

E. J. VON PEIN.
CASH REGISTER.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 14, 1907.

Patented May 23, 1911.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

992,827.

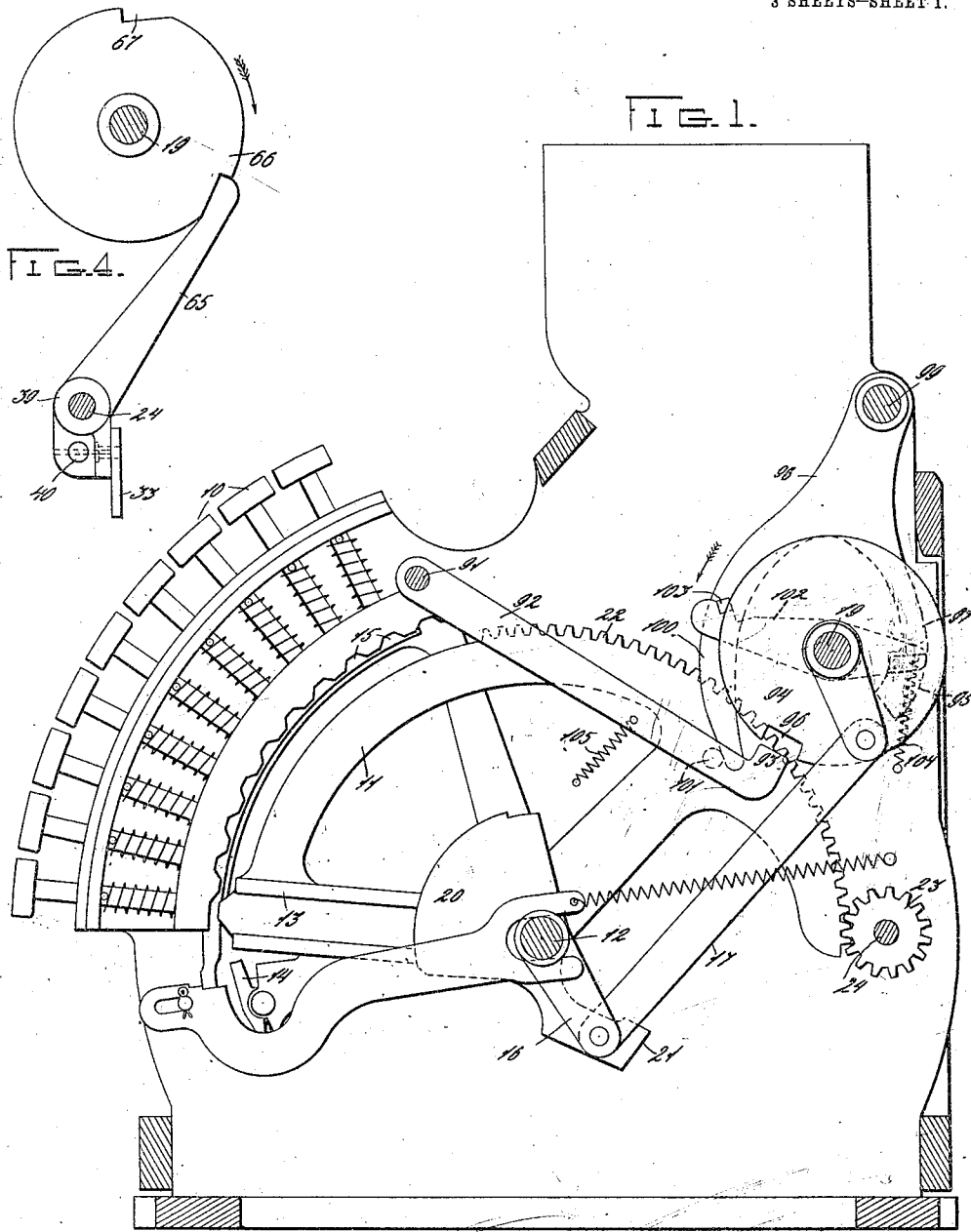


FIG. 4.

FIG. 1.

Witnesses

Carl Heust.

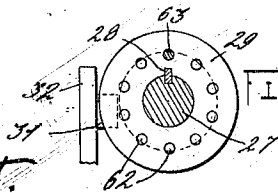


FIG. 4.

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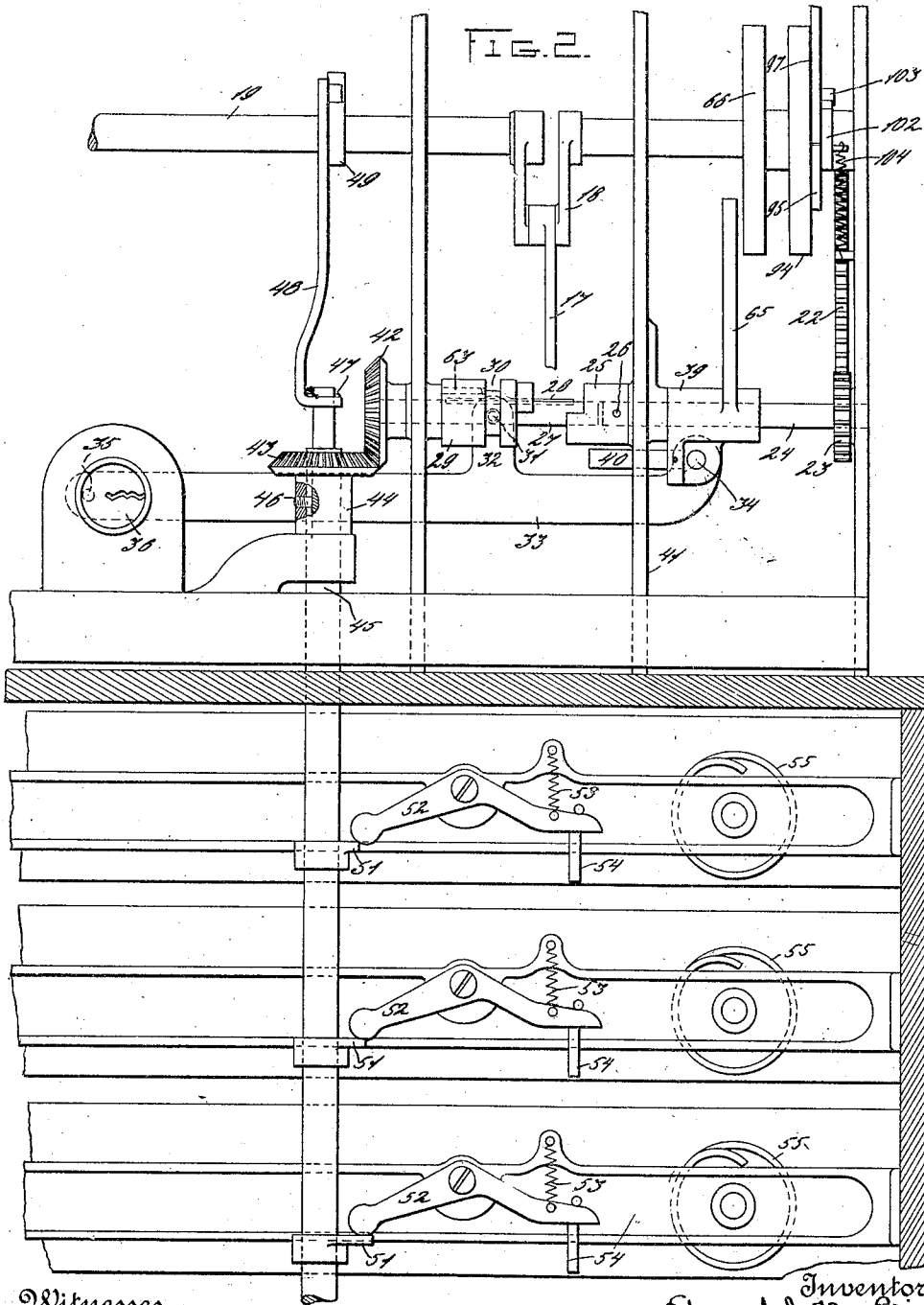
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Witnesses

O. Koster.
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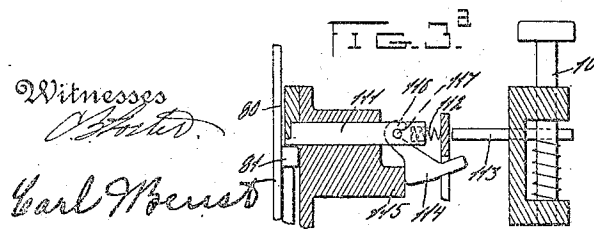
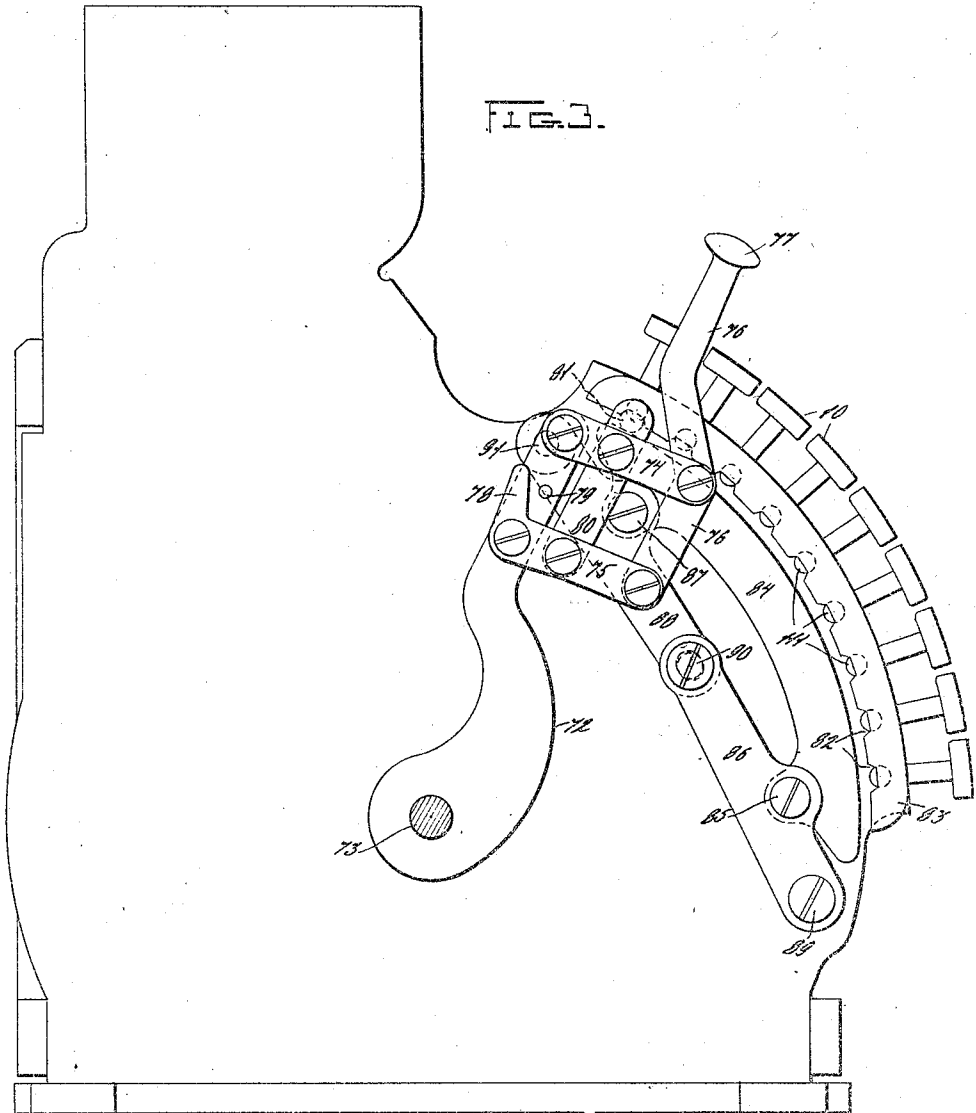
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



Witnesses
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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.

992,827.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 23, 1911.

Application filed January 14, 1907. Serial No. 352,274.

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 locking device for the machine compelling the operation of certain manipulative transaction determining means before the operation of the machine may take place.

Another object is to provide a machine having a plurality of receptacles for money or other articles and means for releasing any desired receptacle. The releasing means is constructed so that either any desired receptacle may be released as determined by additional manipulative devices or the connections may be so arranged that only one particular receptacle may be released no matter which manipulative device is positioned, or third, no receptacle may be released through operation of any of the manipulative devices.

A further object is to provide a machine having a device for controlling the transaction entering mechanism and a series of keys or manipulative devices, the release of the machine requiring an adjustment of the transaction element and an operation of some one of the keys.

A further object is to provide a machine having a plurality of transaction entering devices with separate means controlling the release of the cash receptacles and the adjustment of the entering devices, and locking devices to allow the release of the cash receptacle only which corresponds to the particular transaction entering device used.

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 through a well known type of machine to which the invention is

shown as applied. Fig. 2 is a rear partial elevation of the machine showing the means for releasing the cash receptacles. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the left hand end of the machine showing the controlling device for the transaction entering mechanism. Fig. 3^a is a detail of the lock between the controlling element and a special key. Figs. 4 and 4^a are details of the locking devices for the receptacle mechanism.

The invention is shown as applied to a well known type of machine now on the market a complete description of which may be found in the United States Letters Patent to Thomas Carroll, No. 703,639, dated July 1, 1902 and to W. F. Bockhoff No. 616,866, dated December 27, 1898 and reference may be made to these patents for a full description of the machine. The patent to Bockhoff referred to shows a machine having a plurality of cash receptacles and a common releasing mechanism for the same controlled by a bank of keys. In the present invention this mechanism is used, but as an improvement thereto, means are provided for disconnecting certain parts so that one particular receptacle will be released no matter what special key is depressed. If desired the parts may be locked in such a position that no receptacle will be released. The patent to Carroll referred to shows and describes a multiple counter machine providing a plurality of registering devices carried by a rotatable carrier which is set to bring the desired counter into operative relation with the actuating mechanism by a differentially movable lever. In the said patent and in the present case the adjustment of the lever provides a release of the locking device for the operating mechanism of the machine. In the present case however the release of the locking mechanism by operation of the lever throws into position a latching device which may only be released by an operation of a receptacle controlling key. This mechanism provides that the lever must be adjusted to bring some registering device into position to be operated and some key operated to release a receptacle before the machine may be operated. As a matter of further improvement locking devices are provided for the lever mechanism so that when the lever has been adjusted it requires the depression of a particular key to release the latch. This mechanism com-

pels a release of a receptacle corresponding to the position of the controlling lever and prevents release of any other receptacle.

As shown in the patents referred to, the machine is provided with banks of keys of which only one bank is shown. These keys are indicated by reference numeral 10 and are arranged to be depressed to determine the differential movement of operating segments. These segments 11 are all journaled loosely on a main shaft 12 and are provided with locking and operating slides 13. The segments carry pawls 14 which are adapted to engage and be stopped by the inner end of any depressed key 10. When the pawl 14 abuts a depressed key the slide 13 is moved toward the left and into one of a series of notches 15 thereby locking the segment 11 in adjusted position. The main shaft 12 is arranged to be oscillated at each operation by a crank arm 16 connected through a link 17 to a second crank arm 18 rigidly mounted on a main operating shaft 19 of the machine. Rigid on shaft 12 are a series of segments 20 one for each segment 11 which together with depending projections 21 thereof serve to move the segments 11 in opposite directions. It will be understood that although this mechanism is only shown in connection with one bank of keys that there will be a segment 11 and co-operating mechanism for each bank. The segments 11 each carry a rack 22 which in the case of the amount banks is adapted to engage with indicating and printing mechanism and in the case of the special bank of keys shown, the rack 22 engages a gear 23 fast on a shaft 24. As will be seen from Fig. 2 the shaft 24 has rigidly mounted thereon a clutch section 25 surrounding the end of the shaft 24 and being attached thereto by a pin 26.

Directly in line with shaft 24 is a second shaft 27 projecting slightly into a hole in the end of clutch part 25 and mounted on this shaft 27 by a slot and feather 28 is a complementary clutch section 29. This clutch section 29 is provided with an annular groove 30 in which rides an antifriction roller 31 mounted on a projection 32 of a lever 33 which is journaled at 34. At the other end of lever 33 is a pin 35 connecting the same to the cylinder of a key operated lock indicated generally by 36. When a key is inserted in the lock and turned the lever 33 is moved toward the right of the figure, thereby through roller 31 carrying the clutch section 29 into contact with the clutch section 25. To allow this movement of lever 33 it is pivoted to a sliding sleeve 39 on shaft 24. This sleeve is provided with a pin 40 passing through a slot in a frame piece 41 to prevent rotation of the sleeve 39. At the end of shaft 27 is rigidly carried a beveled gear 42 meshing with a second beveled gear

43 carried rigidly by a sleeve 44 on a vertical shaft 45. The sleeve 44 is connected as indicated at 46 to the shaft 45 by a pin riding in a vertical slot in the said shaft. The shaft at the top thereof is provided with a pin 47 surmounting the lower end of a curved arm 48 which is raised by a cam 49 on main operating shaft 19. The connection 46 of the sleeve 44 to the shaft 45 provides that the shaft may be rotated with the beveled gears and may also be raised through operation of cam 49 without carrying the sleeve 44 therewith.

As the mechanism has been described it will be clear that to release the cash receptacles requires a depression of one of the keys 10 and an operation of the machine including a complete rotation of main operating shaft 19. When the said shaft 19 is rotated at each operation of the machine the segment 11 is first returned to normal position in which it is shown in Fig. 1 through the depending projection 21 and is then set to a position in which pawl 14 abuts the depressed key 10, this movement through segment gear 22 serving to rotate shaft 24 more or less. Assuming the clutch section 29 to have been moved to the right in Fig. 2 through an operation of lock 36, the rotation of shaft 24 will cause an equal rotation of shaft 27 and an equal rotation of vertical shaft 45. This vertical shaft is provided as shown in the patent to Bockhoff with a plurality of horizontal projections 51 arranged helically around the said shaft. The differential rotation of the shaft 45 brings one or the other of the projections 51 directly under the corresponding one of a series of levers 52 of which one is provided for each receptacle. When one of the levers 52 is moved against the tension of its spring 53 it releases the latch 54 for the desired receptacle which is then rejected from the cabinet by a spring 55. It will be understood that the release and ejecting mechanism is provided for each receptacle and it may be here noted that although in Fig. 2 three receptacles only are shown, in practice as many receptacles as desired may be provided.

When it is desired that only one receptacle shall be opened no matter what special key is depressed, the machine is first operated with the special key 10 corresponding to the desired receptacle depressed. After the completion of such an operation of the machine, an actuation of the lock 36 will return the clutch section 29 to the position shown in Fig. 2 and retain the mechanism in position to release the desired receptacle at every operation of the machine. To insure the retention of the drawer mechanism in adjusted position, the clutch section 29 is provided with a circular series of holes 62, best shown in Fig. 4^a, said holes being so arranged that

when the drawer mechanism is in any of its adjusted positions one of said holes will be in direct alinement with a pin 63 (see Fig. 2) projecting from the main frame. Therefore, when, upon the operation of the lock 36, the clutch section 29 is slid in the direction of its axis, said pin 63 will enter one of said holes 62 and thereby lock the clutch section 29 against rotation and retain the drawer releasing mechanism in the desired adjusted position.

It is desirable that the lock 36 should in general be operated only after a complete operation of the machine and to insure this the sleeve 39 which is moved by the lock 36 is provided with an arm 65 adapted as shown in Fig. 4 to pass through a notch in a disk 66, rigidly mounted on main operating shaft 19. As shown in Fig. 2 the arm 65 is out of alinement with the disk 66 but may be slid laterally through the notch in the disk. If, however, the machine is started and operated partly the notch will move away from arm 65 and the lock 36 cannot then be operated as arm 65 cannot pass the disk 66. When the notch is in normal position arm 65 may completely pass disk 66 so that in either position of the lock 36 the arm 65 forms no obstruction to the rotation of disk 66.

It may be desired at times to prevent the opening of any of the cash receptacles. If the machine could be operated without depressing any special key 10 special mechanism for obtaining this result would not be required as an operation without so depressing any key would set the segment 11 to normal position as shown in Fig. 1 and consequently set the drawer releasing mechanism in position such that no drawer would be released. Inasmuch as it is necessary to operate some key in this bank for reasons hereinafter set forth, an additional notch 67 is provided in the disk 66 in such position that it will reach the position occupied in Fig. 4 by the other notch in said disk just as the segment 11 has been returned to its normal position shown in Fig. 1. When the segment has been so returned the shaft 45 will have been adjusted to a position in which none of the horizontal projections 51 are in position to engage one of the levers 52 to release a receptacle. The lock 36 may then be operated to slide the arm 35 past the notch 67 in disk 66 thereby unclutching the sections 25 and 29 of the clutch and the drawer release mechanism will be locked in its adjusted position by the pin 63 entering one of the holes 62 in clutch section 29. Therefore upon the completion of the operation of the machine and upon every subsequent operation of the machine, the raising of the shaft 45 will have no releasing effect on any of the cash drawers.

The lever mechanism shown in Fig. 3 is

adapted to position one of a plurality of registering devices for actuation by a set of operating racks. The connections from the lever to the register carrier are not shown in this case but are substantially like those shown in the patent to Carroll referred to. The lever 72 is mounted on a shaft 73 and is connected through parallel arms 74 and 75 to a curved bar 76. The bar 76 is surmounted by a button 77 adapted to be manually depressed until the arm 78 rigidly attached to bar 75 abuts and is stopped by a pin 79 on the lever 72. An additional bar 80 connects parallel arms 74 and 75 and is provided with a lug 81 shown in Figs. 3 and 3^a adapted to enter any one of a series of depressions 82 in a frame piece 83. The mechanism carried by lever 72 is spring pressed to the position of the figure and accidental lever movement is prevented by the engagement of lug 81 with some one of the depressions 82. This lug rides on the edge of a segmental piece 84 connected at 85 to an arm 86 and at 87 to an arm 88. The arm 86 is pivoted on a pin 89 and is connected by a pin and slot connection 90 to the arm 88 which is pivoted on a stub shaft 91. It will be clear that when the button 77 is depressed the parallel arms will be rocked around their pivots on lever 72 thereby depressing arm 80 and lug 81. The depression of lug 81 depresses the segment 84 thereby rocking arms 86 and 88 and also rocking the stub shaft 91. This shaft 91 as shown in Fig. 1 carries a rearwardly extending arm 92 bent to provide at its outer end a latching projection 93. The main operating shaft 19 is provided with a disk 94 carrying a locking lug 95 and having a depression 96 normally in radial line with the projection 93 of the arm 92. The lug 95 normally abuts an arm 97 of a locking lever 98 which is pivoted on a pin 99 and is provided with a depending arm 100 in the path of a pin 101 on lever 92. A latching arm 102 is journaled loosely on shaft 19 and is provided with two notches in either of which a pin 103 on arm 100 is adapted to rest, the arm 102 being thrown by a spring 104. When the button 77 is depressed it will be clear that arm 92 will be raised against the tension of spring 105 and that the pin 101 will rock the arm 100 to bring the lug 103 into the other notch on arm 102 thereby carrying arm 97 out of the path of lug 95. As far as the lock 97 is concerned the machine is now ready for operation but it will be seen that the said movement of arm 92 throws projection 93 thereof into the depression 96 of the disk 94 so that the machine is still locked. To release the latching projection 93 it is necessary to allow the return to normal position of the mechanism carried by lever 72, but it will be seen from Fig. 3^a that when the arm 80 carrying lug 130

81 is depressed one of a plurality of latching arms 111 is moved over the said lug by its spring 112 thereby preventing the return of the arm 80 and connected mechanism and through such means retaining projection 93 in latching position. To withdraw the latching bar 111 the depression of a special key 10 is required. Each of said keys 10 is provided with a pin 113 adapted to engage an arm 114 which lies against a frame piece 115 and has a hook 116 surrounding a pin 117 on the latching bar 111. When the key 10 is depressed the arm 114 will be rocked withdrawing latch bar 111 from over lug 81 and the spring of the lever mechanism will then elevate the same, lug 81 passing in front of latch bar 111 and into the depression 82 of the segment 83.

It will be seen that to unlock the machine a depression of button 77 and the mechanism connected thereto is required, moreover as lug 81 normally rests in one of the depressions 82 it is necessary to depress the said mechanism to adjust any other registering device for operation. When the lever mechanism is depressed it with the lever can then be rotated and meanwhile though locking arm 97 is moved out of locking position the machine is still latched by projection 93 of arm 92. When the lever has been set to the desired position the lever mechanism including lug 81 would rise into one of the depressions 82, were it not for the latching arms 111 of which there is of course one for each key and an actuating mechanism for each.

It will be clear that the machine may be released only by a depression of button 77 and the additional operation of a special key 10 and further that the operation of any special key except the one directly opposite the lug 81 will have no effect. It therefore requires to release the machine not only the depression of button 77 but also the depression of the special key directly opposite the lever.

To return the locking arm 97 to position, the arm 100 is so shaped that the locking lug 95 will engage the same during the operation of the machine and force the whole arm 98 back to position shown in this figure, when the arm 102 through its notch will engage lug 103 and hold the locking arm in position such that when the lug 95 completes its rotation it will again engage and be locked by the arm 97.

It will be seen that the mechanism described provides a normally locked machine with a mechanism for releasing the lock, but which itself provides a latch for the machine through the operation of the locking device, and that to release the latch the depression of a key as well as movement of the lever-mechanism is required. The mechanism

also provides in a multiple receptacle machine means for opening any desired receptacle by operation of the proper manipulative device and means for so adjusting the mechanism that any desired receptacle may be opened no matter what key is depressed, or third, that no receptacle may be opened. In the two latter cases the special keys 10 would still perform their usual function of setting the indicating and printing mechanism in as much as the segment 22 is not disconnected but is operated corresponding to the depressed key in either position of the clutch mechanism.

By the above described multiple receptacle construction, the clerks may act as their own cashiers or the proprietor may, on busy days, install a cashier so as to let the clerks devote their entire time to waiting on customers, in which case the clerks would present the customers with slips bearing the written total of their purchase, and they in turn pay the cashier, who would register the amount upon the machine, the receptacles being so arranged that the same one would be exposed upon each operation of the machine. In some instances in the "pay cashier" system, owing to the illegibility of the written total, it is desirable to print the total so as to avoid any possibility of disputes, in which case the clerks would operate the machine and present the customers with the checks printed and issued thereby bearing the total of the purchase, as is well known in the art, which the customers would pay to the cashier, the machine being so arranged in this instance that no receptacle would be exposed by the operation of the machine.

The lever 72 has been described as controlling the series of registering devices and this is of course one of the uses to which it may be applied, it may however, be used in other relations such for example as the positioning of one of a series of recording devices and has many other uses. The keys 10 serving to lock the lever mechanism do not necessarily control the cash receptacles and the interlocking device would be of value in case said keys controlled printing devices or indicating devices only.

While the form of mechanism here shown and described is admirably adapted to fulfil 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 an operating mechanism, of a plurality of locks therefor, a differentially adjustable member for disabling one of said locks and

enabling the other, and a series of depressible keys for disabling the lock enabled by the differentially adjustable member.

2. In a cash register, the combination with
5 an operating mechanism, of a plurality of locks therefor, a member adjustable to a plurality of positions in any one of which it may disable one of said locks and enable the other, and a series of depressible keys,
10 one for each position of the adjustable member, for disabling the lock enabled by the adjustable member and so arranged that only the key corresponding to the position of the adjustable member will disable said
15 lock.

3. In a cash register, the combination with an operating mechanism, of a plurality of locks therefor, a differentially adjustable member for disabling one of said locks and
20 enabling the other, a bank of depressible keys for disabling the lock enabled by differentially adjustable member, and means controlled by the operating mechanism for enabling the lock disabled by the differentially
25 adjustable mechanism.

4. In a cash register, the combination with an operating mechanism, of means normally locking same, a differentially movable lever,
30 a movable arm for releasing said locking means but serving to latch the operating mechanism when moved to release said locking means, means on said lever for actuating said arm in any position of said lever, and means actuated by said operating mechanism
35 for positively returning the locking means to normal position.

5. In a cash register, the combination with an operating mechanism, of a plurality of devices for locking said mechanism, one of
40 which is normally ineffective, a member adjustable to a plurality of positions, in any one of which it may render ineffective the effective device and render effective the ineffective device, and a series of depressible
45 keys one for each position of the adjustable member for rendering ineffective the device rendered effective by the adjustable member and so arranged that only the key corresponding to the position of the adjustable
50 member will render ineffective said device.

6. In a cash register, the combination with an operating mechanism, and means normally locking same, of a differentially movable lever, a series of depressible keys, means
55 controlled by the lever for releasing the locking means in any position of said lever and serving to lock said operating mechanism during movement of said lever from one position to another, and means operated
60 by the keys, for allowing a release of the operating mechanism only at a lever position corresponding to a desired key operated.

7. In a cash register, the combination with an operating mechanism, of a differentially

movable lever, latching means for the operating mechanism controlled from said lever in any position thereof, a series of depressible keys, and means controlled by each key for preventing release of said latching mechanism from a particular lever position
70 until a key corresponding to said position has been depressed.

8. In a cash register, the combination with an operating mechanism, of means for latching same, a differentially movable lever, devices carried by said lever for operating
75 said latching means, a series of depressible keys corresponding to lever positions and means, operated by said keys, for preventing the operation of the devices on said
80 lever.

9. In a cash register, the combination with an operating mechanism, of means for latching same, a lever movable to different positions for different transactions, devices carried
85 by said lever for operating said latching means in any position of said lever, a series of depressible keys for the different lever positions, and separate means controlled by each key for preventing the release of
90 said latching means when the lever is in a position corresponding to the key.

10. In a cash register, the combination with an operating mechanism, of means normally locking same, means for releasing
95 said locking means which also serve to latch said operating mechanism, a lever and means thereon for operating said latching means to release the locking means, a device for holding the lever means to maintain the machine
100 latched, and a depressible key for withdrawing said device.

11. In a cash register, the combination with an operating mechanism, and an entry controlling lever, of means for latching said
105 mechanism, when said lever is operated, means for retaining said mechanism latched, and a depressible key for withdrawing said means.

12. In a cash register, the combination
110 with an operating mechanism, of latching means for same, a lever movable to different positions and controlling entries of transactions, means on said lever for moving said latching means to latching position, and
115 a depressible key for controlling the release of said latching means.

13. In a cash register, the combination with an operating mechanism, of means for preventing actuation of same, a depressible
120 key, a lever controlling transaction entries, means mounted on said lever for controlling said preventing means, and means controlled by said key and cooperating with said lever mounted means to compel depression of said
125 key before the lever mounted means can allow release of the operating mechanism.

14. In a cash register, the combination

with a plurality of cash receptacles, of means adjustable to release any desired receptacle, devices for adjusting said means by the operation of the machine, and a key controlled lock for disconnecting said devices from said means.

15. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles, of means adjustable to unlock any desired receptacle, means for operating said adjustable means to release said receptacles, an operating mechanism for adjusting said adjustable means, and means for disconnecting said adjustable means from its operating mechanism and holding it in disconnected position.

16. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash safes each having a movable part, of means adjustable to release any desired movable part, means for operating said adjustable means and a key operated lock for disconnecting said adjustable means and its operating means.

17. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles, of means for releasing any desired receptacle, operating devices for adjusting said means to cooperate with any receptacle, and means for destroying the control of the operating means over said releasing means, and for locking said releasing means in position to cooperate with a particular receptacle.

18. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of receptacles, of separate means for locking each of same, a common means adjustable to operate any desired locking means, an actuating mechanism for said common means, and means for withdrawing said common means from said actuating mechanism and locking same in such position that only a particular locking means may be operated.

19. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles, of separate means for locking each of same, a common adjustable means for actuating any locking means, manipulative devices controlling said common means, and a key operated locking device for destroying the control by said manipulative devices and preventing release of all receptacles while permitting the operation of the cash register.

20. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash safes, of means actuated by the operation of the machine for releasing any desired receptacle and means for preventing at will the release by an operation of the machine of any of the receptacles while permitting the operation of the cash register.

21. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash safes having movable parts, of means adjustable by operation of the machine for exposing any desired cash safe by the movement of its mov-

able part, and means for preventing adjustment of said means by the operation of the machine.

22. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles, of releasing means adjustable to cooperate with any desired receptacle, operating means for actuating said releasing means when adjusted, and means for preventing the adjustment of said releasing means while permitting the operation of the operating means.

23. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles, of separate locking means for each receptacle, a means for releasing any desired receptacle adjustable to cooperate with any one of the locking devices, an operating mechanism for said releasing means for adjusting the same, means comprising a key operated lock for preventing adjustment of said releasing means by disconnecting same from its operating mechanism and means to prevent such disconnection except when the machine stands in particular positions.

24. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash receptacles, of means adjustable to release any desired receptacle, and means to operate said former means when adjusted thereby causing the release of the desired receptacle, means for preventing the adjustment of said adjustable means and for locking same in any adjusted position whereby one particular receptacle only may be released, and devices allowing the retention of said adjustable means in such position that no receptacle will be released.

25. In a cash register, the combination with a plurality of cash safes having each a movable part, and means preventing exposure of said safes by movement of said parts, of a plurality of manipulative devices for predetermining which safe shall be exposed through operation of said preventing means, and means rendering said manipulative devices ineffective to secure the exposure of said safes when said devices are operated.

26. In a cash register, the combination with an operating mechanism, of a plurality of cash receptacles, means controlled by the operating mechanism for exposing any desired receptacle, and means for disabling the exposing means when desired.

27. In a cash register, the combination with an operating mechanism, of a plurality of cash receptacles, means including a clutch controlled by the operating mechanism for exposing any desired receptacle, and devices for disabling the clutch when desired.

28. In a cash receptacle, the combination with an operating mechanism, of a plurality of cash receptacles, means for exposing any desired receptacle, means for predetermining which receptacle is to be exposed upon an operation of the operating mechanism,

and means for disabling the exposing means irrespective of the operation of said predetermining means.

29. In a cash register, the combination
5 with an operating mechanism, of a plurality
of cash receptacles, means for exposing any
desired receptacle, means for predetermin-
ing which receptacle is to be exposed upon
an operation of the operating mechanism, a
10 clutch connecting the exposing and prede-
termining means, and means for disabling
said clutch so that none of the receptacles
will be exposed upon an operation of the
operating mechanism irrespective of the
15 operation of the operating means.

30. In a cash register, the combination
with an operating mechanism, of a plurality
of cash receptacles, means for predetermin-
ing which receptacle is to be exposed upon
20 an operation of the operating mechanism,
and means for exposing the same receptacle
upon each operation of the operating mecha-
nism irrespective of the operation of the
predetermining means.

25 31. In a cash register, the combination
with an operating mechanism, of a plurality
of cash receptacles, means for predetermin-
ing which receptacle is to be exposed upon
an operation of the operating mechanism,
30 means for exposing the predetermined re-
ceptacle, a clutch connecting the exposing

and the predetermining means, and means
for disabling said clutch so that the same
receptacle will be exposed upon each oper-
ation of the operating mechanism irrespec- 35
tive of the operation of the operating means.

32. In a cash register, the combination
with an operating mechanism, of a plurality
of locks therefor, a member adjustable to a
plurality of positions in any one of which it 40
controls all of the locks, and a series of de-
pressible keys, one for each position of the
adjustable member, for controlling one of
said locks, the keys being arranged so that
only the key corresponding to the position 45
of the adjustable member will control said
lock.

33. In a cash register, the combination
with an operating mechanism, of a lock
therefor, a two part member adjustable to 50
a plurality of positions, the outer part of
said member having an inward movement
by which movement the lock is actuated in
any position of the member, a latch for pre-
venting the return of the outer part of said 55
lever, and a key for tripping said latch.

In testimony whereof I affix my signa-
ture in the presence of two witnesses.

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Witnesses:

ROY C. GLASS,
CARL W. BEUST.