

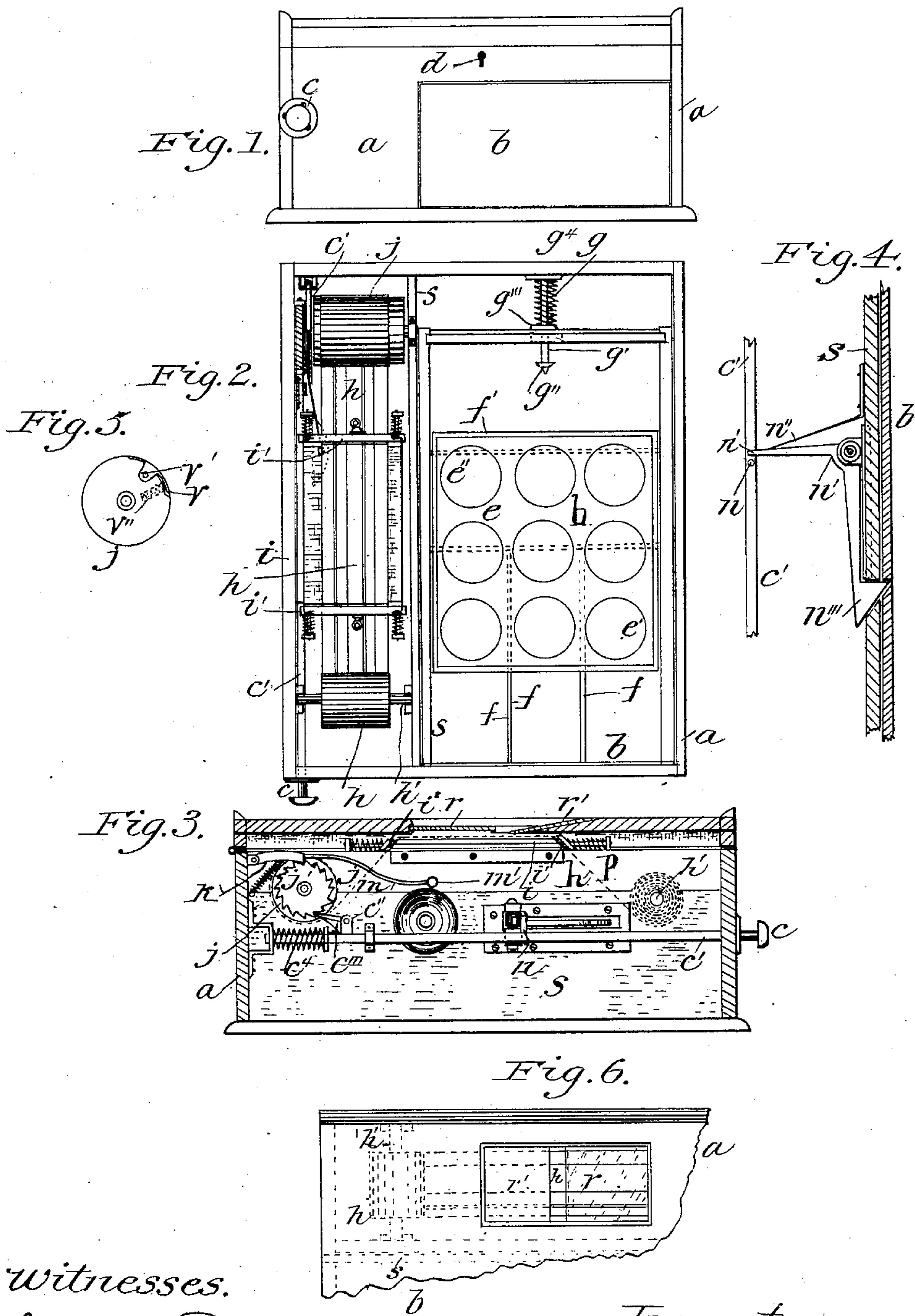
(No Model.)

C. B. MILLER.

MONEY DRAWER AND CASH ACCOUNT RECORDER.

No. 360,456.

Patented Apr. 5, 1887.



*witnesses.*

Samuel J. Parker.  
R. H. Parker.

*Twentor.*

Charles B. Miller



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES B. MILLER, OF ITHACA, NEW YORK.

## MONEY-DRAWER AND CASH-ACCOUNT RECORDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 360,456, dated April 5, 1887.

Application filed March 1, 1886. Serial No. 193,592. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. MILLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ithaca, Tompkins county, New York, have invented an Improved Money-Drawer and Cash-Account Recorder, whereof the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the front end of my box containing my money-drawer; Fig. 2, a ground plan, the box-cover being removed; Fig. 3, an elevation seen from the left-hand side of Fig. 1, the left side of the box being removed. Fig. 4 is a partial view illustrating portions of the slide-rod, the middle partition, and the left-hand wall of the money-drawer and the angled catch that locks the money-drawer. Fig. 5 shows the end of the roller *j* and the attached paper-clamp; and Fig. 6 is designed to exhibit the glazed aperture of the cover to the register and the aperture in which the cash entries are made.

My invention relates to the operative machinery, and will be understood as I describe my invention.

In the figures, *a* is the box or inclosing-case, made deeper than the money-drawer *b*, and it has a hinged cover and lock, as seen by the key-hole *d* in Fig. 1. In this box so made is the money-drawer *b*, without outside lock or opening-knob. This drawer is seen in Fig. 2 to be made with partitions *f f'*, any convenient number, for bank-bills or any other articles desirable to be put into the lower part of the drawer. These partitions do not reach to the top of the drawer, but leave a space above them, in which the loose coin-drawer *e* is placed, which slides on the top of the partitions, aided or not by slideways on the sides of the drawer. This arrangement of the partitions and coin-drawer has long been in common use, as has the bowl-shaped cavities *e' e''*, nine in number, for various coins of different values. At the rear of the money-drawer is the spring *g*, whose use is a common one in money-drawers, to thrust the drawer out when unlocked, that its contents may be reached; but I place the spring on the rod *g'*, which has a head, *g''*, on its front end and a ring-collar, *g'''*. This collar *g'''* is too large to go through the hole made for the rod in the back end of the

drawer, and too small to go over the head *g''*; hence the ring-collar pushes the money-drawer out until the rod-head stops the action of the spring. By this construction I make a spring for the money-drawer little liable to get out of order, since its position and action are regulated by the rod, its head, and the ring-collar at the anterior end of the spring. A long middle partition, *s*, a little higher than the money-drawer, is at its left-hand side, (see Figs. 2 and 3,) the use of which is to give support to the rollers of the paper record, to divide the money-drawer from the record, confine the money-drawer on its left-hand side, and to support the locking device for the drawer.

The main operative part of my money-box is the long slide-rod *c'*, that is shown in Fig. 3 to extend from the knob *c*, outside of the front end of the box to near the rear end of the box. It is held in place in front by a metallic collar, (seen in Fig. 1,) and near its rear end by another support, against which a spring, *c'*, acts by one of its ends, and at its other end, on the rod, by a fixed collar, as shown in Fig. 3. The spring thrusts the rod and knob outward and forward at all times; but when the knob is pushed upon, and thus the rod is pushed inward, by the hand of the operator the spring is condensed and the machinery in the box is moved. The first action of this rod is to unlock the money-drawer. The return of the rod to its anterior place permits the drawer to be locked whenever the money-drawer is pushed into the box. This is accomplished by a pin, *n*, (seen in Figs. 3 and 4,) projecting out from the rod. The action of this pin (seen clearly in Fig. 4) is that when the rod *c'* is pushed inward the end of the right-angled catch *n'*, which is close by the pin, is moved rearward, and that disengages the hook *n'''* of the catch from the money-drawer, and thus the spring *g* in rear of the drawer is allowed to thrust the money-drawer out of the box the distance of the impulse of the spring, which is sufficient to bring the coin-drawer and front bill-partitioned spaces in view and reach. In Figs. 3 and 4 this angled catch is seen to be hinged to the partition *s*, and held by it. A spring, *n''*, throws the catch into its locking position whenever the money-



drawer is pushed into the box, thus locking the drawer; hence the drawer is locked when it is closed into the box, and is unlocked whenever the knob *c* is pushed upon. Farther onward in the rearward extension of the rod *c'* toward the back end of the box there is seen a stud, *c''*, with a spring-click, *c'''*, attached to it, which click engages with the teeth of the ratchet *j'* (seen in Fig. 3) of the roller *j*, on which the paper, after it receives the cash entries, is wound. A pawl or pawls, *K*, are used to prevent backward motion of the roller *j*. By this means just described the movement of the paper of the record is effected.

The paper *h* is a long strip, made in width with suitable relation to the roller *j* and table *i*, as shown in Fig. 2, and is in quantity wound on the shaft at *h'* in the front end of the partitioned-off record-space, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3. By dotted lines it is shown to go, when unwound from the shaft *h'*, to and under the spring-clamp *i'* at the front end of the table *i*. Thence it goes over the table and under the other spring-clamp *i''*, and thence down under the roller *j*, on which it is wound, this movement being by short successive gradations by the rod *c'* and click *c'''* and ratchet *j'* and roller *j*.

The use of the spring-clamp *i'* is to hold the paper flat and tense on the table *i*. The clamps are made of strips of metal, which extend across the inclined ends of the table and have at each of their ends springs on rods, with finger-knobs in their middle portions, to pull their flat strips away from the inclined ends of the table, as is indicated in Fig. 2, and when so drawn away the paper can be put under these strips. At all other times they make pressure on the paper.

The paper-table *i* is a flat piece of board with its ends beveled to suit the direction of the draft of the paper. Over it is the glazing *r*, through which the cash entries are visible for awhile, and over its front end is the inclined metal plate *r'*, an open space being between the glass and the plate, in which space the cash entries are made. The paper on this table is shown in Fig. 2 to have been ruled by longitudinal lines for various purposes—as, for example, the numbers given the employés of a mercantile establishment using my money-drawer box for the articles and quantities sold,

the amount of cash received or paid out, or other entries made between the ruled lines, as the users of my box may see fit.

It will be seen in Fig. 3 that the bell-hammer rod is made to project out of the click *k*, to have a ball-hammer on its end, and therefore strikes the bell at each time the click falls off of a tooth of the ratchet *j'* of the roller *j*. The catch-hook *n'''* is made at its front end wedge shape, so as to be self-acting when the drawer is closed into the box.

In Fig. 5 is shown the end of the roller *j* opposite to that shown in Fig. 3, and it is intended to exhibit a plate, *v*, which extends across the face of the roller, held to the roller at each end by pivots *v'*, and operated by springs at each end of the roller and plate, which springs are bedded in the roller, and it is easy to understand that by depressing the side of the plate under which are the springs the other edge of the plate is elevated, so that the end of the record-paper can be put under the plate, when the released plate, by the springs, clamps the paper to the roller.

All parts of my improved money-drawer and recorder box essential to its comprehension are believed to be described.

What I consider novel and claim is—

1. In an inclosed or cased money-drawer, the knob *c* and the slide-rod *c'*, provided with a pin, *n*, projecting out of the slide-rod in the line of its length, which pin opens or unlocks the hook *n'''* of the lever *n'* from the money-drawer *b*, in combination with the lever *n'*, the drawer *b*, and the box or case *a*.

2. In a money-drawer with cash-account record inclosed in a case or box, the knob *c*, slide-rod *c'*, pin *n*, angled lever *n'*, its hook *n'''*, and the money-drawer *b*, in combination with the click *c'''*, ratchet *j'*, roller *j*, pawl *k*, paper *h*, and the table *i*.

3. In a cash-record, the pulling-knob *c*, slide-rod *c'*, directly connecting the knob to the click *c'''*, attached to the slide-rod, and the click *c'''*, in combination with the ratchet *j'*, the roller *j*, paper *h*, table *i*, roller *h'*, glazing *r*, metal plate *r'*, and case or box *a*.

CHARLES B. MILLER.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL J. PARKER,  
P. J. PARTENHEIMER.