(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. M. HEATH.

CASH REGISTER.

No. 530,045. Patented Nov. 27, 1894.

Fig. 1.

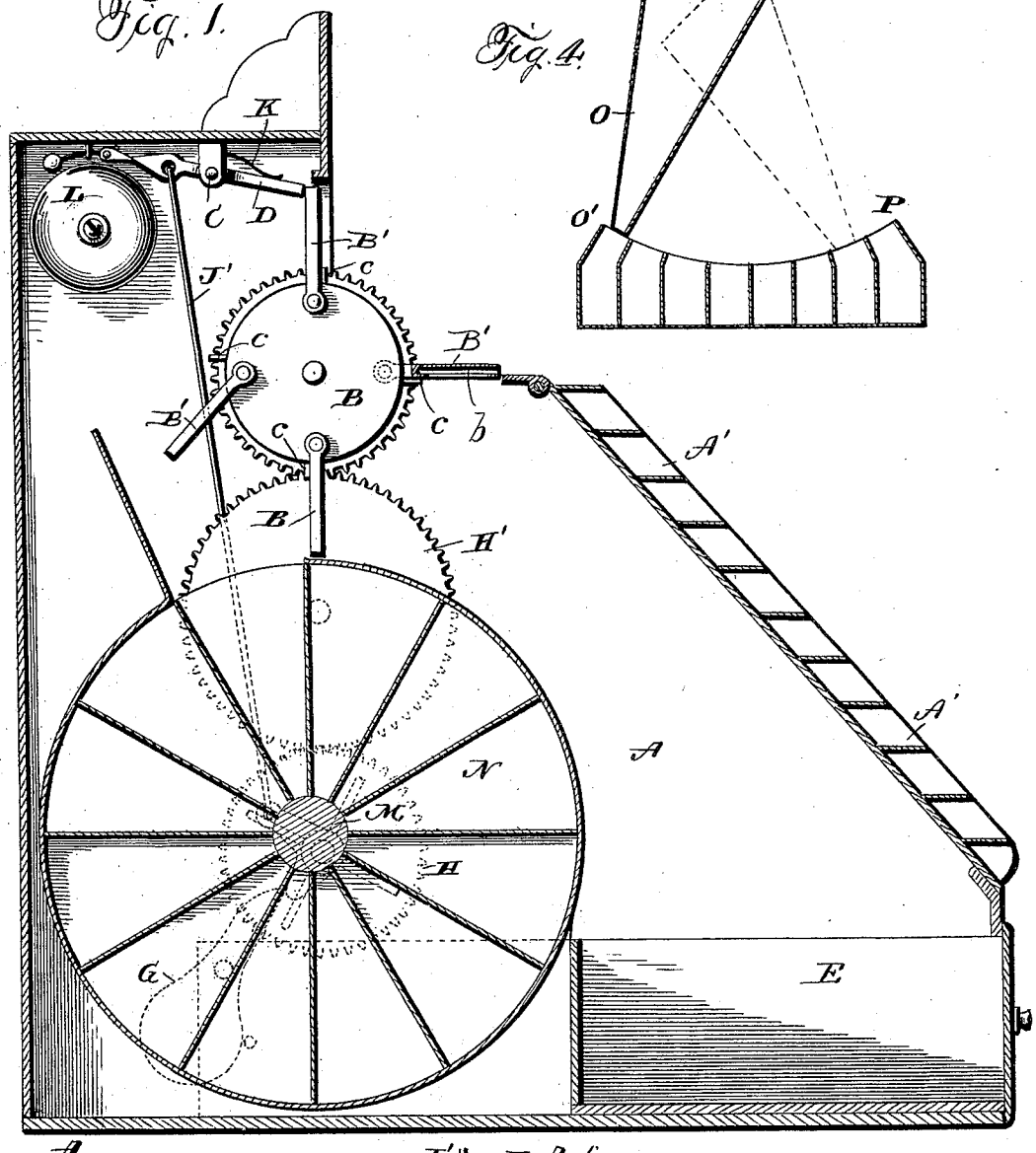
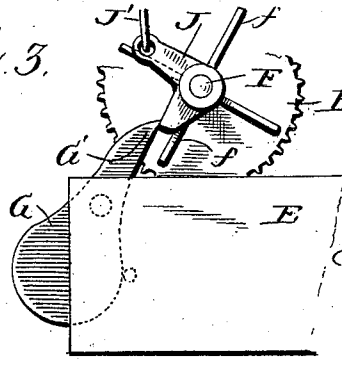


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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Inventor

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Atty.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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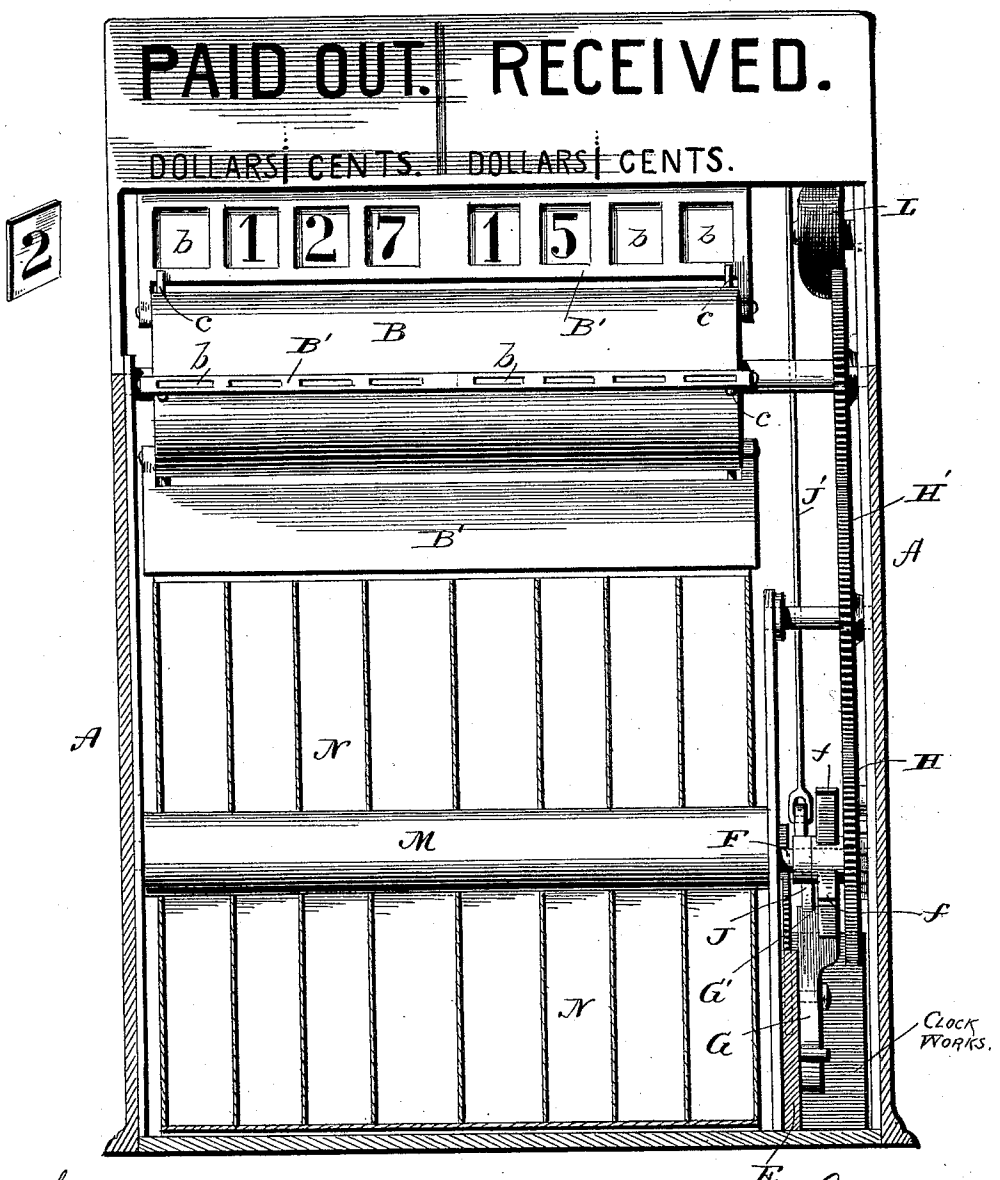
Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN MONROE HEATH, OF TALBOTTON, GEORGIA.

CASH-REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 530,045, dated November 27, 1894.

Application filed May 5, 1894. Serial No. 510,180. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. HEATH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Talbotton, in the county of Talbot and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash-Registers; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in cash registers in which provision is made for automatically operating cylinders, one of which carries indicator boards which are provided with a series of card receiving receptacles in which are inserted checks which indicate the amounts of the purchases, and after a partial revolution of the cylinder, the checks are deposited into a receptacle, falling by gravity when the card receivers are inverted by the revolution of the cylinder carrying the indicator boards.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a check distributing device made up of compartments for the reception of the checks of different denominations as units, tens and hundreds, &c., which is operated by clock work mechanism, there being a series of compartments for the different hours of the day, a distinct section of the compartment being presented to the check receptacle for a particular denomination of card indicating the purchase price, the checks falling into their respective receptacles as the cylinder carrying indicators revolve, until it is desired, as at the end of a stated interval, to have the compartment check receiving cylinder make a partial revolution, thus bringing another series of compartments underneath the indicator boards, to receive another hour's sales. By this device, it will be readily seen that the checks from each hour's sales may be kept separate.

To these ends and to such others as the invention may pertain the same consists further in the novel construction, combination and adaptation of the parts as will be hereinafter more fully described and then specifically defined in the appended claims.

I clearly illustrate my invention in the accompanying drawings, which with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which drawings, similar letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section through the register. Fig. 2 is an elevation with the case in section, with a check shown at one side. Fig. 3 is a detail in end elevation. Fig. 4 is a detail of the chute.

Reference now being had to the details of the drawings by letter, A, represents the outer case of the register, which has a series of pigeon holes A′ for the reception of checks of different denominations.

Journaled in suitable supports within the casing of the register case is a cylinder B, which has pivoted to its ends preferably four swinging indicator boards B′, each board provided with a series of card receiving slots *b b*, in which it is designed to slip a check, indicating the amount of the purchase made, or money received. These indicating boards revolve with the said cylinder backward and are prevented from a forward movement by the lugs *c c* fastened to the cylinder immediately in advance of the board as it is viewed from the register front. Pivoted in the rear of the said cylinder to a rod C, is a lock lever D, which normally presents its free end in the path of the indicator boards as they reach a perpendicular position, thus arresting them against further revolution until the said lock lever is raised, which is done by mechanism connected with the drawer E. Journaled in suitable bearings at one side of the money drawer is a shaft F having the pins *f, f*, passing through the shaft F and are at right angles to each other, projecting a suitable distance so as to be in the path of the pivoted dog G attached to a portion of the drawer, so that when the said drawer is pulled out, the portion G′ of the pivoted dog will catch on the projecting pins *f, f*, which cause the shaft to which they are attached, to revolve until the end of the dog passes by the pins. To the shaft F is keyed a geared wheel H, which com-

municates a rotary movement through an intermediate cogged wheel H′ to a geared wheel on the end of the shaft carrying the indicator boards, and it will thus be seen that the partial revolution imparted to the shaft F, by the drawer being pulled out, will cause the indicator board cylinder to revolve, preferably, one quarter of a revolution, thus bringing another check receiving board to an upright position, while the indicating board, having been turned back into the register, and swung down by gravity, the cards are dropped out into receptacles provided to receive them.

For operating the locking mechanism I provide means as follows: To the end of a shaft, immediately behind the shaft F, is keyed a V-shaped lever J, one end of which is connected by a rod J′ to the end of the lever D. The other free end of the V-shaped lever is disposed so as to be in the path of the dog G, and behind the row of pins *f f*, which are also in the path of the drawer lever, so that before the drawer dog G, as the drawer is pulled out, strikes against the said pins, the tip portion G′, will come in contact with the free end of the V-shaped lever, thus raising the lock lever D from out of the path of the indicator board, and while the lock lever is raised, the drawer dog G comes against the pins *f*, *f*, and the indicator bearing cylinder is allowed to make a partial revolution, bringing the next indicator board to an upright position.

To the end of the lock lever to which the rod J′ is secured is a spring K, for returning the lock lever to its normal position after being tilted by the drawer being pulled out. On the end of the same lever I attach any suitable means as a spring hammer for striking a bell L, fastened to the rear wall of the register case, so that every time the drawer is pulled out, an alarm is sounded.

Secured beneath the indicator bearing cylinders, at any convenient location, is journaled a shaft M, carrying a compartment cylinder N, which has a compartment for each denomination of check which is used, and as many series as there are business working hours in the day, the drawings showing twelve series about the cylinder, so that the checks for each hour's purchases or receipts may be kept by themselves, by which means, if it is desired, the purchases of various hours of the day may be compared at the end of the day.

Each series of compartments is so disposed, so that a particular receptacle of the series will come directly underneath a particular card receiving slot, so that when the checks of different denominations fall, they will be kept apart and distinct from one another. For operating this mechanism, I propose to use a clock work of ordinary construction, which will rotate the cylinder at stated intervals. There being no invention claimed on the said clock mechanism, the works are therefore not shown in the drawings or described in this specification.

A chute O, operated by clock work mechanism, and working from the points O′ to P, at different intervals of the day, is designed to distribute the checks into the various partitioned compartments, keeping each hour's checks in distinct receptacles as will be readily seen.

When it is desired to remove the compartment receptacle from the register case, for the purpose of taking out the accumulated checks, the rear side of the register case may be swung open and the cylinder carrying the indicating boards, disconnected from the geared wheels and readily drawn out.

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

1. A cash register having a rotary cylinder carrying a series of pivoted indicating boards provided with receptacles for holding checks representing amounts purchased, and means for rotating same and connection with a drawer for rotating said cylinder, substantially as shown and described.

2. A cash register having mounted in suitable bearings between its walls a cylinder having indicating boards for the reception of a series of checks, and pivoted to the ends of the said cylinder and adapted to swing in one direction and connections with a drawer for rotating said cylinder, substantially as shown and described.

3. A cash register having mounted in suitable bearings a rotary cylinder having pivoted to its ends a series of swinging indicator boards with slots for the reception of checks, lugs to admit of the indicators being swung in but one direction, and a geared wheel keyed to the end of its shaft, whereby a rotary motion is imparted through mechanism connected with the drawer, substantially as shown and described.

4. In a cash register, the combination of a rotary cylinder carrying a series of indicating boards as described, a drawer connected therewith to impart rotary movement thereto a lock lever disposed in the path of the indicating boards, means for raising the said lever to allow the said cylinder to be rotated backward, to allow the swinging boards to be inverted, and the checks carried thereby, to be dropped out by gravity, substantially as shown and described.

5. A cash register comprising in combination the indicating board carrying cylinder, lock lever pivoted to a shaft supported by the side walls of the register case, and disposed in the path of the indicating boards, of a second shaft journaled in the rear of the money drawer, carrying at one end a lever, one end of which has connection with the lock lever, the other free end adapted to engage with an attachment of the money drawer, whereby when the said drawer is pulled out, the lock lever is thrown out of the path of the revolving indicator boards, substantially as shown and described.

6. A cash register having in combination

with a rotary check carrying cylinder a lock lever disposed in the path of the indicator boards thereon, a spring secured to the end of the lock lever and to the rear wall of the register case, a rod connecting the lock lever to one end of a substantially V-shaped lever which is pivoted to the end of a shaft, so that its free end will lie in the path of a pivoted lever secured to a part of the money drawer, whereby when the drawer is pulled out, the pivoted lever secured to the drawer will trip the V-shaped lever and raise the lock lever, substantially as shown and described.

7. In a cash register, the combination of the rotary check carrying cylinder, provided with pivoted indicating boards, a geared wheel carried thereby, of a shaft journaled beneath the said rotary cylinder, and carrying a series of pins or lugs disposed at right angles to one another which are adapted to be successively turned into the path of the money drawer as it is pulled from the case, means as a pivoted lever secured to the drawer for engagement with the said lugs to cause a partial rotation to the indicating cylinder, through intermediate geared mechanism, whenever the drawer is pulled out, substantially as shown and described.

8. A cash register having in combination rotary indicating cylinder with its swinging boards shaft as described having a series of pins or lugs at right angles to one another in rows, a money drawer having pivoted to a portion thereof a lever which is adapted, when the drawer is pulled out, to simultaneously raise a lock lever and cause a partial rotation of the indicator bearing board cylinder, substantially as shown and described.

9. In combination with a rotary cylinder carrying a series of swinging check receptacle slits, a bell and a lock lever disposed in its path, a spring hammer secured to a portion of the said lock lever, adapted to strike said bell each time the lever is tilted, means for operating the said lever and cylinder, and a compartment cylinder carried beneath the indicator board cylinder, for the reception of the checks as they drop from their slits, substantially as shown and described.

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

JOHN MONROE HEATH.

Witnesses:
R. A. MIZELL,
W. J. RAINES.