

(No Model.)

A. L. NORFLEET.
CREDIT BALANCE REGISTER.

No. 502,133.

Patented July 25, 1893.

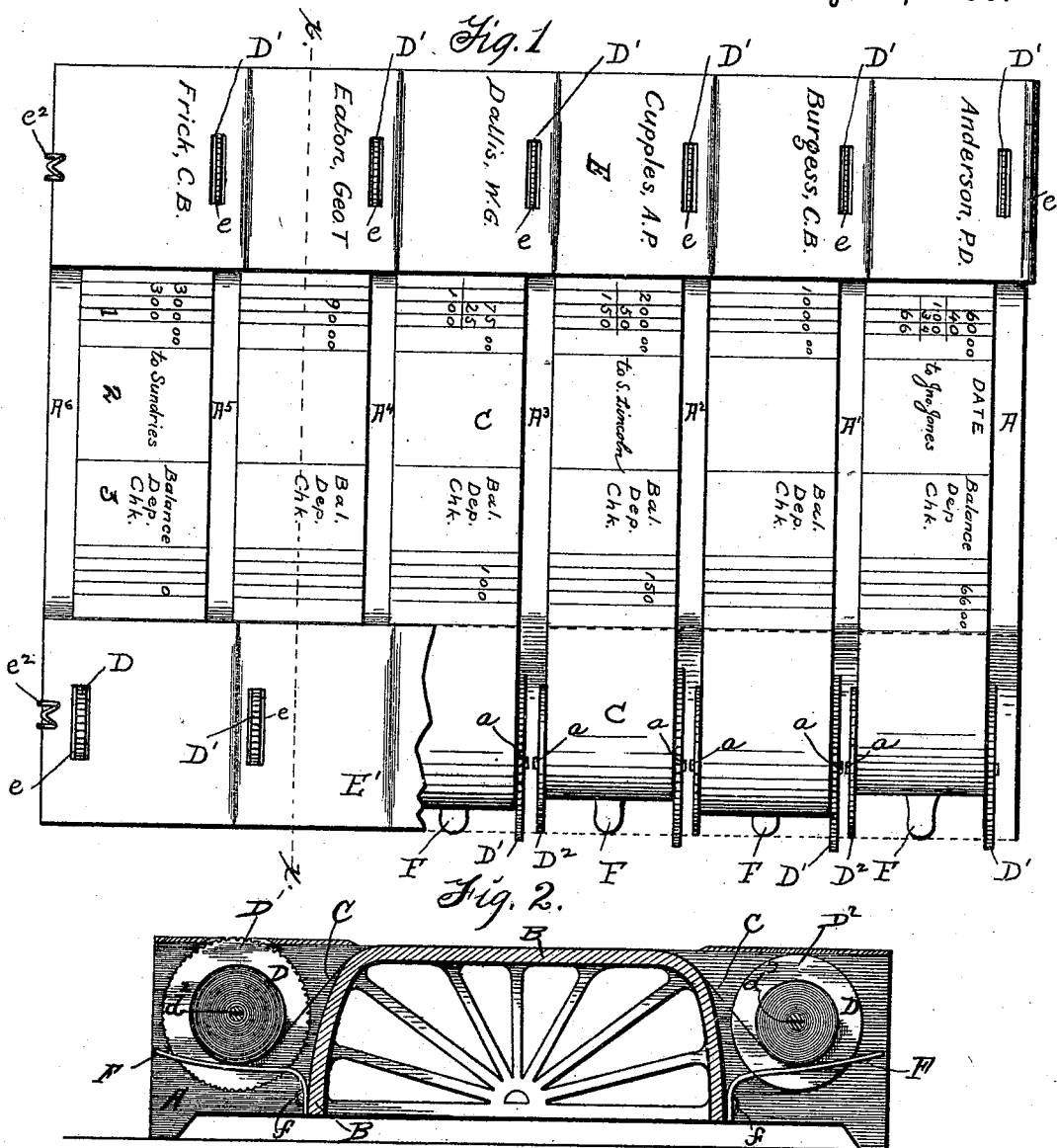


Fig. 3.

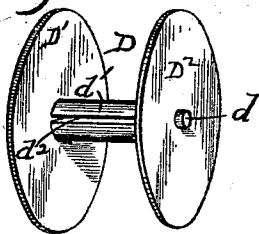
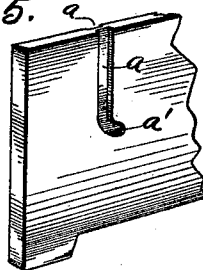


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CREDIT-BALANCE REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 502,133, dated July 25, 1893.

Application filed September 17, 1892. Serial No. 446,239. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAM L. NORFLEET, of Kearney, Clay county, Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Credit-Balance Registers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

The object of my invention is to provide a double roll strip paper balance register for accounts with banks, which will serve to indicate at once, in full view of the book-keeper, the balance to the credit of every depositor, will admit of the immediate current registration of each change in the account of any depositor, and place his balance in full view, and in the same column with other depositors, and which will permit the dead accounts to be removed at once from the register to be filed away, and new accounts substituted.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1. is a front elevation of a balance register with one of the plates partly broken away, embodying my invention. Fig. 2. is a transverse section thereof, in the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3. is an enlarged perspective detail of one of the spools. Fig. 4. is a similar representation of the tension spring for holding the paper roll upon the spool. Fig. 5. is a perspective of one end of one of the partitions, showing the groove and seat for holding the spool bearing.

A series of horizontally arranged and parallel partitions, *A, A', A², A³, A⁴, A⁵ and A⁶* are joined together by the upper and lower edges of shells *B*, open at the back and slightly rounded at their ends and outer corners, over which a series of strips of paper, *C*, are held, and presented thereby to the face of the register. The horizontally arranged and parallel partitions project at each end beyond the ends of the shells *B*, and are each recessed or grooved at *a*, as illustrated in Fig. 5; the object of these recesses or grooves will herein-
after be explained.

Spools *D*, are provided with spindles *d'*, having their ends *d*, projecting from opposite ends of the spool; said projecting ends *d*, of the spindles, being adapted to engage the recesses or grooves *a*, of the parallel partitions, and form journals for the spools *D*. The spools are thus arranged in pairs, one spool

being located at each end of the shells *B*, and between the projecting ends of the parallel partitions. The spindles *d'* of the spools are longitudinally split at *d²*, through which the opposite ends of the paper strip *C* is passed, thus forming a double paper roll, to permit the paper strip *C*, to be wound from one spool to the other. The ends of the spools, are preferably formed as disks *D'* and *D²*, between which and upon the spindle *d'*, the paper strip is guided, so that the said strip *C*, is wound evenly upon the spindle, one of the said disks, *D'*, being of larger diameter than the other and milled upon its periphery to project through a slot, *e*, in the cover plates, *E E'* at opposite ends of the roll, hinged at their upper ends, *e'*, to the partition, *A*, and covering all the spools, and spring latches *e²*, secured to the bottom portion *A⁶*, serving to hold the cover plates down in place when in their normal position, which plates also prevent the accidental displacement of the spools *D*.

The plates *E E'* conceal the ends of each of the paper strips and rolls, and the spools, except a segment of the milled disks, *D'*, which project through the slots.

The spools at each end being of like form are interchangeable, and each is provided with a spring tension plate, *F*, (see Fig. 4.) secured by a screw, *f*, to the lower edge of the shell *B* to bear against the lower side of the paper roll, and prevent its turning, or becoming unwound, unless turned by the milled portion of the spool, which projects through the slot.

The recesses or grooves, *a*, which receive the spindle are turned inwardly at the middle portion of the partitions as shown in Fig. 5, to form bearings *a'* for the spindles, and when the tension is on the strip the spindles will be held in said bearings and prevented by the shoulder thus formed near the lower ends of said recesses or grooves from jumping out and displacing the spool, but when the tension upon the strip *C* is relaxed the spool may be easily removed through the groove, *a*, and replaced by a different one, or both of the spools containing the paper roll may be removed, to be replaced by others if desired. The paper strips are each correspondingly ruled to form dollars and cents

columns, 1; remarks and date column, 2, such as name to whom checks were payable; and a column, 3, upon which are printed the words balance, deposit, and check.

- 5 The plate, E, at the left hand side of the strips is marked with the name of a depositor opposite each strip who has a live account at bank, and the columns show, first, the balance, then the next deposit and the sum of
10 the two numbers, and then the next check, the amount of which is deducted from the sum of the former balance and the deposit, leaving the next balance to be carried over to the next column, which is then brought in
15 line with the left hand column adjoining the names of the depositors by turning the projecting milled portion of the spool and winding the strip upon it until the new column is brought over, the other strips carrying the
20 accounts of other depositors remaining unchanged.

The operation, or method, of keeping the account, is illustrated by the drawings. In the first example, P. D. Anderson's account
25 with the bank was sixty dollars; he then deposited forty dollars, and then checked out thirty-four dollars, leaving a second balance of sixty-six dollars. When these debits and credits are entered upon the books of the bank
30 the spool upon which his account is running is turned to the left until his last balance comes in line with all other balances. In the second example, C. B. Burgess does not make any debits or credits, and his balance remains.
35 In the third example, C. B. Frick, the balance is checked out, and the spool on which his account runs can be removed, and booked or pigeon-holed, while a new account can take its place.

- 40 The device herein described may be adjusted readily to any number of accounts, as column after column of strips may be added from time to time; it keeps all balances in perfect adjustment, in full view of the book-
45 keeper, and does away with the carrying up of unchanged balances; it uses every square inch of paper, and keeps every balance in direct contact with the name; it permits any one account to be removed from the register
50 at any time without disturbing those that remain; it allows new accounts to take the place of old and dead accounts; and does away with bank "pass books;" it saves labor, reduces largely the cost of books, is light, durable and
55 portable, as its weight need not exceed that of an ordinary bank book of the same capacity of writing surface. The debits, credits, and balances of any mercantile account may be kept in the same manner.

- 60 The register herein described is, of itself, an index, and will dispense with the necessity for page hunting.

Various modifications may be made in the construction of the parts, without departing
65 from the spirit of my invention. The shell is preferably made of a continuous strip of corrugations, into the depressions of which

are placed the spools of paper strips, and the partitions, or bearings, thereof, when a number of columns or sections are used. The
70 disks, $D' D^2$, are preferably secured oppositely, in the end partitions, or bearings, so that the large disks, D' , will be uppermost on the left column, and the small disks will be
75 uppermost in the right column, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Two of the sections shown in Fig. 2. may be hinged at their ends, or sides, to fold together like a book, and a back, or cover, may be applied to the frame to resemble a book,
80 to be shelved, or stored away with the other books of the bank.

Having described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A register for accounts, comprising a
85 number of parallel partitions, having recesses or grooves in their front edges, a number of spools journaled in said recesses or grooves and between the parallel partitions, a roll of paper connecting said spools and adapted to
90 be wound from one to the other, substantially as set forth.

2. A register for accounts, comprising a number of parallel partitions having recesses
95 or grooves in their front edges, and a number of shells interposed between and connecting said partitions, and a number of spools located between the outer ends of said parallel partitions having split spindles, having projecting ends engaging the recesses or grooves
100 of the parallel partitions, and paper strips having their opposite ends secured in said split spindles and extending over the face or front sides of the said shells, and adapted to be wound from one to the other of said spools,
105 and tension plates secured to the shells at one end, and bearing against the under side of the paper rolls, substantially as set forth.

3. A register for accounts, comprising a number of parallel partitions having recesses
110 or grooves in their front edges, a number of shells interposed and connecting said partitions, spools having projecting ends journaled in said recesses or grooves, and located at each end of the shells, paper strips extending
115 over the face or front side of said shells, and each connecting a pair of spools, and cover-plates hinged to the top-partition near its opposite ends, and spring latches secured near the opposite ends of the lowest partition and
120 adapted to secure the hinged cover-plates over the recesses or grooves in the front edges of the partitions, to prevent the displacement of the spools, substantially as set forth.

4. A register for accounts, comprising a
125 number of parallel partitions, a number of shells connecting said partitions, a number of spools having one disk end of greater diameter than the other disk end, journaled between said partitions in pairs, and a paper strip
130 connecting each pair of spools, and cover plates hinged to one of said partitions and having slots through which the larger disk end of the spool protrudes, when the cover-

plates are closed, so that the spools may be revolved to wind the paper strip from one to the other, substantially as set forth.

5 A register for accounts, comprising a number of parallel partitions having recesses or grooves, a number of shells interposed and connecting said shells, a spool having projecting ends journaled in said recesses or grooves, and a paper strip having a "dollar
10 and cents" column, a "date" column, and a "remarks" column, and a hinged cover-plate

having the names of the parties to the account inscribed thereon, which are adapted to be opposite their respective accounts when the cover-plate is closed, substantially as set forth. 15

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ABRAM L. NORFLEET.

Witnesses:

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W. P. WAGY.