

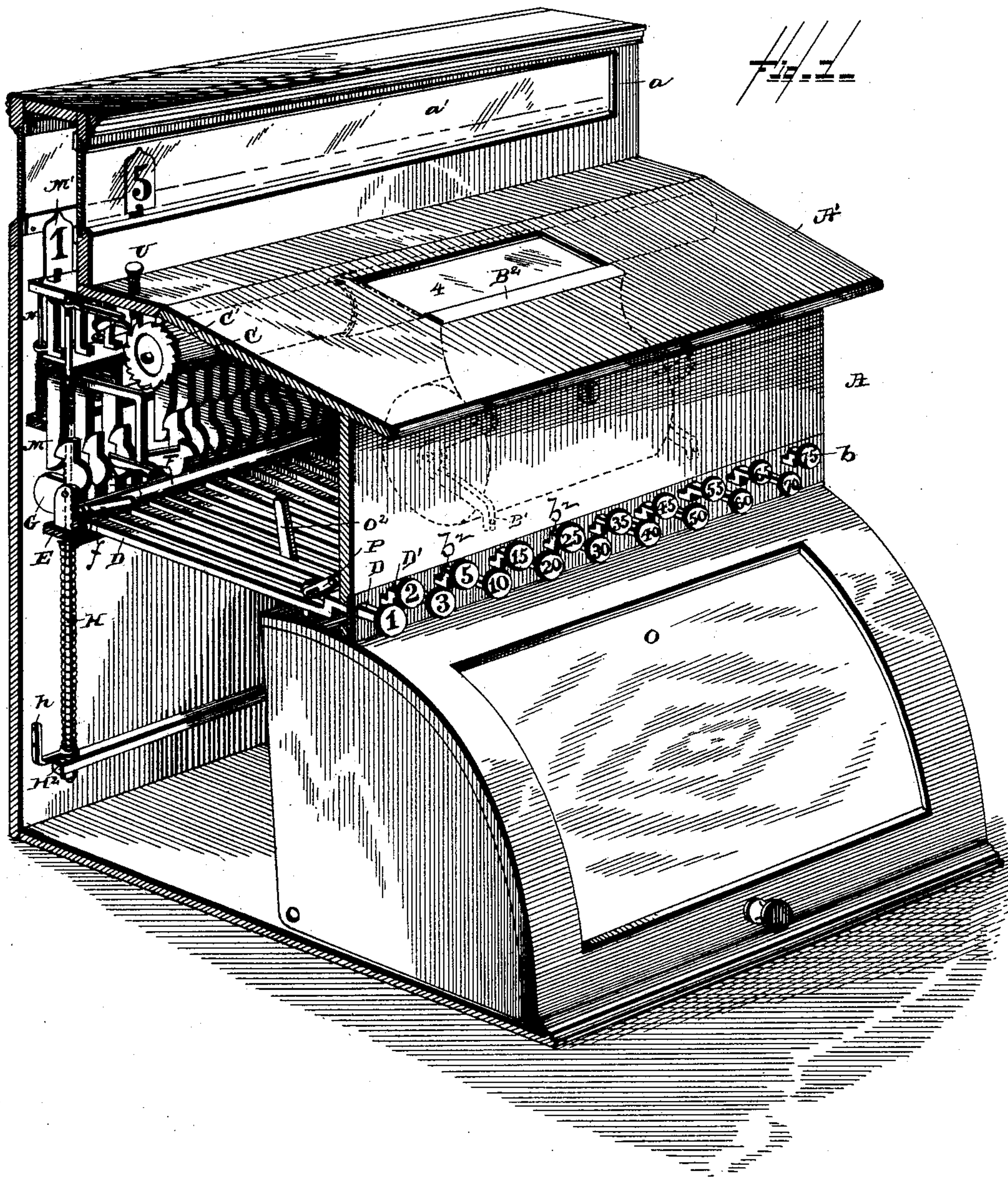
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

B. P. WAGNER.  
CASH INDICATOR AND RECORDER.

No. 414,611.

Patented Nov. 5, 1889.



Witnesses

*Albert Heiden*  
*G. M. Copechaver*

Inventor

*Bernard P. Wagner*

By *his* Attorney,

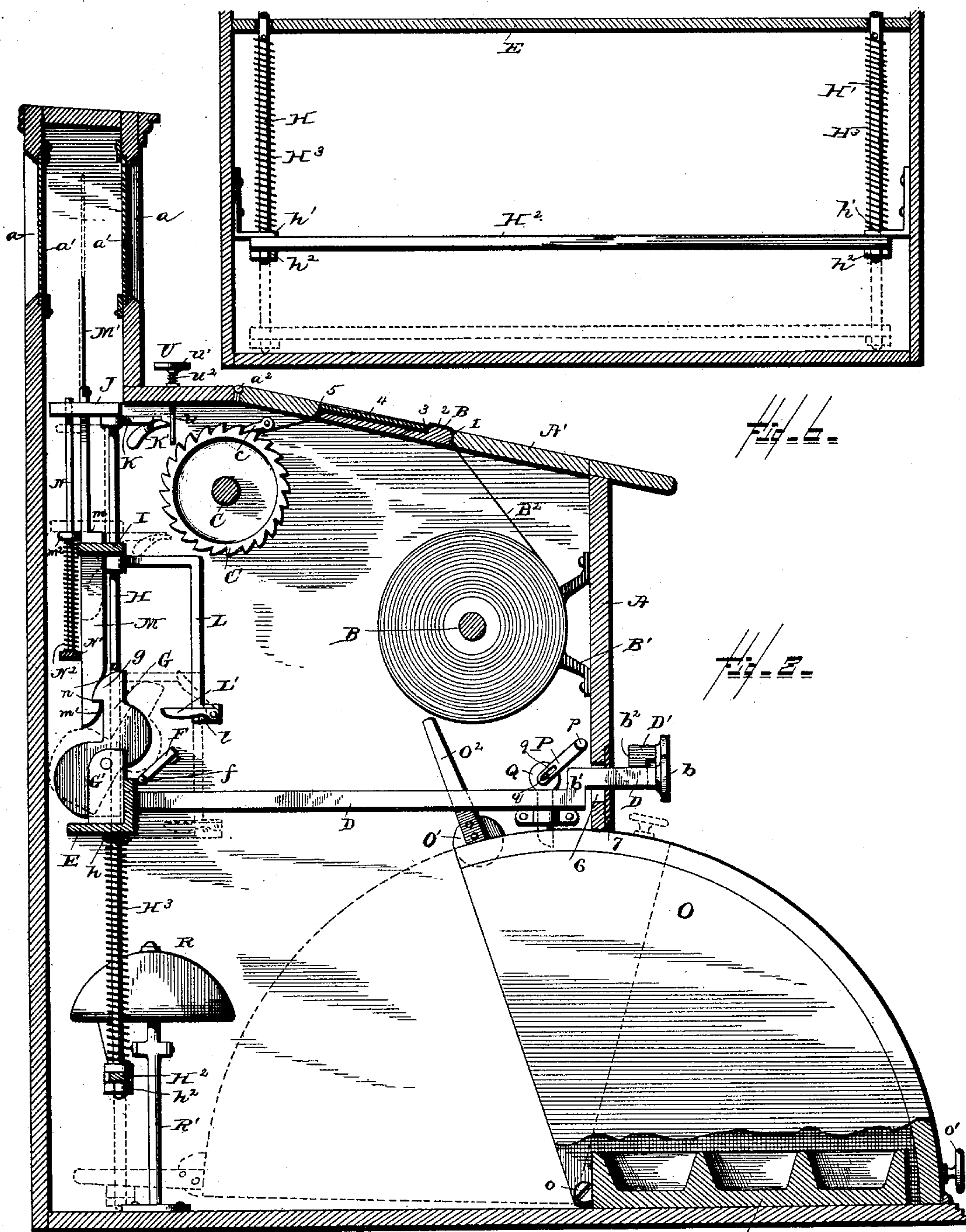
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3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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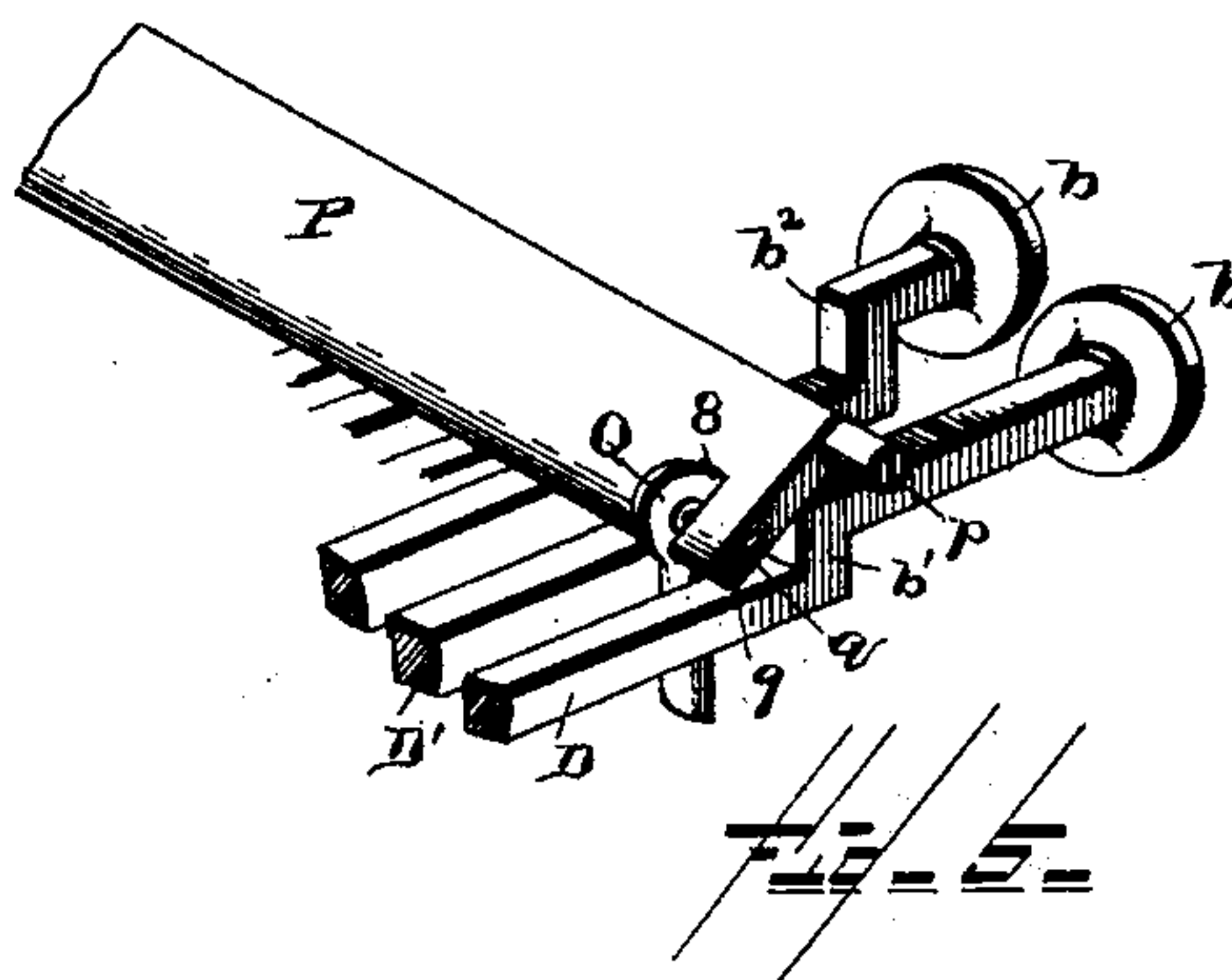
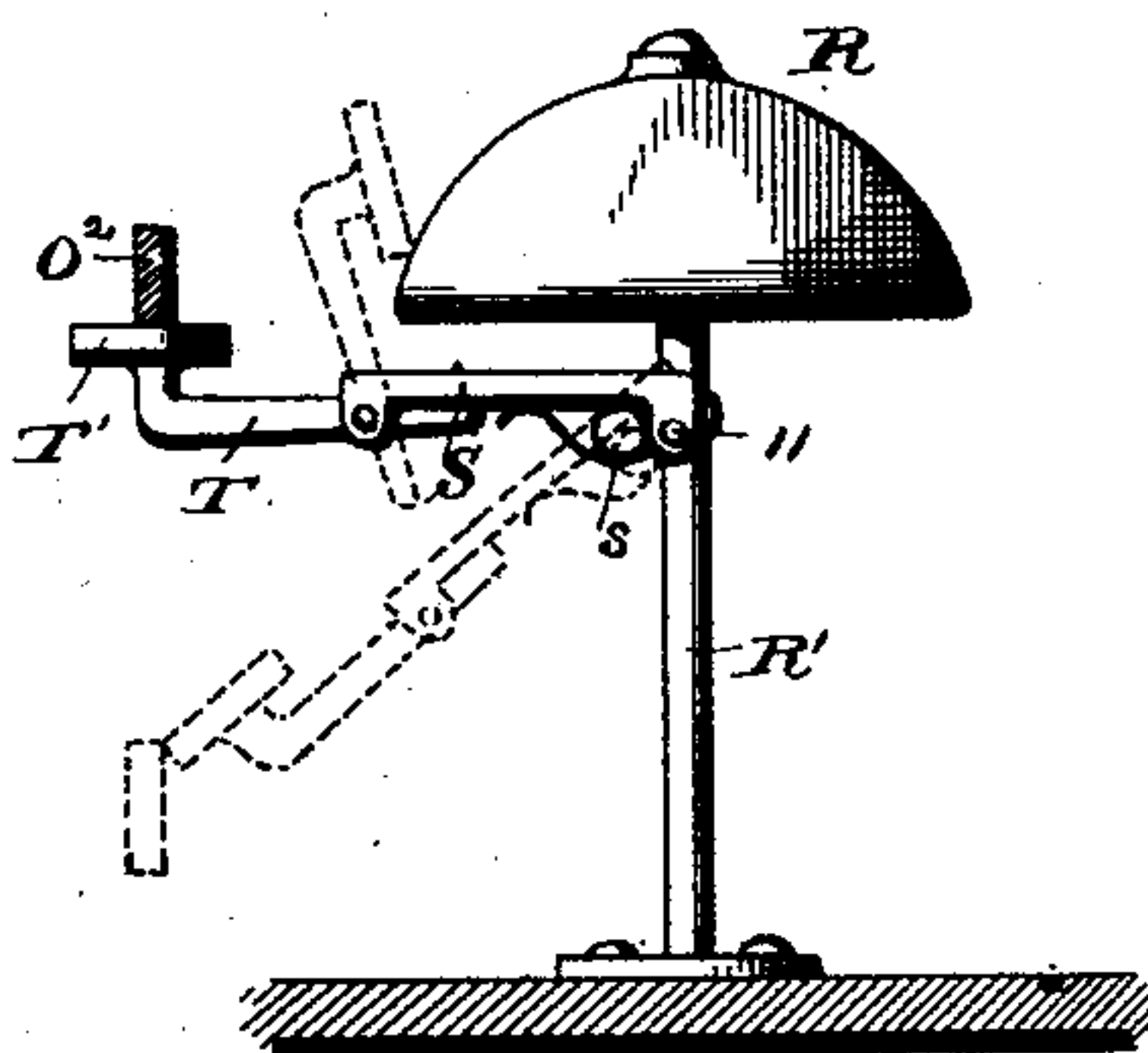
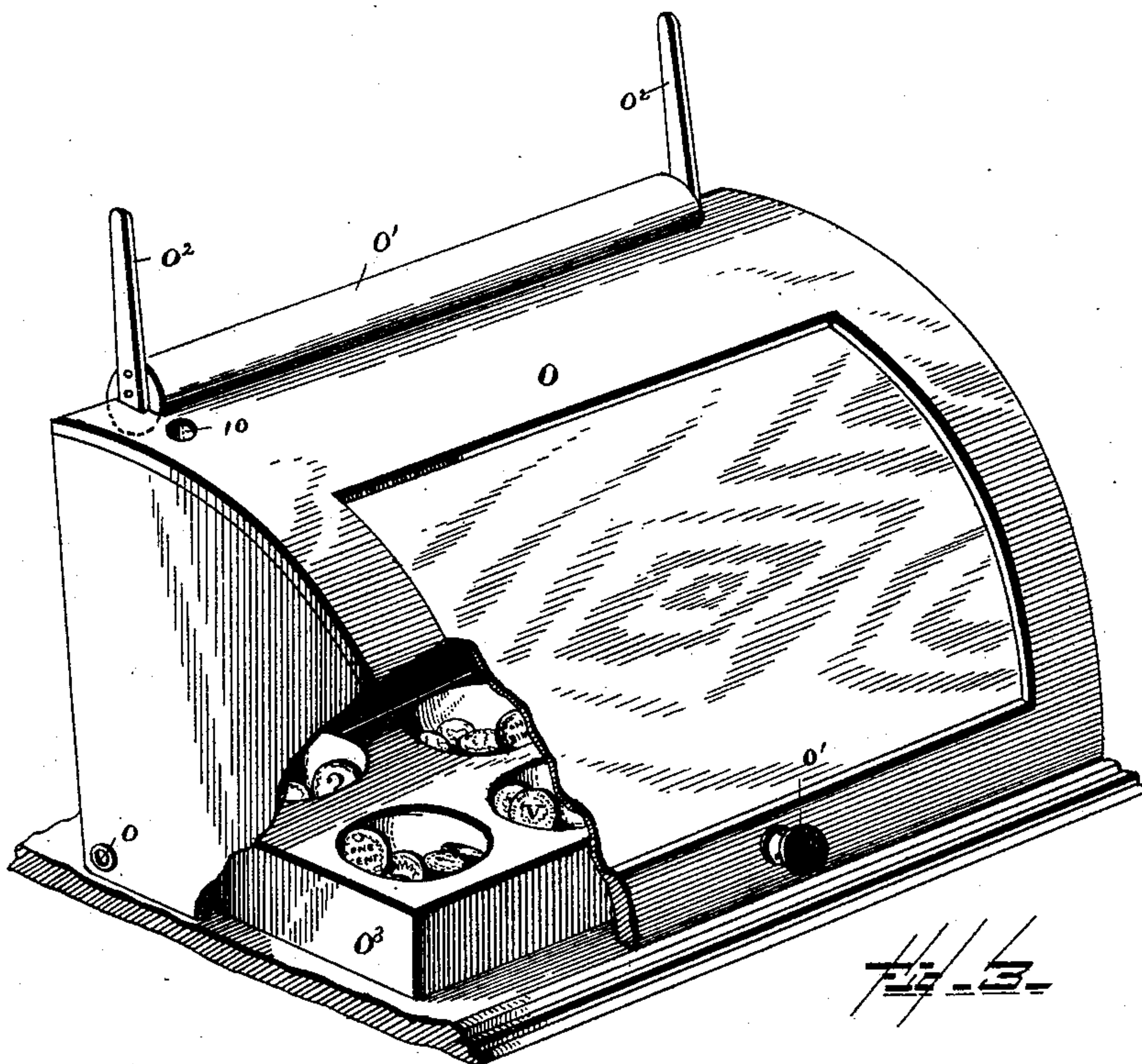
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G. M. Copenhaver.

Inventor,

Bernard P. Wagner,

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BERNARD P. WAGNER, OF SIDNEY, OHIO.

## CASH INDICATOR AND RECORDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 414,611, dated November 5, 1889.

Application filed July 26, 1889. Serial No. 318,787. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BERNARD P. WAGNER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Sidney, in the county of Shelby and State of Ohio, have invented an Improved Cash Indicator and Recorder, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to a cash indicator and recorder having a series of push-bars bearing figures denoting values on their outer ends, a series of pivoted catches with which the push-bars engage, a series of spring-actuated indicator-bars held in normal position by said catches, rolls carrying paper on which the sales are to be recorded, a rocking cover for the money-tray and a device for releasing it on the inward movement of a push-bar to disengage a catch from its indicator-bar, mechanism for striking an alarm on the backward rocking of the cover, spring-pressed rods provided with means for drawing down the indicator-bar and turning the paper-rolls on the backward fall of the rocking cover, and mechanism connected with said rods for throwing the catch into normal position, and thereby resetting the push-bar, as the cover is drawn forward to inclose the money-tray.

The invention will first be described in detail in connection with the annexed drawings, and then clearly pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a perspective view of my cash-recorder with the left-hand end of the casing removed. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of my cash recorder and indicator with the left-hand end of the casing removed and the cylinder partly broken away. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of what I have before called the "rocking cover" of the money-tray, but which I will hereinafter term the "cylinder," with a portion broken away to show the tray. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the alarm-bell in elevation. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view illustrating the manner of withdrawing the holding-pin from engagement with the cylinder on the inward movement of any of the push-bars. Fig. 6 is an elevation of so much of the reciprocating rods as is necessary to show their location and connection, the casing and the ledge being in section.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a wooden casing for the working parts of the

apparatus, the rear portion of this casing extending above the plane of the portions and having an opening  $a$  in both the front and rear sides, which openings are covered by plates of glass  $a'$ , through which may be seen the indicator-tablet as it is thrown up to indicate the amount of a sale; and  $A'$  is a lid hinged to the casing at  $a^2$  to admit of access to the interior of the apparatus by an authorized person, the lid being under lock.

B represents a paper-carrying roll journaled in brackets  $B'$ , attached to the casing, and C is a winding drum or roll on which the paper  $B^2$  is wound as it leaves roll B, this drum or roll being journaled in the sides of the casing and provided at one end with a ratchet-wheel  $C'$ , a pawl  $c$  preventing backward turning of the drum. The leading end of the paper passes up through a slot 1 in the lid  $A'$ , thence over a short plane surface 2, thence down into a recess 3, covered by a glass plate 4, and along said recess to another slot 5, from which it passes downward to drum C.

D  $D'$  represent push-bars, of which there are usually about thirty. These bars are provided on their outer ends with push-buttons  $b$ , on which are marked figures representing values, as one cent, two cents, five cents, ten cents, &c. All these bars have an upward right-angular bend  $b'$  just inside the front of the casing, and in order that they may be brought as close together as possible the bars  $D'$  have another upward right-angular bend  $b^2$  outside the casing, thus bringing their push-buttons in a higher plane than those of bars D, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 5. The openings 6 in the casing, through which the bars pass, are provided with a metal facing-plate 7. The rear ends of the push-bars rest and slide in a metal L-shaped ledge E, extending transversely of the casing and secured at each end to the sides thereof, the ends of the bars passing through the front portion of the ledge.

F is an apron, hinged, as at  $f$ , to the front portion of ledge E and extending clear across the row of push-bars, for a purpose which will be hereinafter stated.

G represents a series of catches—one for each push-bar—pivoted in standards  $G'$ , rising from ledge E, the front side of the lower end of each catch resting against the inner



end of one of said bars. The upper end of each catch is rounded from rear to front, as at *g*.

H H' are two reciprocating rods, located one at each side of the apparatus, and connected at their lower ends by a cross-bar H<sup>2</sup>, as seen in Fig. 6. These rods pass through ledge E, and also through a guide-plate I, extending across the casing and secured to the sides thereof, and have rigidly secured to their upper ends a cap-plate J, for drawing down the indicator-bars, soon to be described. To one of these rods H, immediately below the cap-plate, there is rigidly secured an arm K, carrying a pawl K' for engagement with the ratchet-wheel C' on winding-drum C, and also to the rod H, below arm K, is rigidly secured a downhanger L, to the lower end of which is pivoted a finger L', which normally rests on a stud *l*, fixed in the downhanger. That portion of each of the rods H and H' which is below the ledge E is encircled by a spiral spring H<sup>3</sup>, resting at its top against a pin *h*, passed through the rod, and at its lower end on a bracket *h'*, through which the rod slides freely. The lower ends of the rods are screw-threaded and provided with nuts *h*<sup>2</sup> for holding the cross-bar H<sup>2</sup> in place, all as clearly shown in Fig. 6.

M represents the indicator-bars, equal in number to the number of push-bars. They are made of thin pieces of metal, each of which is reduced in width, as at *m*, in order to form a shoulder, the purpose of which will hereinafter appear. To the top of each bar M is secured a tablet M', bearing on both its front and rear sides a figure corresponding to the figure on its respective push-bar. The lower end of each indicator-bar is rounded from front to rear, as at *m'*, and has a notch *n* in its front edge, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2. On the rear edge of each bar M, on a line with shoulder *m*, is formed an eye *m*<sup>2</sup>, through which passes a rod N, its upper end passing also through the cap-plate J, and its lower end resting on a supporting-strip N', extending across and secured to the sides of the casing. A spiral spring N<sup>2</sup> encircles rod N between the eye *m*<sup>2</sup> and strip N', its ends resting against those parts. All of the indicator-bars M pass through and slide freely in slots in guide-plate I and cap-plate J.

O represents what may be technically termed a "cylinder," it being a quasi-segmental cover for the money-tray O<sup>3</sup>, of which there may be one or more, arranged in any convenient manner. The cylinder is pivoted at its lower rear edge to the sides of the casing, as at *o*, and, as it is not a true segment, its upper rear edge, when the cylinder is down in its normal position, overhangs the pivotal point, as clearly shown. To this upper rear edge of the cylinder I secure a weight O', preferably a metal rod, and to each end of the weight I secure an arm O<sup>2</sup>. A knob *o'* is secured to the front of the cylinder.

P represents a leaf, which extends across the

row of push-bars, and is provided at its front edge, at each end, with a journal *p*, (only one of which is shown,) which take into the sides of the casing in such position as to allow the leaf to lie normally inclined over the bend *b'* of the push-bars. In the front edge, near one end of the leaf, there is a kerf 8, in which is located the head of a bolt Q, held in place by a pin *q*, which plays freely in a slot 9, cut through the walls of the kerf, as clearly shown. The cylinder is locked in its normal position by means of this bolt, which takes into a hole 10 in its top.

R represents an alarm-bell, mounted upon a standard R' inside the casing. An arm S is pivoted to the standard at 11, and a spring *s*, fixed to the standard, holds the arm normally in a horizontal position. To the outer end of the arm there is pivoted a hammer-lever T, bearing a hammer T' on its outer end. The lever is so pivoted to the arm that its inner end bears against the under side of the latter.

The operation of my improved apparatus is as follows: On making a sale the salesman first makes his memorandum of it upon that part of the paper which is for the time being on the plane surface 2 of the lid A'. He next pushes in that push-bar D or D' that bears the figure or figures indicating the amount of the sale, when the bend *b'* in the bar will raise the leaf P and withdraw the bolt Q, thus unlocking the cylinder O and allowing it to fall or rock backward by reason of the weight located in rear of a vertical line drawn from the pivotal point. In the backward fall of the cylinder one of the arms O<sup>2</sup> strikes the hammer T' of the bell, and, through lever T, carries arm S down until arm O<sup>2</sup> clears the hammer, when the spring *s* will throw the parts back with such force as to give the outer end of the hammer-lever sufficient momentum to cause the hammer to strike the bell, all as clearly shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4. In their further downward movement both arms O<sup>2</sup> strike on the cross-bar H<sup>2</sup> and carry the reciprocating rods H H' downward. However, before the cylinder has rocked backward far enough to depress the rods H H' the push-bar has forced that catch G against which it bears out of engagement with the indicator-bar M, the catch falling forward onto apron F, and the indicator-bar has been carried upward by means of the spiral spring N<sup>2</sup> until its shoulder *m* rests against the under side of the cap-plate J, when the tablet M' will be in position to be seen through the glass-plates *a'*. At this time, however, the exposition of the indicator-tablet is but momentary, for as the reciprocating rods are depressed in the falling of the cylinder they draw down the cap-plate, as seen in dotted lines, and with it the indicator-bar; but as the catch G still lies on the apron F the bar is now held down by the cap-plate alone. This downward movement of the reciprocating rods also draws down the pawl *c*, which engages with the ratchet-wheel C' on drum



C, turning the latter, and thereby drawing that portion of the paper on which the memorandum has been made under the glass plate 4, which is designed to expose to view several of the most recent entries. In this connection I will state that it may sometimes happen that a single movement of the pawl *c* will not present sufficient paper on which to make a memorandum in special cases, and therefore to provide for this contingency I employ a hand-pawl U, consisting simply of a short rod *u*, passed through the top of the casing in line with the ratchet-wheel, and provided on top with a push-button *u'*, between which and the top of the casing there is a small spiral spring *u''*, as clearly seen in Figs. 1 and 2. Furthermore, on the downward movement of the reciprocating rods the downhanger L and its finger L' are carried down with them, the finger, when coming into contact with the apron F, being swung upward on its pivot and allowed to pass, as seen in dotted lines in Fig. 2. It is understood that the cylinder is now in the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2 and the money tray or trays uncovered. When the salesman has deposited the money and closes the cylinder down, the reciprocating rods, by means of their spiral springs H<sup>3</sup>, will be returned to their normal position, and while so returning the finger L' will come into contact with the under side of apron F, swing it upward, and push catch G backward into engaging position with relation to the indicator-bar. Before the finger shall have reached the apron, however, the spiral spring N<sup>2</sup> will have thrown the indicator-bar up out of the path of the catch, and it will hold the bar up, exposing the indicator-tablet to view, until the next sale is made and the cylinder again opened, when that indicator-bar will be again drawn down. Then, as its catch is directly in its path, the rounded end of the bar will move down the rounded end of the catch, moving the catch forward until the notch *n* is in position to be engaged by it, as will be obvious from the drawings. At the close of the day, or at any other suitable time, the paper containing the memoranda may be removed by an authorized person, who will thus have in a convenient and connected form a complete account of the store's cash transactions.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a cash indicator and recorder, a series of push-bars of fixed values, a series of pivoted catches, each resting against the inner end of one of said bars, and a series of notched indicator-bars, one for each catch and push-bar, bearing an indicator-tablet of the same value as its push-bar, and provided with means for throwing it upward when the catch is thrown out of engagement with its notch, arranged and combined substantially as described.

2. In a cash indicator and recorder, a series

of indicator-bars, each having a shoulder and provided with a spring for elevating it, in combination with two reciprocating rods, one on each side of the series of indicator-bars, a cap-plate secured to the tops of said rods, springs for elevating the rods, and means for automatically depressing the rods, whereby the elevated indicator-bar is drawn down by the engagement of the cap-plate with its shoulder, substantially as described.

3. In a cash indicator and recorder, a series of push-bars of fixed values, a series of pivoted catches, each resting against the inner end of one of said bars, a hinged apron in front of the catches on which the catch out of operative position rests, and a series of notched and shouldered spring-elevated indicator-bars, in combination with two reciprocating rods, one on each side of the series of indicator-bars, a cap-plate secured to the tops of said rods for engagement with the shoulder on the elevated indicator-bar, springs for elevating the rods, and means for automatically depressing them, and a pivoted finger carried by one of said rods and moving in the path of the apron, whereby on the upward movement of the rods the catch resting on the apron will be thrown into position to engage with the indicator-bar brought down in the next downward movement of the rods and the push-bar will be reset, substantially as described.

4. In a cash indicator and recorder, the combination, with the casing provided with a hinged lid and a series of push-bars of fixed values, of a roll of paper and a winding-drum mounted therein, the leading end of the paper passing through the lid and over its surface for a short distance and thence to the winding-drum, and mechanism for automatically turning said drum to move the paper on the inward movement of one of said bars, substantially as described.

5. In a cash indicator and recorder, the combination, with the casing provided with a hinged lid, a series of push-bars of fixed values, a series of pivoted catches resting against said bars, and a series of spring-elevated indicator-bars with which the catches engage, of a roll of paper and a winding-drum provided with a ratchet-wheel mounted in the casing, the leading end of the paper passing through the lid, thence over its surface for a short distance, and thence to said drum, and automatically-operating reciprocating rods provided with means for drawing down the indicator-bar which may at the time be elevated and turning the drum to move the paper, substantially as described.

6. In a cash indicator and recorder, the combination, with the casing, of a pivoted cylinder for covering the money tray or trays, arranged to rock or fall backward when unlocked, a series of push-bars of fixed values, each having a bend inside the casing, a pivoted leaf overlying said bend, and a bolt carried by said leaf for engagement with the cyl-



inder to lock it in position, substantially as described.

7. In a cash indicator and recorder, the combination, with a cylinder arranged to rock  
5 or fall backward when released and provided with an arm on its rear side, of an alarm-bell mounted on a standard, a spring-pressed arm pivoted to the standard, and a lever provided with a hammer pivoted to said spring-pressed  
10 arm, whereby on the backward fall of the cylinder an alarm will be struck, in the manner above set forth.

8. In a cash indicator and recorder, the combination, with the push-bars, the pivoted  
15 catches, the apron, the indicator-bars, each provided with a spring for throwing it up when released by its catch, the roll of paper,

and the winding-drum provided with a ratchet-wheel, of the two reciprocating rods, each provided with a spiral spring and connected 20 at their lower ends by a cross-bar, the cap-plate at the upper ends of the rods, the pawl and the pivoted finger carried by one of the rods, the rocking cylinder provided with arms, and the locking-bolt for the cylinder, all ar- 25 ranged and operating substantially as described.

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

BERNARD P. WAGNER.

Witnesses:

D. OLDHAM,

W. H. WAGNER.