination of the frame, the paper-roll shafts therein, a feed device consisting of two rollers between which the paper is adapted to pass, a perforator, a spring for giving the perforator its operative stroke, a retaining and driving mechanism connected with the perforator and arranged to hold the latter practically stationary during movement of said mechanism in one direction, and to allow the perforator to move, under the influence of the spring, at the end of such movement, while during movement in the opposite direction said mechanism will move the perforator against the spring and cause it to perform its return stroke, and a clutch connection between the said mechanism and one of the feed-rollers, so that the said feed-roller will remain stationary during the return movement of said mechanism.

3. The combination of the frame, the paper-roll shafts therein, a feed device consisting of two rollers between which the paper is adapted to pass, a wheel mounted loosely in relation to one of the feed-rollers, a spring-pressed pin mounted to slide axially on said wheel, a disk held to turn with the roller and provided on the side facing said pin, with a cam-face and a stop-shoulder adapted to be engaged by said pin, an interior cam on said wheel, said cam having a radial shoulder, an exterior rib or flange on the said wheel, the ends of said rib being spaced from each other and alining approximately with the radial shoulder of the cam, a tongue extending from the cam between the ends of the said rib and over one of them, the perforator having an arm with a projection to engage said cam and rib, the said perforator comprising a blade and a set of perforating-pins located at the rear of the blade and of such a length as to engage the paper before the blade does, and a lever for turning said wheel to feed the paper and to actuate the perforator.

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

JOHN TEXAS GILBERT.

Witnesses:
S. H. DENT,
M. G. ROBERTS.