(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

# E. H. MÜLLER.

## CASH RECORDER AND INDICATOR.

No. 523,540. Patented July 24, 1894.

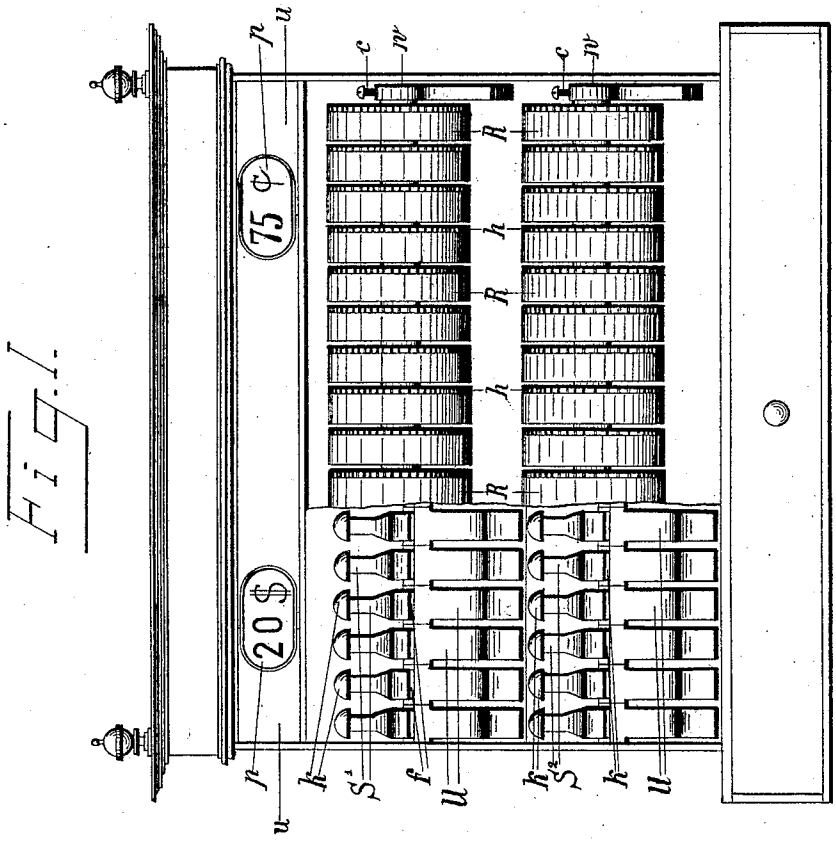


Fig. 1.

Inventor:

Emanuel H. Müller

Witnesses:

E. R. Bolton

E. A. Scott.

By Richards Bro.

his Attorneys.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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## CASH RECORDER AND INDICATOR.

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Fig. III.

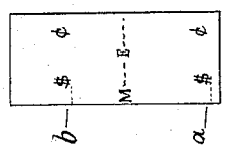



Fig. IV.

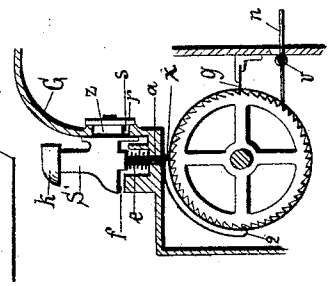
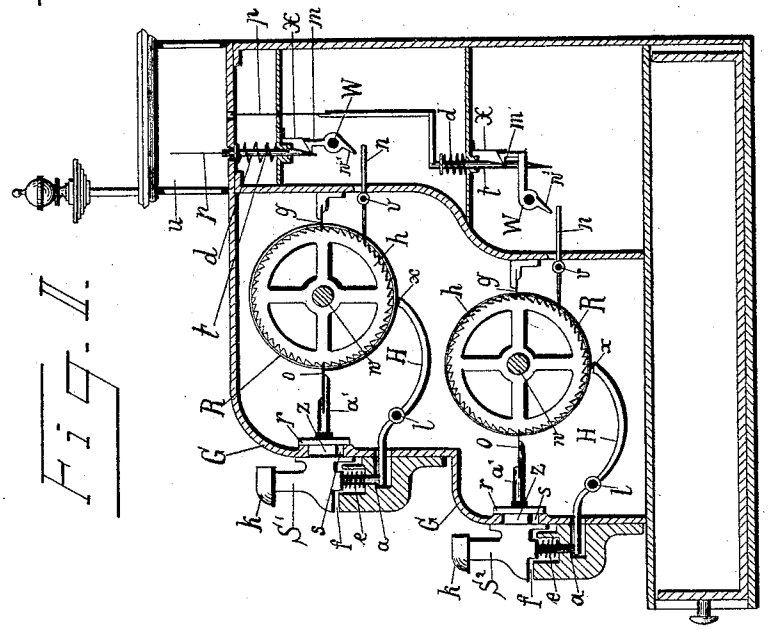


Fig. II.



Inventor:
Emanuel H. Müller
By Richards & Co.
his Attorneys.

Witnesses:
E. K. Bolton
E. L. Scott.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMANUEL H. MÜLLER, OF RIBNITZ, GERMANY.

## CASH RECORDER AND INDICATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 523,540, dated July 24, 1894.

Application filed January 9, 1894. Serial No. 496,314. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EMANUEL H. MÜLLER, merchant, a subject of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and a resident of Ribnitz, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, German Empire, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Cash Recorders and Indicators, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in controlling tills, with the object in view of enabling both the purchaser of goods and the owner of the shop or store to have a control over the amounts paid and at the same time to give the latter a complete oversight of money taken in during the day.

The purchaser receives from the salesman a receipt, Fig. 3, with the amount of the purchase marked on in pencil at *a*. With this provisional receipt, the purchaser proceeds to the cashier, who places the receipt under the stamp of the apparatus marked with the amount on the receipt. If for instance the amount of $10.20 has to be receipted, the cashier places the ticket first under the stamp S′ marked with 10 and then under the stamp $S^2$ marked 20. By pressing the stamp down each time, the number is impressed in the ticket, and if correctly carried out, should correspond with the amount marked in pencil on the lower part of the card.

Besides the stamping of the receipt, the amount receipted is marked on a strip of paper or cardboard within the apparatus automatically, and for still greater safety a plate showing the amount taken is made to spring up at the top of the apparatus.

In order to make the invention more fully intelligible reference is had to the accompanying drawings in which like letters and figures are made to denote like parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a front view of the apparatus with part of the covering removed showing the cogged drums for the cardboard strips. Fig. 2 is a cross section of the apparatus. Fig. 3 is one of the tickets used. Fig. 4 is a modification of the apparatus.

In Figs. 1 and 2, S′ S′, are the stamps for the dollar denominations, and $S^2$ $S^2$ are the stamps for the cent denominations. These stamps can reciprocate under the influence of springs *e*, and are provided on their under surfaces *f* with raised sharp numerals corresponding to the amounts marked on the press-buttons *k* of the stamps. The projecting pieces U serve as beds for the stamps. The stamps are provided toward the back with tenons *z* which pass through the frame of the apparatus, moving vertically in the openings *s* provided. Nuts *r* prevent tenons *z* from moving out of the openings. These tenons extend farther into the interior of the apparatus, the extensions *a′* carrying flat springs *o*, so fixed that they yield only to one side. Stamps S′ and $S^2$ are also provided with vertical extensions around which the springs *e* are coiled, which serve to keep the stamps up. The shafts *w* are kept firm by means of screws *c*. These shafts carry the wheels or drums R, arranged at short distances from each other and provided at one side with cogs *h*. These drums are further wound with a strip of cardboard. *g* are stops for the wheels R so that said wheels can only revolve in one direction, from right to left on the shafts *w*. The levers H turn on the shafts *l* and are provided at the end *x* with raised numerals, signs, &c., corresponding to the signs on the stamp. At the other end they are in contact with the lower ends of stamps S′, &c., and are consequently under the influence of the same. On the stamp S′ being struck lever H will impress the same sign on the cardboard strip surrounding the drum R. The spindles *t t* can reciprocate under the influence of the springs *d*, and carry at the top the plates *p* on which the various amounts are shown. The top spindle *t* shown in Fig. 2 is in its uppermost position, the lower spindle *t* in its lowest position, that is, when it is held by catch *m* and the spring compressed. Spindle *t* is released by the lever *n* pivoted at *v*. On the drum R moving one tooth forward it moves *n* which strikes against nose *w′* of the catch W. This throws catch *m* out of the notch *i* in spindle *t* and the spindle being released, springs up and shows the plate *p*.

The apparatus is used as follows:—The ticket Fig. 3 is held, for instance, under the stamp 6 of the dollar column S′ and the button *k* is pressed down. The ticket is thus

marked with the numeral 6 and at the same time the lever H stamps the cardboard strip round drum R with a similar numeral. On the release of the stamp, spring *o* on extension *a'* carries the drum forward one tooth, this movement causing the movement of lever *n* which striking against nose *w'* of catch W releases the spindle *t*, which springing up shows plate *p*. By the forward movement of drum R a new place is left for the next impression from *x*. The space containing the controlling drums R is closed up so as to be only attainable to the controller.

Fig. 4 shows a slightly modified construction. Here, the wheel R is arranged directly under the stamp S', &c. The rotation of the drum is effected by a spring 1 attached to the stamp, ending in a claw or hook 2, which on the stamp being pressed down, grips under one tooth lower on the drum, moving the same from right to left on the stamp being released.

The plates *p* may be lowered in any suitable manner by a hand manipulation on the part of the operator, but as this forms no part of my invention further description is not necessary.

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

1. In combination in a cash recorder and indicator apparatus, the casing, the drums R therein, the main stamps S' arranged to stamp purchasers' checks and the levers H having the forward ends arranged to be acted on directly by the stamps S' and the opposite ends of said levers having the type to strike the recording drums R, substantially as described.

2. In combination in a cash recorder and indicator apparatus, the casing, the drums R therein, the main stamps S' arranged to stamp purchasers' checks, the levers H having the forward ends arranged to be acted on directly by the stamp and the other ends to strike the recording drums R, the tenons *z* on the stamps moving in the casing wall and the spring pawl connection extending directly from the said tenons to the recording drums, substantially as described.

3. In combination in a cash recorder and indicator, the main stamps S', the drums, the connection from the main stamps to the drums to revolve the same, the vertically movable plates P and the means for controlling said plates extending from and operated by the drums, substantially as described.

4. In a cash recorder and indicator, the combination of stamps S' and $S^2$ with sliding tenons *z* and extensions *a'* drums R, with cogs *h*, holding springs *o*, levers H pivoted on shafts *l*, stops *g*, levers *n* pivoted at *v* releasing catches W, spindle *t* and plates *p* and means for operating the same, all substantially as and for the purpose herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EMANUEL H. MÜLLER.

Witnesses:
PAUL BRANDT,
BRUNER ENIGK.