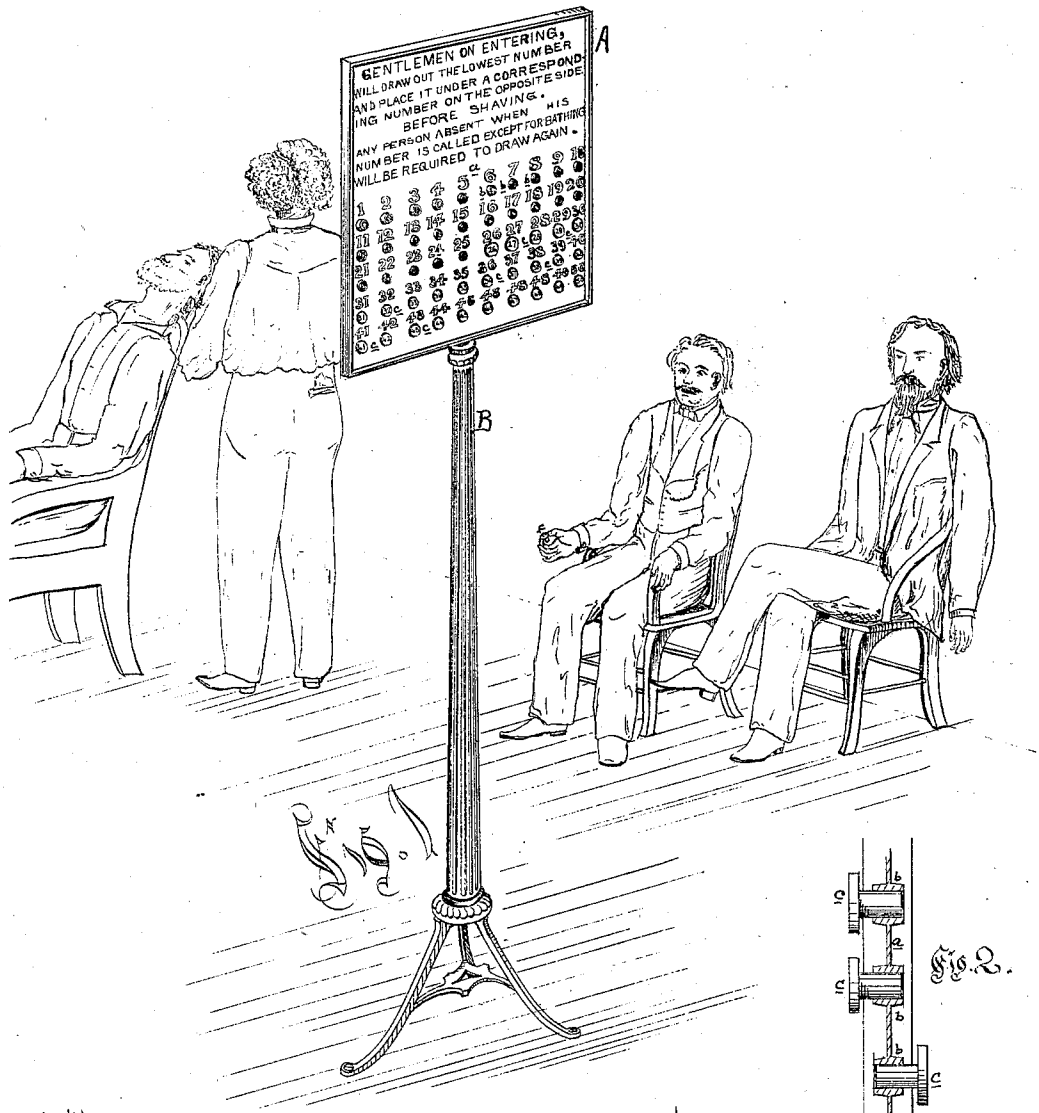
G. W. HOGLEN.

Barbers' Check-Holder.

No. 131,399. Patented Sep. 17, 1872.



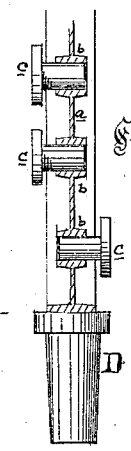


Fig. 2.

Witnesses
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AM. PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC CO. N.Y. (OSBORNE'S PROCESS.)

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. HOGLEN, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN BARBERS' CHECK-HOLDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **131,399**, dated September 17, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. HOGLEN, of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Barbers' Check-Holder; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention in use. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the same.

The object of this invention is to render it easy to keep an exact record of turns to be shaved or otherwise served.

Heretofore the methods employed in barber-shops and other similar places having a large number of customers have not been practically simple and effective, and do not avoid disputes, while they do require considerable attention on the part of an attendant. This device requires no attention from an attendant further than to see that the checks are presented in proper order.

That others may fully understand my invention and its advantages, I will particularly describe it.

A is the check-board, which I propose to make of cast-iron, though it may be made of any other suitable material. This check-board is mounted upon a suitable stand, B, upon which it may be fitted to revolve, turning upon a vertical axis. The check-board A has upon each side a corresponding number of receivers for holding the checks. These receivers upon one side have numbers corresponding with the numbers upon the other side. Thus the two sides of the board are alike. Accompanying the check-board are checks made of suitable material, and each bearing a number corresponding to the number of one of the receivers. At the beginning of the day the checks are all upon the receivers on one side of the board. The first customer who enters will remove check No. 1, the second customer will take check No. 2, and so on. When No. 1 takes his seat the attendant takes his check and hangs or places it upon receiver No. 1 at the back of the board. No. 2 and others follow in the same order, so that the checks which are once taken from the front of the board are not returned thereto, and the checks which are upon the back of the board are those which have been used. Thus, it will be seen, there can never any confusion arise as between the checks which have and those which have not been used, and if any customer presents his check out of turn the attendant immediately detects the error, and there cannot be any possible mistake about the matter. When all the checks have been removed from the front of the board full receivers are instantly presented to the incoming customers by revolving the check-board upon its axis so as to bring the back to the front.

The peculiar advantage of this device is in consequence of the complete separation of the checks which have been used from those which have not been used, and facility with which fresh checks are presented to incoming customers when the front receivers are exhausted.

The board may be constructed for any number of checks which may be desired. This check-board forms a perfect check upon the employés of the establishment. The proprietor can ascertain at any moment how many customers have been served, and thereby can know whether the receipts correspond to that number. For establishments doing a very extensive business the pedestal B may be provided with an indicator to denote the number of times the check-board may have been revolved.

Having now given in general a description of my apparatus and the manner of using the same, I will now particularly describe the method of construction which I prefer. This is shown particularly in Fig. 2.

The plate *a*, which forms the web or board A, is formed with as many bosses or projections *b*, disposed in regular order, as may be desirable. These bosses are perforated so as to receive the tangs of the checks *c*, as shown. The necessary characters, denoting the words of an inscription or the numbers of the check-receivers, are cast with the web *a*. The checks *c* may be made of any suitable material, and the number of each should be depicted upon

its face by any appropriate method. D is the pivot, fitted to a corresponding socket in the top of pedestal B, and forming the axis upon which the check-board turns, as above described.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. A revolving check-board with correspondingly-numbered check-receivers on each side of the same, provided with a series of checks having numbers corresponding with the numbers on said check-board, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The check-board A, constructed with the numbered check-holes *b b*, and provided with a pivot, D, combined with a series of numbered pin-checks, *c*, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:
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