(No Model.) 5 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. FISHER.

MONEY RECORDING AND RECEIPTING MACHINE.

No. 525,681. Patented Sept. 4, 1894.

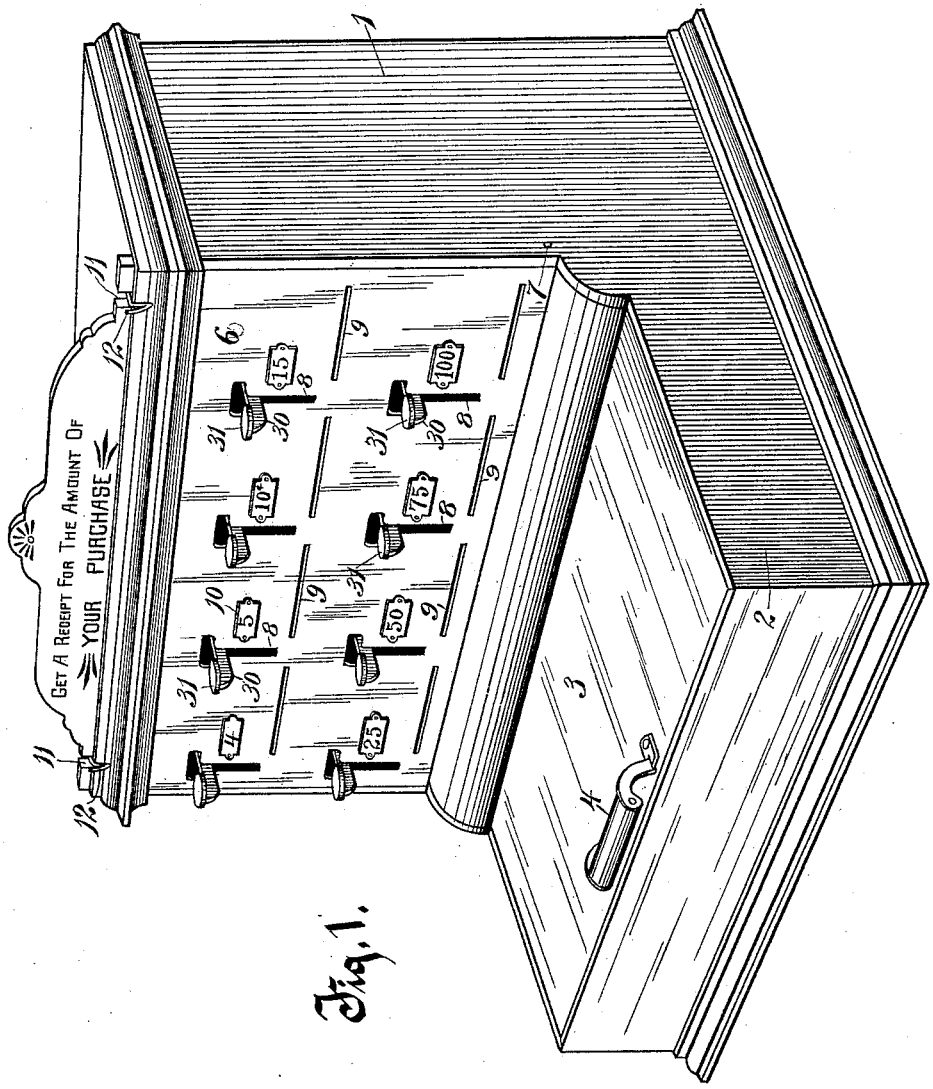

Fig. 1.

Witnesses.
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(No Model.) 5 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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MONEY RECORDING AND RECEIPTING MACHINE.

No. 525,681. Patented Sept. 4, 1894.

Fig. 16.

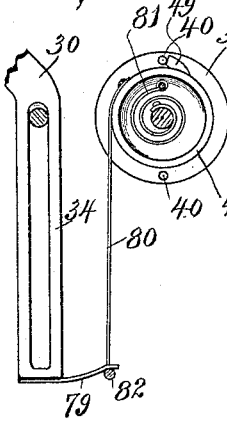

Fig. 15.

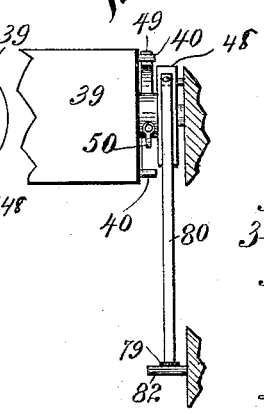

Fig. 14.

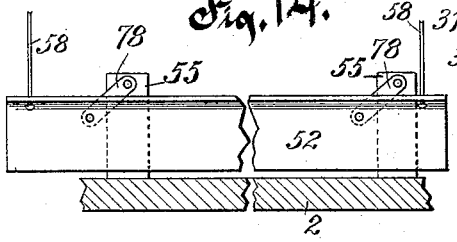

Fig. 2.

Witnesses.

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(No Model.) 5 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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MONEY RECORDING AND RECEIPTING MACHINE.

No. 525,681. Patented Sept. 4, 1894.

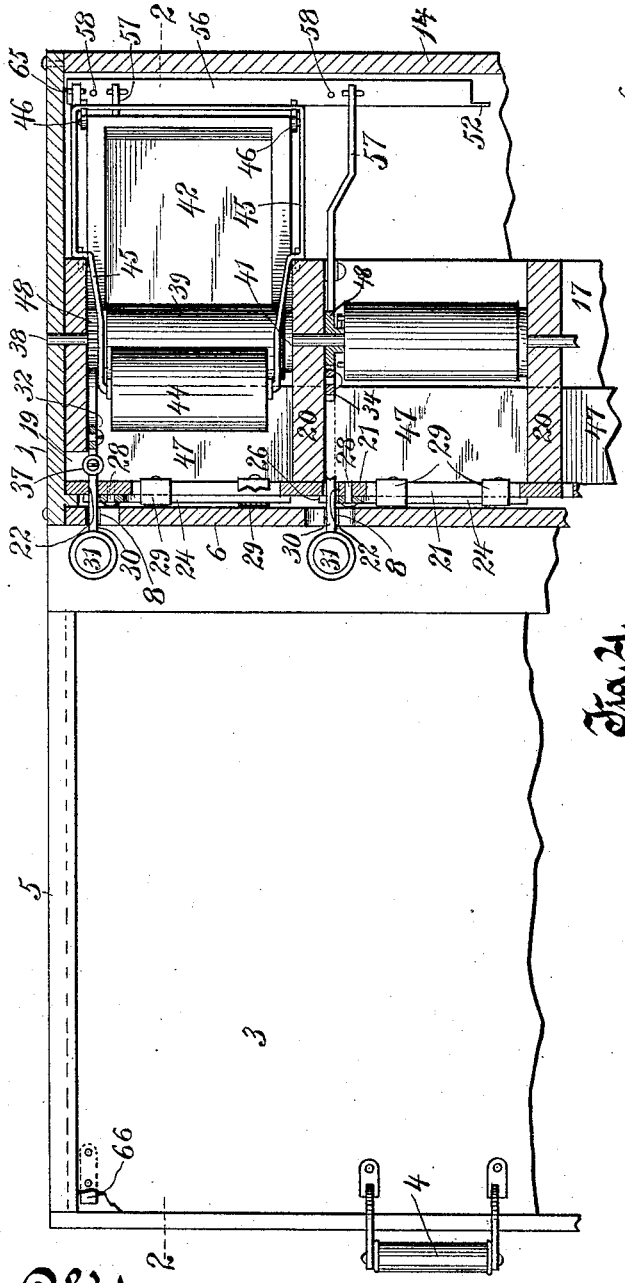

Fig. 3.

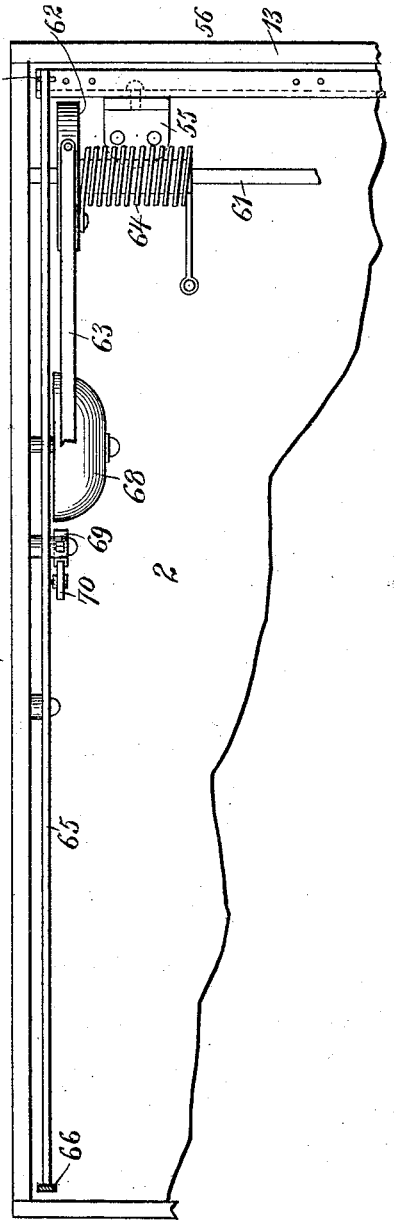

Fig. 4.

Witnesses.
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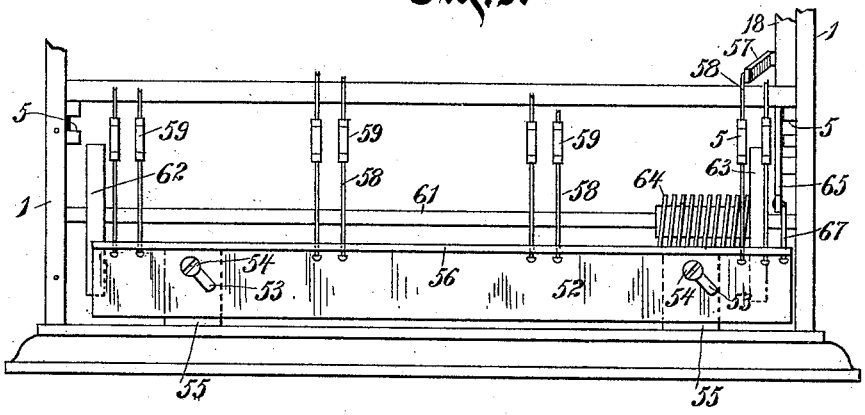
MONEY RECORDING AND RECEIPTING MACHINE.

No. 525,681. Patented Sept. 4, 1894.

Fig. 5.



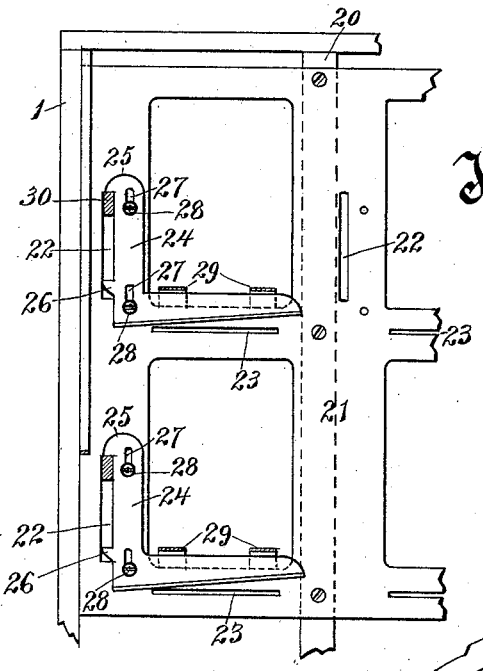


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

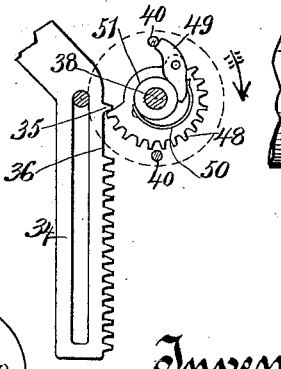


Fig. 8.

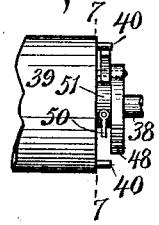
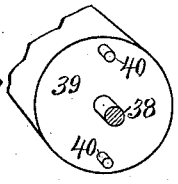


Fig. 9.



Witnesses.

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(No Model.) 5 Sheets—Sheet 5.

C. FISHER.

MONEY RECORDING AND RECEIPTING MACHINE.

No. 525,681. Patented Sept. 4, 1894.

Fig. 10.

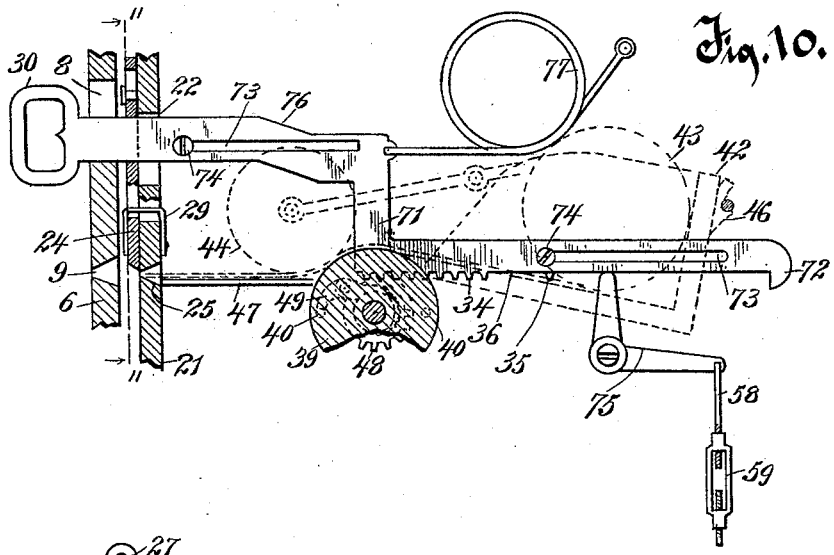

Fig. 11.

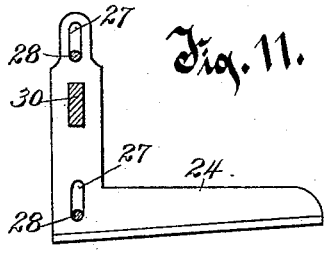

Fig. 12.

SAVE THESE COUPONS.
Will pay in cash a premium of 2% in lots of $25.
Telephone orders solicited
Free Delivery.
J. SMITH, Norway, Mich.

SAVE THESE COUPONS.
Will pay in cash a premium of 2% in lots of $25.
Telephone orders solicited
Free Delivery.
J. SMITH, Norway, Mich.

Fig. 13.

The amount of your purchase is equal to the face value of your receipt or receipts

60 Cents

652
Received Payment
60 c.

The amount of your purchase is equal to the face value of your receipt or receipts

60 Cents

651
Received Payment
60 c.

The amount of your purchase is equal to the face value of your receipt or receipts

60 Cents

650
Received Payment
60 c.

Witnesses.
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Arnold C. Faust.

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By Benedict & Morsell
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES FISHER, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE GLOBE REGISTER COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

MONEY RECORDING AND RECEIPTING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 525,681, dated September 4, 1894.

Application filed August 24, 1893. Serial No. 483,889. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES FISHER, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Money Recording and Receipting Machines, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which are a part of this specification.

My invention has relation to improvements in money recording and receipting machines.

Among the objects contemplated is to provide means whereby, with the depression of a key, a coupon slip is fed forward a sufficient distance to allow for the severance of a single coupon; means in connection with the key whereby, when the same is depressed, the coupon slip is fed forward a sufficient distance to allow for the severance of a single coupon, and cutting mechanism operated to effect such severance; mechanism in connection with the several keys whereby, when a key for a certain numbered coupon is depressed, said mechanism will be acted upon to effect the opening of the till-cover without affecting the mechanism of the other keys; and, furthermore, mechanism in connection with the several keys whereby, when a key for a certain numbered coupon is depressed, said mechanism will be acted upon to effect the opening of the till-cover, and at the same time sound an alarm bell.

The ultimate object designed is to provide a machine from which receipts for the amount of sale may be quickly furnished to customers by the depression of levers or keys, and at the same time an accurate record obtained of the sales made for any particular period, as for instance, after the completion of a day's business.

With the above primary objects in view, the invention consists in the improved construction and combination of parts hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1, is a perspective view of the complete machine, showing it adaptable for eight coupon slips. Fig. 2, is a transverse vertical sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 3. Fig. 3, is a horizontal fragmentary view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, the upper friction roller in one of the compartments being removed, and a part of the operating key broken away and the rack portion shown in section as engaging a section of the segmental toothed wheel. Fig. 4, is a plan view of a fragment of the lower portion of the machine, showing the mechanism for operating the till cover. Fig. 5, is a rear elevation of the lower portion of the machine, with the rear plate removed. Fig. 6, is an elevation of the front frame of the machine, showing the knife-carrying frame attached thereto, and the knives carried thereby. Fig. 7, is a detail view of a fragment of the rack bar, and the segmental gear with which it meshes. Fig. 8, is a fragmentary elevation of the lower roller, and allied mechanism. Fig. 9, is a detail perspective of the end of said roller. Fig. 10, is an elevation of a modified form of the device, showing a section through the front of the machine, to show the application of the modification thereto. Fig. 11, is a transverse section on the line 11—11 of Fig. 10. Fig. 12, is a view of a portion of a coupon slip, showing the printed matter on one side thereof. Fig. 13, is a view of the reverse side of said coupon slip. Fig. 14, is a view of a modification in the arrangement of the rear vertically moving plate or bar; and Figs. 15 and 16 are details of a modified form of feed roller and actuating key.

Like numerals of reference denote like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 indicates an outer casing, the base thereof extended forward to form a till receptacle 2, said receptacle having a cover 3, provided with a handle 4, and sliding in side grooves 5, 5, in the casing.

The numeral 6 indicates the front plate of the casing, which turns at its lower edges on short pins 7, 7, entering said edges through the sides of the casing. This plate is provided with a series of vertical slits 8, enlarged at their upper ends, and also a series of horizontal slits 9, arranged below and to one side of the respective lines of vertical slits. To one side of each vertical slit is arranged a plate 10, upon which should appear type designating a certain amount. These plates are,

preferably, removably secured so that other plates bearing different denominations may be substituted, if desired.

Upon the top of the casing I prefer to arrange an ornamental sign bearing the inscription "Get a receipt for the amount of your purchase." The ends of this sign are notched as indicated at 11, 11 so as to accommodate spring catches 12, 12, having their inner ends secured to the top of the casing, and their outer ends engaging the top of the swinging or hinged front plate.

The back of the machine is covered by two plates 13 and 14, the upper one 14, turning at its lower edges on short pins or trunnions 15, extending inward through the sides of the casing. By providing a hinged front plate 6, and a hinged rear plate 14, access may be readily gained to the mechanism within the casing. The upper edge of the top back plate 14 is retained by means of spring catches 16, the inner ends thereof secured to the top of the casing.

Transversely across the machine, and immediately above the till receptacle, runs a plate 17, from the opposite ends of which extend upward to the top of the machine end pieces 18, one of which being shown in Fig. 2. These end pieces are provided at their front edges with recesses 19, as clearly shown in said Fig. 2. Intermediate the side pieces, and equi-distances apart, is a series of vertical partitions 20, which extend from the bottom plate 17 to the top of the machine, and form a series of separate compartments in which are located the mechanisms operated by the respective vertical lines of keys.

Across the front of the machine, and extending the full width and height of the same, is secured, to the forward edges of the end plates 18 and the vertical partitions 20, a knife-carrying frame 21, which, for the purpose of securing lightness, may be provided with a series of rectangular apertures. These apertures also provide a means for examining the coupon slips after the completion of a day's sales, when the front plate 6 is swung down. To one side of each aperture is arranged a vertical slit 22 registering with a slit 8 of plate 6, and below each aperture a horizontal slit 23, registering with a horizontal slit 9 of said plate 6.

In the drawings, I have shown each compartment formed by the vertical partitions 20 capable of accommodating mechanisms for two keys, this being sufficient to fully illustrate the operation of my invention. It is obvious, however, that, in practice, more keys will be employed, and consequently the width of the machine increased, so that more partitions transversely may be inserted to increase the number of compartments, and the height increased to accommodate mechanism above the upper row of keys shown in the drawings. At all events for each key, and allied mechanism in any one compartment, a vertical slit and the horizontal slit similar to 22 and 23, respectively, and registering vertical and horizontal slits, similar to 8 and 9, respectively, in the front plate 6 of the casing, are provided.

The numeral 24 indicates angular cutting knives, each having the lower portion of its horizontal arm beveled to a cutting edge, and having the outer edge of the vertical member provided, near the upper end of its outer edge, with an outwardly-extending shoulder 25, and near the lower end with a similar shoulder 26. The vertical arm is, furthermore, provided near opposite ends with elongated slots 27, 27, through which screws 28, 28 pass, and enter the metallic frame 21. In order to accurately guide the horizontal cutting arms of these knives in their vertical movements, and hold the same flush against the cutting plate in order to insure proper cutting of the coupon springs 29, 29, of an inverted U-form, are secured, at their rear, to the back of the metallic frame, and extend over and down in front of the knives. Two of these springs are, preferably, employed for each knife.

In Fig. 2 of the drawings is shown clearly the arrangement of the operating keys and allied mechanism. These keys are indicated by the numeral 30, and each projects out through the appropriate registering vertical slits 8 and 22 of the front plate 6 and metallic frame 21, respectively, normally bearing against the upper shoulder 25 of the vertical member of the knife. The outer ends are provided with knobs or enlargements 31, to provide convenient finger pieces. About medially each key is formed or provided with an upwardly-extending slotted guide arm 32, through which a guiding pin 33 projects from the side or end piece 18. In case of keys adjacent to the intermediate vertical partitions 20, the pins project from said partitions, and enter the slots. The key from the point where the slotted arm extends upward therefrom, projects down at an incline, and then vertically, the inner edge of said vertical portion being formed into a rack bar 34, the teeth thereof extending upward to within a short distance of the upper end, while near the angle of the inclined portion and the vertical portion a single tooth 35 is provided, leaving a plain or untoothed portion 36 between the single tooth and the upper of the teeth forming the rack bar.

The lower end of a coiled spring 37 is secured to the horizontal portion of each key, the upper end of said spring, in Fig. 2, being shown as secured to the end piece 18. The recess 19 in said end piece forms a space within which the spring is disposed. In the case of springs located adjacent to the vertical partitions 20, said vertical partitions are provided with recesses similar to 19 for their accommodation.

The numerals 38 indicate stationary shafts extending transversely across the machine, said shafts carrying loosely thereon feed roll-

ers 39, one end of each of said rollers provided at diametrically opposite points with pins 40, 40. Next to the opposite ends of these rollers are arranged upon the shafts, felt washers 41, shown in Fig. 3, which assist in preventing said feed rollers from normally turning upon the shafts. To the rear of each of said feed rollers is secured, within the machine, receptacles 42, which contain the coupon rolls 43.

Above each feed roller is located a bearing roller 44 which is journaled on the inner transverse portion of a bail or handle 45, the side pieces of said bail or handle being pivoted in the frame, as clearly shown in Fig. 3, and the end transverse portion thereof passing to the rear of the back piece of the coupon receptacle. When the bearing or friction roller 44 is thrown down so as to bear against the feed roller, as shown clearly in Fig. 2, it is held firmly in that position by means of catches 46, pivoted to the sides of the receptacles. When it is desised to throw the friction roller out of the position shown in Fig. 2, all that is necessary is to release the bail from the catches, and depress the rear end thereof, in order to throw the forward end carrying the roller up out of engagement with the feed roller.

Extending transversely of the machine, being one for each horizontal row of keys, is a metallic paper guiding plate 47. The end of the slip of paper forming the coupon roll is extended forward, and passes over the top of the feed roller, the friction roller being brought down to bear upon the same, when the machine is in operation, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The paper is then extended forward on the paper guiding plate, and normally extends forward the full width of said plate, as shown clearly in the lower portion of Fig. 2. When the feed roller is actuated, however, in the manner hereinafter more fully explained, the paper is fed through the respective slits 9 and 23, to the extent indicated by the dotted line in the upper portion of Fig. 2, this being exactly sufficient for the severance of a coupon. It will be noticed that the upper friction rollers are thrown forward slightly beyond the under feed rollers, in order to throw the paper on to the metallic guide plates.

On the transverse shafts 38, next to the ends of the feed rollers which carry the pins 40, 40 are loosely mounted small wheels 48, which are segmentally toothed. Upon the inner face of each of these wheels is pivoted medially a dog 49, upon one end of which bears the free end of a spring 50, the opposite end of said spring being secured to the inward-extending hub 51 of the wheel. With the segmental teeth of these wheels, the rack bars 34 are adapted to mesh, Fig. 2 illustrating the relative arrangement of the two before the depression of a key, and Fig. 7 the position of the two after the depression of a key.

Transversely of the rear of the machine is arranged a vertically moving plate or bar 52, said bar or plate provided with inclined slots 53, near opposite ends, through which guiding screws 54, 54 pass, and enter short standards 55, 55. The upper edge of the plate or bar is bent out at an angle, as indicated at 56.

Below each feed roller and coupon receptacle is pivoted medially a lever 57, the front end of each of said levers extending sufficiently far to be engaged by the lower end of the rack bar, when the operating key is depressed to its full extent. To the rear end of each of the levers is secured a rod 58, preferably composed of two parts connected by a turn buckle 59, so as to adjust the length. The lower ends of these rods pass loosely through apertures in the angular upper edge 56 of the plate 52, and extend a slight distance below said angular edge.

The numeral 60 indicates stops against which the forward ends of the levers 57 abut to limit their upward movement, when pressure thereon by the lower ends of the rack bars is removed.

Journaled in bearings in the casing in advance of the rear plate 52 is a transverse shaft 61, having fixedly mounted thereon near opposite ends, pulleys 62, 62. To the peripheries of each of these pulleys is attached the rear ends of steel ribbons 63, 63, the forward ends of said steel ribbons being attached to the under side of the till cover 3, near the forward end thereof. To the inner face of one of the pulleys 62 is attached the end of a recoil spring 64 said spring being wound upon the elongated hub of the pulley, and the opposite end attached to the bottom of the till receptacle.

Pivoted medially to one side of the till receptacle is a lever 65, the forward end of said lever normally engaging a catch 66 secured to the under side of the till cover. The rear end of this lever is connected to the sliding plate 52 by means of a link 67, said link passing loosely through an aperture in the flanged edge of said plate.

A bell or gong 68 is secured to one side of the till receptacle, said bell or gong being sounded by means of a hammer 69, which is pivoted medially slightly in advance of the bell or gong. The upper end of the hammer is adapted to be engaged by a dog or detent 70 pivoted to the under side of the till cover near one edge thereof, and adapted to contact with said upper end of the bell hammer when the mechanism releases the till cover and permits the same to slide rearward, as hereinafter more fully explained.

In arranging my improved machine for use, the coupon slips are placed in the appropriate receptacles, the upper receptacle, in the present illustration of my invention, containing coupon rolls for four, five, ten and fifteen cent sales, and the lower receptacles for twenty-five, fifty, seventy-five cent and one dollar sales.

Each one of the slips contains thereon certain reading matter, as clearly shown in Fig.

13, in the form of a receipt for the amount of a purchase, which matter is duplicated a number of times throughout the length of the slip, thus forming a number of coupons. Each coupon is also numbered, beginning with the numeral 1. The back of the coupon has preferably printed thereon directions and instructions, as indicated in Fig. 12.

After the slips are arranged in the receptacles, the ends thereof are pulled out above the feed rollers 39 so as to rest on the guide plates 47, the end of the slip being pulled out flush with the end of said guide plate, so as to be in position for passage through the slits 8 and 22. The friction rollers are next brought down so as to bear on the feed rollers, and secured in this position by the engagement of the latches or catches 46 with the handles or bails thereof. For the sake of illustrating my improved system, it will be supposed that a customer purchases fifty cents' worth of goods. In that event, the clerk merely depresses the lever for the 50 cent slips, which will have the effect of forcing the slip out far enough to expose one coupon, and with the continued depression of the key this coupon is severed, the gong sounded, and the till cover automatically opened. If the next customer purchases goods to the amount of fifty-four cents, the clerk will first depress the 50 cent key, and then the 4 cent key.

It is obvious, inasmuch as each coupon of each slip is numbered from 1 upward, that at the close of business for a stated period the amount of transactions can be calculated with but the slightest trouble. For instance in case of a 4 cent slip, if the last coupon exposed to view is numbered 7, it is at once known that six sales to the value of four cents have been made. In this manner the amount of each slip may be quickly known, and the aggregate of sales thus determined with but the slightest expenditure of trouble and time.

With the depression of a key, in order to effect the feeding forward of the slip, the severance of the exposed coupon, the sounding of the bell, and the opening of the till cover, the following operation takes place. The relative arrangement of the segmental cog and the rack bar 34 is shown in Fig. 2. The moment a key is depressed, the teeth of the rack bar engage the segmental rack and impart rotation thereto. The dog 49 pivoted thereto imparts rotation also to the feed roller by reason of the engagement of said dog with the lower one in Fig. 2 of the diametrically oppositely arranged pins 40. The number of teeth on the rack bar and on the segmental gear are sufficient to turn the feed roller, through the segmental gear, just far enough to feed the coupon slip forward through the registering slits the distance indicated by dotted lines in the upper portion of Fig. 2. After this is accomplished, with the further depression of the key, the teeth of the rack bar leave the teeth of the segmental gear, and the plain or untoothed portion is presented, thereby at once discontinuing the rotation of the feed roller. The horizontal portion of the key now comes in contact with the lower shoulder 26 of the knife, and causes the descent of said knife, and the severance of the coupon which has been fed out through the registering slits. Before the key has completed its full down stroke it contacts with the end of the lever 57, and turning said lever upon its pivot, will have the effect of raising the rod 58 to which the opposite end is connected, and this rod in turn will elevate the rear vertically moving plate or bar 52. The guiding screws 54 of this rear plate are arranged in inclined slots in said plate, so that a pull on the same by one of the rods 58 at any point will have the effect of lifting the plate evenly, as the inclination of the slots will cause a lateral thrust of the plate, which will necessarily cause the even movement referred to. As the plate 52 is actuated in the manner just explained, an upward pressure is exerted on the link 67, which will have the effect of turning lever 65 on its pivot, and releasing the forward end of said lever from the catch 66 beneath the till cover. The moment the cover is thus unlocked it will start rearward through the action of the recoil spring 64, and with the very first movement of the cover rearward the dog or detent 70 will engage the hammer 69 and sound the gong or alarm. In the rear movement of the cover, the steel ribbons 63 are of course wound upon the pulley 62 to which their rear ends are attached.

To preclude the possibility of the feed roller turning slightly from the position shown in Fig. 7, there being possibly a tendency of the wheel to slip from right to left, or in the reverse direction from its rotation when feeding the slips, after the severance of the coupon, I provide the single tooth 35, which, it will be seen from Fig. 7, when the key has been depressed its full limit, will bear against the end tooth of the segmental gear, and thus leave said tooth in the exact position to be engaged by the first tooth of the rack bar upon the upward movement of said bar.

When pressure on the key is discontinued the coiled spring 37 will return said key to its normal position shown in Fig. 2, and in the upward movement, the horizontal arm of the key will first contact with the upper shoulder 25 of the vertical arm of the knife, and return said knife to its former position. The first tooth of the rack bar will next engage the first tooth of the segmental gear, and rotate said gear independently of the feed roller, inasmuch as when the gear is rotating in the direction of the arrow Fig. 7, the dog 49 is not in engagement with one of the pins 40. As the gear is thus rotated, the dog 49, before the completion of the rotation, slips by the pin shown at the lower portion of the end of the feed roller in Fig. 7, and arranges itself on the left of said pin, so as to

bear against the same and be in position to transmit the motion of the segmental gear to the feed roller upon the next depression of the key.

In Fig. 10 of the drawings is shown a modification in the arrangement of the keys or levers, whereby the same are operated by an outward pull, instead of being depressed as in the other figures of the drawings. The key 30 passes horizontally through the registering vertical slits 22 and 8, as in the other construction, but instead of forming the rack bar 34 on a vertical extension of the key, said rack bar is formed on the under edge of a horizontal extension, which is connected to the upper horizontal portion by a vertical member 71. The rack portion of the key shown in Fig. 10 is also provided with an extra tooth 35, and an untoothed portion between said single tooth and the teeth constituting the rack bar, similar to 36. The rear extremity of the rack portion is also provided with a shoulder 72. Both the horizontal portions of the keys are provided with elongated slots 73, 73, through which guiding pins or screws 74, 74 pass and enter the frame work. The rod 58 is operated, when the key is pulled outward by reason of the engagement of the shoulder 72 with one arm of a bell crank lever 75, the other arm of said bell crank lever being connected to the rod 58. The upper horizontal portion of the key is cut away, as indicated at 76, and the slit 22 is correspondingly widened to accommodate this surface when the lever is pulled out a sufficient distance. By this construction as soon as a key has been pulled out a sufficient distance to bring the cut away portion into register with the slit 22, the knife will of course fall, and thus sever the coupon. After the key has been pulled out its full length, it is retracted by means of a spring 77.

In Fig. 14 is illustrated a modification in the rear vertically moving plate 52, wherein the oblique slots 53 in said plates are omitted, and in lieu thereof oblique links 78 employed, said links disposed between the rear side of said plate and the standards 55, and having their lower ends connected to the plate, and their upper ends connected to the said standards.

Figs. 15 and 16 illustrate another modification wherein the teeth upon the wheel 48 are dispensed with, and also the teeth on the rack bar 34. Instead of the intermeshing teeth of the segment and the rack bar, and the plane surface 36 between the teeth proper of the rack bar and the single tooth 35, the same object is accomplished by omitting, as before stated, the teeth on the vertical arm forming the rack bar, and connecting to the lower end of said vertical arm a spring plate 79, the end of said spring plate connected to the hub of the wheel 48 by means of a connecting cord or spring 80. Wheel 48 is also provided with a coiled retracting spring 81. In this form, upon the depression of the operating key, the same will through the spring plate 79 and connecting cord 80 cause the rotation of the wheel 48, and the latter, in turn, by reason of the engagement of the dog 49 with one of the pins 40, will cause the rotation of the feed roll. After the lever has been depressed a certain distance, however, the spring plate 79 will engage a stop 82, and after this the further depression of the key will only act to operate the cutting knife without rotating wheel 48. As soon as pressure upon the operating key is removed, the retracting spring 81 will rotate wheel 48 back to its former position.

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

1. In a money recording and receipting machine, the combination, of a key provided with a rack bar, a roll of paper, a roller for feeding said paper, when actuated in one direction, said roller provided at one end with projecting pins, a segmentally toothed wheel loosely mounted upon the shaft of the feed roll, said wheel provided on its face adjacent the end of the roller carrying the pins with a spring-pressed dog adapted to engage one of the projecting pins of the feed roll when the key is operated to cause the engagement of its rack with the toothed segment, and said dog adapted to slip past the other pin on the reverse movement of the toothed wheel, caused by the return of the key, and to assume a position to engage said other pin on the next manipulation of the key, substantially as set forth.

2. In a money recording and receipting machine, the combination of a roll of paper, mechanism for feeding the roll of paper forward, and a knife provided with projecting shoulders against one of which the key, when manipulated, is adapted to contact to cause the operation of the knife, and to act against the other shoulder to cause the return of the knife to its normal position on the reverse movement of the key, substantially as set forth.

3. In a money recording and receipting machine, the combination, of a roll of paper, a feed roller for said paper, a toothed wheel loosely mounted upon the shaft of the feed roller, said wheel provided with clutch mechanism adapted to engage with the feed roller, cutting mechanism, and a key formed or provided with a series of teeth rigid with the key, and moving simultaneously therewith, said teeth, when the key is depressed, adapted to engage with the teeth of the toothed wheel to cause the rotation of said wheel, and the engagement of its clutch mechanism with the feed roller, to impart rotation to the latter, and the feeding forward of the paper, and the further depression of the key operating upon the cutting mechanism to cause the severance of the paper, and the return upward movement of the key causing its teeth to engage with the toothed wheel so as to impart a re-

verse rotation to said wheel, and to throw the clutch out of engagement with the feed roller, whereby the toothed wheel is returned to its former position, and the feed roller left at the position to which it was turned by the depression of the key, substantially as set forth.

4. In a money recording and receipting machine, the combination, of a key provided with an arm having a series of teeth extending a certain distance of its length, and a single tooth at a distance from one of the terminal teeth of the series, a roll of paper, a roller for feeding said paper, when actuated in one direction, a segmentally toothed wheel loosely mounted upon the shaft of the feed roll, said wheel provided with clutch mechanism adapted to engage the feed roller when the key is operated to cause the engagement of its rack bar with the toothed segment, and to disengage therefrom on the reverse movement of the toothed wheel caused by the return of the key, and cutting mechanism adapted to be operated by the key when said key is moved a required distance to cause the teeth of the rack to leave the segmentally toothed wheel, the single tooth of the arm of the key adapted, when the full thrust of the key has been completed, to bear against the last engaged tooth of the segment wheel to prevent any back movement of said wheel, and to keep said last engaged tooth in position to be engaged by the first tooth of the rack bar upon the return movement of the key, substantially as set forth.

5. In a money recording and receipting machine, the combination, of a key, provided with an arm having a series of teeth extending a certain distance of its length, a roll of paper, a roller for feeding said paper, when actuated in one direction, a segmentally toothed wheel loosely mounted upon the shaft of the feed roll, said wheel provided with clutch mechanism adapted to engage the feed roll when the key is operated to cause the engagement of its rack bar with the toothed segment, and to disengage therefrom on the reverse movement of the toothed wheel caused by the return of the key, cutting mechanism adapted to be operated by the key when said key is moved a required distance to cause the teeth of the rack bar to leave the segmentally toothed wheel, and means adapted, when the full thrust of the key has been completed, to prevent back movement of said wheel, and to keep the last engaged tooth of the segment in position to be engaged by the first tooth of the rack bar upon the return movement of the key, substantially as set forth.

6. In a money recording and receipting machine, the combination, of a casing provided with horizontal and vertical slits, an inner frame provided with horizontal and vertical slits registering respectively with the corresponding slits of the casing, angular knives secured to the interior frame, each of said knives having its horizontal member adjacent the horizontal slit and its vertical member adjacent the vertical slit, said vertical member also provided with projecting shoulders, a roll of paper for each knife, means for feeding the same forward through the registering horizontal slits, and a key passing through the registering vertical slits, and adapted to engage the respective shoulders of the knife, substantially as set forth.

7. In a money recording and receipting machine, the combination, of a till receptacle and its cover, a holder for the till cover, a spring for throwing the cover open when the holder is released, a vertically moving plate or bar, a connection between said plate or bar and the cover holder, a series of rods loosely passing through the flanged upper edge of the plate or bar, and means for operating said rods, whereby the plate or bar is actuated to release the cover holder, substantially as set forth.

8. In a money recording and receipting machine, the combination, of a till receptacle and its cover, a holder for the till cover, a spring for throwing the cover open when the holder is released, a vertically moving plate or bar, obliquely arranged links connected at their ends to the plate, and at their opposite ends to the frame of the machine, a connection between said plate or bar and the cover holder, a series of rods passing loosely through the flanged upper edge of the plate or bar, and means for operating said bars independently, whereby, when one is actuated, the plate or bar is moved vertically to cause the opening of the till cover without affecting the other rods of the series, substantially as set forth.

9. In a money recording and receipting machine, the combination, of a till receptacle and its cover, a holder for the till cover, a spring for throwing the cover open when the holder is released, a vertically moving plate or bar, a connection between said plate or bar and the till holder, a series of rods having connection with the vertically moving plate or bar, medially pivoted levers attached at one end to the rods, and keys constructed to act upon the opposite ends of the levers, substantially as set forth.

10. In a money recording and receipting machine, the combination, of a till receptacle and its cover, a holder for the till cover, a spring for throwing the cover open when the holder is released, coupon slips, cutting mechanism, and mechanism intermediate the keys and the cover holder, said keys, when operated, adapted to, first, feed the coupons forward a required distance, secondly, operate the cutting mechanisms, and thirdly, operate upon the intermediate mechanisms to cause the release of the cover holder, substantially as set forth.

11. In a money recording and receipting machine, the combination, of a roll of paper, a feeding roller for said paper, a wheel loosely mounted upon the shaft of the feed roller, said wheel provided with clutch mechanism

adapted to engage with the feed roller, cutting mechanism, and a key adapted when depressed to cause the rotation of the wheel, and the throwing of the clutch into engagement with the feed roller to impart rotation to said feed roller, and the feeding forward of the paper, and the further depression of the key operating upon the cutting mechanism to cause the severance of the paper, and the return upward movement of the key causing the disengagement of the clutch of the wheel with the roller, whereby the wheel is returned to its former position, and the feeding roller left at the position to which it was turned by the depression of the key, substantially as set forth.

12. In a money recording and receipting machine, the combination, of a feed roller, a key for operating said feed roller, a roll of paper, a receptacle for containing the same, a friction roller normally bearing upon the feed roller, a handle consisting of medially pivoted side pieces, and end transverse pieces, the inner transverse piece serving as the shaft of the friction roller, and the outer transverse piece disposed to the rear of the back piece of the coupon receptacle, and adapted to serve as a hand piece, and catches pivoted to the coupon receptacle, said catches adapted to engage the hand piece, when the friction roller is in engagement with the feed roller, substantially as set forth.

13. In a money recording and receipting machine, the combination of a till receptacle and its cover, the latter provided with catches, levers pivoted medially to the side pieces of the till receptacle, the forward ends of said levers normally engaging the catches, a spring for throwing the cover open when the levers are released from the catches, a plate or bar, links connecting said plate or bar with the rear ends of the levers, and means for actuating said plate or bar, whereby, through the links, the levers are turned upon their pivots, and their forward ends released from engagement with the catches, substantially as set forth.

14. In a money recording and receipting machine, the combination, of a casing having a hinged front plate provided with suitable slits and interior frame arranged back of said front plate, and provided with registering slits, and also with hand openings, cutting knives arranged in the space between the front plate and the interior plate, said knives secured to the interior plate so as to be movable thereon, coupon receptacles in the rear of the casing, rolls of paper carried in said receptacles, keys adapted to engage the knives and to cause said knives to cut the paper as it is forced through the registering horizontal slits of the two plates, and mechanism operated by the keys for feeding the paper forward through the registering slits of the plates, substantially as set forth.

15. In a money recording and receipting machine, the combination, of a roll of paper, a feed roller for said paper, a toothed wheel loosely mounted upon the shaft of the feed roller, said wheel provided with clutch mechanism adapted to engage with the feed roller, and a key formed or provided with a series of teeth rigid with the key, and moving simultaneously therewith, said teeth, when the key is depressed, adapted to engage with the teeth of the toothed wheel to cause the rotation of said toothed wheel, and the engagement of the clutch mechanism of the toothed wheel with the feed roller to impart a rotation to said feed roller, and the feeding forward of the paper, and the return movement of the key causing its teeth to engage with the toothed wheel so as to impart a reverse rotation to said wheel, and to throw its clutch out of engagement with the feed roller, whereby the toothed wheel is returned to its former position, and the feed roller is left at the position to which it was turned by depression of the key, substantially as set forth.

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

CHARLES FISHER.

Witnesses:
ARTHUR L. MORSELL,
ANNA V. FAUST.