

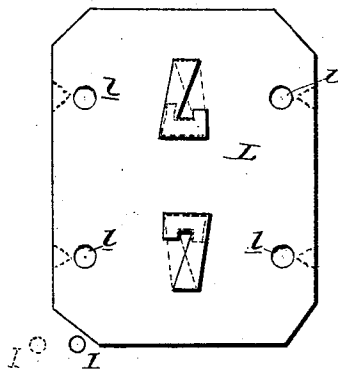
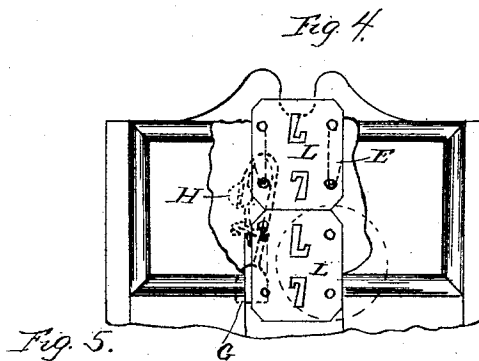
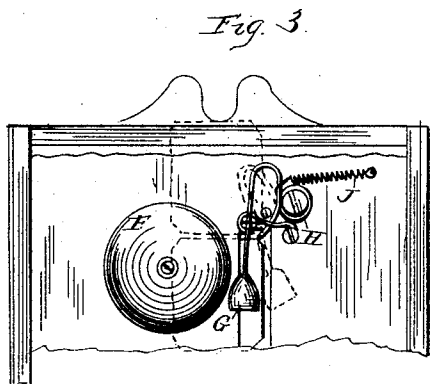
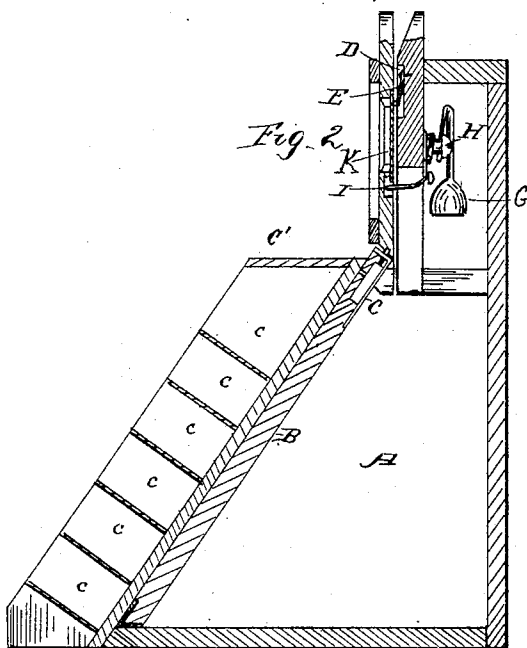
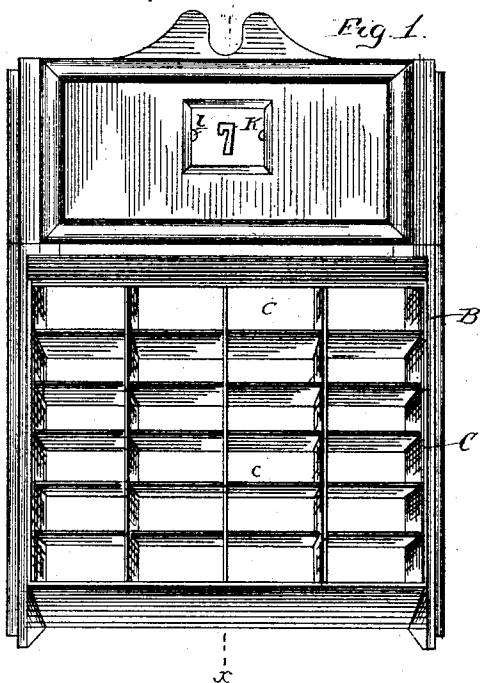
(No Model.)

C. E. BALDWIN.

ALARM CASH INDICATOR AND CHECK RECEIVER.

No. 337,915_x

Patented Mar. 16, 1886.



WITNESSES

WITNESSES
Will T. Robertson
E. J. Robertson.

INVENTOR

Charles E. Baldwin
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. BALDWIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO WILLIAM B. SHRYOCK, OF SAME PLACE.

ALARM CASH-INDICATOR AND CHECK-RECEIVER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 337,915, dated March 16, 1886.

Application filed April 25, 1885. Serial No. 163,448. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. BALDWIN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Alarm Cash-Indicators and Check-Receivers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front elevation of my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a back view of the top part of the apparatus with the casing broken away. Fig. 4 is a front view of the top of the apparatus with the front casing broken away. Fig. 5 represents one of the checks used and the hammer-arm.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of cash indicators and receivers wherein the checks are displayed and an alarm is given as the check falls into the receiver; and the invention consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, hereinafter more particularly described and claimed.

Referring now to the details of construction, A represents a box or receiver of any suitable form, but preferably of that shown in the drawings, provided with a door, B, having a lock, C, of any approved construction, to the front of which may be attached the check-rack C', having a series of compartments, *c c c*, corresponding with the varieties of prices the checks are intended to represent. I do not, however, consider it essential that the check-rack shall be attached to or form a part of the receiver, as it may be a separate device, if preferred. In fact in some styles of conducting business the check-rack would necessarily be separate from the check-receiver.

At D is a recess forming with the front of the case a chute, the depth of which is just sufficient to allow the check employed to be forced through, and in this recess or chute is secured one or more retainers or springs, E, (preferably two,) the free ends of which project forward, as shown in Fig. 2.

F represents a bell, and G a hammer, swing-

ing on a pivot, H, and provided with an arm, I, the free end of which passes through the frame into the chute D.

At J is a spring which acts to drive the hammer toward the bell when it has been drawn away from it by the arm I. In front of the chute is a small window, K, through which the check can be seen, and it is preferably arranged so that only the lower part of the check will appear through the opening, and thus only one of the numbers will be seen.

The operation is as follows: When a customer has paid for what he has purchased, the cashier picks out a check, L, from the appropriate compartment, *c c c*, representing the amount paid, and forces the same into the chute D, which check forces the check previously inserted out of the chute into the receiver, and as it slips past the arm I (which normally assumes the position shown in full lines in Fig. 5) is pushed to one side by the lower cut-away portion of the check, and assumes the position in relation to said check represented by dotted lines in the same figure. In the further passage of the check the upper cut-away corner allows the arm I to fall back into its normal position, and the spring causes the hammer to strike the bell, and thus give an alarm, showing that the check of the previous customer has been forced into the receiver, and that the check of the present one has been inserted in the recess D behind the window K for his inspection, so that he can see that what he has paid has been correctly checked. It will be seen that as the check L passes into the recess and the holes *l* in the check come opposite the springs E, the latter force their points into the holes, and thus the checks cannot be drawn after being once forced down into the recess.

The check I prefer to use has the amount it represents printed on both ends and on both sides, and with the heads of the numbers toward each other, so that no matter which end or in what position it is inserted, the figures will surely appear before the window in the correct position.

The checks are preferably of oblong shape with the corners cut away; but it is obvious

that other shapes may be employed—such as oval ones, or even round; but the last are objectionable, as the figures are liable to appear in the wrong position, which cannot be the case when oblong double-ended checks are used.

By this construction an alarm cash-indicator, check-receiver, and rack can be furnished at a very low price, and one that will not only be unlikely to get out of order, but will effectually guard against the speculations of dishonest employes.

I have shown four holes in the check; but it is evident that a less number may be used, or even a single hole, in which last case it would preferably be in the center.

Instead of holes, notches in the sides may sometimes be used, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 5.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination, in a check-receiver having a chute provided with sides to confine the check, of an alarm apparatus, and a hammer for operating the same provided with an arm projecting into the chute at one side in the path of the check, whereby the check directly operates the hammer and rings an alarm, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a check-receiver and a check having a portion cut out to receive the end of a retainer, of a chute through which the spring passes to the receiver, and a retainer constructed and arranged to prevent the withdrawal of the check, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a check-receiver

and a chute for the check, having a retaining-spring, of a check provided with a hole to receive said spring, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with a check-receiver, of a series of checks provided with two indicating-numbers on the same side, of a chute through which such checks pass, and a window in said chute constructed to show one of said indicating-numbers and conceal the other, substantially as described.

5. The combination, with a check-receiver, an alarm, and the hammer of the alarm thereof having an arm projecting into the path of the checks, of a series of checks having their corners cut off, to give motion to the hammer, substantially as described.

6. The combination of a check-receiver and a series of checks, each check having four numbers, two of said numbers being on each side and two on each end, each of said numbers being arranged at a substantially equal distance from the center of the check, with a chute having a window constructed and arranged to hide one number and display another, whereby the figures will show correctly with either side of the check in front, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 23d day of April, 1885.

CHARLES E. BALDWIN.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM B. SHRYOCK,
VALENTINE SCHRÖDER.