

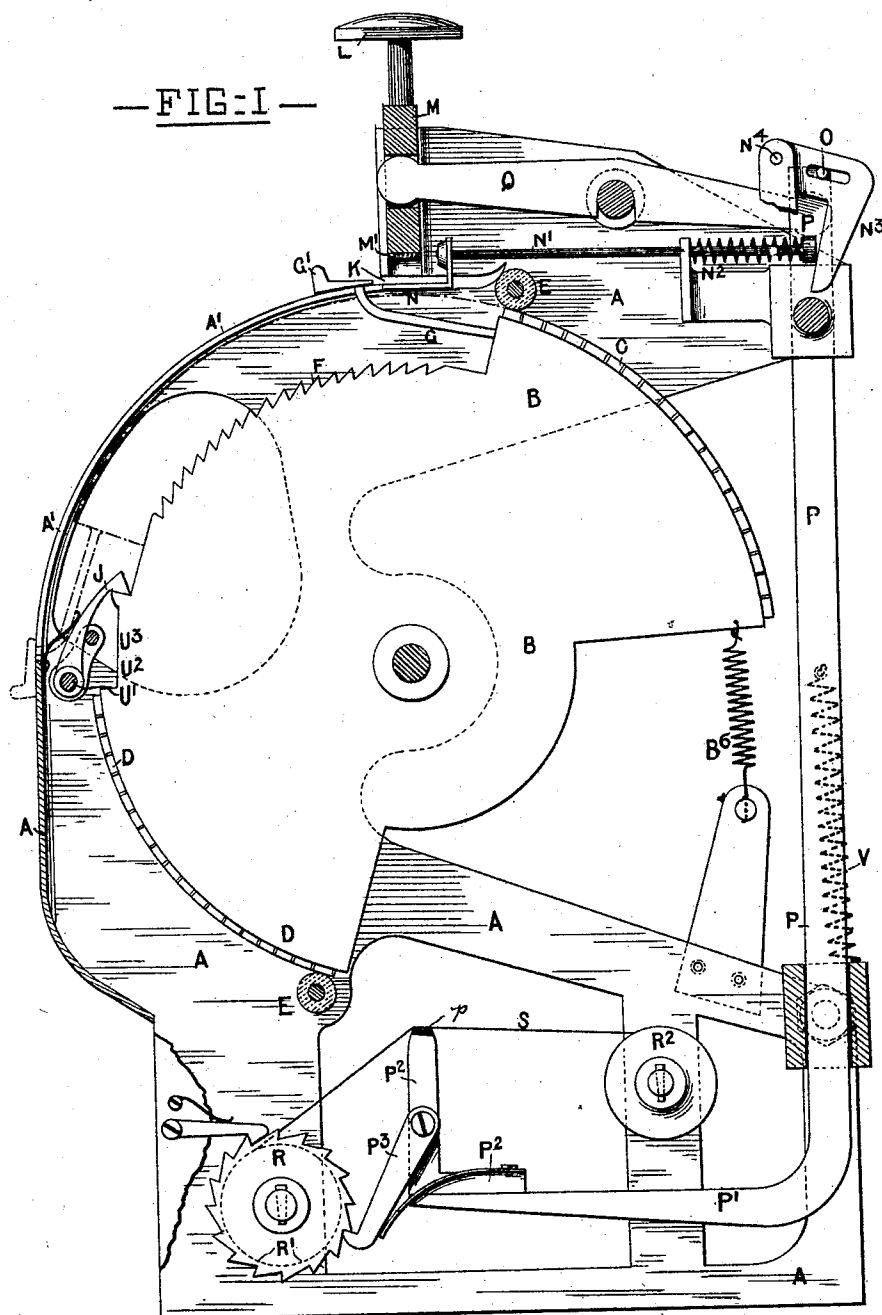
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. BATH.
CASH RECEIPT CHECKING APPARATUS.

No. 467,767.

Patented Jan. 26, 1892.



Attest
M. B. Harris
J. L. Wilson

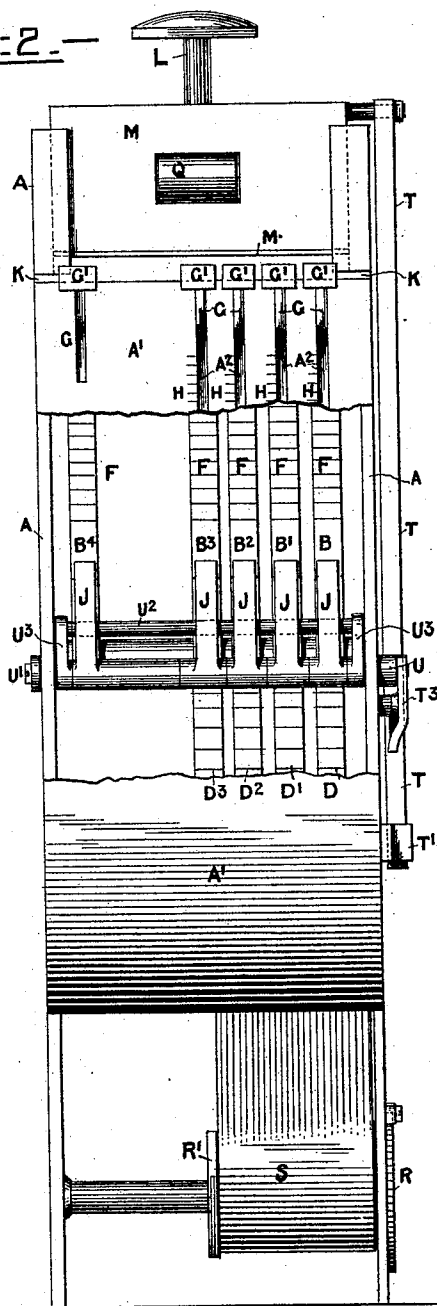
John Bath, Inventor,
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3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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— FIG:2. —



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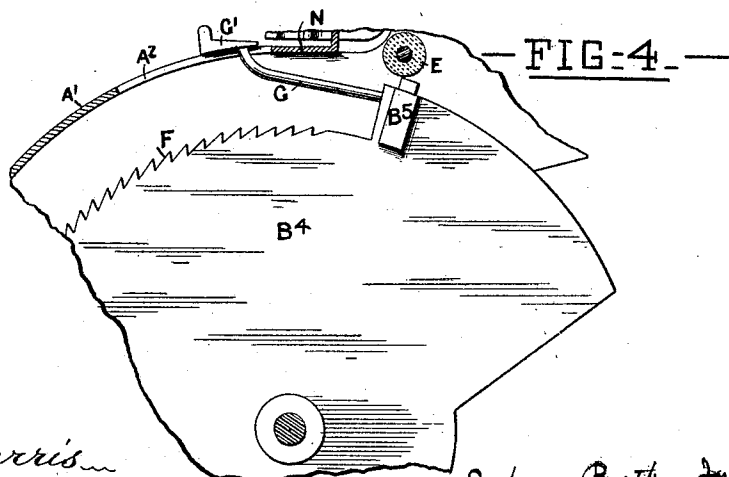
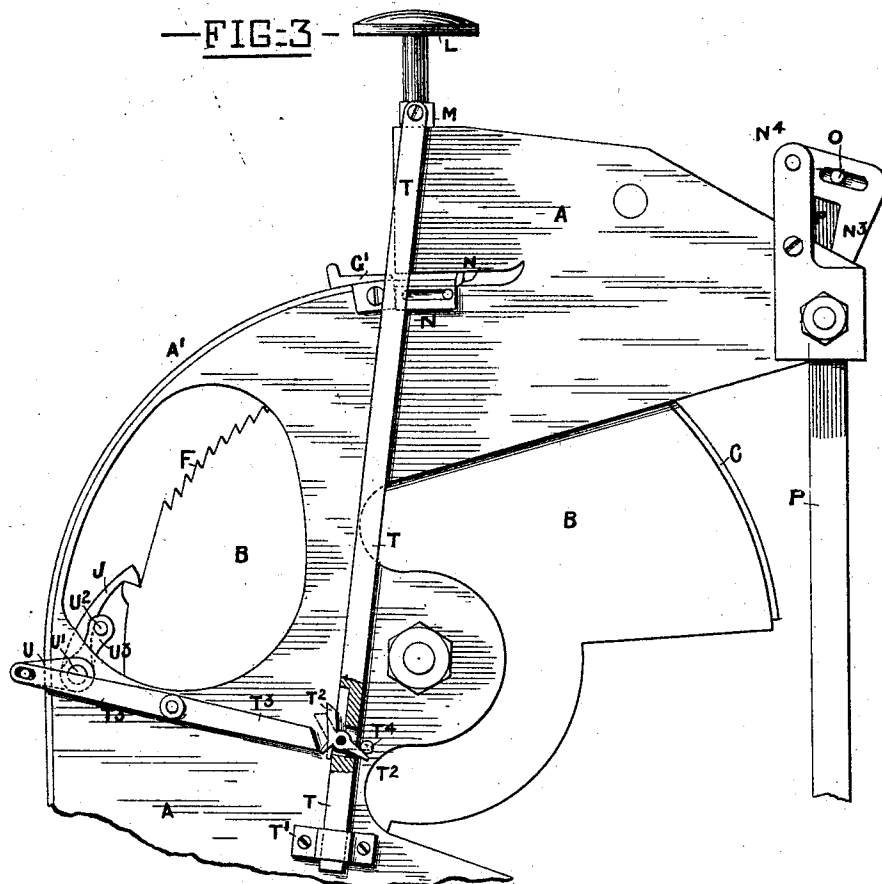
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3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN BATH, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CASH-RECEIPT-CHECKING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 467,767, dated January 26, 1892.

Application filed February 25, 1891. Serial No. 382,744. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN BATH, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at London, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in and Connected with Cash-Receipt-Checking Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to apparatus by which an amount paid is simultaneously printed on a bill and also separately printed upon a band of paper for checking purpose, this latter band of paper being so placed as not to be accessible except to those who have the means to open that part of the machine where such band of paper is placed. An apparatus so constructed is primarily intended for use in shops to check the honesty of the assistants.

To enable this invention to be properly understood, I will describe the same with aid of the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a side view of the entire apparatus with the outside casing removed; Fig. 2, a front view with part of front removed; Figs. 3 and 4, detached views of a part hereinafter referred to.

A is the frame of machine.

B B' B² B³ are portions of wheels or disks carried on central axles, (hereinafter called "wheels,") carrying on part of their periphery two oppositely-disposed arcs of type letters or figures. Of these arcs of type D D' D² D³ on wheels B, B', B², and B³ are shown in Fig. 2, the corresponding arcs C, &c., being hidden behind the said wheels. In Fig. 1 two of said oppositely-disposed arcs C and D are shown.

B⁴ is a portion of a wheel carrying a box B⁵ to hold dating-type, the requisite date being changed daily in the usual way; E, inking-rollers. The wheels B B' B² B³ B⁴ are normally held in the position shown at Fig. 1 by springs B⁶; F, ratchet on part of wheel, the teeth of which are set the same distance apart as are the printing type at top and bottom. These wheels are operated to set the type for printing from by the attached rods G passing through slots A² in face of machine A'. These rods G have outside heads G', which are moved by the hand of the operator over the face A', which is marked by numerals at H corresponding to the type B B' B² B³.

The type D and C represent farthings; D' and its opposite arc (not shown) on the wheel B' represent pence; D² and its opposite arc (not shown) on B² represent shillings, and D³ and its opposite arc (not shown) on B³ represent pounds.

On pulling down the heads G' to any numeral the pawls J engage the ratchet F, and so hold the wheels at any desired position, bringing a line of numerals representing certain amounts into the position to be printed from.

The bill or paper to be printed upon is passed into the slot K and the button L depressed by the hand, which print the amount as has been set upon the paper, as follows: The button L is connected to a sliding piece M, the bottom of which may have secured to it a piece of india-rubber M'. When the piece M is in the position shown at Fig. 1, the type is covered by a sliding plate N, connected to a rod N', moved by a spiral spring N², held compressed by one end of a crank-lever N³, pivoted at N⁴. This crank is lifted by a pin O, attached to the top of a vertically-moving rod P, connected to one rounded end of a pivoted lever Q, the other rounded end engaging the piece M, so that depressing the button L causes the cover N to be drawn back, exposing the type and allowing them to print on the paper introduced at K when the paper is pressed upon the type by the descent of the piece M. The rod P has an angle part P', to which is connected a part P², which may have a layer of india-rubber P on the top. To the part P² is connected a pawl P³ to engage a ratchet-wheel R, connected to a wheel R', to wind up paper S drawn from reel R². The two reels R' and R² are carried on suitable fixed axles, so as to turn as required, reel R' being moved by the upward movement of the part P² by means of the pawl P³, and so draw a short distance of paper over the top of P². When the desired amount has been set, by moving down the heads G' to the numerals on face of machine the type that come into printing position at top have a corresponding set brought into position at bottom that is directly over the top of P². Then by depressing the button L the lever Q lifts up the rod P, and the top of part P² presses the paper S against the underneath type, thereby print-

ing the amount that is set upon the paper at the same time the piece M presses the paper introduced at K upon the top type. By this arrangement a duplicate of everything printed upon the top paper is obtained upon the bottom paper, which the operator cannot get at, thereby making it impossible for a shop-assistant to steal any money received without detection if he properly prints the amount taken upon the bill given to the customer. After printing, it is advisable for all the type-wheels to return to their normal positions, as in Fig. 1, without assistance from the operator. To effect this, it is necessary for all the pawls J to be lifted from the ratchets F. This is done automatically as follows: To the side of the sliding piece M is pivoted a rod T, having the bottom end passing through a guide T'. Near the end of this rod T is a double pawl T², one end of which when the rod T moves down passes under one end of a pivoted lever T³, and the other end of pawl on the rising of the rod T (when the pressure is taken off the button L) comes against a stud T⁴ to cause the pawl to withdraw from under the end of lever T³. The other end of T³ is connected to a crank-arm U, attached to the axle U', on which are the pawls J. Attached to this axle are two arms U² to support a cross-rod U³ to lift the whole of the pawls by the movement of the lever T³, actuated by the uprising of the rod T. This movement is effected by the spring V drawing down the rod P.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a printing-check apparatus, the combination, with a shaft and a disk set thereon, said disk having duplicate types symmetrically disposed on the opposite sides of the periphery thereof, with means for inking the said type, said disk also having a rack on one side thereof, of a device for moving said disk through any desired angle, a pawl engaging said rack and holding said disk at said angle, a spring attached to said disk and returning same to the initial position when said pawl is released, a strip of paper passing beneath said disk, and a presser adapted to press said paper against said type, substantially as described.

2. In a printing-check apparatus, the combination, with a shaft and a disk set thereon, said disk having duplicate type symmetrically disposed on the opposite sides of the periphery thereof, with means for inking the said type, said disk also having a rack on one side thereof, and a pawl engaging said rack, of a device for moving said disk through any desired angle, a spring attached to said disk and returning the same to the initial position when said pawl is released, an apertured guide-plate for a tag, a plunger faced with rubber over said apertured guide-plate,

adapted to press said tag on said type, a lever connected to said plunger, a bent bar connected to said levers, moving in guides and passing beneath the said disk, a presser on said bent bar adapted to move in the line of said plunger against the type on the opposite face of the disk, and a strip of paper passing between said presser and said lower type, substantially as described.

3. In a printing-check apparatus of the character described, the combination, with an angularly-adjustable disk carrying two sets of type symmetrically disposed on the periphery thereof, of a plunger adapted to press a tag against one set of type, a lever connected near one end to the said plunger and having a fixed pivot, and a bent bar connected to said lever moving in guides and adapted to press a strip of paper against the duplicate type, substantially as described.

4. In a printing-check apparatus of the character described, the combination, with an angularly-adjustable disk carrying two sets of type symmetrically disposed on the periphery thereof, of a plunger adapted to press a tag against one set of type, a lever connected near one end to the said plunger and having a fixed pivot, a bent bar connected to said lever moving in guides and adapted to press a strip of paper against the duplicate type, a spring attached to said bar and acting as a means for normally keeping said presser clear of said lower type and of raising said plunger clear of said apertured tag-plate, substantially as described.

5. In a printing-check apparatus of the character described, the combination of the parts B B' B² B³ B⁴, carrying numeral type, connecting rods G with heads G', a slotted face A', having numerals marked thereon corresponding to the type, ratchets F on one side of each disk, with pawls J engaging said ratchets, and spring B⁶ on the opposite side of the said disk, connecting same to the frame-work and normally restoring the disk to the initial position, a ribbon of paper suitably held to be unwound, a depressible piece M, lever Q, rod P, with part P², pawl P³, ratchet-wheel R on reel R', reel R², and spring V, all arranged and operating as described and set forth.

6. In a printing-check apparatus of the character described, the combination, with the parts B B' B² B³, having ratchets F, spring B⁶, and pawls J, of the depressible piece M, held up by spring appliance, rod T, pawl T², lever T³, stud T⁴, crank U, axle U', arms U², and cross-rods U³, substantially as and for the purposes described.

JOHN BATH.

Witnesses:

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THOMAS DENNIS.