

(No Model.)

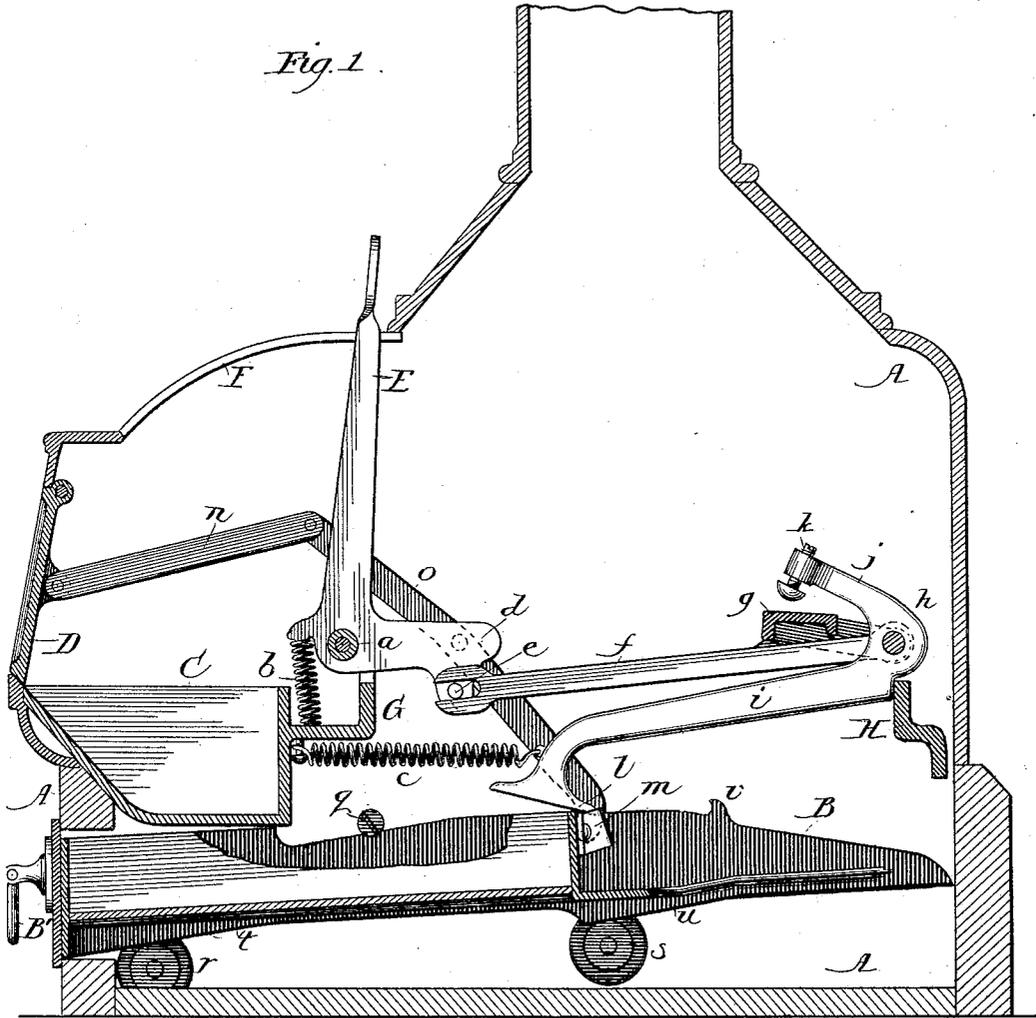
3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. CARNEY.

CASH INDICATOR AND REGISTER.

No. 407,815.

Patented July 30, 1889.



Witnesses:
Albert H. Adams.
Harry S. Jones.

Inventor:
Thomas Carney

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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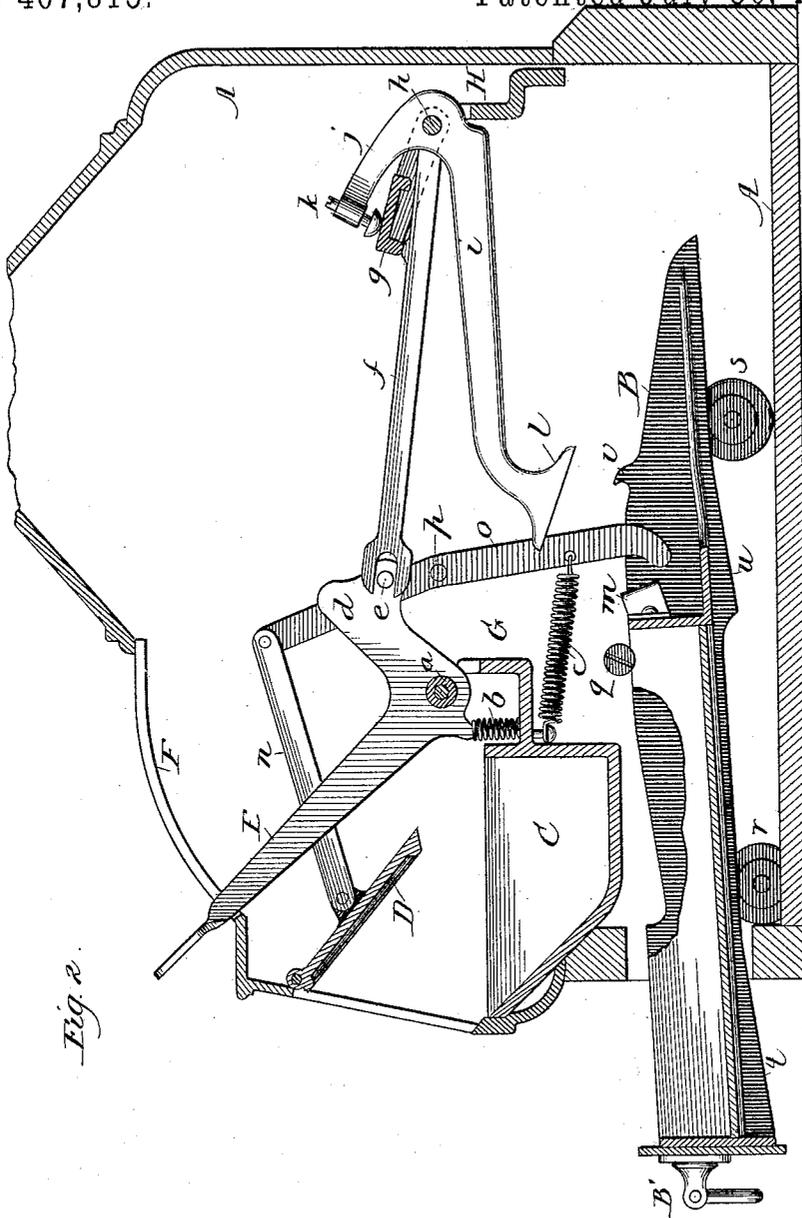


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:

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Harry T. Jones

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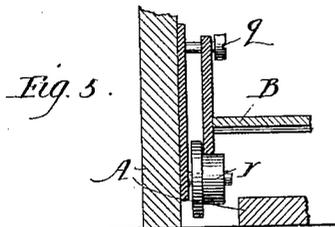


Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.

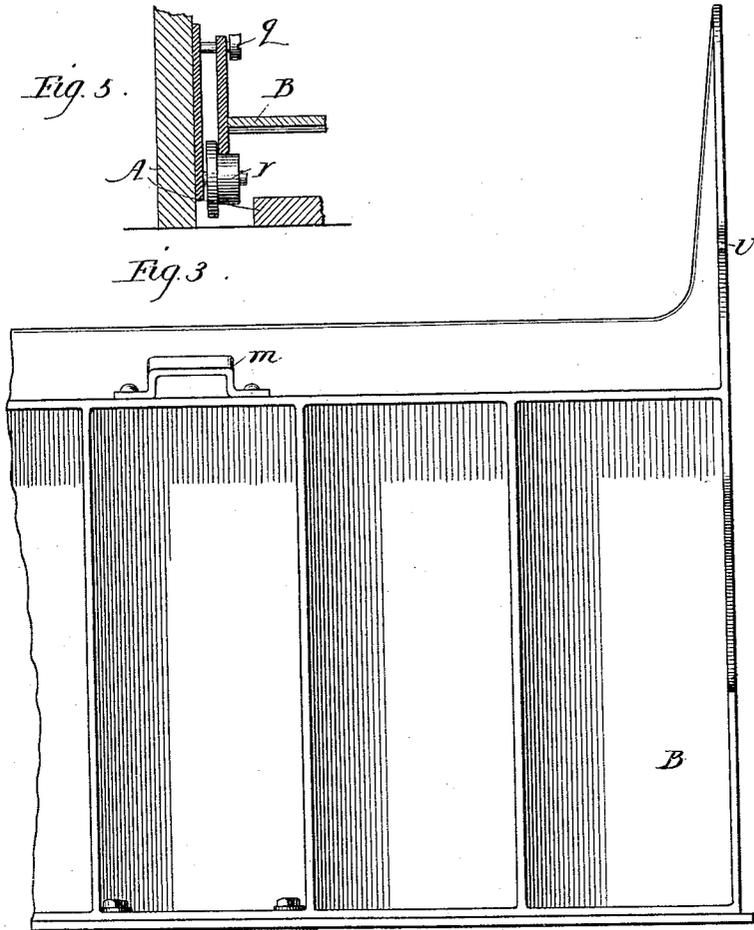
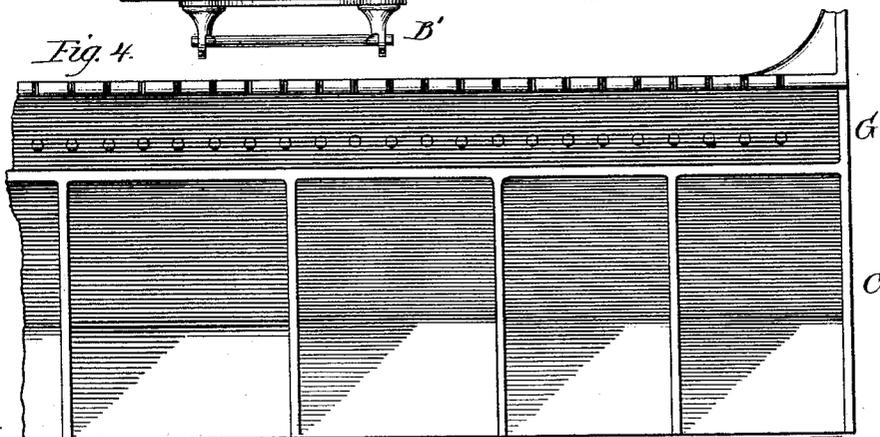


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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 Harry F. Jones.

Inventor:

Thomas Carney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS CARNEY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND MOSES BENSINGER, OF SAME PLACE.

CASH INDICATOR AND REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 407,815, dated July 30, 1889.

Application filed March 11, 1889. Serial No. 302,895. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS CARNEY, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and a citizen of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cash-Registers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical cross-section with a portion of the top broken away, showing the cash-receptacles closed. Fig. 2 is a similar section showing the cash-receptacles open. Fig. 3 is a plan view of one end of the drawer. Fig. 4 is a plan view of one end of the coin box or receptacle. Fig. 5 is a detail showing the support and stop for one side of the drawer.

The improvements herein described relate to cash-registers of the type shown in my patent, No. 388,825, dated September 4, 1888.

The objects are to simplify and improve the construction and operation of the devices for opening and closing the cash-receptacles, and also to provide improved means of access to the cash box or receptacle, which I accomplish as illustrated in the drawings and hereinafter described.

That which I claim as new will be pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, A indicates the frame or casing, which may be made in any suitable form.

B indicates the cash-drawer, and C a cash receptacle or box.

The drawer B is made substantially in the form shown, and is divided into a sufficient number of compartments to contain bills of the various denominations in ordinary circulation. It is supported at each end upon wheels or rollers *r s*. The under edges of the end pieces are inclined, as shown at *tu*, while their upper edges are cut away, so that they can move under the limit pin or screw *g*, and a stop *v* is provided, which is designed to prevent the complete withdrawal of the drawer, and also to prevent it from passing so far forward that its rear end will drop in front of the roller *s*. The front of this drawer may be provided with one or more suitable handles *B'*, and at the back, about midway of its length, it is provided with a loop or staple *m*.

The cash-box C is permanently attached to the frame A, and its back is provided with a plate G, which contains and supports the long pivoted bolt *a*, upon which the registering or counting keys or levers E are pivoted and supported. The part G also furnishes a suitable support or stop for the lower end of the compression-springs *b*. The coin receptacle or box C is also divided into suitable compartments for conveniently assorting the various coins in ordinary circulation. Its front is provided with a door D, which is closed to prevent access to the box at all times, except when a movement is given to some one of the counting-keys E. This door is connected by a link or bar *n* with a pivoted lever or bar *o*, which bar is pivoted at *p* to any suitable support. The lower end of the lever *o* rests against the back plate of the drawer B when the drawer is closed, and is held in contact therewith under pressure by the spring *c*, which, as shown, is attached to the lever *o* near its lower end, and the opposite end of the spring is connected with the back of the cash box or receptacle C in any suitable manner.

Each one of the counting-keys E is provided with a suitable lug or projection for engaging with the top of a spring *b* at its front edge, and at its rear edge it is provided with an arm or an L-extension *d* and a pin *e*, which is located to operate with the front of the lever *f*, which lever *f* is pivoted to the rod *h*, which rod runs the length of the case and is supported by the bracket or bar H, which bracket or bar also extends in length the full width of the register. At any suitable point between the ends of the register a lever or arm *i* is also pivoted to the rod *h*, which lever has a return-arm *j*, which arm is provided at its end with an adjusting-screw *k*, by means of which the lift of the end *l* of the lever *i* can be regulated or adjusted. Immediately over the lever *f*, and extending in length nearly or quite the full width of the register, is a bar *g*, which is pivoted at both ends to the frame A, as shown in Fig. 2, so that the entire bar may rise or fall according to the movement of any one of the keys E within the register, and thus by the movement of any one or either of said keys E lift the bar

g, and thereby operate the lever *i*. The hooked end *l* of the lever or arm *i* engages with the loop or staple *m* of the drawer B when in the closed position, (shown in Fig. 1,) so as to hold and lock the drawer firmly in place and prevent its being pulled out until a movement is given to one of the keys E.

The front of the register is slotted, as at F, so that a proper movement can be given to each one of the keys E.

It will be understood that the improvements herein shown and described are to be used in connection with a suitable number of keys to indicate and register the prices of ordinary purchases; but as the improvements here shown are similarly operated by each one of the keys only one is shown.

The devices for indicating the payments and registering the same are not shown, as the herein-described improvements are or may be adapted to be used in connection with the various constructions of cash-registers of this type.

The normal or usual position of the parts is as shown in Fig. 1. When in operation for use, a key E is drawn forward, as shown in Fig. 2. This forward movement of the key lifts the lever or bar *f*, which in turn lifts the cross-bar *g*, and this bar *g* in turn, by coming in contact with the arm *j*, lifts the lever *i* out of locking contact with the loop *m*, so as to leave the drawer B free to be advanced. The pivoted lever *o*, by means of the spring *c* pressing against the rear cross-bar of the drawer, starts the drawer forward, and at the same time the upper end of this lever is moved inward, and, being connected by the link *n* with the door D, draws the door back and holds it, as shown in Fig. 2, so as to give free access to the coin receptacle or box C. By this arrangement I obviate any movement or change in the position of the coin-box, and it is therefore not affected by any weight which it may contain, while the drawer which contains currency only is always light and is not affected by weight, as it would be liable to be if it were used for coin. After the drawer has been started forward by the lever *o* and spring *c* its forward movement is continued by the inclines *t u* on the rollers *r s*. The stop pin or screw *q* prevents the drawer from

being raised out of position, while it is free to move under it, and if a further forward movement of the drawer is desired it can be pulled out by hand until the stop *v* reaches the stop pin or screw *q*. The drawer will remain advanced and the door D will remain open until the drawer is pushed back into the position shown in Fig. 1. In its return movement the back cross-plate of the drawer comes in contact with the pivoted lever *o*, straining the spring *c*, and at the same time, by means of the link *n*, closing the door D. As the hook *l* of the lever *i* drops into the loop *m*, both the drawer B and the door D are locked in position, and access cannot be obtained to either of these coin-receptacles until key E is again moved.

The weight of the lever *i* is sufficient to cause its engagement, it being understood that the compression-spring *b* returns the key E to its normal position as soon as the pressure is released, so that the hook *l* is always free to catch whenever the drawer is pushed back.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the drawer B, having the inclines *t u*, with the rollers *r s*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.
2. The combination of the drawer B, having the inclines *t u* and stop *v*, with the rollers *r s* and stop-pin *q*, substantially as described.
3. The combination of the cash-receptacle B and the pivoted lever *o* with the link or rod *n* and door D, substantially as described.
4. The combination of the key E, having the arm *d*, and the lever F, with the cross-bar *g* and lever *i*, constructed and operating substantially as specified.
5. In a cash-register, the combination of a fixed or permanent cash-box with a movable cash-box, access to both of which is obtained by the movement of a key and both closed by the return of the movable cash-box, substantially as specified.

THOMAS CARNEY.

Witnesses:

HARRY T. JONES,
ALBERT H. ADAMS.