

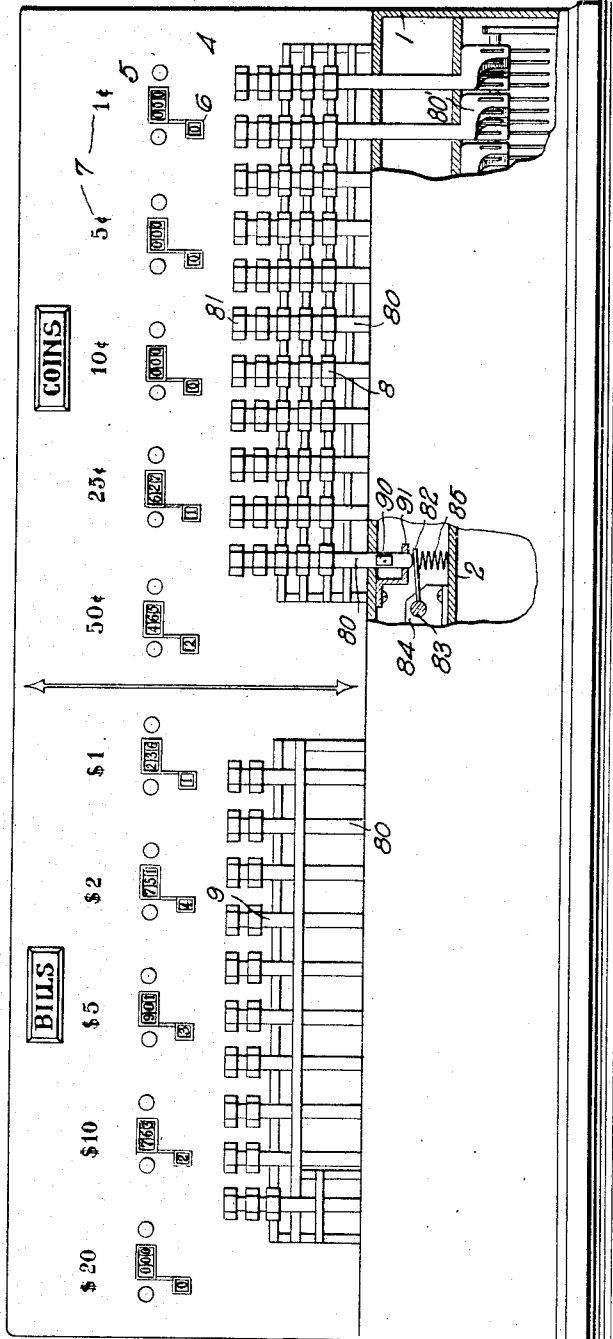
1,207,402.

H. HERDEN.
MONEY SEGREGATING DEVICE.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 26, 1915.

Patented Dec. 5, 1916.

6 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1



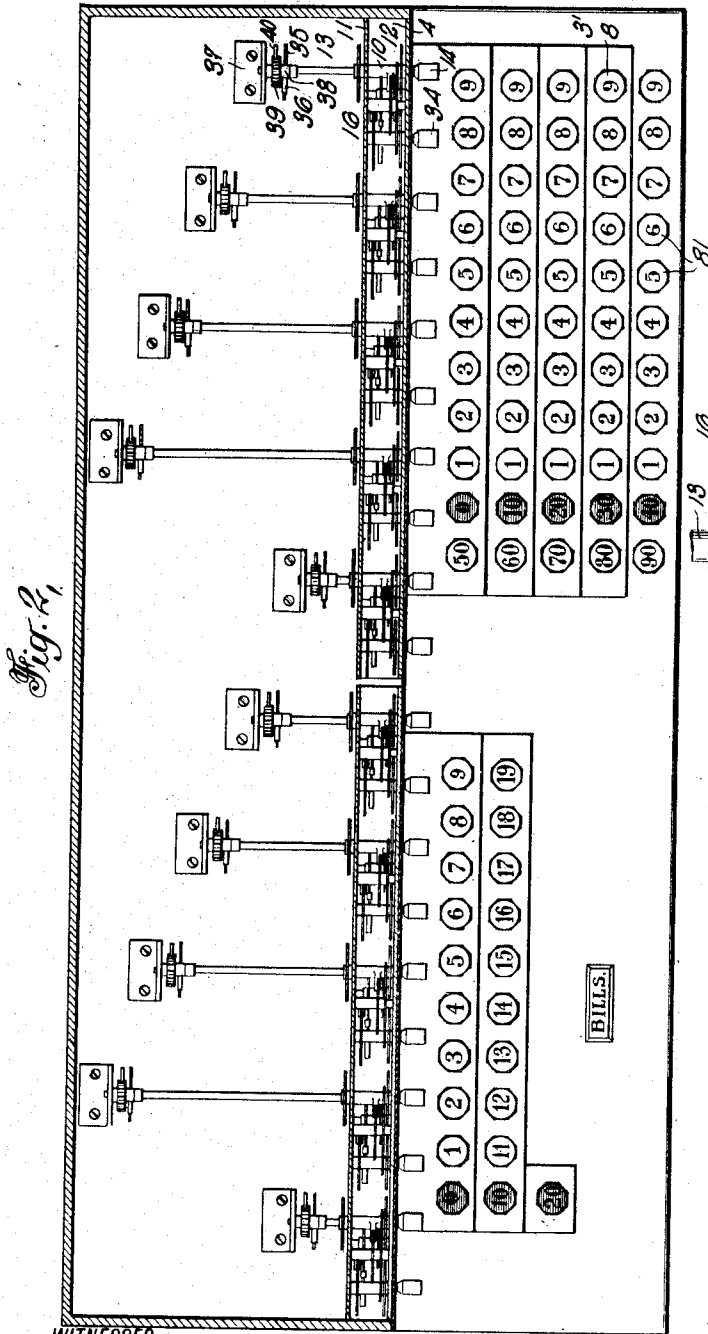
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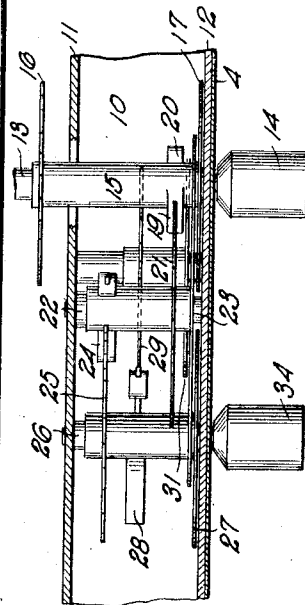
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6 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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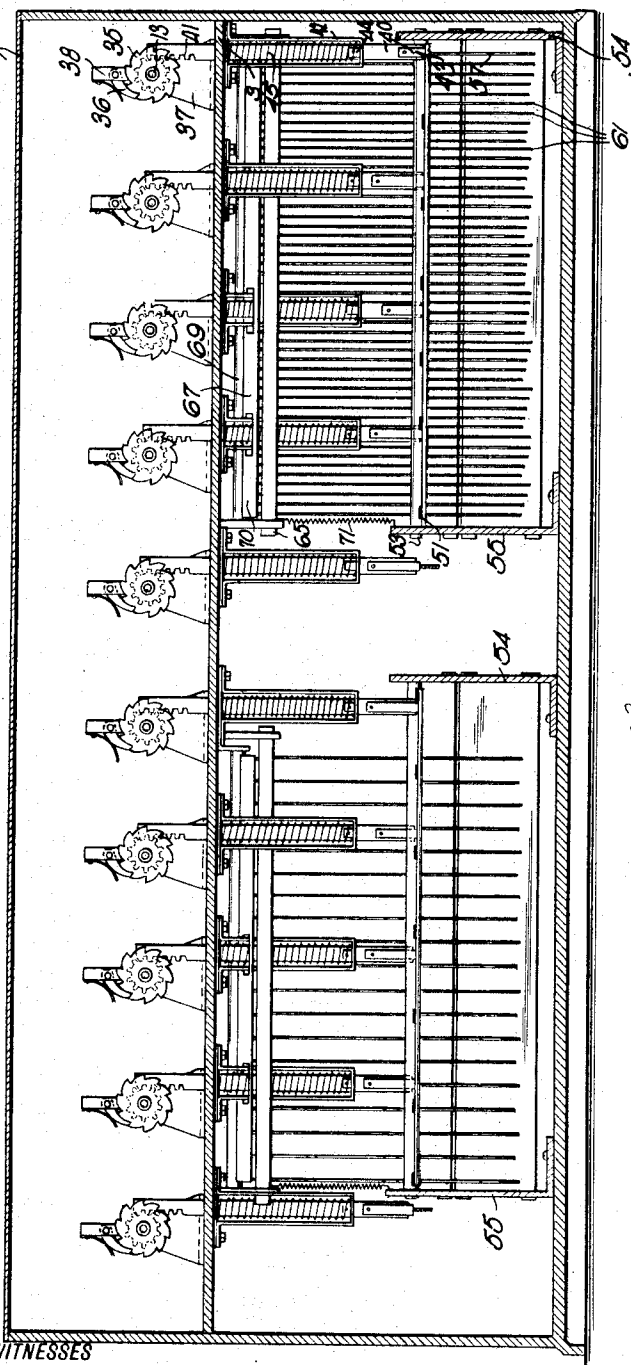
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6 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 3,

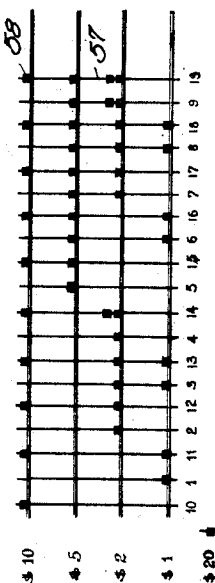
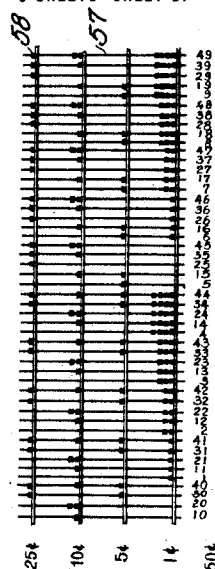


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Fig. 5,



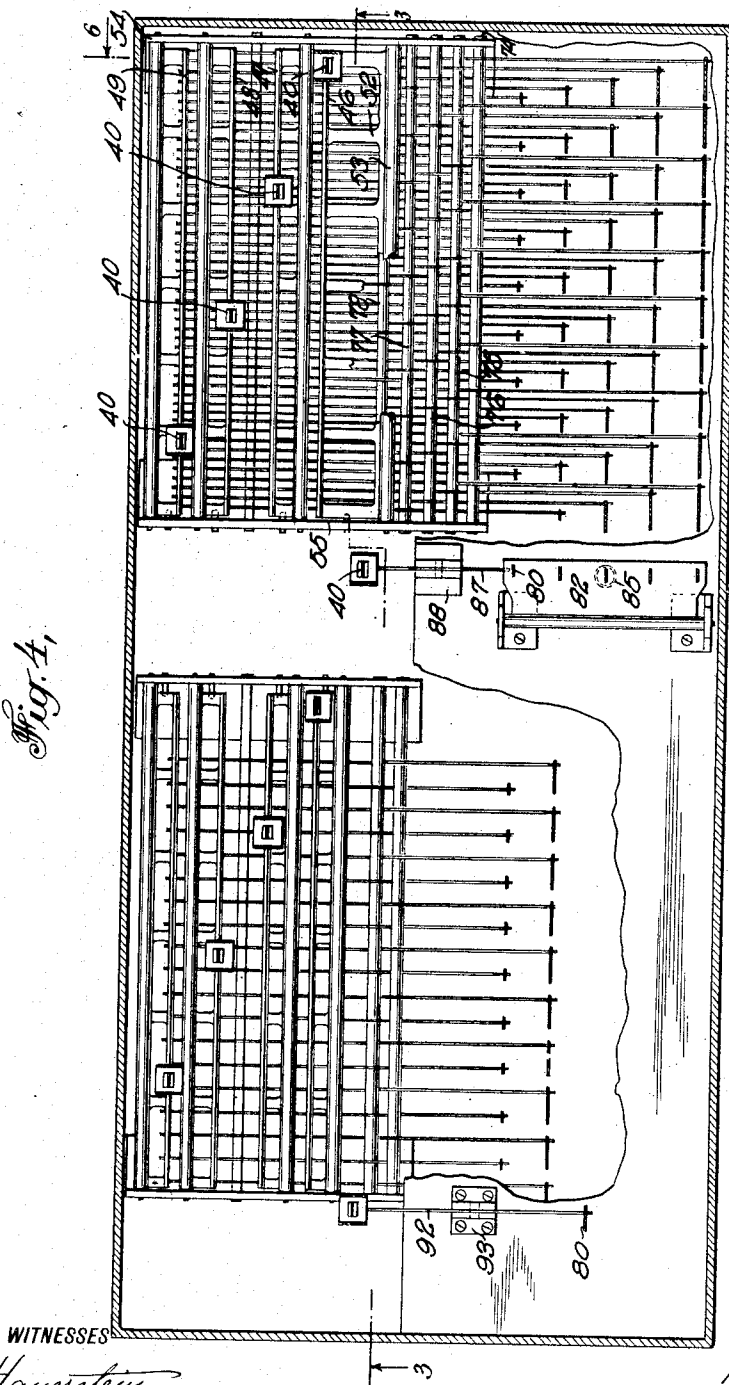
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6 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

Fig. 4,



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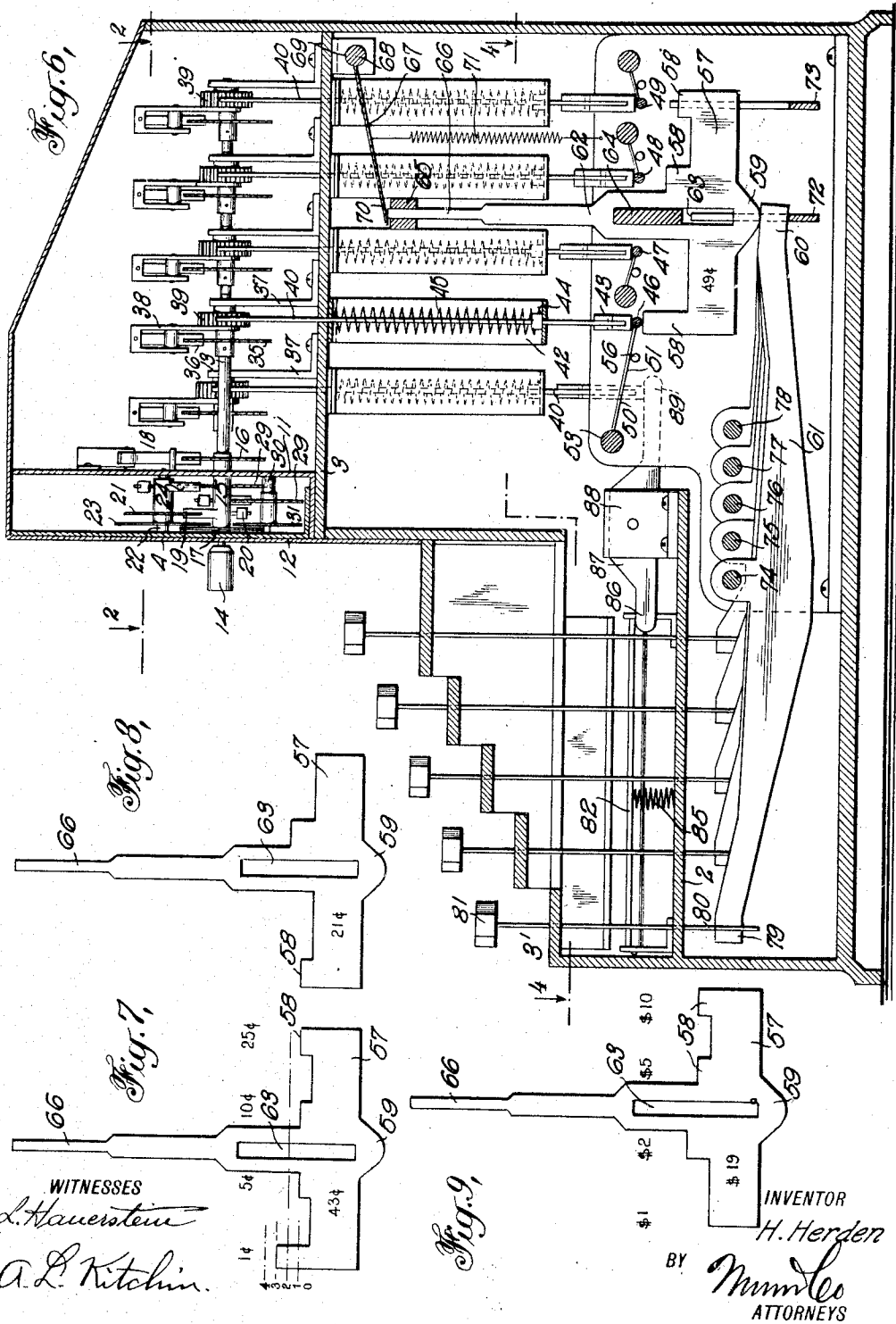
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6 SHEETS—SHEET 5.



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6 SHEETS—SHEET 6.

Fig. 12.

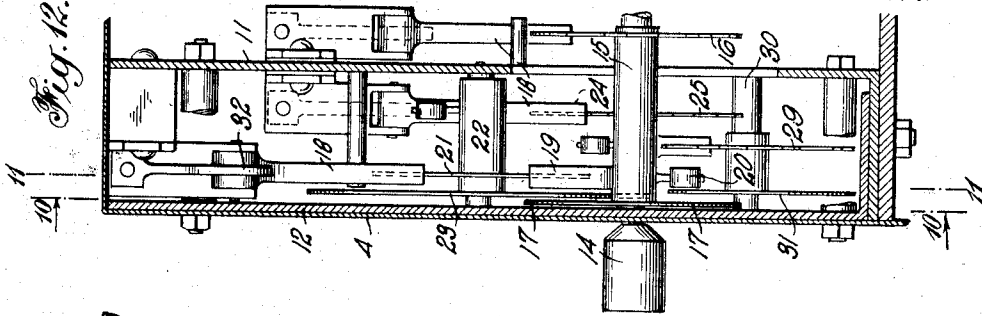


Fig. 11,

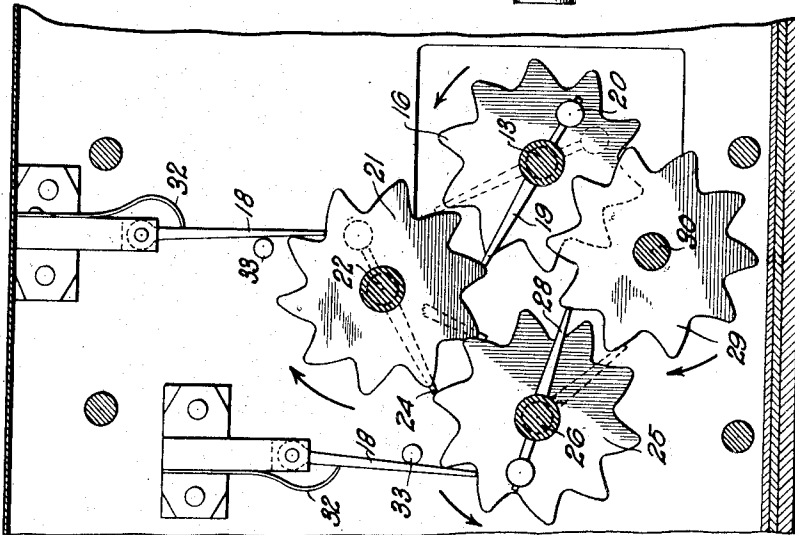
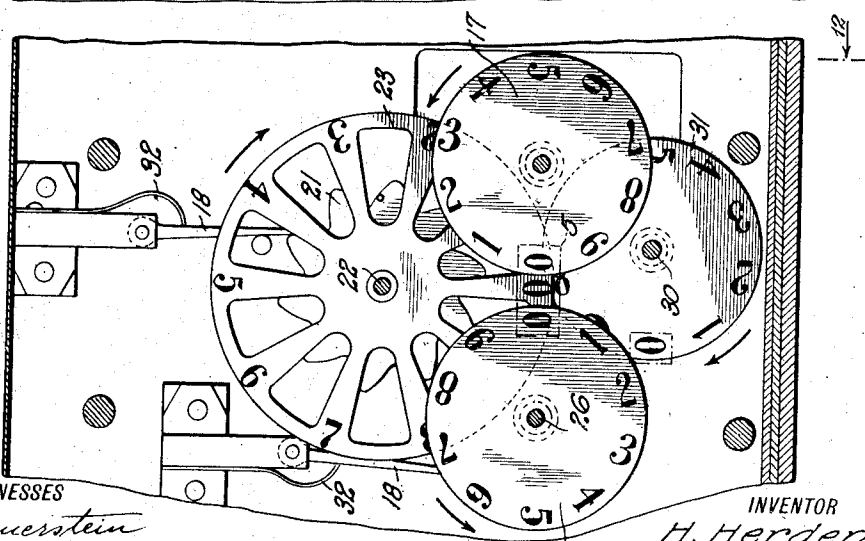


Fig. 10,



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY HERDEN, OF WELLSBORO, PENNSYLVANIA.

MONEY-SEGREGATING DEVICE.

1,207,402.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 5, 1916.

Application filed November 26, 1915. Serial No. 63,486.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY HERDEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Wellsboro, in the county of Tioga and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Money-Segregating Device, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to what may be termed a segregating device and has for an object the provision of an improved arrangement which may segregate amounts of bills and coins into required denominations so that the correct number of bills of a given denomination or the correct number of coins of a given denomination may be secured for use in making up a payroll.

Another object in view is to provide a machine which will show on an indicator the totals of various denominations of money necessary to be provided when preparing a payroll.

A still further object in view is to provide a device which may be made in two separate casings or may be assembled in a single casing so as to segregate bills and to segregate coins either in connection with each other or independently.

Another object is to provide a device which will operate with keys and which will require a minimum amount of operation for producing the counting of a given sum and dividing the sum into the various denominations necessary.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a front view of a device embodying the invention, certain parts being broken away for better illustrating certain of the operating parts; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section through Fig. 6 approximately on line 2—2, the same showing the keyboard and also part of the mechanism in top plan; Fig. 3 is a section through Fig. 4 on line 3—3; Fig. 4 is a section through Fig. 6 on line 4—4, the same being on a reduced scale; Fig. 5 is a diagram showing the position of certain of the segregators and associated features of the invention; Fig. 6 is a transverse sectional view through Fig. 4 on line 6—6, the same being on an enlarged scale; Fig. 7 is a side view of a segregator or templet embodying certain features of the invention; Fig. 8 is a view of a different form of templet to that shown in Fig. 7; Fig. 9 is a side elevation of a further form of templet to that shown in

Fig. 7; Fig. 10 is a fragmentary front view showing the operating dials of a counting machine embodying certain features of the invention, the same being partially in section, said section being taken on line 10—10 of Fig. 12; Fig. 11 is a sectional view showing certain of the operating wheels of the counting machine, said section being taken on line 11—11 of Fig. 12; Fig. 12 is a sectional view through Fig. 10 on line 12—12, the same showing in side elevation the various operating parts of the counting mechanism; Fig. 13 is an enlarged top plan view of the operating parts of the counter shown in Figs. 10 to 12, the casing being shown in section.

In constructing an embodiment of the invention it is of course understood that numerous changes, modifications and rearrangements may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention provided the parts are so constructed and arranged as to produce the segregating of the denominations of money so that the number of any denomination may be quickly and easily secured. In segregating money an arrangement has been provided in the embodiment shown in the drawings whereby there is a separate keyboard for bills from the keyboard used in segregating coins. The bill keyboard and mechanism associated therewith may be arranged in the same housing as shown in the drawings or may be formed in an independent housing without departing from the spirit of the invention. Also, it is evident that though the device is especially adapted for segregating money the same may be used for segregating and counting other items where values are given as in the case of money.

In constructing and arranging the parts a counting mechanism is used together with an indicator for disclosing the amounts desired. These parts are associated with an operating mechanism including keys. This operating mechanism and the arrangement of keys are such that by a minimum amount of effort, both manually and mentally, a maximum amount of segregation may be secured; as for instance, forty-nine cents may be segregated into its various denominations by pressing a single key. By pressing a single key, 1 will appear, or will be added, under the 25¢ register aperture, 2 will appear, or will be added, under the 10¢ register aperture and 4 will appear, or will

be added, under the 1¢ register aperture. It will thus be seen that by pressing one key the sum of forty-nine cents is divided into three different denominations which, when added together as indicated, will produce the total of forty-nine cents. Lesser amounts may be divided into denominations as just described for forty-nine cents, while sums greater than fifty cents require a double operation hereinafter fully described. When segregating bills, any amount up to nineteen dollars may be segregated and shown on the register face by pressing a single key; anything above twenty dollars requires at least two operations. The intention in arranging the parts as shown in the drawings and as hereinafter fully described is to provide for a minimum mental and physical effort while segregating sums into proper denominations so that a person may draw from the bank the proper amount in each denomination when preparing a pay-roll.

Referring to the accompanying drawings by numerals, 1 indicates a casing which may be formed of any material or of any suitable size. The casing 1 is provided with partitions 2 and 3, as more clearly shown in Fig. 6, and also with what may be termed a platform 3'. The front face 4 of the casing 1 is provided with a plurality of apertures 5 and coacting apertures 6. These apertures form what may be termed a register. Associated with each of the apertures 5 is a designation 7, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, the designations for the coins being 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢ and 50¢ while the designations for the bills are \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, and \$20. Arranged opposite the coin opening is a system or keyboard 8 for actuation when coins are to be segregated while a similar though smaller keyboard 9 is arranged opposite the bill section of the device. When any of the keys are actuated certain parts will be moved so that the various groups of counting mechanisms 10 will be moved; that is, the particular groups associated with any particular key will be moved and when moved will be moved to the proper extent for indicating the amount on the key. If the key showing the 1¢, is moved the counting mechanism for 1¢ pieces is operated and is moved one unit for causing the registration of 1¢. In case the numeral 6 in the line of keys headed by the master key 30 is depressed, three distinct counting mechanisms will be operated, namely, the mechanism for registering one 25¢ piece, the mechanism for registering one 10¢ piece and the mechanism for registering one 1¢ piece.

Each counting mechanism 10 is of the same structure so that a description of one, shown more particularly in Figs. 10 to 13, inclusive, will answer for the remaining mechanisms. Referring to these figures, 11

and 12 indicate supporting bars or plates which are held in position in any suitable manner, as for instance, by being secured to the casing 1. As shown in Fig. 12 there are preferably provided two sets of plates 11 and 12 so that the bill mechanism is independent of the coin mechanism though provided in the same housing. Each of the counters is provided with a master driving spindle 13 which extends through the front 4 of the housing 1 and has a thumb member 14 connected therewith whereby the counting mechanism may be set back to zero whenever desired.

Rigidly connected to the spindle 13 is a sleeve 15, which sleeve carries a ratchet wheel 16 and a dial 17 which has numerals arranged thereon from zero to nine, as shown in Fig. 10, these numerals being adapted to be brought opposite one of the apertures 5. The ratchet wheel 16 is designed to be engaged by a pawl 18 which is pressed by a suitable spring for holding the pawl in engagement with the wheel 16. This will prevent a reverse movement of the ratchet wheel. The sleeve 15 is provided with an arm 19 and also a counterbalance 20. When the sleeve 15 makes one revolution arm 19 will engage one of the teeth of the ratchet wheel 21 secured to the shaft 22 journaled in the plates 11 and 12 and cause the ratchet wheel 21 to be moved a predetermined distance, namely, a sufficient distance for allowing a new number to come opposite the aperture 5, as shown in Fig. 10. There are ten numbers counting the zero, on the dial 23 secured to shaft 22, so there must also be ten prongs to the ratchet wheel 21. By this structure when the sleeve 15 is rotated ten times the dial 23 will be rotated once. Upon a single rotation of the dial 23 the arm 24 secured to the shaft 22 will be moved so as to cause the ratchet wheel 25 to be moved one-tenth of a revolution, there being ten teeth on wheel 25. Wheel 25 is rigidly connected or formed integral with the shaft 26. A dial 27 is connected with shaft 26, said dial carrying numerals from zero to 9. The dials 17, 23 and 27 are so arranged so that one numeral on each of the dials will come opposite aperture 5 as shown in Fig. 10, regardless of the position of the dials, whereby any number up to 999 may be shown through aperture 5. It is to be noted that the arms 19 and 24 act as transfer levers for transferring the sum from one wheel to another. As the dial 17 moves off the tenth unit the zero will appear in opening 5 and dial 23 will move only one-tenth of a revolution. If the movement of the dial 23 is such as to complete a revolution the zero will appear opposite opening 5 and arm 24 will carry to the dial 27 and move the same one-tenth of a revolution. If dial 27 completes a revolu-

tion by this last movement the same will transfer through arm 28 secured to shaft 26 a proper movement for rotating the ratchet wheel 29 one-tenth of a revolution. The ratchet wheel 29 is rigidly secured to shaft 30, said shaft also having connected therewith a dial 31 having numbers thereon from zero to 9. The numbers of dial 31 are brought opposite apertures 6 respectively and indicate thousands. In order to move the dial 31 for disclosing a new number it will be necessary to move dial 27 one complete revolution, dial 23 ten complete revolutions and dial 17 one hundred complete revolutions. In order to prevent any reverse movement of the respective ratchet wheels 16, 21, 25 and 29 a pawl 18 is provided for each of the ratchet wheels, which are held in place by suitable springs 32. Stops 33 are provided for limiting the movement of the pawls 18 under the action of the springs 32. When a given number has been counted and it is desired to return the counter to zero, the thumb member 14 is grasped and rotated and also the thumb member 34 is grasped and rotated, thumb member 34 being connected with shaft 26, the rotation being in the direction of counting, whereby the dials are turned until three zeros are disclosed in aperture 5 and one zero in aperture 6. The spindle 13 will, of course, rotate when thumb member 14 is rotated but will not affect any of the parts, as the power ratchet wheel 35 will be rotated and slip past the pawl 36 without affecting the parts to which the pawl is connected.

The power ratchet wheel 35 is rigidly mounted on shaft or spindle 13, said spindle being supported adjacent the ratchet wheel 35 by a bracket 37. Pawl 36 is arranged to engage the teeth of ratchet wheel 35 and to be carried by an arm 38 loosely journaled on the shaft or spindle 13 but rigidly secured to a gear wheel 39. This arrangement of gear wheel, ratchet wheel and pawl forms a transmitting device for transmitting the reciprocating motion of the various lift rods or members 40, which may be termed indicators merely for the purpose of identification. It is of course understood that there is provided a transmitting mechanism formed as just described for each of the counters and also lifting rods or indicators for each transmitter device.

The various brackets 37 are preferably mounted upon the division member 3, which division member also is formed with a plurality of openings through which the indicators 40 pass. It will be evident that the gear wheel 39 and associated parts will be moved in proportion to the upward movement of the rods or indicators 40 and the counters will be operated in the same proportion. The upward movement of indicators varies between one and four units in

distance, determined by distance between buffing member 43 and lower end of casing 42 and also by height of riders. The indicator lifting rods or bars 40 extend through the partition 3 and through the ends of a casing 42 and are provided at the lower end with a contact or buffing member 43 which may be held in place by any suitable means, as for instance, by a suitable rivet, said buffing member straddling the various rods 40, as shown more particularly in Fig. 6. A stop 44 is rigidly secured by any means, as for instance, rivets, to the rods 40 so as to limit the downward movement of the rods by striking the lower end of the casing 12. A spring 45 surrounds each of the bars 40 and presses against a stop 44 and against the upper end of casing 42 so as to resiliently urge the bars downwardly and also to resiliently hold the same in a lowered position. The casing 42 may be held in position in any suitable manner, as for instance, by being bolted to the partition 3.

The lower ends of the various bars 40 engage beads 46, 47, 48 and 49, respectively, said beads forming part of what may be termed distributing members 50. Each of the distributing members extends from one side of the coin section to the other, and a separate set of distributors extends from one side of the bill section to the other. Each of the distributors is provided with a web 51 which is cut out in various places so that arms 52 (Fig. 4) will be provided for connecting the various beads with the journal shafts 53, which shafts extend from one side of the device to the other and is journaled in side plates 54 and 55, which side plates may be held in position in any suitable manner, as for instance, by having the lower end turned over and secured by means of screws or other fastening means, as shown in Fig. 6. Each of the distributing members 50 is provided with a stop 56 for limiting the downward movement whereby the members 43 may continually engage the same. The provision of these distributing members is for providing means always ready to receive an impulse from templets or segregators 57 hereinafter fully described. There is one templet or segregator 57 for each key on the keyboard and they are arranged between the end plates 54 and 55 with small spaces therebetween. The various beads 46 to 49 and the other parts forming the distributors are comparatively stiff so that there will be no appreciable bowing action of the parts, thus insuring a proper operation of the indicators, transmitters and counting mechanism when any of the templets or segregators are raised.

The templets 57 are all of the same general shape but are provided with what may be termed riders 58, said riders being of different heights, as shown in Figs. 6 to 9,

inclusive. As shown more particularly in Fig. 6, the segregators 57 are provided with a main body with the riders 58 extending upwardly therefrom and a depressed or cam member 59 extending downwardly therefrom for engaging the end 60 of one of the operating levers 61. An arm 62 extends upwardly from the body of the segregator and is provided with a slot 63 for accommodating the bar 64, while a bar 65 is provided with openings for accommodating a restricted end 66 of arm 62. The slot 63 is made sufficiently long for allowing the body of the segregator 58 to move for four points or units and is arranged so that the segregators rest on bar 64 when in their normal or lowered position, as shown in Fig. 6. Bar 64 is rigidly held in place preferably by the plates 54 and 55 so as to guide and limit the movement of the segregators.

In order to insure the downward movement of the segregators a lever structure 67 is provided, said lever structure comprising a pivotally mounted journal member 68 arranged in brackets 69 secured to the partition 3 and with arms 70 arranged to press against the various reduced ends 66 of the segregators. A spring 71 is provided for resiliently holding the lever 67 in the position shown in Fig. 6. The part of lever 67 which engages the reduced extension 66 extends entirely across all of the segregators in order that one lever structure may reset all of the segregators. The particular segregator shown in Fig. 6 discloses a rider 58 on the left side which will raise the bead 56 four units whereby the counting mechanism associated therewith will have added thereto four units, as for instance four cents. On the right side of the segregator are arranged riders one and two units high respectively. In Fig. 7 a segregator 57 is disclosed wherein riders of different heights are provided, the particular segregator shown being designed to register 43¢ by turning the 25¢ counter one unit, the 10¢ counter one unit, the 5¢ counter one unit and the 1¢ counter three units. In Fig. 8 a segregator is shown for registering 21¢ and discloses a rider for moving the 1¢ counter one unit and the 10¢ counter two units. In Fig. 9 will be seen a segregator for use in registering bills, the arrangement of the riders thereon being adapted to register \$19.00, there being a rider for moving the \$10 counter one unit, the \$5 counter one unit and the \$2 counter two units.

In Fig. 5 will be seen a diagram showing how the various segregators are arranged and how the various riders are arranged on their respective segregators. For instance, if the segregator operated by the key indicating \$5 is raised the same will move the \$5 counter one unit. If the key marked \$19 is operated a segregator will be raised which

carries a rider for \$2 arranged two units high, a rider for \$5 one unit high and a rider for \$10 one unit high, thus moving the \$5 and \$10 counters for registering one bill for each denomination and the \$2 counter for registering two \$2 bills.

On the coin side of the device (Fig. 5) the diagram shows how the segregators are arranged and also how the riders are arranged for registering the respective amounts indicated. If 24¢ is to be registered the proper key is pressed and a segregator will be raised having a 1¢ rider four units high, and a 10¢ rider two units high. In case a key representing 49¢ is depressed a segregator will be raised which carries a 1¢ rider four units high, a 10¢ rider two units high and a 25¢ rider one unit high. The various segregators (Fig. 6) are guided not only by bar 64 but by combs 72 and 73 whereby the segregators cannot turn or twist. The opening in comb 72 for the various segregators is sufficiently deep for accommodating end 60 of the various levers 61, which levers are mounted on journals 74, 75, 76, 77 and 78, said journals being fitted into the end plates 54 and 55. The levers 61 are of different lengths, according to the position of the keys, so that there will be the same movement of keys throughout; that is, the key representing 49¢ will move the same distance as the key representing 1¢. It will of course be understood that there is provided one lever 61 for each of the segregators and that there is a segregator and lever for each key except the key marked with the zero.

Each of the levers 61 is provided with an end 79 which extends through an opening in the push bars 80, which push bars extend through the partition 2 and through the platform 3', as shown in Fig. 6, by which they are guided in their reciprocatory movement. The weight of the segregators 57 and associated parts is intended to cause the keys to return to their former position, but in order to produce a quick return of the push rods 80 and the keys 81, springs 71 are provided together with springs 45. The aperture through which the end 79 projects is sufficiently large to allow a free movement though no unnecessary lost motion is permitted. In order to allow the levers 61 to be arranged reasonably close together and to allow the keys 81 to be arranged an appreciable distance apart, the lower end of some of the push rods 80 are formed with bends 80', as shown in Fig. 1. With regard to the keys 81 it will be seen from Figs. 1, 2 and 6 that these keys are arranged in a bank with successive rows in different altitudes. The first row, as shown in Fig. 2, is provided with key 50, key zero and keys having 1 to 9, inclusive, placed thereon. The arrangement of the keys is such that the

numerals 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90 are provided on the left hand row of keys, while the designations zero, 10, 20, 30 and 40 are arranged on the second or master row of keys from the left, said master row being shaded or colored so as to be distinctive. The top row from 1 to 9, inclusive, is adapted to register units, while the second row from the top registers from 10 to 19, the third row from the top registers from 20 to 29, the fourth row from the top registers from 30 to 39 and the fifth or last row from the top registers from 40 to 49, inclusive. The first row of keys on the left having the designations 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90, is adapted to register only 50¢ when any of the keys is depressed. If it is desired to register one 50¢ piece any of these keys may be depressed. If desired to register, for instance, 73¢, any of the keys just mentioned may be depressed, preferably the key marked 70, which will cause the 50¢ counting mechanism to move one unit and then the key marked 3 on the third horizontal row from the top, which will cause two 10¢ pieces to be registered on the 10¢ counter and will cause three 1¢ pieces to be registered on the 1¢ counter, making a total of 73¢. In order to cause the vertical row of keys having numbers 50 to 90 arranged thereon to register one 50¢, these keys are provided with push rods 80 normally resting upon a plate 82 (Fig. 1) connected to a pivotally mounted bar 83 held in place by suitable supports 84. A spring 85 normally supports bar 82 and returns the plate to its elevated position when moved therefrom. The end 86 of lever 87 which is pivotally mounted in brackets 88 projects beneath plate 82, while the opposite end 89 extends beneath the indicator rod 40 which operates the 50¢ counter. It will thus be seen that whenever the plate 82 is depressed by any of the keys on the left hand row a 50¢ counter will be actuated. Any amount in addition to 50¢ may then be registered by using certain of the remaining keys. In order to limit the upward movement of the keys marked 50 to 90, inclusive, stops 90 (Fig. 1) are secured to each of the push rods 80, said stops engaging part of the platform 3'. A bracket 91 is arranged adjacent the push rods 80 carrying the stops 90 and is formed with apertures therein for guiding the push rods.

A detail description has been made of the coin segregating elements and as the bill segregating elements are formed identical therewith, with slight variation, no additional description will be necessary except a statement as to the changes necessary. In the keys for the bills a top horizontal row carries keys from zero to 9, the zero key being blank, while the second horizontal row carries keys from 10 to 19. The third row carries merely the number 20. The \$20 key

carries a push rod 80 having an opening for receiving the end of lever 92 (Fig. 4) said lever being pivotally mounted on a suitable support 93 in a similar manner to the way the lever 87 is pivotally mounted on support 88. As there is only one key the same is connected directly to the lever 92 as just described, whereas on the coin side the lever 87 is associated with a number of keys, which keys all operate to press upon the plate 82. The keys marked 1 to 19, inclusive, are identical with the two upper rows of the coin keyboard provided the keys marked 50 and 60 be removed. In case it is desired to segregate \$13.00 the key with the numeral 13 is pressed and the counter for \$10 will register 1, the counter for \$2 will register 1 and the counter for \$1 will register 1. If \$20 is to be registered merely one key is pressed, namely the \$20 key. If several \$20s are to be registered, the \$20 key must be pressed as often as desired.

In constructing the various parts the same are formed so as to properly fit and operate as described and a sufficient loose motion is had to cause an easy operation of the parts so that there will be no binding or any unnecessary friction. It is evident also that the frame and other parts may be secured together in any suitable way, as for instance, by bolts, screws or otherwise, without departing from the spirit of the invention, as these features do not form any part of the invention *per se* but are only used in connection with the operating parts described in detail. Preferably the mechanism for segregating bills is arranged in the same casing or housing as the mechanism for segregating coins, but if desired these two mechanisms may be arranged in separate casings and operated at different times. It is also evident that if other denominations are to be segregated than those shown, as for instance, denominations in foreign money, the keys and segregators may be renumbered and rearranged and also the riders may be rearranged to correspond to the particular system of coinage used.

What I claim is:

1. In a device of the character described, a counting mechanism, actuating means for said counting mechanism, said mechanism including movable members, segregators for actuating said movable members, each of said segregators being formed with raised portions of different heights, a guiding slot and a central projection arranged on the opposite edge to said raised portions, and a key for each of said segregators acting on the projections thereof for raising the segregators.

2. In a device of the character described, a register, a counting device for operating said register, a transmitter for transmitting motion to the counting device, lifting rods

for operating the transmitting device, sliding plates acting as segregators for operating the lifting rods, and means including keys for operating the segregators.

3. In a device of the character described, a counting device, and means for actuating said counting device, said means including a set of keys provided with numbers thereon and a segregator for each key, each of said segregators comprising a body formed with a rider thereon, a guiding slot and a supporting member acting as a cam through which the movement is conveyed to the body, the segregator for a given key being provided with a different number of riders than the segregator for the next adjacent key, and so on for all of the keys.

4. In a device of the character described, a counting device, transmitting means for transmitting coin to the counting device, reciprocating bars for moving said transmitting means, distributing members engaging said reciprocating bars, said distributing members being pivotally mounted and formed with a bead engaging said reciprocating bars, a plurality of segregators engaging said beads, and means for raising any of said segregators, said means including levers acting on the segregators and keys acting on the levers.

5. In a device of the character described, a counting device, a coin transmitting structure for operating the counting device, reciprocating bars for operating the transmitting structure, segregators, means for actuating said segregators, and distributing members arranged between said segregators and said reciprocating bars, said distributing members comprising a longitudinally arranged bead adapted to be raised by any of the segregators, a pivotally mounted shaft and arms for connecting the shaft with said bead whereby the bead is always held in position to be operated by the segregators.

6. In a device of the character described, a plurality of counters, there being one counter for each denomination of coins and one counter for each denomination of bills, a rotating member for each of the counting devices for actuating the same, a pawl and ratchet structure for moving said rotating member, a gear wheel connected with said pawl and ratchet structure for operating the same, a reciprocating bar for each of the gear wheels, each of said bars being provided with a rack whereby when the bars are moved said gear wheels will be rotated, a plurality of keys, a segregator for each of said keys, said segregators having a projection thereon, and levers connecting said keys with said segregator whereby when any of said keys are depressed the respective segregator associated therewith will be raised and a reciprocating bar elevated which corresponds to the particular rider or projection ar-

ranged on the segregator whereby the particular counter involved will be moved the distance indicated by the key.

7. In a device of the character described, a counter for each denomination of coins and bills, transmitting mechanism for transmitting motion to said counters, each of said transmitting mechanisms including an operating gear wheel, a lifting bar for each gear wheel, said lifting bar being provided with a rack engaging the gear wheel, a stop arranged on said lifting bar, a bracket or casing including part of the lifting bar for guiding the same and for limiting the downward movement thereof, a spring acting on said bracket or casing and on said stop for resiliently holding said lifting bar in its lowered position, a plurality of keys, and means for transmitting motion from said keys to the respective lifting bars for causing the various transmitters to be operated and eventually the various counters to be operated.

8. In a device of the character described, a counter for each denomination of coin, a transmitter for the fifty cents denomination of coin, an operating rod for actuating said transmitter, a lever mechanism for operating said rod, a key for operating said lever, a transmitting mechanism for each of the counters for the denominations below fifty cents, a transmitting mechanism for each of said last mentioned counters, a reciprocating rod for each of the last mentioned transmitters for operating the same, distributing members arranged to engage the lower ends of the respective reciprocating bars, templets provided with projections or riders for engaging said distributing members, a lever for each of said templets, and a key for each of said levers, said keys containing numbers from one to forty-nine and said templets being provided with riders or projections from one to four, said riders being of different heights according to the key with which they are associated.

9. In a device of the character described, a counter for each denomination, a transmitting mechanism for transmitting power to each of the counters for operating the same, a row of keys for the highest denomination, keys from one to forty-nine or for all denominations below fifty, a lever for each of said keys, a templet operated by each of said levers, said templet having a slot therein, a bar extending through the slots in said templets for limiting the movement of said templets and for guiding the same, a pair of combs for assisting in guiding and holding in the various positions the various templets, one of said combs guiding the inner end of said levers, and means for transmitting motion from said templets to the respective transmitting mechanisms for the denominations below fifty.

10. In a device of the character described,
a counter for each denomination of money, a
vertical row of keys for operating the fifty-
cent counter, a plurality of rows of keys for
5 operating the remaining counters, a mecha-
nism arranged between said remaining keys
and said remaining counters whereby a plu-
rality of counters may be operated by a sin-
gle key where said single key represents a
10 plurality of denominations, said mechanism

including a sliding plate provided with
riders of different heights.

In testimony whereof I have signed my
name to this specification in the presence of
two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY HERDEN.

Witnesses:

E. B. YOUNG,

E. H. OWLETT.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."