

(No Model.)

W. L. EGRY.
AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER.

No. 481,937.

Patented Sept. 6, 1892.

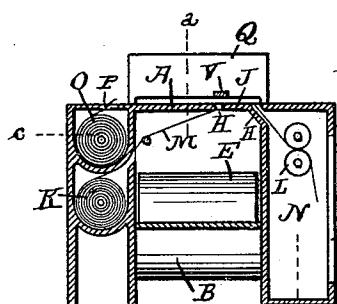
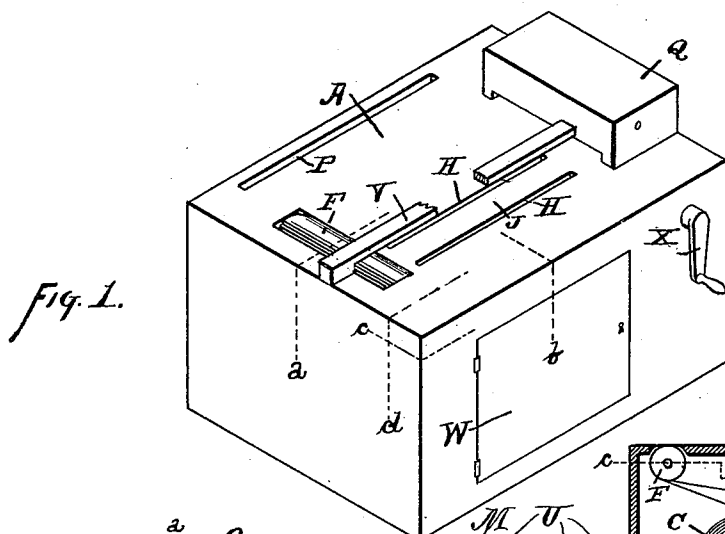


Fig. 7.

Mch. 1.	Mch. 1.	Mch. 1.	Mch. 2.	Mch. 1.
1.00	8.00	21	1.1	
2.00	13.00	6.14	2	
.50	2.15	6.35	1	
1.00	23.15		2.2	
4.50				

Fig. 4. (Sec. at b)

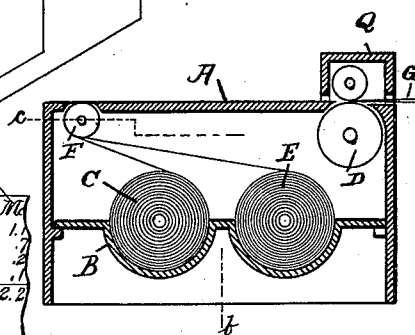


Fig. 2. (Sec. at a)

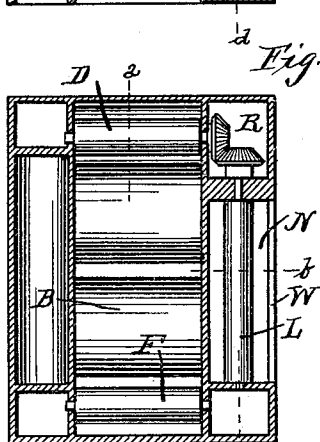


Fig. 5. (Sec. at c)

Fig. 6.

Brought of Smith Bros. Grocers:- Mch. 1.	
1 bbl. flour	8.00
1 doz. hams	13.00
2 1/2 can corn	2.15
	23.15

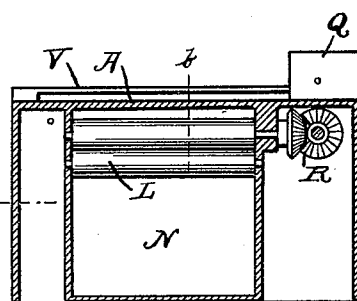


Fig. 3. (Sec. at d)

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AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,937, dated September 6, 1892.

Application filed March 16, 1892. Serial No. 425,086. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM L. EGRY, of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Autographic Registers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention pertains to improvements in that class of registers designed for the production of a record in duplicate or triplicate, one copy of which is retained locked up in the machine. Such registers are in quite common use in commercial houses, the general plan of operations being, in the case of a retail store, for the salesman to write out an itemized bill on one of a series of printed forms carried in a roll of the machine, the writing of this bill by appropriate use of carbon or transfer sheets causing one or more copies to be simultaneously made upon paper furnished by other rolls carried in the machine. The feed apparatus of the machine being properly manipulated, projects the written bill and its duplicate and they may be turned off, giving one copy for the customer and one for the cashier. The third copy becomes stored in the machine under lock and key and forms the retained record of the transaction, this record on its later removal from the machine going to the book-keeper for suitable checking and entry. Let us call the copy given to the customer the "bill" and the copy going to the cashier the "cashier's ticket" and the copy retained in the machine the "record." Some business houses give no bill to the customer, in which case the machine needs to provide only for two supply-rolls, one for cashier's tickets, and one for the record. Some business houses give the customer a bill but retain no cashier's ticket, in which case again the machine needs but two supply-rolls, one for bills and one for the record. Only the roll for the bills is composed of printed forms, the other paper being blank. Generally the bill-forms are about five inches long and the bills made out will contain sometimes one item or two items, and sometimes the form will be full. In any case each transaction, as the registers are generally constructed, consumes five inches from each of the rolls of paper. Quite a number of attempts have been made to economize in paper on the record-roll; but the proposed plans have gener-

ally involved more or less rewriting of a summary and in some cases an additional length of bill-form. The dollar and cent columns of bill-forms are seldom more than an inch wide, and these columns contain or may contain all of the matter which need go onto the record-sheet. In other words, it is not necessary that the record-sheet shall contain the merchandise entries, the cash or value entries being sufficient, to which it may be desirable to add the consecutive number of the transaction and the name of the salesman and the name of the purchaser, the absence of a purchaser's name indicating a cash sale.

The object of my invention is to provide for a record-sheet which shall contain only an autographic transfer of the entries made in the margin of the bill or in the dollars and cents column, these columns of entries, which come longitudinally of the bill and ticket-slips, coming across the record-strips, so that each transaction consumes but an inch or so of the record-strip.

A further object of my invention is to provide an extra safeguard against the lifting of the upper papers from the record-sheet.

My improvements will be readily understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an autographic register illustrating my improvements; Fig. 2, a vertical longitudinal section of the same in the plane of line *a* of the other figures; Fig. 3, a similar section in the plane of line *d* of other figures; Fig. 4, a vertical transverse section in the plane of line *b* of other figures; Fig. 5, a horizontal section in the plane of line *c* of other figures; Fig. 6, a small view of one of the bills, and Fig. 7 a small view of a portion of the record-sheet containing transversely-arranged columns of entries.

In the drawings, A indicates the writing-tablet, forming, as usual, the top of the machine; B, a double pan under the tablet to support the roll of paper for the bills and the roll of paper for the cashier's tickets; C, the roll of paper for the bills, which paper will contain bill-forms, as usual, this strip of paper passing up through and along over the tablet, as usual; D, the usual feed-rolls for

drawing the bill-paper and ticket-paper forward out of the machine and along upon the tablet; E, the roll of paper for the cashier's tickets, this paper being blank, as usual, and
 5 going along with the strip of bill-paper over the tablet and under the bill-paper and between the feed-rolls, so that the operation of the feed-rolls draws the paper from both supply-rolls; F, a roller over which the bill and
 10 ticket-strips pass as they go up to the tablet; G, the ends of the bill and ticket papers projecting out of the machine beyond the feed-rolls, these two papers being torn off at that point over the usual tearing-blade after the
 15 papers are projected the length of the bill; H, a pair of longitudinal slots in the tablet of a length equal at least to the dollar and cent columns of the bill-form and so disposed with reference to the rolls C and E and the
 20 paper from them as it lies on the tablet that these slots will come at the sides of the dollar and cent columns; J, that portion of the tablet between the slots, and consequently forming a tablet-surface under the dollar and cent columns of the bill; K, the roll of record-papers supported at one side of the machine and parallel
 25 with its length, so as to be at right angles with the bill and ticket rolls, this roll in the exemplification being supported in the trough; L, a pair of feed-rolls for the record-paper disposed at the opposite side of the machine; M, the record-paper, (shown in Fig. 4 as passing from the record-roll K up through one of the slots
 30 H and then over the tablet portion J and then down through the other slot and then between the feed-rolls L;) N, a locked record-storage compartment containing the feed-rolls L and adapted to receive the record-paper from those rolls, the paper as it leaves
 35 the rolls doubling down into this storage-compartment; O, the usual roll of transfer or carbon paper supported alongside the machine; P, a slot out of which the transfer-paper comes from its roll, this transfer-paper lying, as
 40 usual, upon the tablet between the other papers, the roll O containing a double strip of transfer-paper, as usual, when the machine is used for producing three copies, the transfer-paper as it lies between the other papers
 45 being used so long as it is good, after which more is drawn out and the used-up portions cut off; Q, the usual housing over the feed-rolls D; R, bevel-gearing connecting the feed-rolls D and the feed-rolls L, the proportions
 50 of the rolls and gearing being such that while feed-rolls D advance the bill-paper the length of a bill the feed-rolls L will advance the record-paper a distance equal to the total width, at least, of the value-columns of the bill; S,
 55 one of the bills containing the usual itemized entries; T, the usual value-columns of the bill, containing the values of the items and the total of these values, and in addition such other memorandums as it may be desired to
 60 put upon the record-paper—such, for instance, as a consecutive number, the date, the salesman's number, and the customer's name if

the sale is a credit sale; U, the columns of entries produced upon the record-sheet, each column being a fac-simile in all respects of
 70 the matter contained in the value-columns of its bill, these columns on the record-sheet coming across the sheet and close together; V, a bar disposed longitudinally over the tablet over the inner ones of the slots H, and
 75 therefore corresponding in position with the ruling at the left hand of the dollar and cent columns of the bill-forms, all the papers passing under this bar, which bar should be as closely down against the papers as practicable
 80 and be also as narrow and thin as is consistent with proper strength; W, a doorway to the storage-compartment N to permit of the record being removed from the compartment, the removal being effected by opening the
 85 door and drawing out the record and tearing it off at its feed-rolls, and X the usual crank for operating the feed-rolls.

The operation of the machine is as follows: The proper supply-rolls of paper having been
 90 loaded into the machine the record-paper is carried over its tablet portion J and then started through its feed-rolls L and the storage-compartment is locked. Then a layer of transfer-paper is brought over the tablet.
 95 Then the ticket-paper from roll E is brought over the tablet above the transfer-paper and carried through the feed-rolls D. Then a layer of transfer-paper is brought over the tablet over the ticket-strip. Then the bill-paper from
 100 roll C is brought over the tablet and through the feed-rolls. The feed-rolls are now operated to bring a bill-form fairly over the tablet and the machine is ready for use. The salesman fills out the bill, as usual. Everything
 105 he writes becomes of course transferred also to the ticket-strip, and whatever he writes in the value-columns becomes transferred also to the record-strip. He now operates the crank to project the whole of the bill out at G, and
 110 he then tears off the bill and ticket. This feeding motion has brought over the tablet a fresh bill-form and fresh paper from the ticket-roll and fresh paper over the record portion of the tablet, and as the use of the machine
 115 continues the record-paper becomes stored in the storage-compartment, where it cannot be tampered with or even inspected by unauthorized persons.

It is usual in this class of machines to arrange over the tablet an open-margin frame,
 120 which holds down the edges of the strips and to a certain extent prevents the upper papers being lifted to give access to the record-paper; but it has still been found possible to lift
 125 these papers by pulling them up at the center of the tablet. The bar V prevents such lifting of the paper and also prevents the hasty writer from getting a pencil-point into the inner slot H in the tablet.

It is to be understood of course that the form and design of machine herein set forth is merely an exemplification of the embodiment of my invention.

It will be understood by inspecting Fig. 4, first, that all of the papers are backed by the same tablet; second, that the record-paper is backed by but a portion of the tablet which backs the other papers, and, third, that at portion J of the tablet the pile of papers are all together, while at the left of J a rigid surface—to wit, a portion of the tablet—is interposed between the record-paper and the rest of the papers.

I claim as my invention—

1. In an autographic register, the combination, substantially as set forth, of a writing-tablet, a pair of feed-rolls arranged to feed a strip of paper longitudinally over the tablet, a pair of feed-rolls arranged to draw a strip of paper transversely over the tablet, and a rigid surface interposed between a portion of the two papers, whereby writing done upon certain portions of the top paper will not be transferred to the lower paper.

2. In an autographic register, the combination, substantially as set forth, of a writing-tablet, a pair of feed-rollers arranged to feed a strip of paper longitudinally over the tablet, a longitudinal slot in said tablet under said strip at a distance from its edge and dividing said tablet into a main portion and a side portion under said strip, and a pair of feed-rolls arranged to draw a strip of paper through said slot and over said side portion of the tablet.

3. In an autographic register, the combination, substantially as set forth, of a writing-tablet, feed-rolls arranged to draw a strip of paper over said tablet, and a rigid bar disposed over an intermediate portion of the tablet at right angles to said feed-rolls and parallel with the line of travel of said strip.

4. In an autographic register, the combination, substantially as set forth, of a writing-tablet divided by a slot into a main portion and a side portion, a support arranged to hold a roll of paper at one side of said tablet parallel with said slot, a pair of feed-rolls at the other side of the tablet parallel with said slot, a support arranged to hold a roll of paper at right angles to said slot, and a pair of feed-rolls disposed at right angles to said slot to operate upon the last-mentioned paper.

5. In an autographic register, the combination, substantially as set forth, of a writing-tablet having a dividing-slot and a rigid bar disposed above the surface of the tablet over said slot, and mechanism, substantially as described, for drawing a strip of paper over and parallel with said slot and under and parallel with said bar and for drawing a second strip through said slot under the first-mentioned strip.

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