

1,019,661.

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GILBERT N. KNIGHT, OF BIG STONE GAP, VIRGINIA.

MONETARY DOCUMENT.

1,019,661.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 5, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GILBERT N. KNIGHT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Big Stone Gap, in the county of Wise and State of Virginia, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Monetary Documents, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in monetary documents, and it consists in the combinations, constructions and arrangements hereinafter described and claimed.

An object of my invention is to provide a form of scrip for the use of companies running a commissary, and upon which is printed a series of numbers on the margin of the document denoting the amount of the purchase, the punching or canceling of certain of these numbers serving to indicate the value of the purchase.

A further object of my invention is to provide a check of the form described above in which those amounts in which purchases are generally made, *i. e.*, multiples of 5, such as 5, 10, 25, 35, 75, 1.50, etc., are set apart, being printed in large type, while the intermediate numbers are printed in smaller type and indicate the amounts between the said multiples.

Other objects and advantages will appear in the following specification, and the novel features of the device will be particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, which is a face view of a plurality of checks, showing the manner in which they are connected.

In carrying out my invention, I provide a series of checks, such as those shown at A, B and C, each check being separated from the adjacent one by a perforated line *x*. The stubs A', B' and C', corresponding to the checks A, B and C are separated from the latter by means of a perforated line *y*. The sheets thus formed may be bound in book form if desired.

Referring now to check B, shown in the drawing, it will be seen that it is provided with blank spaces 4, as indicated at *a*, *b* and *c* respectively, and also spaces *d* and *e*, for the names of the drawer and the drawee respectively. A legend such as that shown at *e* may be printed on the check or other appropriate legends as conditions may demand.

Around the border of the check are a

series of rectangular divisions *f*. These divisions are provided with a top row of figures *g*, which represent numbers that are multiples of 5, this being the usual amount in which purchases are made. These figures, as will be seen are made prominent since they stand alone in the center of the rectangular spaces. Below them are a series of smaller and less prominent figures *h*, these figures representing the numbers above the upper figure contained in the same rectangle and below the next higher number which is a multiple of 5.

From the foregoing description of the arrangement of the check the use thereof may be readily understood. The checks are issued to the employees of the company running the commissary in such denomination as they desire, for it will be understood that while I have illustrated a check of a maximum value of \$2.00, they may be made in any convenient denomination without departing from the spirit of the invention. When the employees trade at the company's store, the amount of the purchase made is indicated by punching or canceling the figures in the margin. Thus if the purchase should amount to seventy-five cents, the number 75 is punched or canceled, thus indicating at a glance the value of the purchase. In case the purchase should be seventy-eight cents then the figure 8 in the rectangle below the number 75 is canceled or punched. This indicates at a glance that the purchase is seventy-eight cents instead of seventy-five. If the purchase should be \$1.94, the figure 4 in the rectangle below the number 1.90 should be canceled, but if it is \$1.95, then the upper figure 1.95 in the adjoining rectangle should be canceled or punched.

It will be seen that the provision of the upper row in multiples of 5 is a great convenience, because of the fact that most purchases are made in even numbers, which are multiples of 5, and these can be instantly located and punched.

I claim:—

A monetary document comprising a sheet having a central portion provided with blank spaces for data, the margin of the sheet being divided up into a series of rectangular spaces, each space being provided with two rows of figures, the figures in the upper row representing numbers that are multiples of 5, and being printed in large

type, and the figures in the lower row being printed in small type, those figures in the lower row under the numeral 5 comprising the digits from 1 to 9 with the exception of the numeral 5, the figures in the lower row under the multiples of 5 expressed by an even number, comprising the digits from 1 to 4, and the numerals in the lower row in the remaining spaces comprising the digits from 6 to 9.

GILBERT N. KNIGHT.

Witnesses:

P. BICKLEY,
L. J. HORTON.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."