

No. 615,107.

Patented Nov. 29. 1898.

S. SCHWARZSCHILD.
APPARATUS FOR PRINTING CHECKS.

(Application filed Apr. 1, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

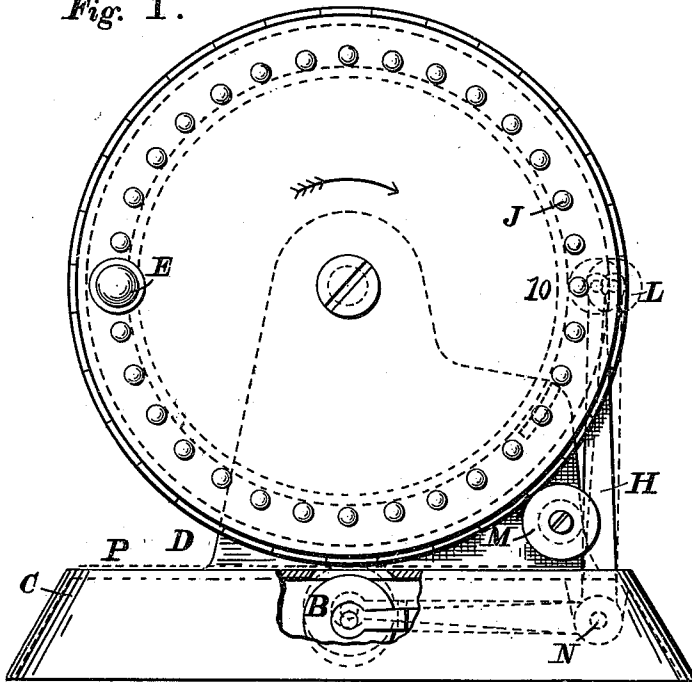


Fig. 2.

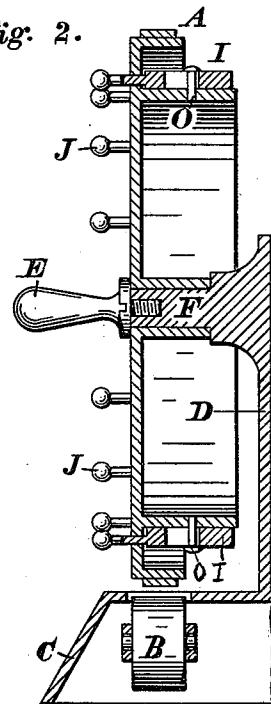
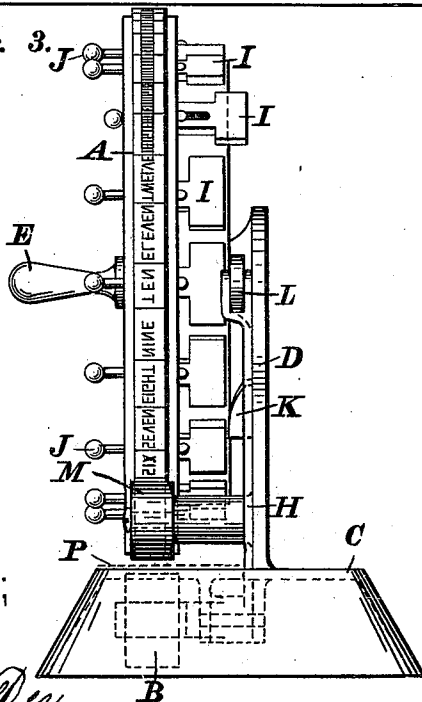


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES;

G. S. Dey.
C. G. Crannell.

INVENTOR;

S. Schwarzschild.
By Geo. B. Selden,
atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SOLOMON SCHWARZSCHILD, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO EDWIN A. NASH, ISAAC GIBBARD, AND PERCY R. McPHAIL, OF SAME PLACE.

APPARATUS FOR PRINTING CHECKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 615,107, dated November 29, 1898.

Application filed April 1, 1897. Serial No. 630,206. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SOLOMON SCHWARZSCHILD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochester, in the county of Monroe, in the State of New York, have invented an Improved Apparatus for Printing Checks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to an improved apparatus for printing checks, drafts, or other similar papers, which improvements are fully described and illustrated in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, the novel features thereof being specified in the claims annexed to the said specification.

In the accompanying drawings, representing my improved apparatus for printing checks, Figure 1 is a front elevation. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section. Fig. 3 is a side elevation.

In my improved check-printer I employ a revolving wheel A, having attached to its periphery in raised letters the numbers or words which are ordinarily required to be impressed on checks, drafts, notes, &c., and I arrange a movable platen or roller B in such manner that it may at the will of the operator be moved inward toward the wheel, so as to produce the impression of the desired number or character on the interposed paper. The wheel is supported on a suitable base C by a standard D, the base serving to support the paper P during the printing operation. E is a handle by which the wheel is rotated, preferably in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 1. The wheel revolves on a stud F, inserted in the standard D. An opening through the base permits the movement of the roller B. The wheel is provided on the outside with the requisite numbers or characters—such, for instance, as “one,” “two,” “three,” “four,” “five,” “six,” “seven,” “eight,” “nine,” “ten,” “eleven,” “twelve,” “thirteen,” “fourteen,” “fifteen,” “sixteen,” “seventeen,” “eighteen,” “nineteen,” “twenty,” “thirty,” “forty,” “fifty,” “sixty,” “seventy,” “eighty,” “ninety,” “one hun-

dred,” and “one thousand,” and the word “and”—by the use of which in proper succession the amount of any ordinary check may be impressed on the paper. Any suitable style of characters may be employed and suitable provision may be made for printing cents, or they may be inserted with a pen.

In using the machine the operator shifts a movable part corresponding with the number which he desires to impress on the check, and this movable part through suitable connecting mechanism forces the platen inward at the proper time and holds it in place until the impression of the desired number is made on the paper. Any suitable mechanism may be employed for this purpose; but in practice I have adopted the construction shown in the accompanying drawings, in which the roller B is carried by the pivoted lever H, and a series of movable parts or cams I are arranged on the wheel, so that any one of them can be shifted into position to actuate the lever H as the wheel revolves. The cams I are provided with stems or knobs J, by which they are manipulated, and in the particular form of machine shown, in which the lever H is of a length corresponding to a quadrant of the wheel, the knob and cam to print any desired number are located just one-quarter of a revolution behind the number in question, so that, for instance, when the cam at “10,” Fig. 1, encounters the roller L on the upper end of the lever H the character “ten” on the edge of the wheel will be just passing the roller B. The cams I are made of a length proportioned to that of the numbers to which they correspond, so that the roller B will be held in contact with the type on the edge of the wheel for a sufficient length of time to secure the full impression. A number with several letters in it, such as sixteen, will require its cam to be made longer than a number having fewer letters, as ten. The length of the cams then on the periphery of the wheel is proportioned to the length of the numbers to which the cams respectively correspond. K, Fig. 3, is a lug or projection on the frame or upright, which returns the cams I to their normal position out of line

with the lever II as the wheel revolves and after an impression has been made. The operator then to prepare a check presses the knob J corresponding to the first number of the desired amount and shifts its cam into line with the roller I on the lever II, and having placed the paper on the base he impresses the number on it by a turn of the wheel, and so on in succession with the various words representing the sum for which the check is to be made out. Any suitable clips or guides may be employed to hold the check in place on the base. Provision is made for inking the type in any suitable manner, as by an inking ribbon or roller M, Fig. 1. If it is desired to make the impression in ink or colors on the back of the check, the roller B may be provided with an inking-ribbon in any suitable manner. The impression is embossed in the paper by the peculiar rolling action of the wheel and roller and the ink so thoroughly incorporated in the fiber of the paper that the printing is indelible and the check cannot be altered or raised.

25 The type-blocks may be formed in any suitable way, either separate or as one or more engraved or electrotyped strips, and their number may be increased to any desired degree. The lever II is pivoted at N to a suitable lug on the base, and any suitable guides may be arranged to hold the roller B in proper relation with the wheel during the impression. The movable parts or cams I are arranged to move in suitable ways on the wheel or on a rim attached thereto. In the construction shown the cams I slide parallel with the axis of the wheel, being guided by the pins O, Fig. 2. It will, however, be understood that any other suitable arrangement may be adopted and that various other devices besides the lever II may be employed to transmit the requisite movement to the impression-roller.

I claim—

1. The combination, in a check-printing

apparatus, of a revolving wheel having a series of type-blocks representing the requisite numbers from one to one thousand attached to its periphery, a reciprocating roller, a suitable supporting-frame, and a movable part carried by the wheel and arranged to move the roller into contact with its corresponding type-block, substantially as described.

2. The combination, in a check-printing apparatus, of a revolving wheel having a series of type-blocks representing the requisite numbers from one to one thousand attached thereto, a reciprocating roller, a suitable supporting-frame, a corresponding series of movable parts of varying dimensions carried by the wheel and arranged to move the roller into contact with their respective type-blocks and to maintain such contact in accordance with the varying dimensions of the blocks, substantially as described.

3. The combination with the revolving wheel A, having a series of type-blocks representing the requisite numbers from one to one thousand attached to its periphery, of the movable roller B, the lever II, a suitable supporting-frame, and the movable cam I, arranged to operate the roller when shifted in line with its operating mechanism, substantially as described.

4. The combination with the revolving wheel A, having a series of type-blocks representing the requisite numbers attached to its periphery, of the movable roller B, the lever II, a suitable supporting-frame, the movable part I arranged to operate the roller when shifted in line with its operating mechanism, and means for restoring the movable part to normal position, substantially as described.

SOLOMON SCHWARZSCHILD.

Witnesses:

G. S. DEY,

C. G. CRANNELL.