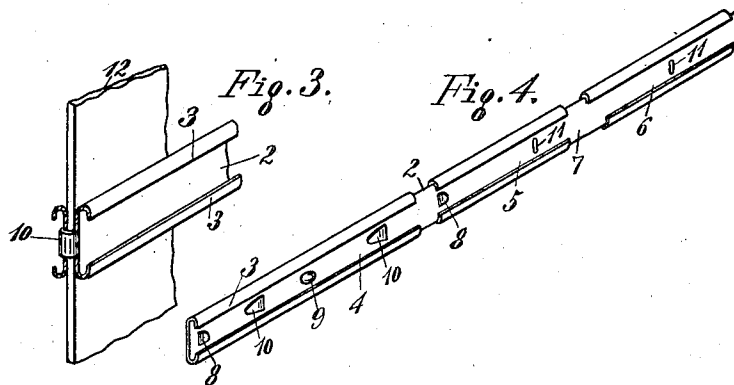
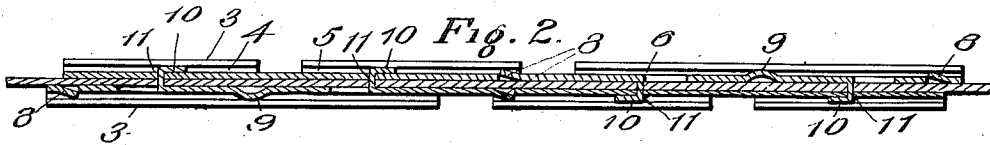
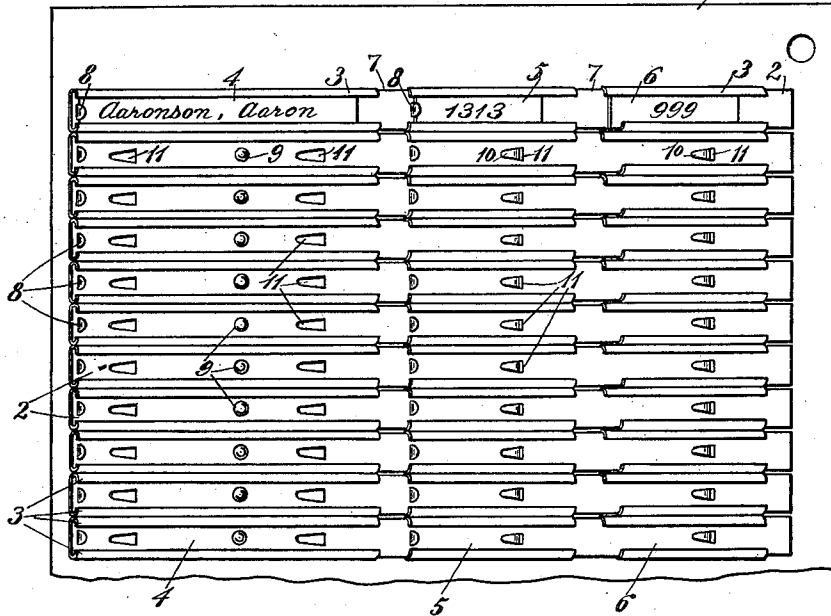


O. H. ROOT & A. H. MOOSER.
SLIP HOLDING CLIP.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 19, 1908.

934,936.

Patented Sept. 21, 1909.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES

John O'Leary
Charles F. Frazier

INVENTORS
Orville H. Root.
Albert H. Mooser.
BY
Geo. W. Strong
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ORVILLE H. ROOT, OF BERKELEY, AND ALBERT H. MOOSER, OF GRASS VALLEY,
CALIFORNIA.

SLIP-HOLDING CLIP.

934,936.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 21, 1909.

Application filed October 19, 1908. Serial No. 458,426.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ORVILLE H. ROOT, of Berkeley, Alameda county, California, and ALBERT H. MOOSER, of Grass Valley, Nevada county, California, both citizens of the United States, have invented new and useful Improvements in Slip-Holding Clips, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to a slip-holding clip, and pertains especially to a clip to be attached to a balance-sheet for holding name slips. It will be manifest however, that the use of the invention is not limited to any particular form of a sheet or book.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple, cheap, practical clip for holding name slips in position, with means for attaching the same to a sheet of paper or equivalent support, and for the mutual securing together of two or more clips on the opposite side of the sheet.

The invention consists of the parts and the construction and combination of parts as hereinafter more fully described and claimed, having reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view showing the device applied to a leaf. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the device. Fig. 3 is a perspective view partly in section. Fig. 4 is a perspective view.

A represents a suitable support, such, for example, as a sheet of paper or fabric, or a leaf in a book, to which the clip is to be applied.

A clip comprises a metal strip, as 2, of suitable length, according to the length or number of slips to be held in place. The side edges of the strip are suitably bent to form slip-retaining guides or flanges 3.

Where the clip is to be applied to a balance-sheet such as used in commercial banks for recording the daily balances of the customers, the strip is divided into three slip-holding sections, one section, as 4, for the names, a second section, as 5, for the old balance, and a third section, as 6, for the new balance; suitable slips bearing these names and balances being individually and independently insertible and removable into these various sections 4—5—6.

To permit independent operation of the slips, the lateral guide flanges 3 are cut away intermediate of the sections referred

to, as shown at 7; and if desired, the cut-away portion on the lower side between the sections 5 and 6 may be widened or enlarged, so as to enable the operator to get hold of the slips easily when they are to be taken out.

In order to prevent one slip from being pushed over from its section into another section, or in other words, to limit the lengthwise movement of the slips in one direction, suitable stop means are provided, as the little stop tabs 8 struck up from the body of the strips.

In order to hold the slip tight in its position, and particularly the long slips for the sections 4, the body of the strip may be provided with a bulge, as 9, at a suitable point between the guide flanges 3, which will press on the back of the slips and form a frictional hold in conjunction with the guides 3 to hold the slips in position.

Since these slips are to be attached to the sheet, and since the sheet is to be provided with clips on both sides, the various slips are stamped out with complementary tongues 10 and slots 11; the bendable tongues or prongs of one strip being directly registerable with the corresponding transverse slots 11 in the opposed strip. Thus two clip strips are readily attached to a sheet 12 by placing the two strips back to back, with the sheet intervening, in such position that the tongues 10 on one strip will be directly in line with the holes 11 on the opposite side of the sheet of paper, so that when the tongues 10 are pushed through the sheet they will enter the holes. The ends of the tongues then are clenched down on to the last-mentioned slip with the ends of the prongs projecting in the direction in which the slips are moved when the latter are being inserted into the clips. If the projections were bent in the other way the slips would catch on them and prevent the slips being put in position. The bent over and clenched ends of the tongues 10 in some of the sections serve in lieu of the bulges 9 of the other sections, in providing a frictional hold or brake to the slips.

In practice, the names of the depositors are written on slips of thin cardboard or the like, and adapted to be slipped into the sections 4; it being understood that any number of these clips may be used on a page, with the names in a column in successive alpha-

betical order: The slips of cardboard or papers in the sections 5 represent the old balances to the credit of the respective customers whose names appear in the section 4 of the same clip strip. The sections 6, representing new balances, are only used for making up the balance-sheet. During the day when the book is being used for reference by the teller, nothing appears in the sections 6. At the close of business each day, when the bookkeeper makes up his sheet for the next day, he notes the new balances of the various accounts which have undergone change, on separate slips, and inserts these new slips into the sections 6, which is done from the outer end of the section 6. Having proven the sheet, the old slips in such of the sections 5 as have undergone change during the day are removed by engaging the end of the slip and drawing it out through the widened cut-away portion of the flanges between the sections 5—6; the corresponding slips in the sections 6 then being pushed forward in the guides into the respective sections 5, with the ends of the slips pressed up against a corresponding stop 8. The strips then in the sections 5 will represent the balances to the credit of the respective customers whose names are retained in the sections 4. There are no stops 8 between the sections 5—6 for the reason just described, that the sections 6 are for temporary use, and the slips placed into these sections 6 are pushed forward along the guides 3 in the corresponding sections 5, the further progress toward the slip sections 4 being limited by a stop projection 8.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. The combination with a sheet or equivalent support, of a slip-holding clip comprising a strip of suitable material having its edges bent to provide lateral slip-holding guides, said strip having tongues struck from its body and attached thereto to penetrate the support and hold the clip thereon, the flanges of said strip having a cut-away portion between the ends of the clip for the insertion and removal of a slip, and stops for the slip struck up from the body of the strip between the flanges.

2. The combination with a sheet or equivalent support, of a slip-holding clip member comprising a strip having its edges bent to provide lateral slip-holding flanges, said flanges having cut-away portions at intervals dividing said strip into three portions, each of which forms a slip-holding section, said cut-away portions being between said

sections to permit the insertion and removal of the slips.

3. The combination with a sheet or equivalent support, of a slip-holding clip member comprising a strip having its edges bent to provide lateral slip-holding flanges, said flanges having cut-away portions at intervals dividing said strip into three portions, each of which forms a slip-holding section, said cut-away portions being between said sections to permit the insertion and removal of the slips, and stops on the strip to limit the movement of the slips.

4. The combination with a sheet or equivalent support, of a slip-holding clip member comprising a strip having its edges bent to provide lateral slip-holding flanges, said flanges having cut-away portions at intervals dividing said strip into three portions, each of which forms a slip-holding section, said cut-away portions being between said sections to permit the insertion and removal of the slips, and said sections being in line and integrally connected by the strip whereby a slip may be slipped from one section to another without removing it from the clip.

5. The combination with a sheet or equivalent support, of a slip-holding clip member on each side of said support, said slip-holding clip members each comprising a strip having its edges bent to form lateral slip-holding flanges, one of said clip members having a tongue struck from the body portion of said member, and the other of said members having a perforation to receive said tongue, said tongue being passed through the paper and through said perforation and clenched down on the body of said perforated clip.

6. The combination with a sheet or equivalent support, of a slip-holding clip on each side of the support, said slip-holding clips each comprising a strip of sheet-metal with its edges bent to provide lateral slip-holding flanges, said flanges of each strip cut away to divide the clip into a plurality of connected slip-holding sections, each of said strips having a tongue, and each strip having a perforation to receive the tongue on the opposite strip after said tongues are passed through the paper.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ORVILLE H. ROOT.
ALBERT H. MOOSER.

Witnesses:

C. HENRY SMITH,
A. B. CHAMPION.