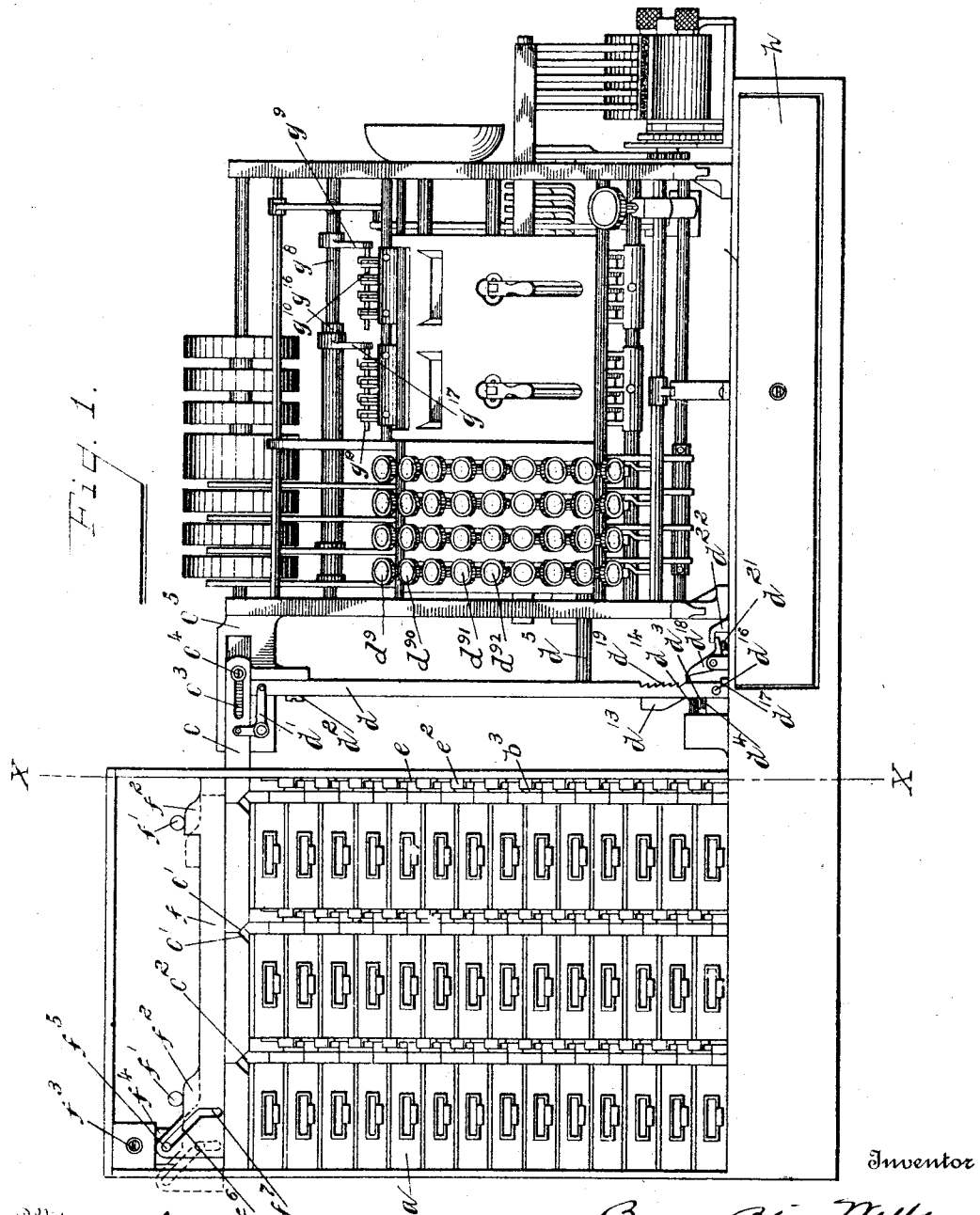


B. B. WELLS.
ACCOUNT ATTACHMENT FOR CASH REGISTERS.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 25, 1910.

1,052,778.

Patented Feb. 11, 1913.

7 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



Witnesses
Oliver Plucker
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By

Byron Bliss Wells
Attorney

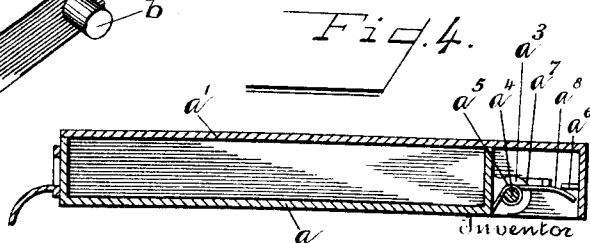
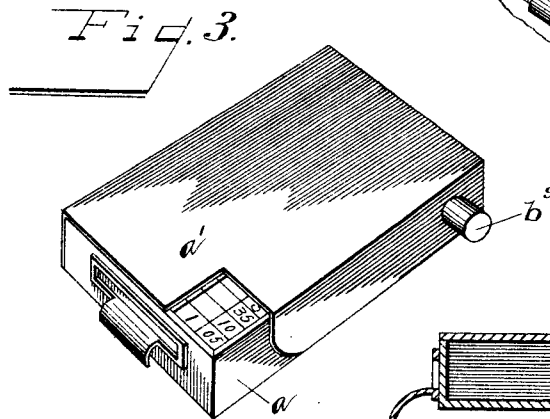
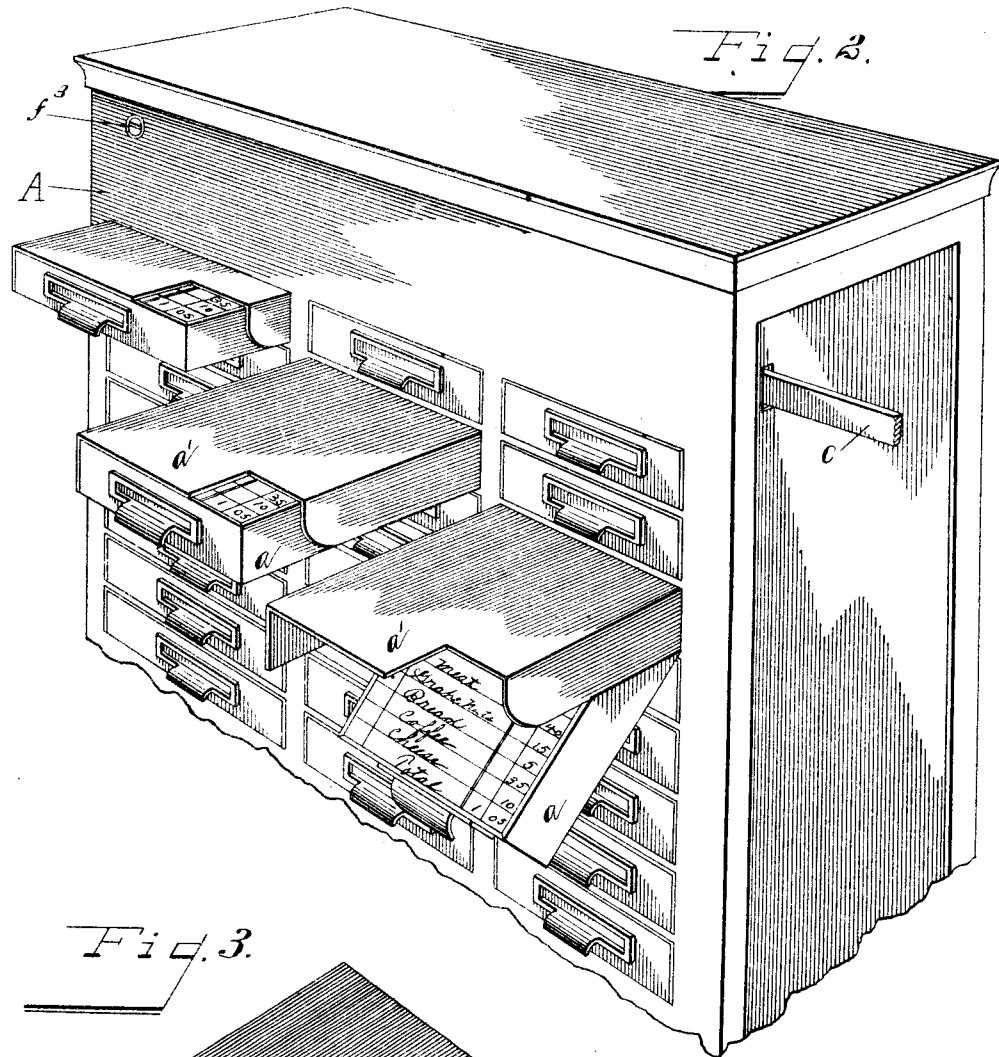
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B. E. WELLS.
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1,052,778.

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7 SHEETS SHEET 2



Witnesses
Oliver Clarke
Geo. J. Meeh

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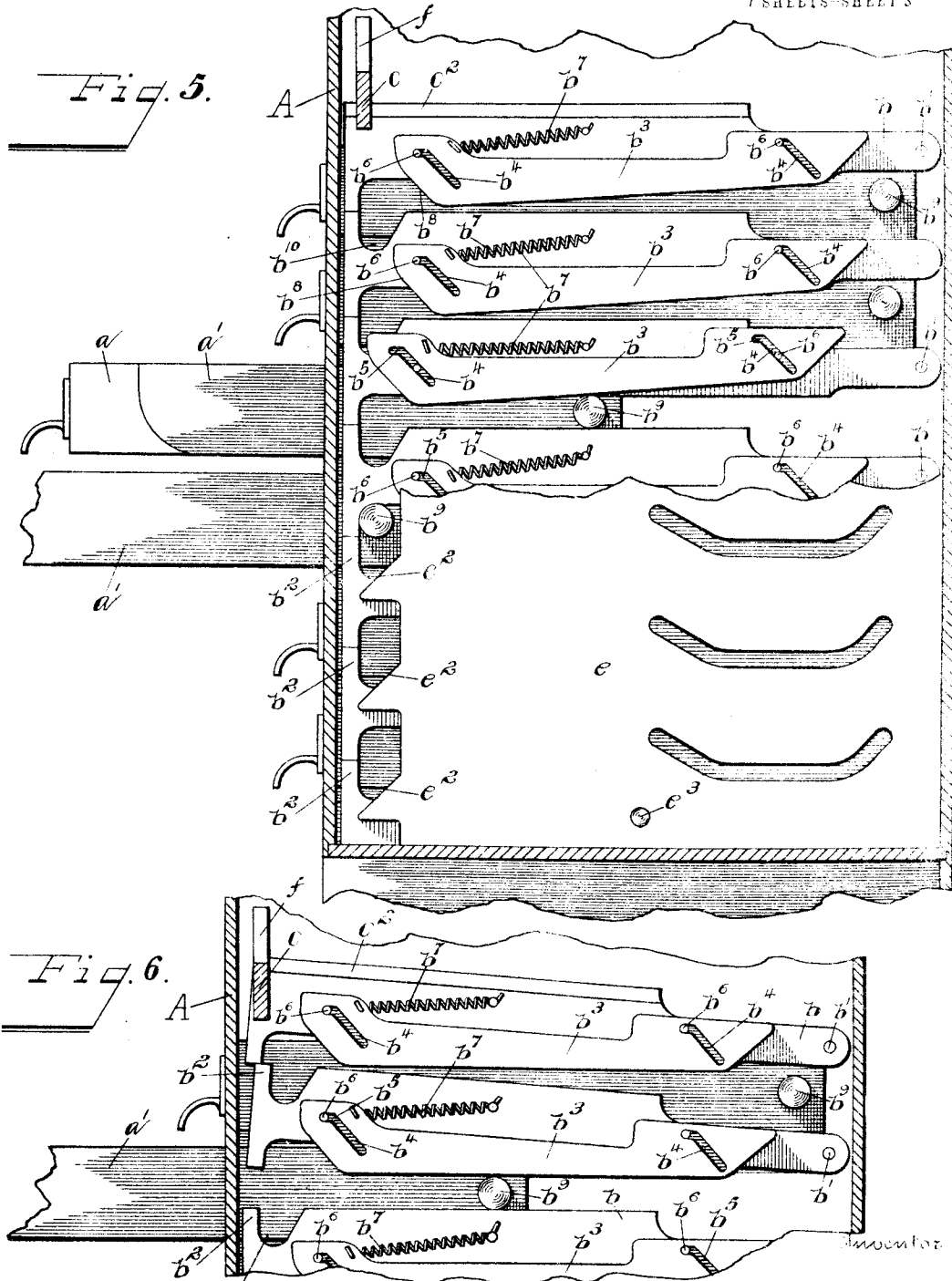
B. B. WELLS.
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1,052,778.

7 SHEETS—SHEET 3



Witnesses
Oliver Black
Chas. J. Meltz

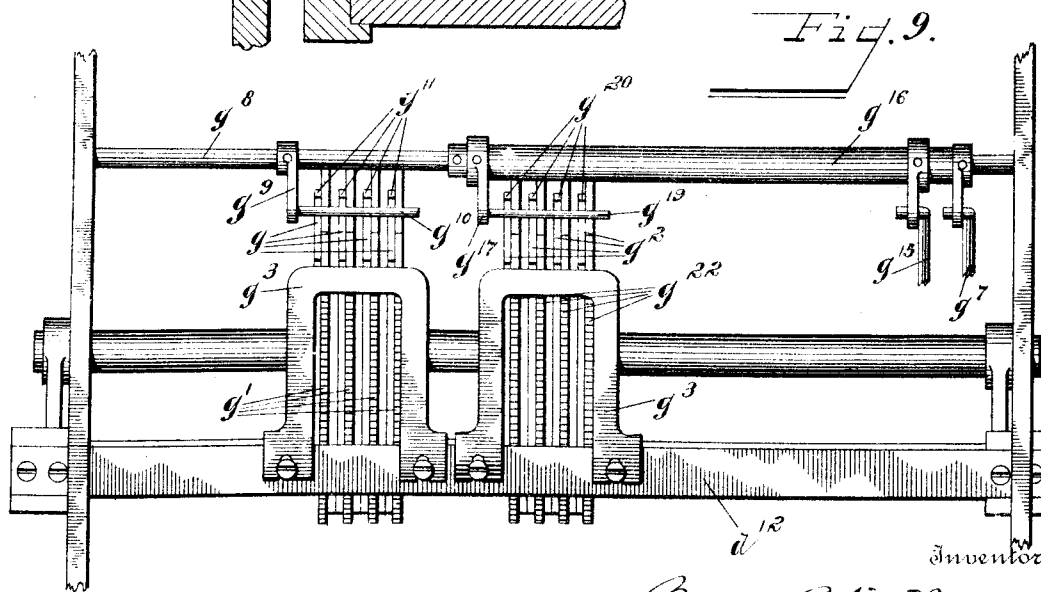
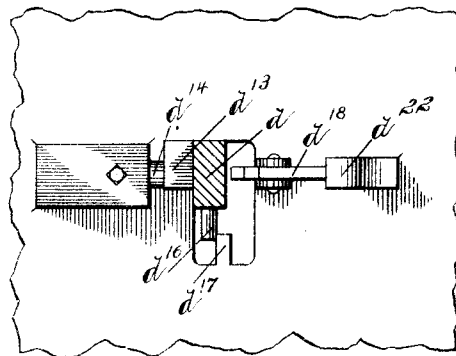
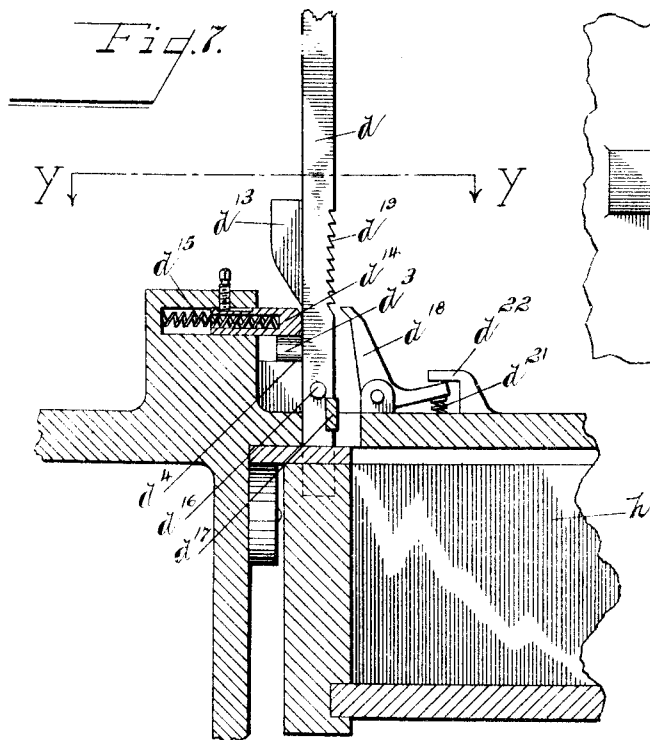
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B. B. WELLS.
ACCOUNT ATTACHMENT FOR CASH REGISTERS.
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1,052,778.

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7 SHEETS—SHEET 4.



Witnesses
Oliver Blacker
Chas. J. Welch

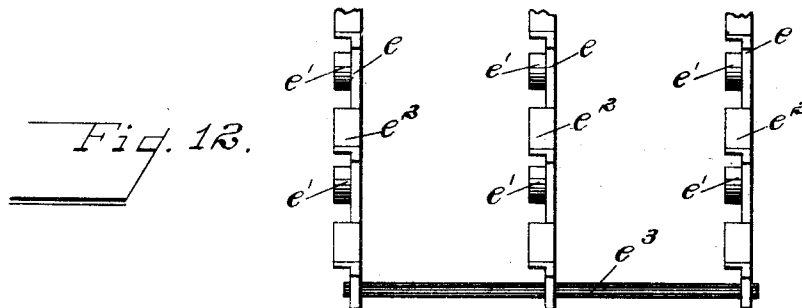
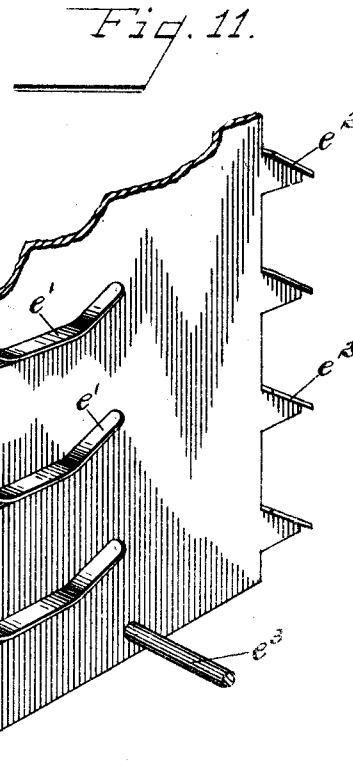
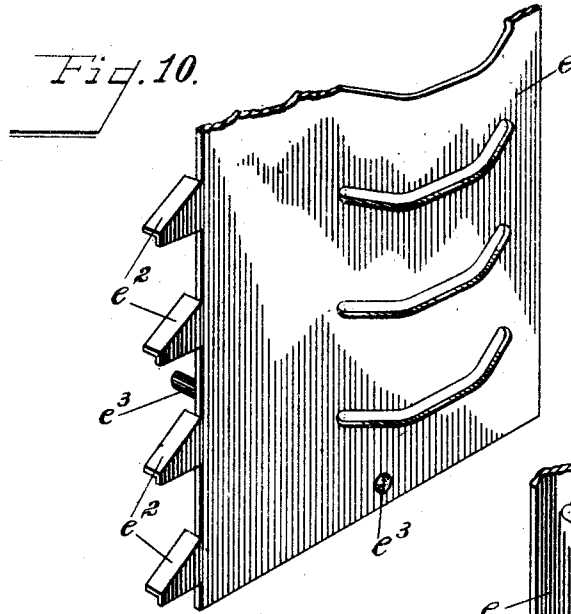
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B. B. WELLS.
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APPLICATION FILED MAR. 25, 1910.

1,052,778.

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7 SHEETS—SHEET 5.



Witnesses
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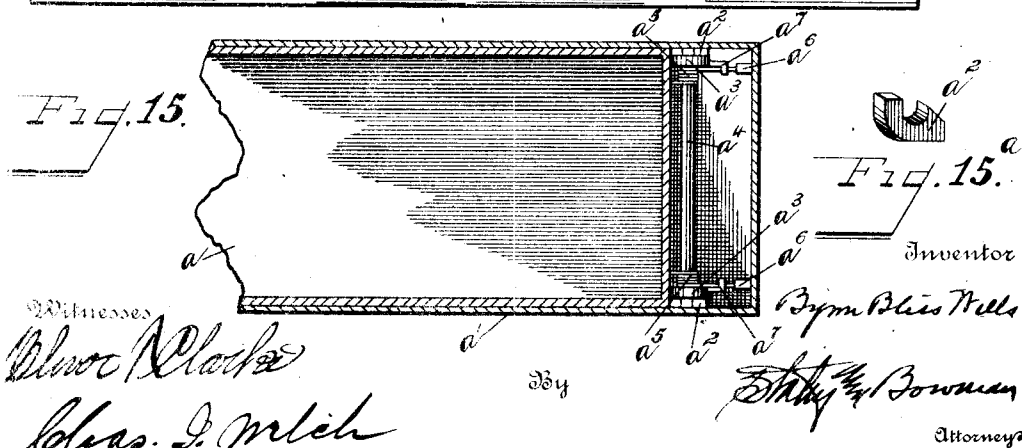
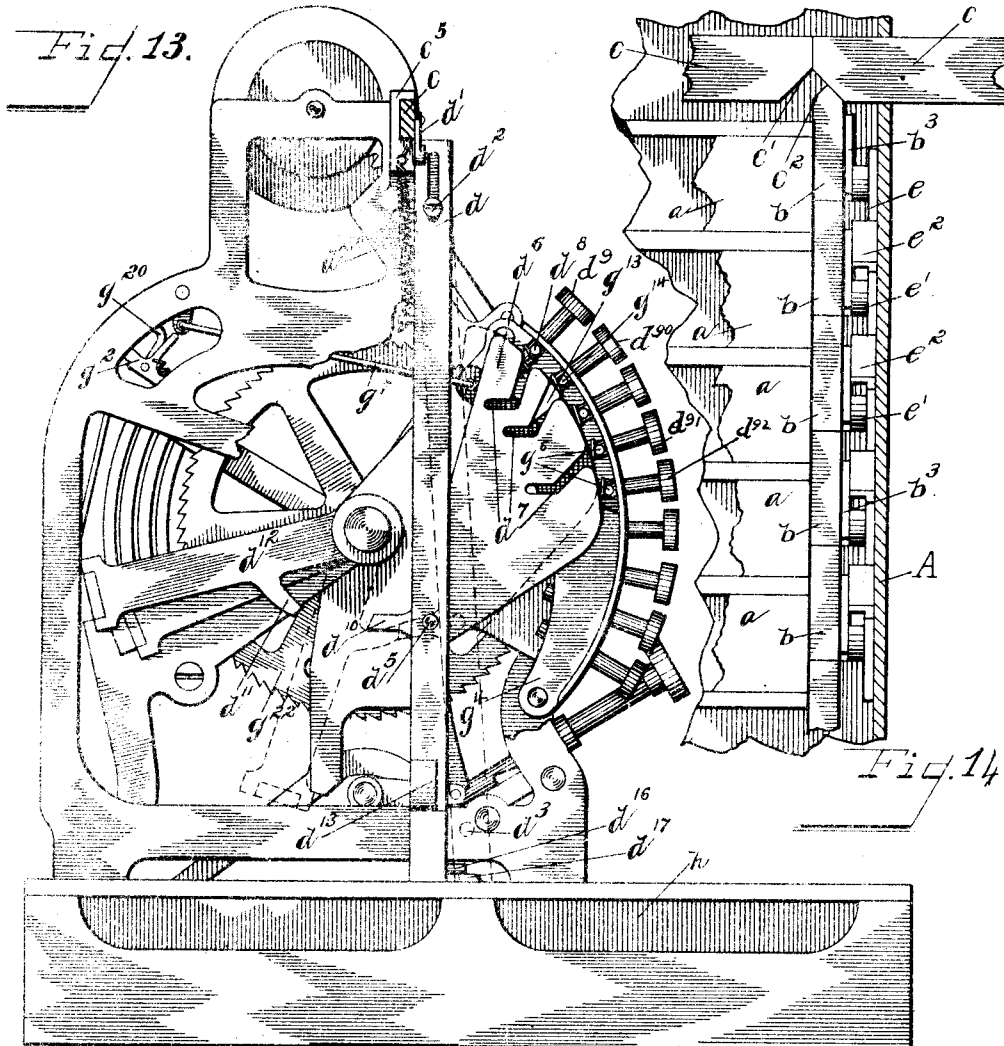
Attorneys

B. B. WELLS.
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APPLICATION FILED MAR. 25, 1910.

1,052,778.

Patented Feb. 11, 1913.

7 SHEETS-SHEET 6



Witnesses
Oliver Black
Chas. J. Welch

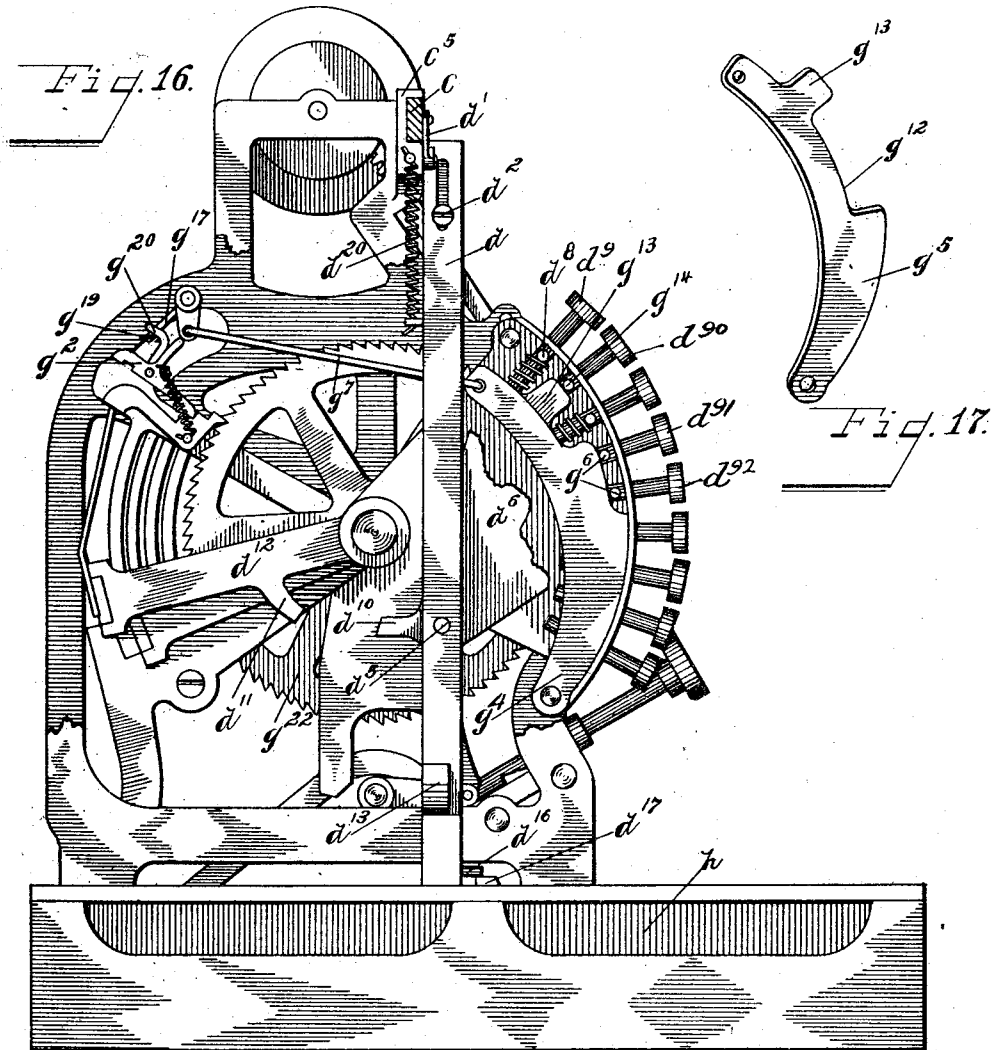
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B. B. WELLS.
ACCOUNT ATTACHMENT FOR CASH REGISTERS.
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7 SHEETS—SHEET 7.

1,052,778.



Witnesses
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Chas. J. Welch

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BYRON BLISS WELLS, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE AMERICAN CASH REGISTER COMPANY, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

ACCOUNT ATTACHMENT FOR CASH-REGISTERS.

1,052,778.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 11, 1913.

Application filed March 25, 1910. Serial No. 551,498.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BYRON BLISS WELLS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Account Attachments for Cash-Registers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an account file attachment for cash registers, and particularly to a device which employs a series of files or receptacles within which may be kept accounts against different customers.

An object of the invention is to provide means whereby, whenever a file or receptacle is drawn out, its return to closed position is prevented until after an operation of the cash register, so as to insure the proper registration of the item which has been entered upon the account slip in the receptacle.

A further object of the invention is to provide means whereby another operation of the cash register is prevented until the files or receptacles have been all locked against return movement.

A further object of the invention is to provide means whereby access to the receptacle is prevented until the same has been drawn out to the full limit of its open position.

A further object of the invention is to provide means for exposing the balance of any account in any receptacle without the necessity of completely withdrawing the same from its cabinet, but at the same time prevent any access to said receptacle.

A further object of the invention is to provide means whereby, upon the partial withdrawal of any receptacle, the interlocking mechanism remains in inoperative position so as to obviate the necessity of an operation of the cash register so that the file or receptacle may be again returned to its normal closed position without the requirement of an operation of said cash register.

A further object of the invention is to provide means whereby the removal of an account on file in any receptacle is prevented until said receptacles have been withdrawn to complete open position.

A further object of my invention is to

provide means for locking the receptacle against return movement until certain special keys upon the cash register have been operated, such as keys representing "Charge", "Received on account" and "Return".

A further object of my invention is to provide means for permitting the return of any file or receptacle without a registration of an amount upon the cash register in the event that the wrong till has been withdrawn from its cabinet.

A further object of my invention is to provide means for releasing the locking mechanism for the file or receptacle by a special key so that any one of them may be returned to normal closed position independent of any operation of the cash register.

A further object of the invention is to prevent the return of more than one file or receptacle after an operation of the cash register.

This invention consists in the constructions and combinations of parts hereinafter described and set forth in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a front elevation of a cash register and an account file attachment therefor embodying the invention, the front of the cabinet of the attachment being removed. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a portion of the account file attachment. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the account file receptacles. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of one of the account file receptacles. Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view through the account file attachment on the line $x-x$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is also a vertical section of a portion of the same showing the locking devices in a different position. Fig. 7 is a vertical sectional view through a portion of the cash drawer of the cash register and the frame of the device showing a portion of the locking mechanism in detail. Fig. 8 is a section on the line $y-y$ of Fig. 7. Fig. 9 is a rear view of a portion of the cash register showing the register pawls and their retaining devices. Fig. 10 is a perspective view of a portion of one of the intermediate locking plates for the account receptacles. Fig. 11 is a perspective view of a portion of the opposite side of said locking plate.

Fig. 12 is a detail view showing portions of the front edges of the entire series of said plates, showing the manner of connecting them together. Fig. 13 is an end view of the cash register and some of the locking devices for the account file receptacles. Fig. 14 is a front elevation in detail of a portion of some of the account receptacles and the locking devices therefor, the outer casing or cabinet for the receptacles being shown in section. Fig. 15 is a transverse sectional view of one of the account receptacles. Fig. 15^a is a detail of one of the bearings which supports the receptacle proper from the cover. Fig. 16 is also an end elevation of the cash register similar to Fig. 13 but having some of the frame and operating parts broken away. Fig. 17 is a detail of one of the plates for operating the retaining device for the register pawls.

Like parts are represented by similar characters of reference in the several views.

The cash register to which I have shown my improvements applied is a register of the well known drawer-operated type, although the invention is applicable to and may be attached to any other type of register.

The receptacles for the accounts are in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 indicated by a , and have covers a' , so arranged that access to said receptacles for the filing or removal of any of the account slips is prevented until the receptacles have been drawn out to the full extent of their movement. These receptacles are arranged in one or more vertical rows or series in a cabinet, A, of any suitable construction; three rows or series of receptacles being illustrated in the drawings. As shown in Figs. 4, 15 and 15^a, each of the covers has secured thereto on opposite sides thereof near its rear end a bearing-seat a^2 , open at the top. Projecting rearwardly from the receptacle proper adjacent each of these bearings is a perforated ear or lug, a^3 , and extending through these perforated ears or lugs with its ends resting in the open bearings a^2 is a hinge-rod a^4 . Coiled about this rod a^4 adjacent each one of the ears a^3 is a spring a^5 with one of its ends confined by a projection a^6 on the rear end of the cover and its other end projecting against the lower edge of the rear end of the receptacle so as to normally hold said receptacle in raised position against the cover. Each of the receptacles is somewhat shorter than its cover so that after the same has been drawn out until its rear end clears the cabinet, the operator may, by pressing down on the receptacle, expose the accounts therein, as shown at the right of Fig. 4. If desired, the receptacle may be completely removed from the cabinet after it has been drawn out to the full limit of its movement by lifting up on the rear end of the same so as to re-

move the ends of the rod a^4 from the open bearings a^2 ; projections a^7 which extend over the rear arms of the springs serving to maintain said springs in position after the receptacle is removed, and said springs being bent down at their rear ends as shown at a^8 so that when the receptacle is again placed in position the rear ends of these springs will clear the projections a^6 on the cover. Each of the covers is cut away at its forward right hand corner as shown at a^9 so as to expose the balance of the account contained in the receptacle.

Locking devices for the receptacles.—The receptacles may be drawn out at any time for the purpose of access to the account slips therein, but, before said receptacle may be again returned to its closed position within the cabinet, means are provided whereby an operation of the cash register must first be performed so as to insure the amount of the item entered on the account being also registered upon the cash register. In order to accomplish this, I have provided locking devices by which in the normal condition of the machine all of the receptacles are locked against return movement, but which, as soon as the cash register is operated, will permit the return of the receptacle which has been drawn out; or, in case two or more receptacles have been drawn out, will permit the return of one of said receptacles but will lock the other receptacle from return movement until after the next succeeding operation of the cash register.

Located at the side of each vertical series of receptacles is a series of pivoted arms b , one for each receptacle, these arms being pivoted at their rear ends to any suitable point of the cabinet as indicated at b' . The forward ends of these arms are provided with projections b^2 , which in the normal condition of the device rest upon each other as shown in Fig. 5; this construction leaving an open space between the respective arms for the purpose hereinafter referred to. Movably mounted upon each of the pivoted arms is a plate b^3 , each of said plates having at its front and rear an inclined slot b^4 , which slots terminate at their upper ends in horizontal slotted portions, b^5 . Pins, b^6 , extend laterally from the pivoted arms through these slots and springs b^7 secured at one end to the pivoted arms and at the other end to the forward portion of the plates, tend normally to pull said plates to a position where the pins will be located in the short horizontal portion b^5 , in which position the beveled forward portions, b^8 , of said plates will extend below the lower portions of the respective arms.

Located on the side of each receptacle cover near its rear end is a laterally projecting pin b^9 , which when the receptacle is drawn out, engages the under side of the

plate b^3 corresponding thereto and raises said plate from its path of movement, the under side of said plate being inclined upwardly toward the rear to permit said pin to pass beneath the rear end of same. As soon as said pin has passed beyond the forward end of said plate, the spring b^7 will immediately draw said plate downwardly by reason of the pins and inclined slots described until said pins again rest in the horizontal slotted portions of the plate, so that upon the return movement of said receptacle the tendency will be for the projection thereon to force the arm upwardly. Means are provided for locking the pivoted arms, b , against movement under certain conditions so that in case the receptacle which has thus been drawn out was attempted to be again returned its movement would be blocked by the contact of its pin b^9 against the forward end of the plate b^8 .

Extending transversely across the tops of the series of receptacles is a series of locking blocks, c , adapted under certain conditions to form a bar to any movement of the swinging arms, b , but also designed, when unlocked by the proper operation of the cash register, to separate and permit the swinging arms of any one series to move upwardly; the adjacent ends of said blocks, c , being provided with beveled surfaces c' and the top edge of the extreme upper arm b of each series being likewise beveled as indicated at c^2 to cooperate with the beveled portions of said blocks so that said blocks will be forced apart to permit of the upward movement of said arms. It may be stated at this point, however, that when one arm is moved upwardly between said blocks it will lock the other blocks against movement and thus cause them to form a bar against the movement of any of the other arms of any other series.

Connected to the outer end of the last one of the series of said locking blocks, c , by a bell crank lever d' is a rod d , a guide d^2 serving to confine said rod more or less to a vertical position but permitting it to swing slightly for the purpose hereinafter described. The outer locking block, c , is provided with a slot c^3 through which extends a guide pin c^4 to cause said block to move in a horizontal direction when operated by the rod and bell crank described. This bell crank and guide rod c^4 may be supported upon a suitable bracket, c^5 , attached to the register frame. The lower end of the rod, d , has a laterally projecting pin d^1 adapted to normally rest upon a stationary portion d^4 and thus lock said rod d from downward movement and consequently lock the blocks c and through them the swinging arms b , which is the normal condition of the various parts.

Pivoted to a laterally projecting arm d^5

on said locking rod, d , is a plate d^6 which has a series of inclined slots d^7 which lie in the path of movement of laterally projecting pins d^8 on certain of the keys d^9 d^{10} and d^{11} of the cash register; these keys in the present instance being, respectively, certain of the department keys marked "Return," "Charge" and "Received on account." The lower end of this pivoted plate d^6 has a projection d^{10} , which, when any one of said keys is depressed, will be brought into the path of movement of a projection d^{11} on a moving part of the cash register, which in the present case is a swinging yoke d^{12} common to a register of this type; this yoke being what is known as the main yoke and which, when the cash drawer is opened, swings down by gravity or otherwise, and is returned to its normal position by said cash drawer for the purpose of operating the registering wheels and other devices. As soon as the projection d^{11} strikes the projection d^{10} the locking rod will be swung forwardly so as to free the projecting pin d^3 thereon from the stop d^4 . It will be seen now that the locking blocks c and swinging locking arms b will be unlocked so as to permit the return of any receptacle which has been drawn out. Means are provided for causing said locking rod, d , to again assume its locked position just as soon as the receptacle which is being pushed in has neared the limit of its inward movement. Located on the said locking rod, d , is a beveled projection d^{13} and located in a stationary part of the frame is a plunger d^{14} normally spring pressed by a spring d^{15} into the path of movement of said beveled projection d^{13} . Also located on said rod, d , is a pin d^{16} , which when said rod d is in locked position, lies on one side of a stationary block d^{17} , as shown in Fig. 7. It will be seen now that as the receptacle is pushed in the projecting pin b^9 thereon will, by contact with the forward end of the plate b^3 corresponding thereto, force all of the swinging arms above it upwardly and thus cause one or more of the locking blocks c to move longitudinally, which movement of the locking blocks will, through the medium of the bell crank lever d' , force said locking rod, d , downwardly. As the rod, d , moves downwardly the plunger d^{14} will be forced back, compressing its spring and as soon as the projection d^{16} passes below the block d^{17} the plunger will swing said rod over against a pivoted pawl d^{18} , which will engage with a series of ratchet teeth d^{19} on said rod. As soon as the pin d^{16} has passed from under the block d^{17} a spring d^{20} , secured to the bracket c^5 and also to said rod, will draw said rod upwardly, and, as soon as the pin, d^{16} has passed above the said block d^{17} , the spring d^{21} of said pawl and the spring d^{20} will swing the rod, d , over until the pin d^3 on

said rod again rests on top of the stationary projection d^4 and again locks said rod against movement, a stop d^{22} limiting the movement of the pawl. At this point of the operation, however, the rod will not be swung to its complete normal locked position, by reason of the fact that the projection d^{10} will strike against the side of the projection d^{11} , but just as soon as the cash drawer is closed and the yoke d^{12} and operated key returned to normal position the rod will swing to its normal position so as to bring the projection d^{10} in line with the projection d^{11} and the plate d^6 will also swing back to its normal position so as to remove the projection d^{10} from the path of movement of the projection d^{11} until a key d^9 d^{20} or d^{21} has been again operated and by reason of the pawl d^{14} , any return movement of the locking rod, d , is prevented during the time its spring is drawing it up to locking position, as in case where another receptacle was attempted to be pushed in in a manner which will be explained a little more fully hereinafter.

It has been seen that as long as the projection b^9 on the receptacle is passing under its plate b^8 upon the return movement of the receptacle, the swinging arms above it have been forced up so as to form a bar to the movement of any of the blocks c , so that the swinging arms of the other series of receptacles will be locked. It will further be seen that so long as the projection b^9 is holding the swinging arms, b up the locking rod d is being held down out of locking position and the swinging arms must first be released by the receptacle projection before the rod d can be brought back to locking position. It will thus be seen that there is a brief interval during the return movement of any receptacle wherein all the other receptacles will be unlocked, that interval being the time required for the locking rod, d , to move upwardly at least a notch or two of the ratchet d^{19} toward its locking position. In order to prevent any other receptacle which has previously been drawn out from being pushed in during this brief period of unlocked condition, I have provided an intermediate locking device which will be operated by the projection b^9 of the receptacle which is being returned and provide a bar for the return of any other receptacle. Slidably mounted in the cabinet at the side of each series of pivoted arms b is a plate e , all of said plates being connected together by a rod e^3 which extends under the receptacles. Each of the plates, e , has a series of laterally projecting flanges e' inclined at each end, lying in the path of movement of the respective receptacle projection b^9 so that as a receptacle is pushed in the plates e , will be moved bodily upwardly at a certain point in the movement of the receptacle so as to bring

beveled projections e^2 on the forward edges thereof into the path of movement of the projection b^9 of any other receptacle which may have been drawn out, in any of the series of receptacles. These beveled projections e^2 extend out just far enough, when the plate e has been raised up in the manner described, to prevent the projection b^9 on any other receptacle from coming in contact with the beveled forward edge of its corresponding plate b^8 ; or, in the event that a second receptacle has been pushed up into contact with its plate b^8 just after the first receptacle has been started in, so soon as the plates e have been raised up by the contact of the receptacle projection b^9 of the first receptacle with one of the flanges e' , the beveled projection e^2 thereon will force the outer receptacle projection b^9 away from its plate b^8 and hold it away until the locking rod, d has reached its locking position.

It will be seen that the top edge of each of the swinging arms b , lies just below, in its normal position, the pin b^9 of the receptacle which is located just above it, so that as any receptacle is being pushed in its pin b^9 will form a lock against upward movement of all of the swinging arms of that series which are located below it and consequently all the lower receptacles will be locked. Each one of the swinging arms has on the upper forward edge thereof a recess b^{10} so that in case two or more receptacles in the same series have been drawn out to the full limit, a lower receptacle may be again pushed in; these recesses being located at points which will be in line with the receptacle projections b^9 of the open receptacle so that said projections will form no bar to any upward movement of said arms.

Means are provided for throwing the locking devices for the receptacle out of operation so as to permit the return of any one of the receptacles at any time without respect to the operation of the cash register, this lock-releasing means being adapted to be operated by a special key which may be retained in the possession of the proprietor. Extending above the series of locking blocks c and parallel therewith, is a retaining strip f which confines said locking blocks from upward movement. This strip is itself retained against upward movement by the pins f' which extend from any suitable point from the cabinet over projections f^2 on said strip.

f^3 represents a lock of any ordinary construction, located in the front wall of the cabinet. The bolt f^4 of this lock has a laterally projecting pin f^5 which extends into an inclined slotted opening f^6 in said strip f . By operating the lock so as to project the bolt f^4 , the pin f^5 operating in the slotted opening will cause the retaining strip f to be slid to the dotted line position of Fig. 1

so as to bring the projections f^2 from under the pins f' after which the strip f , and consequently the blocks c , will be permitted to yield upwardly and thus form no obstruction to the upward movement of any of the swinging arms b ; the vertical portion f' of said slot f^6 permitting of a limited upward movement of the strip f .

It may sometimes happen that the wrong receptacle is drawn out by the operator. In such cases the operator, by operating the key marked "Return" represented by d^9 and opening the cash drawer may unlock the vertical rod d and thus permit the wrong receptacle to be again returned to its closed position within the cabinet. The return of this receptacle, of course, causes the rod d to again assume its locking position in the manner before described. This "return" key d^9 corresponds to the usual "no sale" key and its operation does not affect the registering mechanism; by reason of the fact that its depression does not operate either one of the plates g^4 or g^5 hereinafter described and consequently will not release the registering pawls of either series of wheels.

In the machine which I have shown in the drawings I have illustrated two sets of registering wheels, one set being for cash items and the other for charge items. I have further provided means whereby upon the pressing in of the "charge" department key, the operating devices for the "cash" registering wheels will be retained against movement, and, likewise, whenever a cash transaction is made upon the machine, the operating devices for the "charge" registering wheels will be held against movement. As is common in cash registers of the type illustrated, there is provided a series of pawls g , for the cash registering wheels g^1 and a series of pawls g^2 for the charge registering wheels, g^{22} . When the cash drawer of the machine is opened and the main yoke d^{12} drops, the pawls of the respective registering wheels corresponding to the cash keys which have been operated will also drop until arrested by the operated keys. When the drawer is again closed the frames g^8 on the main yoke will force these pawls into engagement with the registering wheels and return them back to their normal position, at the same time moving the registering wheels a distance corresponding to the operated keys.

Pivoted at the side of the "charge" (d^{90}) "received on account" (d^{91}) and "cash" (d^{92}) keys are two plates g^4 and g^5 . The plate g^4 is adapted to be engaged by laterally projecting pins, g^6 on the respective "received on account" and "cash" keys d^{91} and d^{92} when the same are operated, and through the medium of the link g^7 will rock the shaft g^8 , which is journaled in the frame of the cash register and extends above the

series of registering pawls. This shaft g^8 has an arm g^9 which carries a laterally projecting finger g^{10} , which finger normally extends under a series of hooks g^{11} of the cash registering pawls, g . The plate g^5 is cut away as shown at g^{12} so as to be out of the path of movement of the pins g^6 but has a projection g^{13} lying in the path of movement of a pin g^{14} on the "charge" key d^{90} so that when said charge key is operated said plate will, through the medium of a link g^{15} rock a loose sleeve g^{16} on said shaft g^8 ; this sleeve g^{16} likewise having an arm g^{17} which carries a laterally projecting finger g^{19} which normally lies under a series of hooks g^{20} on the registering pawls for the "charge" registering wheels. It will thus be seen that when the charge key is depressed the registering pawls for the cash registering wheels will remain in locked condition, and vice versa when the "Received on account" or "Cash" keys are depressed.

It will be seen that the lower end of the rod d , when said rod is in locked position stands just above the top of the cash drawer so that when a till is pushed in and the rod d forced downwardly in the manner before described, the lower end of the rod will come into the path of movement of the cash drawer and thus prevent the cash drawer from being returned to its closed position until said rod is again returned to its locked position and the receptacles thus locked against return movement.

Having described my invention, I claim:

1. In an account attachment for cash registers, a register operating mechanism, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles, means for obtaining access to said receptacles, locking devices for normally preventing said receptacles from being returned to inaccessible condition, means controlled by the operation of said register operating mechanism for releasing said locking devices, and means for preventing more than one receptacle from being returned to inaccessible condition after each operation of said register operating mechanism.

2. In an account attachment for cash registers, register operating mechanism, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles, means for obtaining access to said receptacles, locking devices for normally preventing said receptacles from being returned to inaccessible condition, means controlled by the operation of said register operating mechanism for releasing said locking devices, and interlocking devices between said receptacles to prevent more than one receptacle to be returned to normal inaccessible condition after each operation of said register operating mechanism, substantially as specified.

3. In an account attachment for cash reg-

isters, register operating mechanism, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles, means for obtaining access to said receptacles, locking devices for said receptacles whereby a receptacle is prevented from being returned to inaccessible condition until after an operation of said register operating mechanism, and means controlled by the returning of any receptacle to inaccessible condition for again placing said locking devices in locking condition, substantially as specified.

4. In an account attachment for cash registers, register operating mechanism, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles, means for obtaining access to said receptacles, locking devices for normally preventing said receptacles from being returned to inaccessible condition, means controlled by the operation of the register operating mechanism for releasing said locking devices, and means controlled by the returning of a receptacle to inaccessible condition for again restoring said locking devices to locking condition, substantially as specified.

5. In an account attachment for cash registers, register operating mechanism, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles, means for obtaining access to said receptacles, locking devices for normally preventing said receptacles from being returned to inaccessible condition, means controlled by the operation of the register operating mechanism for releasing said locking devices, interlocking devices between said receptacles to prevent more than one receptacle to be returned to normally inaccessible condition after each operation of the register operating mechanism, and means controlled by the returning of a receptacle to inaccessible condition for again causing said locking devices to lock said receptacles, substantially as specified.

6. In an account attachment for cash registers, a register operating mechanism, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles, means for obtaining access to said receptacles, locking devices to prevent said receptacles from being returned to inaccessible condition until after an operation of said register operating mechanism, means operated by the returning of a receptacle for holding certain of said locking devices in unlocking position and for causing certain of said locking devices to lock the other receptacles from return movement, and means also operated by the return of said receptacle for restoring all locking devices to normal locking position, substantially as specified.

7. In an account attachment for cash registers, a register operating mechanism, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles, means for obtaining access to said receptacles, locking devices for said recep-

tacles normally locking same against return movement, means controlled by the operation of the register operating device for releasing said locking devices, locking devices also controlled by the return movement by any one of said receptacles, to lock any other receptacle against return movement, means whereby when said receptacle-operated locking devices are released the register-operated locking devices are returned to normal locking position, and intermediate locking devices also controlled by the return movement of said receptacle for locking the other receptacles of the series during the returning movement of said register-operated locking devices, substantially as specified.

8. In an account attachment for cash registers, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles together with means for obtaining access to said receptacles, a register operating mechanism, said mechanism having a series of keys representing transactions to be entered in said account receptacles, and locking devices to prevent said receptacles from being returned to inaccessible condition until after an operation of one of said keys, substantially as specified.

9. In an account attachment for cash registers, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles together with means for obtaining access to said receptacles, a register operating mechanism, said mechanism having a series of keys representing transactions to be entered in said account receptacles, locking devices for normally preventing said receptacles from being returned to inaccessible condition, and means controlled by the operation of one of said keys for releasing said locking devices, substantially as specified.

10. In an account attachment for cash registers, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles together with means for obtaining access to said receptacles, a register operating mechanism, said mechanism having a series of keys representing transactions to be entered in said account receptacles, locking devices for normally preventing said receptacles from being returned to inaccessible condition, means controlled by the operation of any one of said keys for releasing said locking devices, and interlocking devices between said receptacles to prevent more than one receptacle to be returned to normally inaccessible condition after the operation of any one of said keys, substantially as specified.

11. In an account attachment for cash registers, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles, together with means for obtaining access to said receptacles, register operating mechanism, said mechanism having a series of keys representing transactions to be entered in said account receptacles, locking devices for said receptacles

whereby a receptacle is prevented from being returned to inaccessible condition until after an operation of one of said keys, and means controlled by the returning of any receptacle to inaccessible condition for again placing said locking devices in locking condition, substantially as specified

12. In an account attachment for cash registers, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles together with means for obtaining access to said receptacles, register operating mechanism, said mechanism having a series of keys representing transactions to be entered in said account receptacles locking devices for normally preventing said receptacles from being returned to inaccessible condition, means controlled by the operation of any one of said keys for releasing said locking devices and means controlled by the returning of the receptacle to inaccessible condition for again restoring said locking devices to locking condition, substantially as specified.

13. In an account attachment for cash registers, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles together with means for obtaining access to said receptacles, register-operating mechanism, said mechanism having a series of keys representing transactions to be entered in said receptacles, locking devices for normally preventing said receptacles from being returned to inaccessible condition, means controlled by the operation of any one of said keys for releasing said locking devices, interlocking devices between said receptacles to prevent more than one receptacle being returned to normally inaccessible condition after each operation of any one of said keys, and means controlled by the returning of a receptacle to inaccessible condition for again causing said locking devices to lock said receptacles, substantially as specified.

14. In an account attachment for cash registers, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles together with means for obtaining access to said receptacles, a register-operating mechanism comprising a part adapted to be moved upon the operation of said mechanism, said mechanism having a series of keys representing transactions to be entered in said account receptacles, locking devices to normally prevent said receptacles from being returned to inaccessible condition, and means controlled by the operation of any one of said keys for causing the moving of said mechanism to release said locking devices, substantially as specified.

15. In an account attachment for cash registers, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles together with means for obtaining access to said receptacles, a register-operating mechanism comprising a part adapted to be moved upon the operation

of said mechanism, said mechanism having a series of keys representing transactions to be entered in said account receptacles, locking devices to normally prevent said receptacles from being returned to inaccessible condition, means controlled by the operation of any one of said keys for causing the moving part of said mechanism to release said locking devices to permit the return of any one of said receptacles, means for restoring said locking devices to locked condition after the return of said receptacle, substantially as specified.

16. In an account attachment for cash registers; a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles together with means for obtaining access to said receptacles; a registering mechanism, said registering mechanism having two series of registering wheels; one for cash transactions and one for charge transactions; special keys comprised in said mechanism representing transactions to be entered in said account receptacles; locking devices to prevent said receptacles from being returned to inaccessible condition until after the operation of one of said keys; one or more of said keys representing credit transactions; and one or more of said keys representing cash transactions; and means controlled by the operation of any one of said keys for permitting the operation of one of said series of registering wheels, substantially as specified.

17. In an account attachment for cash registers; a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles together with means for obtaining access to said receptacles; a register operating mechanism; two series of registering wheels adapted to be operated by said mechanism under certain conditions, one series of wheels for cash transactions and the other series of wheels for charge transactions; locking devices to prevent said receptacles from being returned to inaccessible condition until after a movement of said register-operating devices; special keys comprised in said operating mechanism representing transactions to be entered in said account receptacles, one or more of said keys representing charge transactions; and one or more of said keys representing cash transactions; and means controlled by the operation of any one of said keys for permitting the operation of one of said series of registering wheels, substantially as specified.

18. In an account attachment for cash registers, a register operated mechanism, a cabinet containing a series of movable account receptacles, a series of movable normally-locked members located in proximity to said receptacles, one member for each receptacle, means on said members for permitting the withdrawal of said receptacles but normally preventing their return, and

means controlled by the operation of said register operating mechanism for unlocking said members, substantially as specified.

19. In an account attachment for cash registers, a register operating mechanism, a cabinet containing a series of movable account receptacles, a series of movable normally locked members located in proximity to said receptacles, one member for each receptacle, means on said members for permitting the withdrawal of said receptacles but normally preventing their return, means controlled by the operation of said register operating mechanism for unlocking said members, and means operated by the return of any receptacle to cause said members to lock any of the other receptacles of the series against return movement, substantially as specified.

20. In an account attachment for cash registers, a register operating mechanism, a cabinet containing a plurality of rows of movable account receptacles, a plurality of rows of locking members, one row of members for each row of receptacles, means on said locking members for permitting the withdrawal of said receptacles but normally preventing their return, means controlled by the operation of said register operating mechanism for unlocking said members and means controlled by the return of any receptacle for causing said members to lock all the other receptacles against return movement, substantially as specified.

21. In an account attachment for cash registers, a register operating mechanism, a cabinet containing a series of movable account receptacles, a series of movable normally locked members located in proximity to said receptacles, one member for each receptacle, a projection on each receptacle, a movable plate on each member normally lying in the path of movement of said projection, said plate being adapted to move independently of its member to permit the withdrawal of the receptacle, but being adapted to normally form a bar against the return movement of said receptacle, means controlled by the operation of said register operating mechanism for unlocking said members to permit the return of any one receptacle, and means controlled by the return of said receptacle for causing said members and their plates to lock the other receptacles of the series, substantially as specified.

22. In an account attachment for cash registers, a register operating mechanism, a cabinet containing a series of movable account receptacles, a series of movable normally locked members located in proximity to said receptacles, one member for each receptacle, a plurality of normally locked movable blocks forming a lock for said movable members, means on said members for permitting the withdrawal of said recepta-

cles but normally preventing their return, and means controlled by the operation of said register operating mechanism for unlocking said blocks to permit the return of any one receptacle and means controlled by the return of said receptacle for causing said members and blocks to lock the other receptacles against the return movement, substantially as specified.

23. In an account attachment for cash registers, a register operating mechanism, a cabinet containing a plurality of rows of movable account receptacles, a plurality of rows of movable normally locked members located in proximity to said receptacles, one row of members for each row of receptacles a plurality of movable normally locked blocks for locking said movable members, means on each of said members for permitting the withdrawal of said receptacles but normally preventing their return, means controlled by the operation of said register operating mechanism for unlocking said movable blocks to permit the return of any receptacle of a series, and means for causing said movable members of that row to lock all of the receptacles of that row and also for causing said movable blocks to lock all of the movable members of the other row or rows, substantially as specified.

24. In an account attachment for cash register, a register operating mechanism, a series of movable account receptacles, a series of movable locking members for said receptacles located in proximity thereto, one member for each receptacle, means on said members for permitting the withdrawal of said receptacles but normally preventing their return, means for normally locking said movable members comprising a normally locked rod, means operated by the register operating mechanism for unlocking said rod to permit the return of any one receptacle, and means operated by the return of said receptacle for locking said rod, substantially as specified.

25. In an account receptacle for cash registers, a register operating mechanism, a series of movable account receptacles, a series of movable locking members located in proximity to said receptacles, means on said members for permitting the withdrawal of said receptacles but normally preventing their return, a series of movable blocks normally locking said members, and a normally locked movable rod for locking said blocks, means controlled by the operation of said register operating mechanism for unlocking said rod to permit the return of any one receptacle, and means operated by the return of said receptacle for again locking said rod, substantially as specified.

26. In an account attachment for cash registers, a register operating mechanism, a series of movable account receptacles, a se-

ries of locking devices for said receptacles, means connected with said locking devices for permitting the withdrawal of said receptacles but normally preventing their return, said locking devices comprising a normally locked movable rod, means controlled by the operation of said register operating mechanism for unlocking said rod, means operated by the return of a receptacle to move said rod away from locking position, a pivoted pawl adjacent said rod, a ratchet on said rod, spring-pressed means operated by the movement of said rod for forcing said ratchet into engagement with said pawl, and a spring for returning said rod to locking position after the return movement of said receptacle, substantially as specified.

27. In an account attachment for cash registers, a register operating mechanism, a series or normally inaccessible account receptacles together with means for obtaining access to said receptacles, a series of movable locking arms located adjacent said receptacles, one arm for each receptacle, means on said arms for permitting the withdrawal of said receptacles, but normally preventing their return, normally locked locking devices for said arms, means controlled by the operation of the register operating mechanism for releasing said locking devices to permit the return of any one receptacle, means controlled by part of the return movement of said receptacle for causing said arms to lock the other receptacles against return movement, means also controlled by said receptacle for releasing said arms and causing said locking devices to return to locking position, and a movable plate located adjacent said arms, together with means on said receptacle for causing said plate to form a bar to the return movement of any receptacle, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

28. In an account attachment for cash registers, a register operating mechanism, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles, together with means for obtaining access to said receptacles, locking devices for normally preventing the return of said receptacles to inaccessible position, means controlled by the operation of said register operating mechanism for releasing said locking devices, and means controlled by a normally locked device for releasing said locking devices independent of any operation of the register operating mechanism, substantially as specified.

29. In an account attachment for cash registers, a register operating mechanism, a normally inaccessible account file, means for obtaining access to said file, locking devices to prevent said file from being returned to inaccessible condition until after an operation of said register operating

mechanism, and means for preventing a subsequent operation of said mechanism until said locking devices have been restored to locking condition, substantially as specified.

30. In an account attachment for cash registers, a register operating mechanism, a normally inaccessible account file, means for obtaining access to said file, locking devices for normally preventing said file from being placed in inaccessible condition, means controlled by the operation of said register operating mechanism for releasing said locking devices, and means under the control of the file for preventing a subsequent operation of said mechanism until said locking devices have been restored to locking condition, substantially as specified.

31. In an account attachment for cash registers, a register operating mechanism, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles, means for obtaining access to said receptacles, locking devices to prevent said receptacles from being returned to inaccessible condition until after an operation of said mechanism, and means under the control of said receptacles for preventing a subsequent operation of said mechanism until said locking devices have been restored to locking condition, substantially as specified.

32. In an account attachment for cash registers, a register operating mechanism, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles, means for obtaining access to said receptacles, locking devices for normally preventing said receptacles from being returned to inaccessible condition, means controlled by the operation of said operating mechanism for releasing said locking devices, and means under the control of said receptacles for preventing a subsequent operation of said mechanism until said locking devices have been restored to locking condition, substantially as specified.

33. In an account attachment for cash registers, a register operating mechanism comprising a cash drawer, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles, means for obtaining access to said receptacles, locking devices for normally preventing said receptacles from being placed in inaccessible condition until after an operation of said operating mechanism, and means under the control of said receptacles for preventing the closing of the said cash drawer until said locking devices have been restored to locking condition, substantially as specified.

34. In an account attachment for cash registers, a register operating mechanism comprising a cash drawer, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles, means for obtaining access to said receptacles, locking devices for normally preventing said receptacles from being placed in inaccessible

condition, means controlled by the opening movement of said cash drawer for releasing said locking devices, and means under the control of said receptacles for preventing the closing of said cash drawer until said locking devices have been restored to locking condition, substantially as specified.

35. In an account attachment for cash registers, a register operating mechanism, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles, means for obtaining access to said receptacles, locking devices for normally preventing said receptacles from being placed in inaccessible condition until after an operation of said operating mechanism, means controlled by the return to inaccessible condition of said receptacles for restoring said locking devices to locking condition, and means also under the control of said receptacles for preventing a subsequent operation of said operating mechanism until said locking devices have been restored to locking condition, substantially as specified.

36. In an account attachment for cash registers, a register operating mechanism comprising a cash drawer, a series of normally inaccessible account receptacles, means for obtaining access to said receptacles, locking devices for normally preventing said receptacles from being placed in inaccessible condition until after an operation of said operating mechanism, means under the control of said receptacles for restoring said locking devices to locking condition, and means under the control of said receptacles for preventing the closing of said cash drawer until after said locking devices have been restored to locking condition, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 21st day of March 1910.

BYRON BLISS WELLS.

Witnesses:

CHAS. I. WELCH,
OLIVER T. CLARKE.