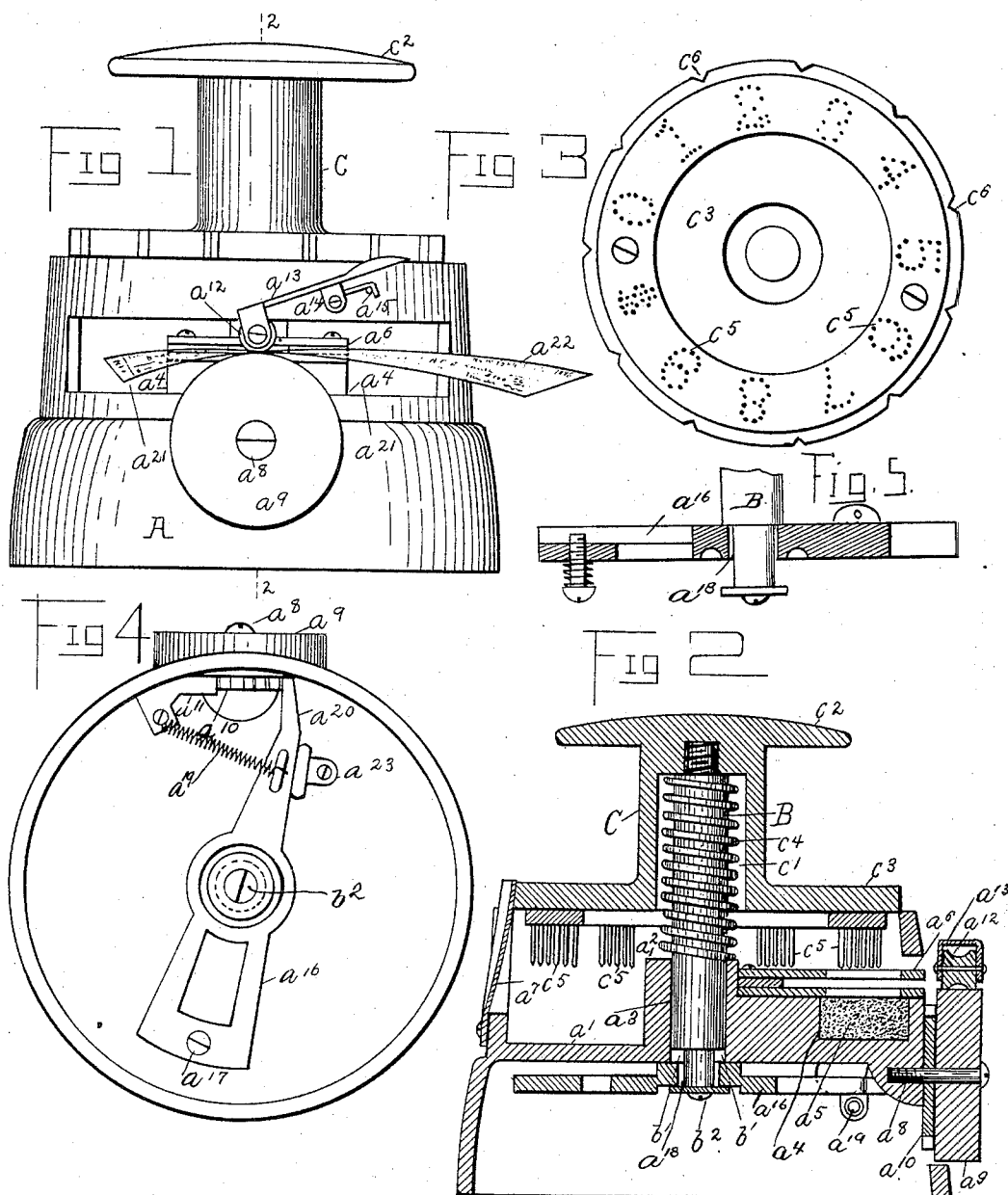


(No Model.)

C. E. ONGLEY.
CHECK PROTECTOR.

No. 584,518.

Patented June 15, 1897.



WITNESSES

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CHECK-PROTECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,518, dated June 15, 1897.

Application filed November 21, 1896. Serial No. 612,954. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. ONGLEY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Check-Protectors, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in what are known as "check-protectors," or devices to be used as a means for preventing the forging or raising of checks, drafts, &c.

I have illustrated my invention in the accompanying drawings, in which I have designated the parts by letters, referring to like parts by like letters.

Figure I is a front view of the device. Fig. II is a vertical section taken on the lines 2 2. Fig. III is a plan view of the disk carrying the puncturing-pins. Fig. IV is a bottom view of the base, and Fig. V is an elevation of the stud which forms the pivot of lever a^{16} and showing said lever in section.

The apparatus may be said to consist of three parts—the base, a head mounted on a stem or plunger, and a feeding device—which I will proceed to describe as follows:

A is the base, having an annular aperture a' and a central column a^2 , said column being bored through its axis to form a journal-bearing a^3 .

a^4 and a^4 are the side walls of a box intended to contain an ink-pad a^5 . Suitably secured to the walls of this box is a guide a^6 for the check as the same is introduced, said guide having an aperture through the center thereof to permit the passage of a group of needles, such as c^3 , hereinafter to be more fully described.

a^7 is a knife-spring suitably secured to the side of the base A to cooperate with the notches c^6 in the periphery of the disk c^3 , hereinafter to be referred to.

a^8 is a spindle suitably secured to the base A on one side, and upon this spindle is mounted the friction-wheel a^9 , said friction-wheel being provided on the inside thereof with a ratchet-wheel a^{10} .

a^{11} is a dog suitably secured to the under side of the base A, bearing on the ratchet-wheel a^{10} to prevent the reverse movement thereof.

a^{12} is a pressure-wheel carried in the frame

a^{13} , said frame being pivoted at a^{14} , and the friction-wheel a^{12} is maintained in contact with the friction-wheel a^9 by the power of the spring a^{15} .

a^{16} is a lever pivotally and freely secured to the under side of the base A at a^{17} and provided near the center thereof with an aperture a^{18} of a size to receive the end of the stem B, hereinafter to be referred to, and yet not large enough to permit the boss b' or the nut b^2 to pass through the same. a^{20} , the other end of the lever a^{16} , is shaped in the form of a pawl to engage the teeth of the ratchet a^{10} , and a^{19} is a spiral spring secured at one end to the base A and at the other end to the lever a^{16} , with its tension directed to draw the pawl a^{20} into engagement with the teeth of the ratchet a^{10} .

a^{21} represents an opening in the base A to permit the uninterrupted passage of a check or other document below the spring-guide a^6 , as indicated in Fig. 1 at a^{22} .

a^{23} is a lug secured to the under side of the base to serve as a guide to the vertical movement of the pivoted lever a^{16} .

B is a stem or plunger adapted to be journaled in the bearing a^3 . At the lower end thereof it is reduced in diameter to provide a boss b' , and upon its extremity is secured a washer by means of a screw b^2 , the washer being larger than the hole a^{18} in lever a^{16} . The small portion of B at its extremity passes through aperture a^{18} in lever a^{16} , but the boss must be wide enough always to engage the lever a^{16} to press it downward, while the washer on the end of the stem B is large enough always to engage said lever and press it upward.

Mounted on the other end of the stem B is the head C, which is made with an aperture c' partly through its axis to receive the stem B, and also a spiral spring c^4 . A hand-wheel or knob c^2 is provided at the top thereof and the disk c^3 at the bottom. The spiral spring c^4 is around the stem B, having its bearing at the top of the annular chamber c' and at the top of the column a^2 , with its tension directed to maintain the head C normally elevated. The under side of the disk c^3 is provided with needles suitably secured thereto and of a length, when the head is depressed, to pierce

through a check and penetrate into the ink-pad a^5 . These pins are arranged in groups in appropriate configurations to represent numeral or other characters appropriate to the use to which the apparatus is to be applied. These pins I have illustrated as c^5 . On the upper side of the disk c^3 and immediately above the group of pins I indicate the character which said group is intended to represent. On the periphery of the disk c^3 I provide vertical notches, as c^6 c^6 , &c., which are intended to cooperate with the knife-spring a^7 to restrain the disk c^3 against a rotary motion and yet to permit the same to slide on the knife-spring in a vertical movement.

I now proceed to describe the operation of the device. As heretofore stated, the apparatus is normally in the position shown in Fig. 2. To introduce a check or other document into the stamp, I raise the pressure-wheel a^{12} by pressure of the hand against the tension of the spring a^{15} and introduce the check in a manner shown in Fig. 1 until it is well between the lips of the spring-guide a^5 . I then revolve the disk c^3 until I bring the character that I desire to imprint upon the check over the ink-pad a^5 . I am guided in this movement by the figures or characters on the top of the disk c^3 , and I revolve the disk c^3 until the knife-spring a^7 falls into the notch on the periphery of the disk c^3 opposite to the figure which I desire to print. I then depress the disk c^3 , by the pressure of the hand on the knob a^2 , against the tension of the spring c^4 until the group of pins c^5 , which I have previously brought into position, as stated, pierce through the check and penetrate into the ink-pad a^5 . The group of pins c^5 are by this operation coated with ink by reason of their introduction into the ink-pad. I then release the pressure of the hand upon the knob c^2 and permit the head C to be raised by the power of the spring c^4 , thus withdrawing the group of pins c^5 from the ink-pad and from the check, the spring-guide a^5 operating to draw the check off of the group of pins a^5 , and the paper of the check which has been pierced by the pins operates to wipe off into itself and from the pins the ink or a portion of the ink which said pins have received from the ink-pad during the period of their introduction into the same. I thus am able, first, to puncture the check with holes in the form of the figure or character that I desire to indicate on the same, and, second, to ink said holes. I prefer to employ a bright-colored ink having the characteristic of being indelible.

The operation last described is repeated until I have indicated on the face of the check the numeral or character that I desire to be indelibly impressed thereon.

The check is automatically fed between the pins and the pad as follows: When the knob c^2 is depressed against the power of the spring c^4 , the boss b' of the stem B engages the upper side of the pivoted lever a^{16} , thus forcing

the same downward, and the pawl a^{20} slides on the inclined plane of one of the teeth of the ratchet-wheel a^{10} until it passes over the edge of said tooth, at which time the spiral spring a^{19} draws the pawl a^{20} into engagement with the next tooth of the ratchet-wheel a^{10} . This action is permitted by the free movement of the stem B within the hole a^{18} of the lever a^{16} . When the downward pressure on the knob c^2 is released, the stem B is elevated by the power of the spring c^4 and the nut b^2 engages the under side of the lever a^{16} , thus causing the pawl a^{20} to move the ratchet-wheel a^{10} one space, and by this operation the friction-wheel a^9 is revolved one space and the check lying between the pressure-wheel a^{12} and the friction-wheel a^9 is caused to move between the guide a^5 one space, and the check is then in the position to receive another impression from the pins, as heretofore described.

One of the objects that I have in view in the construction of this device is to provide a compact apparatus, convenient in form and simple in its arrangement of parts, which will be economical of construction and durable in operation and which will provide a successful means of preventing the forging or raising of checks. By the operation of puncturing the check with holes the fibers of the paper are broken, and with the withdrawal of the pins these fibers are saturated with an indelible ink which enters into the tissues of the paper and becomes part thereof, and the ink is not simply laid on the surface of the paper, as in printing, but saturates the body and tissue of the paper.

What I claim is—

1. In a check-protector, the combination with a base, of a rotary head journaled thereon and capable of vertical movement, a stop for holding said head against rotation, while a check is being perforated, a series of needles carried by said head, an ink-pad into which the needles are driven and whereby perforations are inked in withdrawing the needles, a guard for the check adapted to disengage the check from the needles in their upward movement, and a feeding mechanism for the check consisting of a wheel having a ratchet and a pawl engaging and operating said ratchet, said pawl consisting of a lever secured to the base of the device and through which the stem of the reciprocating head loosely passes and is secured, in a hole larger than the stem so as to permit lateral motion of the lever, the lever being operated vertically by gravity and the spring in the head, substantially as described.

2. In a check-protector the combination of a rotary head carrying perforating-needles and capable of vertical movement of a feeding device consisting of a ratchet-wheel and a pivoted arm capable of lateral and vertical motion the extremity of which engages and operates the ratchet, said arm being provided with a central aperture through which

the stem of the reciprocating head passes, larger than the stem to permit lateral motion of the arm, the arm being operated vertically by the motion of the head, and a spring for drawing the arm into engagement with the ratchet-wheel.

3. In a check-protector, the combination with a base of a rotary head journaled thereon to revolve horizontally carrying a series of needles arranged at intervals in appropriate configurations, with notches in the periphery of said head, and a stop secured to said base, and coöperating with said notches to arrest the rotary motion at predetermined intervals, and yet to slide vertically within said notches, an ink-pad set in the base to receive one group of needles, when the rotary head is depressed, and a feeding mechanism for the check consisting of a wheel having ratchet and a pawl engaging and operating said ratchet, said pawl consisting of a lever secured to the base of the device and through which the stem of the reciprocating head loosely passes and is secured, in a hole larger than the stem so as to permit lateral motion of the lever, the lever being operated vertically by the spring of the head, substantially as described.

4. In a check-protector, the combination with a rotary head carrying perforating-needles and capable of vertical movement, of a feeding device consisting of a ratchet-wheel and a pivoted arm capable of lateral and ver-

tical motion to engage and disengage the ratchet-teeth and a spring for drawing the arm into engagement with the ratchet-teeth, said arm being actuated directly by the rotary head to rotate the feed-wheel substantially as set forth.

5. In a check-protector the combination of a rotary head, having a stem and carrying perforating-needles, and capable of vertical movement upon a base, on which the same is mounted, of a feeding device consisting of a ratchet-wheel and a pivoted arm capable of lateral and vertical motion, the extremity of which engages and operates the ratchet, said arm being provided with a central aperture, through which the stem of the reciprocating head passes, said aperture being larger than the stem to permit lateral motion of the arm, and the said stem being provided with a boss and washer bearing upon the upper and lower side of the arm, whereby the motion of the stem is communicated to the arm when the ratchet is operative, and a spring for drawing the arm into engagement with the ratchet, substantially as described.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1896.

CHARLES E. ONGLEY.

Witnesses:

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EDWARD J. MCGUIRE.