J. W. INGLE.

COIN AND CHECK HANDLING REGISTER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 17, 1912.

**1,238,711.**

Patented Aug. 28, 1917.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 2

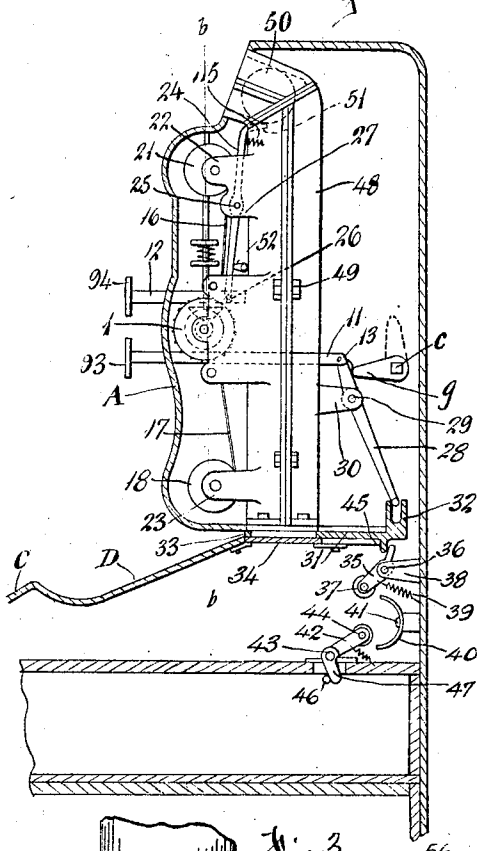



Fig. 1

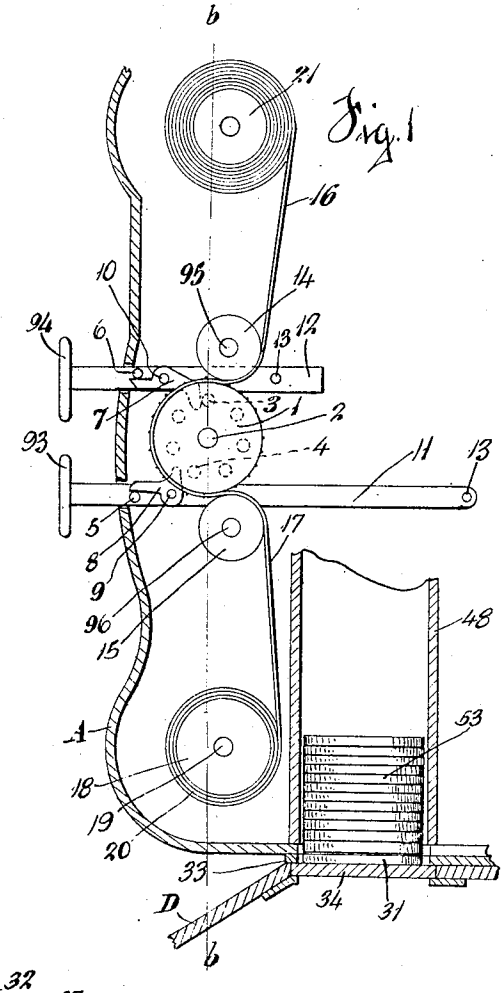



Fig. 3

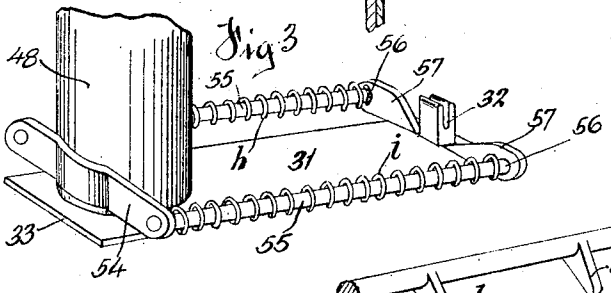



Fig. 5

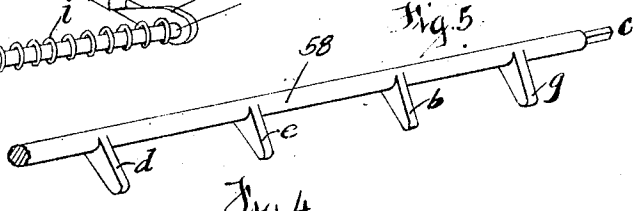
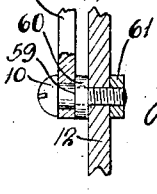



Fig. 4




Witnesses

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

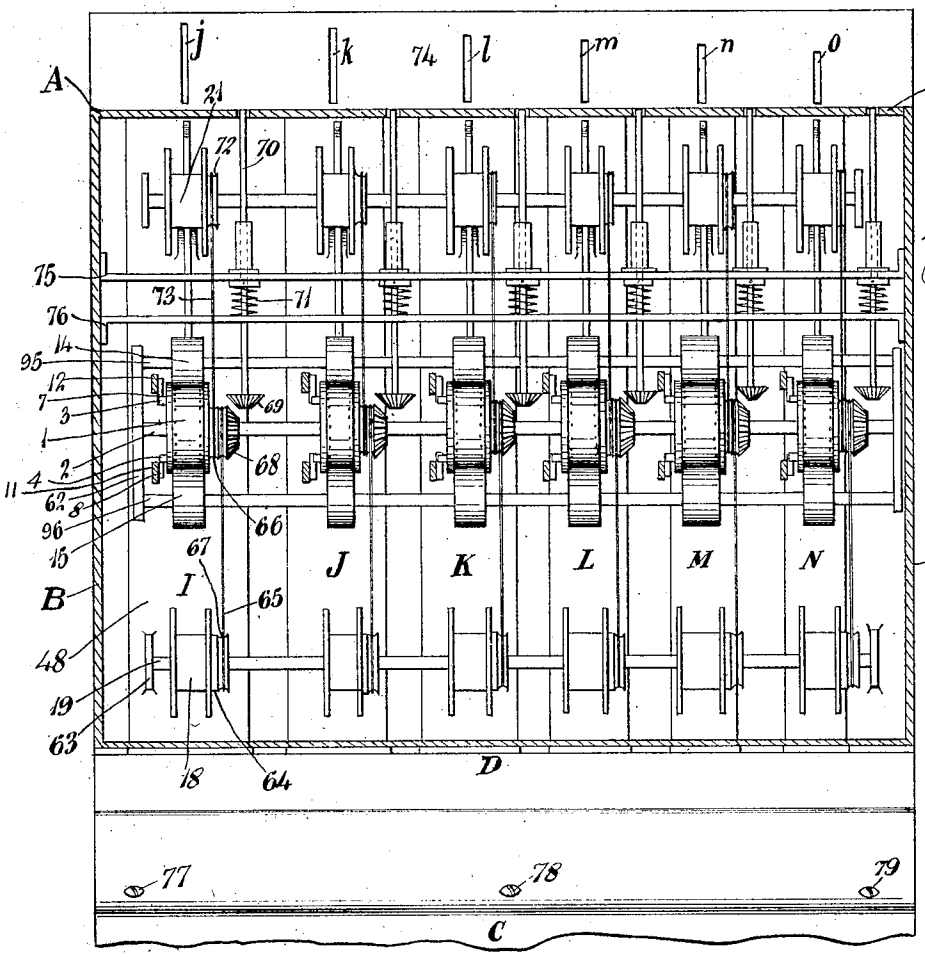
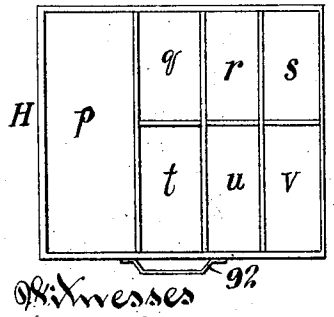


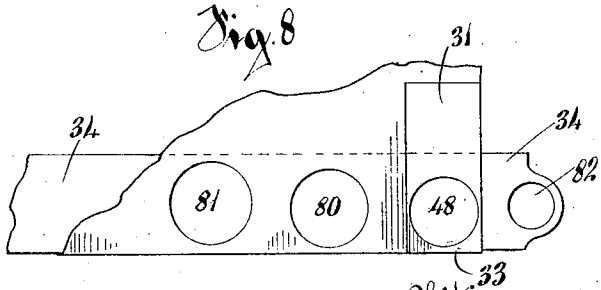

Fig. 6

Fig. 7




Witnesses
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Fig. 8




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COIN AND CHECK HANDLING REGISTER.

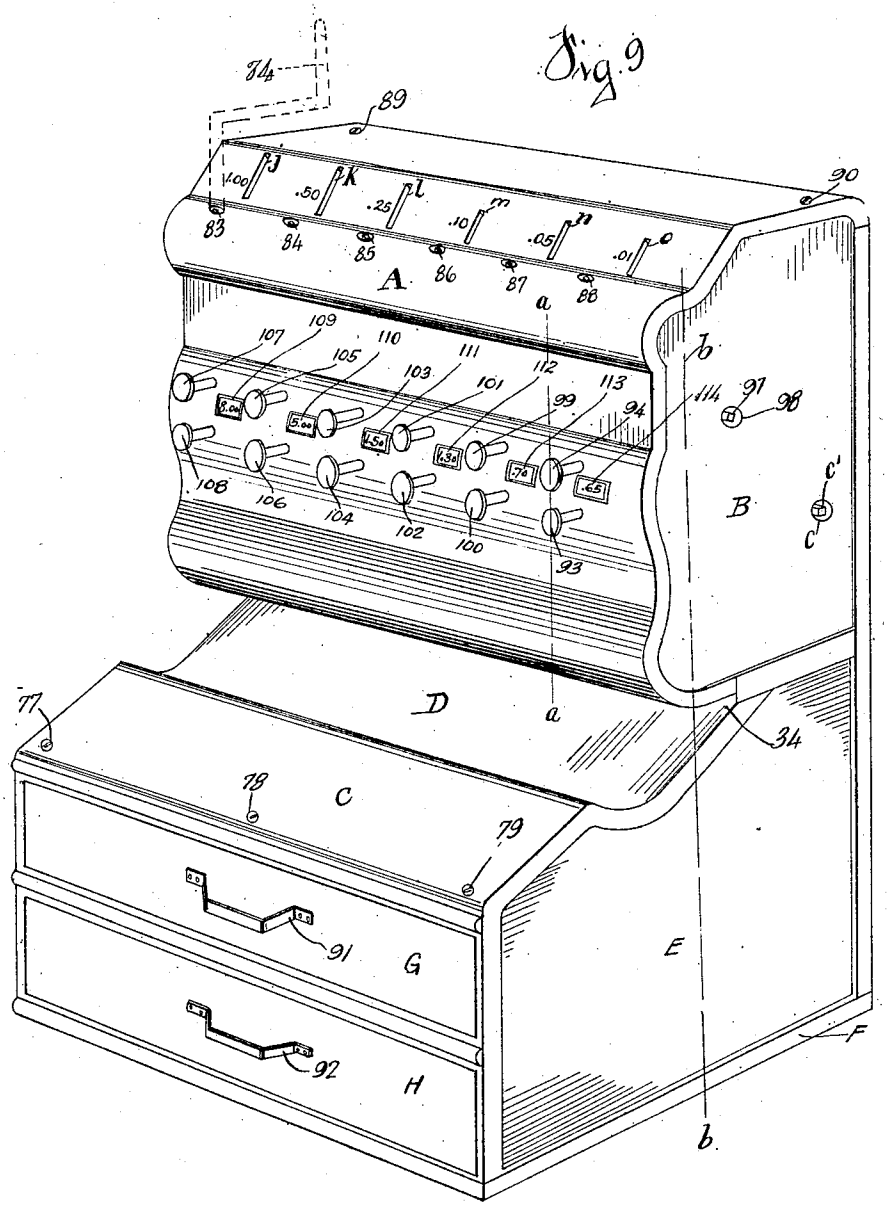
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 9




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## COIN AND CHECK HANDLING REGISTER.

1,238,711. Specification for Design. Patented Aug. 28, 1917.

Application filed June 17, 1912. Serial No. 704,247.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES W. INGLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Reading, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Coin and Check Handling Registers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates broadly speaking to cash registers, but more particularly, to that class of registers employed in handling credit checks rather than the cash itself, yet it can be employed in handling both.

By a requirement for division, the remaining portion of my invention can be found in application Serial No. 866,420, and of date Oct. 10, 1914.

The objects of my invention are:

First. To provide a suitable and convenient receptacle for credit checks and cash, so that both the checks and the cash can be quickly deposited therein and quickly extracted therefrom, the checks being deposited in vertical tubes specially constructed therefor, and the cash being deposited in a drawer.

Second. To provide a suitable and convenient receptacle for credit checks and cash, whereby all credits can be extended to customers by the proprietor, himself, rather than by his clerks, and that, too, with but little inconvenience and loss of time to either himself or his customers.

Third. To provide a suitable and convenient receptacle for credit checks only, so that checks can be conveniently deposited therein and extracted therefrom.

I accomplish these objects by means of the mechanism illustrated in the following drawing of which,

Figure 1 is a cross section on line *a*—*a*, Fig. 9.

Fig. 2 is the same cross-section as that taken in Fig. 1 and taken in the same manner but intended to bring prominently to view certain other parts than those prominently shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a check-discharging slide together with its accompanying parts.

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section taken vertically through one of the jam-screws employed in certain parts of my invention.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the locking rods together with its locking arms employed in locking the in-take and pay-out levers of my invention. There are two of these locking rods, but since they are both constructed on exactly the same plan, perform exactly the same function and have exactly the same operation, it is not thought necessary to illustrate and describe but one of them.

Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section taken vertically on the line *b*—*b*, as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 9, certain parts being eliminated and certain other parts being shown in side elevation rather than in cross-section, thereby showing them to better advantage.

Fig. 7 is a plan view of the lower drawer of my invention.

Fig. 8 is a plan view of the detachable bottom and check-discharging slide of my invention, a portion thereof being cut away.

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of my invention as it appears in actual use.

In all figures like reference characters represent like parts of my invention.

93 and 94 are thumb-keys on the ends of the key-bars. 13, a hole in the rear end of each of said key-bars which holes aline with similar holes, one in the upper end of the pay-out lever and the other in the lower end of the in-take lever, through which holes pass jam-screws pivotally connecting said ends of said levers. 24, the in-take lever. 25, the pivotal bearing on which said lever rests. 26, the lower end of said lever which unites pivotally with the rear end of the key bar. 27, the bifurcated support for said lever. 28, the pay-out lever. 29, the bearing on which said lever rests. 30, the bifurcated support for said lever. 31, the check-discharging slide for the penny tube. 32, a bifurcated lug projecting from said slide which lug slidingly engages and embraces the lower end of said check-discharging lever. 33, the front end of said slide. 34, the detachable bottom of said check tubes. 35, a lever-shaped clapper employed to ring the crescent-shaped bell 40, the up-

per end of which clapper slidingly engages the lug 45 which presses rearward said upper end, the lower end of which clapper is bifurcated and loosely embraces the striking disk 37 to which it is pivotally and loosely attached. 36, the bearing of said clapper. 38, the bifurcated support for said clapper. 39, a coiled pull-spring adapted to quickly and forcibly bring the striking disk 37 against the side of the crescent-shaped bell 40, when the check-discharging slide 31' moves forward and discharges a credit check. 41, one of the screws that bind said bell to the rear inside wall of my invention. 42, 43, 44 and 47 a similar clapper and similar parts thereof to that described next above, employed to strike the other side of said bell, when the upper drawer of my invention is drawn forward. 46, a pin attached to the inside wall of the side of said upper drawer. There is attached to the lower drawer of my invention which is not shown in detail in the illustrations a bell and clapper similar to those next above described which indicates by a ring of the bell the opening of said drawer. 48, the penny tube having its lower end in close proximity to the check-discharging slide 31. 49, a screw binding together the two halves of which said penny tube is composed. All other tubes are similarly constructed. 50, a cash check which has passed through the slot therefor and into the mouth of the penny tube. The upper end of the in-take lever 24 is turned rearward or inward and projects a short distance into the mouth of the tube and is employed as a stop or obstruction to prevent the check from entering the tube until said in-turned end of said lever indicated by 51 is withdrawn, and this is done when the key-bar 12 is shoved inward. 115, a spring that pulls said lever back to a normal position. 52, an arm on the locking rod that locks the in-take lever, represented as locking said lever. 53, penny checks lying in the penny tube. 54, a cross-bar cast solid onto the lower end of the penny tube and disposed parallel with the end of the check-discharging slide 31. 55, a pair of rods, one on one side and the other on the other side of said slide, having their forward ends firmly attached to the ends of said cross-bar and their rear ends protruding through the openings 56 in the lugs 57 projecting outwardly from the slide 31. *h* and *i*, a pair of coiled push-springs, one mounted on one of said rods 55 and the other mounted on the other one of said rods. These push-springs are adapted to bring said slide back to its normal position after a check has been discharged. There is an opening in this slide directly underneath the lower end of said penny tube and corresponding exactly in shape and diameter with the circular opening of said tube. Consequently, the bottom check of the tube passes into this opening in said slide and rests on the detachable bottom of said tubes. It is in this way that the slide engages the lower check in the tube and pushes it forward and discharges it on the outside of the tube, the next to the last check sliding along said slide in its movement forward and dropping into said opening in said slide on its return to its normal position, the end 33 of said slide encompassing said check forwardly and obscuring it from view, also preventing it from dropping forwardly out of said tube. 58, a locking rod having its lateral projecting arms as *d*, *e*, *f* and *g* which, by means of a key engaging the end *c* of this rod, are brought over and against the pay-out levers and thereby lock them. 77, 78, 79, 89 and 90, screws that bind together the several parts of the case of my invention. 80 and 81, the position of check tubes over the detachable bottom 34. 82, a circular opening in the end of said detachable bottom through which a finger is thrust in pulling out this detachable bottom. *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n* and *o*, slots through which checks are passed into the check tubes. *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *u* and *v*, tills in the lower drawer of my invention. 83, 84, 85, 86, 87 and 88, keyholes through the roof or top plate of my invention, leading to the upper end of rod 70 and other similar rods. 98, a keyhole through the side plate of my invention, leading to the end 97 of the in-take lever locking rod. *c*[1], a keyhole, similar to the next above described, leading to the end *c* of the pay-out lever locking rod. 91 and 92, handles to the drawers of my invention. 93, 94, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107 and 108, keys on the front end of the key-bars of my invention. A, the front plate of the upper casing. B, the side plates of the upper casing. C, the top plate of the lower casing. D, the concave till or receptacle for the discharged checks. E, the sides of the lower casing. F, the bottom plate. In the rear plate, which is not shown in the illustrations, and in that portion thereof forming the back of the upper casing, there is a detachable door which, when removed, exposes to view the entire inside mechanism of my invention. G, the upper drawer. H, the lower drawer.

Having thus described my invention by illustrations and in detail, I will now describe it as a working mechanism.

In a retail store in a mining town composed wholly of miners, there would be nothing but credit checks used in my invention. The proprietor of the store, on a certain day usually Saturday afternoon or evening, gives to each of his customers to whom he is willing to grant credit a certain number of credit checks of each denomination, 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 cents and $1.00 and takes his receipt for them. During the week these

checks come into the store. The first check with which a purchase is made, we will suppose is check 50, Fig. 2, which is shown in the illustration as having been placed in tube 48 and is shown resting on the inturned upper end of lever 24. This being done, almost simultaneously therewith the clerk places his thumb on key 94 and pushes in key-bar 12. This movement of said key-bar pushes back the lower end of lever 24 and bringing the upper end of this lever forward and the obstructing point or stop 51 from under the check 50 which drops into the tube and is deposited on the top of others lying therein. The pull-spring 115, having one of its ends attached to the upper end of this lever and the other end to a lug cast on the front face of tube 48, brings this lever and the key-bar 12 back to their normal position. This explains the operation of each and every tube so far as the mere depositing of checks is concerned. Placing the thumb on key 93 and pushing in key-bar 11, pushes inward the upper end of lever 28 and forward its lower end, which lower end engaging lug 32 carries slide 31 forward with it, and this slide in its turn carries forward with it a 50 cent check lying in the opening 48, Fig. 8, which being thus brought out of the tube, slides into the concave receptacle D and is there picked up and given over to the customer. In this manner any amount of change can be made. In this operation, the push-springs *h* and *i* bring the key-bar 11 and its accompanying parts back to a normal position. On Saturday afternoon or evening the customers come in with their week's wages and settle up for that week. The settlement is simple. The receipt of one customer, we will say, shows that he was advanced credit checks to the amount of $12.00. He has in his possession checks to the amount of $2.75. He settles by paying the proprietor the difference, $9.25 in money and $2.75 in checks.

In a store in which both cash and credit checks are used, the money is kept in the lower drawer of my invention, and the checks in the check tubes. It is to be noted that my invention can be used for all cash just as well as for all checks or for part cash and part checks. It is to be noted also that there is no book-keeping whatever in connection with the use of my invention. It is to be noted also that all credit is given by the proprietor himself at the time he gives out credit checks and takes a receipt for the same.

In closing for the day, if the proprietor desires to unload his register, he can do so by pulling out slide 34 which permits all money or all checks in the various tubes to drop into the upper drawer of my invention, the contents of each tube falling into a separate till therefor.

The in-take and pay-out levers being positioned, the first-mentioned directly in front, and second-mentioned directly behind, their accompanying check tubes, the key-bars in order to properly engage the ends of these levers will have to be cranked in their rear portions, or divided in their middle portions, and brought around on each side of the intercepting parts.

Having thus described my invention by illustrations, in detail and as a working mechanism,

What I claim is: —

1. In a register for credit checks and cash, a flat, rectangular-shaped, credit-check-discharging slide, horizontally disposed and flatwise, said slide having a circular opening through its front end and two pairs of lugs projecting from its rear end, one lug of one pair projecting laterally from one edge of said slide and the other lug of said pair projecting laterally from the other edge, and one lug of the other pair projecting downward from the bottom face of said slide and the other lug of said pair projecting upward from its upper face, said circular opening being adapted to encompass a credit check, said lateral lugs having openings through their outer ends and said upper projecting lug having its upper end bifurcated.

2. In a register for credit checks and cash, the combination of a horizontally disposed, straight pay-out key-bar, a vertically disposed, straight, centrally pivoted pay-out lever, a flat, rectangular-shaped, horizontally disposed, credit-check-discharging slide, said slide having a circular opening in its front end and lugs projecting from its rear end, and a vertically disposed credit check tube, said key-bar being adapted to engage and operate said lever, said lever being adapted to engage and operate said slide, said slide being adapted to encompass and discharge the lowermost credit check within said credit check tube, said slide having laterally disposed springs adapted to return said slide to a normal position after said check has been discharged.

3. In a register for credit checks and cash, the combination of a horizontally disposed, straight pay-out key-bar, a vertically disposed, straight, centrally pivoted pay-out lever, a flat, rectangular-shaped, horizontally disposed, credit-check-discharging slide, said slide having a circular opening in its front end and lugs projecting from its rear end, a vertically disposed credit check tube and a bell, said key-bar being adapted to engage and operate said lever, said lever being adapted to engage and operate said slide, said slide being adapted to encompass and discharge the lowermost check within said credit check tube and simultaneously therewith ring said bell, said slide having laterally disposed springs supported by a

pair of said rearwardly disposed lugs, said springs being adapted normally to hold said slide in engagement with said check and with the clapper of said bell and to return said slide to a normal position after said check has been discharged and said bell has been rung.

4. In a coin and check handling register, the combination of in-take levers, pay-out levers, locking-rods having locking-arms projecting therefrom, and keys mounted on said rods, said keys being adapted to turn said rods and bring said arms over against said levers and lock them.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES W. INGLE.

Witnesses:
E. C. MOORE,
WILLIAM JOHN SCHULTZ.

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