Mar. 20, 1923.

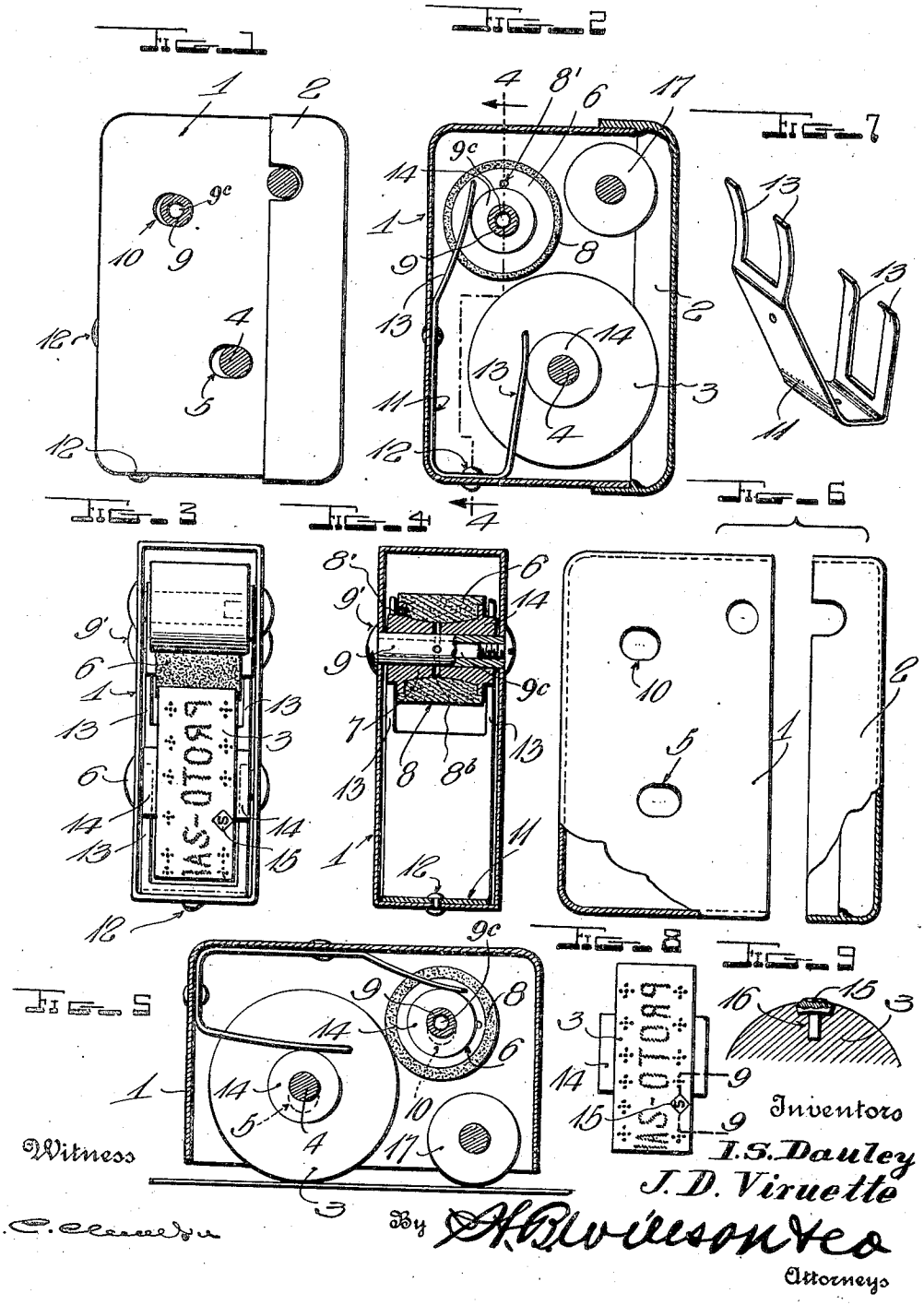
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I. S. DAULEY ET AL.

CHECK PROTECTOR

Filed Aug. 21, 1922

2 sheets-sheet 1



Mar. 20, 1923. 1,448,994

I. S. DAULEY ET AL

CHECK PROTECTOR

Filed Aug. 21, 1922 2 sheets-sheet 2

Fig. 10

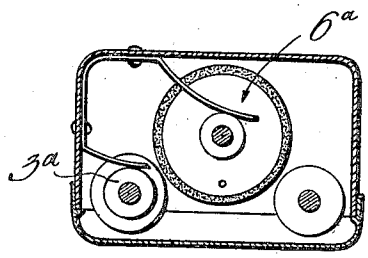


Fig. 13

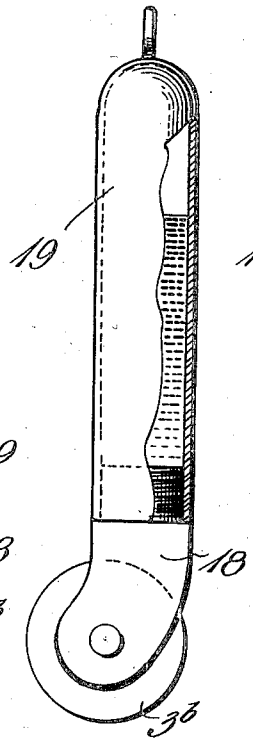


Fig. 14

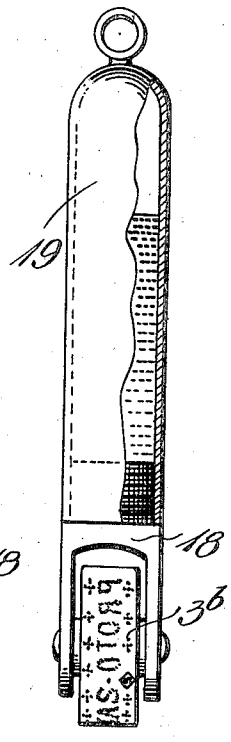


Fig. 11

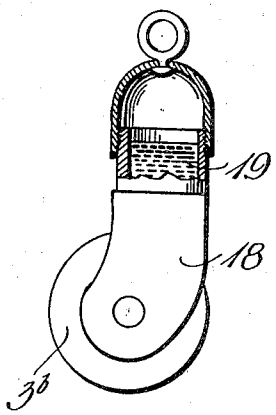


Fig. 12

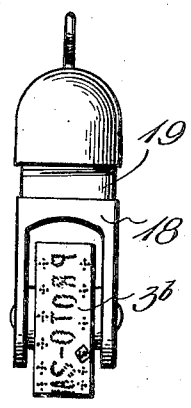
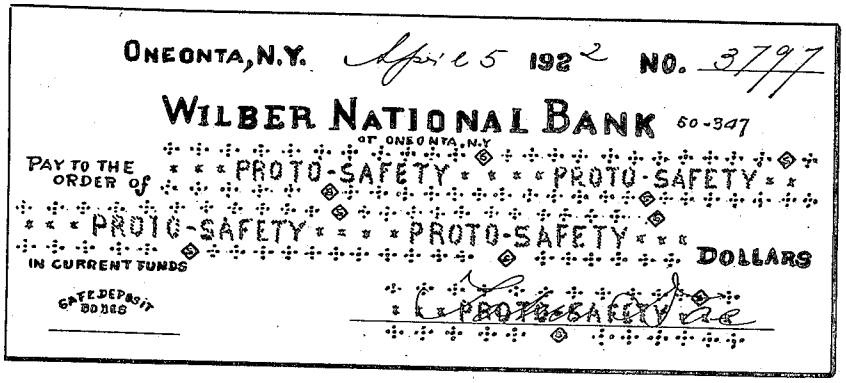


Fig. 15



Inventors

I. S. Dauley

J. D. Virnette

By H. B. Williamson & Co

Attorneys

Witness

C. [illegible]

Patented Mar. 20, 1923. 1,448,994

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC S. DAULEY AND JOSEPH D. VIRUETTE, OF ONEONTA, NEW YORK.

CHECK PROTECTOR.

Application filed August 21, 1922. Serial No. 583,414.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ISAAC S. DAULEY and JOSEPH D. VIRUETTE, citizens of the United States, residing at Oneonta, in the county of Otsego and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Check Protectors; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to improvements in check protecting devices of the type employing a perforating roller, one object being to provide this roller with an identification element which will print an identifying mark on the check at the time of perforating the latter. Thus, by furnishing all patrons of any one bank with the protectors, all provided with the same identification mark, a glance only is necessary from the bank officials to determine whether or not any check is genuine.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device which includes a check printing roller and an inking roller, novel provision being made for yieldably holding these rollers separated from each other when the device is not in use, but for permitting them to come into contact when the printing roller is engaged with a check.

With the foregoing in view, the invention resides in the novel subject matter hereinafter described and claimed, the description being supplemented by the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a side elevation with the several roller shafts in section at their ends.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal sectional view through the casing showing the several rollers and the spring means acting on two of said rollers, in elevation.

Figure 3 is an edge view with the casing cover removed.

Figure 4 is a transverse sectional view as indicated by line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Figure 5 is a substantial duplicate of Fig. 2 with the exception that it shows the device in use.

Figure 6 is a side elevation of the casing and its cover partly in section.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of the spring means acting upon the printing and inking rollers.

Figure 8 is an edge view of the perforating and printing roller.

Figure 9 is a detail section as indicated by line 9—9 of Fig. 8.

Figure 10 is a view similar to Figs. 2 and 5, but illustrating a slightly different form of construction.

Figures 11 and 12 are respectively a side elevation and an edge view of a modification of the invention.

Figures 13 and 14 are views similar to Figs. 11 and 12, showing a still further modification of the construction.

Figure 15 is an elevation of a check which has been perforated and printed by one of the protectors.

In the form of construction shown in Figs. 1 to 9, the numeral 1 designates a carrying casing of substantially flat form so that it may be easily carried in the user's pocket, said casing being provided with an open side normally closed by a removable cover 2. Within the casing, is located a check perforating and printing roller 3 whose peripheral portion extends beyond the open side of said casing for engagement with a check as shown in Fig. 5, the shaft 4 or the trunnions of the roller 3, as the case may be, being passed through slots 5 in the casing sides and formed with flat heads 6 as shown in Fig. 3, said heads being preferably of a size to substantially cover the slots 5.

Also mounted within the casing 1, is a suitably constructed inking roller 6 which preferably consists of a peripherally channeled core 7 and an absorbent tread 8 received in the groove of said core and of a size to retain the desired quantity of ink for inking the printing and perforating roller 3. The shaft 9, (or trunnions should the latter be preferred,) with which the inking roller 6 is provided, passes through slots 10 in the casing side, said slots being parallel with but shorter than the slots 5, the ends of the shaft 9 being here shown provided with flat heads 9′ similar to the heads 6. Spring means are employed to force the two rollers 3 and 6 normally toward the open side of the casing 1 until their shafts 9 strike the ends of the slots 5 and 9, as shown in Fig. 1. The two rollers then stand separated as depicted in Fig. 2, but the spring means will permit both rollers to yield inwardly when the roller 3 is pressed against a check as shown in Fig. 5. The roller 3 however may move inwardly to a greater extent than the roller 6, due to the

increased length of its slots 5 and hence the two rollers will come in contact with each other, so that rotation of the roller 3 will cause its check perforating and printing surfaces to receive ink from the roller 6, whereby it will print the check, at the same time perforating the same. When pressure against the device is released, the spring means return the rollers to the separated relation shown in Fig. 2, which is highly desirable in view of the fact that no flat spots will be formed on the tread of the inking roller, whereas this could not be prevented if the rollers were held in engagement with each other by spring means.

The spring means above referred to, preferably consists of a single spring metal strip 11 secured in the casing as indicated at 12 and having both ends bifurcated to provide spring fingers 13 straddling the rollers and bearing against hubs 14 with which the latter are provided.

The check-engaging surface of the roller 3 may be provided with any desired arrangement of printing or perforating, or printing and perforating projections, but said roller is equipped with at least one identification element 15 bearing some specified identification character to be imprinted upon the check when running the roller 3 over the latter. Thus, by use of the improved protecting devices by all persons having accounts at a bank, and having one particular identification character for all patrons of any one bank, the checks will be so identified when they are made out and protected with the invention, that it will be possible for any bank officials or clerks to see at a glance whether or not the check is authentic, as any changing of the identification mark or attempts to imprint the same on the check with instruments other than the identification element 15, may readily be determined.

In order that different banks may be furnished with distinct identification elements 15, the printing roller 3 is provided with a socket 16 in which any of the elements 15 may be removably received, as detailed more particularly in Fig. 9.

In connection with the features above described, we prefer to employ an idle roller 17 to assist in properly guiding the device along the several blanks of checks after these blanks have been properly filled in.

For inking the absorbent tread 8, we may form one end wall of the roller core 7 with an opening 8′ through which ink may be introduced. Also, the core may be formed with radial ports 8^b leading from its core 9^c to the tread pad 8. By removing the roller, plugging one end of the bore of the core 7, and filling this bore with ink, the latter will pass through the ports 8^b to saturate the tread pad 8.

The construction shown in Fig. 10 is practically identical with that above described, the principal difference being that the inking roller 6^a is much larger than the roller 6 and the roller 3^a is considerably smaller than the corresponding roller 3. When this arrangement is employed, it is either necessary to space the perforating projections or the like very closely about the periphery of the roller 3^a or else to reduce their number.

In Figs. 11, 12, 13 and 14, the check protecting roller 3^b may be considered as including the same essentials as above described. In these views however, the roller is carried by a fork 18 in turn carried by a suitable handle 19 which may be of any desired length and formation, but is preferably hollow in order that ink may be carried therein for use upon a pad, to ink the roller 3^b.

Fig. 15 merely shows the general manner in which a check or other paper may be rolled with the device to protect it against being tampered with in any manner. It will thus be seen from this view that it would be an impossibility to tamper with a check or the like thus protected, without leaving traces which could be very easily detected.

Since excellent results may be obtained from the details disclosed, they may well be followed, but within the scope of the invention as claimed, numerous minor changes may be made.

What is claimed is:

1. A check protector comprising a casing open at one end, a check printing roller mounted in said casing and projecting therefrom sufficiently to engage the check and movable bodily towards and away from the open end of the casing, and an inking roller in the casing for coaction with said printing roller, said inking roller being movable towards and away from the open end of the casing and engaged by the printing roller when the rollers are moved inwardly and unengaged by the printing roller when the rollers move outwardly.

2. A check protector comprising a carrying member, an inking roller and a printing roller carried thereby and having limited sliding movement in parallel planes, said printing roller being movable into contact with said inking roller when engaged with a check, and spring means yieldably holding the rollers against sliding movement in one direction and normally holding said printing roller in spaced relation to said inking roller.

3. A check protector comprising a carrying member, an inking roller and a printing roller carried thereby, said rollers being both movable to and from contact with each other, and spring means acting against said

rollers in the same direction, and normally holding them out of contact while permitting them to move into yielding contact with each other when the printing roller is pressed against a check.

4. A structure as specified in claim 3, said spring means comprising a single strip of spring metal secured between its ends to the carrier and having said ends forked to straddle the two rollers.

5. A structure as specified in claim 3, said spring means comprising a single strip of metal bent intermediate its length and secured to the carrier, the end portions of the strip extending in substantially the same direction and engaging the rollers to yieldably hold the rollers against movement in one direction and out of engagement with each other.

6. A check protector comprising a casing open at one end and having side walls provided with sets of opposed slots, an inking roller in said casing having axle means journaled in one set of slots, a marking roller in the casing having axle means journaled in the second set of slots, the marking roller projecting through the open end of the casing, the rollers having sliding movement towards and away from the open end of the casing and the marking roller having a greater sliding movement than the inking roller for permitting movement of the marking roller into engagement with the inking roller when the rollers are moved inwardly through engagement of the marking roller with an article to be marked, and resilient means yieldably holding the rollers against inward movement with the marking roller out of engagement with the inking roller.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto affixed our signatures.

ISAAC S. DAULEY.
JOSEPH D. VIRUETTE.