(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. P. SMITH.

CASH INDICATOR.

No. 493,306. Patented Mar. 14, 1893.

Fig. 2.

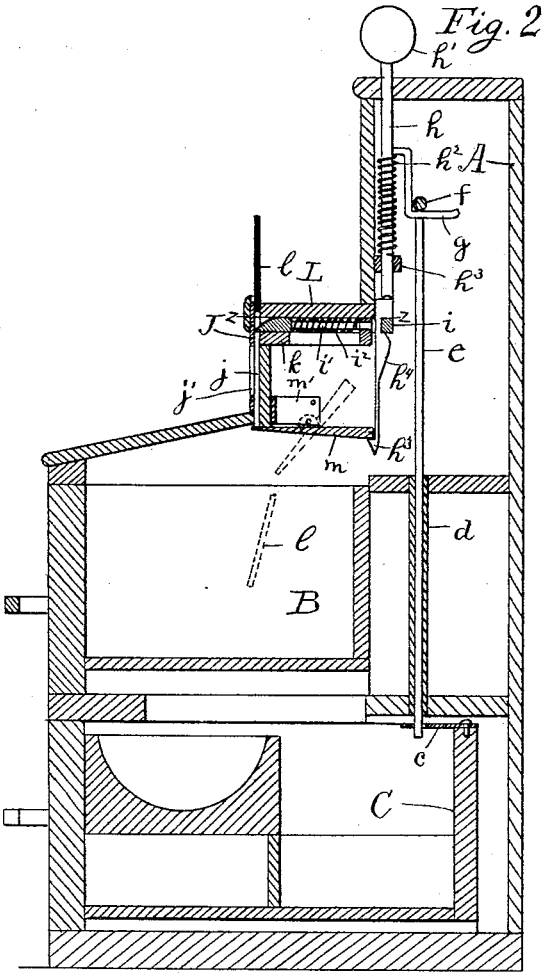


Fig. 1.

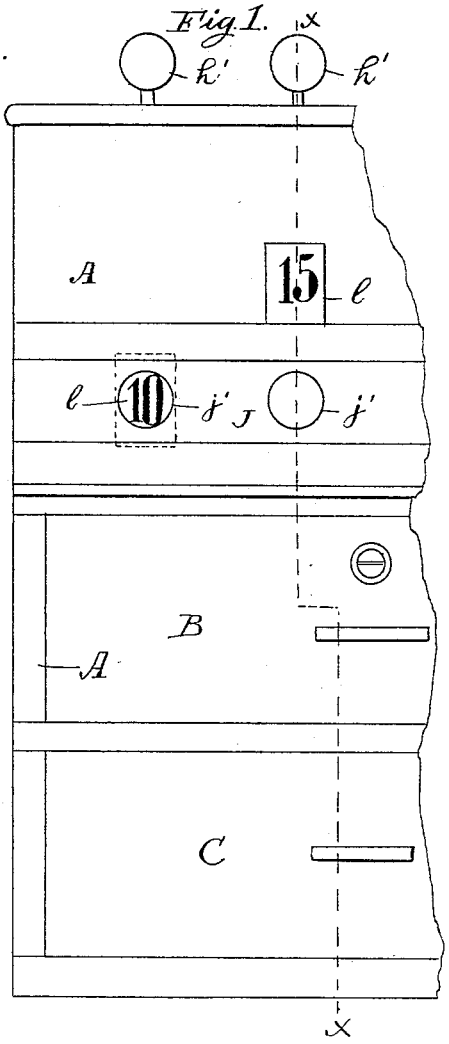


Fig. 3.

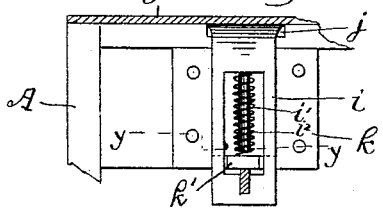
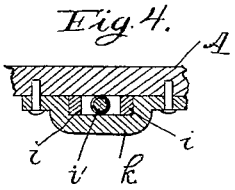


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
James L. Dodd
H. P. Colby.

Inventor:
John P. Smith
by S. W. Bates
his atty.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. P. SMITH.

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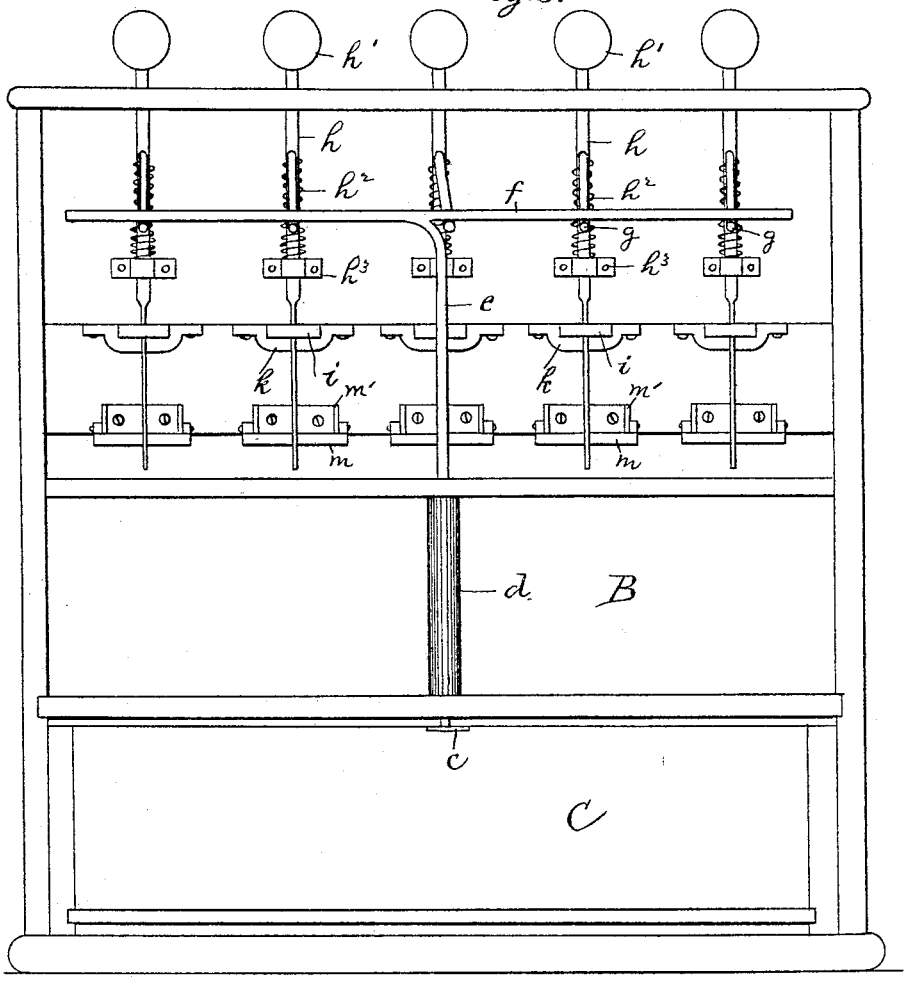
Fig. 5.



Witnesses:
James L. Todd
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Inventor:
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his atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. SMITH, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

CASH-INDICATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 493,306, dated March 14, 1893.

Application filed June 6, 1892. Serial No. 435,674. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portland, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash-Indicators; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to a cash indicator particularly adapted for the use of barbers where it is desirable to indicate the amount each man takes in at the time he receives it, to give each man access to the money drawer when payment is made to him, and to collect and sort each man's checks so that they may be readily counted at the end of the day's work.

In my indicator I make use of a system of checks one of which, when a payment is made, is pushed into a slot in the machine the insertion of the check operating to unlock the cash drawer. Each check as it is pushed into its slot remains in sight until the next one is inserted.

I illustrate my invention by means of the device shown in the accompanying drawings in which

Figure 1. is a front view of a portion of my machine. Fig. 2. is a section through x x of Fig. 1. Fig. 3. is an enlarged section on z z of Fig. 2. Fig. 4. is a section on y y of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a rear view with the casing removed.

A represents the casing of my machine and it is constructed broad at the bottom to contain two drawers B. and C the upper portion being narrower and setting back from the front. A ledge or step L is formed near the top and in front of this ledge is a plate J, having in its face openings j'. In the rear of the plate J and between it and the body of the casing is formed a series of slots j, into which the checks l are introduced and through which they pass to the check drawer B.

The cash drawer C is locked by means of a vertical rod e the lower end of which enters a hole in a plate c attached to the rear end of the drawer. A tube or guide d supports the rod e in an upright position. The rod e is connected with mechanism by which the drawer is unlocked when the check is inserted in either one of the slots j. Secured to the top of the rod e is a horizontal rod f which extends nearly the whole length of the machine. This rod f rests on a number of arms g which extend horizontally from the vertical rods h. The rods h are held in guides h^3 and they extend up through the top of the machine. On their upper ends are knobs by which they may be conveniently depressed. Each of the rods h is held normally upward by springs h^2 and they are held against the pressure of the springs by catches i which are so constructed that they will release the rods h and allow them to fly upward when a check is pushed in. The catch i is held in guides k which are attached to the under side of the ledge L and its forward end extends into the slot j through which the checks pass on their way to the check drawer. The rear end of the catch i engages a notch Z formed in the rear edge of the rod h in such a manner that when the catch is pressed backward the rod will be released. Below the notch z the rod h is tapered off to form an inclined edge h by which the catch i is drawn back when the rod is pressed down from its upper position. The front end of the catch i is beveled so that the check as it comes from above will force it backward. A spring i^2 is provided for forcing the catch forward; it is coiled around a tongue i' which forms part of the catch i and it bears against a portion of the guide k. The lower end of the slot j is normally closed by a tilting support m pivoted to ears m' which are secured to the casing. The rear end of this tilting support is made heavier than the front end so that when it is tilted it will automatically return to its position. The support m is tilted by means of a hook h^3 which is formed on the lower end of the rod h.

Having thus described the construction of my machine I now proceed to describe its mode of operation.

In operating my machine I prefer to make use of checks of different colors, each man using checks of a single color. When a payment is made, the man inserts his check into one of the slots j which has been set apart for his use, and as it passes in, the catch i is pressed backward releasing the rod h which flies upward, lifting the rod e and unlocking the cash drawer. The check is held by the

catch i in the position shown in Fig. 1. raised above the ledge L until the cash drawer is opened and again closed, when the rod h is pressed downward thus drawing back the catch i and allowing the check to drop onto the support m the check which had before been resting on the support being dumped by the previous operation into the check drawer. The check is now held in the slot j where it can be seen through the opening j', until the next check is introduced when it, in turn is dumped into the check drawer by the lifting of the hook h^3 on the lower end of the rod h. It will be seen that the rod h as it is depressed withdraws the catch i from the slot j by bearing on the inclined surface h^4 of the rod h and when the notch z reaches the catch it enters said notch and also the slot j. Thus the check, after it has once entered the slot j cannot be withdrawn from the outside. At the end of the day each man's checks are counted according to the colors or I may, if desired divide the check drawer into compartments for each man's checks.

I claim—

1. In a cash indicator, a casing, a check drawer and a money drawer therein, the said casing containing a slot through which the checks are introduced into the check drawer, a vertical rod extending through the top of said casing, a spring for forcing said rod upward, a spring catch for holding said rod down, the end of said catch extending into said slot in such a manner that it will be pressed back to release said rod when the check is pressed in, a locking device for locking said money drawer and connecting mechanism between said rod and said locking device whereby the latter is released when the rod is forced upward by its spring, substantially as described.

2. In a cash indicator, a casing, a money drawer and a check drawer therein, the said casing containing a slot through which the checks are introduced into the check drawer, a rod extending up through the top of the casing, a spring for forcing said rod upward, a spring catch for holding it down adapted to be operated to release said rod by the passage of said check through said slot, a tilting support for normally closing the lower end of said slot, the lower end of said rod being adapted to engage the said tilting support and to tilt it to open said slot when the rod is raised, a locking device for said drawer and means for releasing it by the upward movement of said rod, substantially as described.

3. In a cash indicator, a casing, a money drawer therein, a vertical rod held in suitable guides in said casing the lower end of said rod being adapted to retain said drawer in said casing, a horizontal bar secured to the top of the said rod, vertical rods extending through the top of said casing and having arms on which said horizontal rod rests, a spring for forcing said vertical rod upward, a spring catch for holding it down and means for causing said spring catch to release said vertical rod by the passage of the check into the casing, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN P. SMITH.

Witnesses:
S. W. BATES,
JAMES T. TODD.