

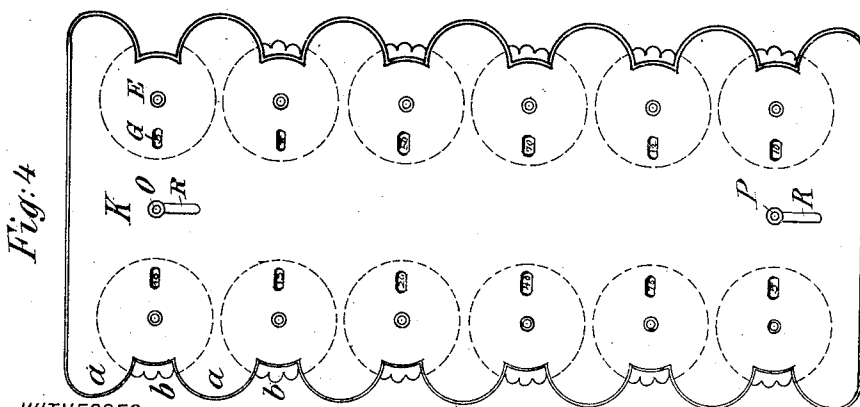
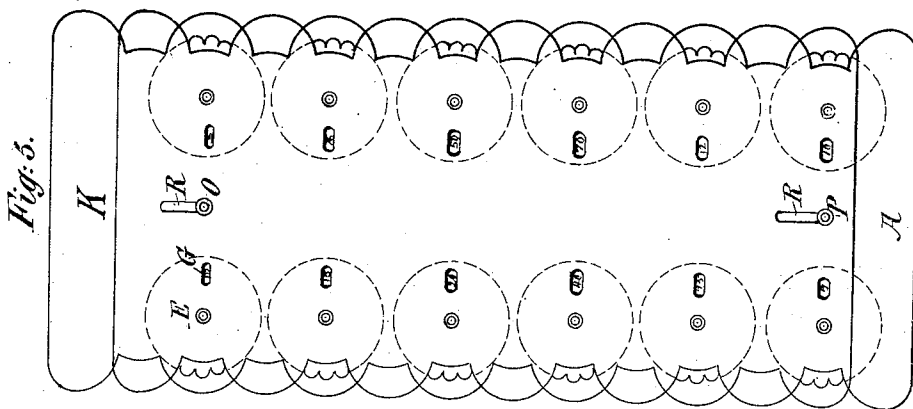
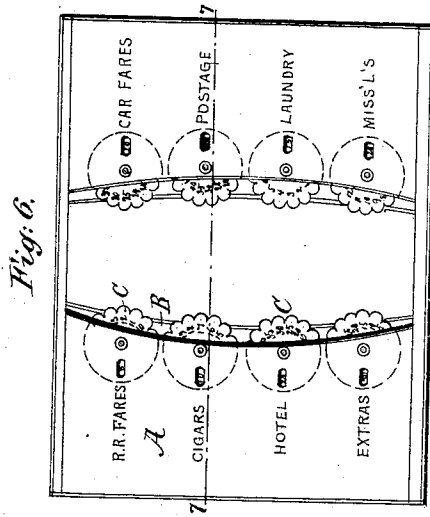
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

E. BERSBACH & A. W. ZIETLOW.
POCKET COUNTER FOR MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

No. 501,596.

Patented July 18, 1893.



WITNESSES:

Willard Griffiths
Charles Schroeder

INVENTORS

Albert W. Zietlow
and Emil Bersbach
BY
Joseph Paquiere
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL BERSBACH, OF WOODBRIDGE, AND ALBERT WM. ZIETLOW, OF ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNORS TO THE COLUMBIAN REGISTER COMPANY, OF NEW JERSEY.

POCKET-COUNTER FOR MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 501,596, dated July 18, 1893.

Application filed March 17, 1893. Serial No. 466,435. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EMIL BERSBACH, of Woodbridge, county of Middlesex, and ALBERT WILLIAM ZIETLOW, of Elizabeth, county of Union, and State of New Jersey, both citizens of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket-Registers, of which the following is a specification.

10 The object of our invention is to provide a new and improved device for registering various disbursements of sums of money made during the day or during a number of days, so as to obtain a handy and convenient record
15 of such disbursements from which record or register the several disbursements can be copied into a suitable book, ledger, &c.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts and details which
20 will be fully described hereinafter and finally pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of our improved pocket register. Fig. 2 is a face view of part of the same, on
25 an enlarged scale, parts being broken out. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse sectional view of the same, on the line 3 3, of Fig. 2. Figs. 4 and 5 are face views showing a modification. Fig. 6 is a face view of a card case formed with
30 two of our improved registers the case being open, and Fig. 7 is a transverse sectional view on the line 7 7, of Fig. 6, the card case being open.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The register is constructed with a frame composed of two plates A and B of pasteboard, wood, celluloid, hard rubber or metal, and having the side edges scalloped in such a
40 manner as to have alternately approximately half round tongues or wings *a* and recesses *b*, the bases of the recesses being rounded on convex lines as shown.

Between the plates A and B, a number of
45 registering or number wheel or rings are mounted in such a manner that part of the periphery projects beyond the rounded base of a recess *b* the rims of the wheels or rings being concentric with the base of the corresponding
50 recess as shown, the center on which

the wheel or ring C turns being a short distance inward from the recess as shown. Each wheel or ring C is mounted to turn on a small disk D of pasteboard, wood, hard rubber, celluloid or metal, held between the plates A and
55 B, by a rivet or eyelet E passed through the said disk and the plates A and B. The said disks hold the sheets A and B the proper distance apart and prevent their binding on the rings or wheels. Each ring or wheel is provided
60 on its rim with the teeth *m* which may have various shapes as shown in Fig. 2, the half round shape being preferred, and each ring or wheel is engaged by a spring check pawl F, held between the plates A and B, to
65 prevent a return movement. Each ring or wheel C is provided on its upper surface with a circle of numerals, increasing in value uniformly, either in units or multiples of units
70 from 0 to a given number, of which numeral one or one group is provided for each tooth *m* a short distance from the rim of the wheel or ring.

The top frame plate A is provided a short distance toward the central longitudinal line
75 of the frame, from the center of each wheel or ring, with a slot G through which the numerals on the wheel or ring can be seen, as such numerals successively pass under the slot during the turning or rotating of the wheel or
80 ring. The several slots are marked as shown, "Dollars or Cents," and above them are produced the words "R. R. Fares, Hotel, Car Fares, Laundry," &c., on the upper surface of the plate A. A backing J of celluloid, paper,
85 metal, &c., and of the same shape as the frame plates A and B is placed against the underside of the plate B, and a sheet K of transparent celluloid is placed upon the face of the plate A. The side edges of said sheet K being
90 straight and extending to the outermost points of the tongues or wings *a*. The sheets J and K are held in place by rivets or eyelets *n* passed through the said sheets J and K, and the frame plates A and B. Whenever a disbursement has been made, the corresponding
95 wheel or ring C is turned by means of a finger engaging the rim teeth *m* of said wheel, until the numeral representing the amount of such disbursement appears in the corresponding
100

slots G. If later on another disbursement of the same kind is made, the corresponding ring or wheel is turned to show a numeral representing the sum of two disbursements. For example, rail road fares, car fares, hotel bills, cigar purchases, laundry expenses, postage, &c., can be registered in this manner, and at the end of the day the several amounts can be copied into a cash book, ledger, &c. As the edges of the flexible and transparent sheet K project to the outermost ends of the tongues or wing *b*, they prevent accidental turning of the wheels or rings while removing the register from the pocket or replacing it and at the same time said flexible sheet K does not interfere with passing the fingers into the recesses *b* for turning the rings or wheels G.

In the modification shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the top sheet K is made thicker and is mounted to slide, and is scalloped the same as the frame plates A and B. It is guided by eye-lets O and P passing through longitudinal slots R in said top sheet. When the said top sheet is in the position shown in Fig. 5, the scallop of said top sheet covers the recesses of the frame and this prevents accidental turning of the wheels or rings C. When it is desired to turn a wheel or ring C, the sheet K is moved into the position shown in Fig. 4, so as to expose the wheels or rings C. As shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the two registers are applied on a card case S.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A pocket register formed of a frame, having recesses in the edges and slots in the top, number wheels or rings mounted to turn in the frame and projecting slightly into the recesses in the edges, and a covering plate of transparent flexible material on the top of the frame, substantially as set forth.

2. In a pocket register, the combination, with two frame-plates, of disks fastened between said plates, and number wheels or rings having apertures for receiving said disks and mounted to turn on said disks, said wheels projecting beyond parts of the side edges of said frame-plates, substantially as set forth.

3. In a pocket register, the combination, with a frame, of number wheels or rings mounted on the same at the edges and a sliding transparent cover sheet on the top of the frame, substantially as set forth.

4. In a pocket register, the combination, with a folding card case, of frames formed on the inner surface of the same, which frames are thus united by the card case and a series of number disks or wheels mounted in the adjacent edges of the frames on the interior of said card case, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention we have signed our names in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EMIL BERSBACH.
ALBERT WM. ZIETLOW.

Witnesses:

OSCAR F. GUNZ,
CHARLES SCHROEDER.