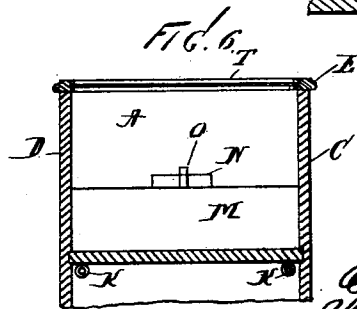
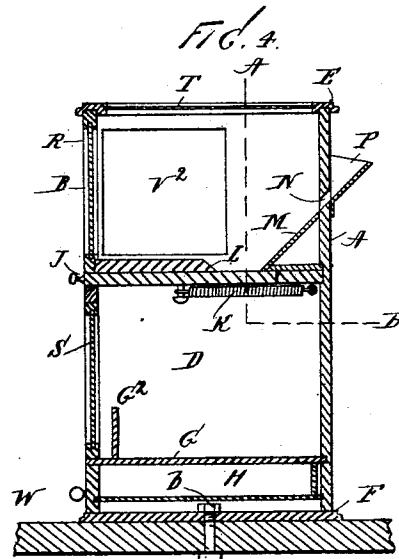
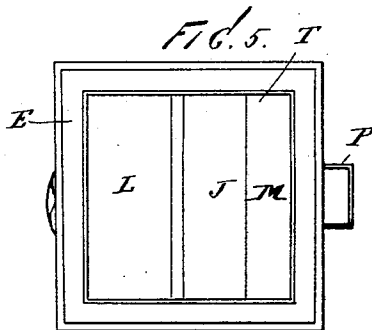
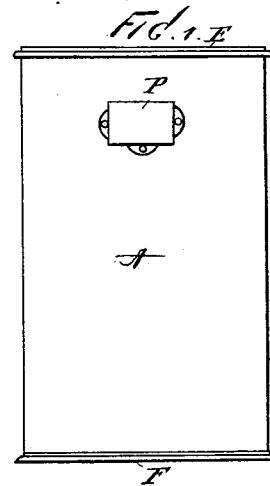
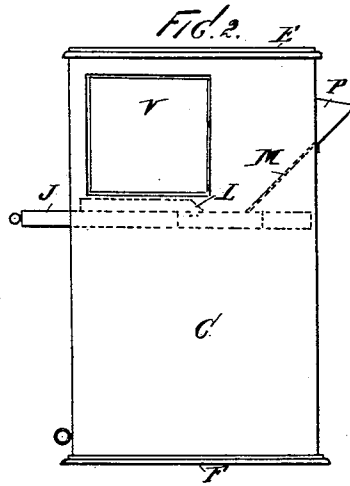
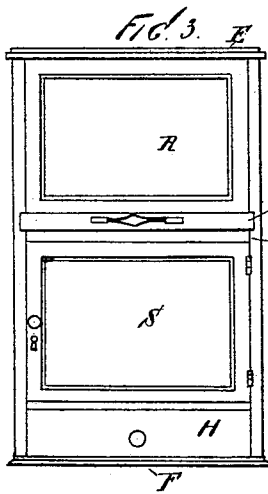


(No Model.)

G. H. HIMUS.
CHECK TILL.

No. 587,820.

Patented Aug. 10, 1897.



WITNESSES

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Edgar Sale,

INVENTOR

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BY
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ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HENRY HIMUS, OF CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

CHECK-TILL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 587,820, dated August 10, 1897.

Application filed November 30, 1896. Serial No. 613,858. (No model.) Patented in England June 3, 1896, No. 12,067.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE HENRY HIMUS, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Cambridge, in the county of Cambridge, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Check-Tills, of which the following is a full and complete specification, such as will enable those skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to check-tills; and the object thereof is to provide an improved device of this class which is designed to be fixed upon a counter or other flat surface in a store, saloon, or other place of business, and is intended for use as means for preventing or detecting dishonesty on the part of an assistant or fraud on the part of the buyer and as means for obviating errors by either party.

The invention is the same for which Letters Patent were granted to me in Great Britain June 3, 1896, No. 12,067, and is fully disclosed in the following specification, of which the accompanying drawings form a part, and the separate parts of my improved check-till are designated by the same letters of reference wherever found throughout the several views, and in which—

Figures 1, 2, and 3 are front, side, and back elevations, respectively, of my said invention; Fig. 4, a central vertical section thereof; Fig. 5, a top or plan view, and Fig. 6 a section on the line A B of Fig. 4.

In practice I carry my invention into effect by constructing of wood, preferably of mahogany, a rectangular case composed of a front A, a back B, two sides C and D, a top E, and a bottom F, all mitered, mortised, or otherwise connected by the method usually employed in cabinet-work.

At a suitable distance above the bottom F is a fixed partition G, beneath which slides upon suitable runners a preferably lock-up drawer H, this being for holding cash for giving change, when required, and may contain partitions or divisions or bowls for this purpose. At a suitable distance above G, I provide upon suitable runners a sliding partition J, capable of being partly withdrawn, as at Fig. 2, by the person serving the goods, but kept normally closed by the tension of spiral

or other springs K. Immediately above J and in contact therewith is a fixed partition L, extending from the back B to about half-way within the case, and level with the lower surface of this and in contact with J is a sloping or inclined shelf M, fixed to the sides and the front A, the highest portion of the said shelf being level with and in the same plane, or thereabout, as a slot N, formed in the side A, preferably divided by a thin partition O, and outside and fixed upon A is a cup or mouth P, sloped to coincide with the slot N.

The back B has a glass panel R above the sliding partition J, and below J a preferably paneled door S, which opens into the compartment formed by the fixed partition G and the sliding partition J, the said door being provided with a lock the key of which may be kept by the proprietor or manager of the establishment. The top E is provided with a glass panel T, while the sides C and D have similar but preferably smaller glass panels V and V², respectively, these latter panels being principally for admitting light into the compartment above J.

The entire apparatus may be fixed (with the front A next the customer) in any position upon the serving-counter W by any suitable means, but preferably by means of a bolt *a*, passing upwardly through a hole made in the counter W and a hole in the bottom F, which (when the drawer H is removed) may receive a nut *b*, as shown in Fig. 4. The manner of use is as follows:

At the commencement of business each day the proprietor or manager of the establishment would place a certain amount of assorted cash in the drawer H, to which (although kept locked, if desired) the assistant or assistants would have access for the purpose of giving change to the customer, and the amount of cash so left in H may be recorded upon a paper or ticket and be deposited in the compartment closed by the locked door S, of which the manager or proprietor would hold the key. The customer when served and the amount of his or her purchase totaled would deposit the said amount in the cup P, which would be guided thereby through the slot N, where it would be divided or scattered (if necessary) by the partition O, and sliding

down the inclined shelf M be deposited upon the slide J, between M and L, in full view of the customer and the assistant by means of the glass panel T, and the assistant (when
 5 satisfied that the amount deposited was correct) would pull out the slide J to or about the extent shown by Fig. 2, when the coin or coins would fall into the compartment below J, and the said slide would upon release
 10 return to its normal position, as at Fig. 4, by the tension of the springs K, and it would be the customer's duty to see that the slide was so withdrawn and the cash so removed at the time of such payment.

15 If the customer should tender a coin of larger value than the amount to be paid, it would be the duty of the assistant to take the value of such coin from the drawer H, deposit the said coin therein, and hand the
 20 change in full to the customer, who would take therefrom the amount of the purchase and deposit the same in the cup P, as stated. In order that the coins so deposited upon G need not scatter too near the door S, so as to
 25 fall out when the latter is opened, I provide upon G at a suitable distance from S a wooden or other partition G², which may be arranged as a fixture or be removable for the convenience of removing the cash when required.

30 At the close of the day's business the proprietor or manager would remove the cash from the lock-up compartment closed by the door S and so learn at a glance the amount of the day's takings, or, if periodically, the
 35 amount of cash removed each time may be registered upon the before-mentioned ticket or paper in the locked compartment S and be totaled at the end of the day, when the

amount of cash first deposited in the drawer H should be found intact.

It will thus be understood that the assistant has no access to the cash when once deposited in the lock-up compartment S and does not actually receive cash in payment for the goods supplied, this being, as stated,
 45 deposited by the customer in the cup P, and whatever may be the dishonest inclinations of the assistant, if thus deprived of exercising them for his own gain, he would be careful to watch that the customer deposited in
 50 P the full value of the goods supplied.

Having fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

In an improved check-till for business-
 55 houses, the combination with a rectangular casing, having glass panels as R, T, V, and V², a fixed partition G, and a lock-up drawer H, a sliding partition J, normally closed by a spring or springs as K, a lock-up door S
 60 leading to the compartment formed by the partitions G, and J, a fixed partition L, and a sloping shelf as M, above the sliding partition J together with a coin-receptacle P, surrounding a slot N, leading to the shelf M,
 65 said parts being constructed, combined and arranged substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of the subscribing witnesses, this 17th
 70 day of November, 1896.

GEORGE HENRY HIMUS.

Witnesses:

H. G. WEEKLEY,
 GEO. GARNHAM.