

1,063,689.

W. JAMES.
ACCOUNT REGISTER.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 2, 1911.

Patented June 3, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1

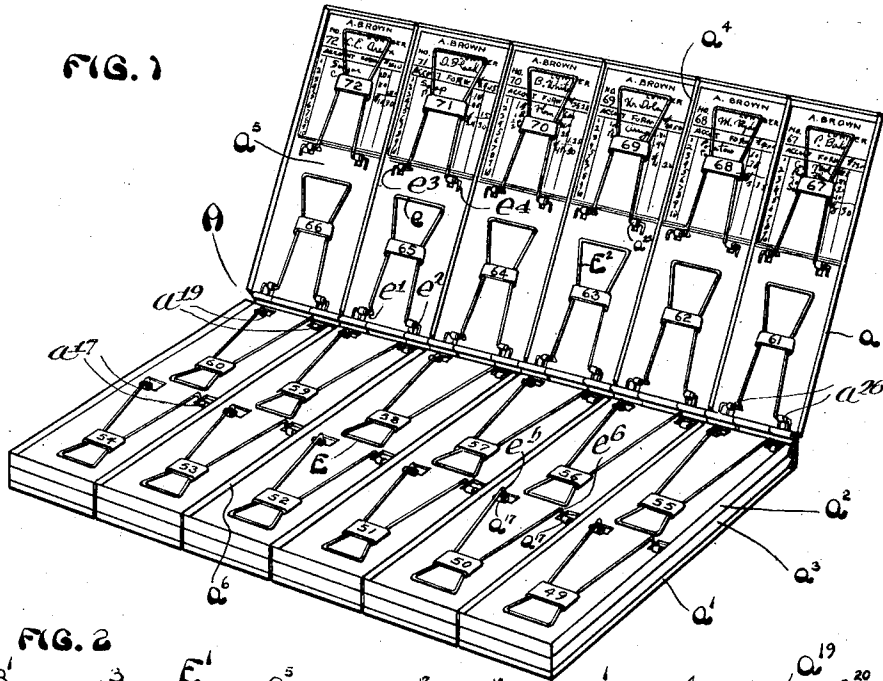


FIG. 2

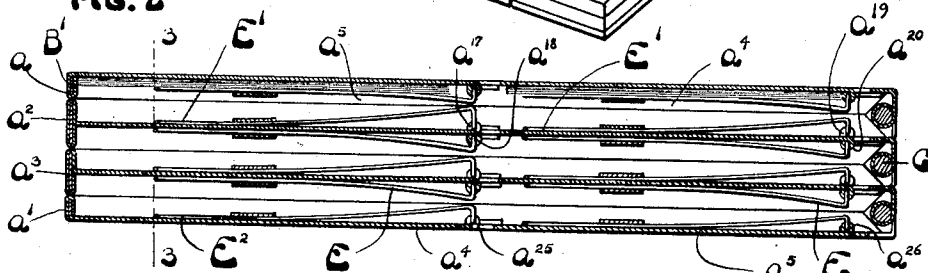
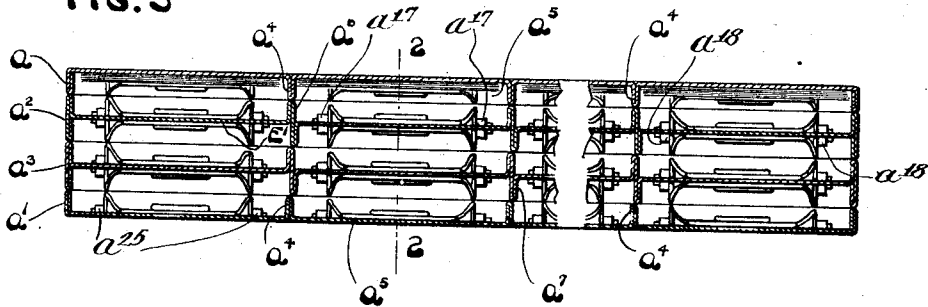


FIG. 3



Witnesses

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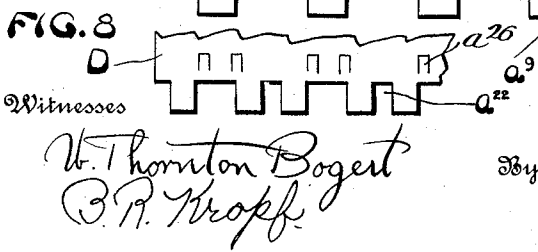
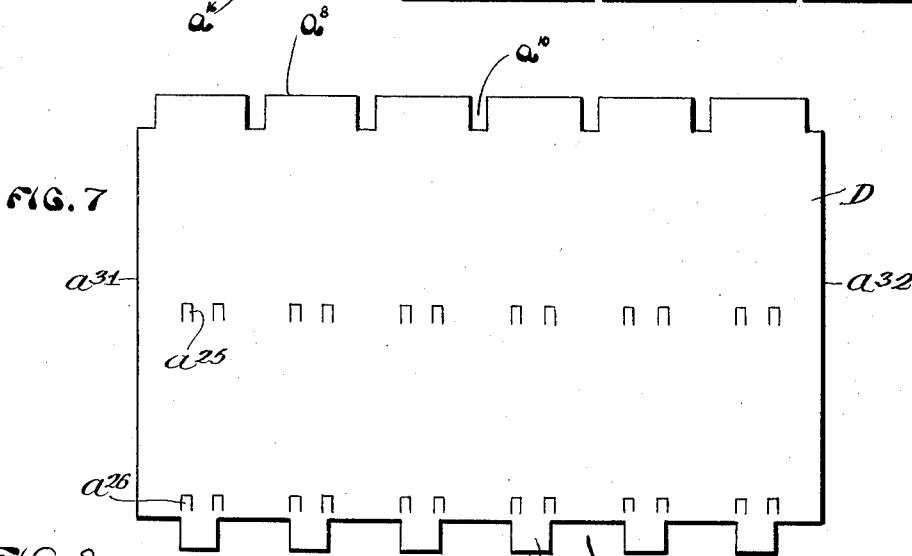
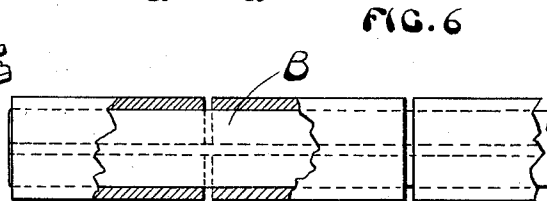
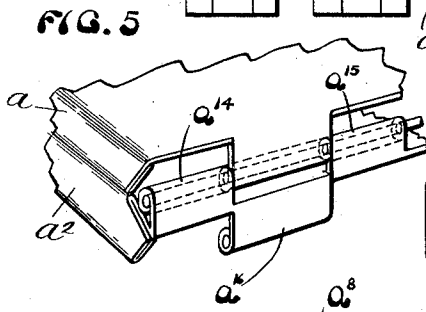
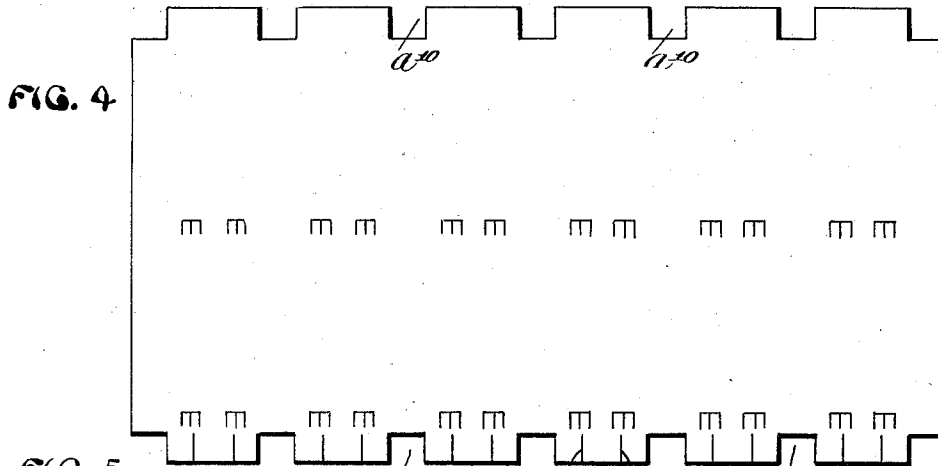
By

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1,063,689.

Patented June 3, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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ACCOUNT-REGISTER.

1,063,689.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 3, 1913.

Application filed August 2, 1911. Serial No. 641,949.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM JAMES, a citizen of the United States of America, and resident of Columbus, county of Franklin, and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Account-Registers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to account registers, which contain a series of frames which are divided into compartments for holding bills, and which are hinged together to form a compact case and so that access may be had readily to the bill-holding compartments.

The object of my invention is an account register of the character described, which may be produced at a reduced cost of material and of labor. This object is attained by the means described in the specification, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the case of an account register embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken upon line 2—2 of Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view of the case in its closed position, and taken upon line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail plan view of the sheet of metal from which one of the frames embodying my invention is formed. Fig. 5 is a detail view of a part of the lower end of the sheet which forms the journal lugs for the frames. Fig. 6 is a detail view showing the formation of the edge of a frame. Fig. 7 is a view of the sheet of metal from which one of the terminal frames is formed. Fig. 8 is a detail of the sheet from which the other terminal frame is formed.

Referring to the parts: The case A is composed of terminal frames a a' and intermediate frames a^2 a^3 , adjacent frames being hinged together near their lower edges. The terminal frames have upon their inner faces transverse ribs a^4 , which divide the inner faces of the frame into a series of bill-holding compartments a^5 . The intermediate frames have transverse ribs a^6 upon one face and transverse ribs a^7 upon their opposite faces. The ribs a^6 a^7 divide both faces of the intermediate frames into a series of bill-holding compartments. The features of having bill-holding frames divided by transverse ribs into bill-holding compartments, the terminal frames of which have bill compartments upon their inner faces, and the intermediate frames of which have

bill-holding compartments upon both of their faces are old.

Each frame with its ribs and its journal lugs is formed from a single sheet of metal. A sheet of metal employed in forming one of the terminal frames is illustrated in Fig. 7, and, as shown, is cut along its longitudinal edges a^8 a^9 , so as to form the respective notches a^{10} a^{11} . The notches a^{10} are located directly opposite to the notches a^{11} . The sheet illustrated in Fig. 4 is employed in forming an intermediate frame, and is also cut so as to provide notches a^{10} a^{11} , which correspond in position to the notches formed on the sheet illustrated in Fig. 7. Each projecting tongue of metal located on the lower edge of the sheet illustrated in Fig. 4, and formed between the notches a^{11} , is cut transversely of the sheet to form slits a^{12} a^{13} , which extend to the depth of the notches a^{11} , and which form lugs adapted to be rolled or bent to form the journal lugs. In forming these journal lugs, the metal on the outside of the slits is preferably rolled upwardly to form journal lugs a^{14} and a^{15} , while the intermediate lugs are rolled downwardly to form journal lugs a^{16} as shown in Fig. 5. The lugs a^{16} are bent at right angles to the flat portion of the frame on which they are formed, at a point immediately adjacent to the flat portion, and the lugs a^{14} and a^{15} are similarly bent at right angles to the flat portion of the frame, but project in the opposite direction to the lugs a^{16} . The portions of the metal of the sheet lying between opposite notches a^{10} a^{11} and extending transversely across the sheet, are bent to form the ribs a^6 a^7 of the intermediate frame, as illustrated in Fig. 3. The projecting tongues located between the notches a^{11} of the sheet for forming a terminal frame (Fig. 7) are adapted to be rolled downwardly to form the journal lugs a^{16} , as illustrated in Fig. 5, and the metal lying between the opposite notches a^{10} a^{11} and extending transversely across the sheet is adapted to be bent to form the ribs a^4 , as illustrated in Fig. 3.

The borders of the intermediate frames are formed by bending the edges of the sheet into a flattened double U-curve, one member of the U being located upon one side of the sheet and the other member being located upon the opposite side of the sheet. In the curve at the upper edge of the sheet, a stiffening strip or wire B is inserted. (See

Fig. 6.) This stiffening strip performs the function both of stiffening the edge and of holding the sheet so that the ribs remain firmly closed.

5 The sheet forming the intermediate frames has a series of short transverse slits located at the longitudinal axis of the sheet, which, together with a series of intersecting longitudinal slits, form a series of double
10 lugs a^{17} a^{18} for journaling the springs E, which retain the bills in the compartments. A similar series of lugs a^{19} a^{20} is formed along the lower edge of the sheet. The lugs a^{17} a^{19} are bent to one side of the sheet to
15 form the journal lugs for the springs E' upon that side of the sheet, and the lugs a^{18} a^{20} are curved to the opposite side of the sheet to form the journal lugs for the springs upon that side of the sheet.

20 The sheet D, forming the rear terminal frame, has upon its upper and its lower edge, a series of notches a^{19} a^{22} , which are of less width than the corresponding notches formed in the sheet, which compose the intermediate frames. The metal between the
25 notches a^{19} a^{21} a^{22} is bent into transverse U-loops, which form the inwardly projecting ribs of the terminal frames. The edges a^{21} , a^{23} , a^{22} of the upper and lower terminal sheets D are bent into U-loops, to
30 form the margin of the frame. The upper edge a^3 has a stiffening strip B' located in the U-loop, which performs a similar function to the stiffening strip B. Intermediate
35 the ribs, each sheet D has a series of central lugs a^{25} and marginal lugs a^{26} , which are curved inward to form journal lugs for the bill holding springs E², which are located upon the inner faces of the terminal frames.
40 The rear terminal frame is similar to the front terminal frame, except that in place of having at its lower edge a series of central journal lugs for the hinges, it has at the bottom of each panel, between the ribs,
45 two journal lugs, as illustrated in Fig. 8.

The springs E E' E² are similar in construction and a description need therefore be given of only one of them. The spring
50 E consists of U-loop e , longitudinal journal rods e' e^2 , and terminal fingers e^3 e^4 . Between the loop e and the journal rods e' e^2 are kinks e^5 e^6 , which are in a plane at an angle to the plane of the U-loop e . The
55 journal rods e' e^2 are journaled in the journal lugs a^{17} a^{19} . The U-loop e and the feet e^3 e^4 bear against the sheet, and the kinks e^5 e^6 hold the lower ends of the U-loop away from the sheet, and hence put the U-loop under tension, which tends to cause the up-

per end of the U-loop to bear firmly against 60 the sheet.

In assembling the frames to form the register case, the central journal loop a^{16} of a sheet is placed between and in alinement with the side journal loops a^{14} a^{15} of an adjacent frame, and a rod G is then passed 65 through the journal loops.

What I claim is:—

1. A frame for an account register having a series of bill-holding compartments and a 70 marginal flange, said frame consisting of a sheet of metal bent at intervals into transverse ribs which divide the sheet into the bill-holding compartments, and having its side and its top edges each bent into a loop. 75

2. A casing for an account register consisting of a series of frames hinged together, each frame consisting of a sheet of metal bent at intervals into transverse ribs which 80 form bill-holding compartments upon the sheet, and having at its edge integral journal loops adapted to receive a journal rod.

3. A frame for an account register having a series of bill-holding compartments and a marginal flange, said frame consisting 85 of a sheet of metal bent at intervals into transverse ribs which divide the sheet into bill-holding compartments, and having its side and its top edges each bent into a loop, and a stiffening strip incased in the loop 90 formed along the top edge.

4. A frame for an account register comprising a sheet of metal bent at intervals into loops which form transverse ribs on 95 both sides of the sheet and divide both faces of the sheet into bill-holding compartments, and having its side and top edges bent into loops forming marginal flanges projecting at right angles to each side of the sheet, and a stiffening strip incased in the loop formed 100 along the top edge of the sheet.

5. A frame for an account register consisting of a sheet of metal bent at intervals into loops, which form transverse ribs on 105 both sides of the sheet and divide both faces of the sheet into bill-holding compartments and having its side and top edges bent into loops forming marginal flanges projecting at right angles to each side of the sheet and having integrally formed lugs along its remaining edge, said lugs being rolled at their 110 ends to form journal lugs and some being turned in one direction, relatively to the sheet, and others in the opposite direction.

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Witnesses:

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