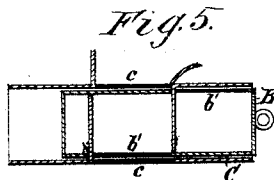
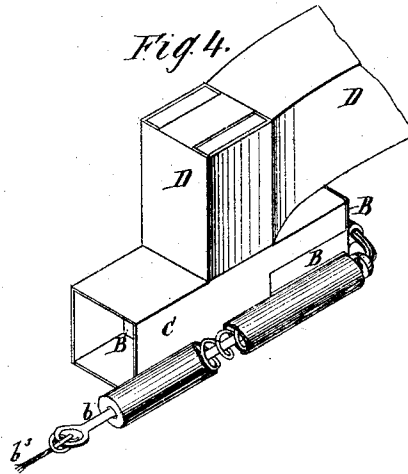
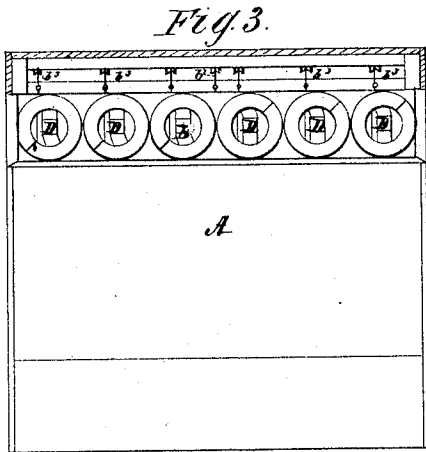
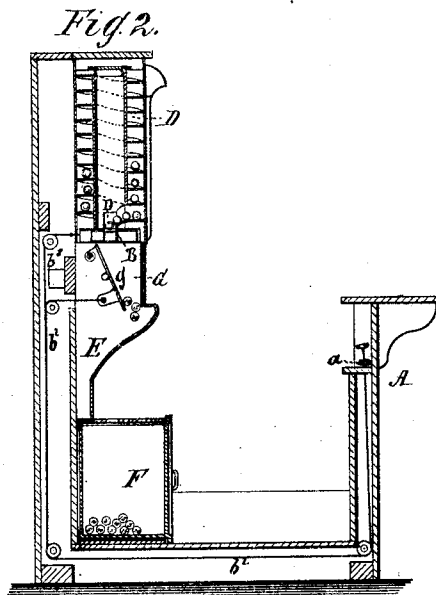
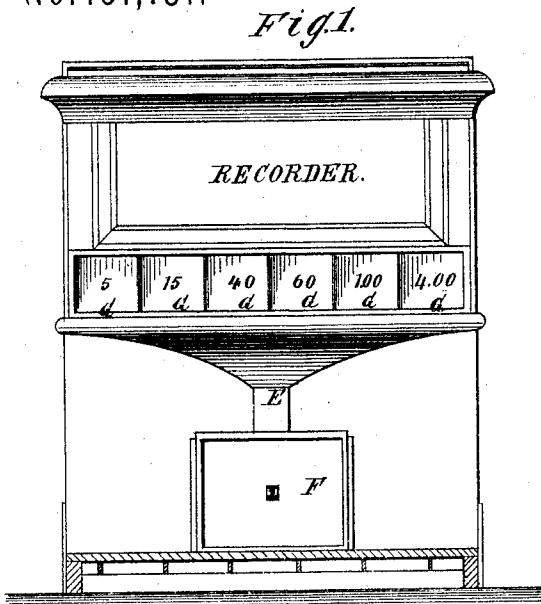


C. D. WEEKS.
Commercial Registers.

No. 151,181.

Patented May 19, 1874.



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Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CALEB D. WEEKS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMMERCIAL REGISTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **151,181**, dated May 19, 1874; application filed February 26, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CALEB D. WEEKS, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Commercial Register; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front, and Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of recorder. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation and view of counter. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of feed-tube, slide, and case attached together. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of the case and slide.

The invention relates to an automatic detective or means whereby the various amounts of cash received for sales of goods by clerks or cashiers in mercantile houses, restaurants, or analogous places may be duly recorded, registered, or checked off as they occur, the same being done without increase of clerical force.

The invention will first be fully described, and then pointed out in the claim.

A represents a counter, under which is arranged, marked, or notated knobs or buttons *a*, connected, by cords or other flexible devices, with rods *b* of the slides B, arranged in a case, C, in rear of the counter. These slides B consist of a rectangular tube closed at both ends, and having corresponding apertures *b¹ b¹* on parallel sides, but not opposite to each other. These slides B move in a guide-tube, C, which is open at both ends, and has opposite side openings *c c* directly under supply-chambers D, which are located over the receiving-chambers G that empty into a conducting-tube, E, that leads into a lock-box, F. One of the knobs is connected with a cord, *b²*, that operates a tilting bottom, *g*, of the receiving-chambers G, while the other, *b³*, acts upon the slides B. Each of the supply-chambers is provided with a spiral channel-way leading from top to bottom thereof, which serves to bring the balls gradually, and one at a time, directly to the opening in the slide B, and also forms a safeguard against the balls being extracted from

the chamber at the top thereof. These supply-chambers are filled with ball-counters suitably marked, as, for example, with the numbers 5, 10, 15, 25, 50, &c.; or, in lieu of these marks, the amounts may be determined by different colored balls, the green indicating, say, five cents, the yellow ten, the blue fifteen, and so on. These amounts will, of course, be formed to suit the business in which the register is to be employed.

The operation is as follows: If, for instance, a clerk has sold something to the amount of fifty-five cents, he gives the knobs marked five and fifty one pull each, which will drop correspondingly-marked ball-counters into chambers G, and if subsequently he sells something else for thirty-five cents he pulls the knobs under the counter marked twenty-five and ten. If the sale is now completed, he pulls the designated knob that turns the bottom of receiving-chambers G, and causes the counters to fall into the lock-box, which is accessible only to the proprietor. The slide-tubes B have a ball-chamber just large enough to hold conveniently one ball, while the supply-chambers D have a transverse area sufficiently small to prevent one ball from passing another, and to compel their delivery one by one. When the slide B is moved by force, applied to one of the knobs or buttons, the bottom hole is brought over a chamber, G, while the end of supply-chambers D is covered. A ball is then dropped into one of the chambers G, while as soon as the slide is retracted by its spring the upper hole is brought under a supply-chamber, D, to receive another ball in readiness for future use.

I propose to use, in connection with the knob, a gong so connected that every time a knob is pulled it will sound an alarm.

At the end of the day the cash in the money-drawer should correspond with the counters in the lock-box.

This will not only be a very effective check upon the transactions of the clerks, but the mode of settlement, being understood and anticipated, will deter them from yielding to temptation.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

The commercial register herein described, consisting essentially of a series of supply-chambers, D, each having a spiral channel-way extending from top to bottom thereof, a series of oppositely-perforated guide-tubes, C, slide-tubes B, receiving-chambers G, the

conducting-tube E, tilting bottom *g*, cords *b*² *b*³, and lock-box F, all combined as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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