(No Model.)

J. PFEIFER.

AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER AND CASH DRAWER.

No. 498,486. Patented May 30, 1893.

Fig. 1.

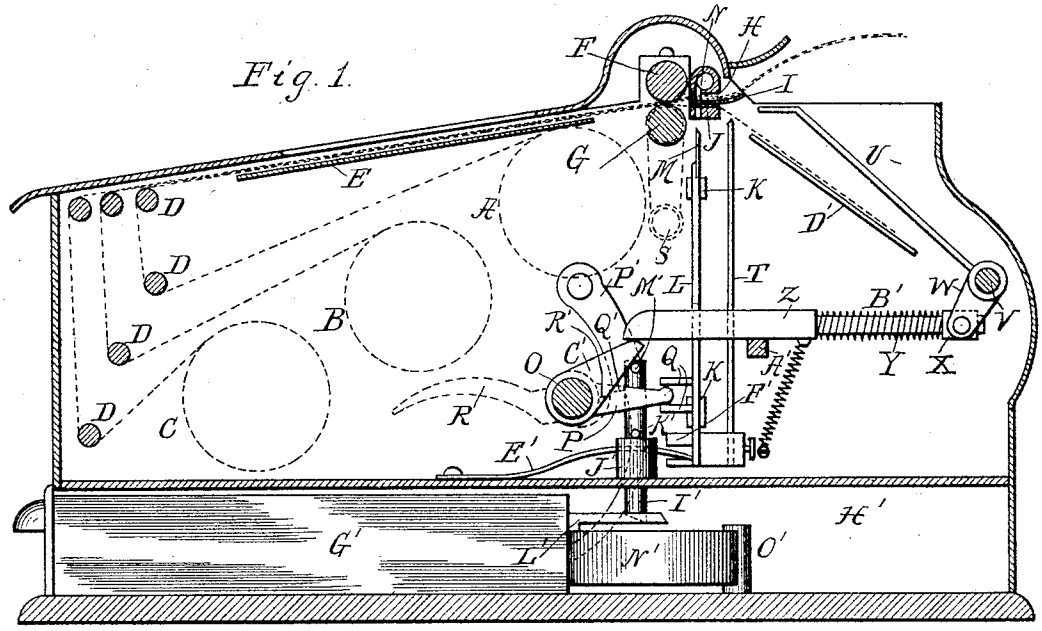
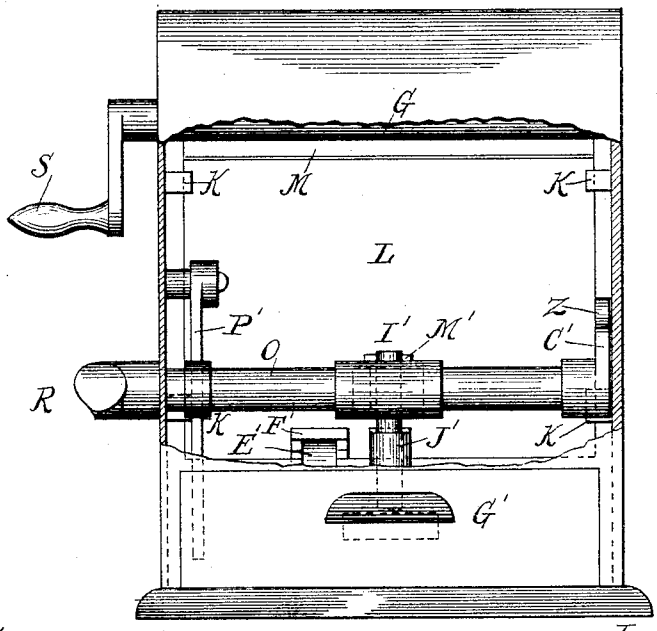


Fig. 2.



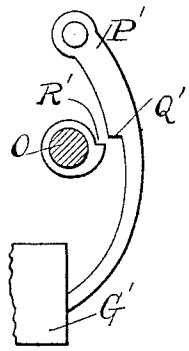


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER AND CASH-DRAWER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 498,486, dated May 30, 1893.

Application filed April 25, 1892. Serial No. 430,580. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN PFEIFER, 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 a Combined Autographic Register and Cash-Drawer, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My present invention relates to that class of autographic registers which employ a cutting mechanism for severing one or more of the paper strips into slips, and a filing mechanism for filing the slips cut from one of these strips upon a filing pin, and it consists in the combination of an automatic lock with one or both of such mechanisms and a cash drawer, whereby one or both of said mechanisms become automatically locked when the cash drawer is released and opened and remains locked until the drawer is closed.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section of an autographic register embodying my invention; Fig. 2 a front elevation of the same with a portion of the casing broken away to expose the parts within; and Fig. 3 a detail of the locking arm and co-operating parts.

The same letters of reference are used to indicate identical parts in all the figures.

As illustrated in the drawings there are employed in the machine two check strips carried in rolls A B whose spindles are mounted at their ends in the casing of the machine, and one record strip carried in a roll C, these strips and rolls being shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1. The three strips are led from the rolls to the left over guide rollers D, thence to the right over a tablet plate E beneath an opening in the casing, through which the desired memoranda is written upon the outer check strip and duplicated upon the inner check strip and record strip by means of suitable interposed manifolding material, not shown. From the tablet E the strips are led on to the right between two feed rollers F G, and thence the two check strips are led between two cross-pieces H I and out of the machine, while the record strip is led between the cross-piece I and a lower cross-piece J and back into the machine.

Mounted at its edges in guide lugs K upon the casing, is a knife-carrying frame or plate L having a knife blade M at its upper edge. The cross-pieces H I J are provided with slots N co-incident with this knife, through which the latter can pass and sever the strips when the plate L is lifted. Mounted in the lower middle part of the machine is a rock shaft O having an arm P fast upon it, which arm projects between lugs Q upon the face of plate L. Upon the left hand end of the shaft O, outside the casing, is a handle or lever R by which the shaft may be rocked. When the handle R is depressed the arm P will lift the plate L to cause the knife M to sever the strips between the cross-pieces H I J.

The lower feed roller G has fast upon its spindle, outside the casing, a crank S by which the rollers may be turned to feed forward the strips. The operation of this much of the machine consists in writing the desired memoranda on the outer check strip, over the tablet E, then turning the crank S to feed forward the strips, and then depressing the handle R to cut off the slips. The record slip which is cut from the record strip is filed upon pins T carried by a cross-piece upon the right-hand side of the plate L near its lower edge. The middle cross-piece I, which projects to the right of the lower one J, is provided with holes co-incident with the pins T, through which the pins pass when the handle R is depressed and the plate L lifted to sever the strips. This will file the record-slip upon the upper ends of the pins T. For the purpose of forcing the slips farther downward upon the pins there is provided a filing frame U. This frame consists simply of a heavy wire bent into rectangular shape and secured at its ends to a rock-shaft V. Its left-hand end normally stands a short distance to the right of the upper ends of the pins T and is adapted to play down between them when the shaft V is rocked. The shaft V also has secured upon it a depending arm W which is forked at its lower end and has pivoted between its forks a block X. Passing loosely through a hole in this block is a rod Y secured

to or forming part of a bar Z whose opposite end rests upon a lug A′ upon the casing. A spring B′ surrounds the rod Y between the block X and end of the bar Z and yieldingly presses the rod and bar to the left.

An arm C′ fast upon the rock-shaft O, heretofore described, co-operates with the beveled end of the bar Z. When the handle R is depressed, to lift the knife plate L and sever the paper, the arm C′ simply flips up the end of the bar Z and passes by it, but when the handle R is released and the knife plate drops back and the shaft O returns to normal position the end of the arm C′ will press the bar Z rearward until it passes by it, and this rearward movement of the bar will rock the shaft V and throw the frame U downward and force the newly severed record slip down upon the filing pins. A flat spring E′ engaging lugs F′ on the left-hand side of the plate L aids the gravity of the latter in returning the parts to normal position. The sliding connection of the rod Y with the block X carried by the arm W, and the interposed spring B′, regulate the force of the stroke of the filing frame U, the force of the stroke being measured by the resistance of the spring, whether the filing pins have a large or a small number of slips filed upon them.

For the purpose of supporting the record slip in proper position after it has been severed from the strip and before it is forced down upon the pins by the frame U, there are provided ribs D′ upon the sides of the casing, upon which ribs the edges of the slip rest until it is forced downward by the frame U, as will be readily understood.

The money drawer G′ is located in a compartment H′ in the lower portion of the casing. The locking bolt for the drawer is a vertically sliding bolt I′ mounted in a guide block J′, being supported by a cross pin K′ resting upon said block. The lower beveled end of the bolt co-operates with a hole or recess in a locking plate L′ projecting from the rear side of the drawer. When the drawer is pushed in the rear end of said plate strikes the beveled face of the bolt and lifts it until the recess is brought under it, whereupon the bolt automatically engages it and locks the drawer. A second pin M′ passed through the bolt near its upper end and projecting laterally from its side co-operates with the arm P fast upon the rock-shaft O, heretofore described. Whenever the handle R is depressed to lift the knife plate L and sever the paper strips, the arm P will engage the pin M′ and lift the bolt I′ and unlock the drawer, whereupon a curved spring N′, secured at its middle in a post O′ on the bottom of the drawer compartment and bearing at its ends against the rear side of the drawer, will throw it open. In this manner at each operation of the machine to feed forward and sever the strips and file the record slip the drawer will be automatically unlocked and thrown open.

For the purpose of preventing operation of the machine while the cash drawer remains open, thereby insuring the closing of the drawer after each operation, I combine an automatic lock, cutting and filing mechanisms and the cash drawer in such manner as to prevent operation of such mechanisms so long as the drawer stands open. Inasmuch as both the knife and filing pins are actuated by the rock-shaft O I apply such automatic lock to that shaft, and it is arranged with the rock-shaft O and the cash drawer G′ in such manner that after the machine has been operated and the drawer released and thrown open the rock-shaft will become automatically locked, so that the handle R cannot be depressed to actuate the knife and filing pins. This lock consists of an arm P′ loosely pivoted at its upper end to the left-hand side of the casing and extending down into the drawer compartment behind the drawer. The forward edge of this arm is provided with a locking shoulder Q′ adapted to co-operate with a lug or projection R′ upon the rock-shaft O, Fig. 3. When the drawer is pushed in and locked its rear end engages the lower end of the arm P′ and swings it slightly rearward, carrying the locking shoulder Q′ out of the path of travel of the lug R′. The handle R is now free to be depressed, to rock the shaft O and release the drawer and lift the knife and filing pins to sever the strips and file the record-slip, in the manner before described. When the drawer is released and thrown outward by the spring, the arm P′ swings forward and rests against the rock-shaft O. When the handle is then released and the rock-shaft and parts operated by it return to normal position the lug R′ will bear against the forward edge of the arm P′ above the shoulder Q′ and push said arm rearward until the lug passes below said shoulder, whereupon the arm will swing slightly forward again and the shoulder will catch over the lug and lock the shaft O, and all the parts operated by it, from movement. When the money drawer is pushed in again it will carry the arm P′ back to the position shown in the drawings and unlock the shaft O, whereupon the cutting and filing mechanisms are free to be operated.

I have shown and described a simple and efficient lock for the purpose set forth, but my invention is not restricted to the specific construction, arrangement or application of the lock. So far as I am aware I am the first in the art to combine an automatic lock of any sort with the money drawer and the cutting or filing mechanism of an autographic register, for the purpose described, and I desire to broadly secure said combination as my invention.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that the cutting mechanism of the particular machine illustrated in the drawings consists of the reciprocating plate L carrrying the knife M, the slotted plates H I J co-operating with the knife and the rock-shaft O provided with

the operating handle R and arm P engaging the lugs Q on the plate L, and that the filing mechanism consists of the pins T carried by the plate L, the perforated plate I co-operating with the pins T, the means for lifting the plate L, consisting of the same rock-shaft, handle and arm which lift it to do the cutting, and also, if desired, the additional devices described for forcing the slips downward upon the pins after their upper ends have been thrust through the slips; but my invention is not limited, in its broader scope, to any particular form of cutting mechanism, nor to any particular form of filing mechanism, for, so far as I am aware, I am the first in the art to combine an automatic lock with the money drawer and any sort of cutting and filing mechanisms in an autographic register, for the purpose described, and I therefore do not intend to restrict my claims beyond the terms in which they are expressed. Again, while I have shown the lock as combined with both the cutting and the filing mechanisms, it will be understood that it may be combined with either one alone. If the rock-shaft actuated only the knife, and independent means were employed to actuate the filing pins, the application of the lock to the shaft would cause it to co-operate with the cutting mechanism alone; while on the other hand if the filing pins alone were actuated by the shaft the lock would co-operate with the filing mechanism and not with the cutting mechanism. It is therefore evident that the lock may be combined either with the cutting mechanism alone, or with the filing mechanism alone, or with both of them.

What I claim is—

1. In an autographic register employing one or more check strips and a record strip, the combination of a cutting mechanism for severing one or more of said strips into slips, a money drawer, and an automatic lock co-operating with said drawer and cutting mechanism, to lock the latter from operation while the drawer remains open and to unlock it when the drawer is closed, said lock being held out of operation by the drawer when the latter is closed and moving automatically into position to lock the cutting mechanism when the drawer is opened.

2. In an autographic register employing one or more check strips and a record strip, and a knife for cutting the record strip into slips, the combination of a filing mechanism for filing said slips within the machine, a money drawer, and a lock co-operating with the drawer and with the filing mechanism to lock the latter from operation while the drawer remains open and to unlock it when the drawer is closed, said lock being held out of operation by the drawer when the latter is closed and moving automatically into position to lock the filing mechanism when the drawer is opened.

3. In an autographic register such as described, the combination of a reciprocating knife for cutting one or more of the paper strips into slips, a rock-shaft for actuating said knife, a money drawer, and a lock co-operating with said drawer and rock-shaft to lock the latter from movement while the drawer stands open and to unlock it when the drawer is closed, said lock being held out of operation by the drawer when the latter is closed and moving automatically into position to lock the rock-shaft when the drawer is opened.

4. In an autographic register such as described, the combination of a reciprocating knife for cutting the record strip into slips, a filing pin for filing said slips within the machine, a rock-shaft for actuating said knife and filing pin, a money drawer and a lock co-operating with said drawer and rock-shaft, to lock the latter from movement while the drawer remains open and to unlock it when the drawer is closed, said lock being held out of operation by the drawer when the latter is closed and moving automatically into position to lock the rock-shaft and filing mechanism when the drawer is opened.

5. In an autographic register employing one or more check strips and a record strip, the combination of a cutting mechanism for cutting one or more of the paper strips into slips, a money drawer, a spring for throwing the drawer open when released, a lock for holding the drawer closed, means co-operating with the lock to release the drawer at each operation of the cutting mechanism, and a second lock co-operating with the drawer and with the cutting mechanism to lock the latter from operation when the drawer has been released and opened.

6. In an autographic register employing one or more check strips and a record strip, the combination of a cutting mechanism for cutting the record strip into slips, and a filing mechanism for filing said slips within the machine, a money drawer, a spring for throwing said drawer open when released, a lock for holding said drawer closed, means co-operating with the lock to release the drawer at each operation of the cutting and filing mechanisms, and a second lock co-operating with the drawer and with the cutting and filing mechanisms to lock the latter when the drawer is released and opened and to unlock them when it is closed.

7. In an autographic register such as described, the combination of a reciprocating knife-carrier L, a rock-shaft O for actuating the same, a money drawer G′, spring N′, locking bolt J′ actuated by the rock-shaft O, and a locking arm P′ co-operating with the drawer and with a projection on the rock-shaft, substantially as and for the purpose described.

8. In an autographic register such as described, the combination of the rock-shaft O, handle R for rocking the same, arm P, reciprocating knife-carrier L lifted by the arm P,

spring E′ applied to the knife-carrier, money-drawer G′, spring N′, vertically sliding bolt J′ co-operating with the drawer and with the arm P on the rock-shaft O, and the locking arm P′ co-operating with the drawer and provided with a locking shoulder Q′ co-operating with a projection R′ upon the rock-shaft O, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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