

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. C. NEWTON.

BANK CHECK, DRAFT, OR SIMILAR INSTRUMENT.

No. 505,884.

Patented Oct. 3, 1893.

NINE DOLLARS									
EIGHT DOLLARS									
SEVEN DOLLARS									
SIX DOLLARS									
FIVE DOLLARS									
FOUR DOLLARS									
THREE DOLLARS									
TWO DOLLARS									
ONE DOLLAR									
NINETY DOLLARS									
EIGHTY DOLLARS									
SEVENTY DOLLARS									
SIXTY DOLLARS									
FIFTY DOLLARS									
FORTY DOLLARS									
THIRTY DOLLARS									
TWENTY DOLLARS									
TEN DOLLARS									
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS									
TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS									
THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS									
FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS									
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS									
SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS									
SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS									
EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS									
NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS									

Pay to or order Dollars 100

Fifth National Bank,

Detroit, Mich. *1893.*

WITNESSES

F. L. Ourand

A. G. Humphrey

INVENTOR

Lumas C. Newton

By F. L. Williams

Attorney

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

L. C. NEWTON.

BANK CHECK, DRAFT, OR SIMILAR INSTRUMENT.

No. 505,884.

Patented Oct. 3, 1893.

	SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS	6	6	6
	FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS	5	5	5
	FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS	4	4	4
	THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS	3	3	3
	TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS	2	2	2
	ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS	1	1	1
a				
b				
c				
d				
e				
f				
g				
h				
i				
j				
k				
l				
m				
n				
o				
p				
q				
r				
s				
t				
u				
v				
w				
x				
y				
z				

9

e

f

9

#

Detroit, Mich.

March 15 1893

Fifth National Bank.

Pay to Jno Doe or order.

Three thousand six hundred & forty three Dollars

\$3643^{xx}

Richard Roe

a.

b

c

d

e

f

g

h

i

j

k

l

m

n

o

p

q

r

s

t

u

v

w

x

y

z

WITNESSES
H. L. Orvand.
A. G. Nye.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUMUS C. NEWTON, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

BANK-CHECK, DRAFT, OR SIMILAR INSTRUMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 505,884, dated October 3, 1893.

Application filed March 16, 1893. Serial No. 466,209. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUMUS C. NEWTON, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Bank-Check or Draft, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has relation to improvements in checks, drafts, promissory notes, orders, or other obligations wherein may be expressed words designating value; and the object is to prevent the unlawful alteration of any written instrument, obligation, or order for the payment of money or other thing of value expressed by a numerical value therein.

I have fully and clearly illustrated my invention in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is an illustration of the face of a check having my improved preventive means displayed therein. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a check drawn for a certain amount, and the marginal notations clipped or cut down or off to correspond to the face value written in the body of the check.

A designates a blank of any proper size and shape to constitute a check, promissory note, order or other evidence of obligation, expressed in numerals. The central portion *a*, of the blank is that used for the written portion of the instrument, and is rectangular in shape substantially as shown in the drawings. This central portion is surrounded by parallel lines designating value, and the arrangement of these designations may be reversed and changed so that the larger values may be at either end, and the top and bottom designations be changed; the preferred arrangement is that shown in the drawings, wherein the notations designating "thousands" are arranged as the lower margin *b*, of the instrument, the lowest number being next adjacent to the lower edge of the check, and increasing in regular arithmetical progression to "five thousand." These numbers may be increased by simply making the margin wider and adding the numbers by lines. The lines designating the hundreds, seen at *c*, have the lowest hundred next adjacent to the edge of the instrument, and increase out-

wardly to nine hundred. The lines expressive of the "tens" *d*, and units *e*, are arranged in the same numerical order as the other lines in their relation to the instrument, substantially as shown in the drawings.

To use the instrument in practical business, the body is filled up, say for three thousand, six hundred, and forty-three dollars; this being accomplished, the marginal "four and five thousands" lines are separated by cutting or tearing them from the check, then the "hundreds" margin is torn off, leaving the "six hundred" line on, then the "tens" torn off down to the "forty" line, and the "units" severed to the "three" line, and this makes the marginal designations correspond with the body or face value of the paper, and the instrument is in a condition which renders it impossible to increase or "raise" its face value without the fraud becoming at once apparent, simply because the marginal designations would be expressive of a smaller value than the written body of the check called for.

The instrument may be used for any business purpose to which adapted; such as checks, orders, time-orders, notes, and drafts. The corner sections as *f* are left standing and have the lines intersecting, so that they may be torn or cut off with the marginal lines, and the rectangular shape of the instrument preserved. The designating marginal lines, it will be seen, extend across the ends of the written instrument and along the top and bottom thereof, so that the blocks *g*, are formed by the extension and intersection of the marginal lines, thus composing eighty-one squares in the corners, where nine marginal lines are used, and on these squares may be indicated by figures, the value designations of the corresponding marginal lines, and then the corner square with its number printed thereon will constitute a ready means to quickly determine the value indicated by the marginal line left on the instrument.

It is readily perceived that if the value of the instrument is in the hundreds, all the marginal thousands are cut off, and so on when lower values are named, those not contained in the written instrument being disposed of as stated.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 A blank check, draft or similar instrument, having a series of marginal lines along its edges and ends, numerical values expressed on said lines, and each series being complete in itself and respectively of different values, and corner sections having squares thereon
10 formed by the extension and intersection of the marginal lines, and numerals printed on

the said squares corresponding to the values printed on the marginal lines substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

LUMUS C. NEWTON.

Attest:

A. G. HEYLMUN,
C. L. TREVITT.