

(No Model.)

G. W. E. ABMEYER.
CASH REGISTER.

No. 467,905.

Patented Feb. 2, 1892.

Fig. 1.

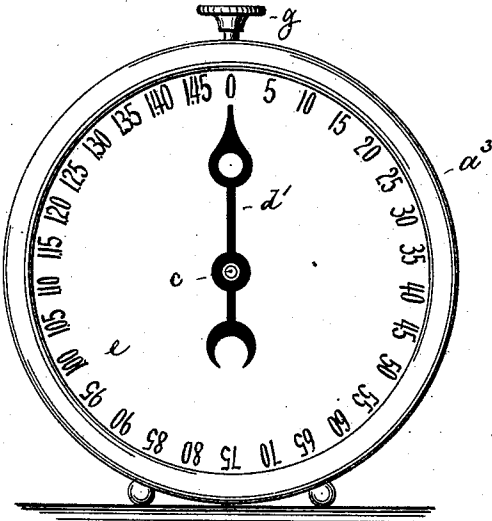


Fig. 2.

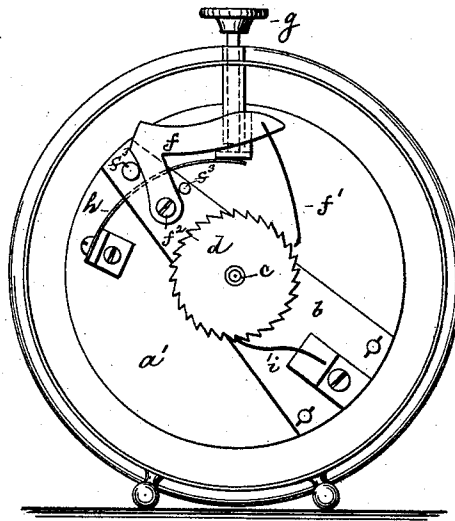
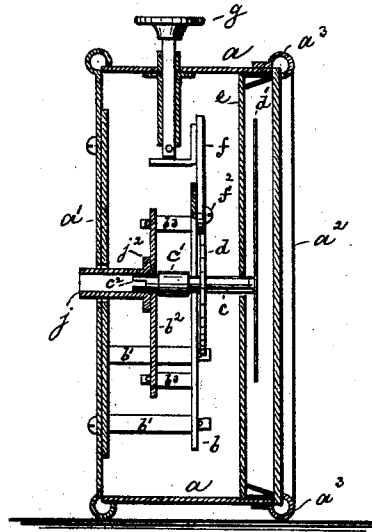


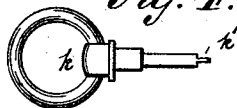
Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

A. Schuhl.
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Fig. 4.



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GUSTAV W. E. ABMEYER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CASH-REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 437,905, dated February 2, 1892.

Application filed September 15, 1891. Serial No. 405,770. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAV W. E. ABMEYER, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Cash-Register, of which

5 the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a register adapted to be placed upon a table in a hostelry and by which a guest can register the charges run up during his stay.

10 It consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of my improved register; Fig. 2, an elevation of the operating mechanism;

15 Fig. 3, a vertical transverse section of the register, and Fig. 4 a side view of the key.

The letter *a* represents a tubular case having solid back *a'* and a glass front *a''*, which is secured to a ring *a'''* that is slipped over the

20 edge of the case.

Within the case *a* there is secured by suitable posts *b'* a plate *b*, to which in turn a second plate *b''* is secured by posts *b'''*. The plates *b* *b''* are perforated centrally to constitute

25 bearings for a spindle *c*, which is secured against displacement by a collar *c'*, mounted on the spindle between the plates. Upon this spindle there is rigidly mounted a ratchet-wheel *d* and also an index-finger *d'*. This

30 finger is placed in front of a fixed dial *e*, having figures marked upon it, preferably by arithmetical progression, increasing by five—thus, 0 5 10 15, &c. The ratchet-wheel *d* is engaged by the spring-pawl *f'* of an elbow-lever *f*, which may be oscillated on its pivot

35 *f''* by a push-button *g* against the action of a spring *h*. The play of the elbow-lever is limited by a pair of stops *f'''* *f''''*, Fig. 2, of which the inner one is so placed that a depression

of the push-button by a guest will revolve the 40 ratchet-wheel *d* for the distance of one tooth. Thus the finger *d'* is advanced to an equal distance, and as the figures on the dial correspond in number and position to the teeth on the ratchet-wheel the finger will travel 45 from number to number to register the correct purchase. To prevent the wheel *d* from being turned backward it is engaged by a click *i*.

In order to permit the proprietor to set the register to zero, on the departure of a guest, 50 the rear end of the spindle *c* is surrounded by a tube *j*, projecting outwardly through the back plate *a'*. This tube has a flanged end *j''*, by which it is secured to the plate *b''*, as shown. Within the tube *j* the end of spindle *c* is provided with a nick *c''*, which of course 55 is entirely concealed and is inaccessible to unauthorized persons. The nick can be engaged by the reduced end or bit *k'* of a key *k*, the shank of which is adapted to be received 60 by the tube *j*. If the finger *d'* is, therefore, to be set to zero, the proprietor inserts the key *k* into the tube *j* to engage the spindle *c*, and thus the latter can readily be turned to the desired extent by a forward operation. 65

What I claim is—

The combination, in a cash-register, of arbor *c*, with toothed wheel *d* and pointer *d'* mounted thereon, a spring-pawl and a click engaging the wheel, a push-button engaging the pawl, 70 stops between which the pawl oscillates, and a fixed tube *j*, projecting outwardly through the back of the casing and inclosing the end of the arbor, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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A. JONGHMANS.