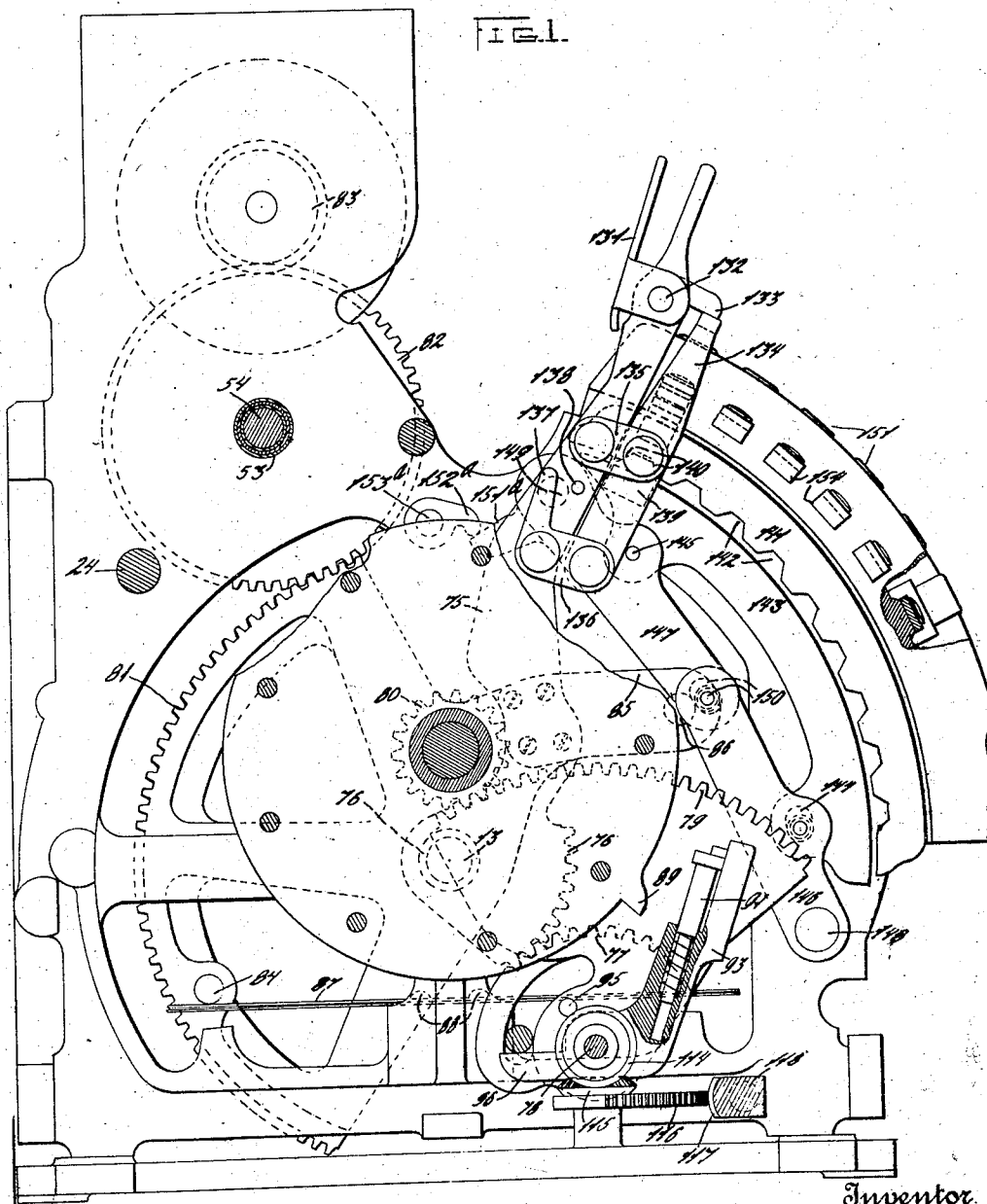


E. J. VON PEIN.
CASH REGISTER.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 10, 1908.

Patented Nov. 2, 1909.
5 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

938,527.



Witnesses

W. H. H. H.

Carl Meust.

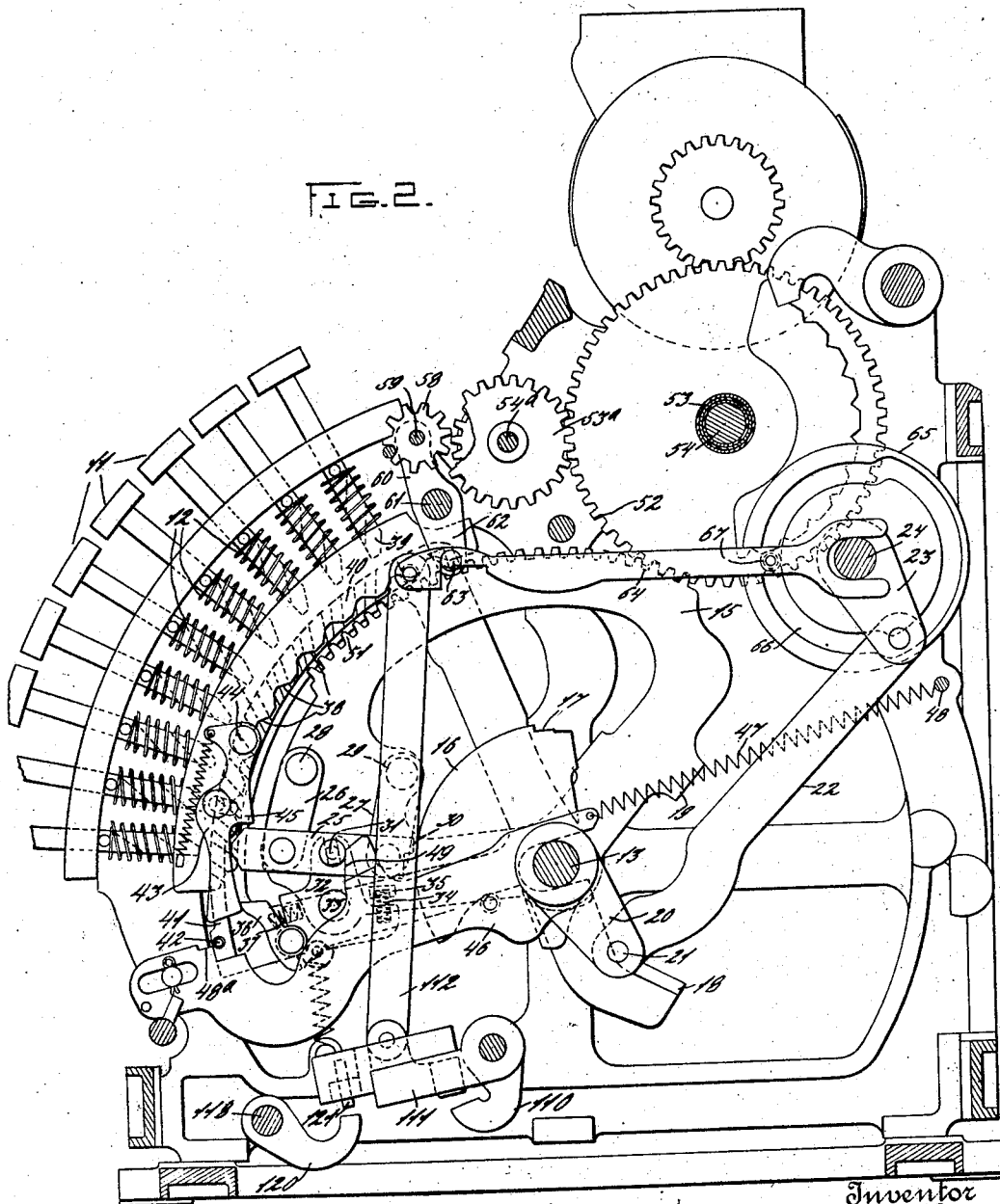
Inventor.
Edward J. Von Pein
by J. B. Hayward
and P. H. H. H.
Attorneys

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5 SHEETS—SHEET 2

938,527.

FIG. 2.



Witnesses

Witnesses

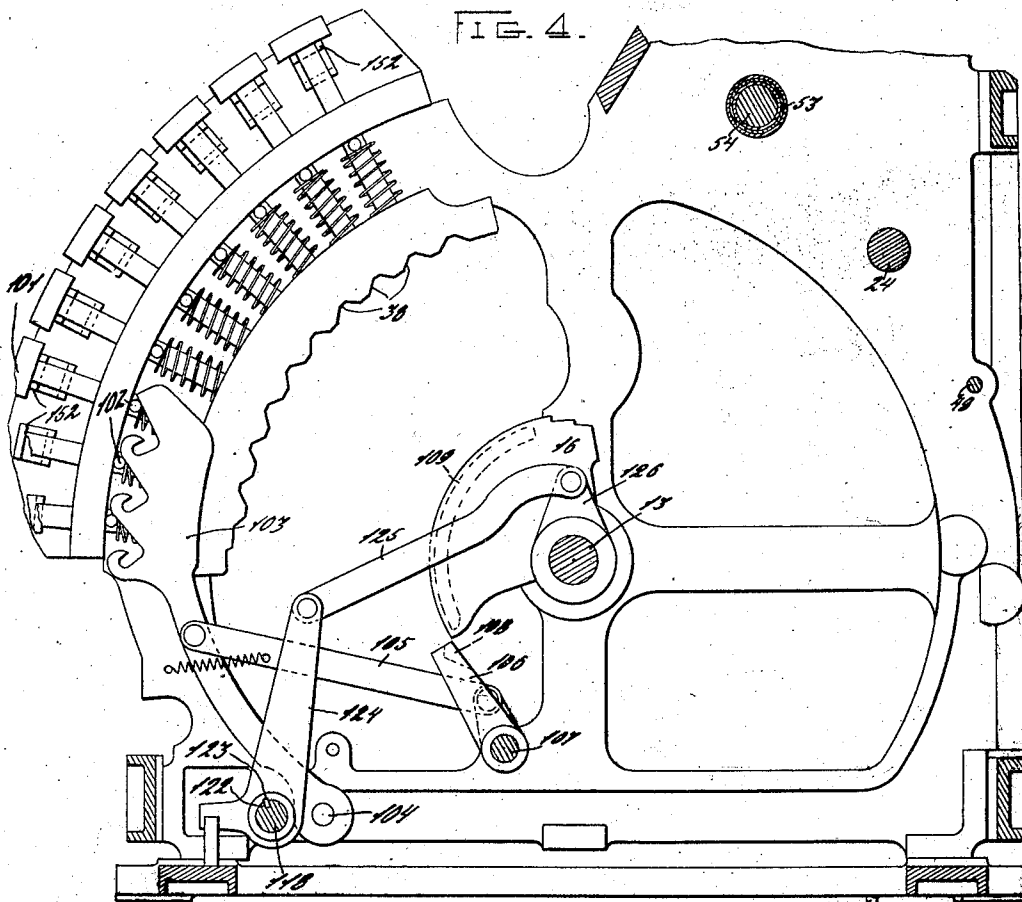
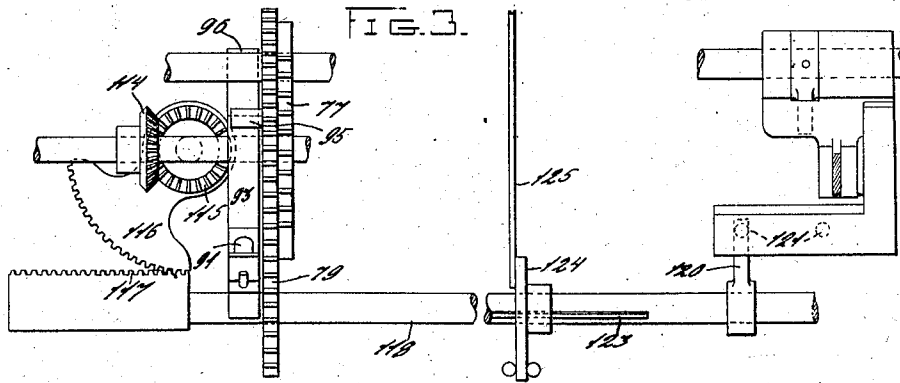
Carl Muehl

Inventor
Edward J. Von Pein
by J. B. Hayward
and R. E. Glass,
Attorneys.

E. J. VON PEIN.
CASH REGISTER.
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938,527.

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6 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

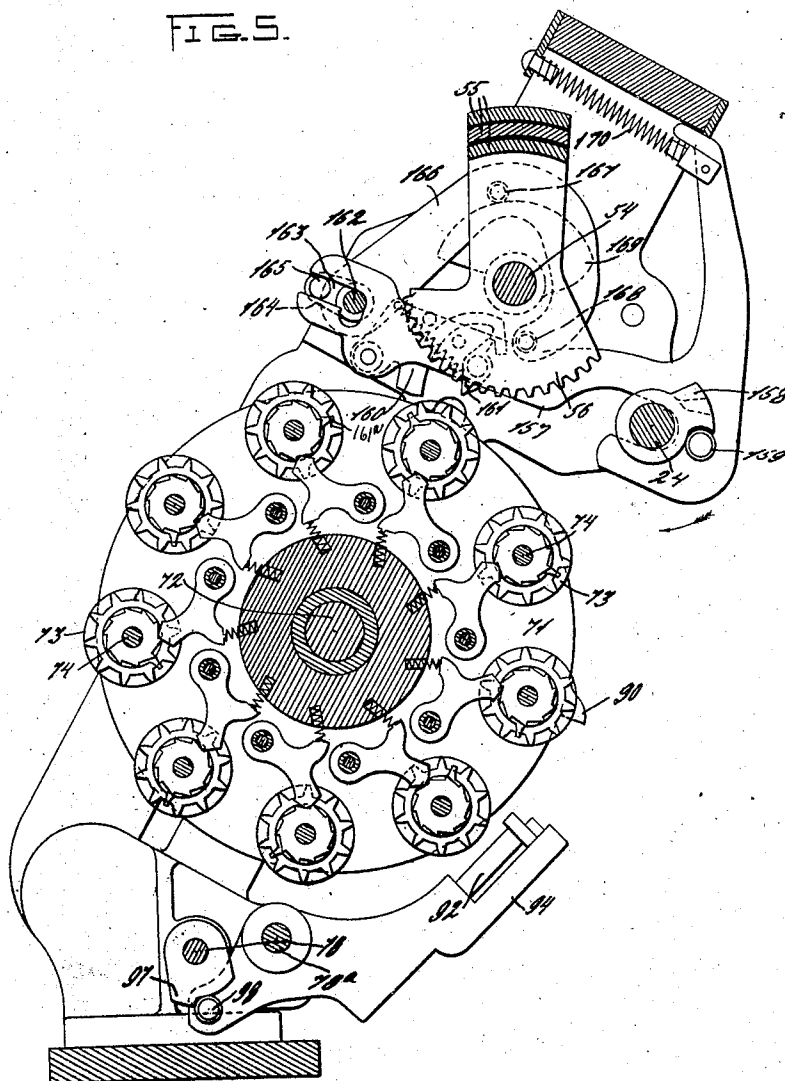


Witnesses
Charles W. Hunt

Inventor
Edward J. Von Pein
by *J. B. Hayward*
and *Reid*
Attorneys.

938,527.

FIG. 5.



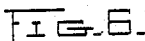
Witnesses
W. H. Foster
Carl M. Hunt

Inventor
Edward J. Von Pein
W. J. B. Hayward
and *Reid*
Attorneys.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 10, 1908.

Patented Nov. 2, 1909

6 SHEETS—SHEET 5.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD J. VON PEIN, OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY, OF DAYTON, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO (INCORPORATED IN 1906).

CASH-REGISTER.

938,527.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 2, 1909.

Application filed November 10, 1906. Serial No. 342,887.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD J. VON PEIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash-Registers, of which I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to cash registers and has among its objects to provide an improved construction having a plurality of counters or registering devices.

A second object is to provide a main totalizing counter and means for preventing its operation when any desired one of the remaining counters is to be operated.

A further object is to provide means for preventing overthrow of the carrier for the multiple counters.

Another object is to provide locking devices for the lever controlling the multiple counters and for the special keys.

Another object is to provide an improved transfer mechanism for this type of machine.

With these and incidental objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combination of parts, the essential elements of which are set forth in appended claims and a preferred form of embodiment of which is hereinafter described with reference to the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification.

Of said drawings: Figure 1 is a vertical transverse section near one end of the machine showing the setting devices for the multiple counters, and the overthrow preventing devices. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section on another line of the machine looking in the opposite direction showing the means for throwing out or preventing the operation of the main counter. Fig. 3 is a detail plan view of the controlling devices for the counter throw out. Fig. 4 is a section of the machine looking in the same direction as Fig. 2 showing an additional means for throwing out the main counter. Fig. 5 is an elevation showing the carrier for the multiple counters and the operating and transfer devices therefor. Fig. 6 is a front elevation of the carrier setting devices showing the locks therefor and the locks for the special keys.

The invention is an improvement in sev-

eral respects on the machine shown in U. S. patent to Thomas Carroll, 703,639 granted July 1, 1902. This patent shows a cash register having controlling keys and a crank handle for causing the actuating of the machine. A rotatable carrier is provided and on this are mounted a plurality of registering devices so that the rotation of the carrier will bring any desired registering device into position to be operated by a series of racks the movement of which is controlled in extent by the amount keys. A lever moving over a scale is provided and this serves to position the desired registering device for operation. A totaling register is provided in the machine and has connections from the said lever such that the operation of the main counter or register may be prevented in connection with the actuation of any one or more desired counters.

The type of machine to which this invention is applied is well shown in patent to Cleal & Reinhardt, 580,378, granted April 13, 1897, and reference is made thereto for a detailed description of many parts of the machine. Described in general terms however and referring to Fig. 2 it may be said that the machine comprises a plurality of banks of keys 11 mounted on a circular frame and adapted to be manually depressed against the tension of springs 12. The shaft 13 of the machine supports a plurality of operating segments 15 one for each bank of keys, said segments being journaled loosely on the shaft and being adapted to be operated by other segments 16 of which there is one for each segment 15. The segments 16 have notches 17 near their upper ends and are provided with depending extensions 18 adapted to engage projections 19 of the segments 15 to restore said segments to normal position. The main shaft 13 is operated by a crank arm 20 connected by a pin 21 to a link 22 which is connected to a crank arm 23 mounted rigidly on the main shaft 24 which is adapted to be given a complete rotation at each operation of the machine.

Mounted on each of the segments 15 are latches 25 which are connected to the segments by links 26 and 27 pivoted respectively on pins 28 and 29 on the segments 15, said latches 25 being thereby allowed a radial movement. At the rear ends of the latches 25 are projections 30 adapted to en-

gage and be operated by the notches 17 of the segments 16. A pin 31 is mounted on each of the latches 25, these pins 31 riding in slots of bell crank arms 32 mounted on pins 33 also carried by the segments 15. Springs 34 pressing against lugs 35 on segments 15 and against flanges on the bell cranks 32 tend to rock the said bell cranks so as to force the latches 25 rearwardly. At the lower forward end of each of the bell cranks 32 is mounted a by-pass pawl 36 pressed by springs 37 forwardly.

The key board frame is provided with a series of depressions 38 in any one of which the forward beveled ends of the latches 25 are adapted to be moved. The keys carry camming flanges 39 engaging cam slots 40 in a segmental detent 41 and it will be clear from the construction shown that when a key is depressed the cam flange 39 thereof will raise the detent 41. Each detent 41 is provided with a roller 42 adapted to rock forwardly the latch 43. This latch 43 is mounted at 44 on the key board frame and has a rearward projection 45 normally over the latch 25 it being of course understood that there is a latch 43 for each bank of keys. A retaining bar 46 straddles the shaft 13 and is thrown rearwardly by a spring 47 connecting each bar to a rod 48. The retaining bars 46 are normally prevented from moving rearwardly by the key detents 41 which engage a cut away portion thereof as shown in this figure. When however a key is depressed the detent 41 is raised sufficiently to carry the lower end thereof above the edge 48^a of the bar 46. The bar 46 can then move rearwardly under tension of its spring 47 and lock the detent 41 in raised position. As the retaining bar 46 moves rearwardly the projection 49 extending upwardly therefrom is moved away from the pin 31 of the sliding latch 25. When the main shaft 24 is operated the segments 16 are oscillated in a counter clock-wise direction and depending projections 18 thereof engage and move the segments 15 through the projections 19 thereon, if the said segments have been moved from normal position. When the notch 17 of a segment 16 reaches the projection 30 the latch 25 may move slightly rearward under the impulse of the spring 34 and when segment 16 is then reversely moved to return it to the position shown in the figure, it will carry the latch 25 along with it thereby of course moving the segment 15. This motion continues until by-pass pawl 36 engages the shank of the depressed key 11, but such engagement rocks the bell crank 32 around its pivot 33 thereby throwing latch 25 forwardly until its beveled forward end engages the depression 38 of the key board frame locking the segment 15 and all parts carried thereby in adjusted position. This locking is of course

assisted by the edge of segments 16. The segments 15 carry racks 51 which engage gears 52 on sleeves 53 surrounding a shaft 54. The outer ends of the sleeves 53 are attached to nested yokes 55 carrying gear segments 56. It will be clear that the gear segments 56 move in correspondence with the segments 15 and are restored to normal position and then set to a new position at each operation of the machine.

The gears 52 mesh with gears 53^a on a shaft 54^a. The gears 53^a are loose on said shaft 54^a and beside each gear is a similar gear not shown acting as a driving device for the counter wheel. The counter wheels are actuated in one direction in correspondence with the movement of gears 53^a by pinions 58 carried in a frame, comprising the rod 59 and frame arms 60, said frame being pivoted on a rod 61. A depending arm 62 of said frame carries a pin 63 and this is adapted to be moved forwardly and then reversely at each operation of the machine by a link 64 having a notch surrounding said pin 63 and supported thereby at its forward end, its rearward end straddling the main shaft 24. This shaft 24 carries a disk 65 having a cam groove 66 and riding in this cam groove is an anti-friction-roller 67 carried by the link 64. The shape of the cam groove is clearly such as to move the link forward after about one fourth of a rotation has been given the disk and to retain it in its forward position for a further part of the rotation and to then restore it again to normal rearward position. The forward movement of link 64 takes place after the segments 15 and gears 53^a have been returned to normal position and the pinions 58 are then thrown into mesh with gears 53^a and the counter gears and retained in mesh while the segments 15 and gears 53^a are set to their new positions, thus adding the desired amount on the counter.

Fig. 5 shows a rotatable carrier 71 for the additional registers, said carrier being mounted on a shaft 72. As shown there are nine counters 73 each mounted on separate shafts 74. The carrier 71 may be rotated to bring any desired counter directly under the actuating racks 56. When the machine is operated the carrier 71 is raised by mechanism shown in the Carroll patent referred to until the counter 73 is in gear with the segments 56. The mechanism for rotating the carrier 71 is best shown in Fig. 1 and comprises a lever 75 integral with a sleeve 76 loosely mounted on the shaft 13. The lever 75 serves to operate a segment 76^a which gears with a segment 77 mounted on shaft 78 and also movable with segment 77 mounted on a shaft 78 is a large segment 79 meshing with a gear 80 on the carrier 71. It will be clear that as lever 75 is oscillated over a scale shown in Fig. 6 that any desired counter 73

may be brought to operative relation with the actuating racks 56. Inasmuch as the carrier and its operating mechanism have considerable weight a large amount of inertia may be generated by the rapid movement thereof and means are therefore provided for gradually stopping the mechanism at the ends of its travel. The lever 75 is rigidly connected to a large segment 81 which through a gear 82 operates an indicator pinion 83 and mounted on this segment 81 is a pin 84. A projection from lever 75 indicated by 85 carries a second pin 86. These pins 84 and 86 are adapted at the opposite ends of the movement of lever 75 to engage the long leaf spring 87 mounted on the machine frame by pins 88. As shown in Fig. 1 the lever 75 is at the upper extremity of its movement and it will be observed that pin 84 is contacting with spring 87. When lever 75 is moved downwardly over the scale the pin 86 will finally contact the other end of leaf spring 87 and this will serve to gradually, yieldingly stop the lever and the carrier 71. As an additional precaution projections 89 and 90 are provided (see Fig. 5) on the carrier 71 and these projections are arranged at the opposite ends of the travel of the carrier to be abutted and stopped by spring controlled plungers. These plungers are indicated by numerals 91 and 92 and are carried in oscillating frames 93 and 94. Frame 93 is carried loosely on shaft 78 and is adapted to be moved by a pin 95 on segment 77. When the segment 77 oscillates, pin 95 will finally strike a projecting end 96 of frame 93 and throw the same and the spring plunger 91 into the path of projection 89, this occurring as lever 75 nears the lower end of its stroke. When the upper end of the stroke of lever 77 is reached a cam 97 mounted on shaft 78 strikes a roller 98 on the frame 95 throwing spring plunger 92 around its pivot 78^a into the path of projection 90 of the carrier. This mechanism evidently serves to gradually stop the carrier at each end of its travel and thereby prevents any sudden jar being given to the heavy mechanism.

As the mechanism has been thus far described the main counter on shaft 54^a will be thrown into operation at each actuation of the machine and some one of the counters 73 will also be actuated a commensurate amount. It is sometimes desirable however to prevent the operation of the main counter for certain transactions or for certain departments of sales and two separate means are provided for performing this function. The first is shown in Fig. 4 and is operated when one of the three lower keys of the special bank shown in Fig. 6 is depressed. These keys are shown as special transaction keys, but may evidently bear department or any other indications. When one of these

three keys indicated by numeral 101 is depressed its pin 102 engages and operates arm 103 mounted on the rod 104. This arm 103 is connected through a link 105 to an arm 106 rigid on a shaft 107 and carrying a cam projection 108. In the normal position of the mechanism the cam projection 108 is out of the path of travel of a segmental flange 109 on the segment 16 for the bank of special keys. When however one of the keys 101 is depressed the arm 106 is rocked enough to carry the cam projection 108 in position to be engaged on its cam edge by a beveled edge of the segmental flange 109. When the machine is then operated the beveled edge of flange 109 will force the arm 106 still farther to the rear. Mounted on shaft 107 so as to move therewith is an arm 110 shown in Fig. 2. The outer end of this arm is under and adapted to actuate a bar 111 journaled on said shaft 107. This bar is connected through a link 112 to the link 64 previously referred to. When one of the special keys 101 has been depressed and the machine is operated the arm 110 will engage and raise bar 111 and link 112 thereby elevating the link 64 and carrying its notch away from the pin 63 of the arm 62. When the link 64 is then reciprocated as previously described no movement of arm 62 will take place and the main counter will of course not be actuated. The second means for throwing out the main counter is controlled from the lever 75 and is made adjustable so that the main counter may be thrown out at any one or more desired positions of the lever 75. Movable with segment 77 is a vertical beveled gear 114 meshing with the horizontal beveled gear 115 carrying a gear segment 116. This segment 116 as shown in Figs. 1 and 3 engage a rack 117 on a shaft 118, the shaft being enlarged at the point where the rack is cut therein. As shown in Fig. 1 the rack teeth 117 are curved so that the shaft 118 may be rocked without carrying the teeth 117 away from segment 116. The structure described clearly provides for a differential movement of shaft 118 axially corresponding to the extent of movement given lever 75. Rigidly mounted on this sliding shaft is an arm 120 also shown in Fig. 2 under an extension of bar 111. A series of holes are bored in bar 111 directly over the path of the outer end of arm 120 and in any desired holes pins 121 may be placed. In Fig. 3 the pins are inserted in position such that the arm 120 will be directly under them when the lever 75 is in either the A or the K position. This shaft 118 has a spline 122 in which is a key 123, the arm 124 serving to connect through the key and spline the shaft 118 to a link 125 and to an arm 126 on the shaft 13. When this shaft 13 is oscillated by the operation of the machine the shaft 118 will also be os-

cillated and the arm 120 carried thereby raised and it will be clear that if, when the arm 120 is raised it has been moved under one of the pins 121 that the bar 111 will also be raised as was the case when the arm 110 was operated. The raising of bar 111 through pins 121 will clearly serve to prevent the operation of the main counter and it will be observed that this construction provides not only for throwing out the main counter at any desired lever position but for adjusting the pins 121 so that the throw out of the main counter may be changed from one lever position to another.

In the Carroll patent referred to the setting lever for the counter carrier serves to unlock the machine and this function is performed by the setting lever in the present invention though the parts are not all shown herein. Mounted on the lever 75 as shown in Fig. 1 is a pinch lever 131 pivoted on a pin 132. The arm 133 of this lever is normally over and engaging a slide 134 mounted through links 135 and 136 on the lever 75. The link 136 carries an arm 137 adapted when the pinch lever 131 is operated to engage and be stopped by the pin 138 on the lever 75. On the slide 134 is a lug 139 having beveled edges 140 and directly over this lug is a frame piece 141 having depressions 142 corresponding in shape to the beveled part of the lug 139. Normally the lug 139 engages and is retained by some one of the depressions 142 as shown in the figure. A cut away portion of the lug 139 allows it to ride over a segment 143 carried by means of pin and slot connections 144 and 145 on connected arms 146 and 147. These arms are pivoted respectively at 148 and 149 and are connected at their adjacent ends by a pin and slot connection 150. The upper arm 147 has a rearward projection 151^a engaging a projection 152^a on shaft 153^a. The shaft 149 as shown in said Carroll patent on which arm 147 is mounted serves to throw a second arm into the path of a disk mounted on shaft 54 and having a cut away portion normally opposite the said arm so that when pinch lever 131 is operated and the slide 134 lowered the lug 139 will engage and move rearwardly the segment 143 thereby rocking arm 147, shaft 149 and so throwing the arm referred to into the said notch. This evidently locks the machine until the pinch lever is allowed to return to normal position thereby elevating the lug 139, and it will be seen that this lug cannot be elevated unless it is directly opposite one of the depressions 142 of segment 143. The machine is therefore locked when the lever 75 is out of any one of its nine positions. The regular machine lock is controlled from shaft 153^a in the manner shown in the Carroll patent referred to. The structure including segments 143 and the parts operated thereby is an im-

provement on the structure shown in the Carroll patent in that no matter where the lever 75 is the amount of force necessary to operate segment 143 will be precisely the same which was not the case in the patented structure.

The bank of special keys shown in Fig. 6 is intended to control printing devices to cause a record to be made at each operation, of the clerk or department in which the transaction was made. The lever positions are indicated by the same letters as are on the keys. It is sometimes desirable, as for example, if the clerk temporarily leaves the establishment to prevent the operation of this counter or of his special key during his absence, and to accomplish this I provide means under lock and key for preventing the depression of the special keys and for preventing the release of the machine at desired positions of the lever.

In Fig. 6 is shown a series of key operated locks 151, the bolts of which are adapted to engage under the special keys. These bolts are indicated by numerals 152 and it will be observed that the second bolt from the top has been cut away. When one of the locks 151 is operated its bolt 152 will be ejected into the path of the special keys and will clearly thereby prevent their depression. If it is not desired to lock some particular key the bolt may be cut away as indicated. The locks 151 also control bolts 153 for locking the lever. These bolts 153 have depending projections 154 which are normally out of the path of the bent arm 155 rigidly carried by the slide 134. In the normal position of the device the slide 134 may be raised and lowered as the projections 154 of the bolts are out of its path. When however the bolts 153 are withdrawn by operating the locks 151, the depending projections 154 are then in the radial path of arm 155 of the slide 134. This will clearly prevent the movement of slide 134 to its outward position and as it has been stated that when the slide is depressed a locking arm is thrown into a notch on the disk on shaft 54, it will be seen that the machine will remain locked and cannot be unlocked until either the lever is moved to another position or the bolt 153 is moved outwardly. This mechanism clearly serves to prevent any operation of the machine with the lever in a particular position and serves to prevent the depression of any desired special key.

It is of course necessary to provide transfer devices for the counters 73 on the carrier 71 and these devices are shown in Fig. 5. For each counter wheel which is directly actuated by the racks 56 is provided a sliding transfer arm 157. These arms are supported at their rearward ends by shaft 24 which carries cams 158 for successively actuating them through rollers 159 carried by the said

arms. Mounted on each of the arms is a transfer pawl 160 and a trip pawl 161. At their forward ends the arms 157 are carried loosely by a rod 162 and are cut away at 163 as shown to slide on the rod. A frame is mounted on the rod 162 including arms 164 connected by the rod 165 and integral with this frame is an arm 166 passing over the shaft 54 and carrying two rollers 167 and 168 adapted to be operated by a cam 169. It will be remembered that the carrier 71 is elevated to bring the desired counter 73 into gear with the segment racks 56 and then is depressed again to normal position. When the counter 73 is so raised and operated the usual cam teeth 161^a thereof will engage and operate the trip pawls 161 if a transfer is required. When the trip pawl is so operated, the transfer pawl 160 will drop slightly and after the operation of the counter wheels by the segments is finished the carrier is depressed part way only toward normal position. At this time the cam 169 passes beyond roller 168 allowing the arm 166 to rise and thereby depress rod 165. This carries down with it the forward ends of the transfer arms 157 just as much as the carrier 71 has been depressed. The cams 158 then come into operation by abutting the rollers 159, moving the arm 157 rearward against the tension of springs 170 and so causing the transfer pawls 160 to engage the counter wheel ratchets and move the said wheels an additional step. At the end of the operation of the machine the carrier 71 is depressed slightly farther to its normal position and the transfer arms 157 are also restored to their normal position.

While the form of mechanism here shown and described is admirably adapted to fulfill the objects primarily stated, it is to be understood that it is not intended to confine the invention to the one form of embodiment herein disclosed, for it is susceptible of embodiment in various forms all coming within the scope of the claims which follow.

What is claimed is as follows.

1. In a cash register, the combination with means in the register for retaining a segregated analysis of transactions, means for determining under what classification transactions shall be entered, a totalizing device, means for preventing the operation of said totalizing device when transactions of desired classes are entered, and devices for manually adjusting said preventing means to cooperate with the entry of transactions of other classes.

2. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of totalizers, an operating mechanism therefor, and a lever for bringing any desired totalizer into operative relation with the operating mechanism, of a main totalizer constructed to be also actuated by said operating mechanism, means

controlled by said lever for preventing operation of said main totalizer when some of the other totalizers are operated and devices for manually adjusting said preventing means to cooperate with the main totalizer in any desired position of said lever.

3. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of accounting devices, of an operating mechanism therefor, means for establishing an operative relation between any desired accounting device and the operating mechanism, an additional accounting device normally operable in correspondence with each of the other accounting devices, and means manually adjustable to prevent the operation of the additional accounting device in connection with any one or more of the other accounting devices.

4. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of accounting devices and an operating mechanism common thereto, of a lever for determining which device shall be operated, a main registering device, and adjustable pins and a device controlled by said lever cooperating with said pins to prevent operation of said main registering device when any one or more desired accounting devices are to be operated.

5. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of accounting devices and an operating mechanism common thereto, of a movable means for determining which device shall be operated, a registering device, means for operating same, and a device positioned in accordance with the position of said movable means and operated at each operation of the cash register for controlling said operating means for said registering device.

6. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of accounting devices and a rotatable carrier for same, of a lever for oscillating said carrier, and spring plungers thrown into the path of travel of said carrier by said lever near the ends of its movement.

7. In a cash register, the combination with a rotatable carrier, and a plurality of accounting devices thereon, of means for oscillating said carrier to bring a desired accounting device to operative position, and spring devices controlled by said oscillating means near each end of its travel for abutting and stopping said carrier.

8. In a cash register, the combination with accounting devices and a movable carrier for same, of manipulative means for moving said carrier to bring any desired accounting device to operative position, and spring devices set by said manipulative means near the ends of its travel, into the path of said carrier to abut and yieldingly stop the same.

9. In a cash register, the combination with accounting devices and a movable car-

rier for same, of means for moving said carrier to bring any desired accounting device to operative position, spring plungers, and means controlled by said moving means for throwing the spring plungers into the path of said carrier near the respective ends of its movement.

10. In a cash register, the combination with an operating mechanism, of a plurality of accounting devices, and means for bringing any desired accounting device to position to be actuated by said mechanism; a plurality of special keys, a totalizing register, and means for preventing its operation when a special key is operated or when a desired accounting device is in position for operation.

11. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of accounting devices of a lever for bringing any one of said devices to operative position, a plurality of special keys and a locking device for each lever position arranged to prevent release of the machine when the lever is in a position adjacent said locking device and for also locking one of the keys.

12. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of accounting devices and a lever movable to bring any desired accounting device into operative position, of keys, one for each lever position, and locking devices opposite each key and serving to lock the key and control the operation of the lever at the corresponding position.

13. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of accounting devices and a lever controlling said devices, of a slide on said lever, a series of keys, one for each lever position, and locking devices one for each key serving to lock the proper key from operation and prevent movement of said slide when the lever is opposite the locking device.

14. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of accounting devices of a lever controlling same, and movable to different positions, a plurality of keys one for each lever position and a locking device for each key also serving to control the lever when opposite the locked key.

15. In a cash register, the combination with a rotatable carrier and a plurality of accounting devices thereon, of a lever for adjusting said carrier to bring any desired accounting device to operative position, a leaf spring fastened to the machine frame, and pins moved by said lever and adapted to engage said leaf spring at the extremities of the lever path to yieldingly stop said lever and carrier.

16. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of accounting devices, an operating mechanism therefor, means for establishing an operative relation between said operating mechanism and any desired

accounting device, a totalizer, connections from said operating mechanism for controlling the operation of said totalizer, and means for disabling the said connections when particular accounting devices are to be operated, said disabling means being adjustable manually to vary the accounting devices in connection with which the totalizer connections will be disabled.

17. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of accounting devices, and an operating mechanism therefor, of a lever for bringing any accounting device into operative relation with said operating mechanism, a totalizer operable by said operating mechanism, and devices controlled by said lever for preventing actuation of said totalizer in certain lever positions, adjustable to vary the lever positions which will prevent actuation of the totalizer.

18. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of accounting devices, an operating mechanism therefor, and means for establishing an operative relation between said operating mechanism and any desired one of said accounting devices, of a totalizer operable by said operating mechanism, and devices controlled by said means for preventing actuation of said totalizer when certain of said accounting devices are actuated, said devices being manually adjustable to vary the accounting devices in connection with which actuation of the totalizer will be prevented.

19. In a cash register, the combination with a rotatable carrier, and a plurality of accounting devices mounted thereon, of an operating mechanism common to said accounting devices, a lever for adjusting any desired one of said accounting devices into cooperation with said operating mechanism, a totalizer, operable by said operating mechanism, means moved by said lever for preventing operation of said totalizer when any desired accounting devices are adjusted for actuation, said means comprising an element adjustable manually to vary the accounting device the adjustment of which will prevent actuation of said totalizer.

20. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of accounting devices, and an operating mechanism therefor, of means for determining which accounting device shall be operated by said operating mechanism, a totalizer; a throw out device, including adjustable elements, moved by said determining means, and connections for throwing out said totalizer engaged and operated by said adjustable elements.

21. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of totalizers, an operating mechanism common to said totalizers, and a lever for bringing any desired totalizer into operative relation with said operating mechanism; of a main totalizer, operable by said

operating mechanism, a throw out device including adjustable elements for preventing operation of said main totalizer, and a device positioned by said lever, for engaging and operating said adjustable elements.

22. In a cash register, the combination with a rotatable carrier and a plurality of totalizers mounted thereon, of a hand lever for rotating said carrier, a main totalizer, an operating device for said totalizer, mechanism including elements adjustable to any of a plurality of positions for preventing operation of said totalizer operating device, and an arm positioned by said hand lever to engage and operate said adjustable elements.

23. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of accounting devices, and means for preparing any desired accounting device for operation, of locking devices, one for each accounting device, said locking devices comprising elements movable to prevent a complete operation of said preparing means.

24. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of accounting devices, and a movable device for positioning any one of said accounting devices for actuation, of key operated locks, one for each position of said movable device, and arms moved by said locks into the path of an element of said movable device and preventing a complete operation of said movable device element.

25. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of accounting devices, and a common operating means for same, of a movable device for positioning any desired accounting device for operation, a plurality of key controlled locks, one for each accounting device, a latch for said operating means, a movable part carried by said mov-

able device for operating said latching means, and elements adjusted by said locks for preventing movement of said movable part to release said latching means.

26. In a cash register, the combination with a manually movable lever, of a slide carried by said lever and having a projecting lug, a pair of connected but separately pivoted arms, a segment pinned to both said arms and positioned to be engaged by said projecting lug, and a lock controlling shaft actuated by one of said pivoted arms.

27. In a cash register, the combination with a manually operable lever, of devices carried thereby including a projection manually movable radially of said lever pivot, a pair of connected but separately pivoted arms, a segment pinned to both said arms, having an edge struck from said lever pivot as a center, and positioned to be in the radial path of said projection, and a lock controlling shaft actuated by one of said pivoted arms.

28. In a cash register, the combination with a manually operable controlling device, and a pivoted support therefor constructed to permit said controlling device to be oscillated around said support and to be moved radially to said support, of a pair of separately pivoted arms, a segment pinned to said arms and positioned to be engaged by an element of said controlling device, and a lock controlling shaft operated by one of said pivoted arms.

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

EDWARD J. VON PEIN.

Witnesses:

ROY C. GLASS,
CARL J. BEUST.