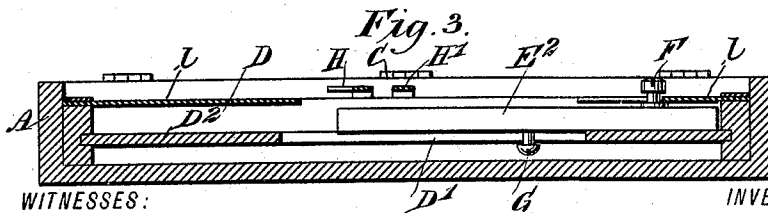
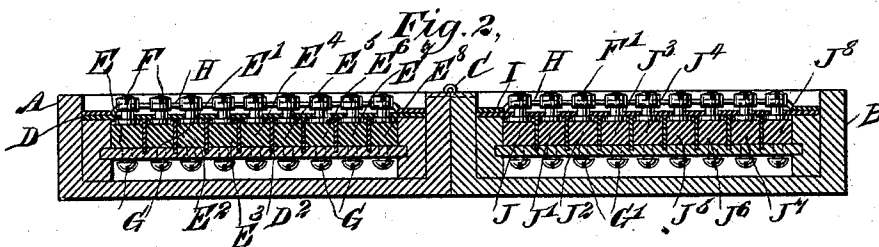
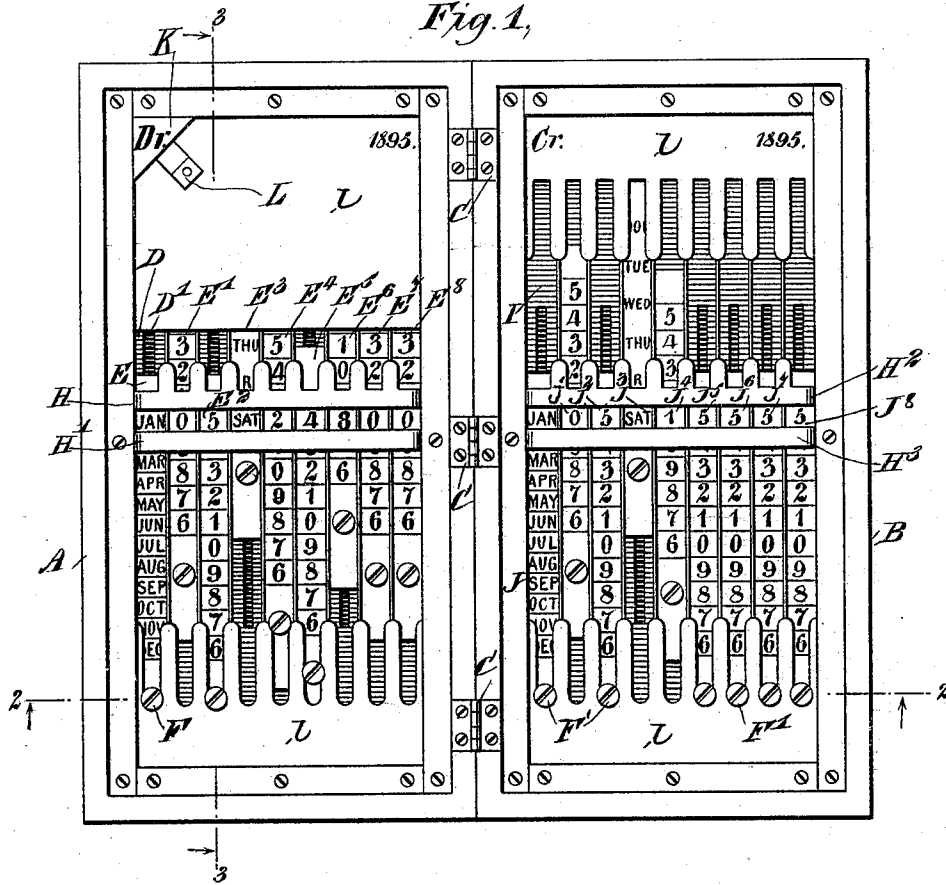


(No Model.)

A. D. SMITH.
MECHANICAL CASH BOOK.

No. 555,745.

Patented Mar. 3, 1896.



WITNESSES:
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ALONZO D. SMITH, OF NEW WOODSTOCK, NEW YORK.

MECHANICAL CASH-BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 555,745, dated March 3, 1896.

Application filed August 21, 1895. Serial No. 560,045. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALONZO D. SMITH, of New Woodstock, in the county of Madison and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Mechanical Cash-Book, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved mechanical cash-book which is simple and durable in construction and arranged for easy and convenient manipulation to readily indicate the amounts of money received and paid out during a day.

The invention consists principally of a casing made in two hinged sections which open and close like a book, each section being provided with a series of guideways for slides indicating between reading-bars the date and amount received, one of the sections representing the credits and the other the debits.

The invention also consists of certain parts, and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the improvement in an open position. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the same on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a similar view of the same on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1.

The improved mechanical cash-book is made in the form of a casing having two sections, A and B, connected with each other by hinges C, so that the sections can be opened and closed like a book. In the section A are arranged a series of guideways D, extending from one end of the casing to the other, the several guideways containing slides E, E', E², E³, E⁴, E⁵, E⁶, E⁷, and E⁸ adapted to be shifted in the guideways by the operator taking hold of a knob F, secured on the top of each slide. The slides are held in place by providing each one at its bottom with a screw G, extending with its shank through a slot D' in the bottom D² of the guideways, the head of the screw being larger than the width of the slots, as will be readily understood by reference to Figs. 2 and 3.

The slide E is provided on its top face with

the names of the months of the year, and the next two slides E' E² are provided with numerals from "0" to "9" for indicating the date of the month. The next slide, E³, is provided on its top with the names of the days of the week, and the following five slides, E⁴, E⁵, E⁶, E⁷, and E⁸, are each provided with numerals from "0" to "9" to represent the amounts in dollars and cents up to nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents, it being understood that the last two slides, E⁷ and E⁸, indicate the cents and the other three slides, E⁴ E⁵ E⁶, indicate the dollars. The name of the month, the date, the day of the week, and the amount of cash received is indicated between the reading-bars H and H', extending transversely over the slides, with the ends of the said reading-bars secured to the sides of the section A. Thus, as indicated in Fig. 1, it reads between the bars H and H' "January 5, Saturday, \$248.00"—that is, on the date mentioned two hundred and forty-eight dollars were received.

The section B is similarly arranged—that is, it is provided with guideways I similar to the guideways D—and contains a series of slides J, J', J², J³, J⁴, J⁵, J⁶, J⁷, and J⁸, arranged on the top, similar to the corresponding slides E to E⁸ previously described. The slides J to J⁸ are each provided on the top with a knob F' to permit the operator to shift the slides so as to read between the reading-bars H² H³, which are similar to the bars H H', the date of the month, the day of the week, and the amount paid out. Screws G' engage the under side of the slides J to J⁸, so as to hold the slides in position in the guideways, but to permit the same to slide longitudinally whenever shifted by the operator having hold of the knob F'.

Each section A and B is provided at each end with a plate l, the lower of which plates have their inner edges slotted and the slots respectively aligned with the guides D and I. The disposition of the lower plates l with relation to the slides is such that the knobs F and F' will be received by the respective slots of such lower plates when the slides are moved to the lower ends of the sections. The knobs F and F' move between the lower plates l and the reading-bars. By these means the movement of the slides is properly limited and the

slides are guided in addition to that guiding influence furnished by the guides D and I. The upper plates *l* may have any desired form.

The purpose of the guides D and I is to hold the slides, which respectively move therein, from displacement after the knobs F and F' have disengaged their respective plates *l*, for without the guides D and I the slides would tend to swing on the centrally-disposed studs G and G' as soon as the slides were moved out of contact with the plates *l*.

Now it will be seen that at the beginning of a day's work the slides E' E² E³ and J' J² J³ are first shifted to indicate the date of the month and the day of the week, and the slides E⁴ E⁵ E⁶ E⁷ E⁸ are shifted to indicate the amount of cash on hand, if such is the case. The slides J⁴ J⁵ J⁶ J⁷ J⁸ are shifted to zero. Now the moneys received during the day are added successively to the amount indicated on the slides E⁴, E⁵, E⁶, E⁷, and E⁸ between the reading-bars H' H², while the moneys paid out are successively added and indicated on the corresponding slides J⁸ J⁷ J⁶ J⁵ J⁴, so that at the close of a day's work the total amount received and paid out can be readily seen between the two sets of reading-bars H H' and H² H³. The individual transactions of the day are thus brought between the bars at the close of the day, saving a recounting and summing up. The only thing to be done is to compare the difference between debits and credits with the amount in the cash-drawer, which can be done in a few moments, saving much time and labor at the close of a hard day's work. The method being easy and absolutely correct, it is a labor-saving and a money-saving device.

It will be seen by the arrangement described that a very convenient means is furnished for readily indicating the amounts of money received and paid out during the day, the book finally showing the aggregate amount of money received and paid out.

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

1. A mechanical cash-book, comprising a box-like section, a slotted bottom plate held in said section and having a space above and below it, a series of guides held at the upper side of the plate and between the slots thereof, a slide movable within the space between each guide, a screw or stud projecting from each slide and respectively fitted within the

slots of the bottom plate, a knob fixed to the upper side of each slide, and a plate at the lower end of the section, said plate having its inner edge formed with slots respectively aligned with the guides and adapted to respectively receive the knobs which are secured to the upper sides of the slides, substantially as described.

2. A mechanical cash-book, comprising a body portion, a slotted bottom plate held in the body portion and having a space above and below it, a series of guides held at the upper side of the bottom plate and between the slots thereof, a slide movable within the space between each guide, a screw or stud projecting from each slide and respectively fitted within the slots of the bottom plate, a knob fixed to the upper side of each slide, two transverse reading-bars beneath which the slides move and which limit the movement of said slides in one direction by engagement with their knobs, and a plate held at the lower end of the body portion and having its inner edge formed with slots respectively aligned with the slides and adapted to respectively receive the knobs of the slides, substantially as described.

3. A mechanical cash-book, the same having a body portion, a slotted bottom plate held within the body portion, a series of guides arranged on the upper side of the bottom plate and one between each slot therein, the guides being parallel with each other, a slide arranged over each slot in the bottom plate and respectively in the spaces between the guides, a screw or stud carried by each slide and respectively fitted within the slots of the bottom plate, and an operating-knob carried by each slide, substantially as described.

4. A mechanical cash-book, comprising a body portion, a bottom plate held in the body portion, a series of parallel guides arranged on the upper side of the bottom plate, a slotted plate at one end of the body portion, the slots being respectively coincident to the spaces between the guides, a reading-bar carried by the body portion, slides respectively movable within the spaces between the guides, and an operating-stud carried by each slide, substantially as described.

ALONZO D. SMITH.

Witnesses:

M. C. WOOD,
D. J. RANDALL.