

(No Model.)

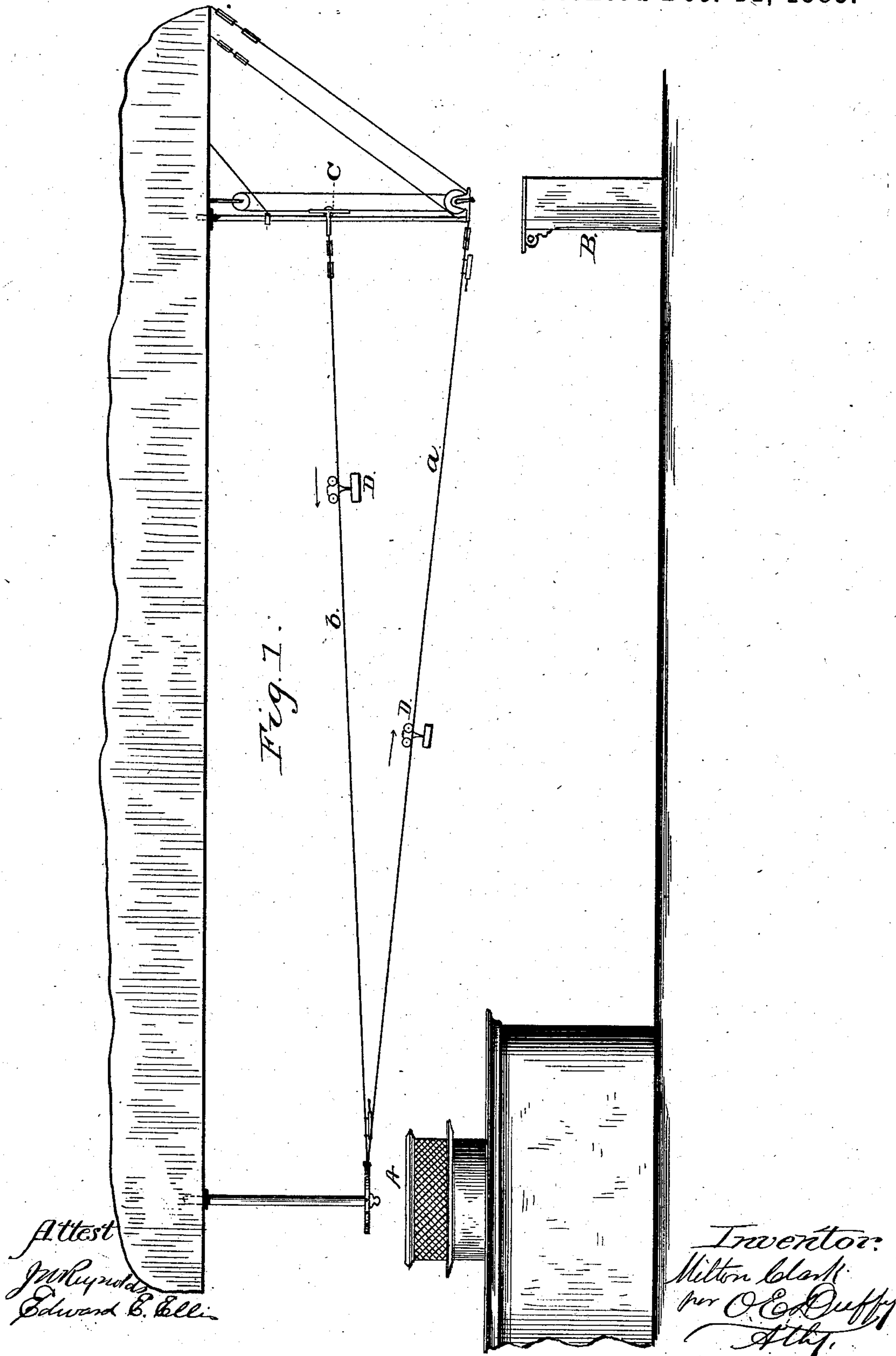
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. CLARK.

CASH AND PARCEL CARRYING SYSTEM.

No. 290,175.

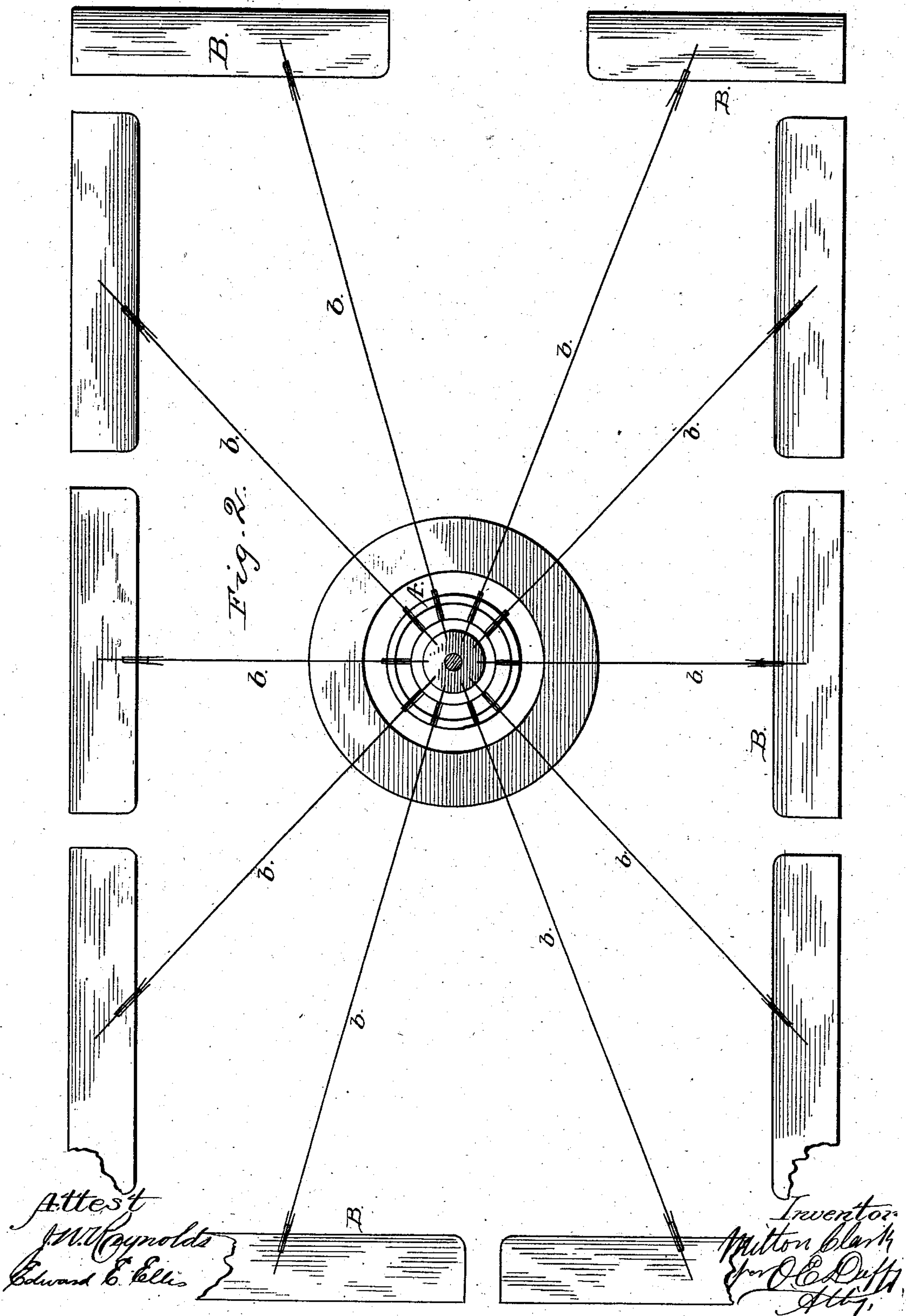
Patented Dec. 11, 1883.



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CASH AND PARCEL CARRYING SYSTEM.
No. 290,175. Patented Dec. 11, 1883.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILTON CLARK, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR TO THE CONTINENTAL CASH CAR COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CASH AND PARCEL CARRYING SYSTEM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 290,175, dated December 11, 1883.

Application filed November 16, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILTON CLARK, of Baltimore city, in the county of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash and Parcel Carrying Systems; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

My improvement has relation to that class of inventions known as "cash-carrying systems," for stores, warehouses, and such like places.

To this end my invention consists in a system of "ways," which radiate from the cashier's desk to the counters of the different salesmen, each way comprising two tracks, one of which is inclined and fixed or positive, and the other fixed at the cashier's desk and adjustable at the salesmen's counters, all of which will be more particularly described hereinafter.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 represents a side view of a system embodying the principles of my improvement; and Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof, clearly showing the same.

In systems at present in use, both in single or double horizontal or inclined tracks, one of the main objections is that when a clerk has made a sale and impelled the cash-carrier along to the cashier for him to make change, he has to often wait a very long time for his change, and is also delayed in sending the money for a subsequent sale, in case he makes one in the absence of his carrier. This fault arises from the fact that the cashier is only able to attend to one carrier at a time of the many which at the same time may be sent toward him from the different counters; and it will be obvious that in most cases this system necessitates long delay to both clerk and purchaser, and consequent impatience of the latter. By my system I propose to overcome these difficulties in the following manner: I employ ways which radiate from the desk of the cashier to the counters of the different salesmen.

Each of these ways is constituted of two tracks, the point of support of the one at the cash-

ier's desk being preferably four inches (more or less) below that of the other, so as to allow the entrance of the carrier between when it has reached said desk. One of these tracks (preferably the lower) is permanently fixed or supported, and is inclined in direction from the cashier's desk to the salesmen's counter, while the other track is permanently fixed at the cashier's desk and is adjustably supported at the clerk's counter. At the cashier's desk it is intended to employ a stop mechanism for each way, which is capable of arresting and retaining at that point as many carriers as may be, one after the other, sent along--say six. The carriers for the cash are to be sent along the horizontal track, or, in other words, the one that is capable of adjustment at the clerk's end, and when the proper change has been made it is to be sent back on the inclined track. I propose, in the first place, that each clerk shall be provided with four or more carriers, so that if he makes a sale and sends a carrier along with the money he will not have to wait for its return to send the receipts of another sale which may be made immediately after, but simply take up another carrier and send it after the previous one, said carriers being preferably numbered consecutively. By this means each clerk is attended to in his turn, and by the number on the carrier he is able to tell who the change in each particular carrier belongs to.

In the drawings, A represents the cashier's desk, and B the counters of the different salesmen.

a denotes the inclined and fixed tracks, and b the tracks that are horizontal, or approximately so. The tracks b are permanently fixed at the cashier's desk, and are movably or adjustably supported at the clerks' counters.

C represents suitable mechanism affixed to hangers or other suitable supports, by which such adjustment is effected.

D represents the carrier, which, in order to enable it to be readily slipped on and off the wires, is provided with wheels to one side of the hangers, and termed a "side-wheel carrier." This carrier has preferably a detachable bottom.

The operation is as follows: When the clerk makes a sale, he places the cash in a carrier,

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say, marked 1. He then places the carrier on the upper or nearly horizontal wire, and by the adjustable mechanism he raises his end of the wire to give it a sufficient inclination to cause the carrier to travel to the cashier's desk. The cashier slips the carrier off from said wire, makes the proper change, and sends it back to the clerk by the inclined track.

In case carriers are sent to the cashier by more than one clerk at a time, he attends to them in turn, and the wants of each customer are in due time supplied.

Having thus described my improvement, what I claim is—

15 1. A store-service system consisting of ways radiating from the cashier's desk to the salesmen's counters, each way comprising two tracks, one of which is inclined and fixed and the other fixed at the cashier's desk and adjustable at the salesmen's end, substantially as described.

20 2. A store-service system consisting of ways

radiating from the cashier's desk to the salesmen's counters, each way comprising two tracks, one of which is inclined and fixed and the other fixed at the cashier's desk and adjustable at the salesmen's end, in combination with means for said adjustment, as set forth. 25

3. A store-service system consisting of ways radiating from the cashier's desk to the salesmen's counters, each way comprising two tracks, one of which is inclined and fixed and the other fixed at the cashier's desk and adjustable at the salesmen's end, in combination with means for said adjustment, and a side-wheel carrier having a detachable bottom, substantially as described. 30 35

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own invention I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MILTON CLARK.

Witnesses:

B. F. MORSELL,

EDWARD E. ELLIS.