

J. BRADY.
CASH REGISTER.

No. 435,052.

Patented Aug. 26, 1890.

Fig 1

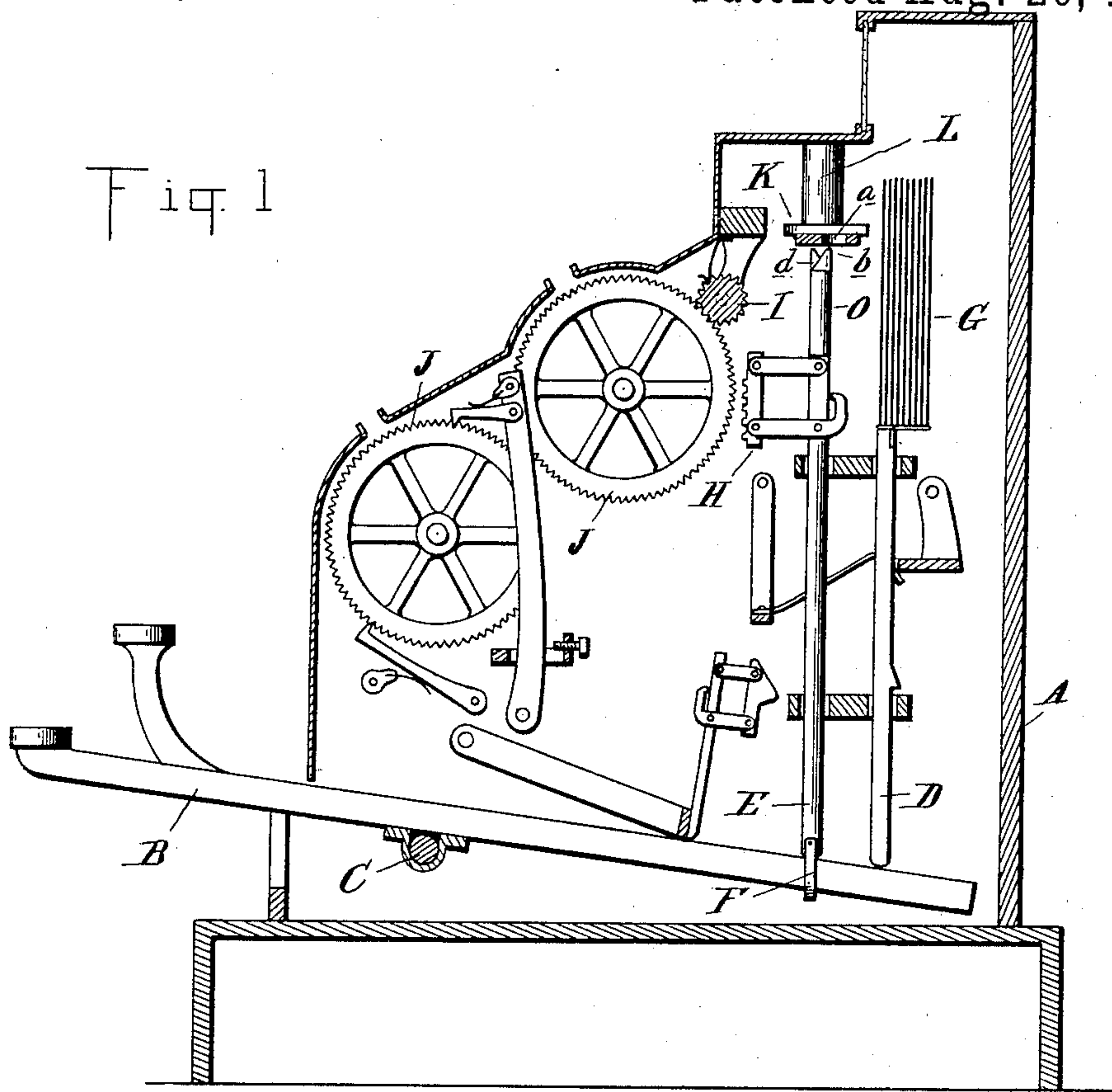


Fig 4

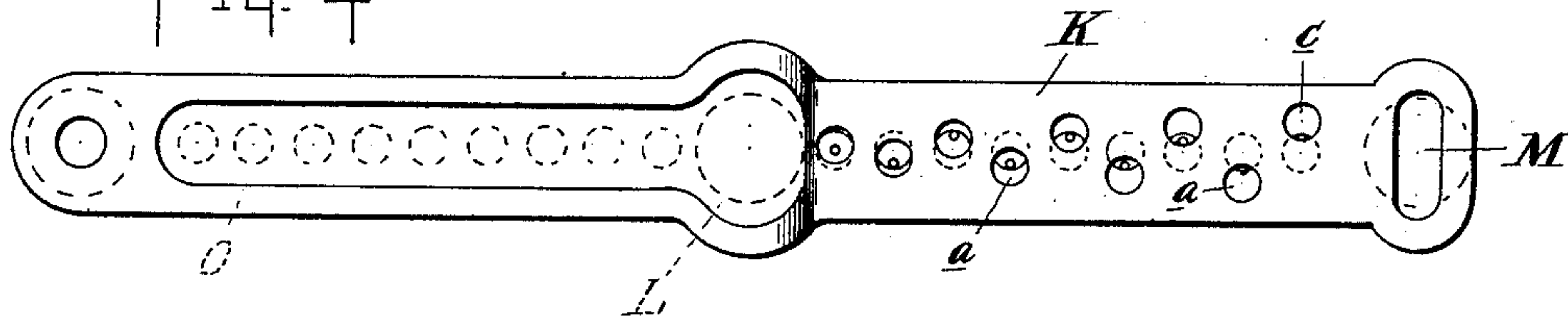
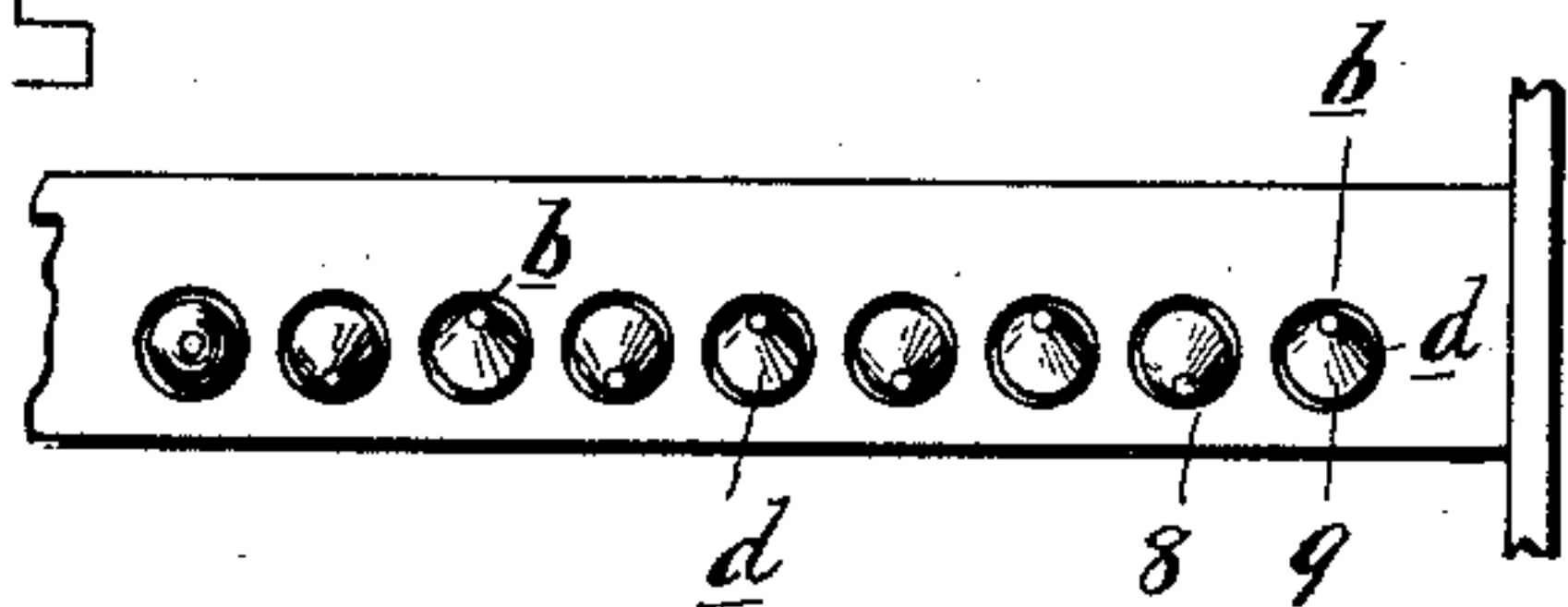


Fig 5



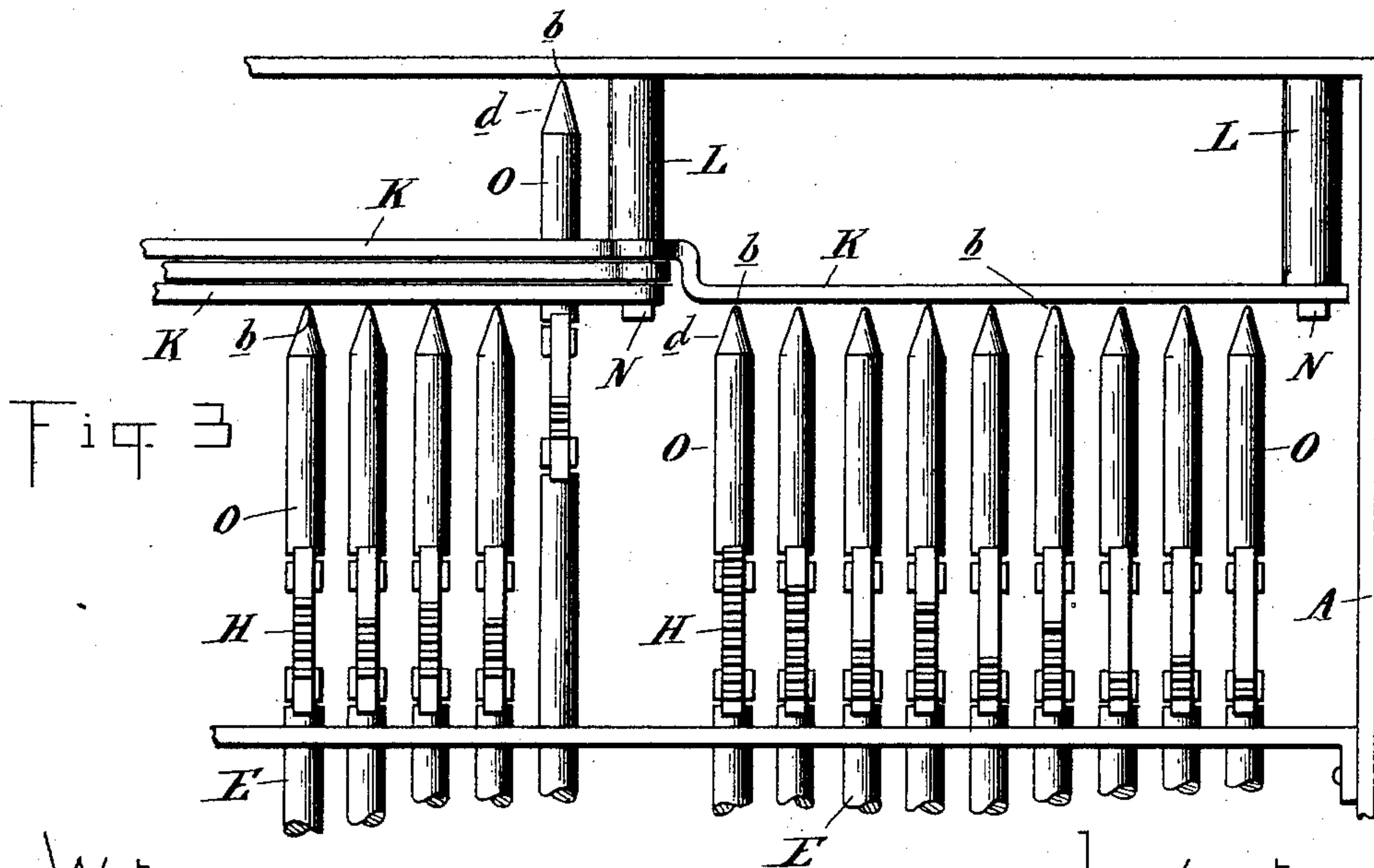
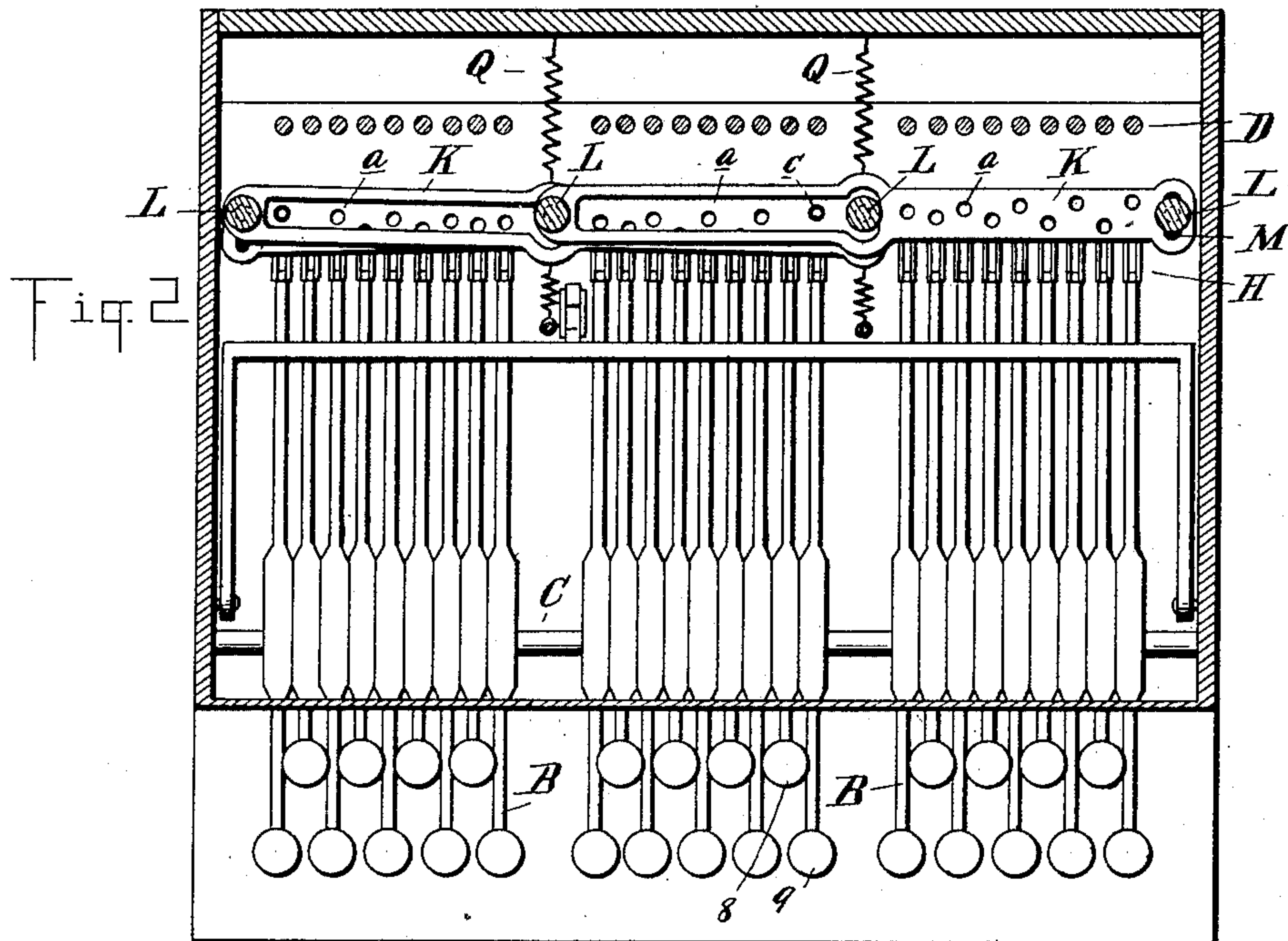
Witnesses:
P. M. Hulbert
M. B. Ogherly

Inventor:
James Brady
By James Whittemore
Atty.

J. BRADY.
CASH REGISTER.

No. 435,052.

Patented Aug. 26, 1890.



Witnesses:

P. M. Hulbert
W. B. O'Gherly

Inventor:

James Brady

By *James Whittenmore*
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES BRADY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE LATIMER CASH REGISTER COMPANY, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

CASH-REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 435,052, dated August 26, 1890.

Application filed March 17, 1890. Serial No. 344,172. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES BRADY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash-Registers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in a cash register and indicator; and the invention consists in the peculiar construction of a device for preventing the simultaneous operation of two or more of the registering-rods, and through the connection of these rods to the keys the preventing of the simultaneous operation of two or more keys.

In the drawings which accompany this specification, Figure 1 is a vertical central section through a cash-register to which my invention is applied, showing the parts in their unoperated position. Fig. 2 is a plan view. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section through the machine in front of the registering-rods. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the locking-bar. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the tops of the registering-rods.

A is the case of the machine.

B are the keys, which are pivoted upon the transverse shaft C.

D are the tablet-rods, supported upon the rear ends of the keys and operated in suitable guides, and E are the registering-rods, resting upon the keys near their rear ends and also operated in suitable guides. Each registering-rod is connected to its key by a stirrup F, the tablet-rods carrying suitable tablets G at their upper ends. The registering-rods carry at their upper ends suitable devices for actuating the registering mechanism, such as the swinging rack-bar H, which in the forward movement of the registering-rod turns the gear-roll I the proper amount to indicate its value upon the registering-wheels J. These parts are all of similar construction and operate the same as shown and described in patent to W. G. Latimer, No. 409,107, of August 13, 1889. In this patent the keys are shown arranged in three banks or groups of nine in each group.

The object of this invention is to form a

locking device for each group of keys to prevent the simultaneous operation of two or more of said keys, and I will describe the locking device for one group, which will serve for the description of the others.

K is a bar pivoted at one end by means of the pivot L to the case of the machine at the top and at the other end provided with a slot M, which slidably engages with a pin or screw N. This pin or screw serves also for a pivotal point of the bar K of the next group.

a are circular apertures arranged in different relations to the center line of the bar, which center line is directly above the center line of the registering-rods. The registering-rods are provided with the upwardly-extending arms O, which at their upper ends are tapered or pointed at b. The bar at the right hand has its point at the rear, the next bar at the front, and so on until the bar at the left hand has its point centrally of the arm O.

Upon the operation of a key—say, for instance, the registering-rod marked 9 in Figs. 2, 4, and 5, (which is operated by a key marked correspondingly,) the point b will enter at one side of the aperture c in the bar K, the incline or beveled portion d of the rod turning the bar K upon its pivot until the arm O registers with the aperture c, when it will enter and allow the arm to pass through the key until the registration is completed. In doing this it will have moved the aperture d, for instance, in position, as shown in Fig. 2, in which position the point b of the rod marked 8 in Fig. 5 will strike against the under side of the bar K and prevent the actuation of that key. This will be true of all the other bars—that is, they will be put in such relation to the aperture through which they will necessarily pass in order to complete their registration that they cannot enter said apertures and therefore they cannot be operated. The bar K is turned back to its normal position upon the withdrawal of the rod by the tension of springs, such as Q. These springs may be arranged in any other suitable manner to effect this. The apertures in the bar K are all so arranged in the normal position of the bar that it will necessarily be moved by the action of the incline d before the registering-

rod can enter the aperture, and this movement varies in each case of each key or rod to prevent the simultaneous operation of any two keys.

5 I do not herein broadly claim the combination, with the keys, of a locking-bar provided with an aperture or apertures adapted to be moved through a varying distance by the operation of each key, thereby preventing the
10 simultaneous operation of two keys; but

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a cash-register, the combination, with the keys and the registering-rods, of an upward extension upon said registering-rods, a
15 bar arranged above said extension and provided with apertures arranged in differing relations to said bars, and eccentrically-arranged tapering points upon said extensions, the parts

operated substantially as and for the purposes described. 20

2. In a cash register and indicator, the combination, with the keys and registering-rods, of the arms O, the inclines *d*, the points *b*, the bar K, pivoted at one end on the pivot L and having a slot M at the other end of the vary- 25 ing staggered apertures *a*, and the spring Q, the parts operated substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 27th day of 30 February, 1890.

JAMES BRADY.

Witnesses:

JAMES C. ABBOTT,
WM. G. LATIMER.