

(No Model.)

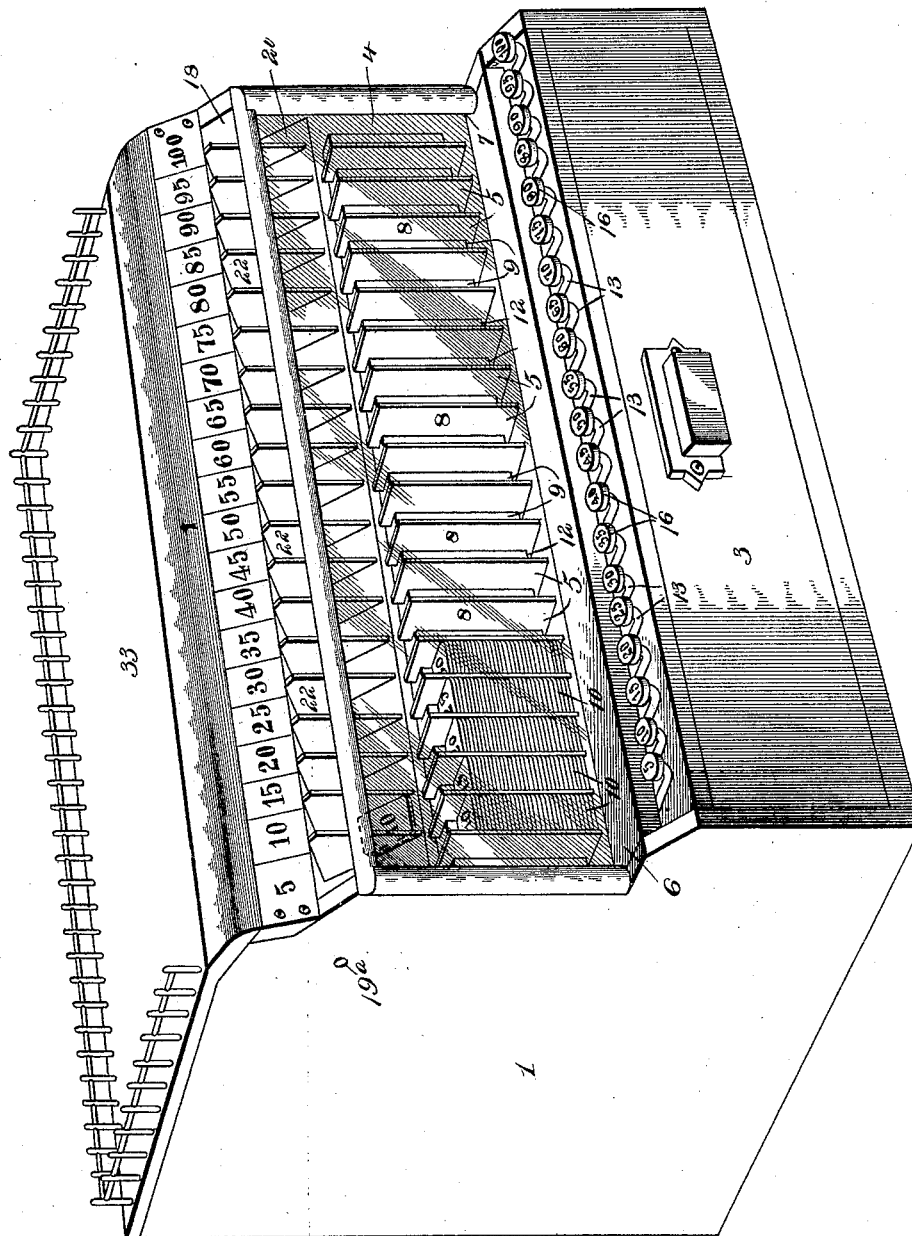
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. W. JOHNSON.
CASH REGISTER.

No. 526,396.

Patented Sept. 25, 1894.

Fig. 1.



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Witnesses

John C. Shaw
S. F. Riley

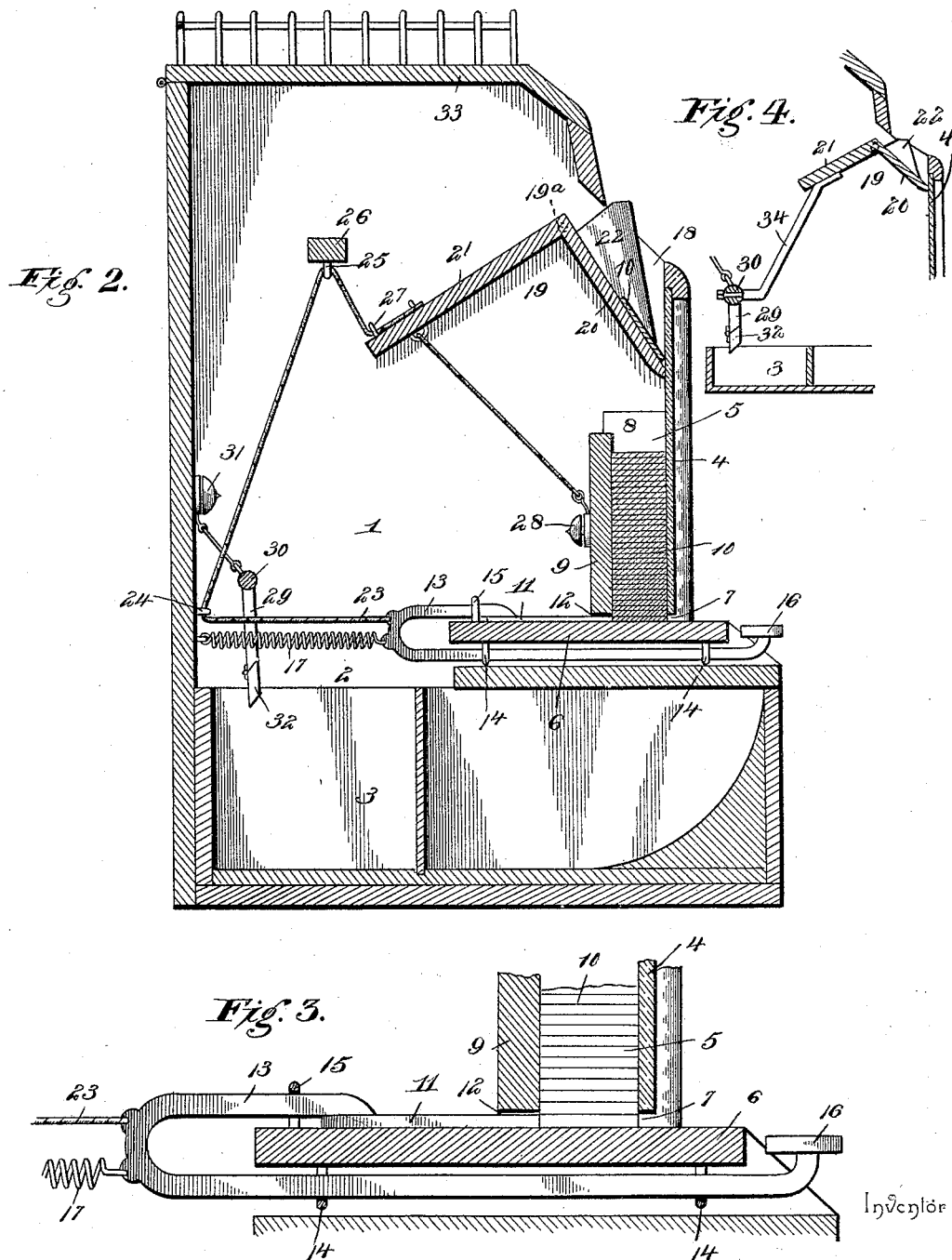
By *W. H. B.* Attorneys.

Cash & Co.

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

No. 526,396.

Patented Sept. 25, 1894.



Witnesses

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By *his* Attorneys.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. JOHNSON, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

CASH-REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 526,396, dated September 25, 1894.

Application filed March 9, 1894. Serial No. 503,031. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Antonio, in the county of Bexar and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Cash-Register, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in cash registers.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of cash registers, to provide a simple and inexpensive one, which will be absolutely accurate, and to cause the amount registered to attract the notice of the purchaser, and thereby prevent the operator from registering an amount less than the purchase.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cash register constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail sectional view, illustrating the construction of the sliding key. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view, illustrating a modification of the invention.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates an approximately rectangular casing, constructed of either wood or metal, or a combination of both, and having at its bottom a compartment 2 in which is arranged a till 3. Above the till, the casing is provided with a glass front 4, forming the front wall of a series of check compartments 5, and arranged slightly above a horizontal bar or parting strip 6 to provide discharge openings 7 at the bottoms of the compartments. The check compartments are vertically disposed, and are formed by partitions 8, which are arranged transversely between the glass front 4, and a back piece 9. These compartments receive checks 10 ranging from five cents to one hundred dollars, or any other desired amount, and the checks are preferably constructed of square pieces of metal rounded at the corners. Each compartment is designed

to hold a given number of checks, say fifty, bearing numbers from one to fifty, besides the amount of the check, and they are arranged with the number one at the bottom, two next, and so on.

In rear of the check compartments at the bottoms thereof is a series of slides 11, each consisting preferably of a flat plate, and operating through an opening 12 between the horizontal board 6 and the back piece 9, and connected with a sliding key 13. The sliding key 13 is arranged in guides 14 on the lower face of the horizontal bar 6. Its rear end is bent upward and returned and extended forward or outward on the upper face of the bar 6, and secured to the rear ends of the slides 11, at which point it passes through a guide 15. The front end of the key is bent upward at the outer edge of the bar 6, and carries a disk or head 16 bearing the amount of the corresponding step. By drawing the key outward the lowermost check is discharged from the check compartment, and is delivered to the projecting front portion of the bar 6 of the casing. The key is returned to its normal position by a spiral spring 17 connected with the rear end of the same and with the casing. The ejected check assists the operator in making change, as he is enabled to count from that amount to the amount to be changed; and after making the change he deposits the check in an opening 18 at the top of the casing.

At the upper side of the opening 18 is a series of numbers corresponding with the amounts of the checks of the adjacent compartments to serve as a guide for the operator in returning the check to the register. Beneath the opening 18 and within the casing is pivotally mounted at 19 a horizontally disposed approximately L-shaped frame 19 having a forward and downward extending arm 20, and a rearward inclined arm 21. On the outer face of the arm 20 are mounted partitions 22 disposed above the partitions 8; and these partitions or flanges 22 form chutes for directing the deposited checks into the proper check compartment. The rearwardly inclined arm of the pivoted frame 19 is longer and heavier than the other arm 20, whereby the lower edge of the latter is held normally in contact with the front transparent wall of the casing for holding the check

in full view until the next purchase, when it is dropped to its proper compartment.

Each key is connected by a cord 23 with the rearward extending arm of the frame 19, in order to swing the same rearward when the key is drawn outward to cause the exposed check to fall to its compartment. The cord 23 extends rearward from the key to the back of the casing, and passing through a guide 24 it extends upward to another guide 25 of a longitudinal bar 26, and then to the rear arm of the pivoted frame. The longitudinal bar 26 is located a suitable distance above the rear edge of the arm 21, in order to lift the latter; and the arm 21 is provided at its extreme edge with an eye 27 for each cord; and the latter, after passing through the eye 27, is secured to the arm 21.

The pivoted frame is connected by a cord or the like with the trip of an alarm or indicating bell 28, which is mounted on the rear face of the back piece 9, or any other suitable support may be provided. The till is arranged to engage a depending arm 29 of a rock-shaft 30, which is connected with the trip of an alarm or indicating bell 31, mounted on the rear wall of the casing; and these bells are of different tones to enable any one within hearing distance to know when the till is surreptitiously opened without withdrawing one of the keys and registering the amount.

The depending arm 29 of the rock-shaft 30 is provided at its lower end with a rearwardly swinging section 32, which enables the till in returning to swing past it without operating the bell; but when the till is drawn outward the lower section 32, which is hinged at the back, is held rigid with the upper section of the arm, whereby the bell 31 is rung.

The casing is provided with a hinged top 33, which is provided with a lock, and which affords access to the interior of the casing.

In Fig. 4 of the accompanying drawings is illustrated in detail a modification of the invention, and other means than those heretofore described are provided for operating the pivoted frame. The rock-shaft 30 is provided with an upwardly extending arm 34 arranged to engage the rear portion of the pivoted frame to tilt the latter to drop the exposed check.

The upward extending arm 34 obviates the necessity of connecting each key with a pivoted frame by a cord 23. With this exception the construction illustrated in Fig. 4 is similar to that before described.

It will be readily apparent that the cash register is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction, that by numbering the checks of each compartment the number of checks discharged by the keys may be readily ascertained and will indicate the amount of the purchases, that it assists in making change, and that the check indicating the amount of the purchase is conspicuously brought to the notice of the purchaser. It will also be seen that if the till be with-

drawn without operating a key, the fact will be readily indicated within hearing distance.

Changes in the form, proportion and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

What I claim is—

1. In a cash register, the combination of a casing provided with an opening and having below the opening a transparent portion, a series of check-compartments provided at their bottoms with discharge-openings, sliding keys arranged at the bottoms of the check-compartments for expelling checks, a pivoted frame arranged above the check-compartments and provided with a series of inclined chutes, said frame being in contact with the casing, whereby the chutes are closed at the bottom, and means for operating the pivoted frame, substantially as described.

2. In a cash register, the combination of a casing provided with an opening and having below the opening a transparent portion, a series of check compartments provided at their bottoms with discharge openings, keys provided with slides arranged at the bottoms of the check compartments for expelling checks, and a pivoted frame connected with and operated by said keys and located above the check compartments adjacent to the transparent portion and provided with a series of chutes, said frame being in contact with the casing, whereby the chutes are closed at the bottom for exposing a check, substantially as described.

3. In a cash register, the combination of a casing having an entrance opening, a series of check compartments having discharge openings at their bottoms, a horizontally disposed approximately L-shaped frame pivotally mounted in the casing above the check compartment and adjacent to the entrance opening and having its forward extending arm contacting with the casing and provided with a series of chutes, keys carrying slides arranged in rear of the check compartments at the bottoms thereof, and connections between the keys and the rear arm of the pivoted frame, substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. In a cash register, the combination of a casing having a glass front and provided with vertical check compartments, a horizontal bar arranged below the check compartments, slides arranged on the horizontal bar in rear of the check compartments, keys mounted on the horizontal bar and having their rear portions extended upward and forward and connected with the slides, a pivoted frame mounted above the compartments and provided with chutes, and connections between the frame and the keys, substantially as described.

5. In a cash register, the combination of a casing provided with check compartments, a pivoted frame arranged above the compart-

ments and provided with chutes, a bell having its trip connected with the frame, keys carrying slides and connected with the frame, a till, a bell 31, and means for causing the till
5 to operate the latter, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as

my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM W. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

THEO. VINKE,
M. N. FLEMING.