

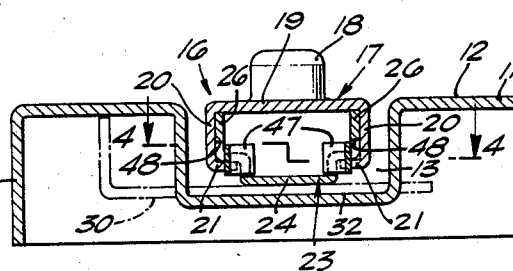
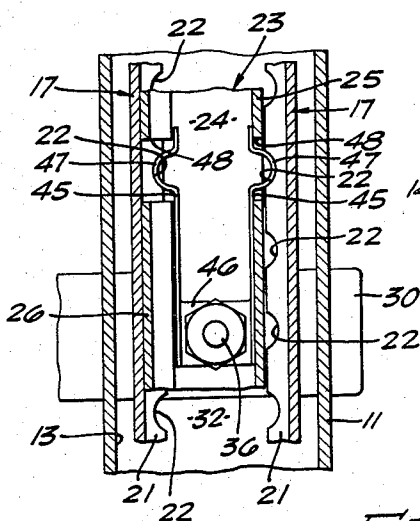
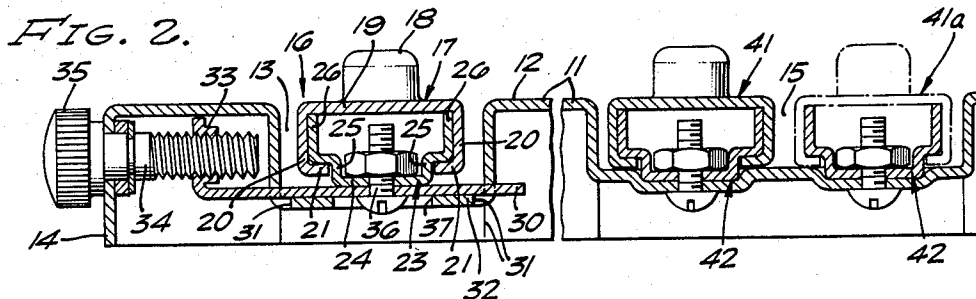
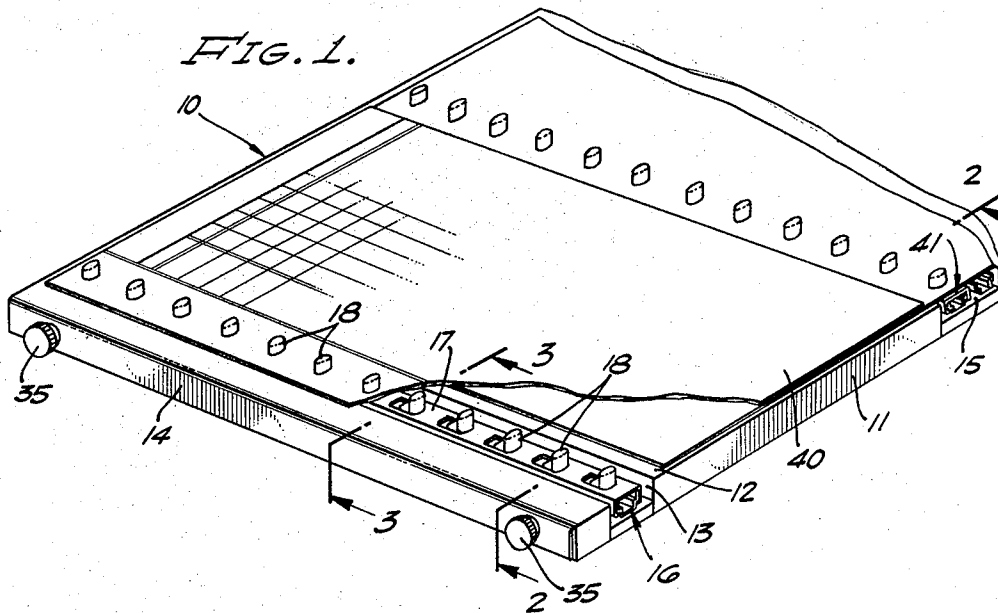
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C. J. NARDON
ACCOUNTING BOARD

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2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2,944,838

ACCOUNTING BOARD

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This invention relates to accounting boards of the general type shown in the Jones' Patents 2,435,684 and 2,524,128. Devices of this type are used in multiple record bookkeeping and accounting practices.

An important object of this invention is to provide an accounting board assembly for securing and maintaining alignment of lines and columns of the separate sheets on which entries are made. A related object is to provide an improved form of peg rail in which the individual peg elements are formed integrally with the rail which carries them, in order to provide accurate spacing and alignment of the individual peg elements, as well as to reduce the cost of manufacture. Another related object is to provide means for laterally or angularly adjusting the peg rail relative to the supporting base structure in order to bring lines and columns on different sheets into accurate registry. Another object is to provide an improved form of spring latch for securing the peg rail in any one of a plurality of longitudinally spaced positions. Other and more detailed objects and advantages will appear hereinafter.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view partly broken away showing an accounting board assembly embodying this invention.

Figure 2 is a sectional detail taken substantially on the lines 2—2 as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a sectional detail taken substantially on the lines 3—3 as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a sectional plan view taken substantially on the lines 4—4 as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a plan view of a metal strip representing an intermediate step in the manufacture of the peg rail.

Figure 6 is a view similar to Figure 5 showing the individual peg elements in final form.

Figure 7 is a sectional detail taken substantially on the lines 7—7 as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a transverse sectional elevation taken substantially on the lines 8—8 as shown in Figure 7.

Figure 9 is a perspective view showing the completed peg rail.

Figure 10 is a perspective view of one of the peg elements shown on an enlarged scale.

Referring to the drawings, the accounting board assembly generally designated 10 includes a base structure 11 having a flat upper surface 12 and this working surface of the base structure is interrupted by a first channel 13 which is parallel and adjacent to one of the side edges 14. Another parallel channel 15 is spaced from the channel 13.

A peg rail assembly 16 is mounted in the channel 13, and, as shown in the drawings, this assembly 16 includes a peg rail 17 having a series of peg elements 18 formed integrally therewith. The upper surface of the wall 19 of the peg rail 17 lies substantially flush with the surface 12 of the base structure 11. Parallel side walls 20 extend downward from the opposed parallel edges of the upper wall 19 and each is provided

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with an intumed lip 21 along its lower edge. Each of these lips 21 is provided with a series of axially spaced notches or detents 22.

The peg rail 17 is mounted to slide longitudinally on the support member 23. This member 23 is provided with a central supporting wall 24 having parallel upstanding edge walls 25. Outwardly directed walls 26 overlie the lips 21 on the peg rail 17 and support the parallel walls 26 which lie adjacent the side walls 20 on the peg rail 17. The peg rail is assembled with respect to the support member 23 through relative longitudinal movement.

Means are provided for adjusting the lateral position of the assembly 16 within the channel 13, and as shown in the drawings this means includes a pair of spaced cross members 30 extending through apertures 31 formed in the base 11 and resting on the bottom wall 32 of the channel 13. A nut 33 is formed integrally on one end of each of the members 30, and the nut is engaged by a rotary screw 34 mounted to turn relative to the base 11 and provided with an exposed head 35 for manual operation. The support or carrier 23 is fixed to the slide members 30 by means of threaded fastenings 36, and a clearance slot 37 is provided in the bottom wall 32 of the channel adjacent each of these fastening elements. Since two adjusting screws 34 and slide members 30 are provided at longitudinally spaced locations relative to the support member or carrier 23, it is possible to adjust the lateral position of the peg rail 17 relative to the channel 13 by turning both of the exposed knobs 35, and it is also possible to adjust the angular position of the peg rail in the channel by turning either one of the knobs 35. This double adjustment feature is highly advantageous, since it makes it possible to adjust the position of the perforated sheet 40 mounted on the peg rail 17. This in turn makes it possible to bring lines or columns printed thereon into a position of accurate registry with other lines or columns printed on an overlying or underlying sheet mounted on another peg rail 41 or 41a and contained in the channel 15.

The peg rails 41 and 41a are each similar in all respects to the peg rail 17 and are each mounted upon a similar support member or carrier 42 but the carriers are fixed to the bottom wall of the channel 15, and are not adjustable. When one of the rails 41 or 41a is in use, the other is removed from its carrier; they are not normally used at the same time.

Means are provided for securing each of the peg rails in any one of a plurality of selected positions longitudinally of its respective support member or carrier. A pair of spring fingers 45 are connected by a common flange 46 held in place by the threaded fastening 36. Each of these spring fingers has a curved portion 47 near its free end projecting outward through a window opening 48 provided in an upstanding wall 25 on a support member or carrier 23. These curved portions 47 of the spring fingers 45 are adapted to project into the longitudinally spaced notches or detents 22 provided on the lips 21 of the peg rail 17. When the peg rail is moved longitudinally with respect to the support member or carrier 23, the spring fingers 45 are deflected inwardly and ride along the edges of the lips 21. The spring fingers thus serve to retain a peg rail 17 in any one of a plurality of longitudinally spaced positions. The distance between adjacent notches 22 is preferably equal to the spacing of lines printed on the sheets 40 to preserve registration of lines as one sheet is moved relative to another. It will be understood that each sheet 40 is provided with a row of perforations to receive the row of peg elements 18.

Peg rails 41 and 41a are substantially the same as peg rail 17 and accordingly only one need be described. As shown in Figures 5-10, the peg rail is formed from a flat strip of metal 50 which is first provided with edge notches 22. U-shaped cuts 51 are lanced through the metal of the strip 50. The peg elements 18 are then formed by die operations from metal within the U-shaped cut 51. One side portion 52 of each peg element remains integral with the body of the strip 50 and an opposing side portion 53 is integrally joined with a base flange 54. This flange 54 has an upper surface substantially flush with the upper surface of the strip 50. An aperture 55 remains in the sheet 50 adjacent each of the flanges 54. The upper part of each peg element has a rounded crown 56 with end portions 57 curved as a portion of a sphere. A wedge shaped slot 58 may remain between abutting edges of the side portions 52 and 53.

After the peg elements 18 have been formed, the metal strip 50 may be bent along the dotted lines 60 and 61 as shown in Figure 6 and form the side walls 20 and the inwardly directed lips 21, thereby completing the peg rail.

The forming of the peg elements 18 from the metal of the strip 50 is accomplished by a first die operation which forms the U-shaped cuts 51, and a second die operation which completes the formation of the peg elements 18. The size, alignment, dimensions and spacing are accurately preserved by the dies and there is no problem of assembling individual and separately formed peg elements on a separate part. The result is a superior peg rail at lower manufacturing costs.

Having fully described my invention, it is to be understood that I do not wish to be limited to the details herein set forth, but my invention is of the full scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In a peg rail for an accounting board, a metal strip having a plurality of pegs integrally formed thereon in longitudinally spaced position, each of the pegs projecting from an upper surface of the strip and being provided with an oblong crown, each peg having a first upright portion integrally connecting the crown to the said strip, a flange on each peg having an upper surface substantially co-planar with the upper surface of the strip, each peg having a second upright portion integrally connecting the crown to said flange, the strip having an aperture adjacent each of said flanges, said crown, flange and latter said upright portion of each peg being formed from metal cut from the strip and defined by the boundary edge of said aperture.

2. In a device of the class described, a metal strip having a peg integrally formed thereon, the peg projecting from an upper surface of the strip and being provided with an oblong crown, the peg having a first upright portion integrally connecting the crown to the said strip, a flange on the peg having an upper surface substantially co-planar with the upper surface of the strip, the peg having a second upright portion integrally connecting the crown to said flange, the strip having an aperture adjacent said flange, said crown, flange, and latter said upright portion of the peg being formed from metal cut from the strip and defined by the boundary edge of said aperture.

3. In an accounting board or the like, the combination of: a base structure defining a plane working surface, a channel formed in the base structure interrupting the working surface, a carrier mounted in the channel, a peg rail mounted on the carrier within the channel having an upper surface on substantially the same plane with said working surface, a longitudinal series of pegs projecting upward from the surface of the peg rail, a pair of slide members mounted for transverse movement at the bottom of said channel, means connecting said slide members to said carrier, and means accessible exteriorly of the base structure for moving the slide members and carrier transversely with respect to said channel.

4. An accounting board or the like, the combination of: a base structure defining a plane working surface, a channel formed in the base structure interrupting the working surface, a carrier mounted in the channel, a peg rail mounted on the carrier within the channel having an upper surface on substantially the same plane with said working surface, a longitudinal series of pegs projecting upward from the surface of the peg rail, means including a spring operatively interposed between the peg rail and the carrier and acting resiliently to retain the peg rail in any one of a plurality of longitudinal positions, a pair of slide members mounted for transverse movement at the bottom of said channel, means connecting said slide members to said carrier, and means for moving the slide members and carrier transversely with respect to said channel.

5. An accounting board or the like, the combination of a base structure defining a plane working surface, a channel formed in the base structure interrupting the working surface, a carrier mounted in the channel, a peg rail mounted on the carrier within the channel having an upper surface on substantially the same plane with said working surface, a longitudinal series of pegs projecting upward from the surface of the peg rail, at least one slide member mounted for transverse movement at the bottom of said channel, means connecting said slide member to said carrier, and means for moving the slide member transversely with respect to said channel.

6. An accounting board or the like, the combination of a base structure defining a plane working surface, a channel formed in the base structure interrupting the working surface, a carrier mounted in the channel, a peg rail mounted on the carrier within the channel having an upper surface on substantially the same plane with said working surface, a longitudinal series of pegs projecting upward from the surface of the peg rail, a pair of spaced slide members mounted for transverse movement at the bottom of said channel, means pivotally securing said said slide members to said carrier, and means accessible exteriorly of the base structure for moving the slide members individually for angular adjustment of the carrier with respect to said channel.

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