

M. J. SARSFIELD.
BARBER'S CASH REGISTER.

No. 494,087.

Patented Mar. 21, 1893.

Fig. 1.

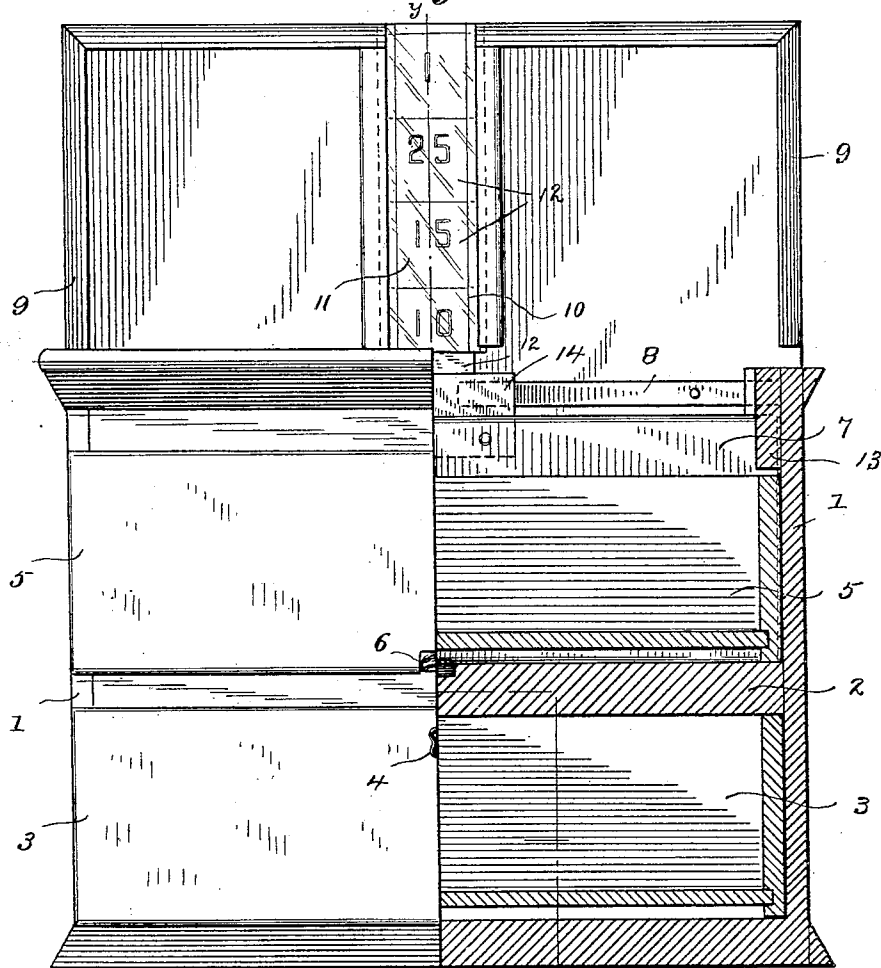
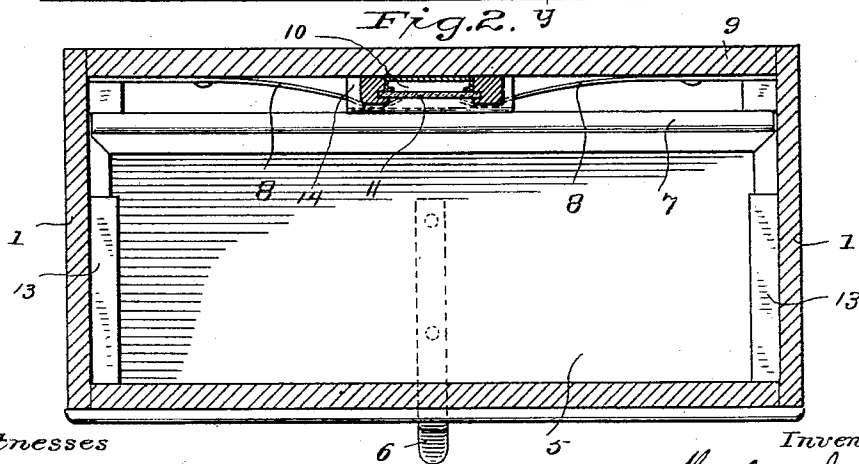


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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P. M. Reynolds.

Inventor

Michael J. Sarsfield
By A. M. Foster, atty.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

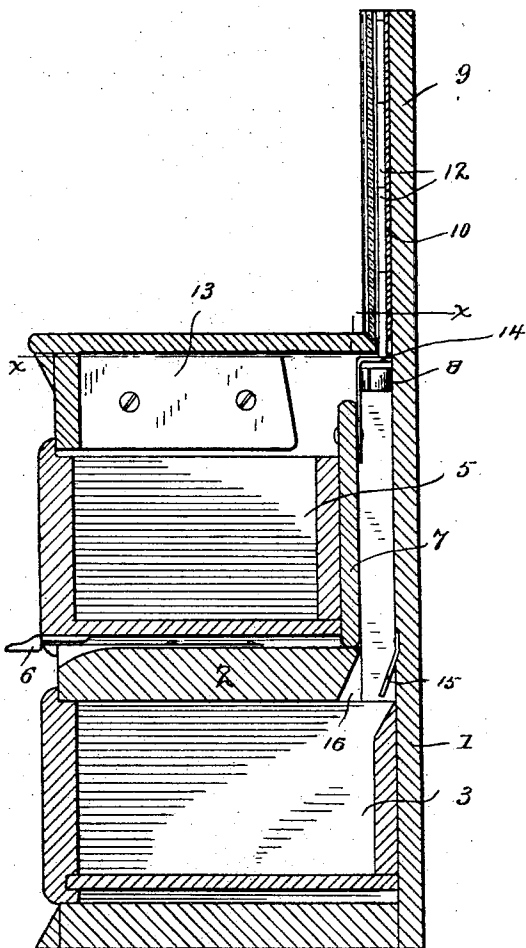
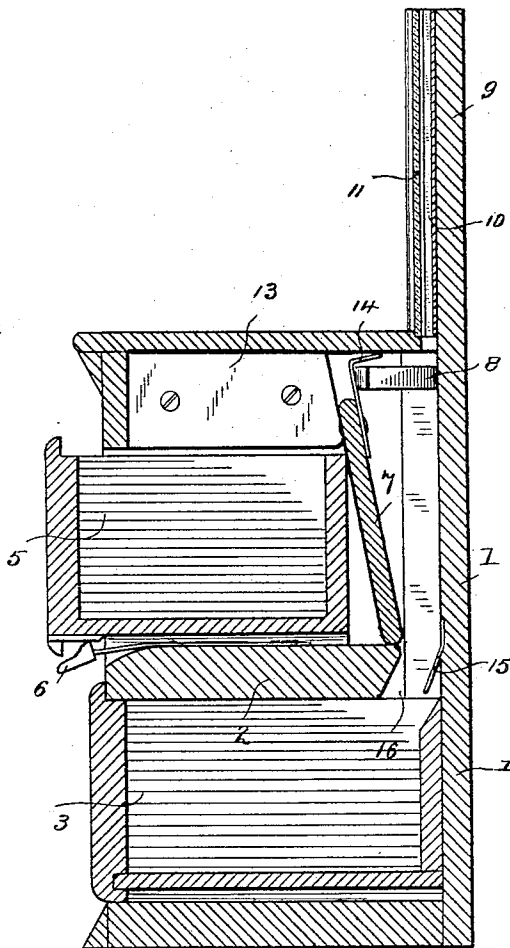


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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By
A. M. Wooster, att

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL J. SARSFIELD, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO RICHARD H. CULLEN, OF SAME PLACE.

BARBER'S CASH-REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 494,087, dated March 21, 1893.

Application filed December 19, 1892. Serial No. 455,590. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL J. SARSFIELD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Barbers' Cash-Registers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has for its object to simplify and cheapen the construction of cash registers, and to produce a machine specially adapted for barbers' use.

With these ends in view I have devised the simple and novel construction which I will now describe referring by numbers to the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification in which,

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my novel register a portion of the front being broken away in vertical section; Fig. 2, a horizontal section on the line $x x$ in Fig. 3, and Figs. 3 and 4 are vertical sections on the line $y y$ in Fig. 1, Fig. 3 showing the cash drawer in the closed position, and Fig. 4 showing the cash drawer in the open position.

1 denotes the case which may be of any ordinary or preferred construction and which is provided with a horizontal partition 2 extending nearly to the back of the case, an opening 16 being left between the partition and the back of the case for a purpose that will presently be apparent. Below this partition is a check receiving drawer 3 which is provided with a suitable lock as at 4, the key of which is kept by the proprietor. If a combination lock is used the combination will be known only to the proprietor. Above the partition is a cash drawer 5 which is retained in the closed position by means of a spring catch 6 and is thrown to the open position when the spring catch is released by means of a false back 7 which is forced forward by means of springs 8. Above the cash drawer is an extension 9 the sides of which may be used for mirrors or for advertising purposes and which is provided with a check way 10 which is made long enough to receive any number of checks which can possibly be used

to register a single job and which may be provided with a glass front 11 so that checks once placed in the way will remain in sight until the cash drawer is again opened as will be more fully explained.

12 denotes the checks which may be made of metal or any suitable material and which have upon them figures to indicate the different amounts of jobs likely to be performed. I also provide another set of checks with figures from 1 up to 6 which I use to indicate the absence of the workman from the room. It is of course possible for more than one workman to use the same register, each workman having specially numbered or colored checks. In practice however I contemplate that these registers shall be placed upon the market so cheaply that proprietors will prefer to provide each workman with his own register.

13 denotes stops on the sides of the case against which the false back rests when the cash drawer is at the open position. These stops prevent the possibility of the false back dropping forward out of place. At the upper end of the false back is a plate 14 which extends backward and wholly closes the check way when the cash drawer is in the closed position.

15 is a plate secured to the back of the case just above the check receiving drawer, the lower end of which extends forward and downward at an angle, the object being to throw the checks forward into the middle of the drawer when they drop down from the check way when the cash drawer is opened, thus preventing the possibility of checks becoming clogged in opening 16.

In starting in the morning the proprietor places a certain amount of cash in each cash drawer for the convenience of the workman in making change, and also provides sufficient checks for the day's work, which may or may not be kept in the cash drawer, checks to balance the amount of cash in the cash drawer being placed in the check receiving drawer. When a workman has completed a job he places the cash received for it in the cash drawer and after he has closed the drawer places in the check way a check or a number of checks sufficient to register the price of the

job. These checks drop down the check way until the lower one rests upon plate 14. Here they must remain, all of them being in sight until the next time the cash drawer is opened.

5 When the cash drawer is opened however the false back is forced by springs 8 forward from the position shown in Fig. 3 to that shown in Fig. 4. This releases the checks and permits them to drop down out of the check way passing
10 ing behind the false back and down into the check receiving drawer. When the workman closes the drawer again he must put in the check way a check or checks to register the amount of the second job, this operation being
15 repeated for each job that is performed. It is wholly impracticable for the operator to place a wrong check in sight for the reason that it is in full view of the person for whom the job was performed, of the proprietor and of his fellow
20 workmen. The taking of cash by the workmen is thereby made practically impossible, it being obvious that sufficient cash must be found in the cash drawer at the end of the day to balance the total amount of checks found in
25 the check receiving drawer. The proprietor may be further protected by requiring the workman to place a numbered check in the check way each time he leaves the room, this check lying above and resting upon the last
30 cash check placed in the check way. And the workman is protected as the checks in sight will show unmistakably if the machine has been tampered with during his absence, it being of course impossible to dispose of the
35 checks in sight without opening the cash drawer, and while it might be possible to duplicate the cash checks in the check way it would be impossible to duplicate the numbered check for the reason that only one of
40 each number is provided with each machine.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a cash register the combination with a check receiving drawer and a cash drawer
45 placed above it, of a false back in the rear of the cash drawer, springs acting to throw said

false back forward when the cash drawer is opened, and a check way above the false back, said false back acting as a stop for checks in the way when the cash drawer is closed but
50 permitting the checks in the way to drop down into the check receiving drawer when the cash drawer is opened.

2. The combination with the case, the check receiving drawer and the cash drawer lying
55 above it, of a false back lying back of the cash drawer and provided with a plate 14, springs 8 for throwing the false back forward when the cash drawer is opened, a spring catch for retaining the cash drawer closed
60 against the power of springs 8, and a check way above plate 14, said plate acting to retain the checks in the way until the cash drawer is opened and the false back moved forward, when they are permitted to drop down behind
65 the false back and into the check receiving drawer.

3. The combination with the case having a horizontal partition 2 extending nearly to the back of the case leaving an opening between
70 the case and partition, a check receiving drawer lying under the partition and the opening, and a cash receiving drawer lying above the partition, of a false back lying between the cash drawer and the case and having a
75 plate 14, springs 8 acting to throw the false back forward when the cash drawer is opened, a spring catch acting to hold the cash drawer closed against the power of the springs, and a check way above plate 14 in which checks
80 to balance cash placed in the cash drawer remain in view until the cash drawer is again opened when said checks pass down behind the false back and into the check receiving
85 drawer.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MICHAEL J. SANSFIELD.

Witnesses:

A. M. WOOSTER,

PEARL M. REYNOLDS.