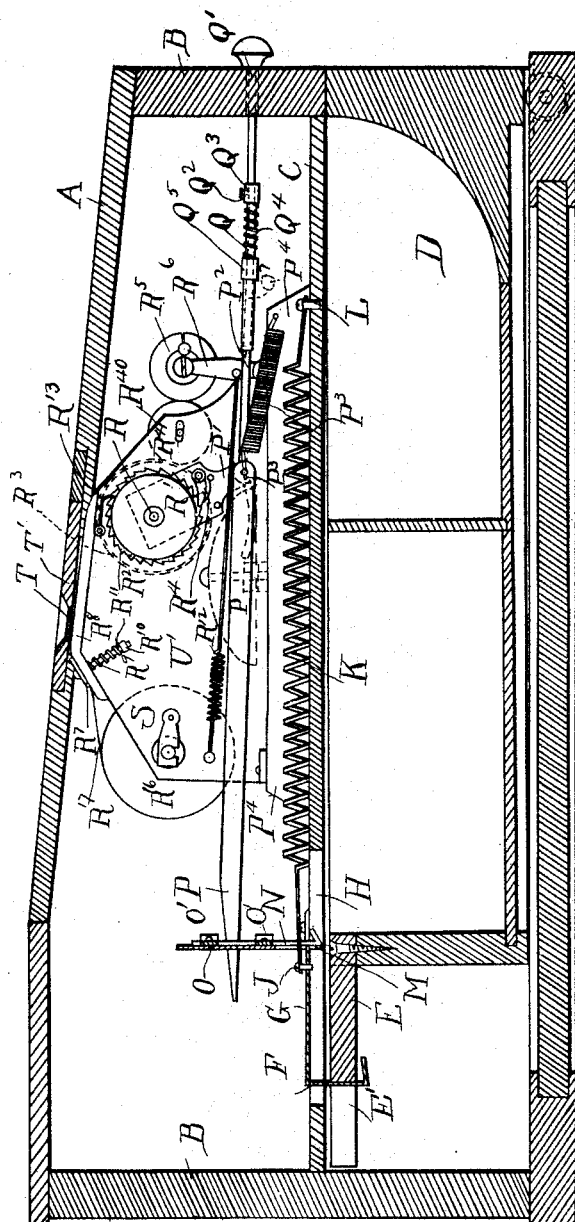


R. L. BROWN.  
MANUAL RECORDER AND CASH DRAWER.

No. 489,067.

Patented Jan. 3, 1893.

Fig 1.



WITNESSES

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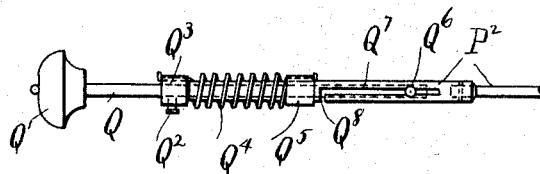


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3

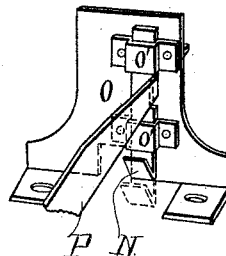


Fig. 4.

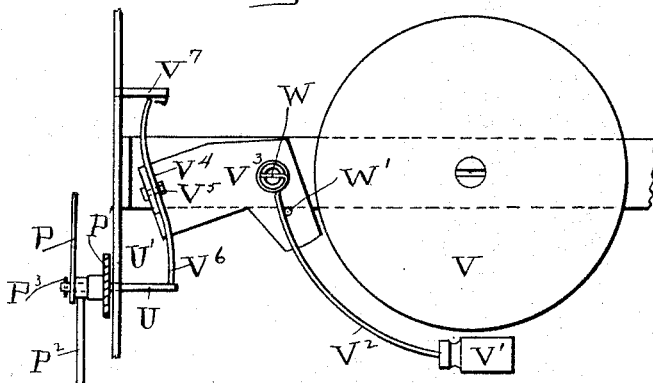
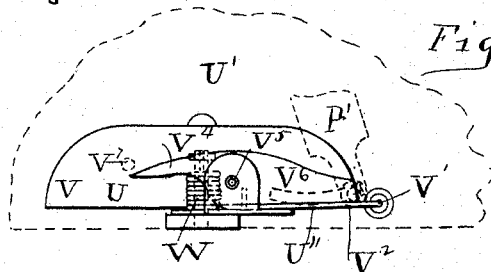


Fig. 5.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REINHART L. BROWN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## MANUAL RECORDER AND CASH-DRAWER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,067, dated January 3, 1893.

Application filed July 14, 1892. Serial No. 440,008. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, REINHART L. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Autographic Cash-Registers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to autographic cash registers, and has for its object to provide convenient means whereby a series of cash transactions can be recorded conveniently and retained as a check to compare with the cash received. It is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1, is a longitudinal section through the device. Fig. 2, is a detail of the knob and associated rod. Fig. 3, is a detail of the drawer locking and unlocking mechanism. Fig. 4, is a plan view of the bell and other portions. Fig. 5, is a detail side view of the bell.

Like parts are indicated by the same letter in all the figures.

A is the lid of the desk B B. This lid may be locked or secured in any desired manner. The preferred way would be to lock it, the key being retained by the proprietor.

C is a false bottom or division in the desk beneath which reciprocates the money drawer D, which carries at its rear end a projection E, slotted at the back at E' to admit the hook F on the plate G, which is downwardly bent at its forward end at M. This plate projects over, and rests upon the division or bottom C and slides through the slot H. At J it is secured to one end of the spring K, the other end of which is secured to the false bottom at L.

N is a vertically reciprocating stop, supported on the standard O by the keepers O' O', and slotted at one side to receive the beveled end of the bar P. Through this bar P passes a short shaft or pin U and to it are secured one end of the bar P, the free end of the arm P', and one end of the rod P<sup>2</sup>. These parts are held in position by the keeper P<sup>3</sup>. On the forward end of the rod P<sup>2</sup> is formed an enlargement Q<sup>5</sup>, against which rests the spiral spring Q<sup>4</sup>, the other end of the same being attached to the collar Q<sup>3</sup>, secured by the set screw Q<sup>2</sup> on the rod Q, which projects through the front of the desk and is provided with a knob Q'. The forward end of the rod

Q passes into the aperture in the enlarged portion of the rod P<sup>2</sup>, and is provided with a pin Q<sup>6</sup> which travels in the slot Q<sup>7</sup> and may travel in the slot Q<sup>8</sup> when in position opposite the same and the knob is turned.

R is a transverse shaft on which is secured the ratchet wheel R<sup>2</sup>, associated with the spring dog R' and rigid with the roll R<sup>3</sup>.

R<sup>4</sup> is a spring of the dog R'.

R<sup>5</sup> is a forward winding roll supported at its ends on the pivot arms R<sup>6</sup> and adapted to bear against the idle roll R<sup>10</sup>, which is supported in the slots R<sup>11</sup> in the sides of the supporting frame U'.

R<sup>16</sup> is a supply roll, from which the paper R<sup>17</sup> passes under the tension strip R<sup>7</sup> on the plate R<sup>8</sup>. This tension strip is held against the plate by means of the spring R<sup>9</sup> between the plate R<sup>8</sup> and the nut R<sup>10</sup> on the inwardly projecting rod R<sup>11</sup>.

R<sup>12</sup> is a spring and rod associated with the arms R<sup>6</sup> R<sup>6</sup> to keep the roller R<sup>5</sup> against the roller R<sup>10</sup>.

R<sup>13</sup> is a locking dog for the ratchet wheel R<sup>2</sup>.

S is a keeper which locks the roll R<sup>16</sup> in position, engaging the end of its shaft.

T is an aperture in the glass plate T', which is let into the desk lid and above the plate R<sup>8</sup>.

V is the bell opposed to the hammer V' on the spring rod V<sup>2</sup>, which is coiled about the post W, on which the angle piece V<sup>3</sup> is pivoted. This piece carries a pin W', against which the spring rod V<sup>2</sup> bears, being stopped thereby from moving toward the bell.

V<sup>4</sup> is a pivoted trip on the cross-pin V<sup>5</sup> in the standard at the end of the angle piece. It is provided with a blunt end V<sup>6</sup>, which is engaged by the pin U, which passes through the slot U<sup>11</sup> in the side piece U', and it has a tail piece V<sup>4</sup> adapted to be engaged by the fixed pin V<sup>7</sup> inwardly projecting from the side piece U'.

It is of course evident that many minor changes could be made in the construction I have shown, and various parts could be dispensed with and others substituted for them without affecting the operation of the remaining parts or departing from the spirit of my invention.

The use and operation of my invention are as follows. The cash drawer is normally locked in position, as indicated in Fig. 1, and the

desk lid is down, being preferably locked, the key being retained by the proprietor. The paper on the plate R<sup>8</sup> can be seen through the glass T', and that portion of the paper exposed to the aperture in the glass plate is exposed so as to be written upon. If now a transaction takes place, the person conducting the same is expected to write down the details of such transaction on the exposed paper and to put the cash proceeds thereof in the drawer D. After writing the transaction he will draw out the knob Q' against the action of the spring Q<sup>4</sup> until the pin Q<sup>6</sup> is opposite the slot Q<sup>8</sup>; whereupon, by turning the knob, this pin will pass into the slot, and by now pushing the rod in while holding the knob in this position, the rod Q, the rod P<sup>2</sup>, and the bar P will be forced in and the inclined or beveled end of the bar P will act in the slot or recess in the side of the stop N so as to lift the same into the position shown in full lines in Fig. 3. This releases the lower end of such stop from engagement with the downwardly turned end of the plate G, and the latter is drawn forward by the action of the springs K K so as to throw out the drawer and permit the cash to be handled and change to be made, and the money received to be deposited. This same action, however also swings the end of the arm P' toward the left, as shown in Fig. 1 and carries the ratchet wheel R<sup>2</sup> and its associated paper roll R<sup>3</sup> around, thus drawing paper R<sup>17</sup> forwardly, and moving that portion which has been written upon away from the aperture and under the glass plate where it can still be seen, but not interfered with. If now, the rod be released, the spiral spring Q<sup>4</sup> will immediately restore the parts to their original positions, for by its torsional action it will bring the pin Q<sup>6</sup> out of the slot Q<sup>8</sup> in line with the slot Q<sup>7</sup>, and then by its tendency to close or shorten,

will draw the two collars together, drawing in the rod Q, and the spring P<sup>3</sup> will be free to draw the arm P' and the bar P back to their original positions. The operator may now push the drawer in against the action of the spring K, and the stop N will by gravity fall in front of the end of the plate G and lock the drawer in. Thus the parts are all restored to their original positions. When the paper record is to be examined, the roll R<sup>5</sup> on which it is wound is drawn forward out of contact with the roll R<sup>40</sup> against the action of the springs R<sup>12</sup> R<sup>12</sup> and the paper is cut and removed from the roll R<sup>5</sup>, when the end of the paper can be again attached to such roll and the springs R<sup>12</sup> R<sup>12</sup> will hold the rolls in operative contact.

I claim:

In an autographic cash register the combination of a cash drawer with a lock therefor, a spring which tends to force the drawer outwardly, a paper carrying mechanism, a reciprocating bar adapted to open such lock and permit the spring to force the drawer outwardly and by the same motion to move the paper, a rod in telescopic sections, a spring which keeps these two section together, a pin on one branch of the rod and an angular slot on the other, an outer knob and a connection from such rod to the bar, whereby when the knob is moved out and the associated portion of the rod turned about against its spring, the pin is brought into the transverse section of the slot and the two telescopic portions of the rod are brought together so as to operate the bar, release the drawer, and move the paper.

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Witnesses:

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