(No Model.)

C. H. COGGESHALL.

CHECK MARKER.

No. 441,057. Patented Nov. 18, 1890.

Fig. I.

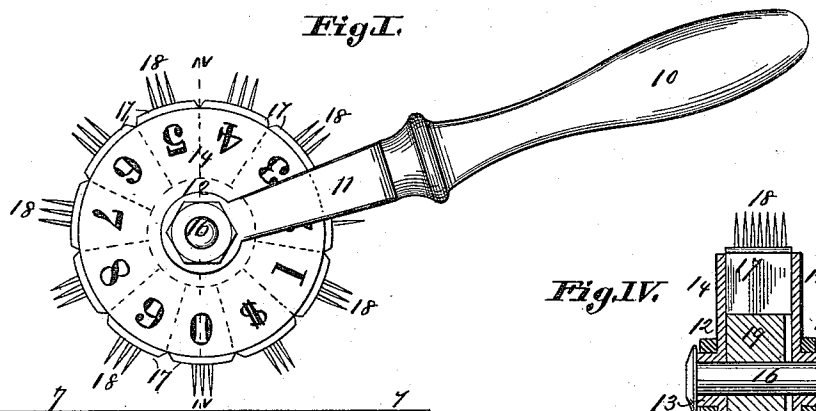


Fig. II.

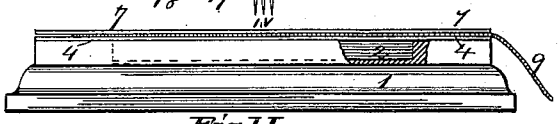


Fig. IV.

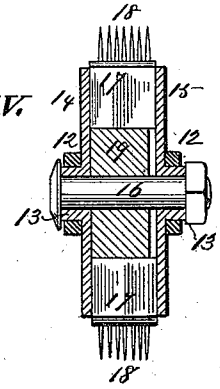


Fig. V.

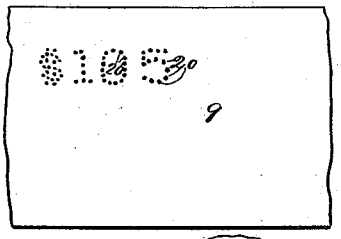


Fig. VI.

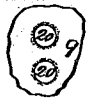
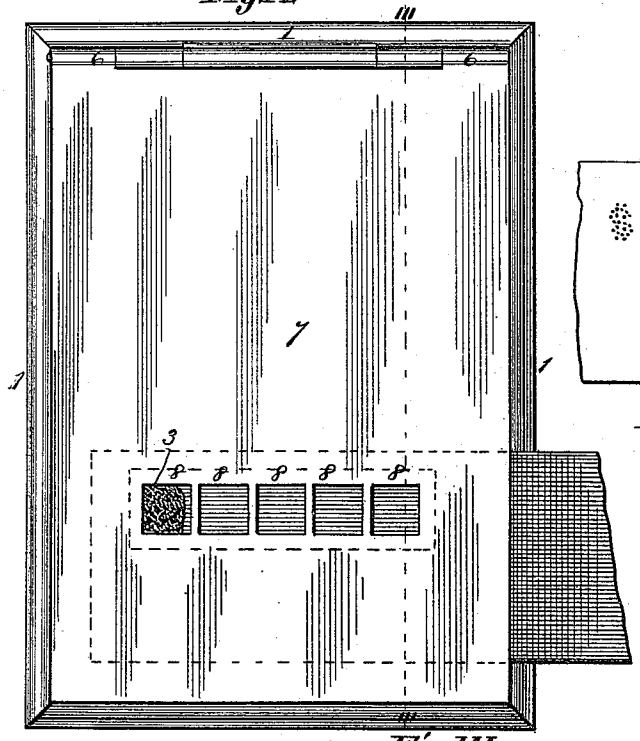
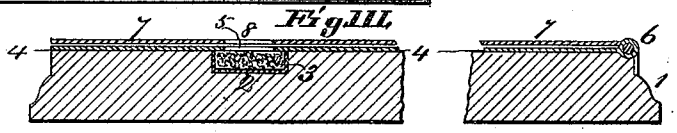


Fig. VII.



Fig. III.





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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CAROL H. COGGESHALL, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO THE PERFECT CHECK PROTECTOR COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CHECK-MARKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 441,057, dated November 18, 1890.

Application filed February 12, 1890. Serial No. 340,093. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CAROL H. COGGESHALL, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Check-Markers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention is for the puncture of a check or other paper in such a manner that each set of punctures indicates a simple number, and at the same time inking the edges of the punctures without soiling the surface of the paper.

The novel features of the invention will be set forth in the claims.

Figure I is a side view of the device. Fig. II is a top view of the body of the device. Fig. III is a vertical section at III III, Fig. II, with part broken away. Fig. IV is a transverse section of the marker at IV IV, Fig. I. Fig. V is a diagram illustrating the punctures made by the marker. Fig. VI is an enlarged view of the punctures viewed from beneath. Fig. VII is a side view of one of the blocks in which perforators are set.

1 is the block or base, which may be made of wood, metal, or other material, and which has a recess or depression 2, filled with an absorbent material 3—such as felt or sponge—that is intended to be saturated with ink.

4 is a plate or sheet of metal or other material, having one or more orifices 5 over the ink-pad 3. The plate or sheet 4 is preferably connected to the block 1 by hinges 6. 7 is a plate or sheet, shown of similar dimensions to the plate 4 and lying flat thereon. This plate, like the plate 4, is connected to the block 1 by the hinges 6, and has an orifice or orifices 8 in line with the orifice or orifices 5. Five of these orifices are shown, so that a check or other paper 9 may be punctured with numbers indicating any sum under one hundred thousand dollars; but any number of the orifices may be used to allow the indication of any desired amount, which may be preceded and followed by the dollar-mark ($) to prevent the addition of numbers to those already indicated by the punctures. The check or other paper to be marked is passed between the plates 4 and 7, and is prevented from contact with the ink-pad by the plate 4, while the plate 7 holds the paper in place, both plates preventing the vertical movement of the paper when the puncturing-points are entering or leaving it.

The marker will now be described. 10 is a handle carrying a metal yoke 11, giving bearing at 12 to the journals 13 of two disks 14 and 15.

16 is a bolt passing axially through the disks and holding them hard against the blocks 17 in which the puncturing-points or puncturers 18 are inserted. These points are arranged in each block so as to represent a simple number or other sign. The blocks are so shaped as to fit together in a circular series, as indicated in Fig. VII and by full and broken lines in Fig. I.

19 is a central block between the disks and traversed by the bolt 16, and against which the inner ends of the blocks rest. On the side of one or both of the disks are marks indicating the figure which the points each block indicate, so as to form a ready guide in the use of the marker. In case of injury to any of the points 18, block 17, carrying those points, may be removed after loosening the nut on the bolt 16 and another block inserted between the disks, when the nut may be screwed tight.

The operation of marking is as follows: The check or other paper is inserted between the plates 4 7, when the proper block is turned down and its points pushed through the paper into the ink-pad and then drawn out. The ink upon the points marks the edges of the punctures 20 and makes them more easy to distinguish. Usually it is preferred to precede and follow the number by the dollar-mark, for the purpose hereinbefore stated.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a device for marking checks, the combination of the base having an inking-pad recessed therein, the plate 4, resting on said base, and the hinged plate 7, arranged over plate 4, said plates having a number of coincident orifices arranged over said pad, substantially as set forth.

2. In a device for marking checks, the com-

bination of the base having an inking-pad recessed therein, and the plates 4 7, hinged together and also hinged to said base, and having coincident orifices arranged over the said inking-pad, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a device for marking checks, the combination of an inking-pad composed of absorbent material and adapted to be saturated with ink, two hinged plates adapted to hold the check between them, having coincident orifices 5 8 arranged over said pad, and a puncturing device adapted to be pressed into the inking-pad through the check and said orifices 5 8, whereby the ink on the puncturing-points will be deposited on the check by the withdrawal of said puncturing-points, substantially as set forth.

CAROL H. COGGESHALL.

In presence of—
E. S. KNIGHT,
T. KNIGHT.