

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

No. 258,008.

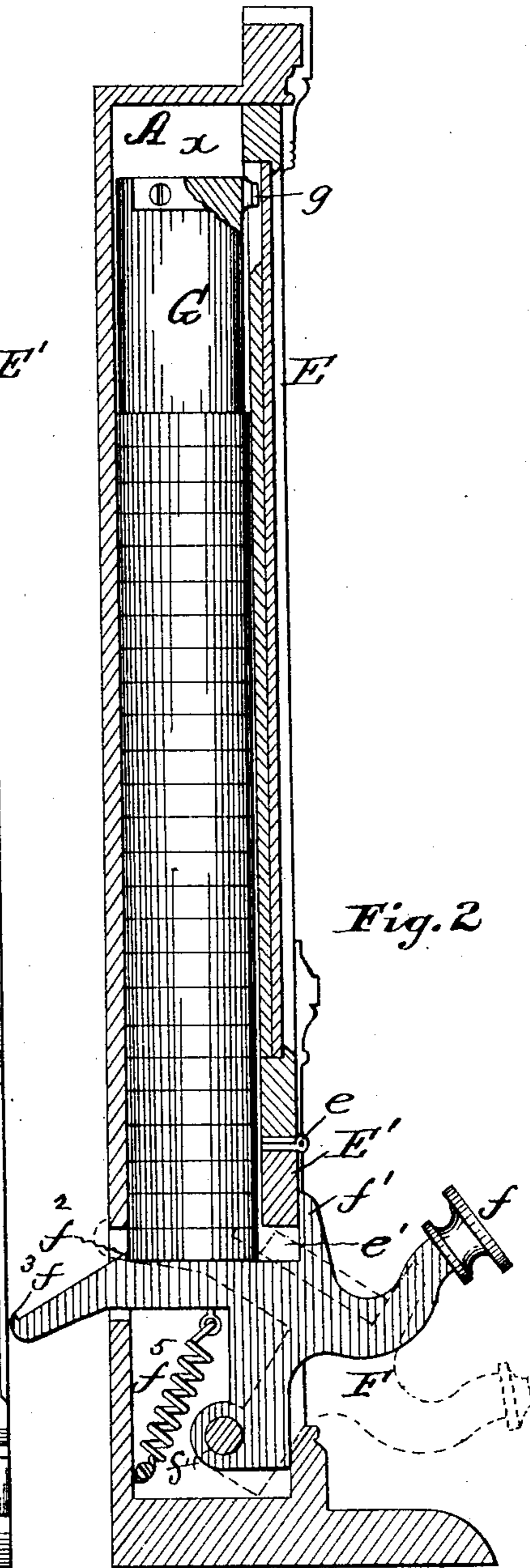
Patented May 16, 1882.



WITNESSES:

S. J. Van Stavoren

Jos. B. Connolly



INVENTOR

Joseph Pennor,

By *Counolly Bros,*
ATTORNEYS.

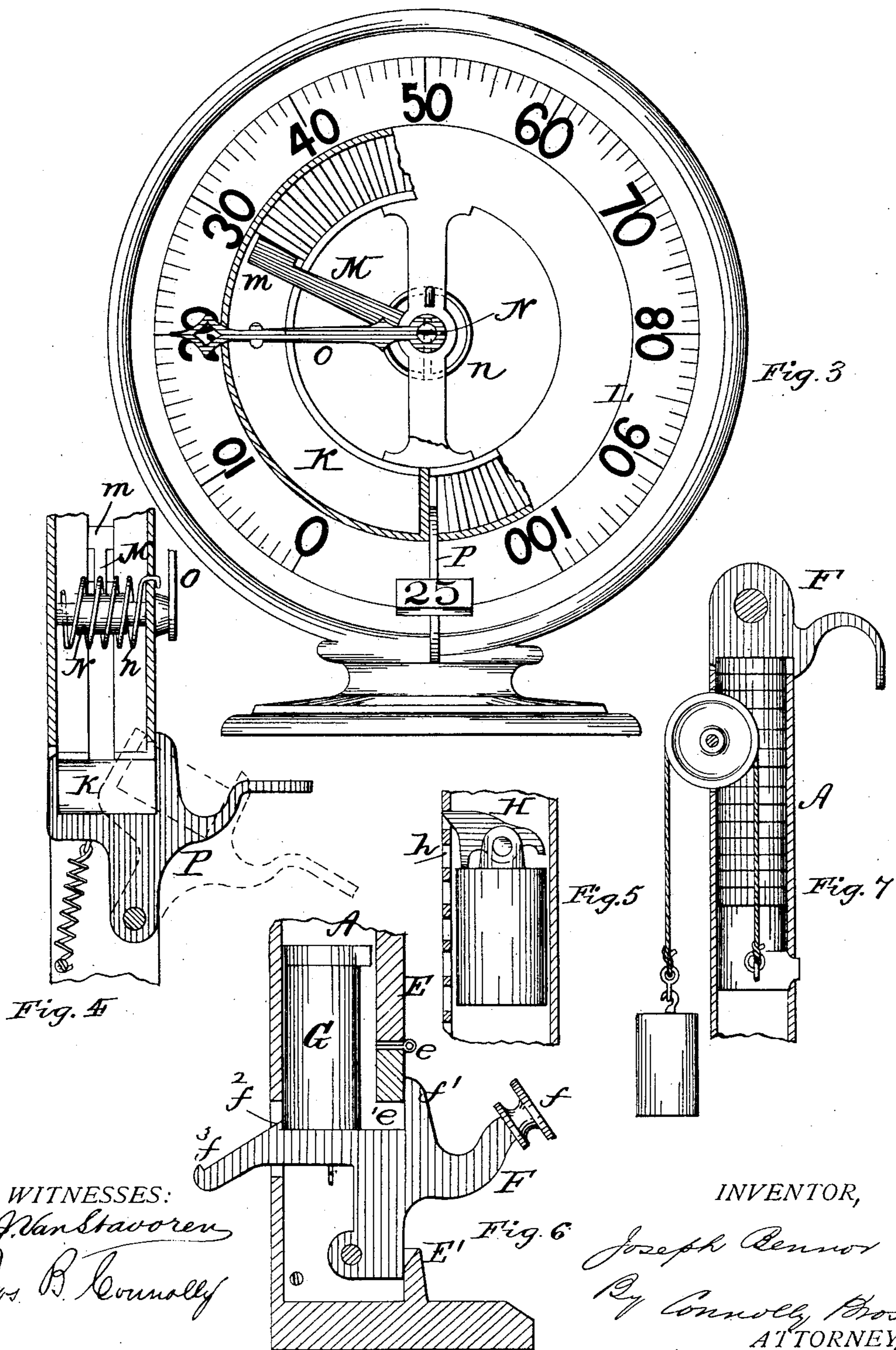
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. BENNOR.
CHECK REGISTER.

No. 258,008.

Patented May 16, 1882.



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S. J. VanStavoren
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH BENNOR, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO HENRY LOTH, OF SAME PLACE.

CHECK-REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 258,003, dated May 16, 1882.

Application filed August 16, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH BENNOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Check-Registers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improvements. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is an elevation, partly in section, of a modification of my invention; Fig. 4, a transverse vertical section of the same. Figs. 5 and 6 are detail sections, and Fig. 7 is a detail section of a modified form of construction of the register.

My improvements relate to check-holding receptacles, and have for their principal object to provide means for automatically registering on the check-receptacle the withdrawal of checks therefrom.

My invention consists primarily in the combination, with a check receptacle or holder having a register on its face, of an indicator carried on the checks within and moving responsively to the withdrawal of the same, whereby the number of checks taken from the receptacle (or an amount corresponding in value to said checks) will be automatically noted on said register.

My improvements further consist in the peculiar construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully set forth.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows a check case or cabinet having several similar receptacles, A B C D, for checks of different values—for example, 5, 10, 15, and 20 cent checks. Each receptacle consists of a hollow column or tube, or of a channel produced by partitions projected from the back of the case or cabinet.

E represents a glass door, which, with the frame-piece E', to which it is hinged at *ee*, constitutes the front of the cabinet. On this door are a series of registers, shown by the columns of figures in Fig. 1. Said registers may consist of paper strips duly numbered and pasted

on the inside of the glass door in line with the check-receptacles, or they may be constructed and applied in any other suitable manner. I prefer, however, to employ strips of brass, which will serve as guides for the followers, hereinafter described.

F F' F² F³ represent levers which form the bottoms of the check-receptacles and the means for ejecting the checks singly therefrom. Said levers are each of the peculiar form plainly shown in Fig. 2, having each a handle, *f*, shoulders *f'* *f*² *f*³, being each pivoted at *f*⁴, and provided with a retracting-spring, *f*⁵. Normally these levers stand as shown in full lines in Fig. 2. To withdraw a check the handle is depressed into the position shown in dotted lines in said figure. This moves the shoulder *f'* away from the opening *e'* and causes the shoulder *f*² to eject the lowest check in the pile through said opening. On letting go of the handle the spring *f*⁵ restores the lever to its normal position, ready for the ejection of another check. On the top of the pile of checks (shown at *x*) is carried a follower, G, which may be a cylindrical block, or a suitable device of equivalent purpose. On said follower are carried projecting arms, or fingers, *g g*, which form an indicator for the register. These arms or fingers *g g* pass on either side of the edge of the register or scale strip which is affixed to the inside of the door E, and are thus guided by the latter, thereby preventing the follower from turning around in the tube, and thus keeping the pawl hereinafter described in alignment with the rack with which it engages. As the pile of checks diminishes or decreases in height by the withdrawal from the bottom the follower descends and the indicator notes on the register the value of the checks so withdrawn. Thus by merely looking at the register the value of the checks withdrawn from the receptacles may be ascertained without counting said checks.

To prevent checks from being reinserted into their receptacles through the openings *e'* for fraudulent purposes, the followers G may be provided with weighted pawls H, (shown in Fig. 5,) which engage with racks *h* in the backs or sides of the receptacles. These will prevent the piles of checks from being lifted from below.

Instead of having the ejecting-lever at the bottom of the check-receptacles and causing the checks to descend thereto by gravity, said lever may be placed at the top, with the follower and indicator at the bottom, and a weight and pulley provided to raise the pile, as shown plainly in Fig. 7.

To fill the receptacles with checks the door E (which at all other times is kept closed and locked) is unlocked and opened by turning down on its hinges. As this door forms the front side of the receptacles, when it is opened the way is clear for the insertion of the checks.

Instead of arranging the checks in vertical columns, they may be placed in annular receptacles, as shown in Fig. 3, a detail section of the same figure being shown in Fig. 4. K in said figure represents the annular receptacle, surrounding which is a register, L. M is a follower consisting of an arm fastened to a hub, N, and having a head, *m*, which is kept in contact with the pile of checks by a spring, *n* on the hub N. O is an index-finger secured to the same hub N and moving over the register L accordingly as the checks are ejected from the receptacle K by the ejecting-lever P.

Though the specific construction of the modification just described is different from that of the device shown in Fig. 1, the principle of the invention is the same in both cases, namely, the diminution of the pile of checks producing an automatic registration, showing the value of the checks withdrawn.

It will be noted that there are no means provided for releasing the follower-pawl while said pawl remains in the check-tube and the door E is closed. This is necessary to carry into effect the purpose of said pawl. If it could be released while in the tube and the door shut, its purpose might be frustrated. Accordingly,

to release the pawl the front door must first be opened. The follower may then be withdrawn laterally from the tube through the open front of the latter and reinserted at the top of the tube; or, with the front door open, access may be had to the pawl to release it by the fingers, or with a suitable tool. With the front door closed no such access can be had, and tampering with the follower and reinsertion of checks is thus prevented.

I am aware that it has hitherto been proposed to effect a registration of checks withdrawn by causing the lever which ejects the checks to actuate a registering mechanism; but in this case the register may be worked without any checks in the receptacle by moving the lever. In my case, however, the register is controlled by the checks, and moves only in response to their withdrawal.

What I claim as my invention is as follows:

1. In a check holder or receptacle, a follower, G, with pawl and rack, substantially as shown, for preventing the fraudulent insertion of checks through the ejection-opening, as set forth.

2. The combination, in a check-register having a check tube or holder with slotted or open front and a door which, when closed, forms a front to said tube, of a register strip or gage affixed to the inside of said door, and a follower located in said tube and having arms which embrace the edge of said strip, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of July, 1881.

JOSEPH BENNOR.

Witnesses:

E. D. McLAUGHLIN,
S. J. VAN STAVOREN.