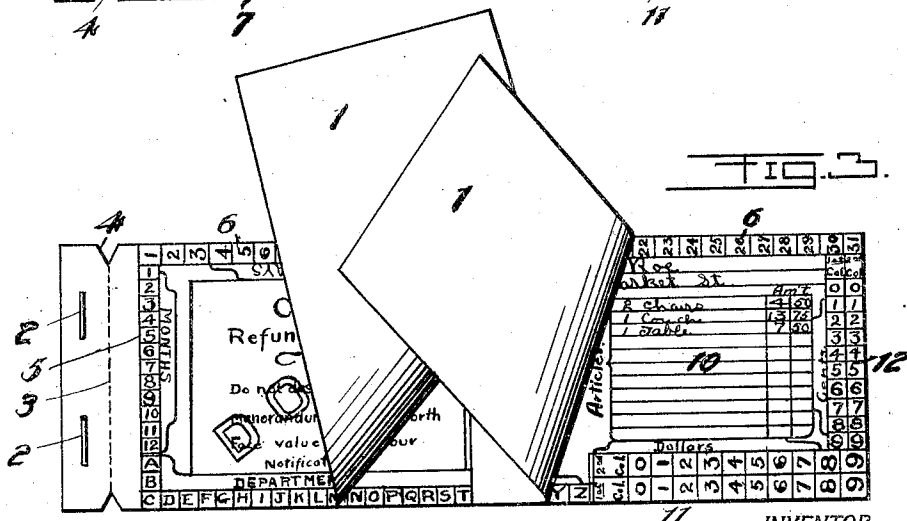
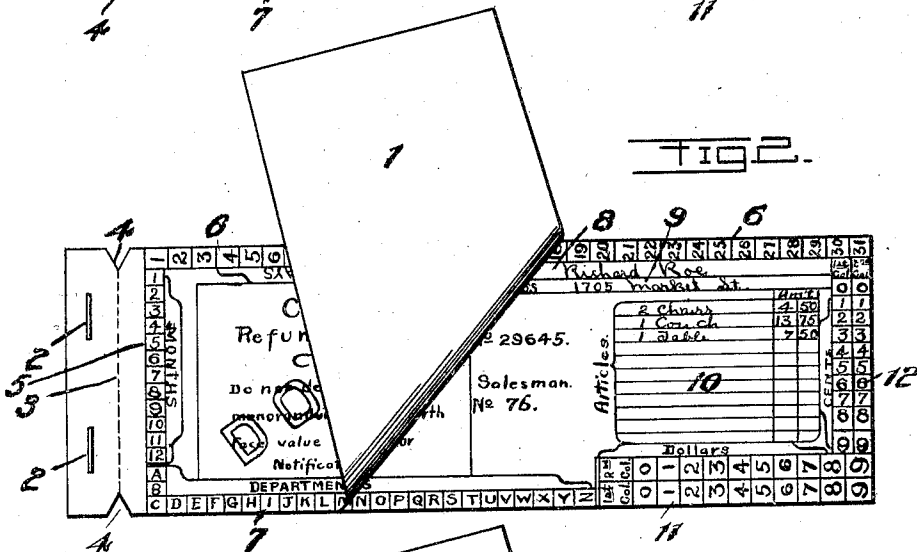
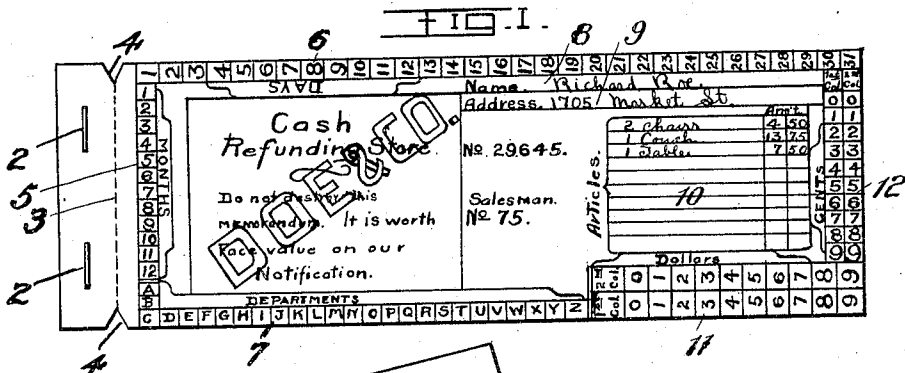


B. F. SEYMOUR, JR.
 COMBINED CASH SLIP AND REFUNDING VOUCHER.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 29, 1904.



WITNESSES:
 Edwin L. Bradford.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COMBINED CASH-SLIP AND REFUNDING-VOUCHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 789,106, dated May 2, 1905.

Application filed October 29, 1904. Serial No. 230,493.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. SEYMOUR, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Cash-Slip and Refunding-Voucher; and I do hereby 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.

This invention, which relates to mercantile tickets, has for its object the provision of a combined cash-slip and refunding-voucher for use in stores which are operated upon a cash basis and which provide for the refunding of the price paid for a returned article.

The combined slip and voucher is designed for the mutual protection of the buyer and seller, for preventing confusion incidental to the sale, and for an aid in accounting, and, further, as a safeguard against dishonesty on the part of the salesman.

The nature of the invention will be readily comprehended, reference being had to the following detailed description and to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a combined cash-slip and return-voucher embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view of two of the slips, the upper one of which bent partially back to expose the other slip. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing two of the slips partly bent back to expose a third slip.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, 1 1 designate the slips, which are of a convenient shape and size and fastened together at one end by suitable means—as, for example, the staples 2 2. The slips are each provided near the point of fastening with a weakened line 3 to facilitate its removal and are each preferably notched, as at 4 4, to start the separation. The slips may be employed singly or in pairs. If a slip-record is to be kept by the salesman, the written matter is duplicated on a second slip bearing the same number by interposing a sheet of carbon-paper. A part of the record is made by writing and a part by punching, and where the system requires

the duplicate slip both the original and duplicate slips are brought into register and punched at one operation. On each slip is a month-column 5 and a day-column 6, both of which are punched by the salesman in order to fix the date of the sale. The slips also bear a slip-number, the number of the salesman, and an alphabet-column 7, which refers to the departments in the store. The department-letter is punched by the salesman making the sale, so that the locality of the particular place of the sale is beyond question. Designated spaces 8 and 9 are provided for the written name and address of the purchaser, and the character of the purchase is written in an article-column 10, which has spaces for the insertion of the prices paid for the goods. The amount of the total purchase is punched in dollar and cent columns provided near the edge of the slip. The dollar-column 11 is formed of two consecutively-numbered rows of squares enabling amounts from one dollar to ninety-nine dollars to be indicated by punch-perforations. For example, if the total amount in dollars is twenty-three dollars the figure "2" in the left-hand row and the figure "3" in the right-hand row will be punched by the salesman and the amount will equal the addition of the written amounts in the article-column. If the amount is in dollars and cents, the cents-column 12 is punched in a similar manner, the cents-column being also formed of two consecutively-numbered rows. At the fastened end of the slip it has an inclosed space bearing the words "Cash-refunding store. Do not destroy this memorandum. It is worth face value on our notification." This space also contains the words "Doe & Co.," which may represent the proprietor's name.

From the foregoing it will be seen that not only is confusion and misrepresentation avoided by the use of my improved slip, but it constitutes a thoroughly reliable voucher, which when presented with the goods purchased by the customer will enable the safe refunding of the purchase price without reference to the books of accounts.

My ticket device is designed for special use

in what are known as "department stores," and so far as I know and can find I am the first to provide such a cash-sale ticket and duplicate combined that cannot be subsequently
 5 changed in date or amount of purchase or of the department from which the purchase may be made, so that when the cash-refunding or cash-discount sale-day may be determined
 10 upon there can be no question as to whether or not the duplicate presented represents the actual purchase made at a certain department. For this purpose the dollars and cents columns must necessarily be so arranged that no definite amount is arbitrarily fixed, owing to
 15 the great diversity of purchase amounts in department stores.

I claim as my invention.—

A slip for department stores bearing matter constituting it a combined cash and refunding
 20 voucher said matter including a distin-

guishing-number, columns of numerals designated "Months" and "Days," one of said columns extending the full length of the slip, a double column of numerals designated "Cents," a double column of numerals designated "Dollars," designated lines for the name and address of the purchaser, designated lines for the articles purchased, designated columns at said lines for the amounts, a designated space for the number of the salesman, and a column of characters designated "Departments"
 25 of said store the matter relating to the refunding of money being at one end of the slip.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two sub-
 35 scribing witnesses.

BENJAMIN F. SEYMOUR, JR.

Witnesses:

FRANK W. ONERS,
 JOS. J. CLARK.