

(No Model.)

A. H. SCRANTON.
CASH REGISTER AND INDICATOR.

No. 502,387.

Patented Aug. 1, 1893.

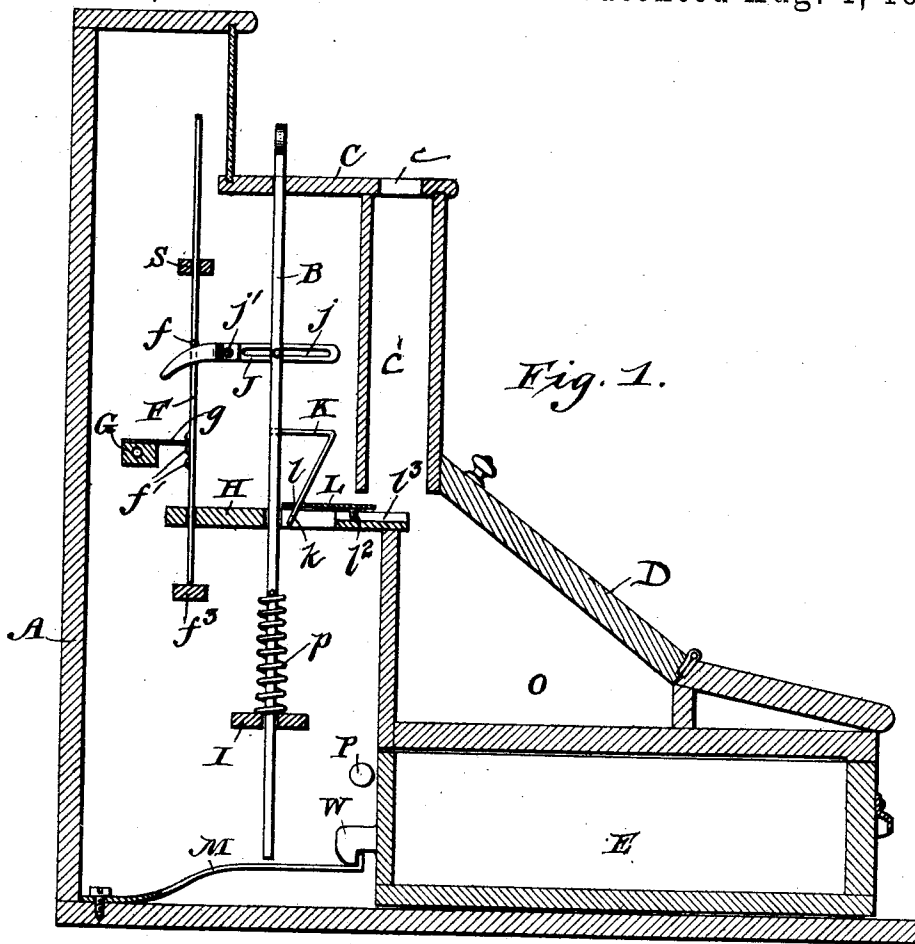


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

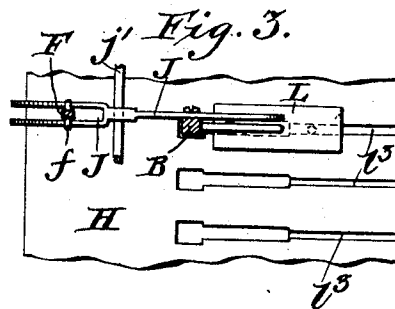
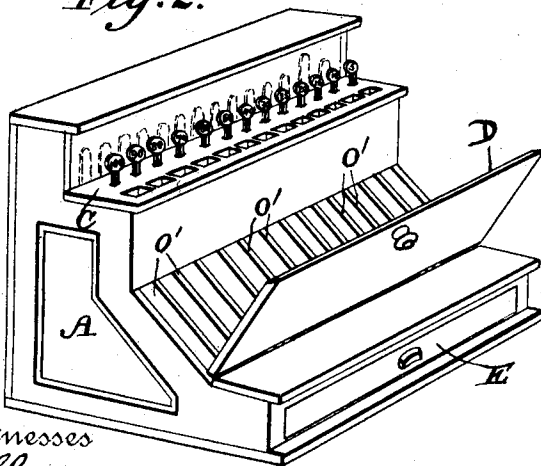


Fig. 3.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CASH REGISTER AND INDICATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 502,387, dated August 1, 1893.

Application filed March 17, 1893. Serial No. 466,497. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT H. SCRANTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fremont, in the county of Sandusky and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash Registers and Indicators; 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 improvements in indicators or cash registers and has for its object the provision of a cash register or indicator, simple in mechanism, cheap in construction and effective in use.

The invention consists in suitable indicating and registering mechanism and locking devices, combined with a check receiving and holding compartments or chamber, whereby it is made practical to keep the exact amount of the sales, the amount of each sale, and the amount of money that has been placed in the register at any time during a given period, thus making it unnecessary to keep a record of the cash or change placed in the cash register, as by deducting the amount of the checks placed in the check box from the amount of money or change in the register it can be ascertained.

The invention consists essentially in the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the drawings, and more particularly pointed out in the claims hereunto appended.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a vertical cross sectional view of the register showing the relative arrangement of the parts therein. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of my cash register or indicator showing the check receiving openings or slots, and having the door on the front of the register partially open to show the check holding compartments and their arrangement in the chamber above the cash drawer. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the pusher mechanism.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures where they occur.

A represents the box or casing of the register and is made of any suitable size and shape, but I prefer the general shape of the casing to be that shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings.

B is a plunger the upper end of which projects through the keyboard C, and has secured to its upper end a suitable key or button upon which is marked any suitable number or character. The plunger B passes through a support or counter H which extends longitudinally through the casing.

I is a guide or support beneath and parallel with the counter H. The lower end of the plunger B passes through a suitable opening in this guide and is held just above a spring M that engages with a catch W on the rear of the cash drawer, by the coil spring *p* which is secured at its upper end to the plunger B and has its lower end resting upon the guide I. It will thus be seen that the spring *p* not only serves to hold the end of plunger B from contact with the spring M but also serves to hold the plunger and button thereon well above the keyboard and to return it to its normal position when depressed.

To the plunger B above the support or counter H is secured a lever J having a slot *j* extending laterally through it for about one-half its length. The forward end of this lever J is curved and forked as shown in Fig. 4, for a purpose hereinafter explained. Through the forward end of this lever between the slot *j* and the forked end thereof passes a rod *j'* parallel with the support or counter H and serves as a fulcrum upon which the lever J oscillates.

F is one of the indicator rods and has secured upon its upper end a disk upon which is placed a figure, or any other desired character.

Upon the indicator rod F about mid-way thereof is a suitable lug or collar *f* for a purpose hereinafter explained. The lower end of this indicator rod is provided with a suitable stop *f*³. On the rear side of this rod F about midway between the stop *f*³ and the collar *f* are placed one or more lugs *f'* for engagement with suitable holding mechanism.

Extending longitudinally through the casing above and parallel with, but back of the counter or support H is a pivotally mounted

bar or rod G. Upon the forward side of this bar G is a knife-edge plate or spring *g* which engages with the lugs *f'* on the rear of the indicator rod F for holding it in an elevated position when desired. This rod or bar F is so mounted upon its axis that the plate or spring will have a tendency to spring upward and engage the lugs *f'* upon the indicator bar, as stated.

The indicator bars F are held in proper relative positions by the supports and guides H and S. When in proper operative position the lug or collar *f* upon the rod F rests upon the curved portion of the lever J, as is apparent.

In the top of the casing A, on the front side thereof, is a glass for the purpose of permitting a display of the numbers or characters upon the disks secured upon the upper ends of the indicator rods.

In the bottom of the casing in the front side thereof is a money or cash drawer E of any suitable construction and has secured to its rear side a catch W which engages with a flat spring M secured in the casing for locking the said drawer.

P is a suitable stop placed behind or to the rear of the cash drawer to limit its backward movement.

Above the cash drawer E is a receptacle or chamber O which is divided into compartments, and is formed in the interior of the casing by partitions *o*, *o'*, and is provided with a suitable door D, as shown.

In the key-board C near the front edge thereof are a number of slots or openings *c* equal in number to the number of keys upon the keyboard. These slots *c* extend into openings or channels *c'* which extend down upon the front end of the counter H and into corresponding compartments in the chamber O.

To the front side of each plunger B between the lever J and the counter or support H is secured a bracket or angle-iron K which is reciprocated vertically with the plunger B.

L is a plate or pusher and is provided at one end with a hole or opening *l* through which extends the portion *k* of the angle-iron K, which when the plunger is reciprocated, on account of the angle at which the portion *k* is set, causes the plate L to reciprocate in the channel *c'* for the purpose of shoving the checks down into the compartments in the chamber O. In the forward end of this plate L is a pin or projection *l'* which fits and travels in a groove or guide *l''* in the forward end of the counter H for the purpose of guiding the said plate into the channel *c'* as is evident.

The operation of the device is as follows: When it is desired to register a purchase the button carrying the figure corresponding to the amount of the purchase is depressed, the plunger B going down and releasing the cash drawer, the slotted end of the lever J depressed and the curved forked end thrown up and carrying with it the indicator rod F and is engaged by the holder G and retained

in position until the next purchase is registered. The check which has been deposited in the slot *c* corresponding in number to the key depressed falls upon the plate L, or the forward end of the counter H, and when the plunger is depressed the plate L is pushed forward and shoves the check on into its proper compartment in the chamber O, as is apparent. When the rod B is returned to its normal position it raises the bracket secured to the rod B and causes the plate L to return to its normal position. It will thus be seen that by means of this bracket secured to the rod B a reciprocating movement will be given to the plate L when the said rod B is depressed and allowed to return to its normal position.

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

1. In a cash register of the character described the combination of a plunger rod B, guides and supports therefor, spring *p* surrounding said rod and secured thereto, drawer E and locking spring M therefor, with an angle-iron K secured to said plunger B, pusher plate L reciprocated by said angle-iron, guide *l'* on said plate working in groove *l''*, and a check receiving chamber located within the casing of the register, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a cash register of the character described the combination of the plunger rod B, guides and support therefor, spring secured to said plunger rod the pivoted lever J slotted at one end and loosely attached to the plunger by fastening in said slot, the other end of said lever being curved and supporting the indicator rod F, the indicator rod F, guides therefor, lugs or stops thereon and a knife-edge bar or rod G, with the angle-iron K secured to said plunger, pusher plate L reciprocated by said angle-iron, guide *l'* on said plate working in groove *l''*, and a check receiving compartment located within the casing of the register, all constructed and arranged substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a cash register of the character described the combination of a reciprocating rod or plunger, with a bracket or angle-iron secured thereto, and a plate or pusher secured on said angle-iron and reciprocated thereby at right-angles to the reciprocation of the plunger rod, as set forth.

4. In a cash register of the character described the combination of a plunger, angle-iron secured thereto, and a plate reciprocated by said angle-iron, with check receiving and holding compartments, as set forth.

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

ALBERT H. SCRANTON.

Witnesses:

THOMAS MCSHEEHY,
MAMIE QUILTER.