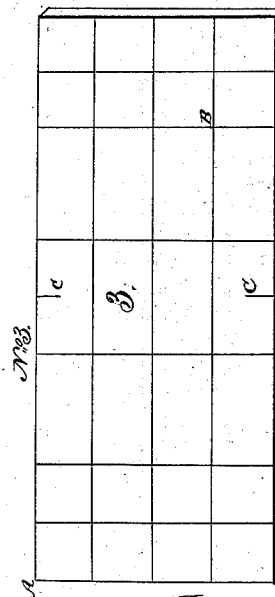
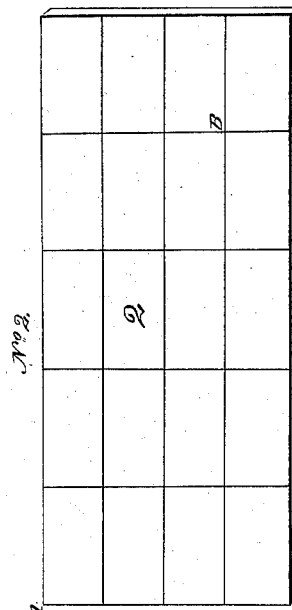
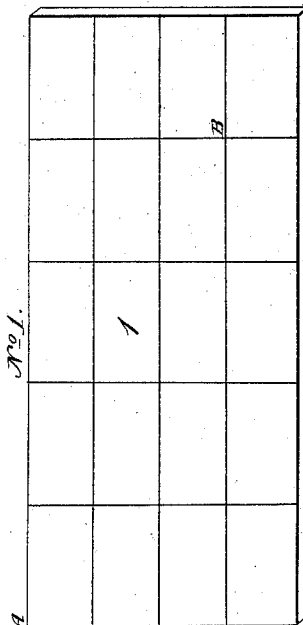
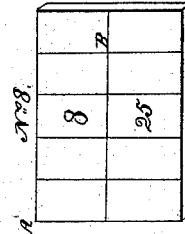
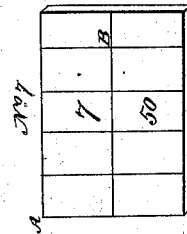
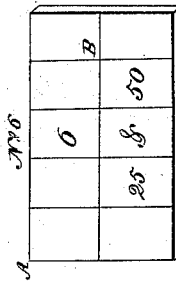
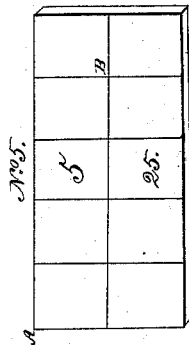
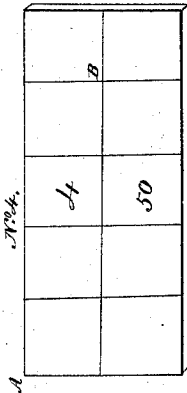
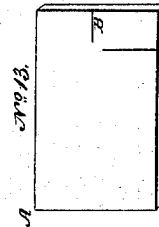
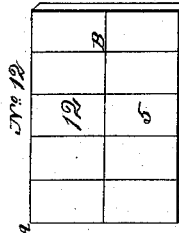
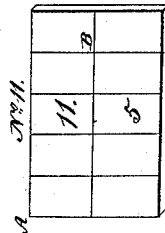
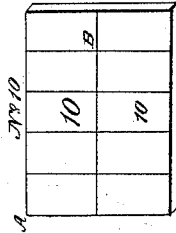
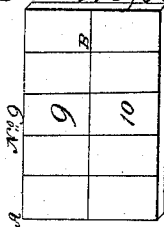


L. Fox,

Testing Value of Bank Notes.

N^o 19,099.

Patented Aug. 1, 1865.



*Witnesses. Franklin Peigant,
Wm. S. Hollingshead*

*Inventor.
Leander Fox.*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEANDER FOX, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DIAGRAMS FOR TESTING THE VALUE OF MUTILATED CURRENCY-NOTES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **49,099**, dated August 1, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEANDER FOX, of the city of New York, and State of New York, have invented new and useful diagrams for testing the value of United States currency that has been torn or mutilated, which I call the "United States Standard Currency Diagrams;" and I do hereby declare the following to be an exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in plates of glass or any transparent material, made the sizes of the Treasury and postage notes, having spaces on one side, formed of lines drawn across, of a composition of any color, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of a mutilated note.

A represents the glass plate; B, the lines forming the spaces.

I do not limit myself to any particular number of lines or spaces, but I purpose cross-lining the plates so as to be counted by tenths and twentieths.

I lay the mutilated note on a table and place the glass plate (corresponding with the size of the note) upon it. The spaces show at once how much of the note has been worn or torn off, and whether the half, or a quarter, or fifth, or tenth, or twentieth part of the note is missing, and thus only the true amount can be deducted

from the value of the note, and no one need sustain any loss in receiving or paying out such note, for the deduction will be in accordance with the rules of the Treasury for the redemption of fragments of notes. By having the lines drawn or pressed on the glass the diagram is more durable than if the lines were engraved or cut into the glass with a diamond.

No. 1 represents the diagram the size of a Treasury note or compound note; No. 2, a legal-tender or greenback; No. 3, the size of a national-bank bill. These three, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are spaced into twentieths. The spaces on the ends of No. 3 are subdivided into fortieth parts, and the short lines in the center represent the exact half of the bill, as at C. The Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 are the diagrams of postage or fractional currency, divided into tenths. Diagram No. 13 represents a mutilated three-cent-currency bill, and shows how the note may be valued according to the portion missing.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The transparent diagrams, lined and spaced as herein described, and for the purposes set forth.

LEANDER FOX.

Witnesses:

J. FRANKLIN REIGART,
JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD.