

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. F. SCHEUER.

RECORDING AND RECEIPTING MACHINE.

No. 489,040.

Patented Jan. 3, 1893.

Fig. 1.

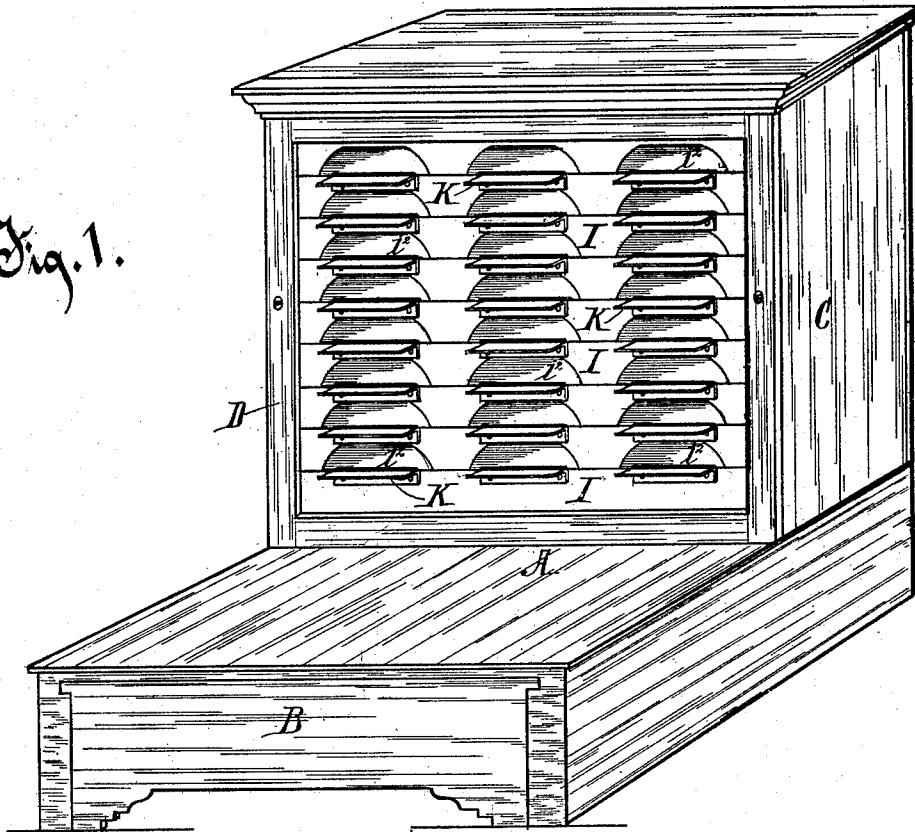
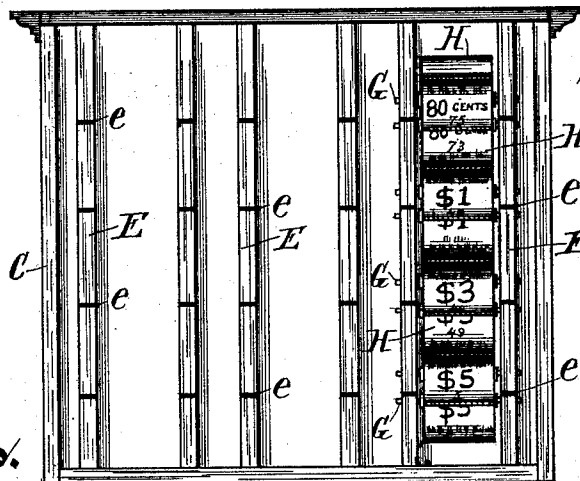


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 24.

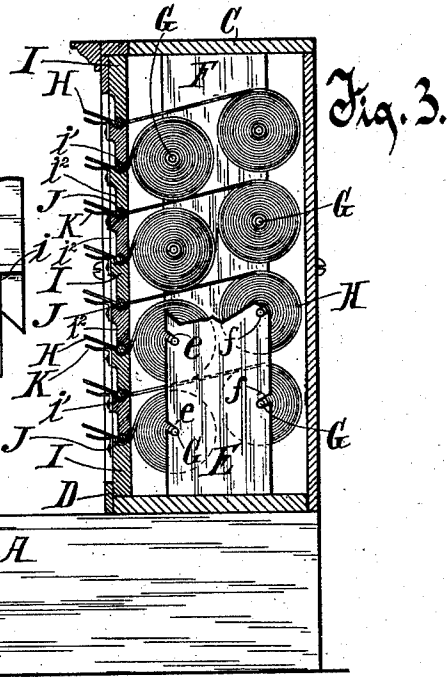
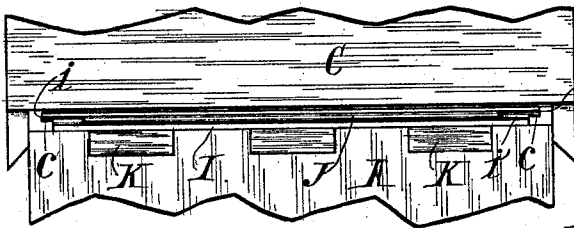


Fig. 5.

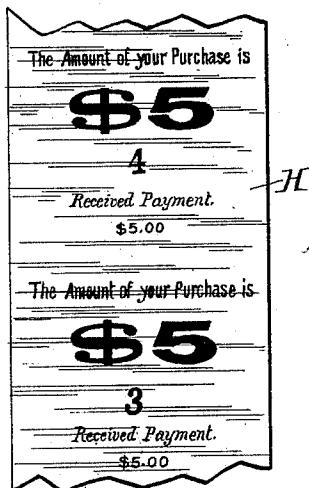
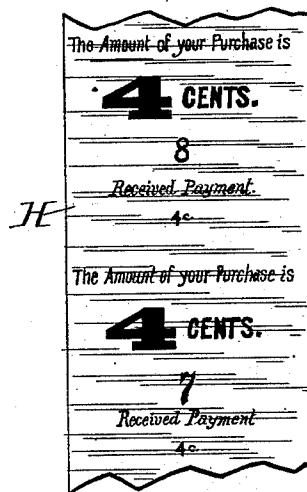


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH F. SCHEUER, OF KEWAUNEE, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO GUSTAVE SCHUMAKER, OF CHILTON, WISCONSIN.

RECORDING AND RECEIPTING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,040, dated January 3, 1893.

Application filed February 10, 1892. Serial No. 420,956. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH F. SCHEUER, of Kewaunee, in the county of Kewaunee and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Money Recording and Receipting Machines, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which are a part of this specification.

My invention has relation to improvements in money recording and receipting machines.

The primary object of my invention is to provide a machine from which receipts for the amount of sale may be quickly furnished to customers, and at the same time, an accurate record kept of the sales made for any particular period, as for instance, after the completion of a day's business.

A further object is to provide not only a simple machine of the class referred to but, also, one wherein cheapness in manufacture enters as an important factor.

With the above, and other objects in view, the invention consists in the improved construction and combination of parts as hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1, is a perspective view of the complete device; Fig. 2, is a front elevation with the rectangular frame and the transverse pieces removed, a number of the roll shafts being also removed. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section; Fig. 4, is a plan view of only a fragment of the machine the front rectangular frame being removed for the purpose of more clearly illustrating certain parts; and Figs. 5 and 6 are detail views of several of the record slips.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, the letter A indicates a suitable base upon which my device may be mounted, said base provided with an ordinary form of money-drawer B.

The casing of the machine proper is indicated by the letter C, the back piece, thereof being secured to the end pieces by means of screws so as to provide for the removal of the same and thus for ready access to the interior, from the rear, when found necessary.

The end pieces are also provided, near their front edges with interior vertical grooves, *c*, running from the top to the bottom.

The casing has an open front which is bordered by a rectangular frame D, secured to the end pieces by means of screws, so as to provide for its removability for the purpose hereinafter more fully set forth. A series of vertical strips, E, are arranged within the casing, provided with inclined front and rear slits, *e* and *f*, respectively, slits *e* inclining from the front rearward, and slits *f*, from the rear forward, and each series of said latter slits arranged in lines slightly above the corresponding lines of the other slits. These slits are designed for the accommodation of roll-shafts, G, upon which the different record strips, H, are wound. In the drawings, I have shown six of the vertical strips, E. It is obvious, however, that this number may be decreased, and a saving in material effected, by merely employing two vertical strips. In this case, the central lines of roll-shafts will have their journals in these strips, while the outer lines of shafts will be journaled in the outer sides of the strips and in the end pieces of the casing.

The letter I indicates a series of transverse strips, which are provided with end tongues or tenons, *i*, fitting, and sliding, in the vertical grooves, *c*, and also upon their top and bottom edges with longitudinal semi-circular recesses, *i'*, *i''*, the bottom strip, however, only provided upon its top edge with such a recess, and the top strip only upon its bottom with such a recess. When the entire series of strips are in proper place with relation to each other, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3, the semi-circular recesses register, so as to accommodate weight rollers, J.

The fronts of the transverse strips, I, have secured thereto at points corresponding to the spaces between the interior vertical strips, angle knives, K, the cutting edges thereof projecting out at slight inclines, and at angles to the other portions, and the extremities deflected upwardly slightly. Beneath the angle-knives, the transverse strips are formed with semi-circular depressions, *i²*, which are

adapted to facilitate the tendency the end of the paper has to incline upwardly by the weight thereon of the rollers J.

As before stated, the front rectangular frame D, is made removable, and the top strip of this frame also extends rearwardly a slight distance so as to constitute a portion of the top of the casing, and to cover the open upper ends of the grooves, c. In placing the device in proper condition for use, the front frame is first removed by taking out the screws and as the upper ends of the grooves, c, are now uncovered, the transverse strips, I, may be readily removed, and the entire front of the casing thus left open providing ready access to the interior. The three vertical lines of shafts are now journaled in the proper slits, the record slips having first been rolled thereon. The next step is to remove the back of the casing, and adjust the rear shafts carrying the record slips. The device is now in position for the replacing of the parts to their first position. The lower transverse strip, I, is, therefore, slid back to its initial position. The slips from the lower front rolls are then drawn forward beneath the weight roller, J, and the next transverse strip, I, slid into place, and the strips from the lower rear rolls drawn forward beneath the second weight roller, J, and so on, until all the transverse strips are adjusted to place, the record slips of the front and rear rolls passing alternately beneath the weight rolls, which by bearing down upon the slips, cause the extremities thereof to extend up at a slight angle and expose the printing on the upper sides to view. After all the transverse strips, have been adjusted in the manner described, the back of the casing is of course, replaced.

The device is shown as set upon the base A, into which an ordinary money-drawer is inserted. This forms a convenient arrangement, although, of course, no portion of the invention.

It is to be noted that the rear slits are arranged sufficiently higher than the front slits as to bring the rolls slightly above the meeting edges of the front transverse strips, I, between which the record slips carried by said rear rolls pass. In this way said slips are carried to their points of exit at a slight incline.

Portions of two of the record slips are shown in Figs. 5 and 6, viz: the slips for the five dollar sales and for the four cent sales.

The machine illustrated in the accompanying drawings is shown as capable of accommodating twenty-four of the slips H, that is to say, provision is made for twelve shafts in the front portion of the casing, and the same number in the rear. The first ten slips run in regular sequence from one cent to ten cents. The next two slips of the series are for twenty and twenty-five cent sales, respectively. The following seven slips run from thirty to ninety cents, while the last five are for one-dollar, two-dollar, three-dollar, four-dollar and five-dollar sales.

The one cent sale slips are rolled upon the upper rear shaft in the left of the machine, and extended out from the first exit slit, in position to be severed by the upper knife of the series upon the left. The next receipt slip for two cent sales is wound upon the upper shaft upon the left and in the front of the casing. This arrangement is continued throughout, the slips alternating from the rear shafts to the front, the slip carried from the rear shaft, in every instance passing above and clear of the shaft in front thereof. It is for this reason that the journals of the rear are arranged somewhat higher than those of the front shafts.

It will be noted the abutting edges of the transverse strips, I, form eight passages for the receipting and recording slips, and that there are three vertical lines of cutting knives, with eight knives in each line, said knives being secured to the transverse strips so as to be directly beneath the exit passages. The first line on the left is adapted for the slips bearing amounts from one to eight cents. The center line is adapted for the ten, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, forty, fifty and sixty cent sales; while the last line on the right is for the last eight strips of the series, the amounts thereof being seventy cents, eighty cents, ninety cents, and from one dollar to five dollars. The machine herein shown and described, therefore, provides for twenty-four receipt and record slips. It is obvious, that this number may be increased or diminished as desired, without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention. The only change necessary to be made in such an event is that an additional or a less number, as the case may be, of roll shafts should be employed, and the record and receipt slips arranged accordingly. Each one of these slips, it will be noticed, has certain reading matter thereon, as clearly shown in Figs. 5 and 6, in the form of a receipt for the amount of a purchase, and which matter is duplicated a number of times throughout the length of the slip, thus forming a number of coupons. Each coupon is also numbered beginning with the numeral 1. The system, therefore, is as follows: All of the slips, in the first instance, are pulled out far enough to expose the printing so that the amount thereon will always be in view. For the sake of illustration, if the customer purchases forty cents worth of goods the clerk merely pulls out the forty cent slip far enough to allow the knife corresponding thereto to sever the coupon, being careful, however, always to leave the slip, after severance of a receipt coupon, far enough out to expose the amount upon the following coupon. If the next customer purchases goods to the value of seventy-four cents, the clerk first detaches a seventy cent receipt, and then a four cent receipt. Now it is obvious, inasmuch as each coupon of each slip is numbered from one upward, that at the close of business for a stated period the amount of transactions can be cal-

culated with but the slightest trouble. For instance, in case of a one cent slip, if the last coupon exposed to view is numbered 7, it is at once known that six sales to the value of one cent have been made. In this manner the amount of each slip may be quickly known, and the aggregate of sales thus determined with but the slightest expenditure of trouble and time. The several slips are wound upon the rolls with the printed coupons outward, so that the end with the slip extending out from the casing will present the coupon to view upon the upper side of the slip, so that the salesman may readily see the sum. The weight rolls, J, bearing down upon the slips facilitate the severance of the coupons, and also tend to bend the ends of the slips slightly upward. A convenient arrangement is to have printed on the back of each coupon of the several slips the business card of the user of the device.

It is to be noted that the great advantage gained by constructing the front of the casing of a series of transverse strips readily removable from the top of the casing, is the convenience with which access may be gained to any of the shaft-carrying slips. For instance, if it is desired to remove either one or more of the top shafts for the purpose of winding new slips thereon, all that is necessary to be done is simply to unscrew the removable rectangular front frame, and slide one or more of the upper transverse strips out of the grooves without disturbing any of the other shafts; or again, if it is desired to obtain access to any of the lower shafts, the front frame may be removed as before, and several of the top transverse strips removed so that the lower ones may be pushed upward in the grooves sufficiently far to afford an opening for the removal of the desired shaft.

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

1. In a money recording and receipting machine, the combination, of a casing, shafts therein, placed in a series of vertical lines, the shafts in the rear being arranged on a plane higher than the plane of the front shafts, slips wound upon the several shafts, the ends thereof passing through openings in the front of the casing, the slips upon the rear

shafts extending out above and clear of those upon the front shaft, substantially as set forth.

2. In a money recording and receipting machine, the combination, of a casing, a series of transverse strips constituting the front of the machine provided in their contacting or contiguous edges with registering semicircular grooves, weight rollers fitting in said registering grooves, a series of shafts journaled in the casing, and slips wound upon the shafts having their outer ends passing between the contiguous or contacting edges of the transverse strips and beneath the weight rollers, substantially as set forth.

3. In a money recording and receipting machine, the combination, of a casing, a series of transverse strips constituting the front of the machine said strips provided in their contacting or contiguous edges with registering semicircular grooves and in their front with depressions or recesses, weight rollers fitting in the registering grooves, knives projecting out from the transverse strips at a slight incline, a series of shafts journaled in the casing and recording and receipting slips wound upon the shafts having their outer ends passing between the contiguous or contacting edges of the transverse strips and beneath the weight rollers, and having printed thereon a series of coupons, substantially as set forth.

4. In a money recording and receipting machine, the combination, of a casing having a removable front and back, a series of vertical strips, front and rear shafts journaled in said strips in a series of vertical lines, each of the rear shafts mounted a slight distance above the shaft in front, and recording and receipting slips wound upon the shafts, the ends of said slips being carried through slits in the front of the machine alternately from the rear and front shafts, and composed of a series of coupons in the form of a receipt for the amount of the purchase, numbered consecutively from one upward, and constructed to be detached or severed separately, substantially as set forth.

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

JOSEPH F. SCHEUER.

Witnesses:

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