

(No Model.)

K. L. COMES.
BARBER'S REGISTER.

No. 341,556.

Patented May 11, 1886.

Fig. 1.

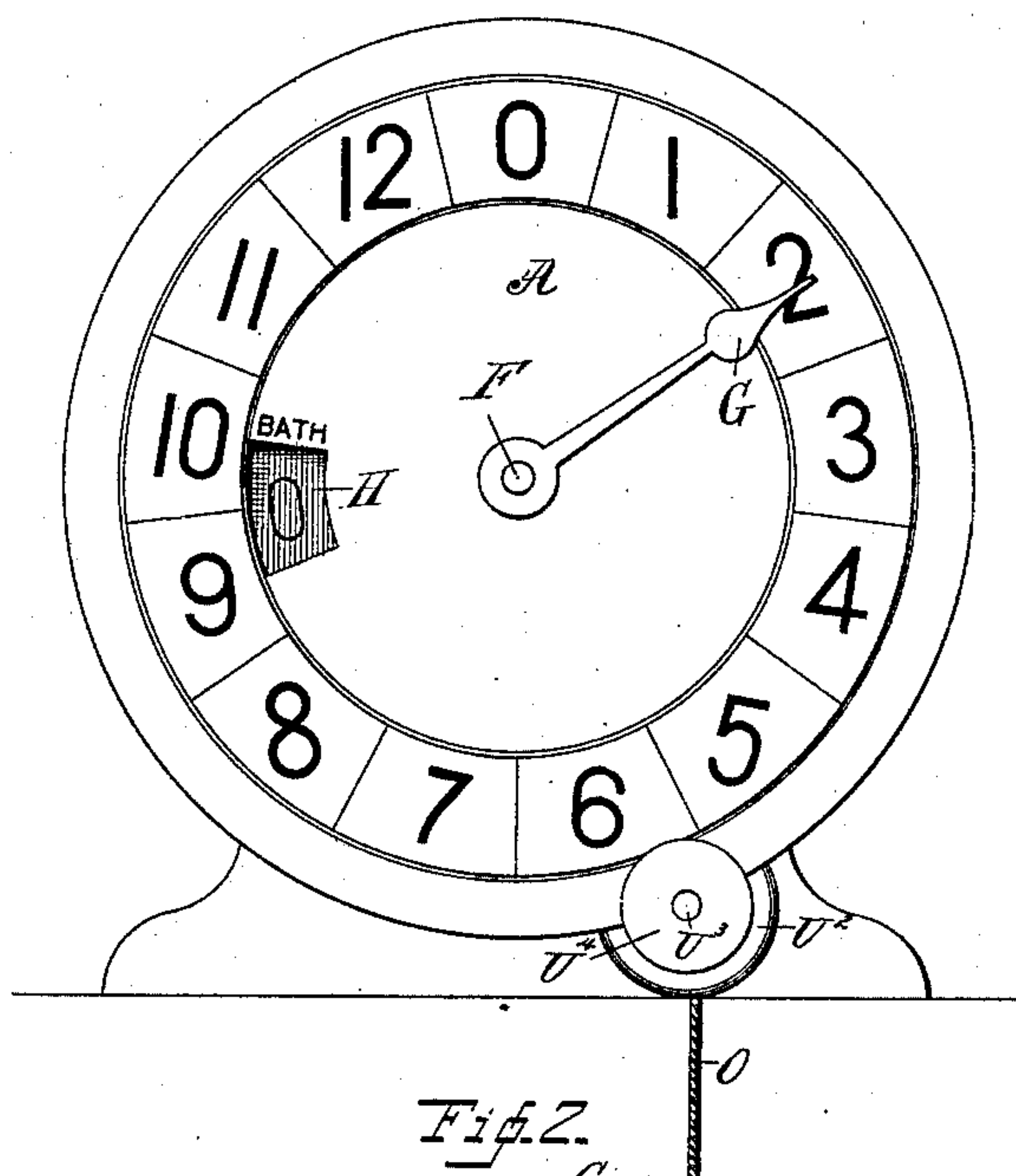


Fig. 4.

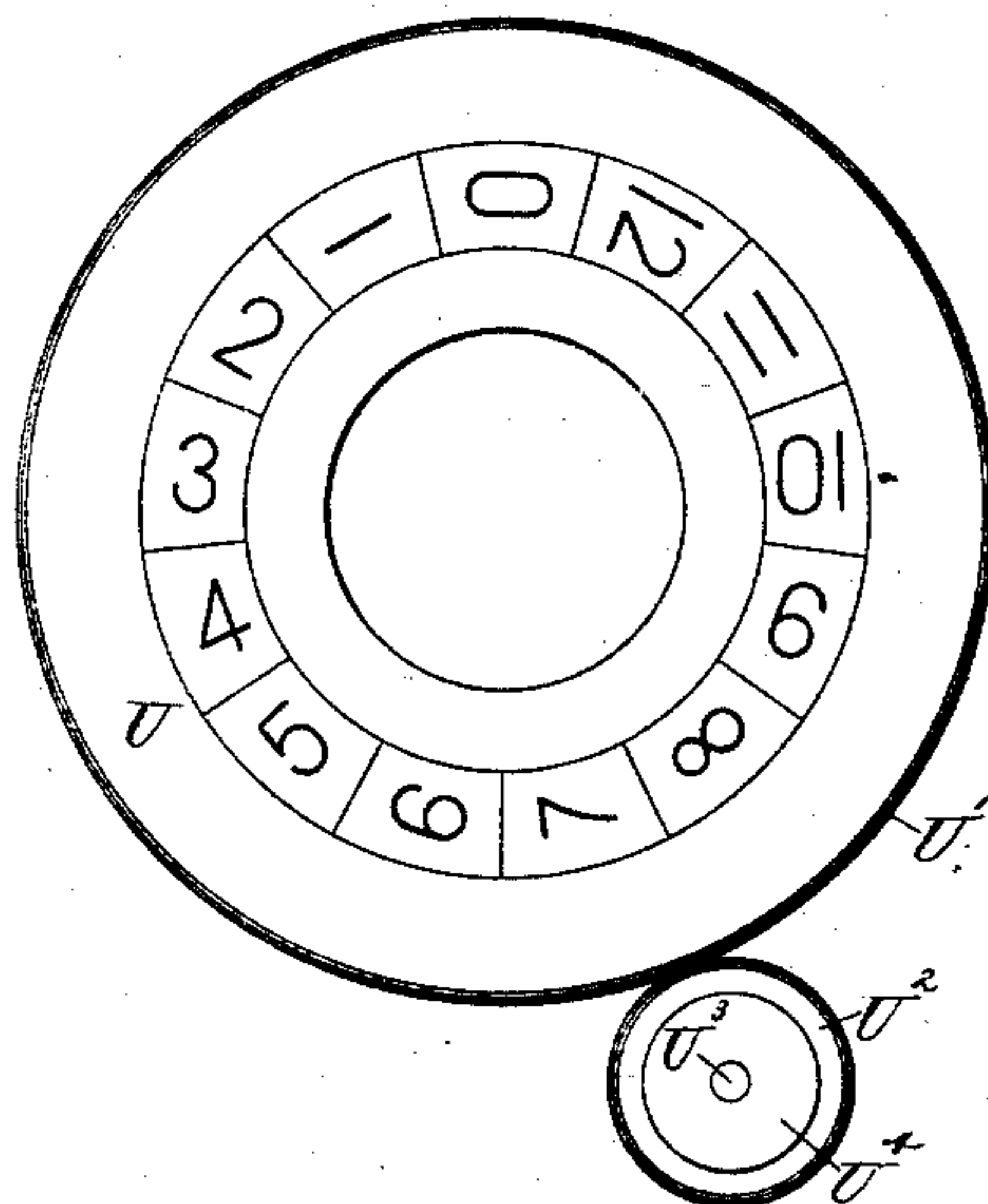


Fig. 2.

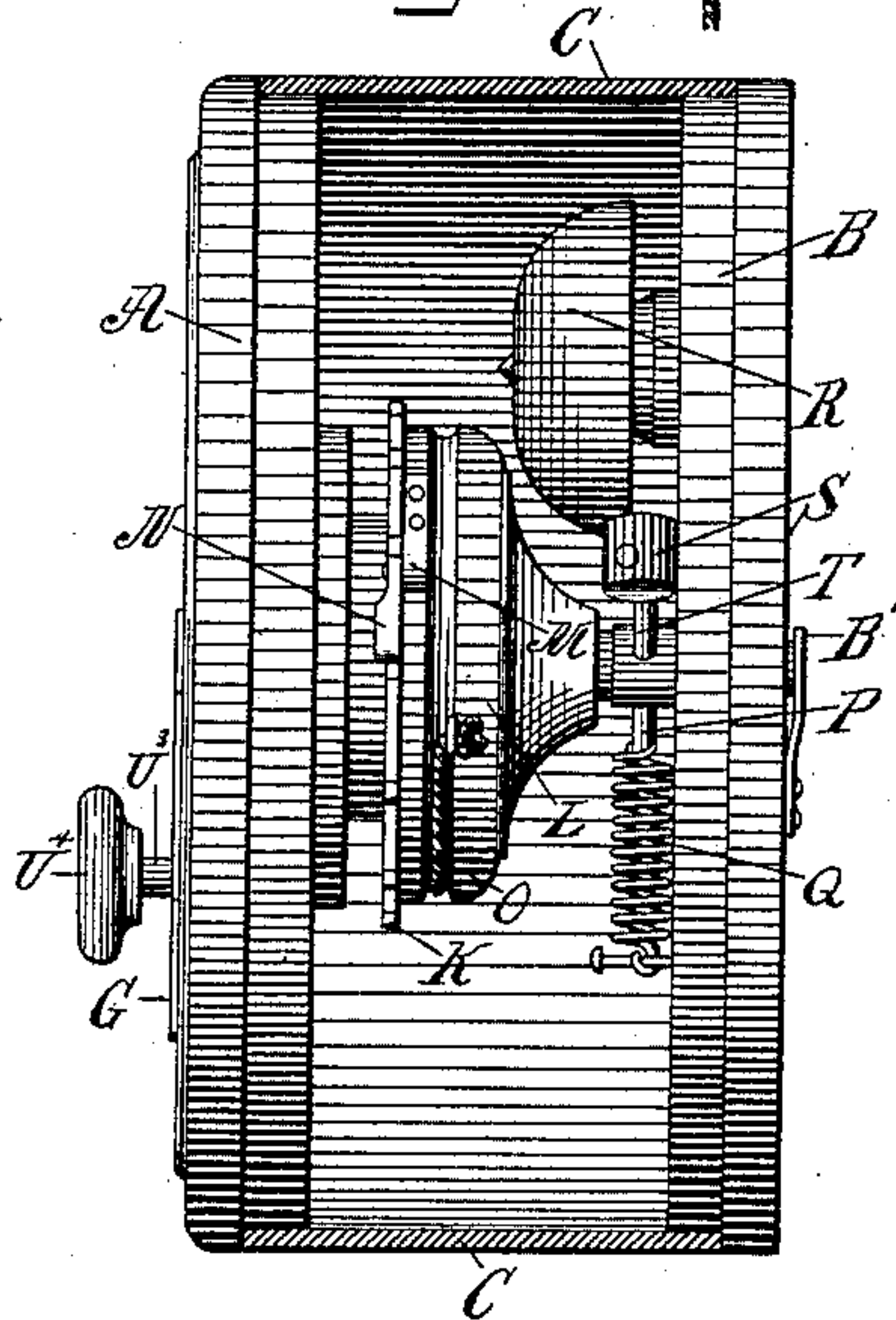
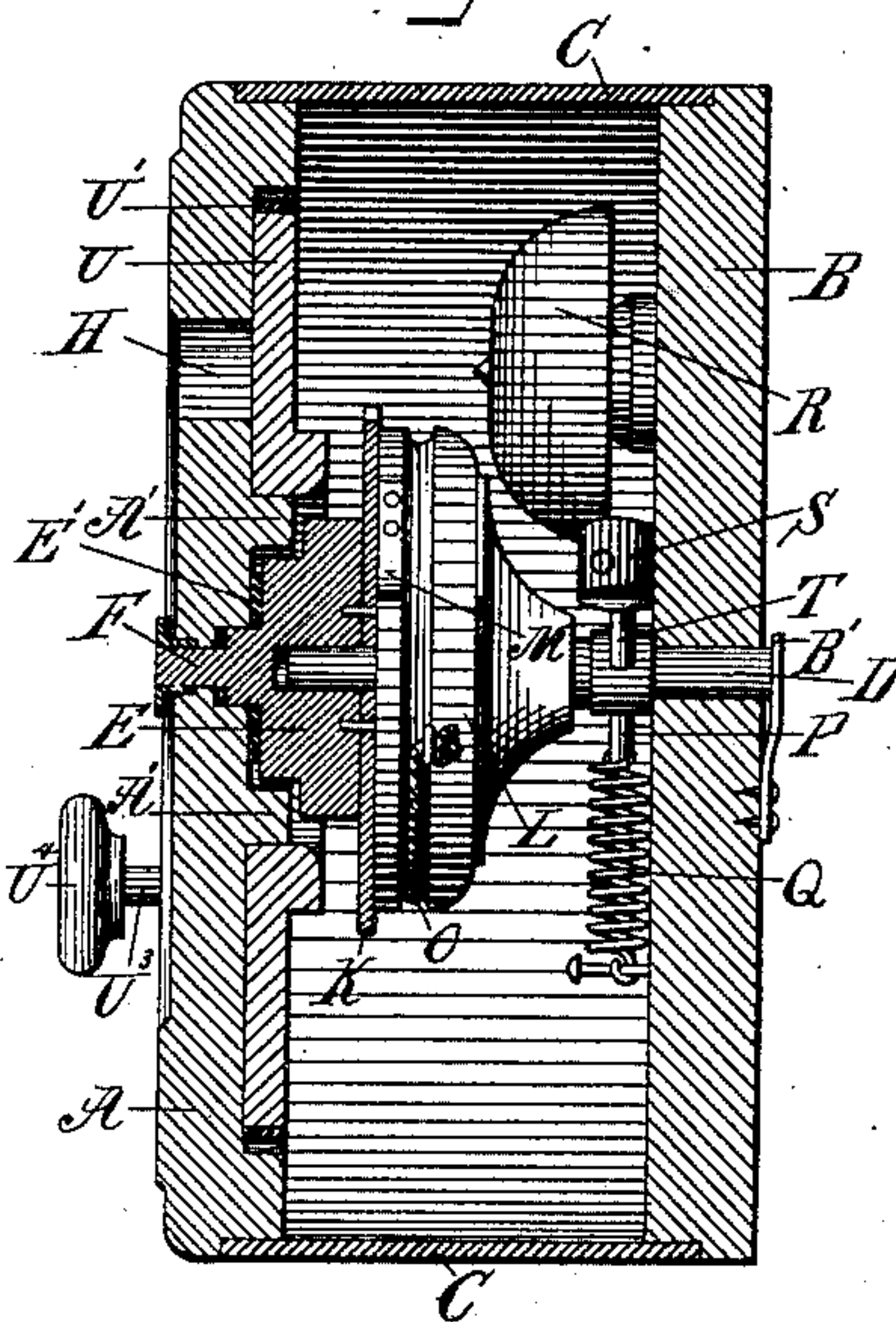


Fig. 3.



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Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



INVENTOR,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

K. LESTER COMES, OF DANBURY, CONNECTICUT.

BARBER'S REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 341,556, dated May 11, 1836.

Application filed April 27, 1885. Serial No. 163,493. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, K. LESTER COMES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Danbury, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Barbers' Registers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to indicators and registers, and has for its object to provide an indicator which may or may not be used as a register, and which shall be especially adapted for use in barbers' shops to indicate a vacancy in a chair, and also the person to whom the vacancy belongs, as well as to indicate the person entitled to a bath when a vacancy occurs.

The essential requirements in a device of this class are, that it shall be simple in construction, economical in cost, and practically impossible to get out of order.

In order to meet the above requirements, I have devised the simple and novel construction which I will now describe, referring by letters to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of the device complete; Fig. 2, a top view with the case in section, showing the operative parts; Fig. 3, a similar view with the case and a portion of the operative parts in section; Fig. 4, a detail view illustrating the independent bath-register, and the manner in which it is operated. Figs. 5 and 6 illustrate checks, which may be given to customers as they come in.

Similar letters indicate like parts in all the figures.

A, B, and C respectively indicate the front, back, and circular portions of the casing, which may be made in any suitable manner and of any preferred material.

D is a shaft journaled in the back of the casing, and also in wheel E upon shaft F, which in turn is journaled in the front of the casing.

G is a pointer, which is carried by the outer end of shaft F. The pointer is provided with a sleeve, which fits the shaft similarly to a clock-hand, so that it will turn with the shaft,

but may be readily turned independently thereof. The front of the dial is provided with a series of numerals, and with an aperture, H, for a purpose presently to be explained.

K is a ratchet-wheel attached to or made part of wheel E.

L is a drum carried by shaft, D, and having at its edge a bracket, M, to which is loosely pivoted a pawl, N, which engages the ratchet-wheel.

Motion is imparted to the ratchet-wheel, and with it to shaft F and the pointer, as follows: O is a wire or cord attached to the periphery of drum L, and extending partially around it, then out below the device, as shown in Fig. 1. P is a rod extending downward from shaft D, and Q a spring, one end of which is connected to said rod and the other to the casing by a pin, or in any suitable manner. R is a gong, and S a striker carried by a rod, T, which extends outward from shaft D, preferably diametrically opposite to rod P. As shown in the drawings, a pull upon the wire or cord imparts a partial rotation to disk L, which carries the pawl. The contact of the pawl with a tooth of the ratchet-wheel carries the latter forward. Stops (not shown) are provided to limit the movement of rod P in both directions. Upon letting go of the wire or cord, spring Q acts to return the parts to their normal position, the pawl passing backward over the ratchet-teeth. Another pull of the wire causes another movement of shaft F and the pointer, and so on.

It will of course be understood that the parts are so arranged that each movement of shaft F carries the pointer forward one space upon the dial.

Any ordinary bell-ringing mechanism may be used. I have shown the simplest form of any, the contraction of spring Q, which returns shaft D, the pawl, &c., to their normal position, also acting to carry the striker against the gong.

E' is a pad of rubber or similar material upon the face of wheel E, and B' is a spring, which acts to press shaft D inward, thus pressing pad E' against the inner side of the casing, the object being to cause sufficient friction to hold wheel E and the pointer-shaft from be-

ing moved backward when drum L is carried back by spring Q after each pull upon wire or cord.

A' is an annular boss upon the inner side of the front, preferably concentric with shaft F. U is a disk carried by this boss, and provided with a series of numerals upon its face, which register with aperture H, so that they may be seen from the front through said aperture.

Disk U may be operated in any suitable manner. I have shown it as provided with a friction-band, U', of rubber or similar material, which is engaged by a smaller friction-wheel, U², carried by a shaft, U³. The small wheel is provided with a similar friction-band, and is actuated by a finger-wheel, U⁴. Any other ordinary means for turning disk U may be substituted, if preferred.

V indicates checks bearing numerals upon their faces. I usually provide two sets of checks, one set being marked "Chair," or in any suitable manner, and being used in connection with the pointer and numerals upon the front, the other set being marked to correspond with the numerals upon disk U, which show through the aperture in the front, and used in connection with the bath.

In use, each person upon entering is given a check for either a bath or chair. Whenever a person leaves a chair, the barber pulls the wire or cord, which moves the pointer forward one numeral and also rings the bell. The person having the check whose number corresponds with the numeral indicated by the pointer is then entitled to the chair. Whenever a vacancy occurs in a bath, disk U is turned forward by the finger-wheel, and the person having the bath-check whose number corresponds to the numbers showing through the aperture is entitled to the vacancy.

As it is customary to give a person coming from the bath the next vacancy in a chair, the wire may be pulled in the usual way to

sound the bell and the pointer turned back one number. Any number of checks may be used, and the pointer may be turned back to the starting-point at any time, or any other preferred system of checks may be used, the check system forming no part of my present invention.

I do not desire to limit myself to the exact construction shown, as it is obvious that the details may be considerably varied without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim—

1. Shaft F, carrying wheel E and a ratchet-wheel, in combination with a shaft journaled in the back and in wheel E, a drum upon said shaft carrying a pawl, a wire or cord for actuating the drum, and a spring for returning it to its normal position.

2. Shaft F and wheel E, having a rubber face, in combination with shaft D, journaled in the back and in wheel E, means—for example, a drum, cord, ratchet, and pawl—for imparting forward movement to the parts, and a spring, B', acting to press the face of wheel E against the front, whereby it is held against backward motion.

3. The front having numerals upon its face, an aperture through it, and an annular boss upon its inner side, in combination with a disk mounted on said boss with numerals, which show through the aperture, and means—for example, a friction-wheel—for turning the disk, a pointer adapted to move over the front, and means, as a ratchet, pawl, cord, and drum, for actuating the pointer, substantially as described.

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

K. LESTER COMES.

Witnesses:

JOHN R. BOOTH,
DAVID B. BOOTH.