

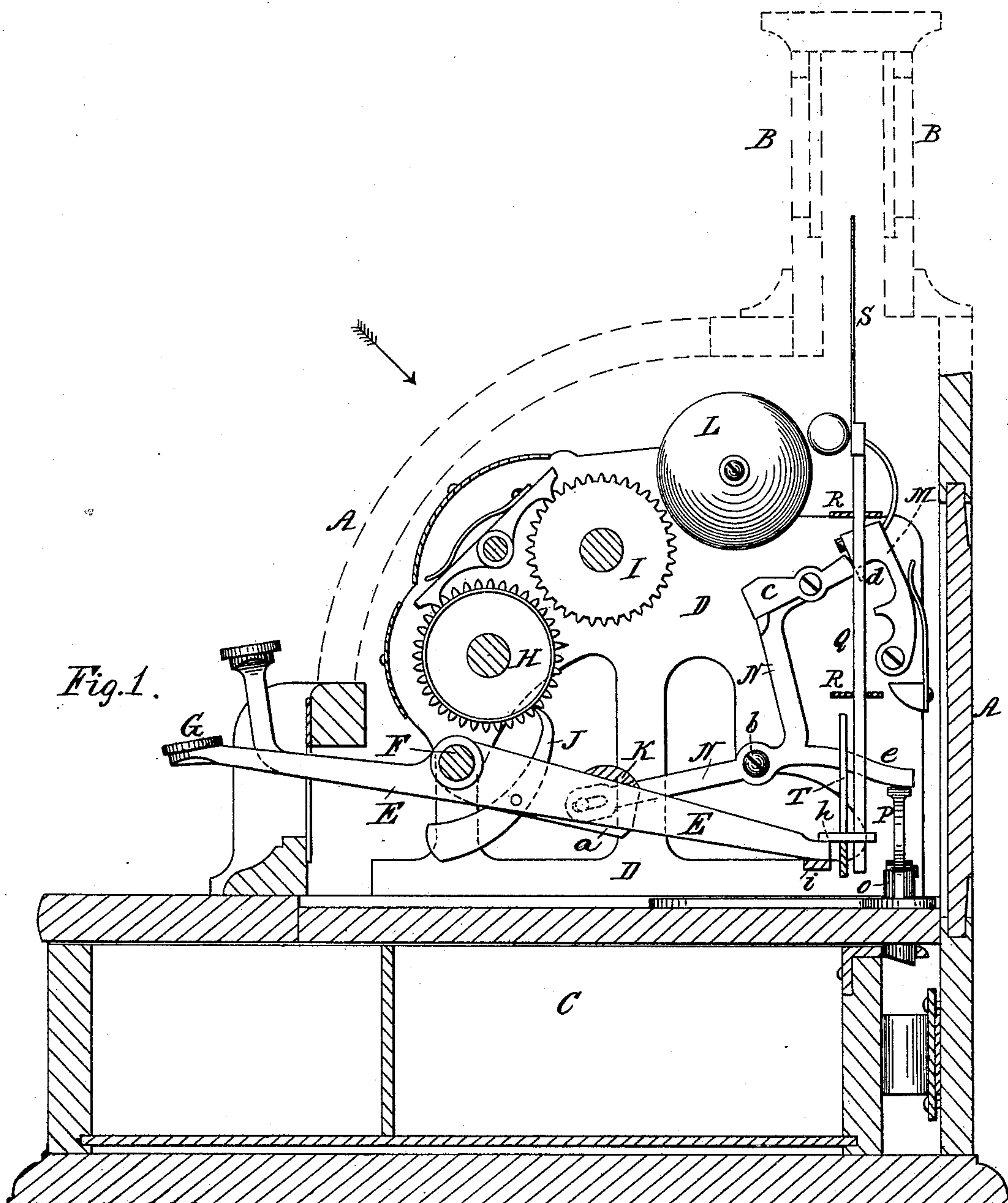
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. H. PATTERSON.
CASH INDICATOR AND REGISTER.

No. 406,533.

Patented July 9, 1889.



Witnesses:
W. C. Jirdinston.
Charles Billon.

Inventor
John H. Patterson
by F. K. A. Rector
Attorneys.

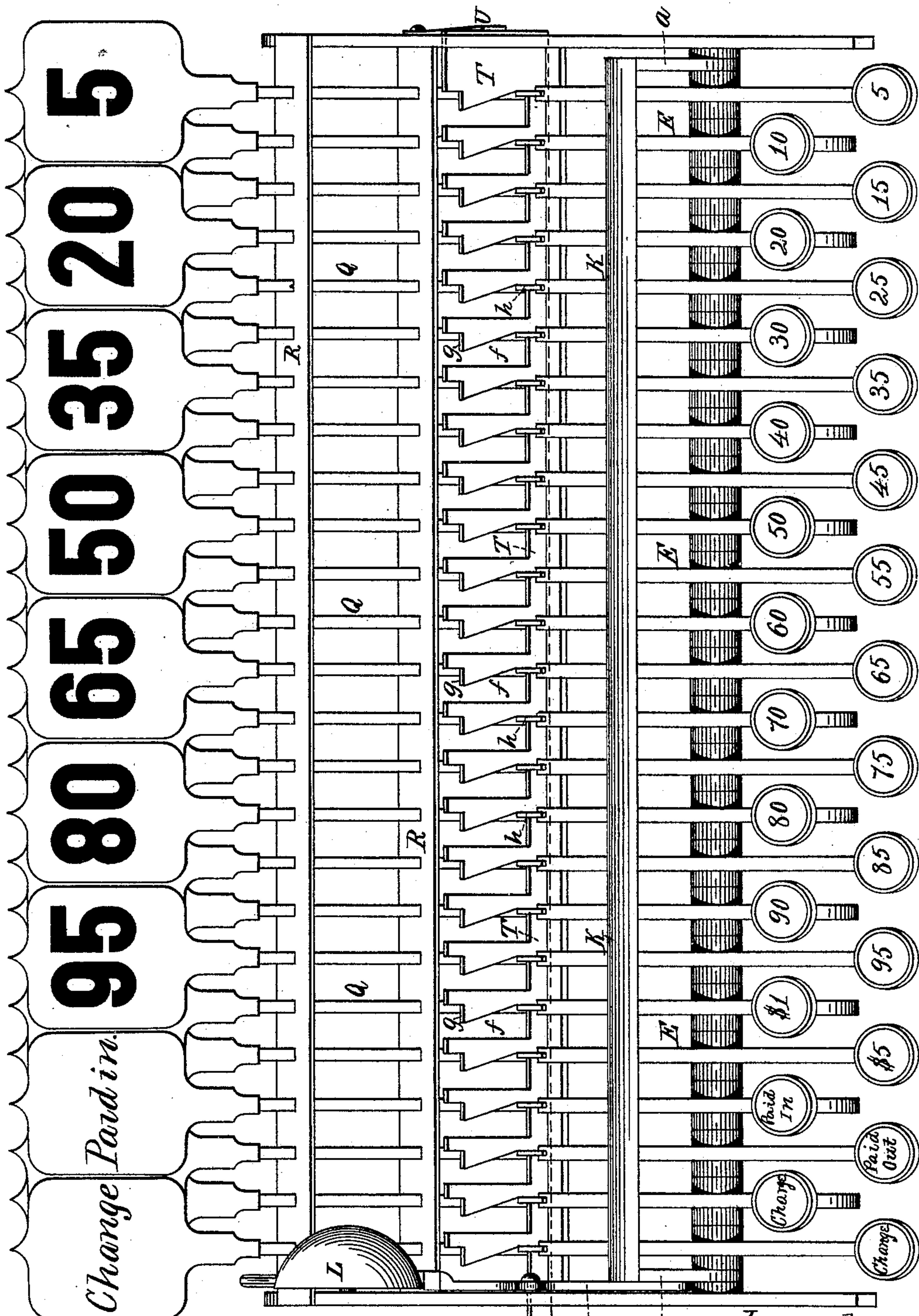
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3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. H. PATTERSON.
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Fig. 2.

by

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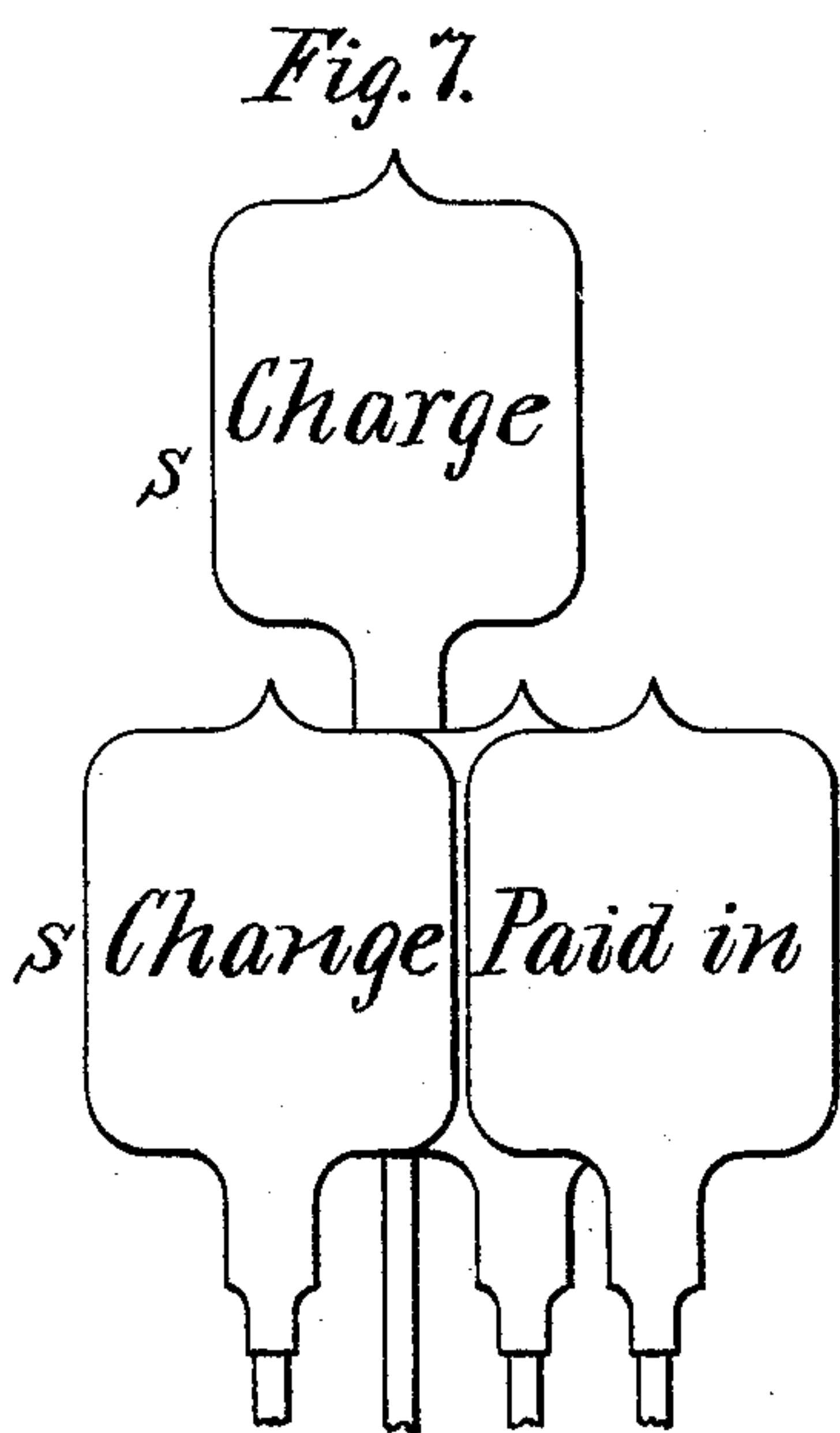
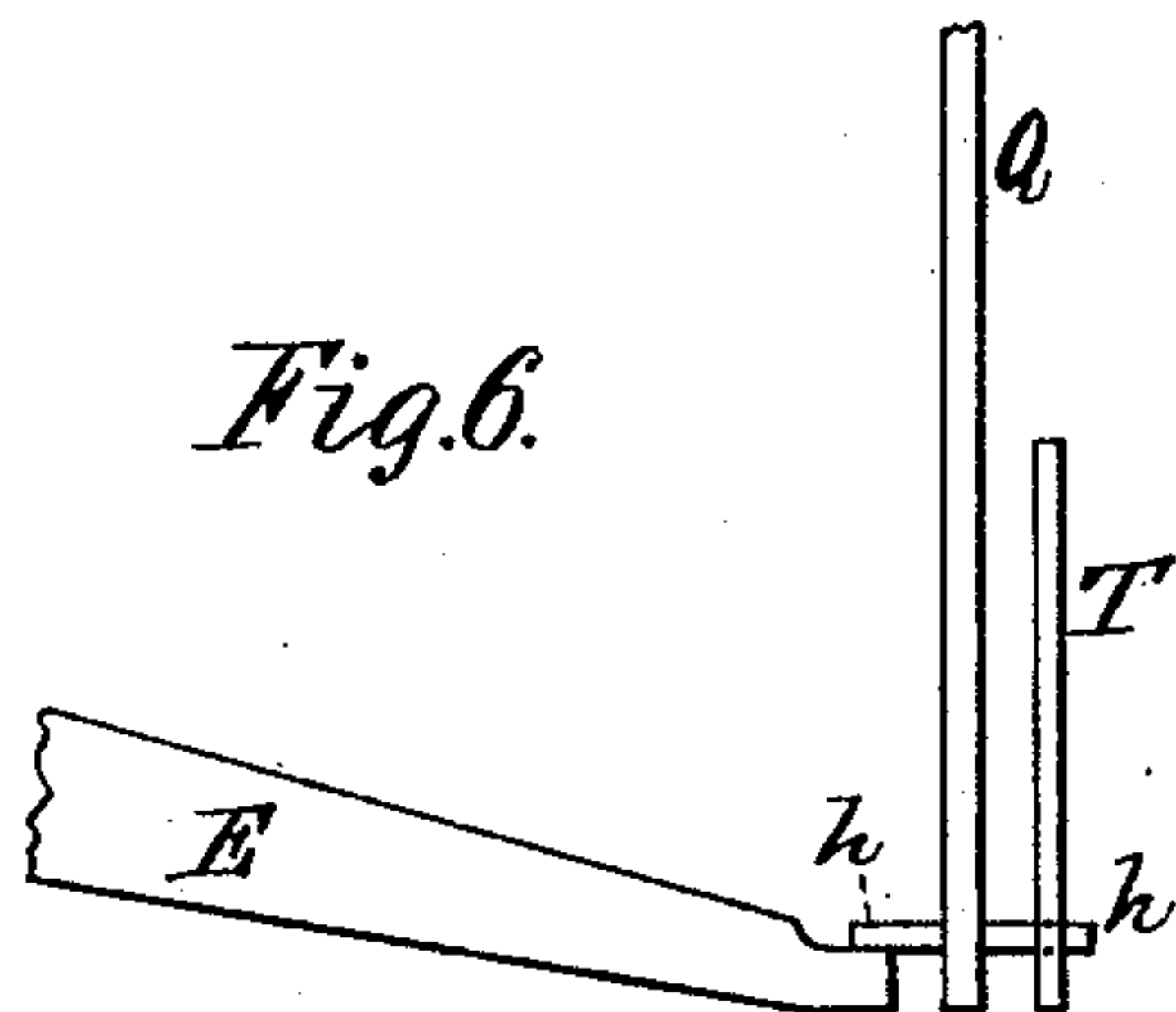
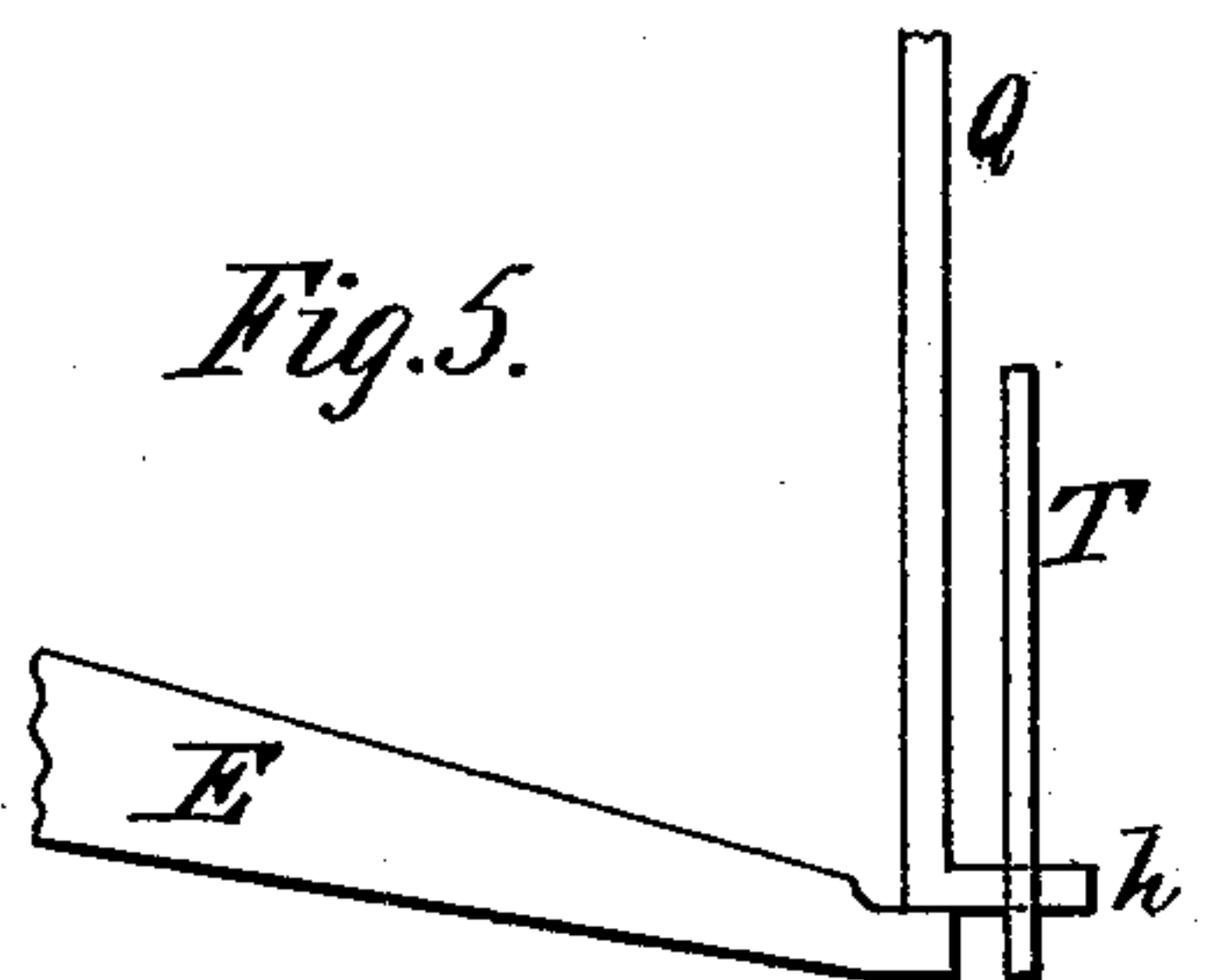
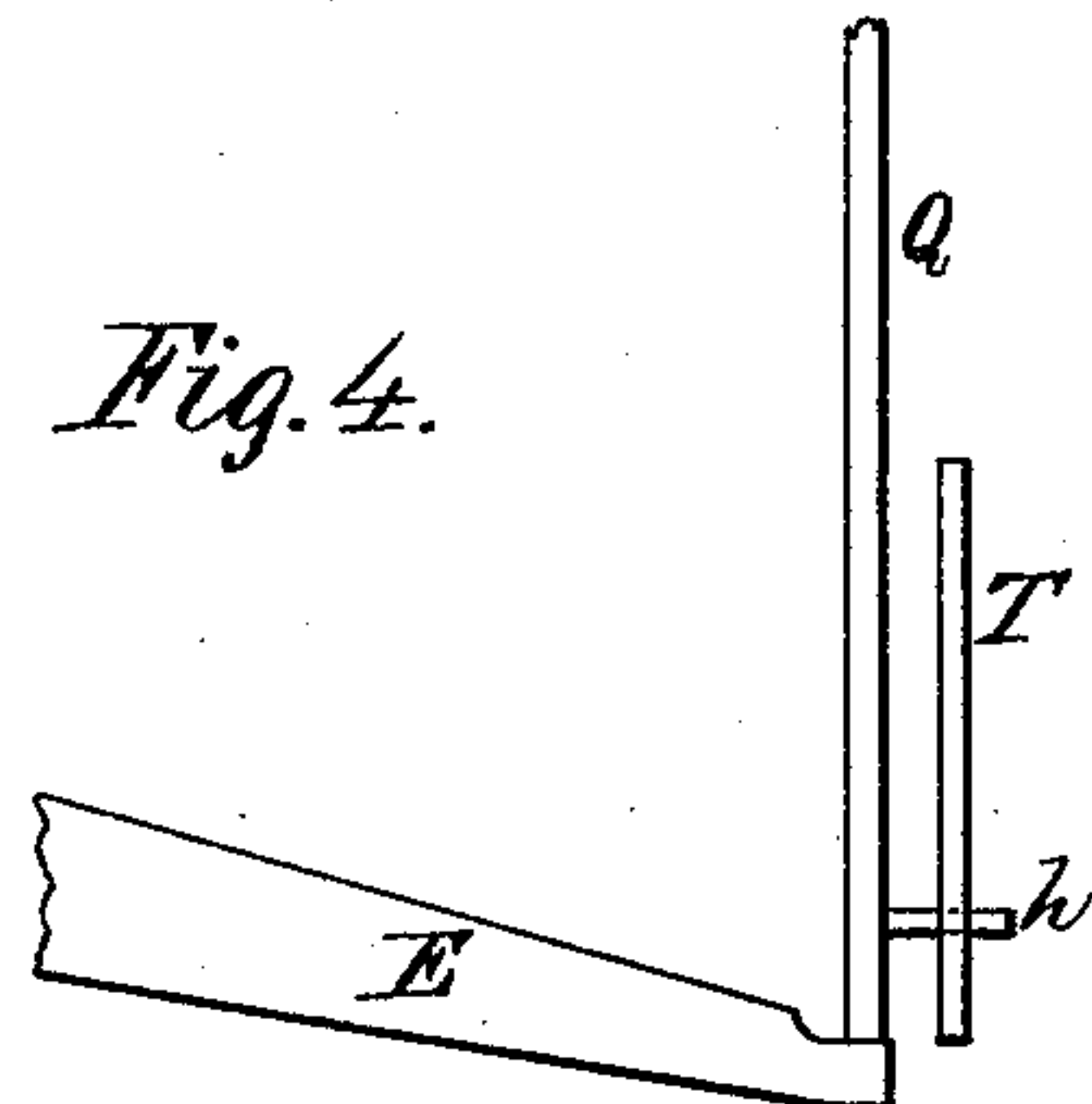
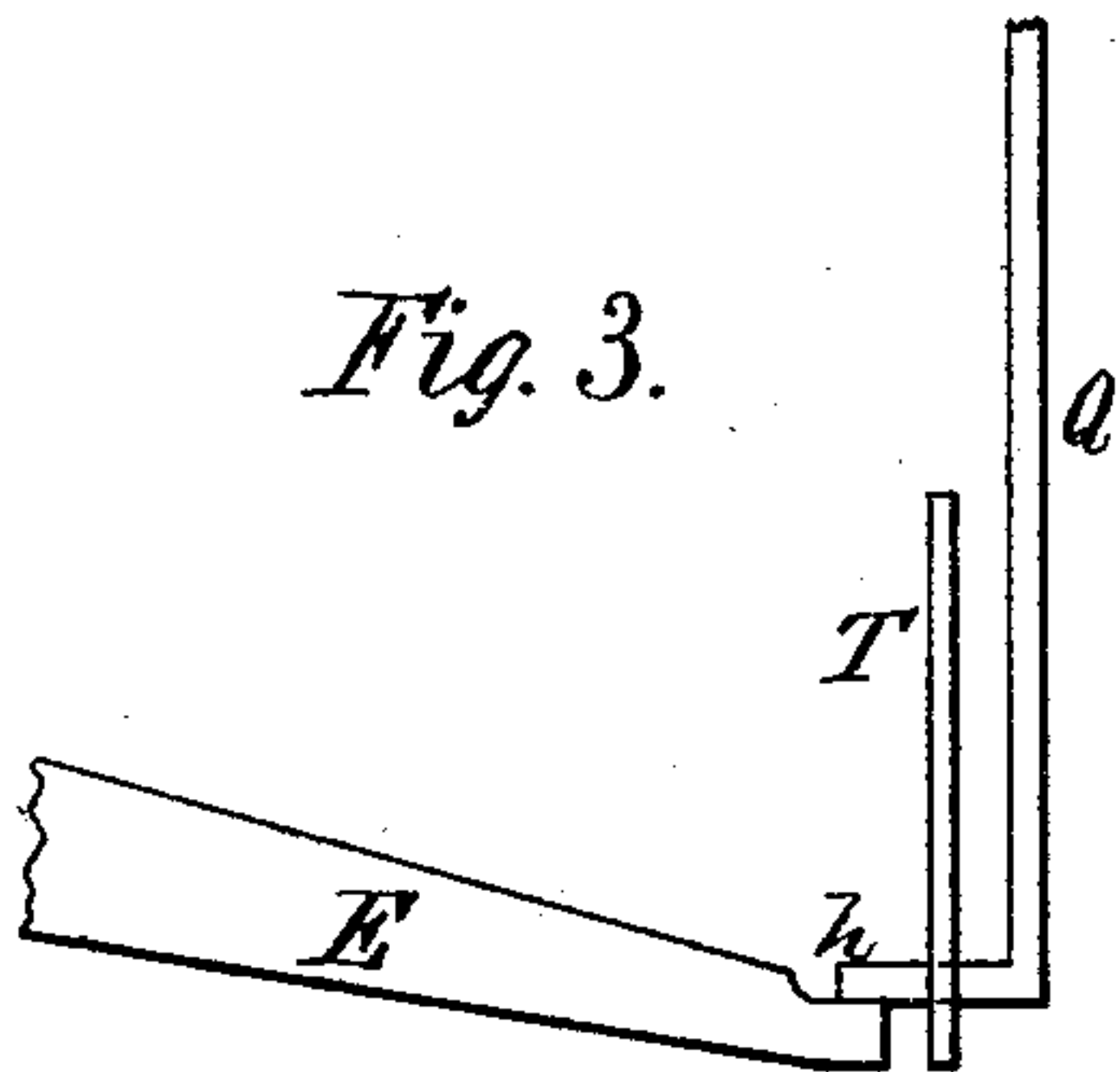
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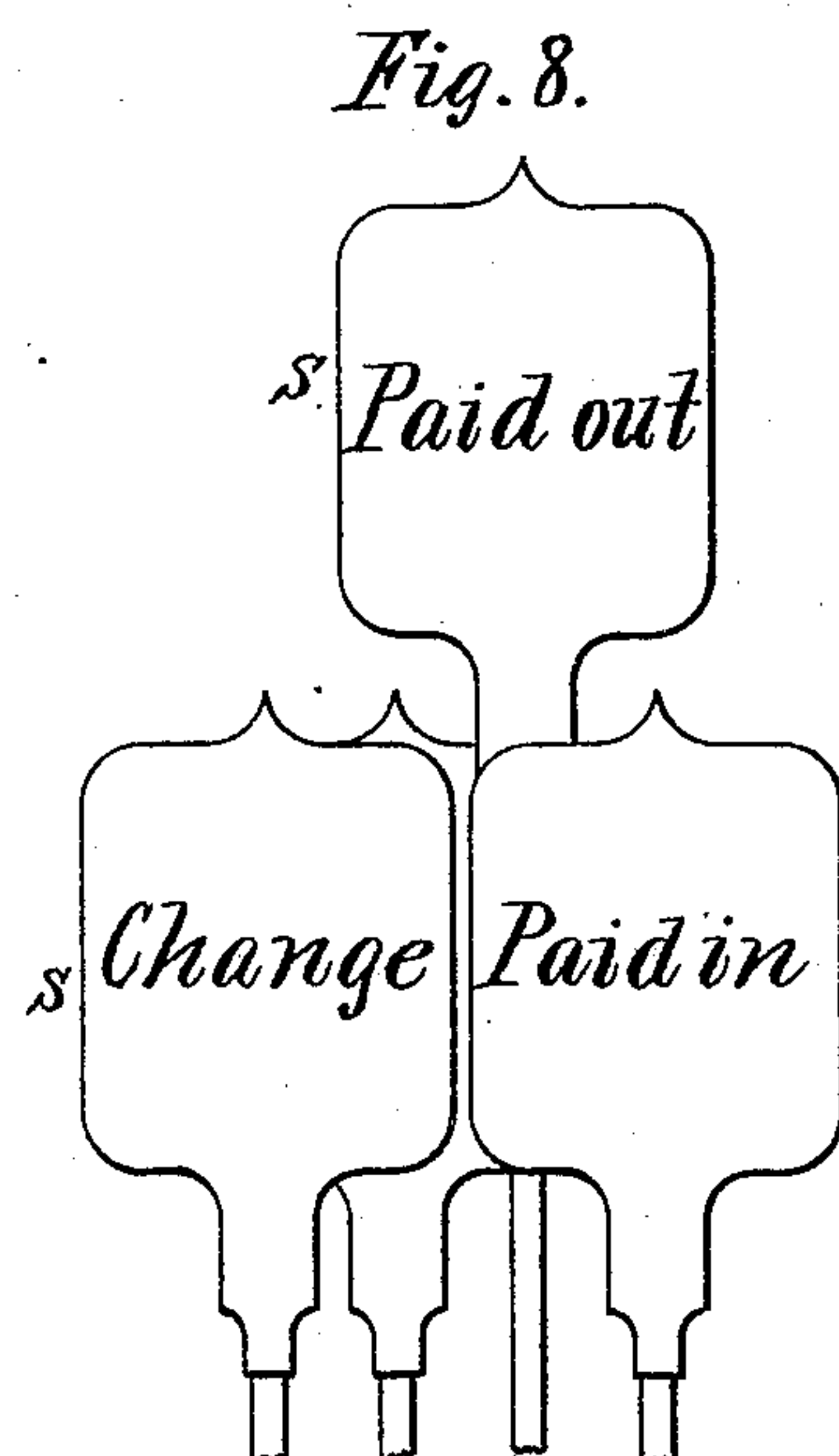
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. PATTERSON, OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE NATIONAL
CASH REGISTER COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CASH INDICATOR AND REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 406,533, dated July 9, 1889.

Application filed June 23, 1888. Serial No. 278,010. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. PATTERSON, a citizen 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 part of this specification.

My invention has for its object an improvement in the construction of this class of machines, and its novelty will be herein set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved machine with the near side of the case and frame-work removed. Fig. 2 is a front perspective view of the machine, looking at it in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 1, and with the case and the registering mechanism removed. Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are details to be referred to hereinafter.

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

One feature of my invention relates to the tablet raising and supporting mechanism, and in this respect it is an improvement upon the machine shown and described in Letters Patent No. 383,007, issued to me May 15, 1888.

The machine is inclosed in the usual locked case or cabinet A, having at its upper rear portion the glass-covered reading-openings B for the exposure of the indicating-tablets, and having in its lower portion a drawer-compartment containing the usual spring-pressed money drawer or till C.

D are the side uprights of the frame-work of the machine.

E are the operating-keys, pivoted on the shaft F, their front ends extending through slots in the casing, and provided with the usual numbered buttons G, and their rear ends resting on any suitable cross-piece i.

H I are the two banks of registering-wheels, strung upon shafts extending across the frame-work of the machine, the wheels of the lower bank being actuated in the usual manner by dogs J, pivoted to the keys E.

K is the usual vibrating resetting-frame, hung by side arms a on the shaft F, and ex-

tending across the tops of the keys in rear of said shaft.

L is the gong, and M the spring-pressed gong-hammer, arranged to be actuated by the operation of any key through the medium of the bell-crank N, pivoted at b to the upright D, and connected at its forward end to the side arm a of the vibrating frame K, and carrying at its upper rear end a tripping-dog c, engaging with a wiper-block d on the gong-hammer M.

O is the locking-bolt for the money-drawer, actuated to release the drawer whenever any key is operated through the medium of the pivoted bolt-lever P and rear extension e of the bell-crank M, in the usual manner.

Q are the tablet-rods, arranged in guides R and carrying at their upper ends the indicating-tablets S.

T is a slotted supporting-bar extending laterally across the machine immediately in rear of the rear ends of the keys, and arranged to have lateral play in slots in the side uprights D of the frame-work. The walls on one side of the slots f in this bar are inclined or beveled, as shown, said inclines terminating at their upper ends in offsets or shoulders g.

The lower ends of the tablet-rods Q are provided on their front sides with projections h, which extend forward through the slots f in the supporting-bar T and rest on the rear ends of the operating-keys E. A spring U holds the bar T normally pressed to one side, with the inclined walls of its slots over the projections h of the tablet-rods.

From this construction it will be seen that upon operating any key its rear end will lift its tablet-rod, whose projection h, bearing against the inclined wall of its slot f, will push the bar T aside until said projection passes above the incline, whereupon the spring U will return the bar T to its normal position, and the projection will be caught upon the shoulder g and the tablet-rod held up with its tablet exposed to view. Upon releasing the operated key the latter will drop back to its normal position, its dog J effect a fresh engagement with the ratchet of its registering-wheel H, and the vibrating frame K, tripping-dog c, and drawer-bolt O will be reset,

ready for a second operation, while the tablet-rod will remain elevated with its tablet exposed to view.

While in Figs. 1 and 2 I have shown the projections *h* as consisting of pins inserted through holes in the lower ends of the tablet-rods, any suitable form of projection may be used; or the lower end of the tablet-rod itself may be bent at right angles to its vertical portion to form the projection, as seen in Figs. 3 and 5. Again, as seen in Figs. 4 and 5, the supporting-bar *T* may be located in rear of the tablet-rods, in which event the tablet-rods may rest directly on the keys, while the projections *h* on their rear side extend through the slots in the bar *T*; or, as seen in Fig. 6, the front ends of the pins which form the projections *h* may rest on the rear ends of the keys, while their rear ends extend through the slots in said bar; also, while I have shown and described the supporting-bar *T* as being held in and returned to its normal position by means of a spring *U*, this spring may be dispensed with and the same result accomplished by inclining the upper portions of the left-hand walls of the slots over the vertical portions of said slots—a construction well known in this class of machines.

In the machine described in my former patent the rear ends of the keys themselves passed through the slots in the bar *T*, and when operated were caught upon and held up by the shoulders *g* to expose their tablets, and could not be reset until a second key was operated or the bar *T* moved aside by hand to release them. Such construction prevented the use of the vibrating frame *K* and the ordinary mechanism for actuating the gong-hammer and drawer-bolt, which had to be actuated by the bar *T*. Nor could the same key be successively operated without first moving the bar *T* aside by hand to release it. My present construction overcomes all these objections, and the gong, drawer-bolt, and registering mechanisms are enabled to be actuated in the usual well-known manner independently of the tablet raising and supporting mechanism.

I find it desirable to employ in this class of machines a series of "paid-in," "paid-out," "charge," and "change" keys, with corresponding registering-wheels and indicating-tablets, in addition and supplemental to the usual operating-keys, tablets, and registering-wheels. In the present machine I have illustrated in Figs. 2, 7, and 8 four of these keys, with their corresponding indicating-tablets, marked, respectively, "Paid In," "Paid Out," "Charge," and "Change," and their corresponding registering-wheels. They bear on their periphery a series of numbers in multiples of one, and each is arranged to be turned one number at each operation of its key to register the total number of operations of such key. The first three of these keys are designed to be used in connection with a system of credit and charge tickets in the fol-

lowing manner: The paid-in and paid-out signs indicate, respectively, paid in and paid out on account. When the cashier or proprietor receives any money which is to be credited to the account of the party paying, he operates the paid-in key of the machine, places the money in the drawer, and puts in with it a paid-in ticket having written on it the name of the party paying and the amount paid. When he pays out money which is to be charged to the party to whom it is paid, he operates the paid-out key, takes the money out of the drawer, and puts in the drawer a paid-out ticket having written on it the amount paid out and the name of the person to whom it was paid. Whenever a sale is made on credit, the charge-key is operated and a charge-ticket is put in the drawer having written on it the name of the purchaser and a memorandum of the goods sold and price charged for same. The change-key is operated whenever access to the cash-drawer is desired for the purpose of making change for third parties, or for any other purpose when it is desired not to register any amount on the cash-registering mechanism.

When the proprietor opens the machine at the end of the day's business to take off the registrations and count the cash in the money-drawer, he will add to the amount he finds in the drawer the total amount indicated on the paid-out tickets, and he will subtract from this sum the total amount indicated on the paid-in tickets. The remainder should correspond to the total amount registered on the cash-registering wheels.

The numbers on the paid-in, paid-out, and charge wheels should correspond to the number of like tickets in the drawer, so that if the cashier or proprietor has during the day neglected to make a memorandum of any such transaction he will readily detect it and endeavor to recall to mind what it was. He can transfer the memoranda from these tickets to his books at leisure. The number which appears on the change-registering wheel will indicate the number of times the cash-drawer has been opened for the mere purpose of making change or such other purposes as the change-key may be used for. It is the design and object of these supplemental keys, and especially of the first three, to enable the proprietor to keep a complete and accurate record of all the financial transactions in his business during the day. It is the duty of the person having charge of the machine to go to it and operate one of the keys whenever any such transaction is made, no matter whether it is a sale of goods for cash, a sale on credit, the paying in of money on account, or the paying out of money on account. In the last three cases it obviates the necessity of entering each transaction on the books at the time it is made, and yet keeps a record of it to prevent its being forgotten and to insure its entry thereon in due time.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim—

1. In a cash register and indicator, the combination of a series of operating-keys of fixed values pivoted on a horizontal shaft at the front of the machine, a horizontal supporting-bar extending transversely across the machine in rear of the rear ends of the keys and provided with a series of vertical slots, each having an inclined wall and supporting-shoulder, and a series of vertical tablet-rods arranged in guides and actuated by said operating-keys, and carrying at their upper ends indicating-tablets, and provided at their lower ends with projections which extend through the slots in said supporting-bar, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In a cash register and indicator, the combination of a series of operating-keys of fixed values pivoted on a horizontal shaft at the front of the machine, and a registering mechanism operated by said keys to register the value thereof, a horizontal supporting-bar extending transversely across the machine in rear of the rear ends of the keys and provided with a series of vertical slots, each having an inclined wall and supporting-shoulder, and a series of vertical tablet-rods arranged in guides and actuated by said operating-keys, and carrying at their upper ends indicating-tablets, and provided at their lower ends with projections which extend through the slots in said supporting-bar, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. In a cash register and indicator, the combination of a series of operating-keys of fixed values pivoted on a horizontal shaft at the front of the machine, a horizontal supporting-bar extending transversely across the machine in rear of the rear ends of the keys and provided with a series of vertical slots, each having an inclined wall and supporting-shoulder, and a series of vertical tablet-rods arranged in guides, carrying at their upper ends indicating-tablets, and provided at their lower ends with projections which extend through the slots in said supporting-bar and are engaged by the rear ends of the pivoted operating-keys, substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. In a cash register and indicator, the combination of a series of operating-keys of fixed values pivoted on a horizontal shaft at the front of the machine, a series of registering-wheels operated by said keys to register the value thereof, a horizontal supporting-bar extending transversely across the machine in rear of the rear ends of the keys and provided with a series of vertical slots, each having an inclined wall and supporting-shoulder, and a series of vertical tablet-rods arranged in guides, carrying at their upper ends indicating-tablets, and provided at their lower ends with projections which extend through the slots in said supporting-bar and are engaged by the rear ends of the pivoted oper-

ating-keys, substantially as and for the purpose described.

5. In a cash register and indicator, the combination of the operating-keys E, pivoted on the shaft F, slotted supporting-bar T, extending transversely across the machine in rear of the rear ends of said keys, and the vertical tablet-rods Q, carrying at their upper ends the indicating-tablets S, and provided at their lower ends with the projections h, extending through the slots in the bar T, substantially as and for the purpose described.

6. In a cash register and indicator, the combination of the operating-keys E, pivoted on the shaft F, and provided with the actuating-dogs J, registering-wheels H, slotted supporting-bar T, extending transversely across the machine in rear of the rear ends of the keys, and the vertical tablet-rods Q, carrying at their upper ends the indicating-tablets S, and provided at their lower ends with the projections h, extending through the slots in the bar T, substantially as and for the purpose described.

7. In a cash register and indicator having a series of operating-keys of fixed values actuating a series of indicating-tablets and a registering mechanism to indicate and register the cash sales corresponding to the values of said keys, the combination of a supplemental operating-key having on its front end a button bearing the sign "Paid In," an indicating-tablet actuated thereby and bearing a corresponding sign, and a registering-wheel operated by said supplemental key and bearing on its periphery a series of numbers in multiples of one, said supplemental key, tablet, and registering-wheel being designed and arranged to indicate each receipt of money on account and to register the total number of such receipts, substantially as described.

8. In a cash register and indicator having a series of operating-keys of fixed values actuating a series of indicating-tablets and a registering mechanism to indicate and register the cash sales corresponding to the values of said keys, the combination of a supplemental operating-key having on its front end a button bearing the sign "Paid Out," an indicating-tablet actuated thereby and bearing a corresponding sign, and a registering-wheel operated by said supplemental key and bearing on its periphery a series of numbers in multiples of one, said supplemental key, tablet, and registering-wheel being designed and arranged to indicate each payment of money out on account and to register the total number of such payments, substantially as described.

9. In a cash register and indicator having a series of operating-keys of fixed values actuating a series of indicating-tablets and a registering mechanism to indicate and register the cash sales corresponding to the values of said keys, the combination of a supplemental operating-key having on its front end a but-

ton bearing the sign "Charge," an indicating-tablet actuated thereby and bearing a corresponding sign, and a registering-wheel operated by said supplemental key and bearing
5 on its periphery a series of numbers in multiples of one, said supplemental key, tablet, and registering-wheel being designed and arranged to indicate each credit sale and to register the total number of such sales, substantially
10 as described.

10. In a cash register and indicator having a series of operating-keys of fixed values actuating a series of indicating-tablets and a registering mechanism to indicate and register
15 the cash sales corresponding to the values of said keys, the combination of a supplemental

operating-key having on its front end a button bearing the sign "Change," an indicating-tablet actuated thereby and bearing a corresponding sign, and a registering-wheel operated by said supplemental key and bearing
20 on its periphery a series of numbers in multiples of one, said supplemental key, tablet, and registering-wheel being designed and arranged to indicate each operation of the machine for the purpose of making change and
25 to register the total number of such operations, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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