

(No Model.)

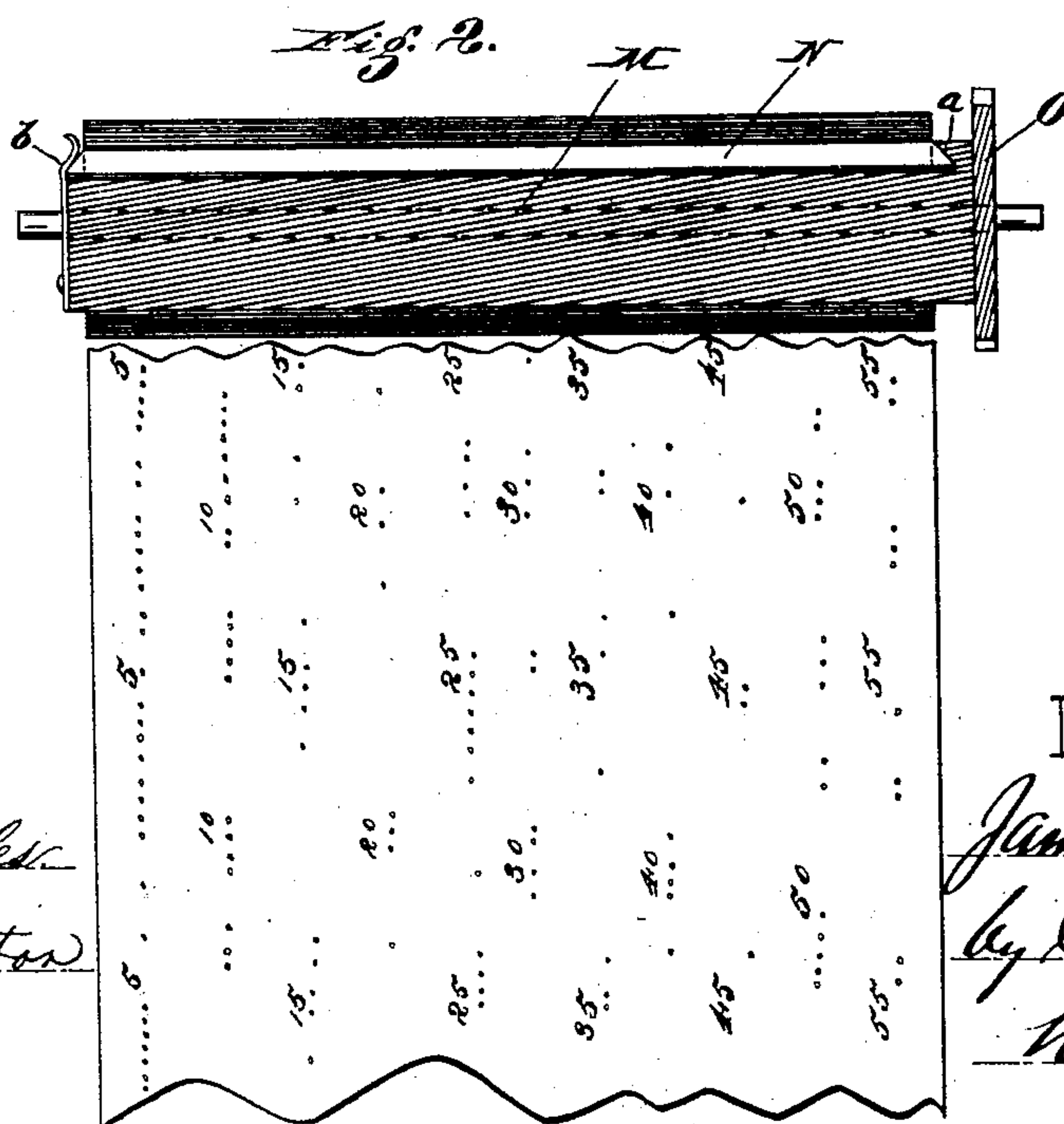
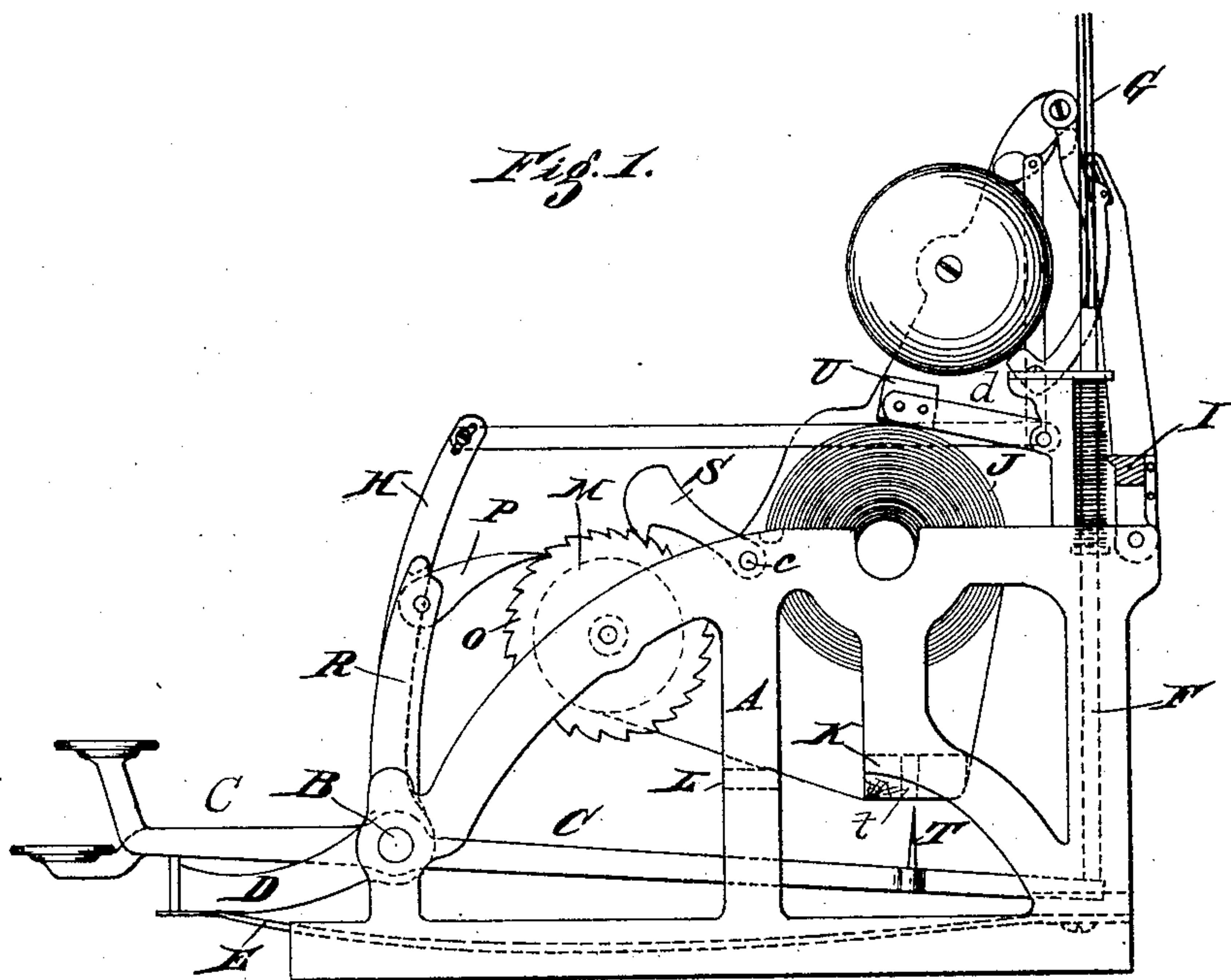
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. RITTY.

CASH RECORDER.

No. 318,506.

Patented May 26, 1885.



Attest;

Mrs. C. Miles
 E. W. Pecton

Inventor:

James Pett
by Stuart Cook
his Atty.

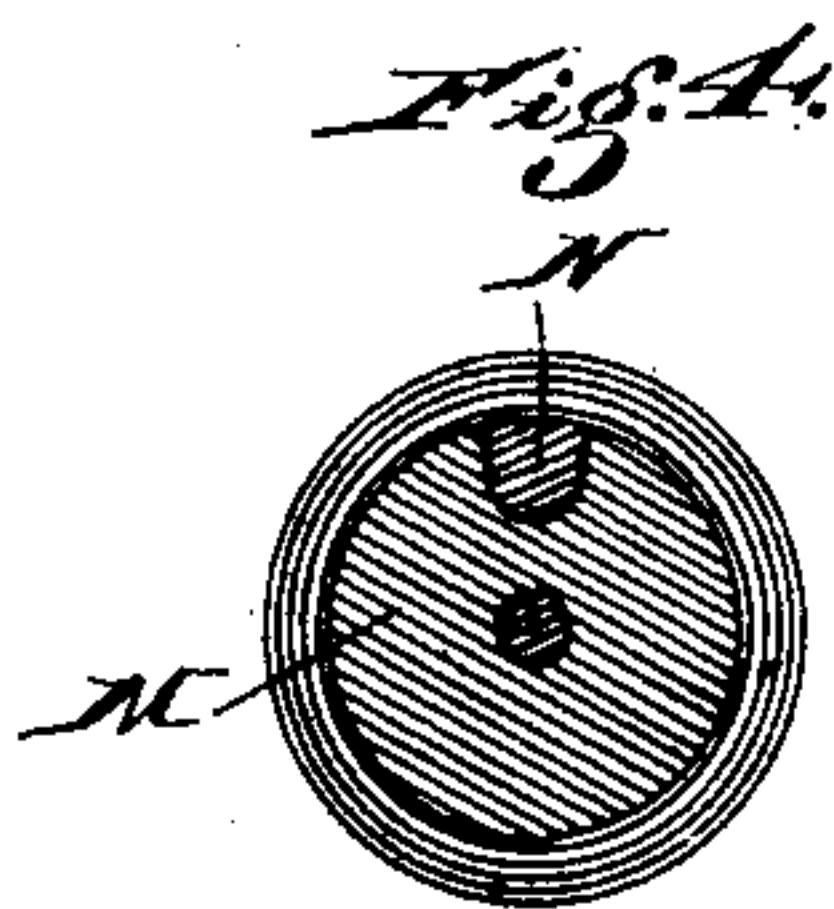
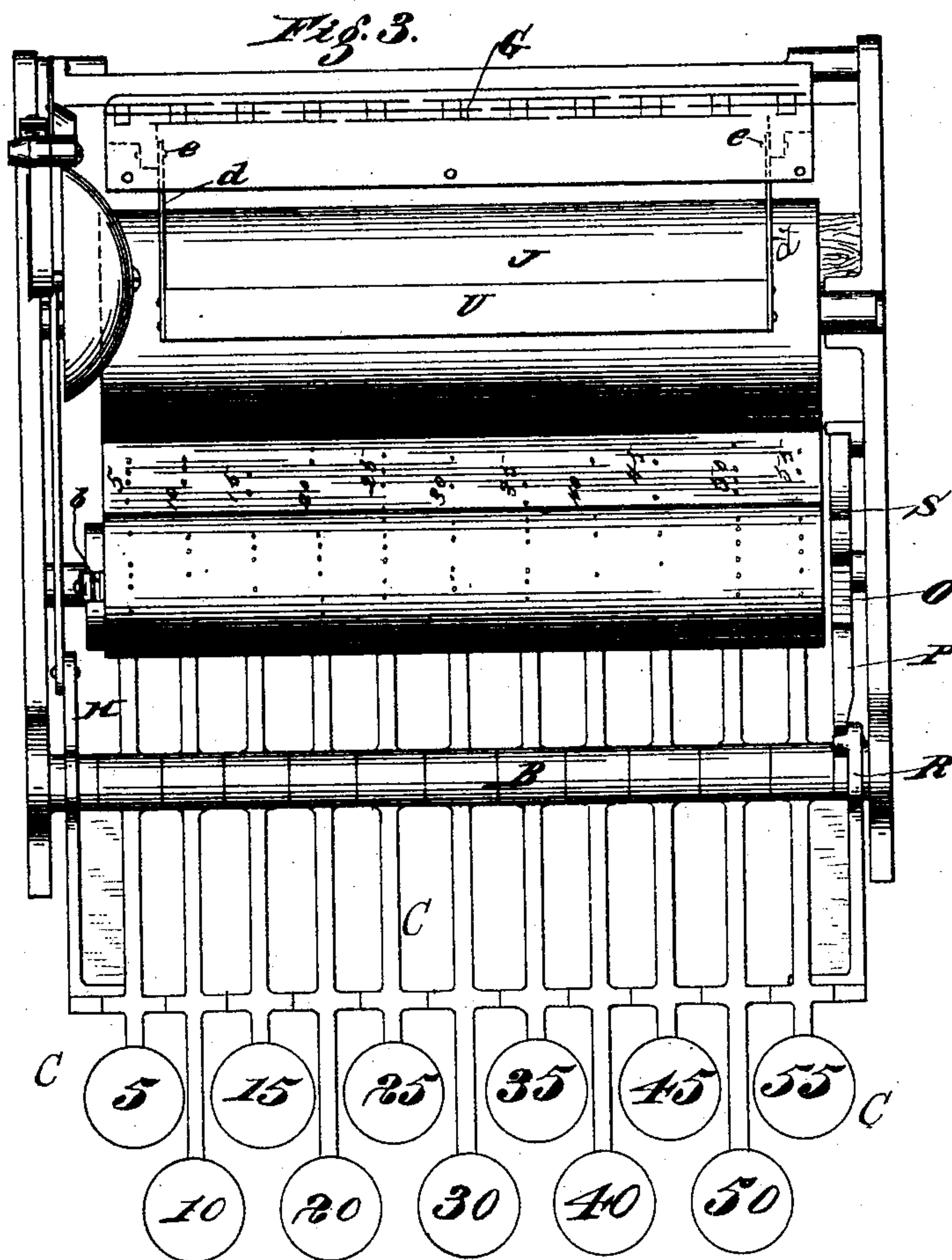
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. RITTY.
CASH RECORDER.

No. 318,506.

Patented May 26, 1885.



Attest,

Geo. E. Miles
E. W. Rector

Inventor,

James Ritty
by Stuart Beck
his Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES RITTY, OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CASH-RECORDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 318,506, dated May 26, 1885.

Application filed September 21, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES RITTY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash Recorders and Indicators, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

10 My invention relates to that class of cash recorders and indicators designed for the use of store-keepers and others as a means of accurately registering the total cash receipts for any given period of time—as a day, for in-
15 stance—and for indicating to the customers that the amount paid has been registered by disclosing to their view such amounts upon figured tablets, and it is an improvement upon the machine patented January 30, 1883, to Ritty
20 and Birch, No. 271,363, and also upon the machine for which Clinton H. Maltby has concurrently with this filed his application for Letters Patent.

Like the machines above referred to, the
25 arrangement and operation of my present machine is such that no tablet can be exhibited without its value being counted or registered upon the registering mechanism, and whenever any tablet is disclosed it remains so un-
30 til the machine is operated to disclose a second tablet.

The novelty of my invention consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of the parts, as will be herewith set forth and
35 specifically claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the machine removed from its case or cabinet. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal
40 central sectional view through the rewinding-roller with a portion of the perforated paper detached. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the machine. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view of one of the rewinding-rolls.

In any suitable frame-work, A, are jour-
45 naled at B the keys C and the vibrating frame D, supported by the spring E. Upon the rear ends of the keys rest the tablet-rods F, carrying the tablets G. H is the belt-operating arm, with suitable connections for also
50 operating the tablet-supporting wings I. All of these parts may be constructed as shown

and described in the Ritty and Birch patent and Maltby application above referred to, and they operate in the same manner and for the same purpose as therein described.

55 Insuitable journals in the frame-work, preferably over the rear ends of the keys, is removably hung a roll of paper, J, extending across the entire bank of keys. The paper is brought down from the roll J under a perforated bar, K, suitably secured to the frame
60 over a second bar, L, which I term the "cutting-off bar," and is then attached to the removable rewinding-roller M in the following manner: A slot is cut in the face of the roll
65 longitudinally its entire length, into which is snugly fitted a bar, N, which is held at one end by a shoulder, a, and at the other by a spring-catch, b, Fig. 2. To secure the end of the paper to the roll it is only necessary to place
70 it across the slot and then press the bar N over it into place, thus clamping it. To one end of the roller M is secured a ratchet-wheel, O, with which a gravitating dog, P, pivoted
75 to an upward-extending arm, R, of the frame D, engages, as shown. Also engaging with the ratchet-wheel is a gravitating locking dog or
pallet, S, pivoted to the frame, as at c. Each key is provided with a punch or perforating-
80 pin, T, arranged directly under a corresponding perforation (represented by dotted lines t) in the bar K. When the keys are in their normal position, the puncturing-points of these
pins do not quite touch the paper; but when-
85 ever any key is operated to expose its tablet and ring the bell its pin T will perforate the paper. The depression of a key does not
move the rewinding-roll M, for the reason
90 that the arm R with its dog P is drawn back; but the returning of the key to its normal position through the medium of the frame D and spring E throws forward the dog P and
causes the roll M to be partially turned, thus
winding upon itself a portion of the paper,
95 and bringing a fresh or unperforated part directly over the puncturing-pins. Any suitable brake may be applied to the roll J, to enable the paper to be held taut under the perforating-bar or between the two rolls. In this
instance I have applied a removable pivoted
100 iron brake-bar, U, whose spring-arms d are pivoted to pins e, projecting from the main

frame, as seen in Fig. 3. In the present instance the keys are numbered in the progressive series 5, 10, 15, up to 55. The paper has printed upon it at intervals, in rows coincident to the keys, numbers to correspond with the
5 respective keys, as seen in the detached portion of the paper at Fig. 2. The perforations, then, made by each key will be in a straight line along the paper, as shown. At the end of
10 a day's work, or whenever it is desired to ascertain how much has been registered, the proprietor, who alone has access to the cabinet or case in which the machine is confined, with his hand turns the roller M until he brings
15 all of the perforations between the cutting-bar L and the roller M, and with a knife, and the bar L as a guide, severs the paper. He then lifts out the roller M, detaches therefrom the perforated paper, and proceeds to count the
20 perforations in each row. For instance, we will suppose he finds seventy in the five-cent row. He jots down \$3.50 and proceeds to count the next or ten-cent row, in which he finds, say, fifty perforations, for which he jots down
25 \$5, and so on until he has counted all the perforations, and by adding the different sums ascertains how much cash has been taken in. He then, to reset the machine for the next day's work, draws forward the cut end of the
30 paper from the roll J, replaces the roll M in its journals, and clamps the end of the paper with the bar N, as before described. He is then ready to start the machine again. The detached perforated pieces of paper may
35 be kept and filed away as a permanent record, if desired. Whenever the roll J is exhausted another new roll may be put in its place.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim—

1. In a recording and indicating machine, 40 the combination, with a series of operating-keys of fixed values and a series of indicating-tablets, one for each key and operated thereby, of two rolls, paper wound thereon and of a width equal to the entire bank of keys, said 45 paper being marked or printed upon with characters in rows coincident with said keys, and a punch or perforating device applied to each key, and connecting mechanism whereby when any key is operated a puncture for each 50 operation of the key may be made in the paper adjacent to the character on the paper corresponding with that represented by the depressed key, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the keys C, provided 55 with perforating-pins F, the supply-roll J, perforating-bar K, rewinding-roll M, a paper winding from the roll J onto the roll M, and marked or printed upon in rows with characters coincident with said keys, operating-dog P, and locking-dog S, with connecting mechanism adapted to permit any of the keys when operated to make a puncture for each operation of the lever at or adjacent to the character on the paper corresponding with 60 that represented by the depressed key, substantially as set forth.

JAMES RITTY.

Witnesses:

HARRY H. PRUGH,
GEORGE O. WARRINGTON.