Dec. 18, 1945. J. A. DALY 2,391,136

COMBINATION MINER'S CHECK BOOK

Filed Oct. 26, 1944

Fig. 1.

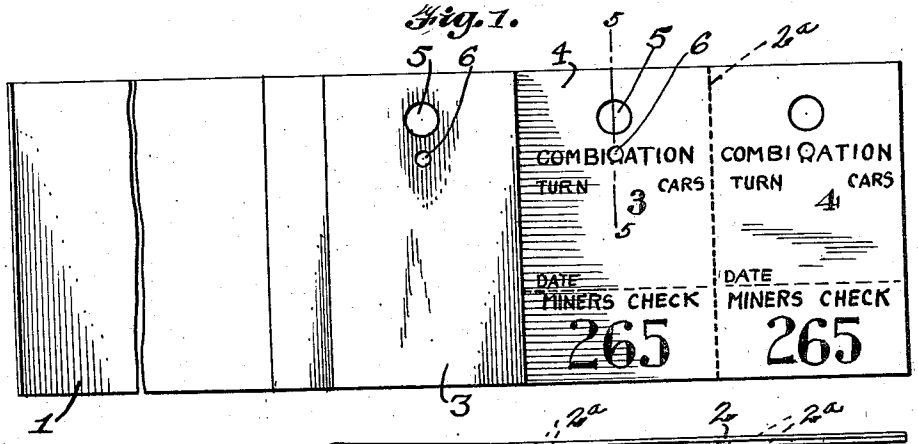


Fig. 2.

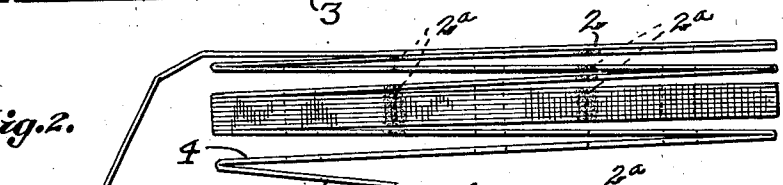


Fig. 3.

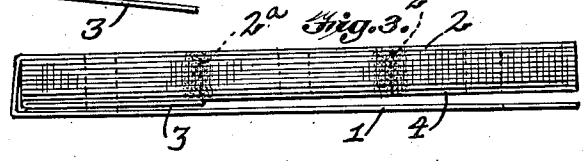


Fig. 6.

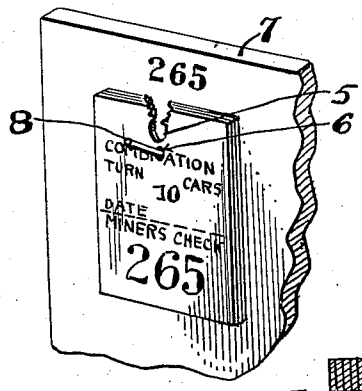


Fig. 4.

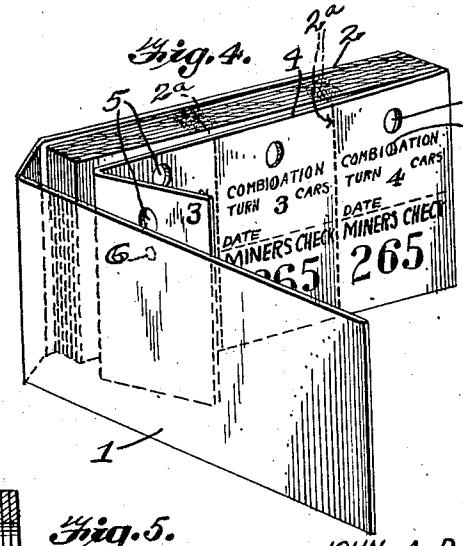
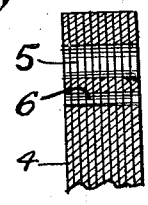


Fig. 5.



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COMBINATION MINER'S CHECKBOOK

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Application October 26, 1944, Serial No. 560,423

4 Claims. (Cl. 281—5)

This invention relates to a combination miner's check book.

The object of this invention is the improvement of the construction of my father's invention, as disclosed in Patent No. 1,028,684, issued June 4, 1912.

Another object of the invention is the construction of a miner's check book which embodies means for making the structure durable, as well as facilitating the identification of the positive number of checks in the book, together with the primary and auxiliary apertures on each individual check, whereby the suspension of each check during the use thereof is excellently provided for.

A still further object of this invention is to maintain proper assembly of the continuous folded strip of combination miner's check when book cover is opened to detach a check by applying a flexible glue compound to the exposed perforated or scored end of the complete folded pack. Without this gluing feature, there is always the possibility that checks will fan out unless care is taken at each opening of the book or pack.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, my invention comprises certain novel constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts as will be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a check book constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a view in side elevation showing the book in a partly opened condition.

Figure 3 is a view in side elevation of the check book in a closed position.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the check book in an open position.

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken on line 5—5, Fig. 1.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary, perspective view of a check board, showing checks constructed in accordance with the present invention, supported thereon by means of the auxiliary aperture.

Referring to the drawing by numerals, 1 designates the front portion of the cover, and 2 is the back portion of said cover. It is customary to employ 100 checks, separated by lines of perforations 2a, in a continuous strip in constructing the check book, and it is desirable that the strip be folded in units of three, whereby there are thirty-three units, leaving the first check 3 to be folded inward with its face against the check 4, which is usually known as check 2 by the printed numeral thereon.

The inner unit normally consists of checks known as "98, 99 and 0" (not shown) is pasted or otherwise securely fastened to the back portion 2 of the cover. This fastening was discovered to possess decided advantage over my father's patent, as will be hereinafter explained.

Each check is provided with a large primary aperture 5 and a small auxiliary aperture 6; these apertures being in longitudinal alignment on each check.

With reference to the pasting of the three checks to the back portion of the cover, it was found that pasting one check was not satisfactory, due to the mine moisture and perspiration as the book of checks is carried during working hours in the miner's pocket. The three checks pasted to the inside back of the cover overcome this trouble.

With regard to the single check, or No. 1 check, designated by 3, which is folded singularly, a miner can easily recognize an error if a book has no extra check when issued at the beginning of each day. A book folded, three to each fold, would indicate a discrepancy or possibly 99 checks. The miner could then return the book for one with the extra check. On the other hand, if a book had two checks folded instead of one check, this would indicate 101 checks were contained therein. Book turn or car numbers are from 1 to 100, inclusive. Inasmuch as the numbering devices are so as to print in pairs, one machine printing the odd units and one machine printing the even units would seldom allow a discrepancy to occur beyond a one-check error.

When books are folded, this odd or single check is carefully watched and if it is not to the amount of 100 checks, all following or succeeding books off the press would be in discrepancy or in error, due to the skip in consecutive numbering. It is, therefore, important in the two ways mentioned for absolute correctness. In each book it will be noted there are thirty-three folds of three checks each and the extra check. This extra check 3 allows a reasonable chance to prevent a miner from using one-third of any part of the book before the error is discovered, as well as a manufacturing error.

The small auxiliary aperture 6 is placed in juxtaposition below the larger or primary aperture 5 for the purpose of hanging the check after removal by the check-puller on the especially erected check board 7 (Fig. 6) in the weighman's office. When a car reaches the tipple top, it be-

gins to turn over so the coal therein is dumped previously to being weighed. When the said car starts this motion upward, the check-puller reaches and takes hold of the check and pulls same downward, or toward him. The larger, or primary aperture **5**, is ripped or torn. The second or auxiliary aperture **6** is not torn from the effect and after it is handed to the weighman, he records the weight with the miner's number on his daily tonnage bulletins and then hangs the check by means of the auxiliary aperture **6** on the check board **7**, which board has a small nail or spike **8** in position below the corresponding miner's number. As each car comes with miner's identification number, it is placed on the miner's respective hook, spike, or nail as a receipt for the car, or cars, he is entitled to credit for. Therefore, the auxiliary aperture **6** is a decided improvement, together with the single folded check **3**, and the specific means of substantially fastening the strip of checks to the back portion of the cover.

I have discovered that it is a big advantage in making the auxiliary aperture **6** small so that it is surrounded with a great solid area, whereby, when the primary aperture area is torn, the auxiliary aperture will not be injured, and will remain in perfect condition for use (Fig. 6).

I have also discovered that it is very important to maintain proper assembly of the continuous folded strip of the combination miner's check when the book cover is opened to detach a check by applying a flexible glue compound which seals the exposed perforated or scored ends **2***a* of the folded pack; this prevents moisture penetrating the pack. Also, without this glueing, there is always the possibility that checks will fan out unless care is taken at each opening of the book or pack. It is to be noted this glueing can be around the four ends of the folded pack, thus insuring checks against extreme damp conditions in some mines. This glue process will also permit supplies of checks without book covers for economy in manufacturing costs and sell at a lower cost to the buyer of the said checks. Under tests, I have noted folded sections of the strip, after being separated, become attached when reassembled and pressed together. This is facilitated to a greater extent under damp conditions prevalent in mines, with flexible glueing compounds.

What I claim is:

1. In a combination miner's check book, the combination of a cover comprising a front and back portion, a strip of checks folded in units of three and having its innermost fold of three checks pasted to the back portion of the cover, said checks each provided near its top edge with a primary and an auxiliary aperture, said auxiliary aperture being in juxtaposition under the primary aperture, the first or outer check folded back on the first unit of three checks, and said folded checks have a coating of glue on their edges, preventing moisture entering between the folded checks.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a miner's check book comprising a strip of 100 checks, said strip folded thirty-three times and having the first fold comprising four checks, the first check of said series of four being folded inwardly with its face against a check of the first fold, each check provided near its top edge with a large primary aperture and a small auxiliary aperture in juxtaposition immediately under said primary aperture, said apertures being in alignment longitudinally at the upper end of the check, the inner fold of three checks being pasted to the inner face of the back of the check book, and said folded checks having a coating of glue over their edges, preventing moisture entering between the folded checks.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a strip transversely perforated and folded into sets of checks, said folded strip exposing perforations in the edges of said checks, and a coating of glue on said edges, sealing the exposed edge perforations only, whereby dampness or moisture is prevented entering the spaces between the folded checks.

4. In a combination miners' check book, the combination of a strip of checks separated by lines of perforations, said checks being folded into sets, each check being provided with a primary and an auxiliary aperture near its upper end, and said checks provided with a coating of glue over their edges, sealing the perforations at the edges only of said checks and the spaces between the folded checks.

JOHN A. DALY.