

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. H. GILMAN.
CASH REGISTER.

No. 461,673.

Patented Oct. 20, 1891.

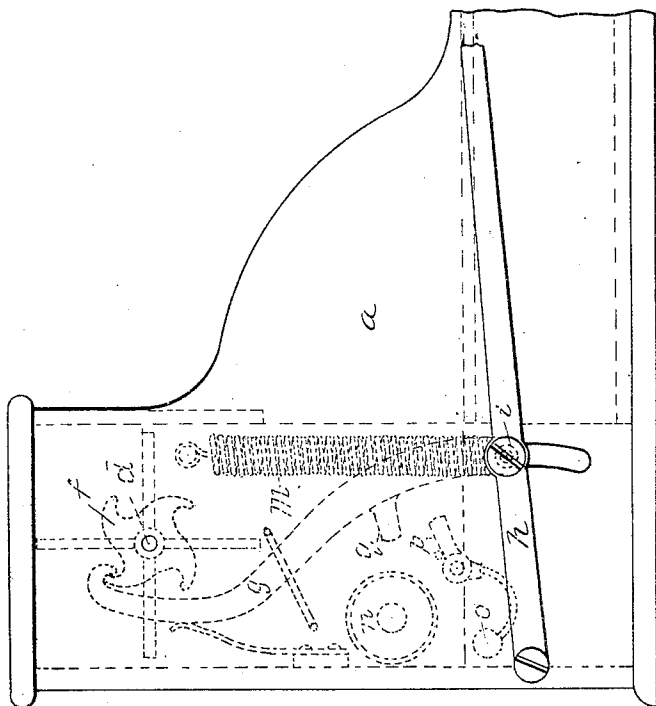


FIG. 2.

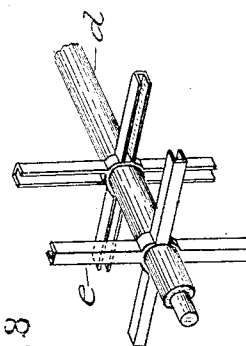
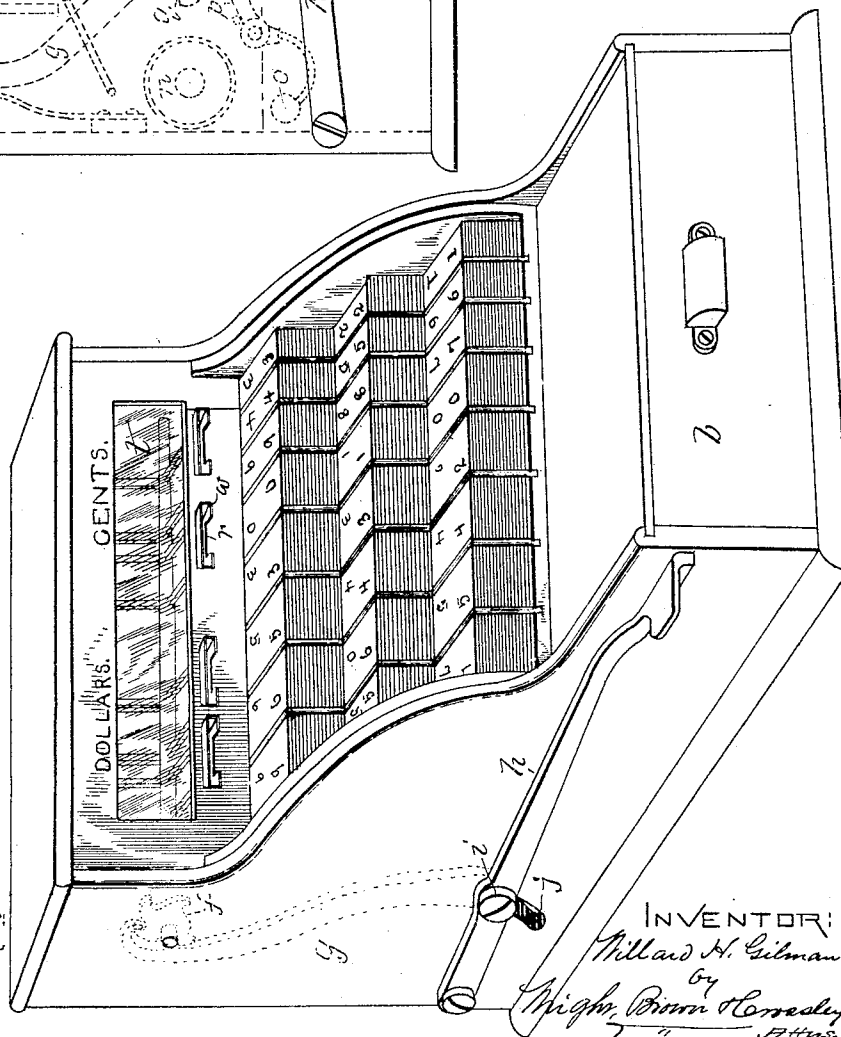


FIG. 3.

FIG. 1.



WITNESSES:
A. D. Harmon
B. A. McShane

INVENTOR:

Willard H. Gilman
by
Wm. B. Brown & Co.
Attys.

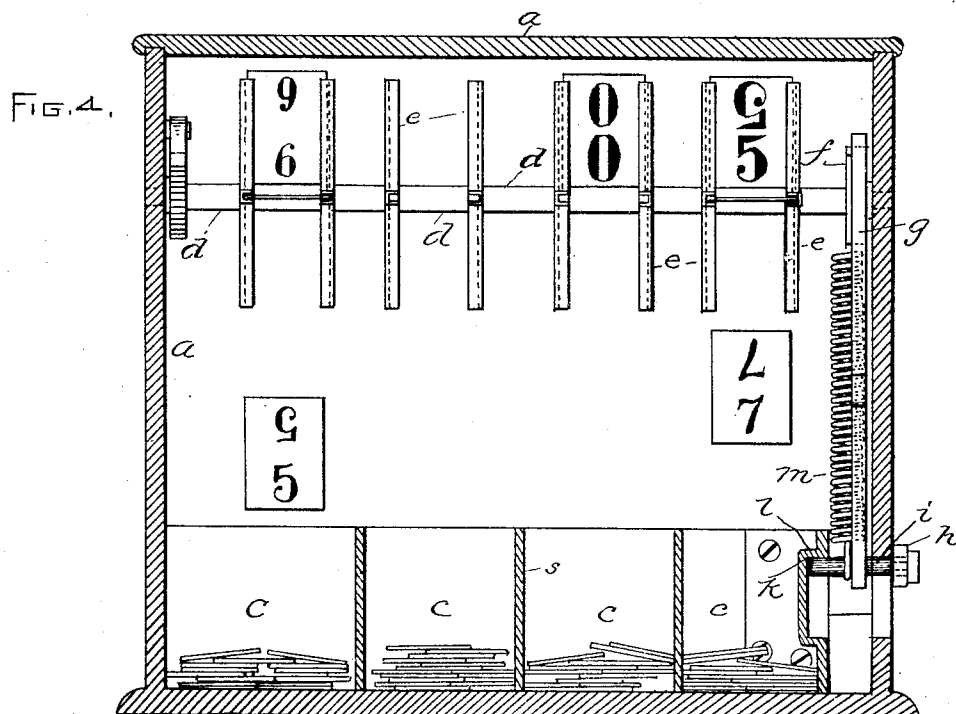
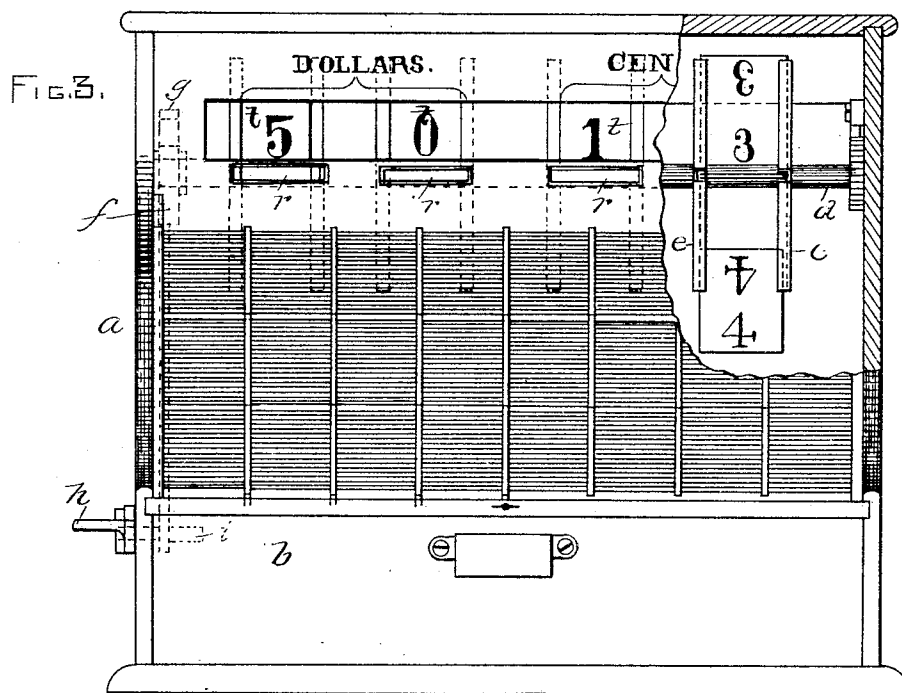
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. H. GILMAN.
CASH REGISTER.

No. 461,673.

Patented Oct. 20, 1891.



WITNESSES:

A. D. Harrison.
J. A. McShane.

INVENTOR:

Willard H. Gilman,
By Wright, Brown & Crossley.
Attys.

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

W. H. GILMAN.
CASH REGISTER.

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FIG. 5.

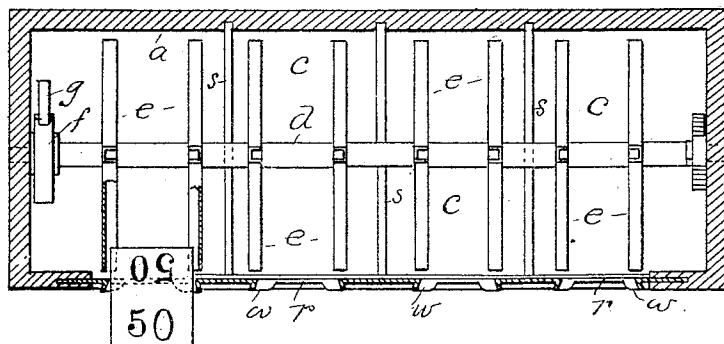


FIG. 6.

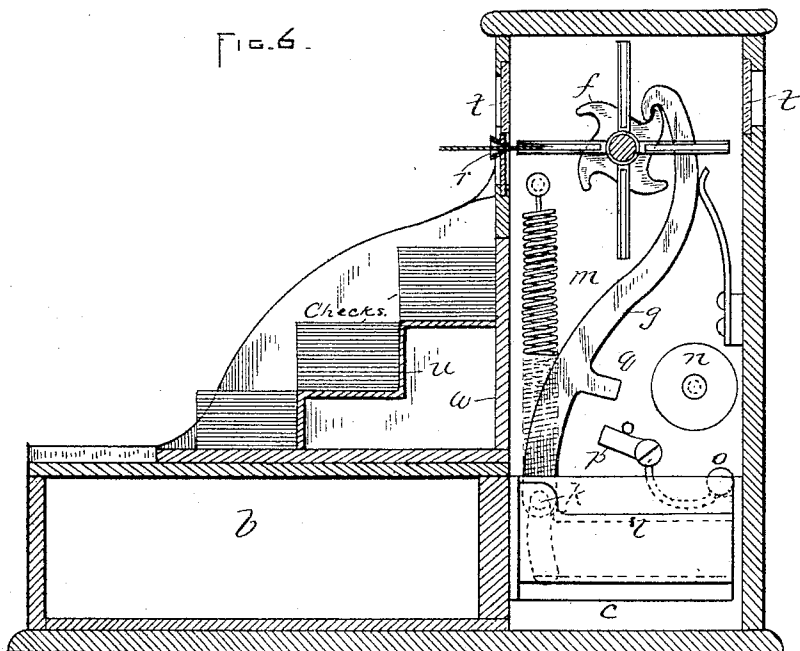
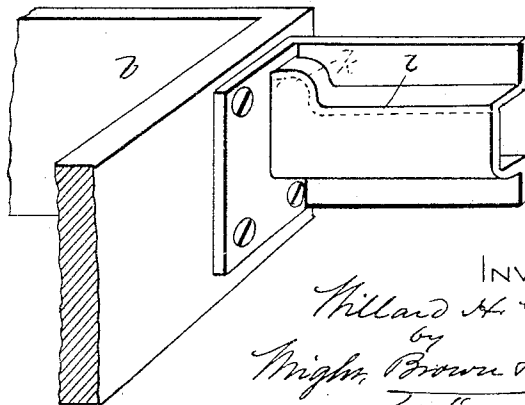


FIG. 7.



WITNESSES:
A. D. Harrison.
P. H. Shaw.

INVENTOR:
Willard H. Gilman.
by
Wright, Brown & Crossley
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLARD HERBERT GILMAN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF
ONE-HALF TO EMERY OSGOOD BICKNELL, OF SAME PLACE.

CASH-REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 461,673, dated October 20, 1891.

Application filed August 14, 1891. Serial No. 402,644. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLARD HERBERT GILMAN, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash and

5 Check Registers, (for which improvements an application for Letters Patent of Canada has been made by me,) of which the following is a specification.

10 The invention has relation to check and cash registers; and it has for its object the provision of a machine which shall be very simple in construction and inexpensive of manufacture and be at the same time adapted

15 to employ with efficiency, certainty, and readiness ordinary "checks" to indicate to the purchaser the amount deposited as paid and also to record the amount received from time to time.

20 To these ends the invention consists of a check and cash registering machine comprising in its construction a case, a rotary shaft or arbor provided with a plurality of check-receptacles, a check-depository, a movable

25 money-depository, and contrivances intermediate of the money-depository and the rotary shaft or arbor, whereby the movement of the former may actuate the latter, so as to deliver the checks therein contained into the

30 check-depository, all as is hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the annexed drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon, forming a part of this specification,

35 the same letters designating the same parts or features, as the case may be, wherever they occur.

In the said drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the invention complete. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the same, a portion being represented as broken off. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation, part of the casing being represented as broken away. Fig. 4 is a sectional

45 rear elevation. Fig. 5 is a sectional top plan view of the movable check-receptacle and its immediate adjuncts. Fig. 6 is a sectional side elevation. Fig. 7 is a detail view in perspective of part of the means for locking and

50 unlocking the money drawer or depository.

Fig. 8 is a detail view in perspective of a portion of the check-receptacle.

In carrying out the invention there may be constructed a suitable casing or frame *a* for supporting and inclosing the various useful 55 parts of the machine. The forward part of the base of the casing is provided with a drawer *b*, to the rear of which is a chamber *c*, constituting a check-depository. In an upright portion of the casing over the check- 60 depository a shaft *d* is suitably journaled, which shaft is provided at intervals with pairs of grooved spokes *e*, which constitute the individual check-receptacles. Upon the 65 shaft *d* at any suitable point there is affixed a ratchet *f*, which is engaged by the free end of a pawl or dog *g*, held in engagement with the ratchet by a spring bearing thereagainst. The lower end of the pawl is pivoted to a lever 70 *h* by a pivot-pin *i*, one end of which extends through a curved slot *j* in the casing and through the pivotal aperture in the lever *h* and the other end projects inward, so that it may fall into a notch *k* or rest upon the lower surface of a rearward ex- 75 tension *l* of the drawings, as best shown in Fig. 7. A spring *m*, connected at one end to the lever *h* and at the opposite end to a stationary part of the casing, serves to hold the said lever and pawl *g* normally in 80 raised position, as is represented in Figs. 2 and 6.

n designates a bell secured to the casing *a*, and *o* is a pivoted hammer constructed and arranged to be brought into contact with and 85 sound the bell. As a means for accomplishing this result, the arm of the bell may be provided with an extension *p*, adapted to be struck by a projection *q* on the dog *g* when the latter is drawn down by the depression 90 of the lever *h*.

The front of the upright portion of the casing is provided with slots *r*; which register with the slots formed on the inner sides of the spokes *e* when the latter are brought to a 95 horizontal position and with their free ends extending toward the front of the casing, as is best seen in Figs. 2 and 6.

I prefer to provide the shaft *d* at points opposite the slots *r* with four pairs of spokes *e*, 100

as shown, so that a quarter of a revolution of the said shaft will carry the pair of spokes opposite to and registering with the slots *r* to a perpendicular position above the shaft, and so on until upon the fourth quarter movement of the shaft the said spokes will have been brought into their first-mentioned position.

The check-depository *c* is arranged below the shaft *d* and is divided into compartments by partitions *s*, so that there shall be a compartment beneath each set of pairs of spokes *e*, to receive the checks which may fall from the latter.

Above the slots *r* in the upright portion of the casing is an opening which may be covered by a glass *t*, and a similar opening is provided in the rear of the casing, so that the check or a portion thereof which may have been thrust into place in the grooved spokes and moved with the latter to vertical position may be seen by the purchaser or other person who may be standing either in front or in the rear of the machine.

While I have mentioned the openings or apertures as covered with glass, it is obvious that the said openings may be left uncovered or be covered with other material than glass.

u designates shelving, which may be arranged upon the casing over the money-receiving drawer and be suitably divided by partitions or otherwise for the reception of checks of varying denominations, as is represented in Figs. 1, 3, and 6.

The lower part *v* of the front of the upright portion of the casing is made removable, so that by removing the shelving *u* and the part *v* of the casing access may be had to the check-depository *c*.

The checks may have different denominations or numbers printed on each end and upon both sides, each number upon each side being inverted with respect to the other number upon the same side.

The operation of the machine may be as follows: The cashier receiving the amount of the payment from the customer will take a check indicating that amount and pass it through the aperture *r* into the grooves in the spokes *e*, the casing being cut away, as at *w*, sufficiently to permit the check being passed into the grooves in the spokes beyond the outer ends thereof. The lever *h* will next be depressed, which will release the pin *i* from the notch *k*, formed in the rearward extension of the drawer and permit the drawer to be impelled slightly forward by a spring. (Not shown.) By the depression of the lever *h* the pawl *g* will have been drawn down, turning the ratchet *f* and shaft *d* one-quarter of a revolution and carrying the spokes into which a check was last placed from a horizontal position opposite the apertures *r* to a perpendicular position and displaying the number or denomination thereon through the glass-covered openings *t* both at the front and rear of the machine. Simulta-

neously with the moving of the shaft *d* and spokes *e*, as before described, the spokes standing out horizontally from the shaft opposite to those spokes in which the check was placed will be carried around, so that they will extend down vertically from the shaft and discharge a check that may have been placed therein into the check-depository there below. In depressing the lever *h* and drawing down the pawl *g* the projection *q* on the latter device will engage the arm *p* of the bell and sound the same. Upon pushing the money-drawer *b* back into place the spring *m* will raise the lever *h* and pawl *g*, so that the pin *i* will engage the notch *k* and the upper end of the pawl will engage a new tooth of the ratchet *f*. In this way the amount of each payment may be clearly indicated to the purchaser, proprietor, or other person both at the front and rear of the device, and the amount of the previous purchase can be inspected through the glass-covered aperture in the rear, which is an important feature of the invention.

The numbers or denominations upon the checks in the depository *c* will denote the amount of money received, so that the "cash" in the drawer *b* should correspond therewith. In this way a complete and accurate record of money received within any period of time may be kept and an effective check upon the cashier or money-receiving clerk maintained.

In both Figs. 3 and 4 I have shown checks in position to be displayed through the glass-covered apertures and also checks falling from the grooved spokes into the check-depository.

It will be seen that the device is exceedingly simple in construction, certain in its operation, and not likely to get out of order through ordinary use. Moreover, the invention provides a means for exhibiting the amount of each payment and for keeping an absolutely correct record of all money received.

Having thus explained the nature of my invention and described a way of constructing and using the same, though without attempting to set forth all of the forms of its construction or all of its modes of use, I declare that what I claim is—

1. A check and cash register comprising in its construction a case, a rotary shaft or arbor provided with a plurality of check-receptacles, a check-depository, a movable money-depository, and devices intermediate of the latter and the shaft or arbor, whereby by the movement of the money-depository the said rotary shaft or arbor will be first moved to display the check and subsequently moved to deposit the check in the check-depository, as set forth.

2. A check and cash register comprising in its construction a case provided with glass-covered apertures and check-introducing slots, a check-depository, a rotary shaft provided with a plurality of check-receiving de-

vices, and mechanism for imparting an intermitting rotary motion to the said shaft to display the checks at said glass-covered apertures and deposit the same in the check-depository, as set forth.

3. A check and cash register comprising in its construction a case provided with glass-covered apertures at both front and rear and check-introducing slots, a check-depository, a rotary shaft provided with four check-receiving devices opposite each check-receiving slot and glass-covered aperture, the said check-receiving devices radiating from the four quadrants or quarters of the circumference of the said shaft, and mechanism for moving the shaft intermittingly to the extent of a quarter-rotation at each of said movements, as set forth.

4. A check and cash register comprising in its construction a case provided with glass-covered apertures and check-introducing slots, a check-depository, a rotary shaft provided with pairs of grooved check-receiving spokes arranged opposite the check-introducing slots, and mechanism to impart an intermitting rotary movement to the said shaft, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 6th day of August, A. D. 1891.

WILLARD HERBERT GILMAN.

Witnesses:

A. D. HARRISON,
C. F. BROWN.