

No. 849,869.

PATENTED APR. 9, 1907.

E. VAN CAMP.
CASH REGISTER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 11, 1906.

8 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

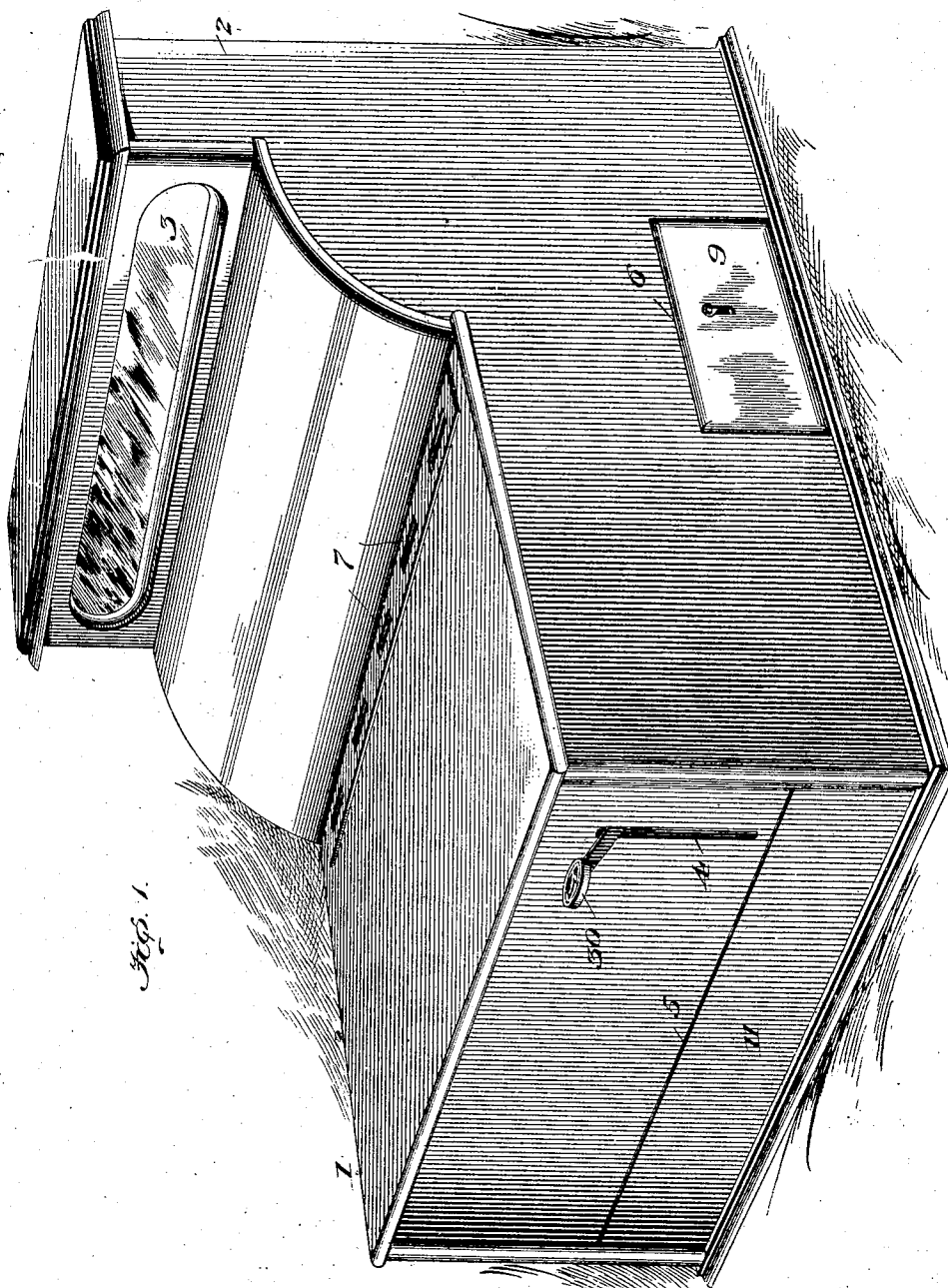


Fig. 1.

Inventor

Witnesses

R. C. Braddock

By

Edward Van Camp

William W. Deane
his Attorney

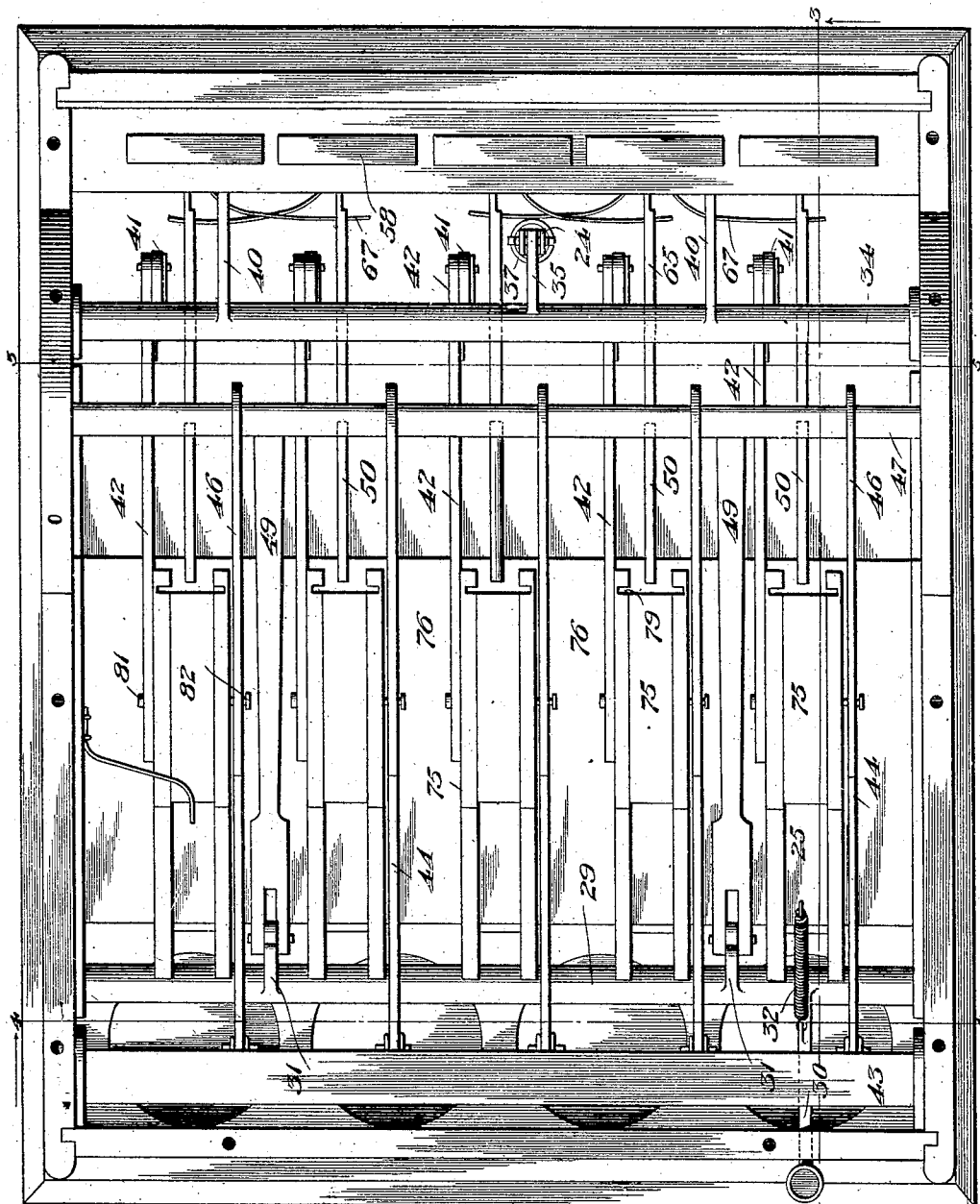
No. 849,869.

PATENTED APR. 9, 1907.

E. VAN CAMP.
CASH REGISTER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 11, 1906.

8 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Inventor

Witnesses

Wm. D. Deane

R. C. Braddock.

Fig. 2.

334

Edward Van Camp,

William D. Deane

his Attorney

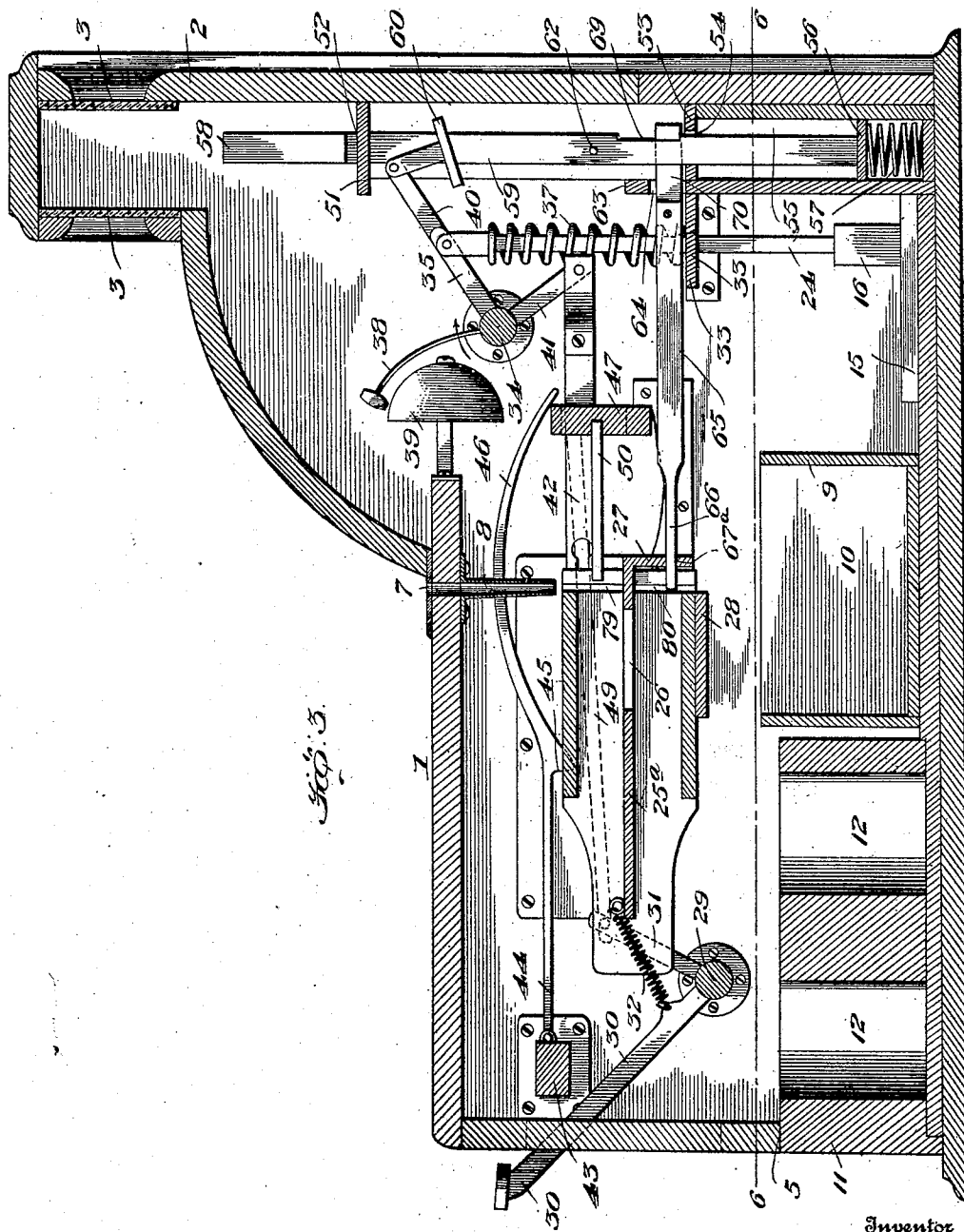
No. 849,869.

PATENTED APR. 9, 1907.

E. VAN CAMP.
CASH REGISTER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 11, 1906.

8 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



Inventor

Witnesses

R. C. Braddock.

Edward Van Camp,
William W. Deane,
his Attorney

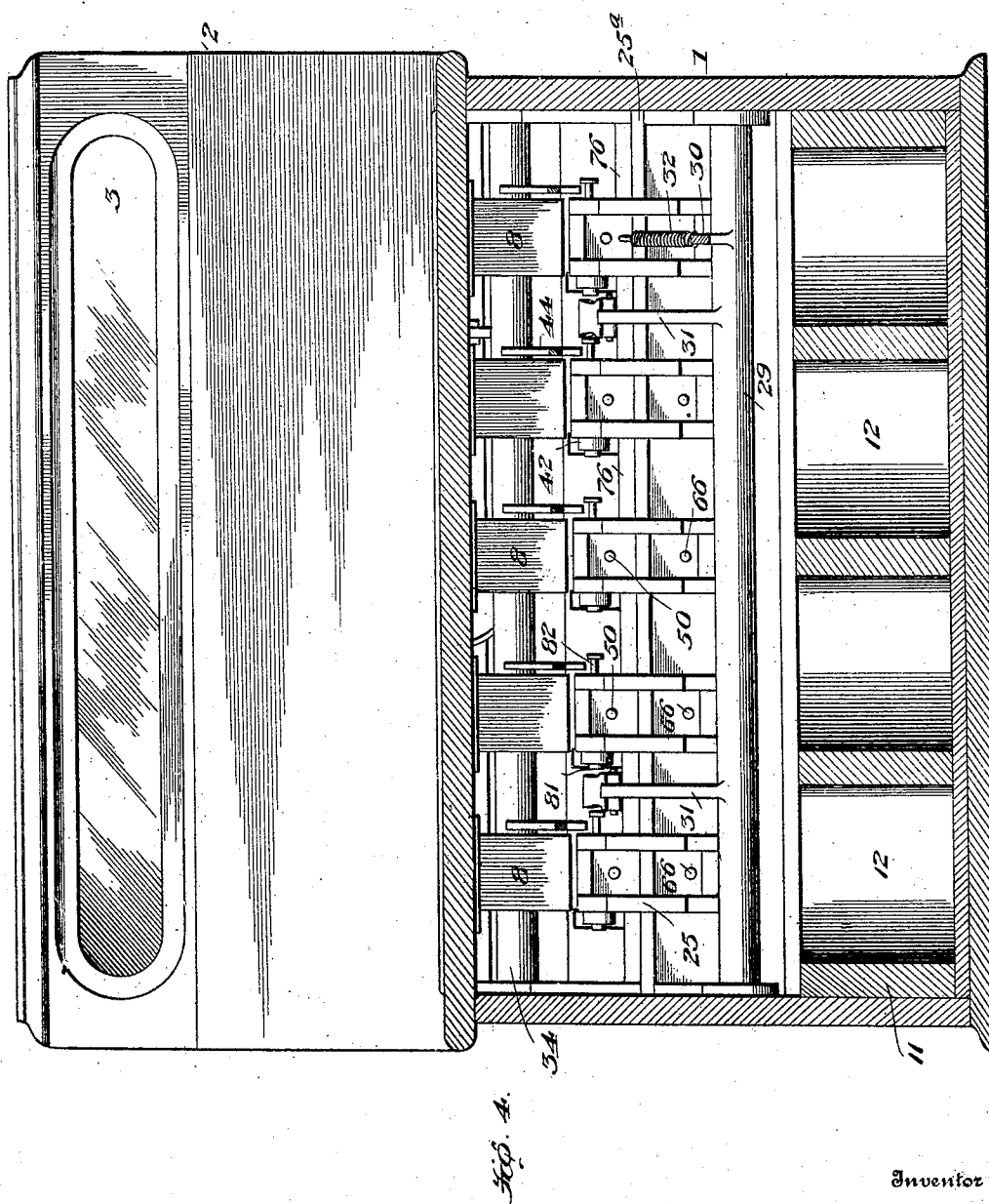
No. 849,869.

PATENTED APR. 9, 1907.

E. VAN CAMP.
CASH REGISTER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 11, 1906:

8 SHEETS—SHEET 4.



Witnesses

R. C. Braddock.
By

Edward Van Camp.
William W. Deane.
his Attorney

No. 849,869.

PATENTED APR. 9, 1907.

E. VAN CAMP.
CASH REGISTER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 11, 1906.

8 SHEETS—SHEET 5.

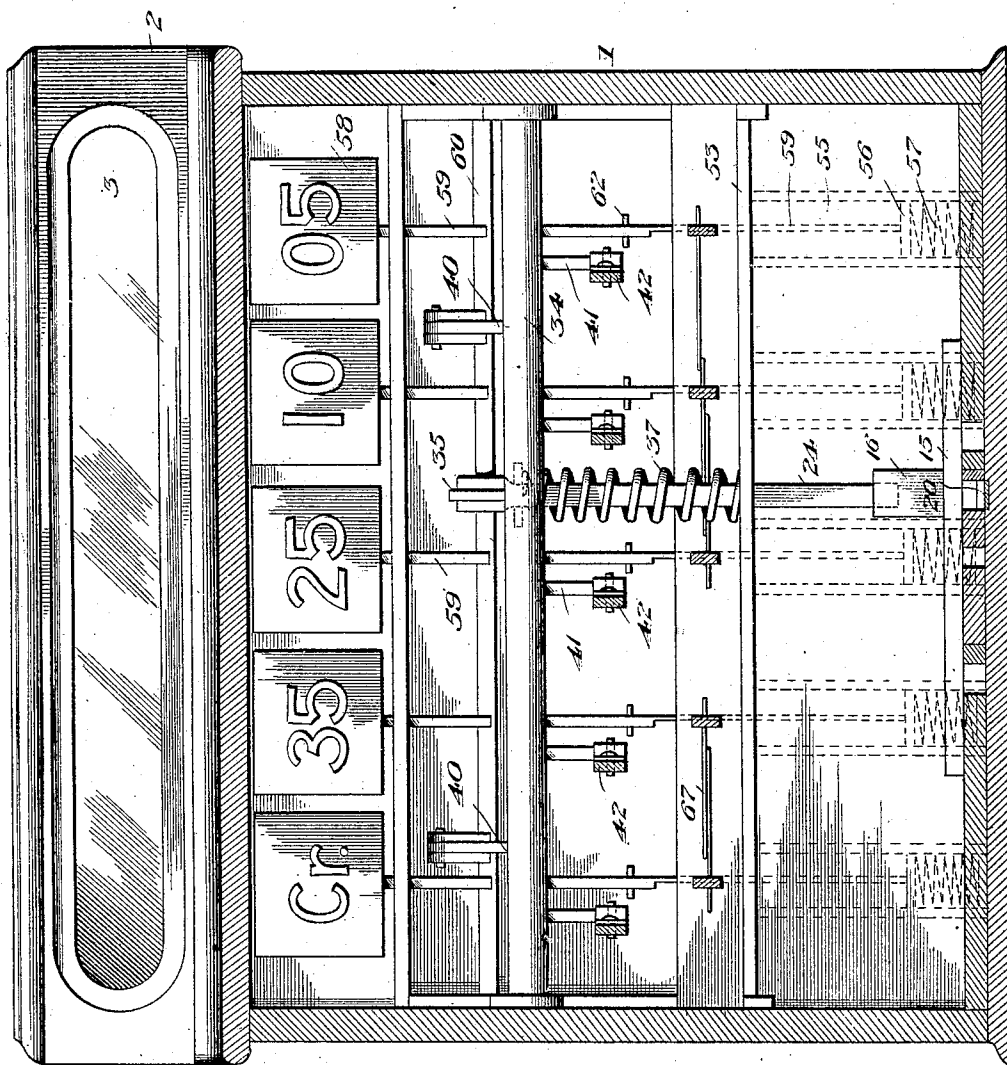


Fig. 5.

Inventor

Witnesses

R. C. Braddock
R. C. Braddock.

By

Edward Van Camp
William W. Deane
his Attorney

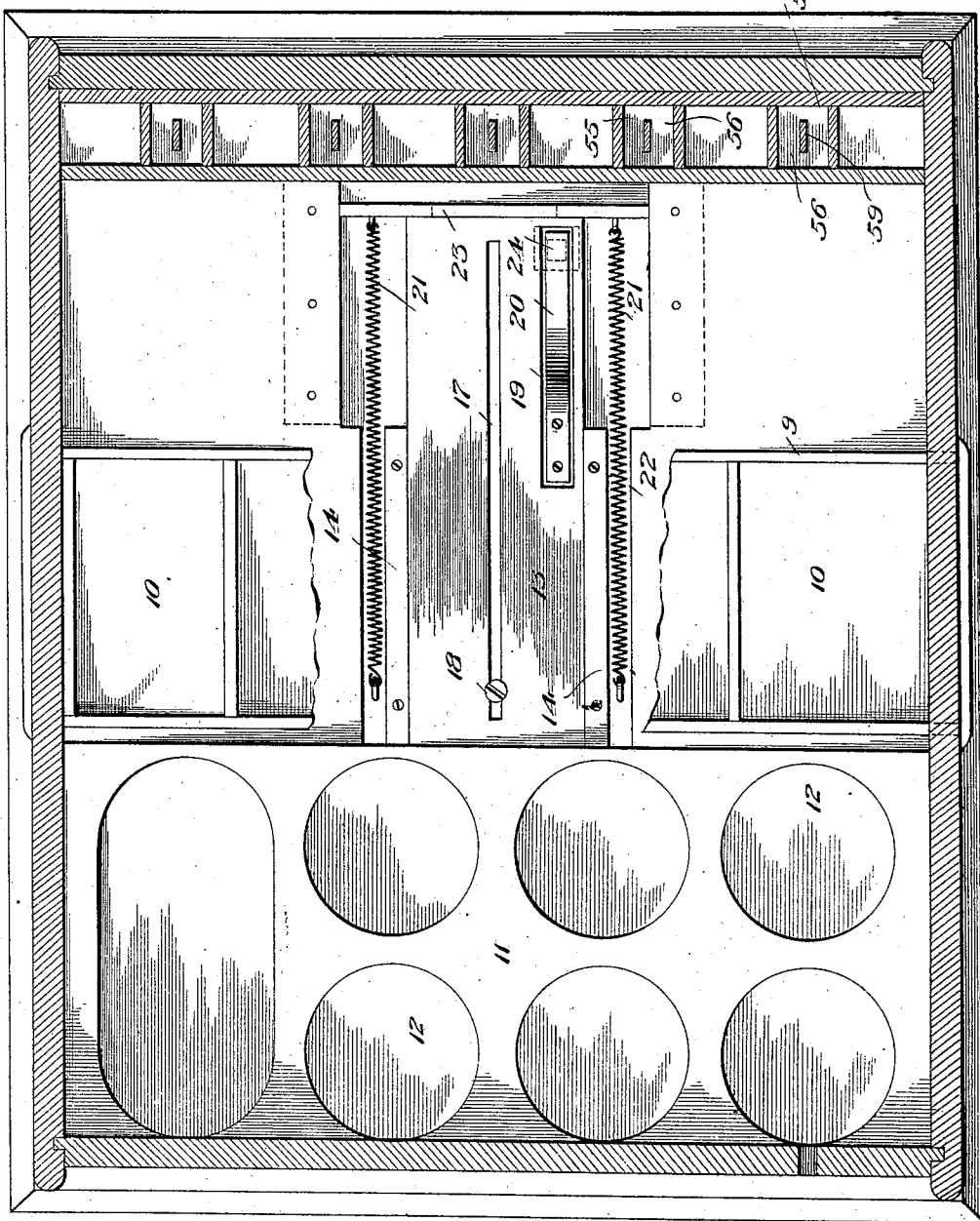
No. 849,869.

PATENTED APR. 9, 1907.

E. VAN CAMP.
CASH REGISTER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 11, 1906.

8 SHEETS—SHEET 6.



Witnesses

R. C. Braddock.

R. C. Braddock.

Fig. 6.

Inventor

Edward Van Camp.

By William B. Spaulding
his Attorney

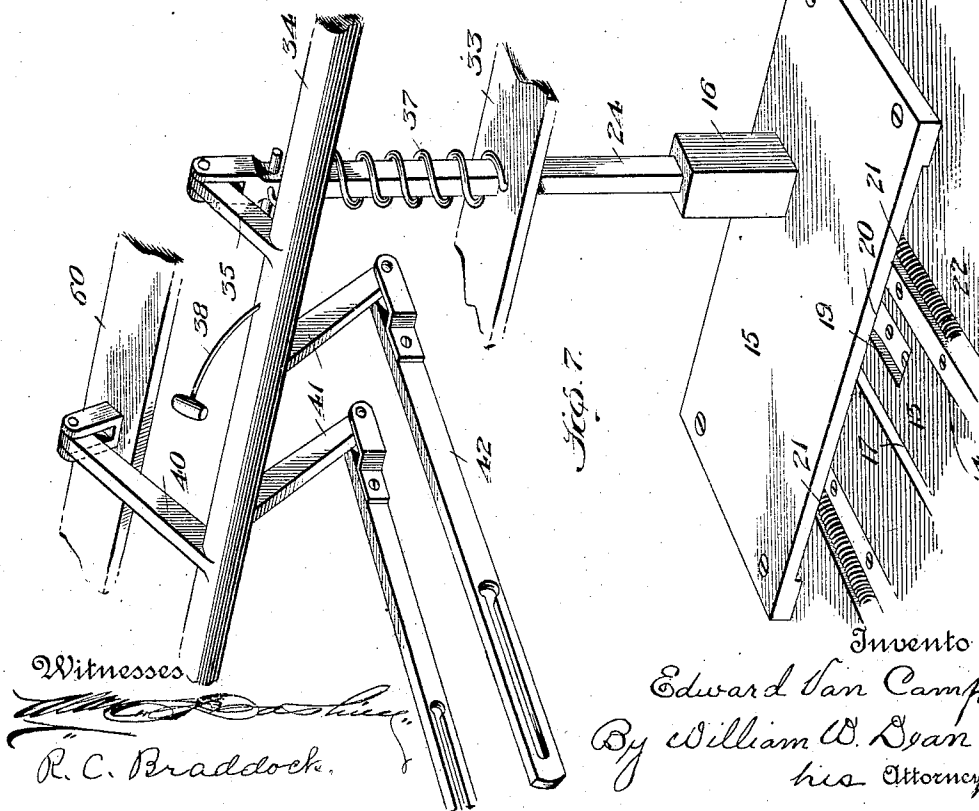
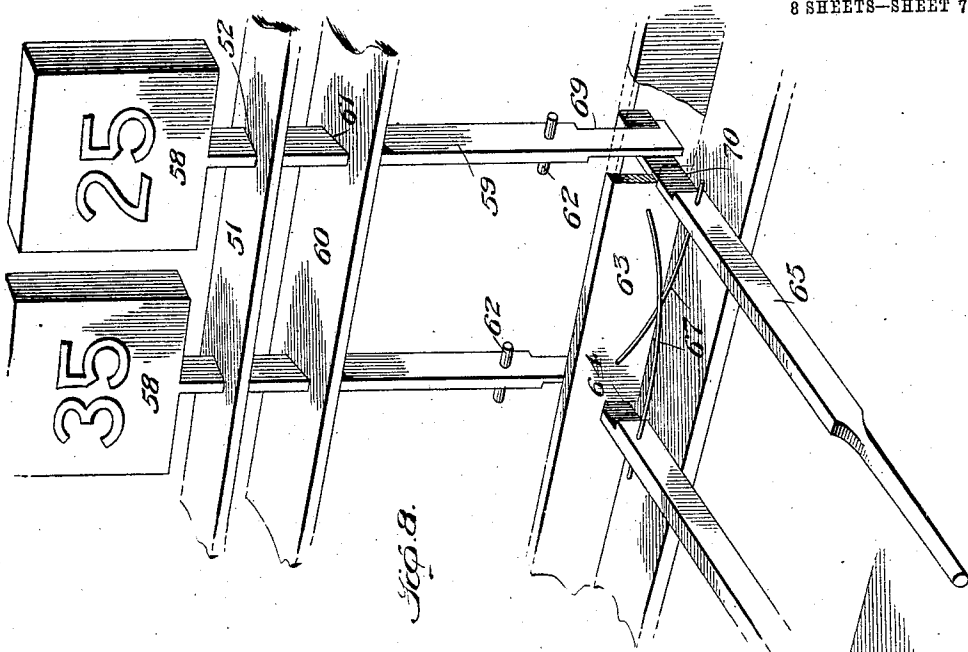
No. 849,869.

PATENTED APR. 9, 1907.

E. VAN CAMP.
CASH REGISTER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 11, 1906.

8 SHEETS--SHEET 7.

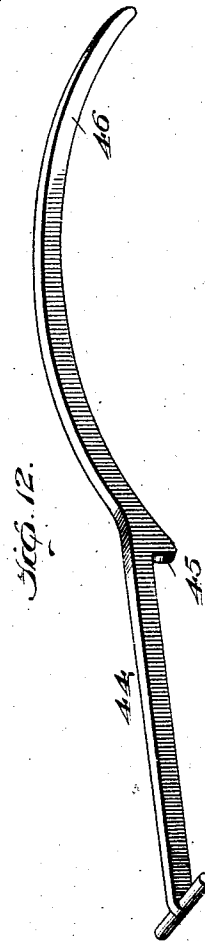
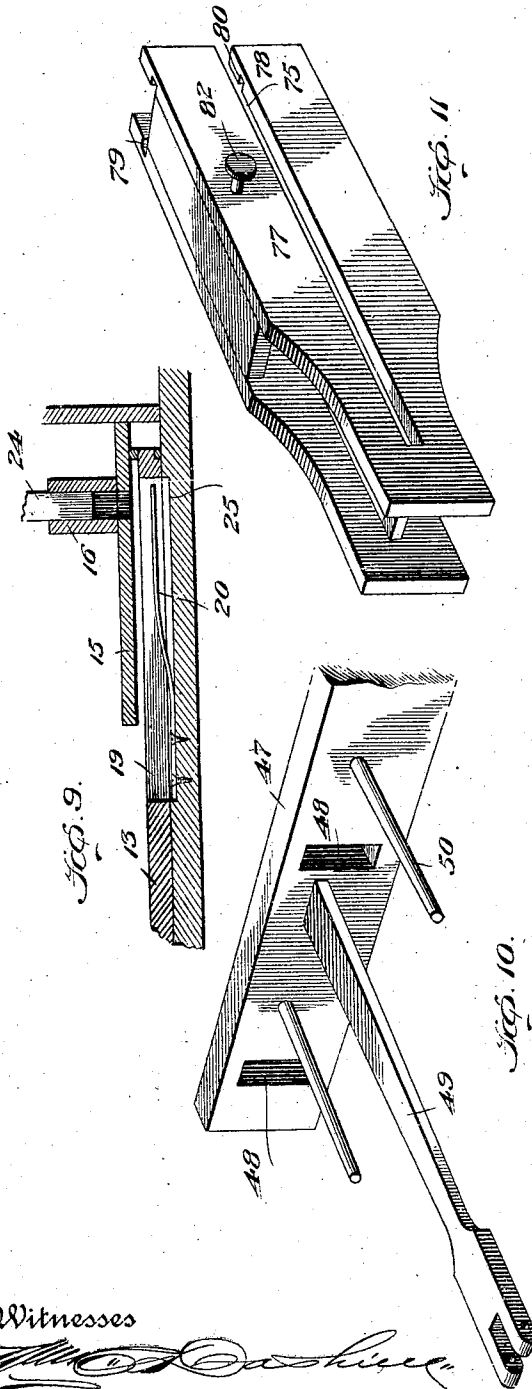


No. 849,869.

PATENTED APR. 9, 1907.

E. VAN CAMP.
CASH REGISTER.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 11, 1906.

8 SHEETS—SHEET 8.



Witnesses

R. C. Braddock.

Inventor
Edward Van Camp.
By William W. Deane
his Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD VAN CAMP, OF BROOKSTON, INDIANA.

CASH-REGISTER.

No. 849,869.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 9, 1907.

Application filed July 11, 1906. Serial No. 325,700.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD VAN CAMP, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brookston, in the county of White and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash-Registers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to cash-registers; and it has for one of its objects to provide a cash-register designed more particularly for use in connection with the transaction of business in barber-shops and constructed in such manner that its operation is controlled by disk-like checks of different denominations, one of which it is necessary for a barber to deposit in the machine precedent to operating the machine with a view of indicating the money value of the service rendered a customer and opening a money-drawer, so that the money paid by the customer may be deposited and the proper change given. After assuring the proper operation of the register the disk-like checks fall into different compartments in a locked drawer provided for their reception, and by referring to this drawer at the end of a business day and counting its contents the proprietor of the shop is enabled to ascertain the amount of money taken in during the period of time mentioned.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a cash-register embodying such a construction that the annunciator indicating each amount of money placed in the register will remain in its raised position until the machine is operated incident to placing a fresh amount of money in the machine and will then be returned to and retained in its normal depressed position.

Another object is the provision of improved means for ejecting the money-drawer of the machine and ringing a gong when the machine is operated, so as to attract the attention of the customer to the amount registered for the service rendered him.

Other advantageous characteristics peculiar to the invention will be fully understood from the following description and claims, when the same are considered together with the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the cash-register constituting the present and the preferred embodiment of my invention as the same appears when ready for use. Fig. 2

is a top plan view of the register as the same appears when the top of the casing is removed. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section of the complete register, taken in the plane indicated by the line 3 3 of Fig. 2, looking in the direction indicated by the arrow on said line. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the complete register, taken in the plane indicated by the line 4 4 of Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrow on said line. Fig. 5 is a transverse section taken in the plane indicated by the line 5 5 of Fig. 2 looking in the direction of the arrow on said line. Fig. 6 is a horizontal section taken in the plane indicated by the line 6 6 of Fig. 3 looking downward. Fig. 7 is a detail enlarged section illustrative of the mechanism for effecting the release of the money-drawer of the register. Fig. 8 is a similar view of two of the annunciators and the parts complementary thereto. Fig. 9 is a detail section illustrating the means for normally holding the money-drawer against outward movement. Fig. 10 is a detail broken view of the fore-and-aft movable pin-carrying bar. Fig. 11 is a perspective view of one of the check-carrying slides of the register removed. Fig. 12 is a similar view of one of the gravitating latches for holding the slides in their retracted positions.

Similar numerals designate corresponding parts in all of the views of the drawings, referring to which—

1 is the casing of the cash-register, which is made of material compatible with the purpose of the invention and is preferably of the general configuration best shown in Figs. 1 and 3. The said casing is provided at its rear end with a raised portion 2, in which are front and rear transverse glasses 3, and it is also provided in its front wall with a vertical slot 4 and a drawer-way 5, while in one side wall it has a drawer-way 6. In the top wall of the casing 1, immediately in rear of the raised portion 2, are provided five (more or less) check-slots 7, from which depend chutes 8, Figs. 3 and 4, the slot and chute at the right being for checks of the denomination of five cents, the next slot and chute for checks of the denomination of ten cents, the next slot and chute being for checks of the denomination of twenty-five cents, the next slot and chute being for checks of the denomination of thirty-five cents, and the slot

and chute at the left being for credit-checks—*i. e.*, checks representing services rendered to customers to whom credit is extended.

In the drawer-way 6 of the casing 1 is arranged and locked a drawer 9, having compartments 10, Fig. 6, corresponding in number to the chutes 8 and arranged to receive the checks introduced through said chutes, while in the drawer-way 5 of the casing is arranged a money-drawer 11, having pockets 12, which are best shown in Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 6. The money-drawer 11 also has a rearwardly-extending tongue 13, Figs. 6, 7, and 9, which is arranged to slide fore and aft in a guideway 14, provided on the bottom wall of the casing, and is also arranged to slide under a fixed horizontal plate 15, on which is a vertically-disposed sleeve 16 for a purpose presently set forth. In the tongue 13 is a longitudinal slot 17 to receive a stop-pin 18, which limits the outward movement of the drawer 11, and also in said tongue 13 is a slot 19. This latter is designed when the money-drawer 11 is closed to receive a spring 20, connected to the bottom wall of the casing 1, which spring is designed to engage the inner end wall of slot 19 and in that way normally hold the money-drawer against outward movement.

21 are coiled springs arranged in channels 22 on the bottom wall of casing 1 and interposed between and connected to the money-drawer 11 and an abutment 23, fixed in the casing. These springs 21 are compressed or placed under tension when the money-drawer 11 is shoved in to its closed position, and hence it will be apparent that when the money-drawer is released from the spring 20 said springs 21 will operate to forcibly impel the money-drawer outward until the inner end wall of the slot 17 brings up against the stop-pin 18. This will obviously carry all of the pockets 12 of the money-drawer to a position outside the casing 1, so that money may be conveniently placed in or removed from any one of said pockets. The money-drawer 11 is released from the spring 20 by a vertically-movable plunger 24, Fig. 9, which at the proper time is moved down and up in the sleeve 16 by means presently described. On the down movement of said plunger 24 the free end of the spring 20 is depressed into a recess 25 in the bottom wall of casing 1, so as to permit the inner end of the drawer-tongue 13 to ride over said free end of the spring, and consequently it will be apparent that when the plunger 24 moves upward and out of the path of the said inner end of tongue 13 the tongue is free to move outward with the money-drawer under the action of the springs 21.

25^a, Fig. 3, is a fixed horizontal wall extending throughout the width of the casing 1, adjacent to the forward end thereof, and having five openings 26 at intervals in said

width and also having a flange 27 depending from its inner or rear transverse edge. 28 is a narrower horizontal wall fixed in and extending throughout the width of casing 1 below the openings 26 in wall 25^a.

29 is a transverse rock-shaft journaled in the casing adjacent to the forward end thereof and having an actuating device, preferably a thumb-lever 30, extending through and movable in the casing-slot 4 and also having upwardly-extending arms 31 for a purpose presently set forth.

32 is a coiled spring interposed between and connected to the fixed wall 25^a and the thumb-lever 30 and having for its office to hold the latter in and return it to the position illustrated.

33 is a transverse bar fixed in the casing below the raised portion 2 thereof and serving to guide the before-mentioned plunger 24 in its up and down movements.

34 is a transverse rock-shaft journaled in the casing 1 below the raised portion 2 thereof and having an arm 35, pivotally connected to the plunger 24, and 37 is a coiled spring surrounding the plunger 24 and interposed between a shoulder thereon and the fixed bar 33 and having for its function to normally hold the rock-shaft 34 and its appurtenances in the positions shown and to return the same to such positions. In addition to the arm 35 the rock-shaft 34 is provided with a hammer 38 for striking a gong 39, and it is further provided with two upwardly-extending arms 40 and five downwardly-extending arms 41. These latter are for the pivotal connection of five forwardly-extending longitudinally-slotted bars 42, which extend above the fixed wall 25^a for a purpose presently set forth.

43 is a transverse bar fixed in the casing adjacent to the forward end thereof. 44 are five gravitating longitudinally-disposed latches pivoted to said bar 43 and having shoulders 45 and rear curved portions 46.

47 is a fore-and-aft movable transverse bar arranged under the curved portions 46 of the latches 44 and having openings 48, loosely receiving the bars 42, and also having bars 49, connected to the arms 31 of the forward rock-shaft 29, and five forwardly-extending pins 50.

51 is a transverse bar fixed in the casing 1, at the rear end thereof, and has five vertically-disposed apertures 52 at intervals of its length.

53 is a fixed transverse bar arranged below the bar 51 and having five vertically-disposed apertures 54 at intervals in its length. Figs. 3 and 5, are vertically-disposed subcasings arranged below the apertures 54 in bar 53. 56 are followers movable vertically in said subcasings 55.

57 are coiled springs arranged in the subcasings below the followers 56.

58 are five annunciators inscribed "05,"

"10," "15," "25," "35," and "Cr.," respectively, and 59 59 are stems fixed to the annunciators and extending down through the guide-apertures in the bars 52 and 53 and bearing at their lower ends on the followers 56. By virtue of this construction it will be apparent that the springs 57 tend to force the annunciators 58 upward to a position between the glasses 3 and to retain the annunciators in such position.

With a view of lowering any of the annunciators 58 that may be in a raised position when the rear rock-shaft 34 is rocked in the direction indicated by arrow in Fig. 3 I provide the transverse vertically-movable bar 60, which is pivotally connected to the arms 40 of said rock-shaft and has apertures 61, loosely receiving the annunciator-stems 59. When the rock-shaft 34 is rocked in the direction indicated, the bar 60 will move downwardly and by engaging the lateral pins 62 of any stem 59 that may be raised will force said stem down to its lowermost position.

To retain the stems 59 of the annunciators 58 in their lowermost positions and to release said stems at the proper time, I provide the mechanism best shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 8. This mechanism comprises a transverse vertical wall 63, having apertures 64, five longitudinally-movable horizontal bars 65, extending loosely through said apertures and having reduced forward ends 66, extending loosely through apertures 67^a in the flange 27 of wall 25^a, and springs 67, connected to the wall 63 and the bars 65 and tending to press the said bars forward. The annunciator-stems 59 have recesses 69 in their rear edges, and the bars 65 have recesses 70 in their sides which are presented to the said stems 59, and hence it will be apparent that when any one of the stems 59 is pressed down to its lowermost position the rear wall of the recess 70 in the complementary spring-pressed bar 65 will engage the bottom wall of the recess 69 in the stem, Fig. 3, and in that way hold the stem against upward movement under the impulse of its spring 57. It will also be apparent that when the bar 65 complementary to any one of the annunciator-stems is pressed rearward the said stem will be released, and consequently will be forced upward by its spring 57, and that after the stem is forced upward and the bar 65 is pressed forward by its spring 67 the rear wall of the recess in the bar 70 will bring up against the rear edge of the stem below the recess 69, and in that way the bar will be held against forward movement for a purpose which will be hereinafter pointed out.

75 75, Fig. 2, are five check-carrying slides movable fore and aft on the fixed walls 25^a and 28 and arranged between longitudinal guide-strips 76, Figs. 2 and 4, on said wall 25^a. The said slides 75 each have side walls 65 77, connected together as shown or in any

other approved manner and bifurcated at 78 to receive the wall 25^a, vertical check-receiving grooves 79 in the upper portions of the side walls 77, adjacent to the rear ends thereof, vertical check-receiving grooves 80 in the lower portions of the side walls 77, adjacent to the rear ends thereof and alined with the grooves 79, a stud 81, extending laterally from one side wall 77 and disposed in the slot of the adjacent bar 42, and a projection 82, extending laterally from the other side wall 77 and resting under the adjacent and complementary gravitating latch 44.

In the practical operation of my novel register the several barbers in a shop are provided with a plurality of disk-like checks of different denominations, the same being numbered according to the number of barbers in a shop. For instance, the first chair's check will be number one, the second-chair's check number two, and so on, according to the number of chairs located in the barber-shop, and when a customer tenders payment for a service rendered the barber selects a check corresponding to the amount charged for the service and drops such check through the proper slot 7 and chute 8. For instance, if the charge for the service rendered is twenty-five cents the barber drops a twenty-five-cent check in the middle slot 7 of the series shown, and said check drops through the chute 8 and assumes a position in the upper grooves 79 of the middle slide 75 and on the wall 25^a in rear of the adjacent opening 26 therein. The barber then presses the thumb-lever 30 downward, when the bar 47 will be drawn forward through the medium of the rock-shaft 29, the arms 31 thereon, and the bars 49. When this takes place, the fingers 50 of the bar 47, other than the middle finger 50, will move idly toward the front of the register, and consequently all of the slides 75 will remain idle except the middle slide 75. Said middle slide 75, however, will be pressed forward by reason of the middle finger 50 bearing against the check in the slide-grooves 79, when the stud 81 on said middle slide will, through the medium of its complementary bar 42, rock the shaft 34, Fig. 3, in the direction indicated by arrow, so as to cause the bar 60 to move downward and by so doing press any annunciator-stem that may be up down into its lowermost position. Incident to the described movement of the rock-shaft 34 the bars 42, complementary to the slides 75 other than the middle slide 75, will ride idly forward on the studs 81, thus leaving the slides except the middle slide at rest. The middle slide 75 is moved forward, as described, until its lateral projection 82 reaches a position in front of the shoulder 45 of the complementary gravitating latch 44, when the check drops from the grooves 79 down through the adjacent opening 26 in wall 25^a and assumes a position in the lower grooves

80 and on the lower wall 28. The thumb-lever 30 is now released, when the spring 32 will operate to raise said lever, and through the medium of said lever the rock-shaft 29, the arms 31 thereon, and the bars 49 will quickly move the bar 47 rearward. In its said rearward movement the bar 47 will raise the gravitating latch 44, complementary to the middle slide 75, out of engagement with the projection 82 of the slide, when the spring 37 will suddenly expand and by so doing will forcibly rock the shaft 34 in the direction opposite to that indicated by arrow in Fig. 3 and strike the hammer 38 against the gong 39. At the same time it will raise the plunger 24, so as to release the money-drawer 11 and enable the springs 21 to force the same outward, and will through the medium of the rock-shaft 34 and its arm 41 and bar 42 quickly draw the middle slide 75 rearward. When this latter movement of the middle slide takes place, the check, being in the lower grooves 80 of the said slide and on the lower wall 28, will be carried rearward and against the forward end of the complementary bar 65, so as to move said bar rearward, and in that way disengage the rear wall of its recess 70 from the lower wall of the recess 69 in the stem 59 of the middle annunciator 58, when the spring 57 below said stem and annunciator will force the same upward until the annunciator rests between the glasses 3 and indicates the amount of money paid. When the annunciator-stem 59 is forced upward, as stated, its rear edge below its recess 69 will engage the rear wall of the recess 70 in bar 65, and thereby hold said bar 65 against forward movement under the action of its spring 67. Because of this the forward end of the bar 65 will not bind against the rear side of the check, and hence said check after serving the purpose stated will drop from the grooves 80 in the middle slide 75 past the rear edge of the wall 28 and into the twenty-five-cent compartment of the check-drawer 9. The money-drawer 11 being opened by the operation described, the barber is free to place money in and remove change from said drawer, and it is then his duty to shove said money-drawer in to a closed position, when the register will obviously be ready for another operation. When closed, as stated, the money-drawer 11 will be automatically locked by the spring-strip 20, Fig. 9, jumping up into the slot 19 in the drawer-tongue 13.

In the event of a second twenty-five-cent check being deposited in the proper slot 7 of the register immediately subsequent to the operation described in detail and the machine being again operated the gong will be sounded and the check will be dropped into the proper compartment of the check-drawer 9, while the twenty-five-cent annunciator 58 will be lowered and then immediately raised.

In the event, however, of a check of a de-

nomination other than twenty-five cents being properly deposited and the register being operated the twenty-five-cent annunciator will be lowered and retained in its lowermost position and another and proper annunciator will be raised. When such twenty-five-cent annunciator is lowered, as stated, the spring 67 of its complementary bar 65 will force said bar forward to the position shown in Fig. 3, in which position the bar 65 will hold the annunciator against upward movement and will be ready to be engaged and pushed rearward by another check.

The operation of the middle check-carrying slide is the operation of all of the check-carrying slides, and while I have described the machine as having five check-carrying slides and appurtenances therefor it is obvious that any desired number may be employed without affecting my invention.

It will be apparent from the foregoing that when my novel register is used as stated the proprietor of a shop is enabled, by unlocking the drawer 9 and counting the contents thereof, to ascertain the amount of cash taken in during a day or any other period and also the amount of work performed by each barber by reason of the numbers on the checks.

While my novel cash-register is designed more particularly for use in barber-shops and similar places, I desire it distinctly understood that any of the various combinations of the register may be used in any type of register to which they are applicable without involving departure from the scope of my invention as claimed, and I also desire it understood that in practice changes in form and construction of parts may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I further desire it understood that the term "check" as herein employed is intended to comprehend coins as well as other disks of metal or other suitable material.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination in a cash-register, of a casing, lower and upper fixed walls therein; the upper wall having openings disposed above the lower wall, bifurcated slides straddling the upper wall and having check-receiving grooves, annunciators complementary to the slides, and means for moving the annunciators when checks are placed in the slides and the register is operated.

2. The combination in a cash-register, of a casing, a drawer movable therein and having a tongue provided with a slot, a spring-fastener carried by the casing and arranged to enter the slot in the drawer-tongue when the drawer is pressed into the casing, a spring for forcing the drawer outward, a plunger movable through the slot in the drawer-

tongue and adapted when depressed to release said tongue from the spring-fastener, and means for moving said plunger in opposite directions.

3. The combination in a cash-register, of a casing, a drawer movable therein and having a tongue provided with a slot, a spring-fastener carried by the casing and arranged to enter the slot in the drawer-tongue when the drawer is pressed into the casing, a spring for forcing the drawer outward, a plunger movable through the slot in the drawer-tongue and adapted when depressed to release said tongue from the spring-fastener, and check-controlled means for moving said plunger in opposite directions.

4. The combination in a cash-register of a casing, a drawer movable therein and having a tongue in which is a longitudinal slot, a resilient fastening-strip connected to the bottom of the casing and extending up into the slot of the drawer-tongue so as to engage the rear wall of said slot, a fixed plate disposed above the drawer-tongue and having an upwardly-extending sleeve, a plunger movable in said sleeve and arranged to depress the fastening-strip, means for moving said plunger down and up, and means for forcing the drawer outward.

5. The combination in a cash-register of a casing, a drawer movable therein and having a tongue in which is a longitudinal slot, a resilient fastening-strip connected to the bottom of the casing and extending up into the slot of the drawer-tongue so as to engage the rear wall of said slot, a fixed plate disposed above the drawer-tongue and having an upwardly-extending sleeve, a plunger movable in said sleeve and arranged to depress the fastening-strip, check-controlled means for moving the plunger down and up, and means for forcing the drawer outward.

6. The combination in a cash-register, of a check-carrying slide, a gravitating latch for holding the slide against movement in one direction, and means for engaging a check in the slide and moving the slide in the opposite direction and into engagement with the gravitating latch; said means being movable in the first-mentioned direction independent of the slide and being arranged on such movement to disengage the latch from the slide.

7. The combination in a cash-register, of a check-carrying slide, a latch for automatically engaging and holding the slide against movement in one direction, and means for engaging a check in the slide and moving the slide in the opposite direction and into engagement with the latch; said means being movable in the first-mentioned direction independent of the slide and being arranged on such movement to disengage the latch from the slide.

8. The combination in a cash-register, of a casing, a drawer movable therein, a spring

for forcing the drawer outward, a spring-strip for holding the drawer against outward movement, a plunger for releasing the drawer from said spring-strip, a rock-shaft having an arm connected to the plunger, an actuating device, and check-controlled means intermediate the actuating device and the rock-shaft for operating the latter by the former.

9. The combination in a cash-register, of a check-carrying slide, means for engaging a check in the slide and moving the slide in one direction; said means being movable in the opposite direction independent of the slide, and a gravitating latch for automatically engaging and holding the slide against movement in the second-mentioned direction; said latch having a portion overhanging the said means and arranged to be raised by the same on the second-mentioned movement thereof.

10. The combination in a cash-register, of a casing, a drawer movable therein, means for forcing the drawer outward, means for fastening the drawer in its closed position, means for releasing the drawer from the fastening means, a gong, a hammer for striking the same, an actuating device, and check-controlled means intermediate the actuating device and the drawer-releasing means and hammer for operating the latter by the former.

11. The combination in a cash-register, of a casing, a drawer movable therein, a spring for forcing the drawer outward, means for fastening the drawer in its closed position, a plunger for releasing the drawer from said means, a gong, a rock-shaft carrying a hammer arranged to strike the gong and having an arm connected to the plunger, an actuating device, and means intermediate the actuating device and the rock-shaft for operating the latter by the former.

12. The combination in a cash-register, of a casing, a drawer movable therein, a spring for forcing the drawer outward, means for fastening the drawer in its closed position, a plunger for releasing the drawer from said means, a gong, a rock-shaft carrying a hammer arranged to strike the gong and having an arm connected to the plunger, an actuating device, and check-controlled means intermediate the actuating device and the rock-shaft for operating the latter by the former.

13. The combination in a cash-register, of a casing, check-carrying slides, means for engaging checks in the slides and moving the slides in one direction; said means being movable in the opposite direction independent of the slides, gravitating latches for automatically engaging and holding the slides against movement in the second-mentioned direction; said latches having portions overhanging the said means and arranged to be raised by the same on the second-mentioned movement thereof, an actuating device connected with the said means, movable, spring-

pressed annunciators, means for forcibly moving the slides in the second-mentioned direction, means arranged when a slide carrying a check is moved in said direction to
 5 release the annunciator complementary to said slide, and latching means; the annunciator being engaged by said means prior to being released.

14. The combination in a cash-register, of
 10 a casing, movable, spring-pressed annunciators, check-carrying slides, means for engaging checks in the slides and moving the slides in one direction; said means being movable in the opposite direction independent of the
 15 slides, an actuating device connected with said means, gravitating latches for automatically engaging and holding the slides against movement in the second-mentioned direction; said latches having portions overhang-
 20 ing the said means and arranged to be raised by the same on the second-mentioned movement thereof, spring-pressed bars for holding the annunciators against movement under the impulse of the springs backing said an-
 25 nunciators; said bars being arranged to be moved by checks in the slides on the second-mentioned movement of the slides, means for depressing the annunciators, a spring for moving said means in one direction, and con-
 30 nections between said means and the slides for moving the latter by the former.

15. The combination in a cash-register, of a casing, movable, spring-pressed annunciators, check-carrying slides, means for engag-
 35 ing checks in the slides and moving the slides in one direction; said means being movable in the opposite direction independent of the slides, an actuating device connected with said means, gravitating latches for automati-
 40 cally engaging and holding the slides against movement in the second-mentioned direction; said latches having portions overhang-
 45 ing the said means and arranged to be raised by the same on the second-mentioned movement thereof, spring-pressed bars for holding the annunciators against movement under the impulse of the springs backing said an-
 50 nunciators; said bars being arranged to be moved by checks in the slides on the second-mentioned movement of the slides, a rock-
 55 shaft provided with means for depressing the annunciators, a spring for moving said rock-shaft in one direction, and connections between the rock-shaft and the slides for mov-
 ing the latter by the former.

16. The combination in a cash-register, of an annunciator, a spring for moving the annunciator in one direction, a movable bar coöperating with means on the annunciator
 60 to hold the annunciator against movement under the impulse of the spring, and check-controlled means for moving the bar and thereby releasing the annunciator.

17. The combination in a cash-register, of
 65 an annunciator having a stem the rear edge of

which is recessed, a spring arranged under the stem and adapted to raise the annunciator, a bar having a recess in its side re-
 ceiving the annunciator-stem, a spring for
 70 pressing said bar in one direction, and check-controlled means for pressing the bar in the other direction and thereby releasing the annunciator.

18. In a cash-register, the combination with a plurality of vertically-movable annun-
 75 ciators having stems and lateral projections thereon, springs arranged under the stems and adapted to force the annunciators upward, means for holding the annunciator-
 80 stems against upward movement, a vertically-movable bar loosely receiving the stems of the annunciators and adapted to engage the projections on said stems, and check-
 controlled means for releasing the holding
 85 means from the annunciator-stems and moving the vertically-movable bar downward.

19. The combination in a cash-register, of a casing, movable, spring-pressed annunciators, check-carrying slides, means for engag-
 90 ing checks in the slides and moving the slides in one direction; said means being movable in the opposite direction independent of the slides, an actuating device connected with said means, gravitating latches for automati-
 95 cally engaging and holding the slides against movement in the second-mentioned direction; said latches having portions overhang-
 ing the said means and arranged to be raised by the same on the second-mentioned
 100 movement thereof, spring-pressed bars for holding the annunciators against movement under the impulse of the springs backing said annunciators; said bars being arranged to be
 105 moved by checks in the slides on the second-mentioned movement of the slides, a gong, a rock-shaft provided with a hammer for striking the gong and also provided with means for depressing the annunciators, a spring for
 110 moving said rock-shaft in one direction, and connections between the rock-shaft and the slides for moving the latter by the former.

20. The combination in a cash-register, of a check-carrying slide, a gravitating latch for holding the slide against movement in
 115 one direction, a bar movable independent of the slide and having a pin for engaging a check in the slide and moving said check in one direction, said bar being arranged in its
 movement in the opposite direction to disengage the latch from the slide, means for mov-
 120 ing the slide, and means for moving the bar.

21. The combination in a cash-register, of a casing, check-carrying slides, gravitating latches therefor, a movable bar arranged to disengage the latches from the slides and
 125 having fingers adapted to engage checks in the slides, an actuating device connected with the movable bar, vertically-movable spring-pressed annunciators, means for forcibly moving the slides rearward, and means
 130

arranged when a slide carrying a check is moved rearward to release the annunciator complementary to said slide.

22. The combination in a cash-register, of
 5 a casing, vertically-movable annunciators, springs for pressing the annunciators upward, check-carrying slides, spring-pressed bars for holding the annunciators against upward movement; said bars being arranged
 10 to be moved by checks in the slides, a rock-shaft provided with means for depressing the annunciators, a spring for moving said rock-shaft in one direction, connections between the rock-shaft and the slides for moving the
 15 latter by the former, an actuating device, gravitating latches for holding the slides against movement in one direction, and a fore-and-aft-movable bar connected with the actuating device and arranged to disengage
 20 the latches from the slides and having pins extending toward the slides.

23. The combination in a cash-register, or a casing, movable, spring-pressed annunciators, check-carrying slides, means for engaging checks in the slides and moving the slides
 25 in one direction; said means being movable in the opposite direction independent of the slides, an actuating device connected with said means, gravitating latches for automatically engaging and holding the slides
 30 against movement in the second-mentioned direction; said latches having portions overhanging the said means and arranged to be raised by the same on the second-mentioned
 35 movement thereof, spring-pressed bars for holding the annunciators against movement under the impulse of the springs backing said annunciators; said bars being arranged to be moved by checks in the slides on the
 40 second-mentioned movement of the slides, a drawer movable in the casing, a spring for forcing the drawer outward, means for fastening the drawer in its closed position, a plunger for releasing the drawer from said
 45 means, a rock-shaft having an arm connected with said plunger and also having means for depressing the annunciators, a spring for moving said rock-shaft in one direction, and connections between the rock-shaft and the
 50 slides for moving the latter by the former.

24. The combination in a cash-register, of a casing, movable, spring-pressed annunciators, check-carrying slides, means for engaging checks in the slides and moving the slides
 55 in one direction; said means being movable in the opposite direction independent of the slides, an actuating device connected with said means, gravitating latches for automatically engaging and holding the slides
 60 against movement in the second-mentioned direction; said latches having portions overhanging the said means and arranged to be raised by the same on the second-mentioned movement thereof, spring-pressed bars for
 65 holding the annunciators against movement under the impulse of the springs backing said annunciators; said bars being arranged to be moved by checks in the slides on the second-mentioned movement of the slides, a
 70 gong, a drawer movable in the casing, a spring for forcing the drawer outward, means for fastening the drawer in its closed position, a plunger for releasing the drawer from said means, a rock-shaft having a hammer
 75 for striking the gong, and an arm connected with said plunger, and also having means for depressing the annunciators, a spring for moving said rock-shaft in one direction, and connections between the rock-shaft and the
 80 slides for moving the latter by the former.

25. The combination in a cash-register, of a check-carrying slide, means for moving the slide in one direction, a bar having a pin arranged to engage a check in the slide, whereby
 85 the bar is enabled to move the slide in the opposite direction; said bar being movable in the first-mentioned direction independent of the slide, means for so moving the bar, and a gravitating latch for holding the slide
 90 against movement in the first-mentioned direction; said latch having a portion overhanging and arranged to be moved by the bar on the movement thereof in the first-mentioned direction.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 95
 in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD VAN CAMP.

Witnesses:

ELDAN T. RODRUCK,
 HENRY A. ALLEN.