

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. C. McGILL.

CASH REGISTER.

No. 365,013.

Patented June 14, 1887.

Fig. 1.

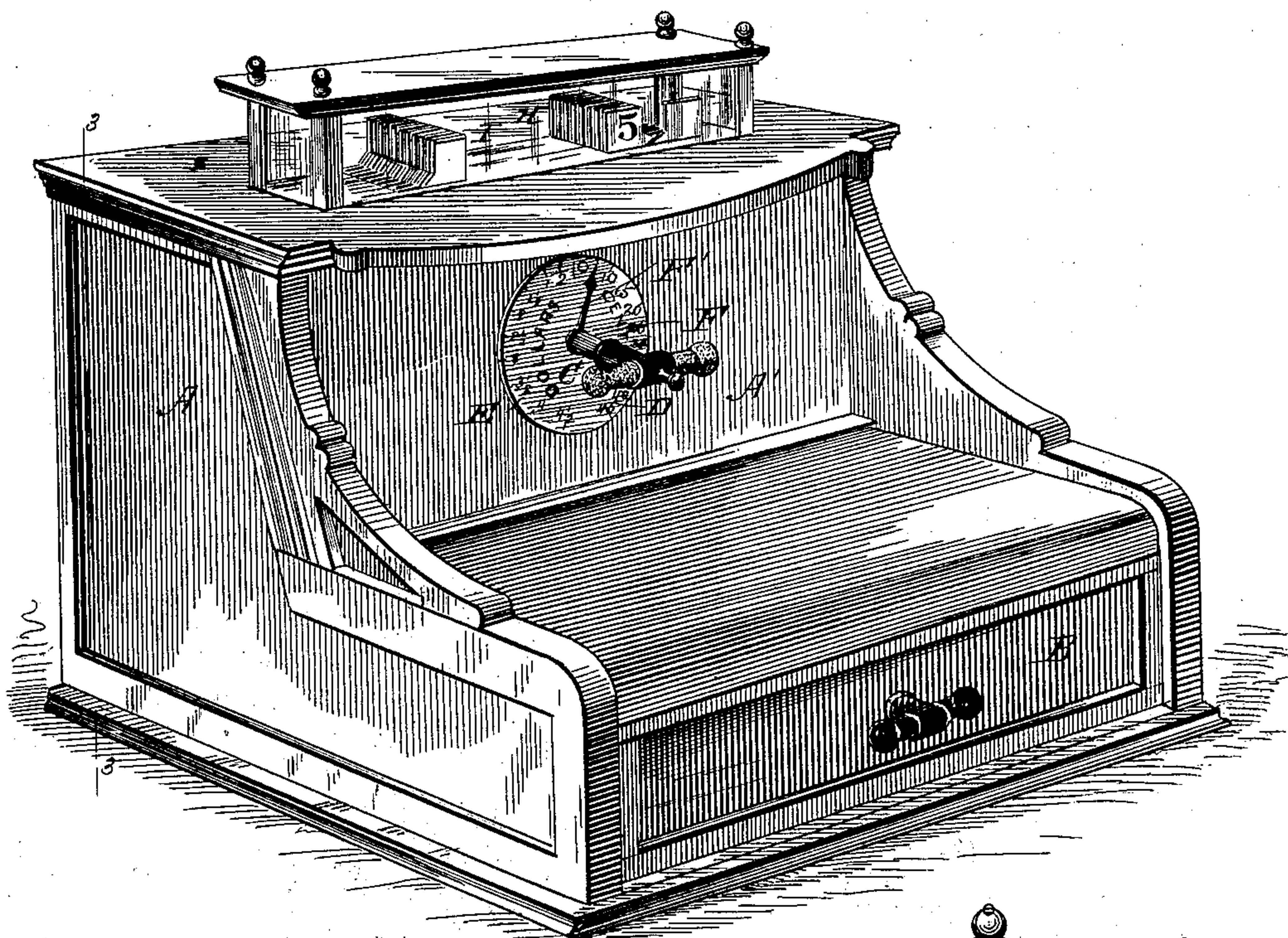
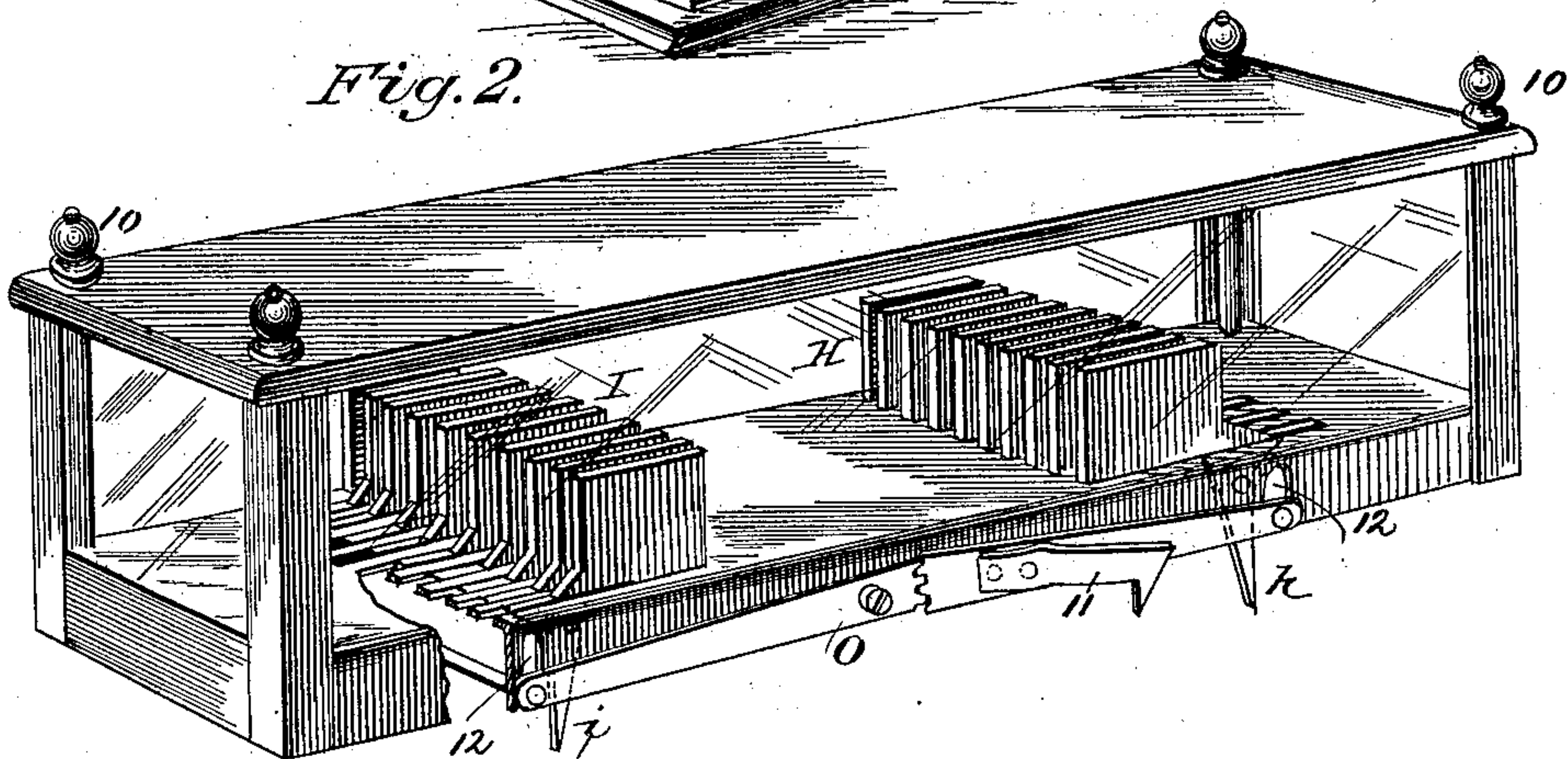


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
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(No Model.)

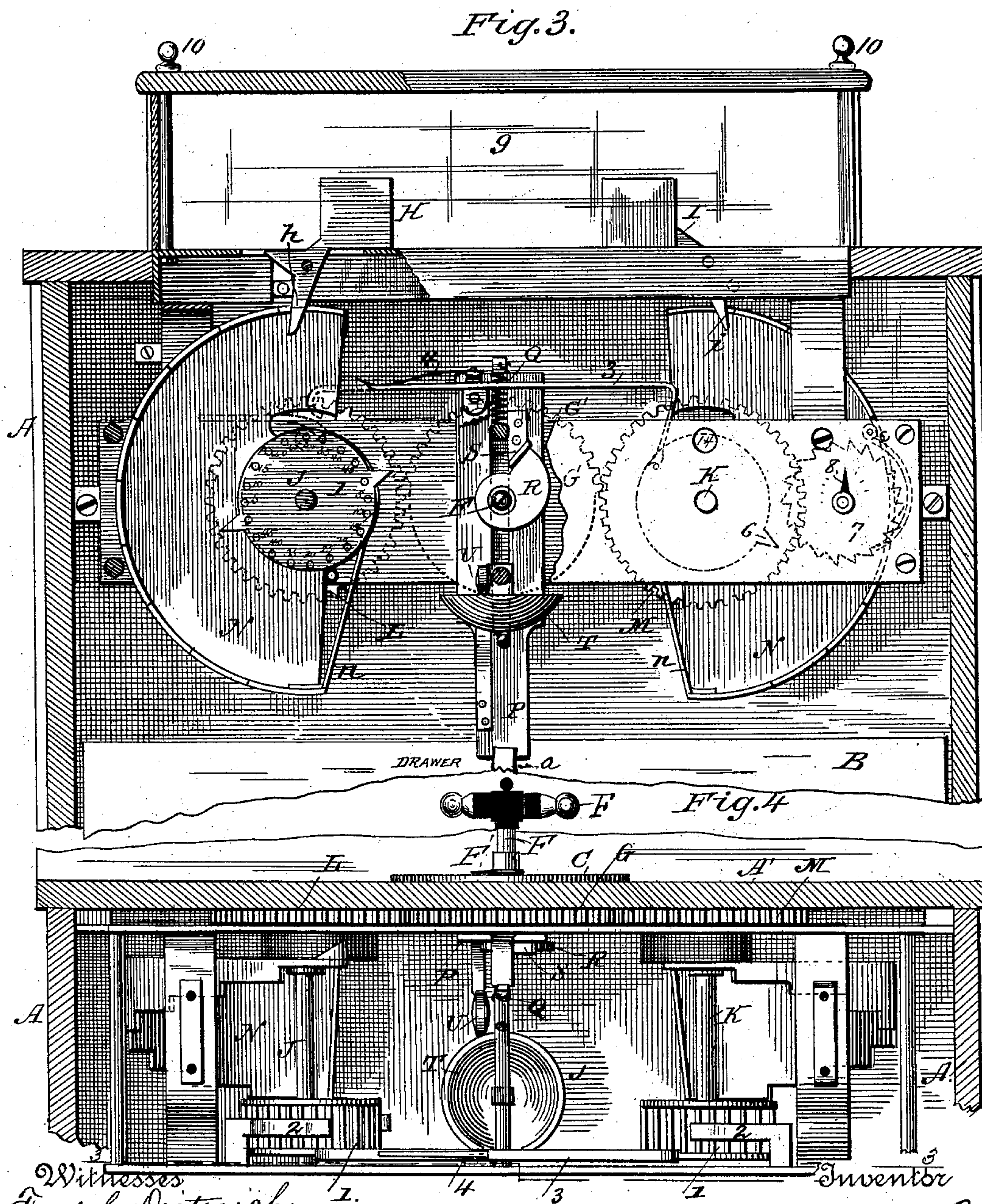
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. C. MCGILL.

CASH REGISTER.

No. 365,013.

Patented June 14, 1887.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. MCGILL, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CASH-REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 365,013, dated June 14, 1887.

Application filed February 25, 1887. Serial No. 227,819. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. MCGILL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash-Registers; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to cash-registers for money-drawers, &c.; and it consists in certain new and useful improvements on the invention in cash-registers for which Letters Patent No. 360,360 were issued to me March 29, 1887, the present invention consisting, broadly, in improved mechanism whereby I am enabled to unlock the drawer, ring the bell, indicate the amount deposited in the drawer, whether cents or dollars, or both, register the same, and cancel the indications of the last sale when next opening the money-drawer, all through means of one single handle or key; and, also, in an improved device for unlocking the money-drawer, all as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a money-drawer provided with my improved cash-register. Fig. 2 is a perspective detail view of the upper part of the same, taken from the rear side thereof. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view taken on the plane indicated by line 3 3, Figs. 1 and 4, looking toward the front of the casing; and Fig. 4 is a top plan view taken with the top part of the register removed and viewed from the rear.

The same letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Referring to the several parts by letter, A indicates the outer casing of the register, and B indicates the sliding money-drawer in the lower part of the same, the drawer being pushed out when released by means of a suitable spring.

Upon the outer face of the front of the upper right part A' of the outer casing is centrally secured a circular plate or dial, C, which is

marked with two semicircular scales, D and E, the uppermost point of the dial being left perfectly blank, while the first point to the right is marked with a cipher, the next point to the right with the numeral 5, the next to the right with 10, and so on down the right-hand side, increasing five at each step, the lowest figure of the right-hand scale, D, being 45, this scale indicating cents, while the first or uppermost figure of the left-hand scale, E, is $\frac{1}{2}$, the next 1, the next $1\frac{1}{2}$, and so on, increasing one-half at each step, this left-hand scale indicating dollars. Through the center of this dial and through the front of the casing A' extends a key or operative handle, F, provided with the index-hand F', which travels over the dial C, and on the inner portion of this key is rigidly mounted a disk, G, having teeth G' formed on only one half of its periphery, as shown, while the other half of its periphery is perfectly plain and smooth.

The two series of indicator-plates H I, pivoted in the upper part of the register and covered by an auxiliary casing having a glass front and back, g; the transverse shafts J K, having rigidly mounted on them at their forward ends the gear-wheels L M, and carrying the notched plates or series of projections N, which operate the pivoted indicator-plates H I; the pivoted connected levers O, for throwing back the pivoted indicator-plates to cancel the indications of the previous sale when the new one is to be indicated, and the registering-drums 1 1, with their pawls 2 2, 3 4, and n n, &c., in the rear part of the casing, being all shown in my patent before referred to and minutely described therein, I will not here describe them at length, but will confine myself to the new features which form the subject-matter of the present application.

The manner in which the money-drawer is unlocked is as follows: A locking-plate, P, slides vertically in bearings in the casing A, and is normally pressed down by a spring, Q, so that its lower end rests before a suitable stop on the money-drawer, and thus normally holds the said drawer locked in its closed position. Now, when a sale has been made and the cashier desires to open the money-drawer to deposit therein the money received, he turns the handle or key F to the right until the end

of the index-hand reaches the cipher on the dial, and upon the inner end of the key-shaft is rigidly secured a cam, R, the beveled end of which is by this movement of the key forced under a beveled projection, S, on the locking-plate, and thus raises the said locking-plate, unlocking the money-drawer, as the lower end of the locking-plate is raised above the catch a of the drawer, and allowing it to be slid open by the action of its spring, and at the same time ringing the bell T by means of a spring-hammer, U, secured at its lower end to the locking-plate. The drawer having been thus unlocked, the cashier, if he wishes to indicate and register cents, continues to turn the key to the right until the index-hand points to the 5, 10, or 15 cents, as the sale may have been, the teeth G' of the disk G then engaging with the teeth of the gear-wheel on the right-hand shaft J, and thus through the notched plate N, or projections on the said shaft, moving the indicator plate or plates H to indicate the amount of the sale, as fully described in my previous patent before referred to, and it will be seen that at the same time the smooth half of the periphery of the disk G will be passing over or along the teeth of the gear-wheel on the left-hand or dollar shaft K, and that the said gear-wheel and shaft will not be moved in the least when the key is turned to the right to indicate and register cents. When the sale is one or more dollars, or halves thereof, the cashier, after first turning the key to the right until the index-hand thereof points to the cipher to unlock the drawer, (this right-hand movement being necessary in every case to unlock the drawer, but does not move the right-hand register,) then turns the key to the left, so that the index-hand passes over the left-hand or dollar scale to the desired point; and it will be readily seen that when the key is thus turned to the left the teeth G' of the disk G will engage with and turn the gear-wheel on the left-hand or dollar shaft K, and indicate and register the dollar sale without disturbing or moving in the least the cents mechanism on the right, the smooth half of the periphery of the disk G in this case passing over the teeth of the right-hand gear-wheel L.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction, operation, and advantages

of my invention will be clearly seen and understood. It will be seen that I unlock the drawer, ring the bell, indicate the amount deposited in the drawer, whether cents or dollars, or both, register the same, and cancel the indications of the last sale when next opening the money-drawer, all by the use of a single key and dial-plate, the one dial-plate, as described, having marked thereon the two scales of cents and dollars. When the locking-plate has been raised as described, and the end of the cam has passed from under the beveled end of its projection S, it is forced down again into its operative position by its spring Q.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The combination, with the transverse shafts and the gear-wheels mounted thereon, of the central disk having one-half only of its periphery formed with teeth, and the key for operating the said disk, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the transverse shafts and the gear-wheels mounted thereon, of the central disk having one-half only of its periphery formed with teeth, the central dial marked, as described, with the two scales, and the single key having the index-hand.

3. The combination of the transverse shafts, the gear-wheels mounted thereon, the central disk having one-half only of its periphery formed with teeth, the central dial marked, as described, with the two scales, the single key having the index-hand, and having the cam upon its inner end, and the locking-plate having the beveled projection, and the drawer B and casing A.

4. The combination, with the central disk having one-half only of its periphery formed with teeth, and the key for operating the same, of the shafts having mounted on them the gear-wheels and the notched plates, and the series of pivoted indicator-plates, substantially as set forth.

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

WM. C. MCGILL.

Witnesses:

W. P. BELL,
J. FRED. REILY.