

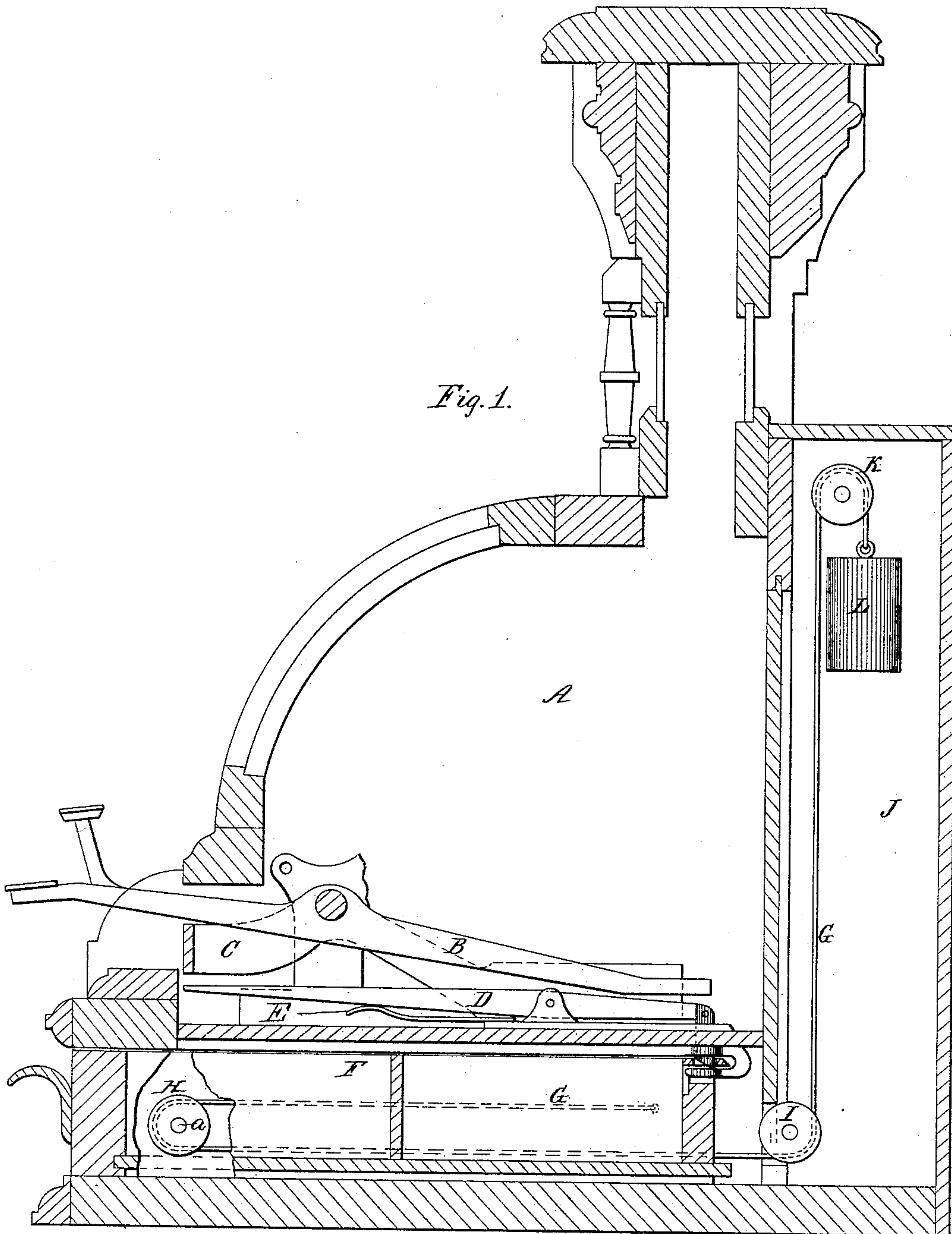
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. J. PATTERSON & I. P. DAVIS.
CASH REGISTER AND INDICATOR.

No. 385,199.

Patented June 26, 1888.



Witnesses:
W. C. Jirdinstor.
Edw Rector.

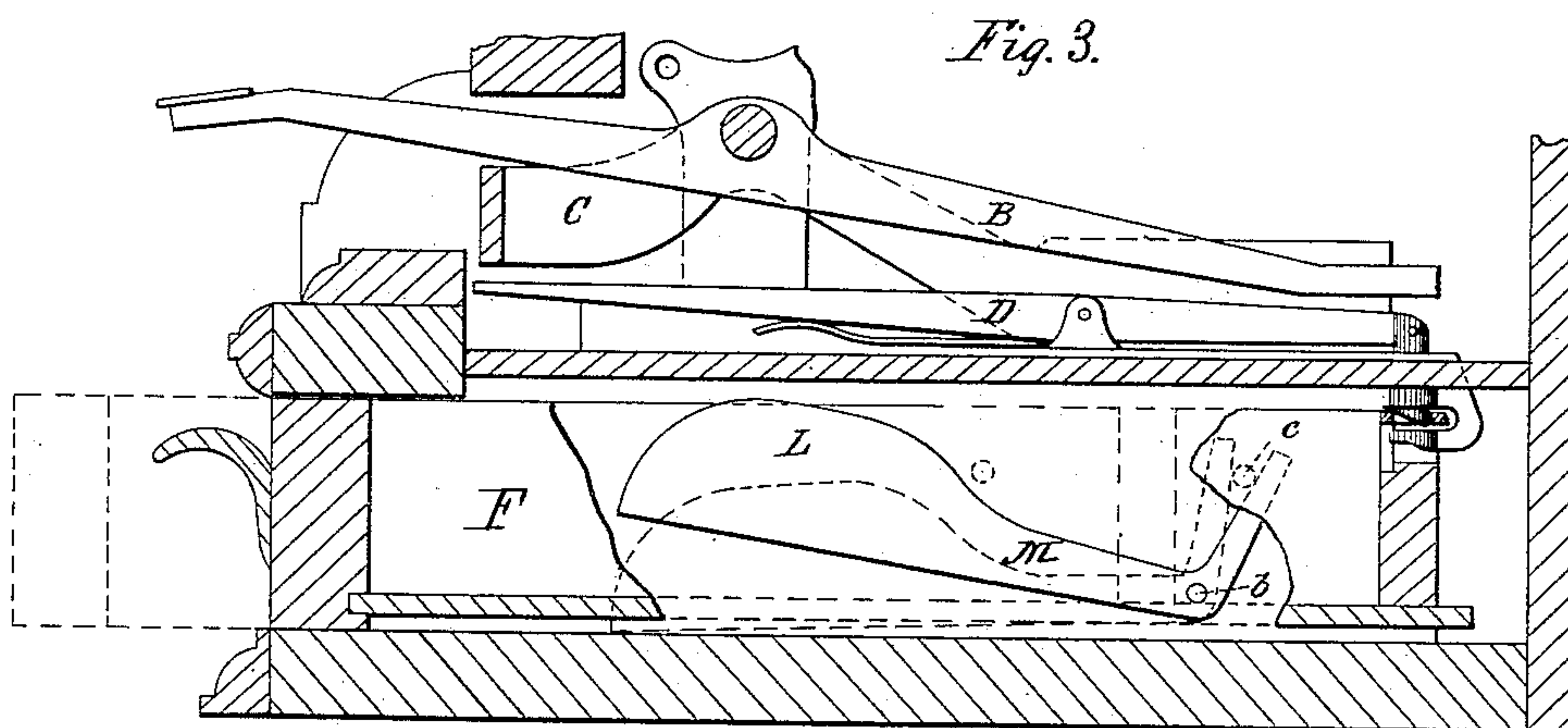
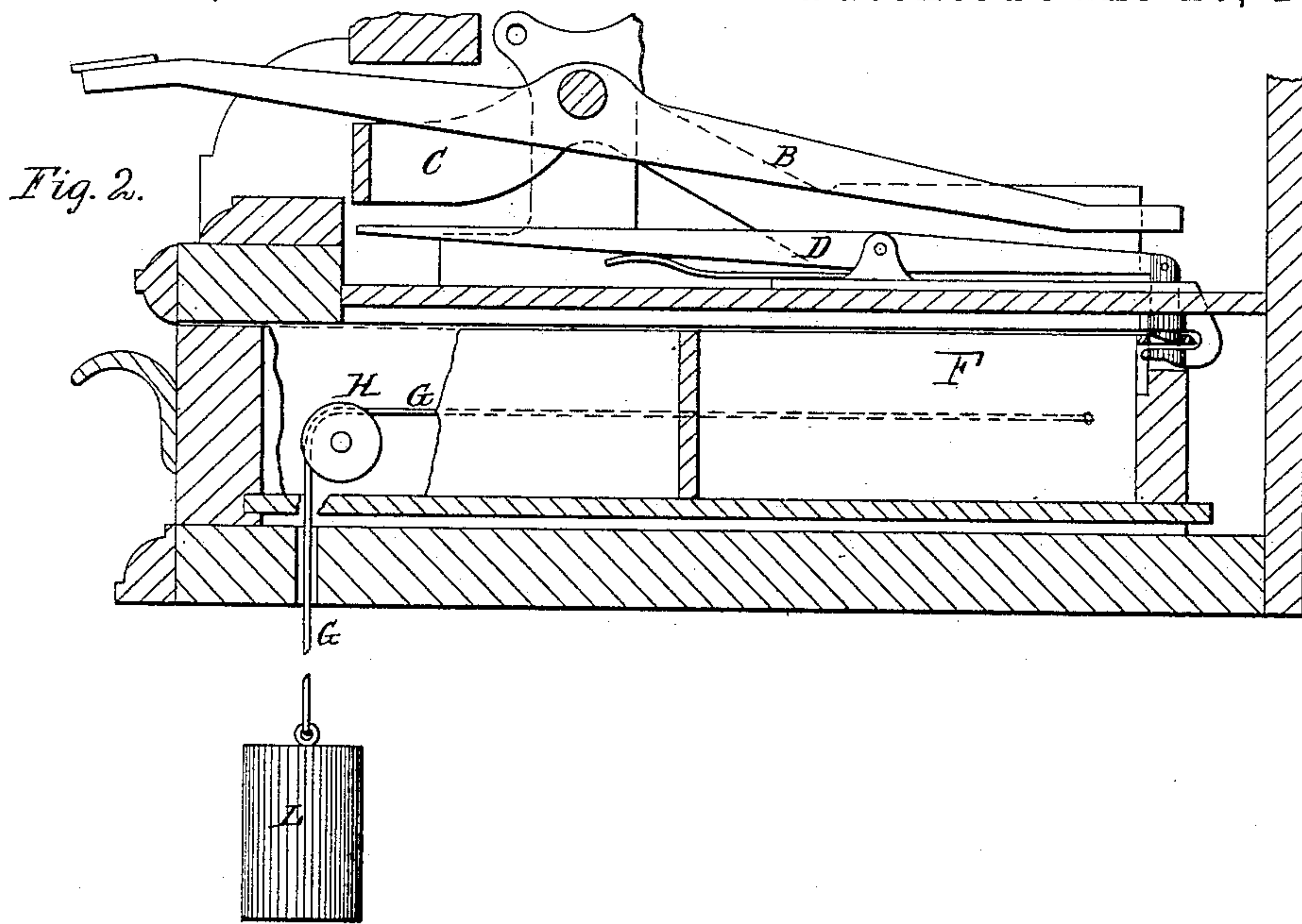
Inventor.
Frank J. Patterson &
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Isaac P. Davis,

by *Henry Peck* Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK J. PATTERSON AND ISAAC P. DAVIS, OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNORS
TO THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CASH REGISTER AND INDICATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,199, dated June 26, 1888.

Application filed September 6, 1886. Serial No. 212,790. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK J. PATTERSON and ISAAC P. DAVIS, citizens of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash Registers 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.

Our invention relates to improvements in cash registers and indicators designed for the use of store-keepers and others as a means of accurately registering the total receipts for any given period of time—as a day, for instance—and for indicating to the customer that the amount paid has been registered, by disclosing to their view such amounts on figured tablets.

It has for its object the improvement in the mechanism for operating the drawer or money-till; and the novelty of the invention will be herein set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of so much of a cash register and indicator as is necessary to illustrate our invention. Figs. 2 and 3 are corresponding views representing modifications in the construction.

The same letters of reference are used to indicate identical parts in all the figures.

It is desirable in this class of machines that the till or money-drawer should remain at all times locked, except at such times as it is necessary to operate the machine, whereupon by such operation of the machine to indicate the amount, register the same, and sound an alarm the drawer is automatically unlocked and partially propelled from the case. This propulsion of the drawer has heretofore been done by the means of springs, which were compressed when the drawer was locked, and which, when released by the unlocking of the drawer, would force the same out. A serious objection to the use of springs is the liability of their breaking from crystallization and the rough usage to which such machines are often subjected, and considerable force is required in compressing them to lock the drawer. Our present inven-

tion seeks to overcome this difficulty in the following manner:

A represents the casing of the machine; B, the keys or operating-levers for exposing the tablets, sounding the alarm, and registering the amount indicated; C, the resetting-frame; D, the bolt-lever actuated to withdraw the bolt by the depression of the frame C whenever any key is operated and to be reset by the spring E. These parts, together with the bolt mechanism, are preferably of the construction described in our patent, No. 344,982, of July 6, 1886.

F is the till or money-drawer confined in its compartment at the bottom of the case. At each side of the drawer, near its rear, is fastened a cord or string, G, which passes forward around a small pulley, H, pivoted, as at *a*, to each side of the case within the drawer-compartment, near its front end. The cords then pass back under other grooved pulleys, I, suitably pivoted in the case, or in this instance an extension, J, thereof, thence up over other pulleys, K, and have secured to their ends weights L.

It will be seen from this construction that whenever the bolt is withdrawn by the depression of any of the keys the drawer is released, and the weights in descending propel it from its compartment. In pushing in the drawer to relock it the weights are lifted up to their normal position of rest, in readiness to again propel the drawer when the same has been unlocked. In this instance we have shown the weights as contained parts of the machine, increased in the well J, which forms a rear extension of the case, so as to be out of the way of the other operating parts of the machine. As a modification of this construction, (illustrated in Fig. 2,) the cords may pass from the pulleys H down through perforations in the bottom of the case and through the counter and have the weights fastened to their lower ends; or, again, and as our preferred construction, and wherein the weights are contained in the case without any enlargement thereof, that shown in Fig. 3 may be employed, where the weights are secured to or formed upon the forward end of bell-crank arms M, pivoted, as at *b*, to the in-

ner sides of the drawer-compartments, and whose upper ends engage with pins or shoulders *c*, extending from the sides of the drawer at or near its rear. The bell-crank arms are
5 so pivoted that when the drawer is locked the weights *L* will be raised to their highest point within the drawer-compartment. The unlocking of the drawer permits the weights to drop and causes the propulsion of the drawer from
10 the case, as will be readily understood.

It is of course understood that the drawer is provided with any suitable catch or stop (not shown) to prevent its being entirely propelled from the case.

15 Having thus fully described our invention, we claim—

In a cash register and indicator, the combination, with the money-till and bolt mechanism for unlocking the same, of a bell-crank lever pivoted within the till-compartment and
20 having one end engaging said drawer, while the other end is weighted to cause it to swing on its pivot when the bolt releases the till, and by such movement propel the till from its compartment, substantially as set forth.

FRANK J. PATTERSON.
ISAAC P. DAVIS.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN,
HENRY THEOBALD.