

(No Model.)

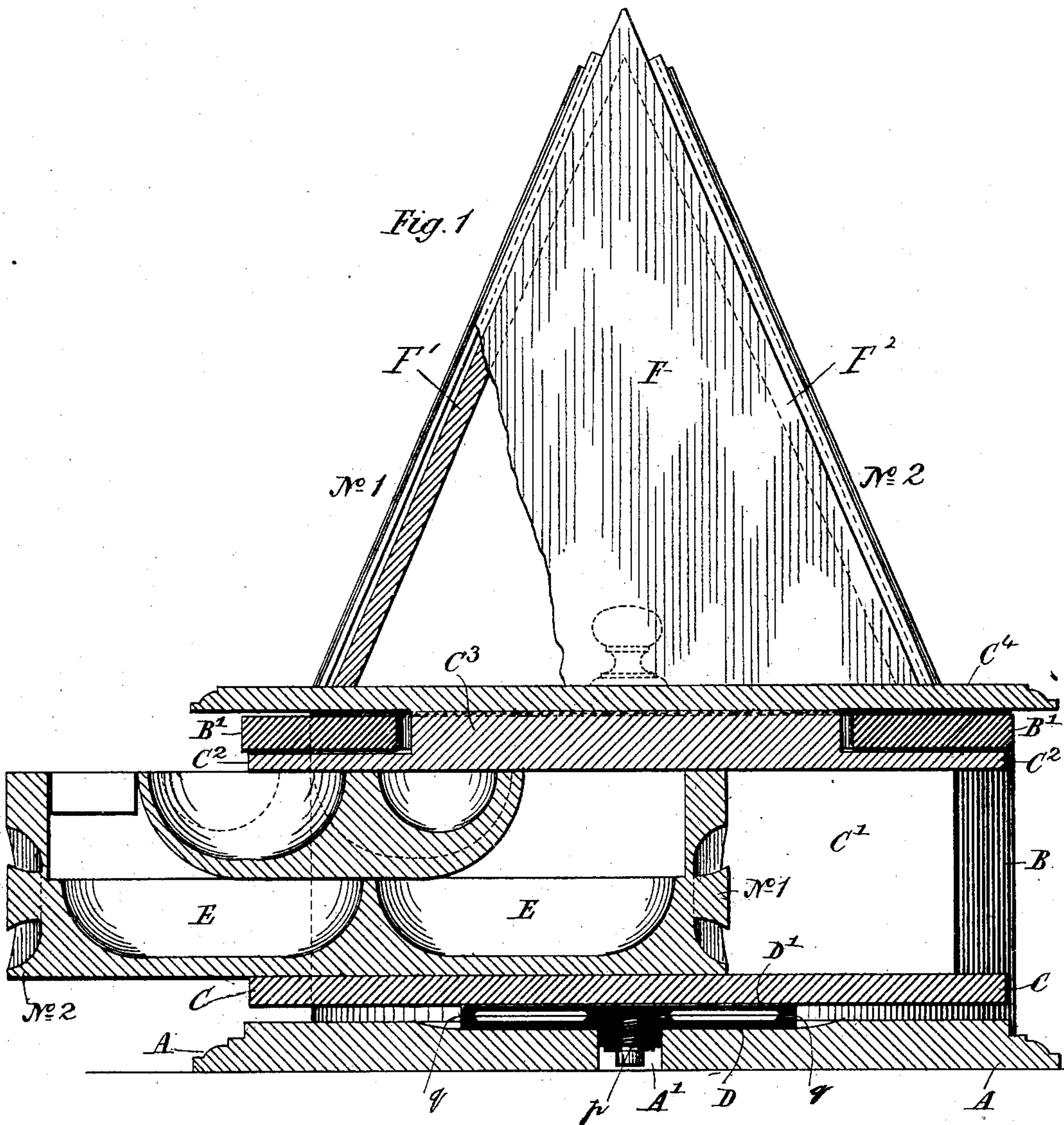
4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. STEER.

MEANS FOR CHECKING CASH RECEIVED.

No. 368,557.

Patented Aug. 16, 1887.



Witnesses.
Emil Hester.
O. Sundgren

Inventor:
Alfred Steer
By his attorney
Frederick Hall

(No Model.)

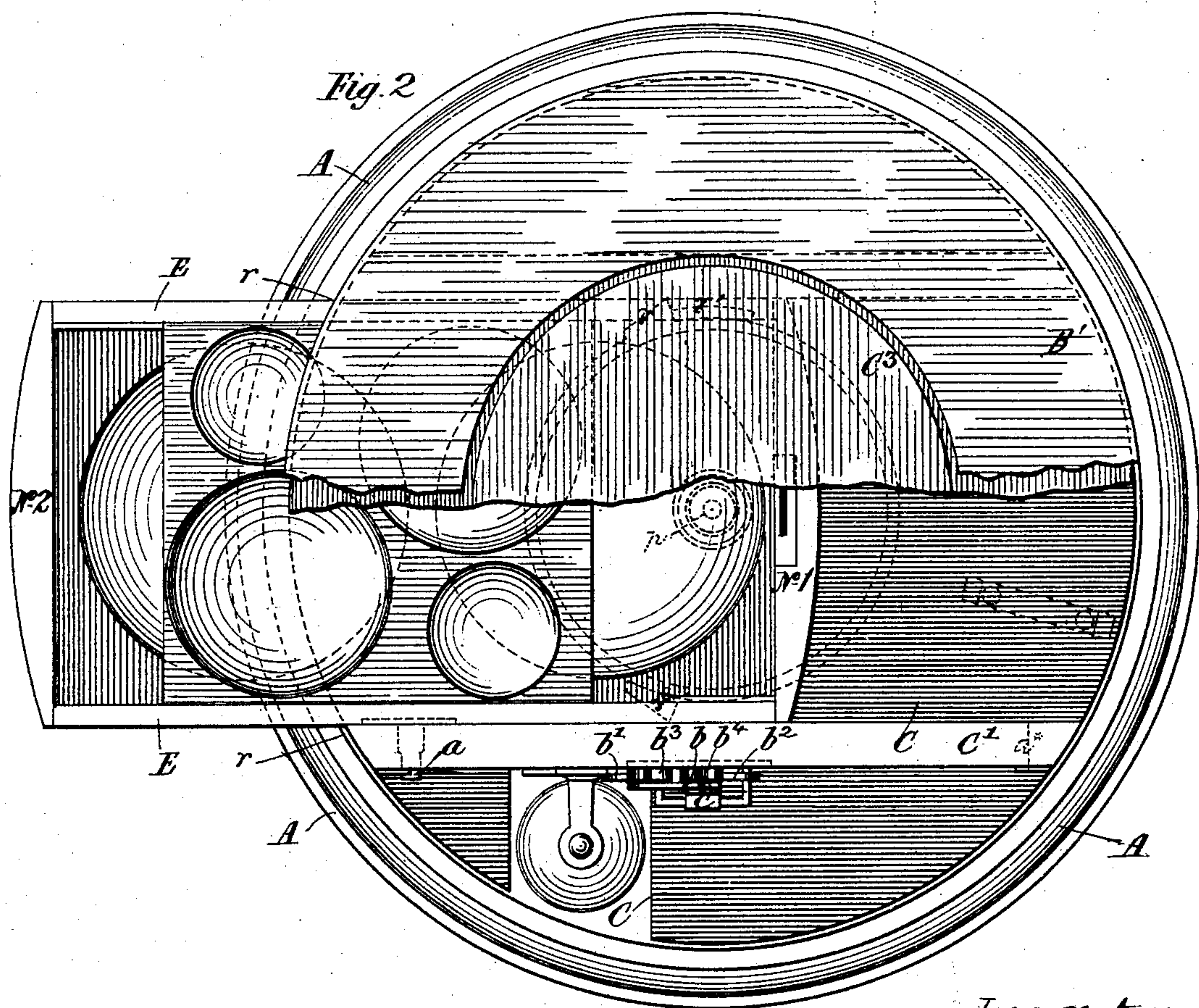
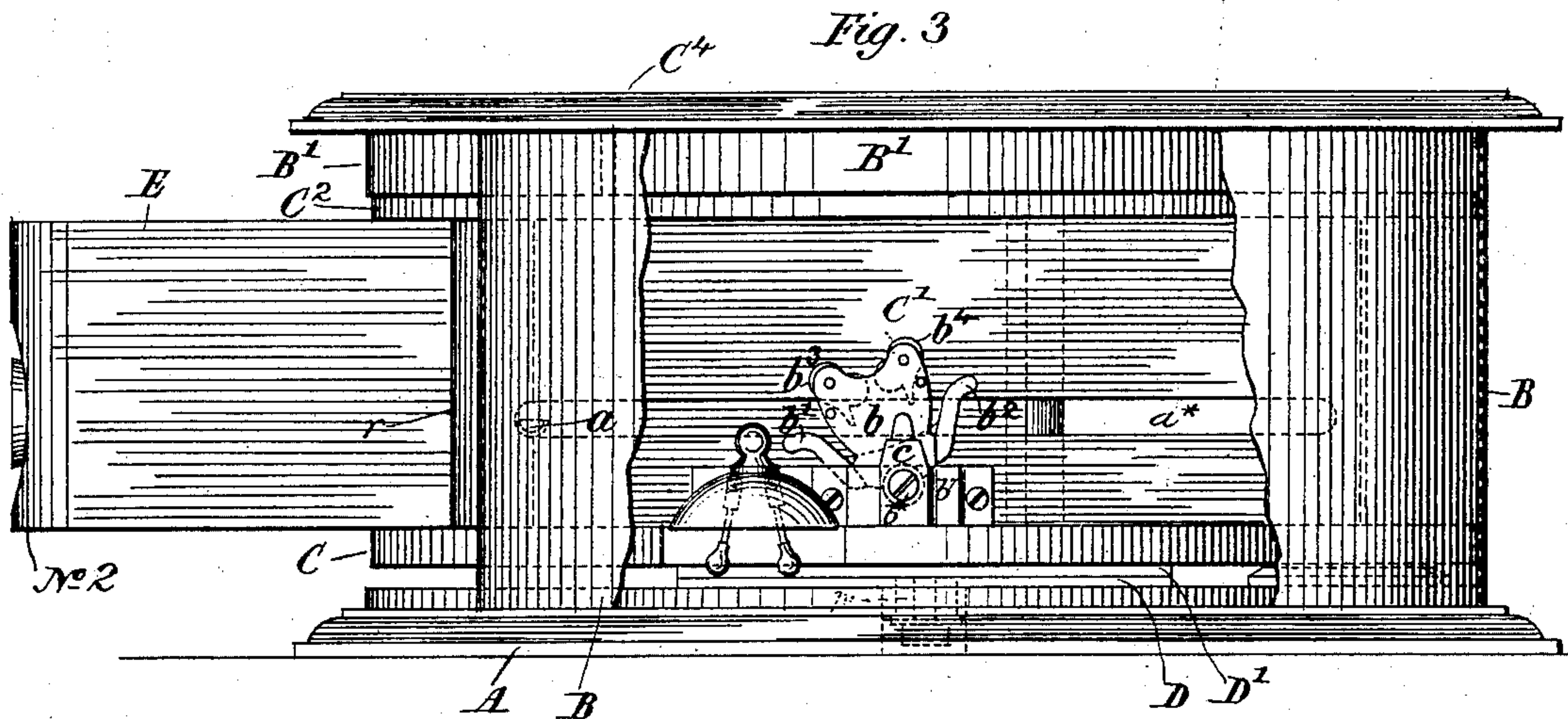
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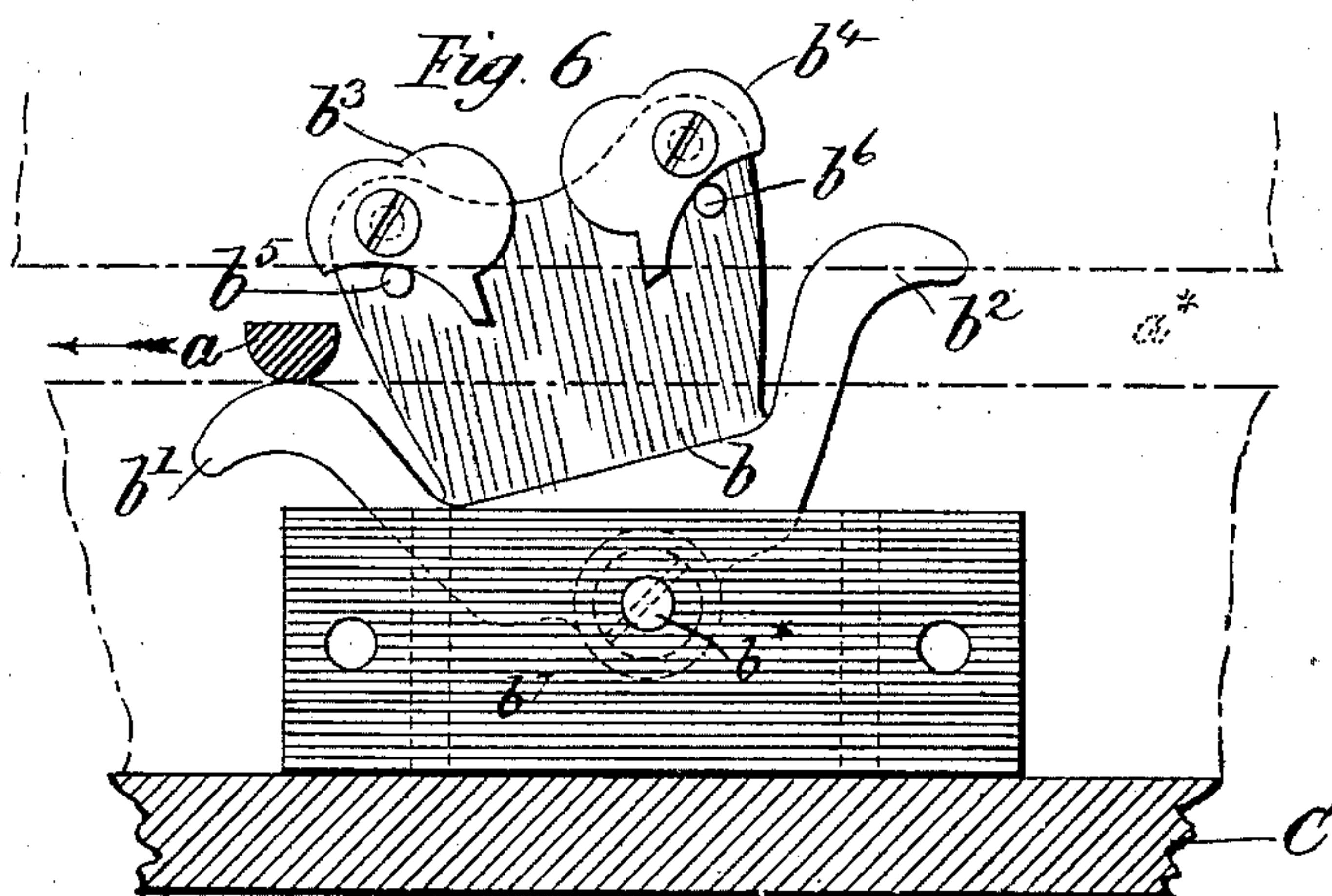
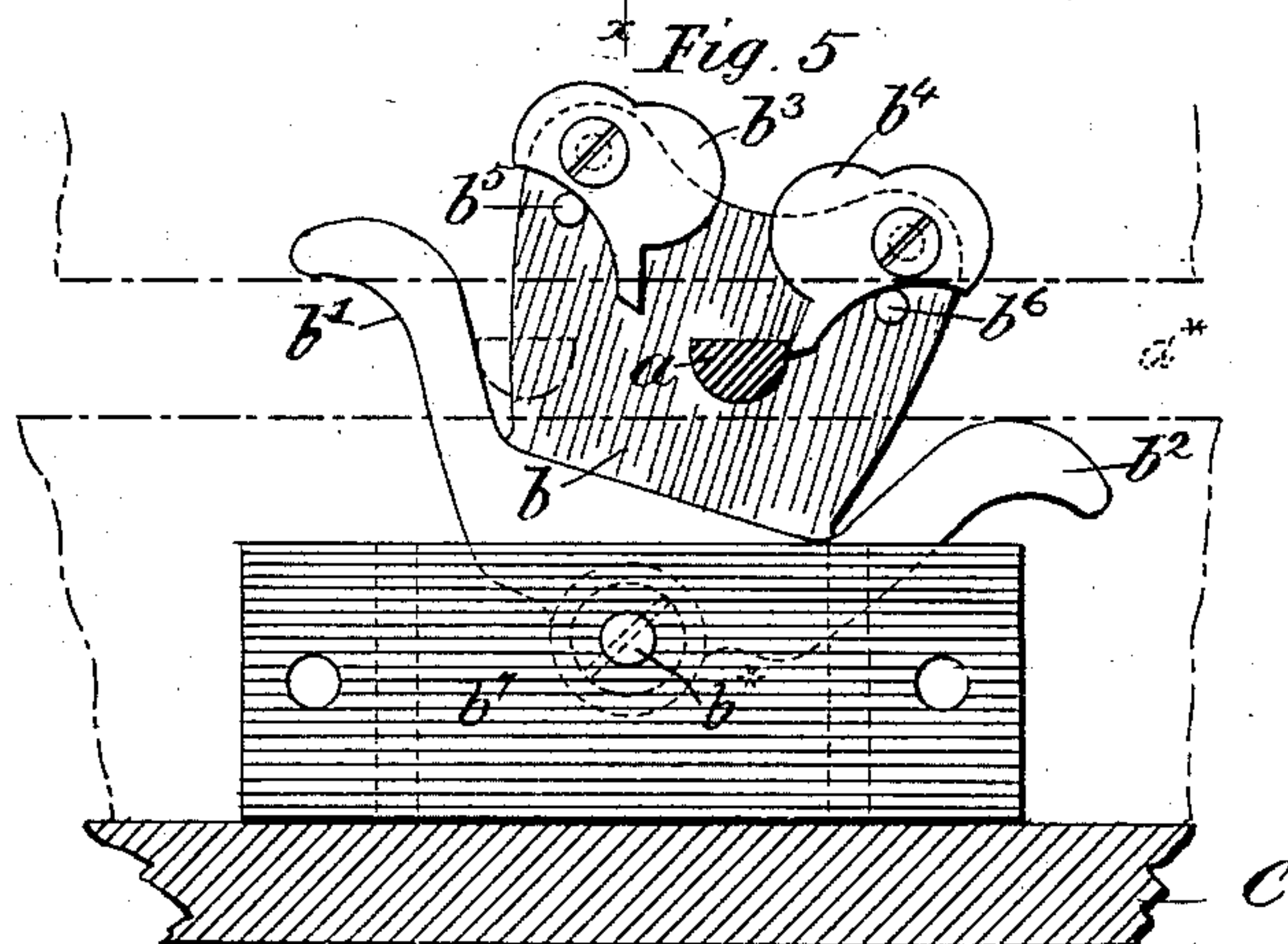
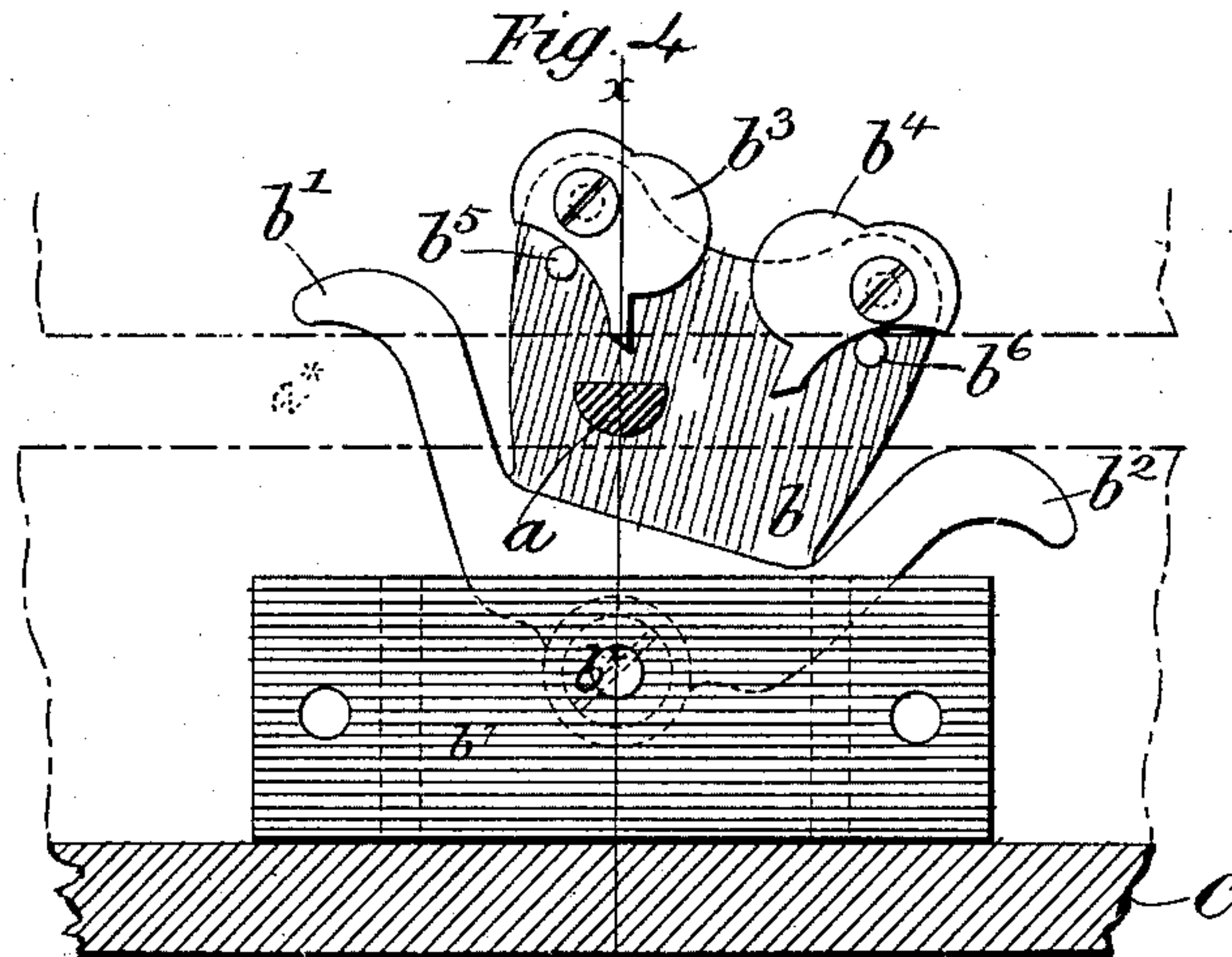
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4 Sheets—Sheet 4.

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Fig. 7.

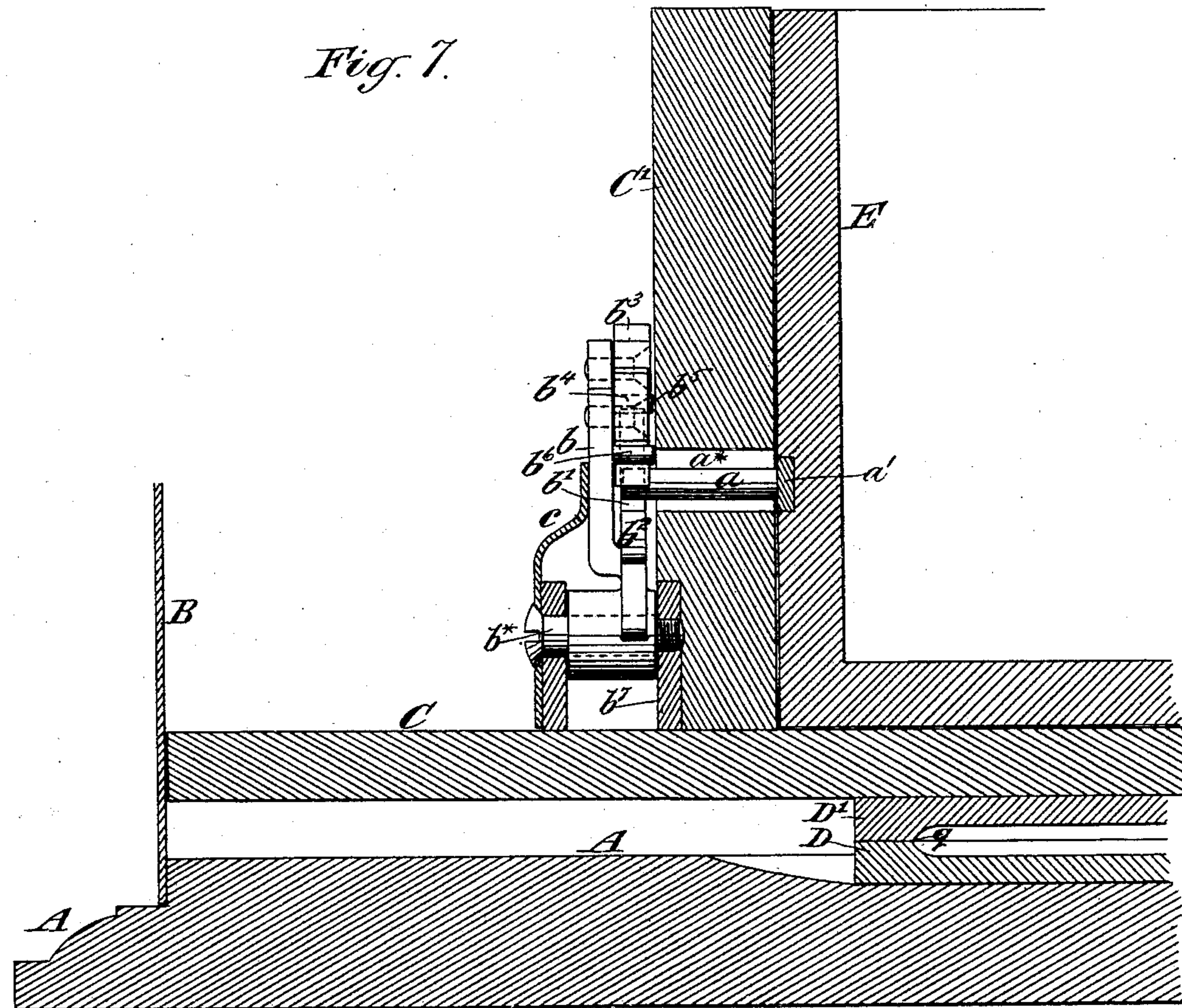
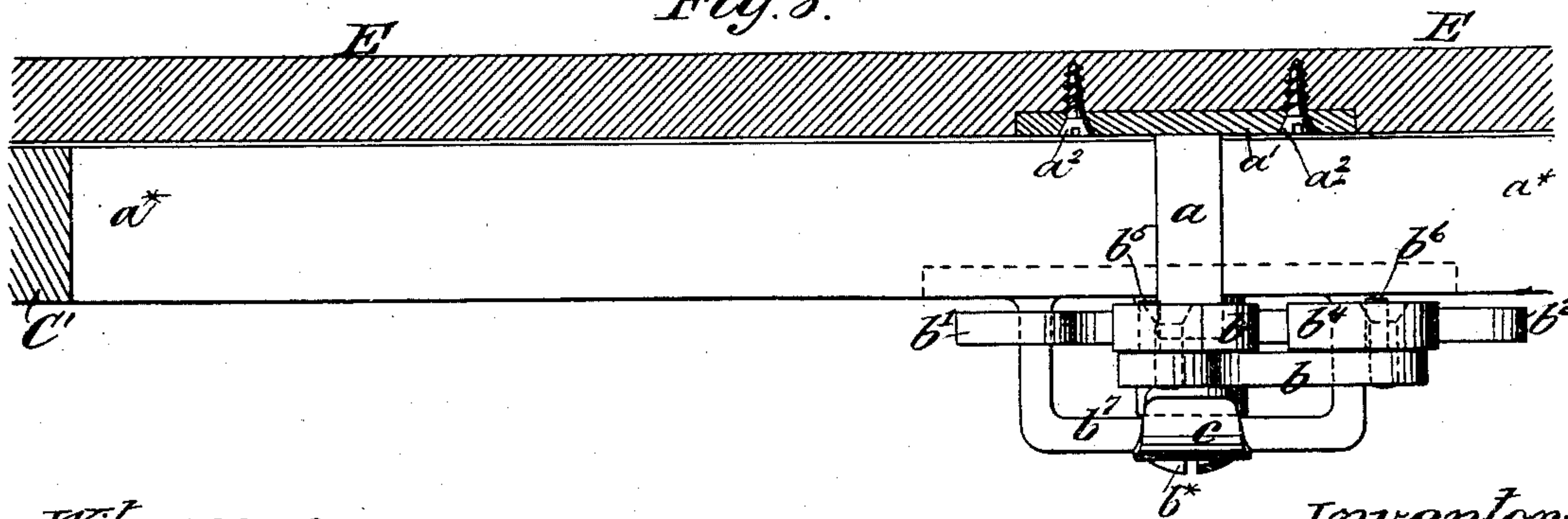


Fig. 8.



Witnesses:

O. Sundgren

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Inventor:

Alfred Steer

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Rowland Hall

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED STEER, OF ST. LEONARDS ON SEA, COUNTY OF SUSSEX, ENGLAND.

MEANS FOR CHECKING CASH RECEIVED.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 368,557, dated August 16, 1887.

Application filed January 6, 1887. Serial No. 223,548. (No model.) Patented in England February 9, 1886, No. 1,880; in Germany December 22, 1886; in Victoria January 24, 1887, No. 4,897; in Canada February 12, 1887, No. 25,975, and in India February 23, 1887, No. 298.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED STEER, of 3 Shourden Terrace, Bohemia Road, St. Leonards on Sea, in the county of Sussex, England, artist, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Facilitating the Checking of Cash Received, (which have been patented to me and Arthur Ernest Kennard in Great Britain by Letters Patent No. 1,880, dated February 9, 1886; in Germany by patent dated December 22, 1886, and have been patented to me alone in Victoria by Patent No. 4,897, dated January 24, 1887; in Canada by Patent No. 25,975, dated February 12, 1887, and in India by Patent No. 298, dated February 23, 1887,) of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide means whereby a shop-keeper may be enabled to check the amount of cash taken during the day.

In carrying out this invention I make use of a cylindrical box or casing, in one side of which I form an opening of convenient size to allow for the exit of a till-drawer. Inside the case I place a rectangular frame, which contains a double till-drawer or two till-drawers. This frame is secured in any convenient manner to a disk, which is placed on the top of the cylindrical box or casing, and is provided with a handle, by which it may be rotated, as required, to bring one or other of the till-drawers into position to be pulled out. On the top of the disk I secure a pair of inclined boards, each of which carries a cash sheet or tablet, on which each amount of cash to be taken is to be entered.

The apparatus will be placed at any convenient part of the counter or on the cashier's desk in such a position that it may be readily seen by the customer.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation, partly in section, of the improved means for checking the cash received. Fig. 2 is a plan view with the cash-sheet support and the top disk removed. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the lower part of the apparatus with a portion of the casing removed to show the stop or lock-

ing mechanism in place. Figs. 4, 5, 6 are side views showing the stop or locking mechanism in three different positions on a larger scale than Figs. 1, 2, and 3. Fig. 7 exhibits a vertical section on the same scale as Figs. 4, 5, 6 of a portion of one side of the drawer and the frame-work and casing which contain it in the line xx of Fig. 4 and a front view of the locking mechanism. Fig. 8 exhibits a top view of the locking mechanism and a horizontal section of parts of the drawer and its frame-work, corresponding with Fig. 7.

A is a base-plate, preferably circular, having a central hole, A' , and a rabbet round its periphery, in which is secured, by its lower edge, by screws or otherwise, a wide strip of metal or other suitable material, B. The top edge of this strip B is screwed to a ring, B' , which serves to preserve the cylindrical form of the case and to retain in position a frame-work in which a till drawer or drawers slides or slide. The strip of metal does not go entirely round the base, but a space is left on one side, which we will term the "front," to allow for the pulling out of the till-drawer. The till-drawer frame-work consists of a bottom plate, C, side pieces, C' , and a top plate, C^2 . To the base-plate A is secured a flanged disk or plate, D, having a central socket, which fits into the opening A' . The bottom plate, C, of the frame-work is fitted on its under side with a similar flanged disk or plate, D' , provided with a central boss, p , forming a pivot, which fits into the socket in the part D. The opposite faces of the flanges of these disks are turned true to come together, as shown at q , Figs. 1 and 7, to form bearing-surfaces for the drawer-frame $C C' C^2$ in its rotation upon the pivot p , which is concentric with the casing A B B' .

E is a double-till drawer, or it may be two single-till drawers, numbered 1 and 2 at opposite ends, and of any convenient or suitable construction.

On the top plate, C^2 , is secured a circular filling-piece, C^3 , to which a covering-disk, C^4 , is firmly secured. This disk C^4 is provided with a knob or handle, as shown in dotted

lines, Fig. 1, by which the disk, frame-work, and till-drawer may be turned round, as required.

The disks or plates D D' are provided with 5 suitable stops, $v v v'$, two, $v v$, on one of the said plates, and one, v' , on the other, as shown in dotted outline in Fig. 2, so that the frame-work and till can be turned only a certain distance in either direction sufficient to permit either 10 side of the frame-work to be brought opposite the opening provided at r , Figs. 2 and 3, in the front of the part B of the casing. The ends of the frame-work being open and the drawer being arranged to slide freely within it, the 15 drawer may be pulled out from the casing through either end of the frame-work C C' C² which is brought opposite the opening r ; or, in other words, the drawer may be pulled out from the frame-work in either direction, though 20 it can only be pulled out from the casing through the single opening r in the front thereof. Secured to the covering-disk C⁴ of the drawer-framing is a desk or support, F, having two faces, F F', which are presented 25 in opposite directions, but each of which always faces in the same horizontal direction as one of the ends, No. 1 or No. 2, of the drawer or drawers E. Each of said faces serves for the support of one of two cash sheets or 30 tablets, No. 1 and No. 2, on which the amounts of cash received are alternately entered by the salesman in such manner that when the sheets are turned round in the opposite direction the amounts can be readily seen by the cus- 35 tomer.

In order that the cash-sheets with the amount of the bill thereon shall always be turned round toward the customer after a purchase and before the opening of the till- 40 drawers to deposit the cash therein, I provide a stop or locking mechanism which will prevent the till-drawer being pulled out twice in the same direction. This will necessitate the turning round of the apparatus to bring the 45 other drawer into position to be pulled out.

In one side, C', of the frame-work I form a horizontal slot, a^* , through which projects a pin or finger, a , (see Figs. 3 to 8,) secured to the drawer by a flange, a' , and screws a^2 , as 50 shown in Figs. 7 and 8. This pin or finger a comes into contact alternately with opposite sides of a tumbler, b , which is pivoted by a pin, b^* , into a yoke, b' , secured to the outside of the side piece, C', and the movement of 55 which is regulated by suitable stops. This tumbler consists of a body, b , having on opposite sides thereof a lug or projection, $b' b^2$, and carrying at its upper extremities a pair of weighted pawls, $b^3 b^4$, and a pair of pins, $b^5 b^6$. 60 A spring, c , is provided to apply friction on the face of the tumbler to prevent independent movement thereof.

The action of the tumbler will be as follows: Suppose the till-drawer is closed. The 65 tumbler b and the pin a will be in the positions shown at Fig. 4. If it is desired to open the drawer to the left, the pin a will strike the

lug or projection b' as the drawer is pulled out and rock the tumbler into the position shown at Fig. 6, in which position it will be retained 70 by the spring c . This position of the tumbler will allow of the drawer being pushed in again; but in doing so the pin a will strike against and pass the pawl b^3 , which will immediately fall into its normal position, resting 75 on the stop-pin b^5 , Fig. 6, and into the forward path of the pin a , as indicated in respect to the reverse position of the tumbler at Fig. 5. Thus any forward movement of the pin a will only serve the tighter to jam 80 the pawl against its stop-pin and the tumbler onto its stop, and the opening of the drawer a second time in the same direction will be prevented.

The working of the apparatus will be as fol- 85 lows: The cash-sheets 1 and 2 will be placed on the support F, No. 1 sheet over No. 2 drawer and No. 2 sheet over No. 1 drawer. Let No. 1 sheet and No. 2 drawer be opposite the cashier. When the bill is presented to him 90 or a payment is received, he will enter the amount on the sheet and turn the disk round, so that the customer can see that the amount is rightly entered on the sheet. The rotation 95 of the disk will bring till-drawer No. 1 (which is carried in the frame secured thereto) opposite the opening in the case, and it can then be pulled out to receive the cash and to enable the cashier to give change, if necessary. The drawer will then be pushed back and the 100 locking mechanism will be brought into action, which will prevent the drawer being pulled out a second time in the same direction. The next amount will be entered on cash-sheet 2, which will then be turned round to the cus- 105 tomer, and at the same time No. 2 drawer will be brought round to the opening in the case. The next amount will be entered on cash sheet 1, and so on alternately. At the end 110 of the day the shop-keeper will add up the cash-sheets and see that the several totals agree with the amount of money in the till.

The apparatus may, if desired, be provided with a gong-bell, which will be struck each 115 time the apparatus is rotated.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. The apparatus for facilitating the check- 120 ing of cash received, and consisting of a cylindrical casing open in front, a rotating frame, a till drawer or drawers carried by the frame, a rotating top to the casing, the same secured to the frame, and an inclined desk or support 125 to receive a cash sheet or sheets, and means for preventing the opening of the drawer or drawers twice in the same direction, all arranged and operating substantially as herein shown and described. 130

2. The combination of the rotary drawer-frame open at both ends, the till drawer or drawers sliding within said frame and capable of being withdrawn from either end thereof,

and a cylindrical casing having an opening at one side only, opposite to which either open end of the drawer-frame may be brought, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

3. In a cash-checking apparatus, the combination, with a rotating frame-work carrying a till drawer or drawers, of means for preventing the opening of the till drawer or drawers twice in the same direction, as set forth.

4. The combination, with the till-drawer and the frame-work C C' C², within which it slides, of the pin or finger *a*, attached to the

one, and the tumbler *b*, attached to the other and furnished with lugs or projections *b'* *b*², and carrying weighted pawls *b*³ *b*⁴, and stops *b*⁵ *b*⁶, substantially as herein described, for preventing the opening of the till-drawer twice in the same direction, as herein set forth.

December 17, 1886.

ALFRED STEER.

Witnesses:

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