W. M. McCARTHY.

CASH REGISTER.

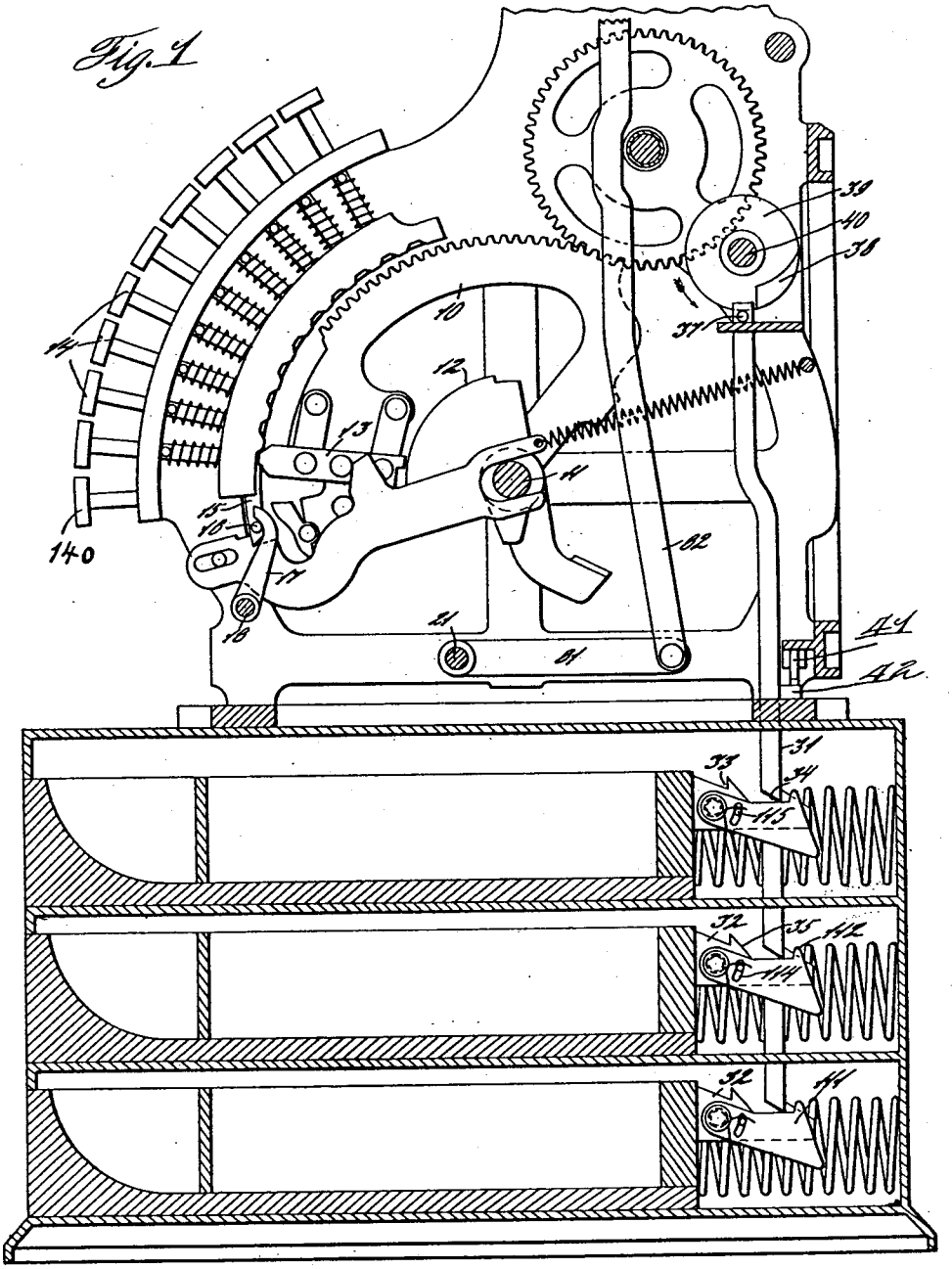
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 14, 1907.

1,034,477.

Patented Aug. 6, 1912.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses

Earl Wurst.

Inventor

Wm. M. McCarthy

by J. B. Maynard

and R. Sloan.

Attorneys

COLUMBIA PLANOGRAPH CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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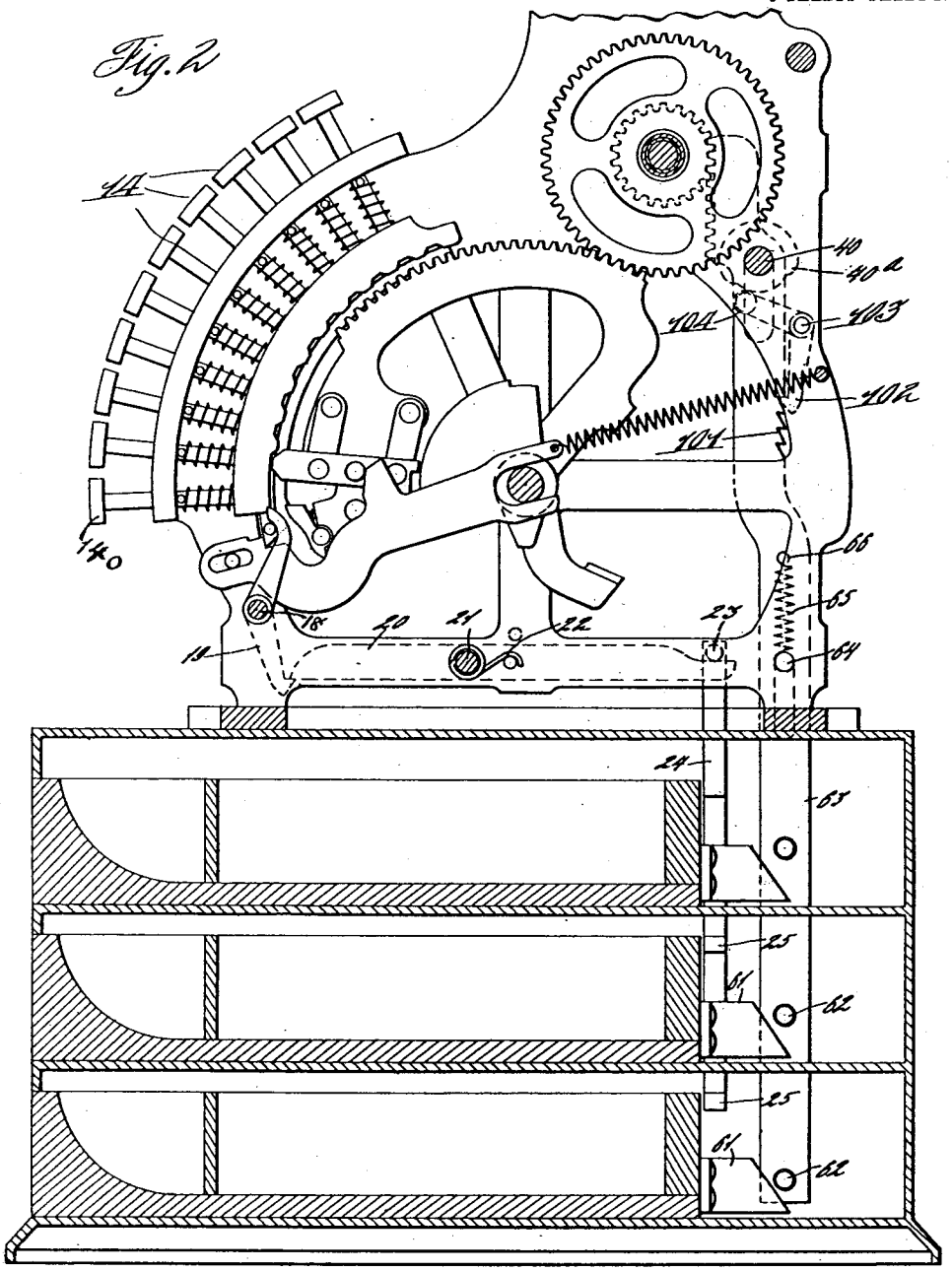
5 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses

C. F. Foster.

Earl Wenst.

Inventor

Wm. M. McCarthy

by J. B. Hayward

and R. Ogden.

Attorneys

W. M. McCARTHY.

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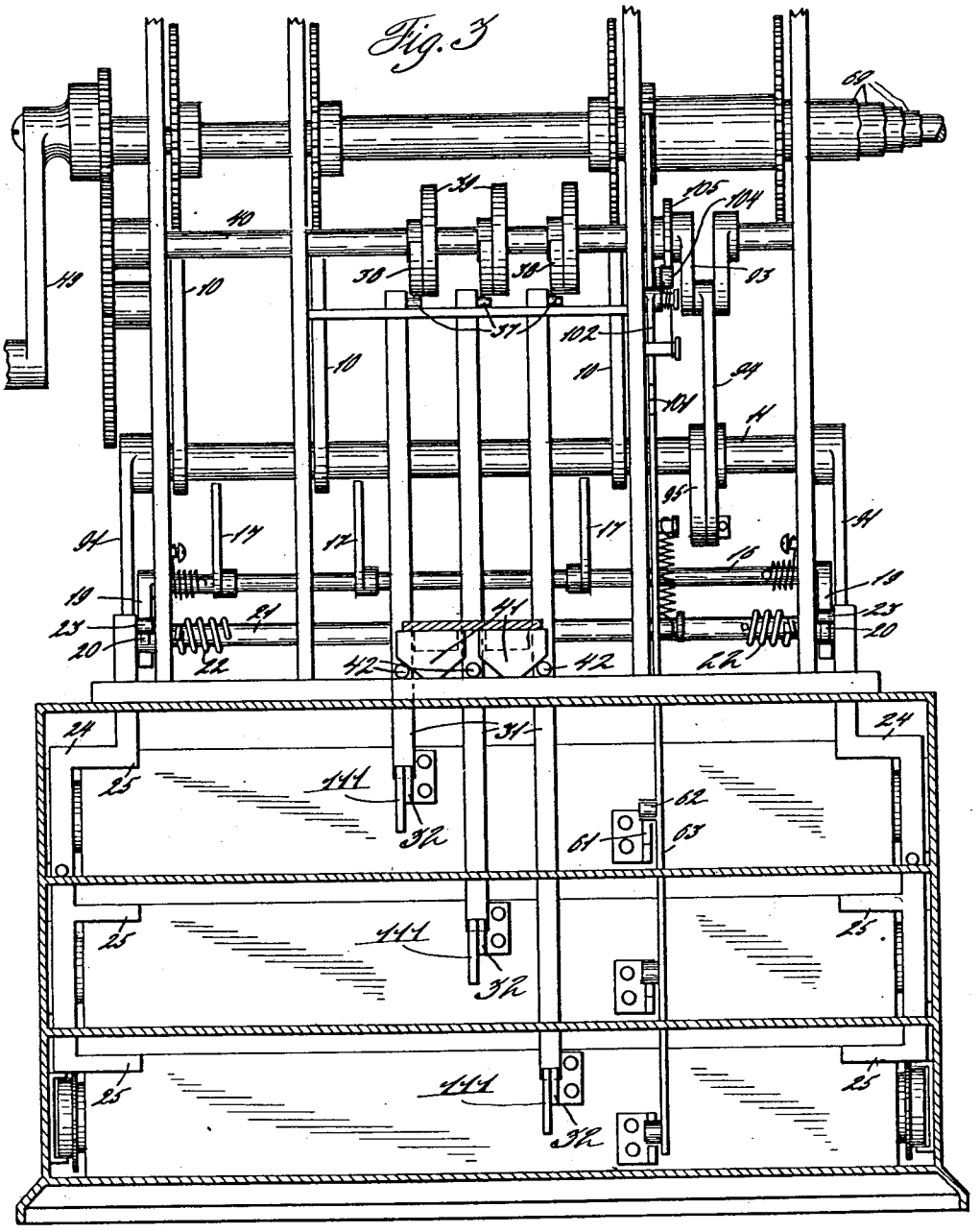
5 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 3



Witnesses

Earl W. Beust.

Inventor

Wm. M. McCarthy.

by J. B. Hayward

and R. H. Loss,

Attorneys

W. M. McCARTHY.

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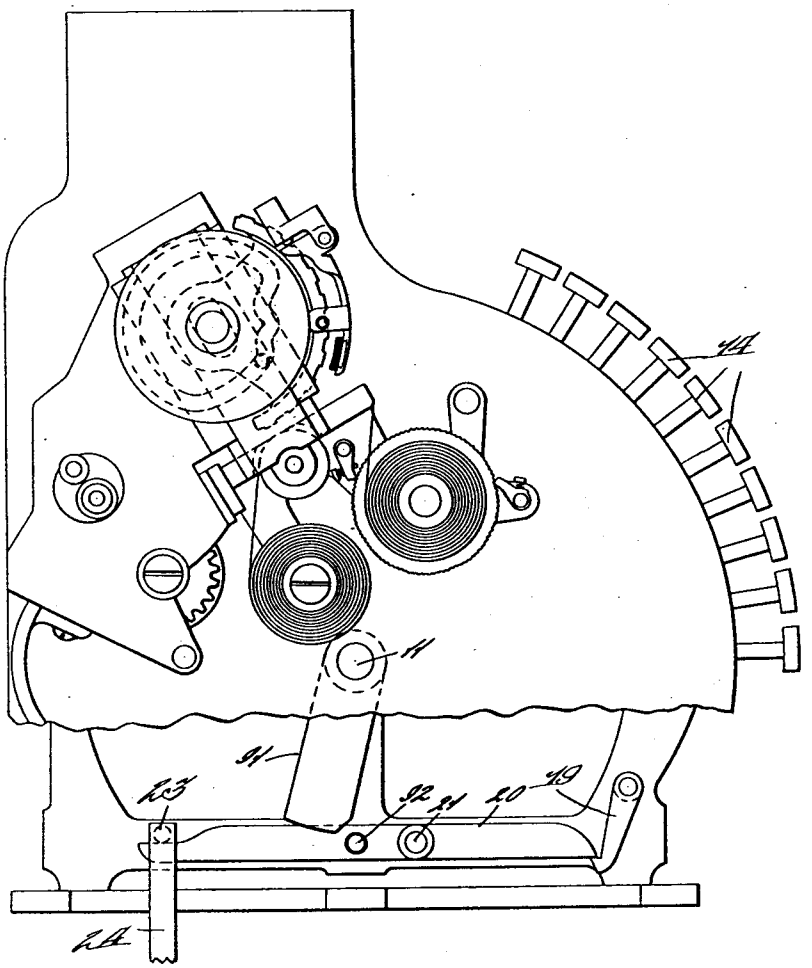
6 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

Fig. 4



Witnesses

Earl W. Hunt.

Inventor

Wm. M. McCarthy.

By J. B. Kayward

and R. Ashlane.

Attorneys

COLUMBIA PLANOGRAPH CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. M. McCARTHY.

CASH REGISTER.

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5 SHEETS—SHEET 5.

Fig. 5

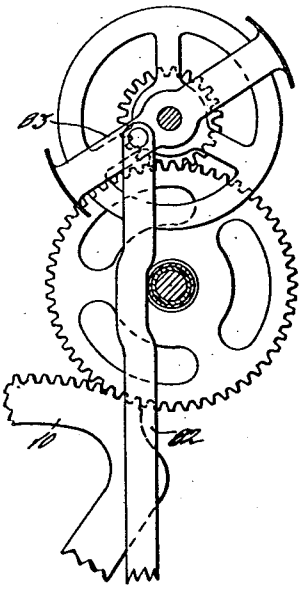


Fig. 6.

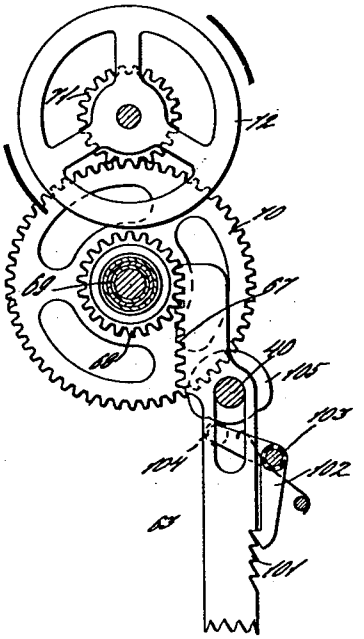
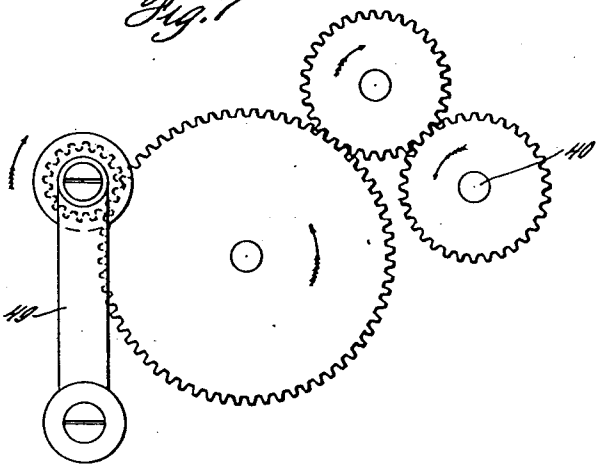


Fig. 7



Witnesses

Earl W. Hurst.

Inventor

Wm. M. McCarthy.

by J. B. Maynard

and R. Glass,

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM M. McCARTHY, OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY, OF DAYTON, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO, (INCORPORATED IN 1906.)

CASH-REGISTER.

1,034,477. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 6, 1912.

Application filed March 14, 1907. Serial No. 362,358.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM M. McCARTHY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash-Registers, of which I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to cash registers and has among its objects to provide an improved construction in that type of register having a plurality of cash safes. Mechanisms of this general type are old in the art, but this invention discloses an improved construction wherein the release of the separate safes or receptacles is controlled by the receptacles themselves.

Another object is to provide an improved multiple receptacle construction wherein the receptacles themselves position or adjust some identifying devices, herein shown as printing and indicating mechanisms, whereby the person operating the register and releasing one of the receptacles is compelled to identify himself in the machine.

A further object is to provide an improved multiple receptacle construction requiring the depression of an amount key in addition to a manual movement of the receptacles to release the same.

A further object is to provide a construction whereby the release of more than one receptacle at the same time is prevented.

Another object is to provide an improved flash or shutter mechanism adapted to be moved to concealing position immediately on the operation of the amount key.

With these and incidental objects in view the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combination of parts, the essential elements of which are set forth in appended claims and a preferred form of embodiment of which is hereinafter described with reference to the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification.

Of said drawings: Figure 1 is a transverse section through the machine, showing the receptacle releasing devices. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section on a different line showing the identifying mechanism and locks for the receptacles controlled by the bank of amount keys. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of the machine. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of that end of the machine which carries the printing mechanism. Fig. 5 is a detail showing the indicating devices and the flash therefor. Fig. 6 is a detail showing the setting means for the identifying, printing and indicating devices, and Fig. 7 is a detail showing the crank handle and mechanism operated thereby.

In the present construction there is shown a registering mechanism and a plurality of cash safes the particular embodiment of which is shown as comprising a plurality of separate cash drawers. Banks of keys are employed, one of the banks being transaction or other special keys, and these keys control a mechanism common to all the receptacles for preventing their being pushed rearwardly or inwardly into the surrounding cabinet. Locking devices are provided for each separate receptacle which are arranged to be released by a slight inward movement of the desired receptacle, though as stated this movement is prevented until some one of the banks of keys is operated. When a desired receptacle is moved inwardly it serves to adjust differentially the identifying mechanism herein shown as printing and indicating devices, which mechanism is latched in adjusted position. The operation of any one of the keys serves also to release the latch for the flash mechanism which is in common use in cash registers, thereby allowing the same to move immediately to concealing position from which it is withdrawn only at the end of the operation of the machine.

As the inward movements of the cash receptacles preparatory to their release control the differential adjustment of the identifying mechanism, it is necessary to provide devices to prevent the simultaneous inward movement of a plurality of the receptacles. If this precaution was not taken, it would be possible to release a plurality of receptacles and only identify one of the number so released, thereby defeating the principal protective feature of a multiple receptacle system. These devices will be hereinafter explained in detail.

The invention is shown as applied to a type of register well known in the art and which is disclosed in patent to Cleal & Reinhardt, No. 580,378, granted April 13, 1897. This patent shows a two motion machine wherein banks of keys are provided for controlling the differential movement of the

parts, this movement being finally caused by the crank handle. Reference may be made to the patent referred to for a full description of the operation of the machine, but it may be stated generally that a plurality of segments 10 are journaled as shown in Fig. 1 on a shaft 11 and are arranged to be picked up and operated by segments 12 rigidly mounted on the said shaft. These segments 12 are connected at times to the segments 10 through a latch mechanism generally indicated at 13 which latch mechanism is mounted on the segments 10.

In Fig. 1 the mechanism is shown in normal position and on the depression of the key 14 and an operation of the handle the shaft 11 is given an oscillating movement, first downward and then upward and latch mechanism 13 serves to connect the segments 10 to the segments 12 for movement therewith until the latch mechanism is disconnected by the depressed key. When any of the keys 14 are depressed, cam ends of the stems of said keys serve to raise detents 15, there being one of the detents for each bank of keys. The detent 15 for each bank is provided with a pin 16 which when the detent is raised engages and operates an arm 17 rigid on a shaft 18, which shaft also carries rigid latch arms 19 shown in Figs. 2 and 3. These latch arms 19 normally engage and hold levers 20 mounted rigidly on a shaft 21 and normally pressed in a counter clockwise direction, as shown in Fig. 2 by a spring 22 surrounding the said shaft. The rear arm of each lever 20 engages under a pin 23 mounted on a vertical bar 24, the shape of which is best shown in Fig. 3, and it will be seen from this figure that there are two of the bars 24 one for each side of the machine, the pins 23 of which are engaged by the rearward arms of levers 20. The bars 24 are each provided with lateral extensions 25 directly in the rear of each of the cash drawers which clearly serve to prevent inward movement of any of the said drawers. When one of the keys 14 is depressed and its detent 15 raised the latch arms 19 will be released from levers 20 which will immediately rock with their shaft in a counter clockwise direction thereby raising the bars 24 and carrying the lateral projections 25 thereof above the cash drawers so that they may then be moved rearwardly. The arms 17 one for each bank, are all rigid on shaft 18. Whenever it is desired to open one of the cash receptacles without registering an amount or indicating a special transaction, a key 140 is provided, which is located at the bottom of the left hand bank of keys. This key actuates the detent 15 to trip the latches 19 in a manner similar to the keys 14. This key when operated lies in a position to disconnect the latch 13 from the segment 12 before the segment 10, carrying the latch 13 has a chance to move.

The locking devices above described relate to devices for preventing the inward or preparatory movements of the cash receptacles until one of the keys 14 or 140 is depressed. The following described devices relate to the release of cash receptacles by an operation of the machine. The outward movement of each receptacle is prevented by a vertical bar 31 one for each of the receptacles as shown in Fig. 3, the bars extending into the path of plates 32 mounted on the rear ends of each of the cash drawers. Each of the plates 32 is provided with two notches 33 and 34 and the bars 31 normally engage the notches 34 of the separate drawers. It will be seen from Fig. 3 that each drawer is provided with a separate bar 31. After the locking bars 24 have been raised, any desired receptacle may be moved rearwardly, but not forwardly as it is still latched by bar 31. The rearward movement of each receptacle serves to raise its bar 31 through the cam portion 35 of the plate 32 and the bar finally drops into notch 33 of the corresponding plate. It will be noted that the notches 33 are in a higher position than the notches 34 so that when a cash receptacle is moved rearwardly, the bar 31 is considerably elevated. Each of the bars 31 carries near the top thereof a pin 37 shown in Figs. 1 and 3 these pins being normally out of the paths of cams 38 mounted on disks 39 rigidly carried by main operating shaft 40, but when any one of the bars 31 is raised as before described the pin 37 thereof is moved upwardly so that on a rotation of shaft 40 in the direction of the arrow (Fig. 1) the cam 38 will finally engage the pin 37 and still further elevate the same thereby carrying the bar 31 above the notch 33 and finally releasing the cash receptacle which is immediately ejected by a spring as is usual in the art. It will be seen that to release any desired receptacle it is necessary, first, to depress a key and second, to give the receptacle a slight rearward movement thereby carrying its bar 31 upwardly enough so that the corresponding pin 37 will be in the path of the corresponding cam 38. To prevent the release of more than one receptacle a well known type of key arrester may be employed such as is shown in Fig. 3 and comprising plates 41 carried in a frame and adapted to be engaged by pins 42 on the locking bars 31. This type of device is well known in the art and it will be seen that only one of the bars 31 may be raised at a time as the pin 42 thereof will move laterally the locking plates 41. It may be here noted that the operating shaft 40 is given one complete rotation at each operation of the machine through the train of gears shown in Fig. 7

actuated by a crank handle 49. This mechanism is in use in machines as at present on the market.

It is desired to provide in the machine identifying devices for showing which clerk operated the register, and with this object in view there is provided printing and indicating mechanism arranged to be positively set differentially by the inward movement of the cash receptacles before referred to. This mechanism is shown in Fig. 2 and comprises a plate 61 mounted on each of the receptacles and adapted to engage anti friction rollers 62 on a vertical bar 63. This bar surrounds and is supported by operating shaft 40 and a pin 64 on the main frame and is normally spring drawn to its lowest position by spring 65 connecting the said frame pin 64 to a pin 66 on the bar 63. As will be seen from Fig. 2 the cam rear edges of plate 61 have been positioned with respect to the rollers 62 so that when a rearward movement of the receptacles is given the bar 63 will be raised different distances according to which receptacle is pushed in. This differential motion is communicated to a special printing and indicating mechanism as shown in Fig. 6. The bar 63 is provided with a rack 67 at its upper end meshing with a pinion 68 carried on one of a series of nested sleeves 69 and moving with a gear 70. The nested sleeve which moves with pinion 68 is provided at its other end with a printing segment and gear 70 meshes with a pinion 71 for a special indicator 72. It will be seen that the inward movement of any receptacle serves to raise bar 63 thereby causing a differential rotation of pinion 68 and an equal differential rotation of the special printing segment and the indicator 72. The printing mechanism is substantially that shown in the patent to Cleal & Reinhardt and need not be further described except to say that in addition to the amounts printed the special type carrier will cause printing of an identifying character showing which receptacle has been released. The indicator 72 clearly also gives the same information.

It is desirable when one of the keys is depressed to in effect compel the completion of the operation of the machine by providing a concealing flash mechanism for the indicators. This mechanism is shown in Figs. 1 and 5 and includes an arm 81 rigidly mounted on shaft 21 to which arm is connected a link 82 operating the usual flash mechanism generally indicated by 83. As shown in Fig. 5 the flash mechanism is normally in disclosing position but when any of the keys are pressed the counter clockwise (Fig. 2) rocking of shaft 21 serves to elevate link 82 and bring the flash mechanism to a horizontal position in which it conceals the indicators. It will be noted that the operation of this mechanism is not delayed until the crank handle is started but takes place immediately on the depression of a key. The rock shaft 11 extends through the side frames of the machine and has extending down from the ends thereof arms 91, which, near the end of the operation of the machine, engage with antifriction rollers 92 carried by the rearward arms of the levers 20, see Figs. 3 and 4, and thereby rock said levers and shaft 21, to which the levers are fastened, so that the forward ends of the levers will be engaged by the latches 19. The rocking of the shaft 21 will, through the arm 81 and link 82, operate the flash to expose the indicators. It may be noted that the position of the double crank 93 on Fig. 3 which operates the shaft 11 through a link 94 and an arm 95 on said shaft is such that the shaft 11 is given, first, an oscillating movement to carry the segments 12 downwardly and then a return movement somewhat past the position of Fig. 1, and finally a slight movement to again lower the segments 12. This causes the returning arms 91 to engage rollers 92 at the extreme end of the upward movement of segments 12 after which the arms 91 are returned to the position of Fig. 4 so that the levers 20 may again be operated.

As the special printing and indicating devices are set by the inward movement of the drawers it is clear that the outward movement thereof would allow the return of the said identifying mechanism unless some holding means was employed. The bar 63 is provided as shown in Fig. 6 with ratchet teeth 101 adapted to be engaged by an arm of a bell crank 102 journaled on a pin 103 and pressed to latching position by a spring as shown. The bell crank 102 carries an antifriction roller 104 engaging a cam 105 on main shaft 40. It will be seen from Fig. 6 which shows the mechanism in normal position that bar 63 when raised will ratchet under the latching arm of bell crank 102 and will be held in any elevated position. When shaft 40 is given a rotation the cam 105 will move antifriction roller 104, thereby rocking the bell crank against the tension of its spring and releasing the arm 63.

It will be seen that cam 105 causes a release of bar 63 shortly after the beginning of the operation but the bar 63 is at this time held by the friction roller 62 and consequently does not drop. The part of cam 105 indicated at 40^a finally reaches roller 104 and allows latch 102 to move to latching position before the bar 31 releases the cash receptacle. The result is that the bar 63 is held in adjusted position between operations by the latch 102 and is also held during part of the operation by one of the rollers 62. If at a preceding operation the lowest receptacle was released, bar 63 would have been carried to its highest position and held there

after the operation to maintain the indicator in proper position. If at a succeeding operation one of the upper receptacles is operated the cam 61 thereof will be moved into the path of roller 62 and when, during the first part of the operation, the bar 63 is released, it will drop until the roller 62 engages the upper edge of the cam plate 61 of the operated receptacle and will be held by said cam plate until latched by the bell crank pawl 102.

To prevent manipulation of the machine by releasing the receptacles through a sudden movement thereof, they are each provided with an auxiliary latching plate 111 mounted beside the locking plates 32. The latching plates 111 are each provided with an upward extension 112 in the rear of bars 31 and are spring pressed upwardly so that if any one of the receptacles was shoved in far enough to raise the end of its plunger above the plane of the rear notch 34 and then suddenly drawn forwardly before the plunger 31 has a chance to drop and engage the notch 34, the receptacle would still be latched by the auxiliary latch 111 engaging the plunger. The latching devices 111 are limited in the extent of their movements by pins 115 projecting from the latches 32 through slots 114 formed in said auxiliary latches.

The position of the setting plates 61 is such that the bar 63 is raised to adjust the printing device to proper position before the locking bars 31 have been reached by the edges 35 of plate 32. This clearly compels a correct adjustment of the identifying mechanism before the receptacles are released and thereby prevents the manipulation of the machine which would be possible if the drawers could be released before the final position of the identifying mechanism had been assumed.

While the form of mechanism here shown and described, is admirably adapted to fulfil the objects primarily stated, it is to be understood that it is not intended to confine the invention to the one form of embodiment herein disclosed, for it is susceptible of embodiment in various forms all coming within the scope of the claims which follow.

What is claimed is as follows.

1. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles, of means normally latching same, an operating mechanism for releasing said latching means, means operated by the receptacles for preparing for the release of the latching means and a printing mechanism adjusted differentially by the preparing operation of the receptacles.

2. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles, and separate means for locking each of same, of a device operated by movement of the receptacles for preparing for release of the locking means, an operating mechanism for finally releasing the desired receptacle, and printing and indicating mechanism adjusted differentially by the preparing movement of the receptacles.

3. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles and means normally locking same, of means requiring an inward movement of a receptacle as a preliminary to release of the same, printing mechanism adjusted by the inward movement of said receptacle, and an operating mechanism for finally releasing said receptacle and taking an impression from said printing mechanism.

4. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles, of separate means for locking said receptacles, an operating mechanism for releasing said locking means, means operated by the receptacles for placing said locking means in position to be released, and printing mechanism set by the receptacles through the movement of said receptacles to place the locking means in releasing position.

5. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles and means for locking said receptacles, of an operating mechanism for said locking means normally out of operative relation with the locking means, means carried by said receptacles for placing said locking means in operative relation with the operating mechanism when the receptacle is pushed rearward, and a printing mechanism adjusted by the rearward movement of the receptacles.

6. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles, of means normally locking same, a bank of keys and means controlled thereby for preventing rearward movement of said receptacles, an operating mechanism, and means carried by the receptacles for bringing the locking means into operative relation with said mechanism by a rearward movement of the receptacles.

7. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles, of separate means normally locking same against outward movement, a common means locking said receptacles against inward movement, keys for releasing said common locking means, an operating mechanism serving to release any one of said separate locking means but normally out of operative relation therewith, and means carried by the receptacles and operated by the inward movement thereof for establishing an operative relation between said operating mechanism and locking devices.

8. In a cash register, the combination with a series of receptacles and plates having two locking notches carried by each receptacle, of locking mechanism for said re-

ceptacles normally engaging one of said notches and adapted to engage the second notch by an inward movement of said receptacles, an operating mechanism for said locking mechanism adapted to engage therewith only when said mechanism engages the second notch, and a printing type carrier differentially set by the inward movement of said receptacles.

9. In a cash register, the combination with a series of cash receptacles and means normally locking each of said receptacles, of means carried by said receptacles for preparing for the release of said locking means when said receptacles are moved, an operating mechanism for finally releasing said receptacles, and printing and indicating mechanism positively differentially adjusted by the preparing movement of said receptacles.

10. In a cash register, the combination with a series of cash receptacles and separate means for locking same, of an operating mechanism including a series of cams, one for each receptacle for operating said locking means, means operated by an inward movement of said receptacles for placing said locking means in position to be operated by said cams, and a printing mechanism adjusted differentially by the inward movement of said receptacles.

11. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash safes having each a movable part, of separate means for locking the movable parts, an operating mechanism for releasing said locking means but normally out of operative relation therewith, means operated by an inward movement of said movable parts for establishing an operative relation between said locking means and said operating mechanism, and printing mechanism differentially adjusted by the inward movement of said movable parts.

12. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash safes having each a movable part, of plates carried by each of said parts having two notches, locking mechanism for said movable parts normally engaging one of said notches, and adapted to be engaged with the second notch by an inward movement of said movable part, an operating mechanism for said locking mechanism but engaging same only when said mechanism engages the second notches, and printing mechanism differentially adjusted by the inward movement of said movable parts.

13. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash safes having movable parts, of means common to said parts preventing an inward movement of same, keys for controlling the movement of said locking means to release the movable parts, an indicating mechanism differentially adjusted by the inward movement of said parts, and a flash for said indicating mechanism moved to concealing position by the releasing movement of said locking means.

14. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash safes having each a movable part, separate means normally locking said movable parts, an operating mechanism for releasing said locking means normally out of operative relation with same, but brought into such relation by the inward movement of the movable parts, a printing mechanism differentially adjusted by the inward movement of said movable parts, and means for latching said printing mechanism in adjusted position, said means being released by said operating mechanism.

15. In a cash register, the combination with a cash receptacle, of means for locking same, a plate carried by said receptacle having two notches one of which is normally engaged by said locking mechanism and the second of which is engaged by said mechanism when said receptacle is given an inward movement, an operating mechanism in operative relation with said locking mechanism only when said mechanism engages said second notch and an auxiliary plate carried by said receptacle for the purpose specified.

16. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles, of an indicating mechanism controlled thereby, a flash for said mechanism, and manipulative devices for controlling the cash receptacles and the flash.

17. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles and means normally locking same, the said receptacles requiring a preparatory movement before being unlocked; of an indicator controlled by the cash receptacles, a flash for said indicators, and manipulative devices controlling the preparatory movement of the cash receptacles and the flash.

18. The combination with a plurality of cash receptacles, of means normally latching same, an operating mechanism for releasing said latching means, and means operating in connection with the latching means for preventing the release of the latter otherwise than by the operating mechanism.

19. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash safes having movable parts, of a differentially movable type carrier controlled by the movable parts, and manipulative devices for controlling the said movable parts of the cash safes.

20. In a cash register the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles and means normally locking same, the said receptacles requiring a preparatory movement before being unlocked; of a printing mechanism controlled by said receptacles, and

manipulative devices for controlling the preparatory movement of said receptacles.

21. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles and means normally locking same, the said receptacles requiring a preparatory movement before being unlocked; of a type carrier differentially adjusted by the preparatory movement of said receptacles, and means for controlling the preparatory movement of the receptacles.

22. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles and means normally locking same, the said receptacles requiring a preparatory movement before being unlocked; of a type carrier differentially adjusted by the preparatory movement of the receptacles, and keys for controlling the receptacles.

23. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles and means normally locking same, the said receptacles requiring a preparatory movement before being unlocked; of an indicator differentially adjusted by the preparatory movement of the receptacles, and keys for controlling the receptacles.

24. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles and means normally locking same, the said receptacles requiring a preparatory movement before being unlocked; and means for controlling the preparatory movement of said receptacles.

25. In a cash register, the combination with a cash receptacle and means normally locking same, the said receptacle requiring a preparatory movement before being unlocked; and means preventing the release of said receptacle during its preparatory movement.

26. In a cash register, the combination with a cash receptacle and means normally locking same, the said receptacle requiring a preparatory movement before being unlocked; and means carried by said receptacle for preventing its release during the preparatory movement.

27. In a cash register, the combination with a cash receptacle and means normally locking same, the said receptacle requiring a preparatory movement before being unlocked; and a latching plate carried by said receptacle for preventing its release during the preparatory movement.

28. In a cash register, the combination with a cash receptacle and means normally locking same, the said receptacle requiring a preparatory movement before being unlocked; means for controlling the preparatory movement of said receptacle, and means for preventing the release of the receptacle during its preparatory movement.

29. In a cash register, the combination with a cash receptacle and means for locking same, the said receptacle requiring a preparatory movement before being unlocked, and an indicator controlled by the preparatory movement of the cash receptacle.

30. In a cash register, the combination with a cash receptacle, and means for locking same, the said receptacle requiring a preparatory movement before being unlocked; and a type-carrier and an indicator controlled by the preparatory movement of the cash receptacle.

31. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles and means normally locking same, the said receptacles requiring a preparatory movement before being unlocked; of an indicator differentially adjusted by the preparatory movement of said receptacles, and means independent of the receptacles for holding the indicator in its adjusted position.

32. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles and means normally locking same, the said receptacles requiring a preparatory movement before being unlocked; of an indicator, a rack bar for said indicator and constructed to be differentially adjusted by the preparatory movement of said receptacles, and a pawl for holding the rack bar in its adjusted position.

33. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of movable cash receptacles, of an indicator, means actuated by the movement of the receptacles for differentially adjusting the indicator, and means for latching the indicator in its adjusted position.

34. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of movable cash receptacles, of an indicator, a rack bar geared to the indicator and differentially adjusted by the movement of the receptacles, and a pawl for latching the rack bar in its adjusted position.

35. The combination in a cash register of a casing; a series of drawers therein; and printing mechanism for recording the amount of a sale, said mechanism including automatically acting means controlled by each drawer for bringing into printing position a symbol designating such drawer.

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

WILLIAM M. McCARTHY.

Witnesses:
ROY C. GLASS,
CARL I. BENST.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."