Oct. 31, 1944. L. G. BELOUD 2,361,528

DEVICE TO SERVE PAPER SALES TAX SLIPS

Filed March 9, 1943

Fig. 1.

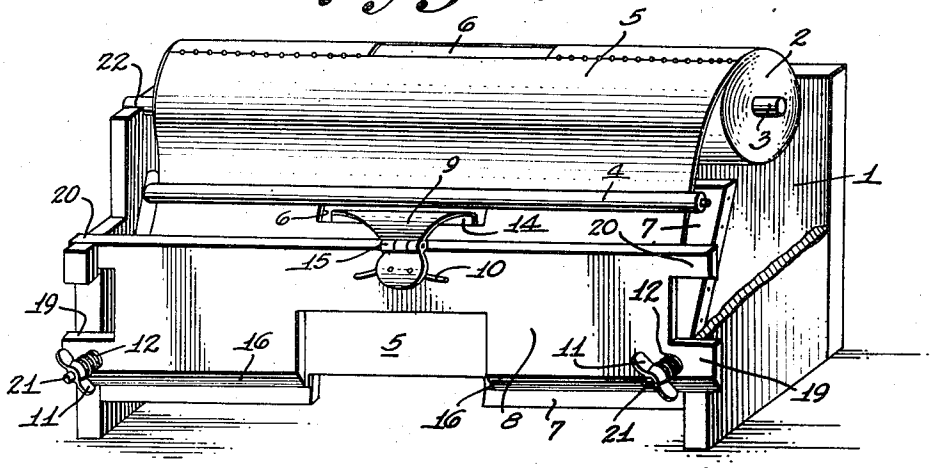


Fig. 3.

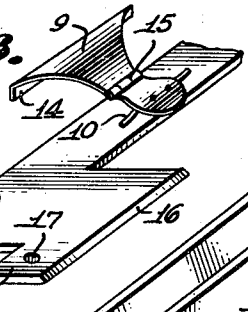
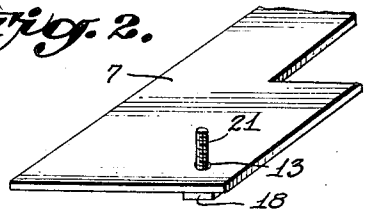


Fig. 2.



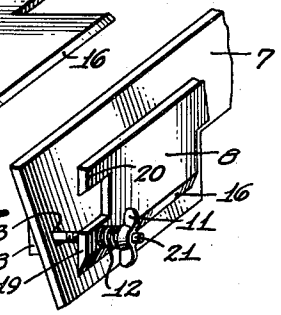


Fig. 4.

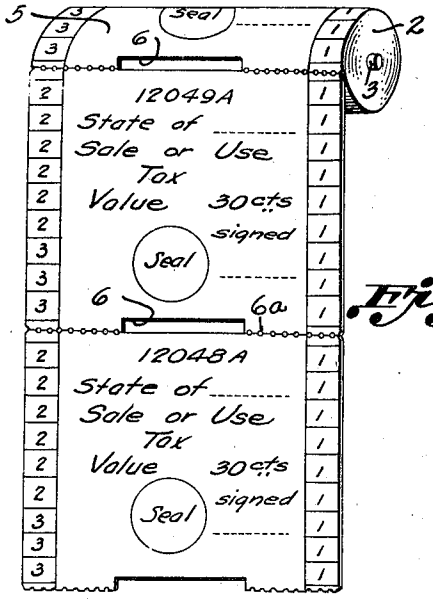
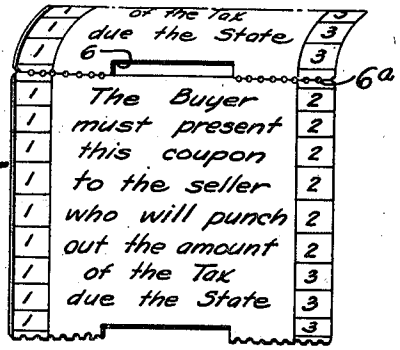


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



Inventor:

Léon Gustave Beloud

Patented Oct. 31, 1944

2,361,528

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,361,528

DEVICE TO SERVE PAPER SALES TAX SLIPS

Leon Gustave Beloud, Colfax, Calif.

Application March 9, 1943, Serial No. 478,559

3 Claims. (Cl. 164—84.5)

The invention relates to improvements in a cutting device which separates the various sections of suitable material with a minimum of effort from the main body of said material and the objects of the improvement are,

First, to save vital metals;

Second, to facilitate the operation of making change, more especially where it entails the use of fractional currency; and if and when this improvement should be used by the United States, or any of its separate States, when used for the purpose of collecting sales or use taxes, this device would accomplish the following objects:

1. Collecting these taxes in advance and at a minimum of expense and labor.

2. Prevent any loss or evasion of the payment due.

3. Simplify the accounting and prevent individuals and merchants from collecting and keeping for themselves the moneys collected in excess of the amounts which they should pay the government under the law. The amount of such excess is small in some cases, but immense where large firms are concerned. The use of this device prevents the collectors from using the moneys due the government for their own benefit, in some cases for lengthy periods. The excess collections mentioned above are caused by the fact that under our present coinage system we do not have such fractional currency as mills, ¼ cents, etc.

4. Collection of these taxes would entail a minimum of expense if the material was sold and distributed by the post offices, banks or other Federal institutions.

5. The Government should provide and print the necessary material which then could be sold to merchants and the general public by local post offices or other approved financial establishments.

If this device or system was not adopted by government agencies, private firms could use the device for the collection of the sales or use taxes.

Figure 1 shows a general front view of the whole assembly in which a portion of one of the ends of the container has been cut out, in order to show several portions of the ends of parts contained in the receptacle.

Figure 2 shows a portion of the fixed blade which is permanently attached to the frame and over which the material under process is made to pass.

Figure 3 shows about one half of the knife blade and the gap which separates one end of this blade from the other half, together with a trip situated on its upper edge which can be used to arrest the movement of the material and hold the same in place.

Figure 4 shows one end of the cutting assembly composed of part of the rear stationary member and a part of the hinged knife blade; the space which exists between the surfaces of these two parts and also the bolts, nuts and springs, which regulate the space separating the cutting blade from the rear plate and in addition obtain the pressure desired upon the material under operation.

Figure 5 shows a front view of several sections of the material drawn off the roller which holds such material and the lines of partial separation between such sections.

Figure 6 is intended to show the reverse side of one of the sections composing the material.

One form of this invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which Fig. 1 is a front view of the entire assembly in which 1 is a receptacle or frame, a portion of one end of which has been cut out, in order to show a roll 5 of material, divided transversely into sections, by the elimination of a portion of the substance composing this roll 4 is a roller which is journaled at each end thereof for rotation in bearings formed by slots or openings in opposite ends of frame. 7 is a partition permanently secured to the main body of the frame of which the upper edge is close to the upper edge of this partition, thus enabling the material to pass between the partition and the roller. The partition is set at an angle in order to allow the lower portion of said partition to come in contact with the cutting edge of the knife blade 8 hung vertically on the face of the frame 1.

The cutting blade 8 can be adjusted by the use of two bolts 21 one of which is located and secured on each end of the partition. These bolts pass through opening 19—19 of suitable dimensions located at the extremities of the knife blade. Between the outer surface of knife blade 8 and the wing nuts 11—11 are placed small helical springs 12—12 which permit an adjustment of the pressure exerted on the material under process when it passes between the partition 7 and the knife blade 8 by simply turning the wing nuts 11—11 in either direction.

Figure 2 represents a portion of the partition 7 showing the bolt 21 permanently attached thereto and of which the head 18 shows on the rear side of the partition while the stem or threaded portion projects through the opening 13. A por-

tion of the lower edge of this partition has been cut out, leaving an opening corresponding in shape and size with the opening shown in the knife blade 8 in Figures 3 and 4.

Figure 3 is the knife blade 8 in which 20 shows a projection on the upper corner of the knife blade intended to fit in an opening on the front of frame 1 which allows the blade to swing therein. 19 is an opening in this knife blade which allows the stem of the wing bolt 21 to pass through the projection located on the lower edge and end of said part 8 while 9 shows a pawl hinged 15 on the center of the upper edge of 8 of which one part is shaped in such a manner that a portion of the end is bent at right angle 14 and of which the other part has a suitable spring 10 attached thereto which rests on the knife blade 8 and which, when depressed, is intended to raise the other portion to the extent of the width of part 14. Figure 3 also shows a portion cut out of its central part of 8 to correspond in extent to the portion removed from the partition 7 as shown in Figures 2 and 4.

Figure 4 shows an end view of the assembly of parts 7 and 8.

Figure 5 is merely an illustration of one use of the device and shows the face of the material, while

Figure 6 is intended to represent the reverse side of one of the sections.

The portions of material shown as composing the roll are partly separated from one another by perforations 6a which extend from each side of the material, and a gap or opening of suitable width and length 6 located in the center of the material. One edge of this gap is on the same line as the perforations located at each end as shown in Figures 1, 5 and 6.

After placing a roll of material 3 in the frame of the device by inserting the lugs 3 in the openings 22 located in the top of the frame, the operator draws one edge of the material 5 composing said roll between the roller 4 and the partition 7 and then down through the opening which separates the partition 7 from the blade 8. As soon as the material passes into the space or opening formed by the missing portions in center of parts 7 and 8 the section can be seized by the fingers of one hand and the lower edge of said section can be brought down to the cutting edge of part 8. At this time the edge 14 of the pawl 9 will drop into the opening 6 unless the operator prevents it by exerting pressure on the lower end of the pawl.

Then the operator can, by putting pressure on the lower half of the pawl or dog 9 raise the upper portion of 9 and disengage it from the opening 6 in the material under operation. And while such pressure is exerted, the section can be further withdrawn until the edge of the dog drops into the next opening 6 in the material. At this time the section will be fully withdrawn and be in such a position that the line of perforations will be exactly located at the line formed by the cutting edges 16—16 of the knife blade 8 and can easily be torn off. This leaves the lower edge in the center portion of the next section in full view and when grasped this section can be withdrawn providing pressure is brought to bear on the lower part of the dog or pawl 9 in order to disengage the bent edge 14 of said pawl from the opening 6.

I am aware that prior to my invention, paper cutting machines have been made with cutting blades. I therefore do not claim such a combination broadly, but I claim:

1. In a cutting device, adapted to divide material into sections, along preformed lines of partial separation, said lines consisting of perforations and larger openings, the combination of a hinged adjustable knife blade, provided with spaced cutting portions separated by a central space, with a permanently secured back plate which is provided with a central gap corresponding in size and shape with the space existing in the center of the knife blade, thus leaving a portion of the next section of the material visible and accessible, in order to allow the operator to withdraw the material to the desired position which will permit a section to be separated from the main body of the material and to repeat the operation at will.

2. In a cutting device, adapted to divide material into sections, along preformed lines of partial separation, said lines consisting of perforations and larger openings; the combination of a hinged knife blade which is provided with spaced cutting portions separated by a central space, a permanently secured back plate provided with a gap equal in size to the space separating the portions of the knife blade thus leaving an opening which enables the operator of the device to reach and withdraw a section of the material to the desired position for separation, leaving a portion of the next section visible and accessible in order to allow a repetition of the operation.

3. In a cutting device, adapted to divide material into sections along preformed lines consisting of perforations and larger openings, the combination of a hinged adjustable knife blade, provided with spaced cutting portions, a stationary back plate against which said knife blade may be adjusted, thus allowing materials of varying thickness to pass between said knife blade and said back plate to be severed by said spaced portions of said knife blade at said perforations in said material.

LEON GUSTAVE BELOUD.