

(No Model.)

W. THOMSON.
BANK ACCOUNT BOOK.

No. 385,648.

Patented July 3, 1888.

FIG. 1.

1887.	Jan. 2	January 3.		January 4.	
	Bal. adv.	Chks.	Deposits	Chks.	Deposits
Roller B.A.	116	20	10	136	6
Allen & Co.	2	18	60	44	7 50
Ames & Co.	17	4 50	12 50	1	
Anderson	20		39	10	B
Anderson	40	C	40	20	
Anderson	80		600	680	
Angell & Co.	19 00	9 00	10	100	
Angell & Co.	17 60		800	116	34 50
L. W.	817 60	17 60	1761 50		
Total	1161 60	69 10	689		

FIG. 2.

1887.	Jan. 2	January 3.		January 4.		Jan. 4.
	Bal. adv.	Chks.	Deposits	Chks.	Deposits	Bal.
Roller B.A.	116	20	10	136	6	50
Allen & Co.	2	18	60	44	7 50	20
Ames & Co.	17	4 50	12 50	1		40
Anderson	20		39	10	B	30
Anderson	40	C	40	20		700
Anderson	80		600	680		10
Angell & Co.	19 00	9 00	10	100		700
Angell & Co.	17 60		800	116	34 50	1600
L. W.	817 60	17 60	1761 50			
Total	1161 60	69 10	689			

FIG. 4.



FIG. 3.

1887.	Jan. 4	January 5.		January 6.	
	Bal. adv.	Chks.	Deposits	Chks.	Deposits
Roller B.A.	130				
Allen & Co.	50				
Ames & Co.	20				
Anderson	40				
Anderson	80				
Angell & Co.	700				
Angell & Co.	10				
L. W.	700				
Total	1600				

ATTEST
J. Henry Kaiser
Wm. H. Scott.

INVENTOR
Walter Thomson
R. Deane
his atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER THOMSON, OF FARGO, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

BANK ACCOUNT-BOOK

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,648, dated July 3, 1888.

Application filed December 31, 1886. Serial No. 223,131. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER THOMSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fargo, in the county of Cass and Territory of Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bank Account-Books, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an account-book opened, showing the present invention. Fig. 2 is a like view, the outer edge of the first short leaf folded over to allow the account to continue uninterruptedly. Fig. 3 is a like view as Figs. 1 and 2, the first short leaf turned back onto the wide primary leaf preceding it.

This invention relates chiefly to account-books used in banks to show in a convenient form the state of each depositor's account.

In the accompanying drawings, A denotes an account-book prepared in any usual manner to keep the accounts of bank-depositors, except in the particular forms of construction which will be hereinafter more fully described and explained. The leaves of this book are made up of a series of short ones, B, interspersed with a long leaf. By the terms "short" and "long," applied to the leaves, is meant, first, a leaf which does not extend fully to the edge of the book, and, secondly, the long leaf is one of the ordinary size relative to the covers of the book. Each of the leaves B is creased or perforated at *b'*, not far from its right-hand edge and parallel thereto, so that the margin or portion *b* beyond the line may, when desired, be easily turned back upon the body of the leaf.

In using the book, in the first instance, on the long page is written, down the left-hand margin, in the usual manner, the depositors' names. The several pages of the book are ruled and otherwise, except as is peculiar to my invention, prepared as usual for keeping the depositors' accounts. When in the course of business these accounts have reached to the line perforated, where the part *b* of the leaf B can be turned, the balances are thereon duly entered. Thus when the leaf B is turned over upon the said leaf A, and the part of said leaf B folded so as to come down upon the opposite side of said leaf B, the balances thereon entered, as above stated, will now be in proper relation to the names of the depositors entered, as has been above stated, on the left-

hand edge of page C. Then the book-keeper can go on with his entries till he has reached the line of crease or perforation in the next leaf B, and so he will go on with his entries till he comes to the next full leaf C, when it will be necessary to enter again the depositor's names, and go on in connection with the next series of short leaves as he has done in the first instance.

In Fig. 1 the first short page, B, is flat with page C, and the edge *b* of the first short page slightly turned in.

In Fig. 2 the first short page has been turned over and the strip *b* straightened out, so that its edge comes just against the vertical line *f*, where the depositors' names end. The figures on the turned-down part *b* show the balance of each depositor. These deposit account-books may be of any desired size or shape, and with each full page there may be as many intermediate short leaves as may be desired.

I do not wish to limit this invention to bank-depositors' books only, for the principle may be applied to books for many other purposes, wherever successive entries are to be made, following a set of names or other general matters to which the entries have a common relation.

Having now described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The bank account-book A, having a suitable number of full leaves, C, and alternate series of short leaves, B, each of said short leaves having margin *b* creased or perforated at *b'*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The bank account-book herein described, composed of alternate long and series of short leaves, the several long leaves prepared to receive the depositors' names on the left-hand side, and both also prepared to receive the accounts for several successive days, the right-hand end of each of said short leaves having a margin to receive the last day's balance, which margin is adapted by folding to form the beginning of the next day's account on the next page.

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

WALTER THOMSON.

Witnesses:

H. C. SOUTHARD,
ORM W. FRANCIS.