

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. WEBSTER.
CASH RECORDER.

No. 440,670.

Patented Nov. 18, 1890.

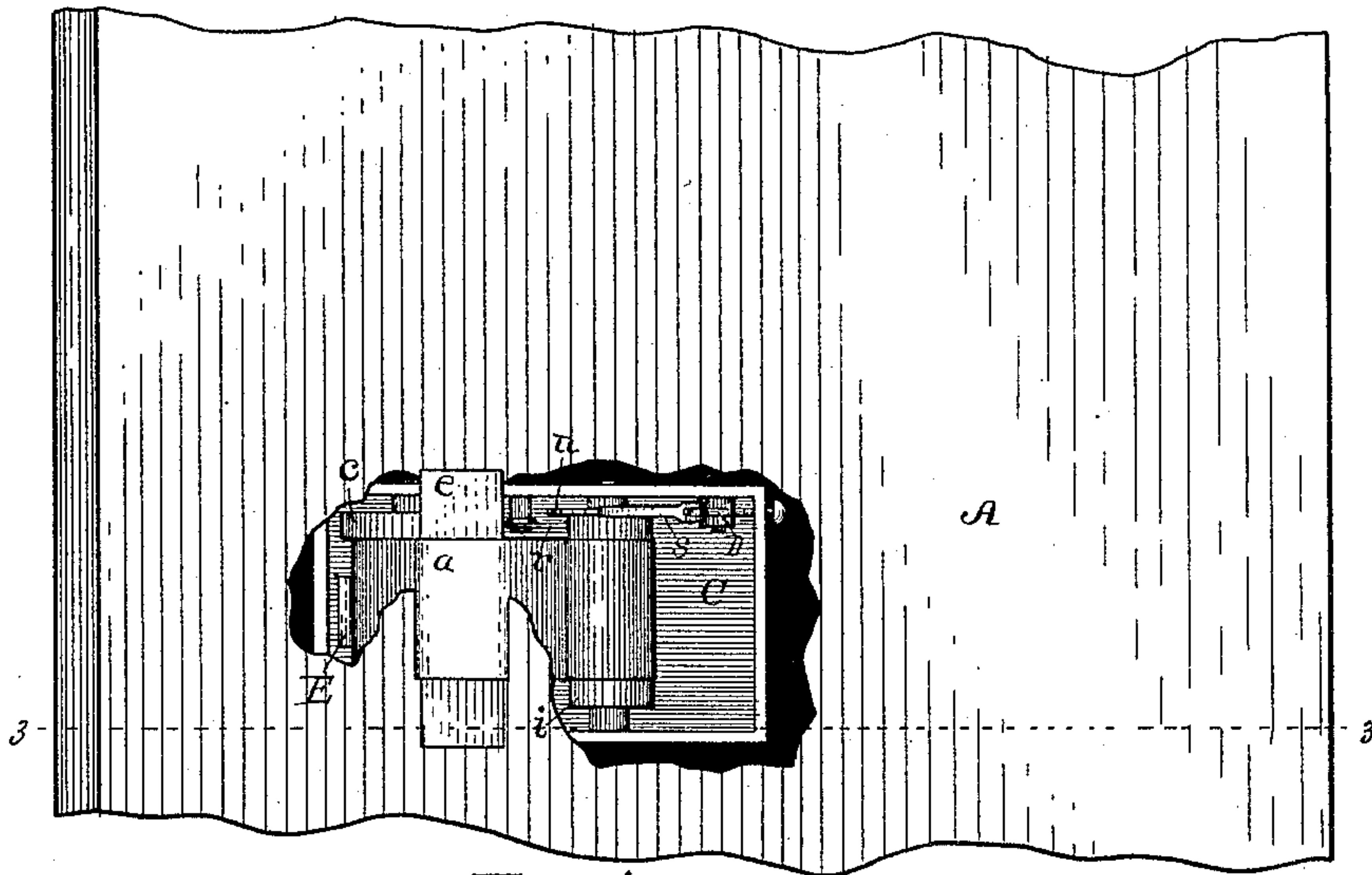


Fig. 1

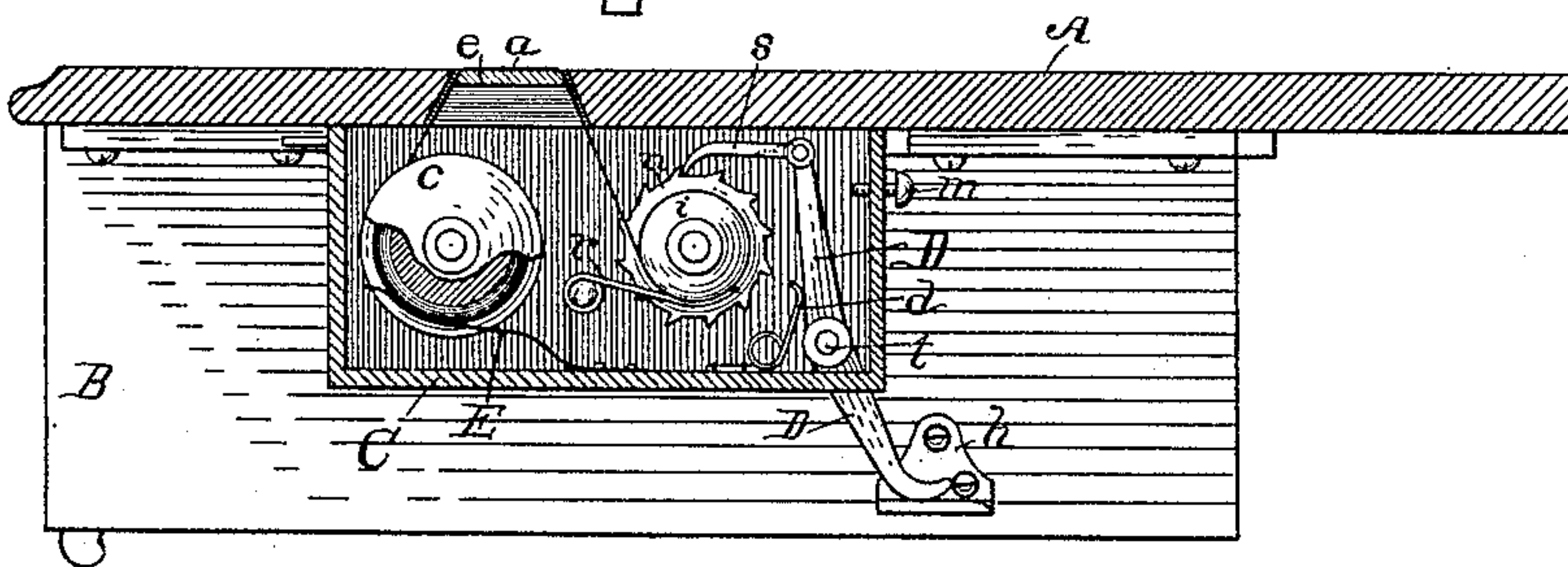


Fig. 2

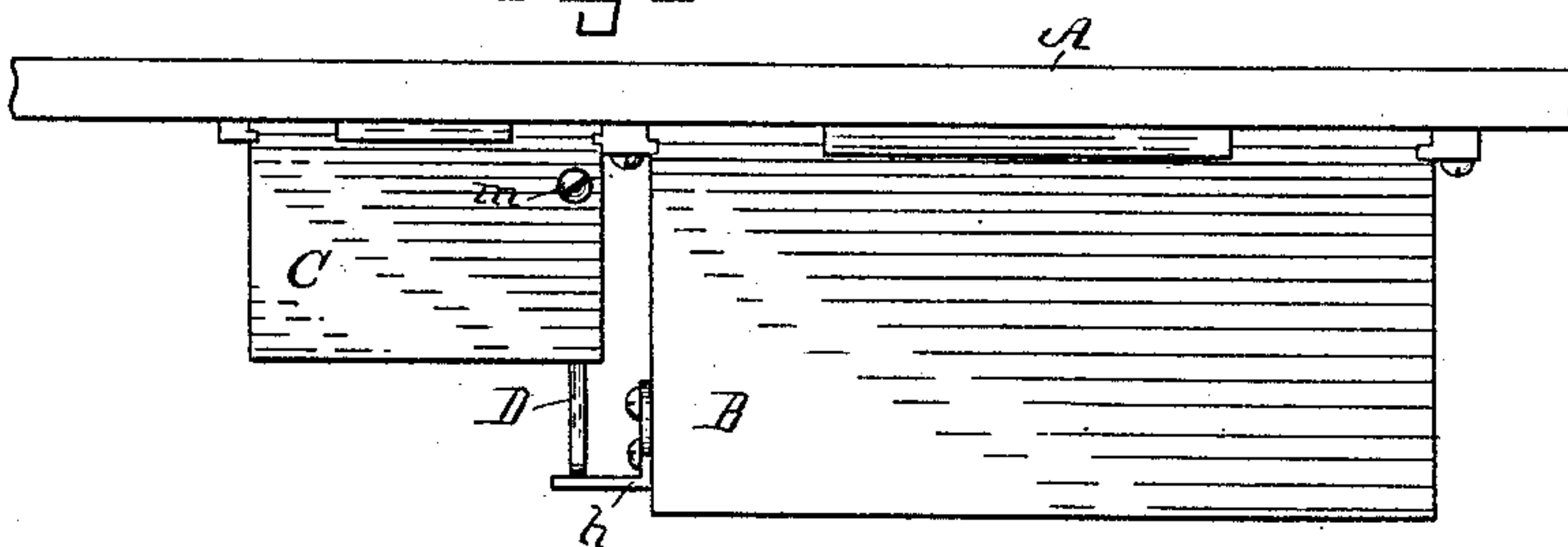


Fig. 3

Witnesses:

Walter S. Wood
Frank M. Spaulding

Inventor.

Arthur Webster
By Lucius C. West
Att'y.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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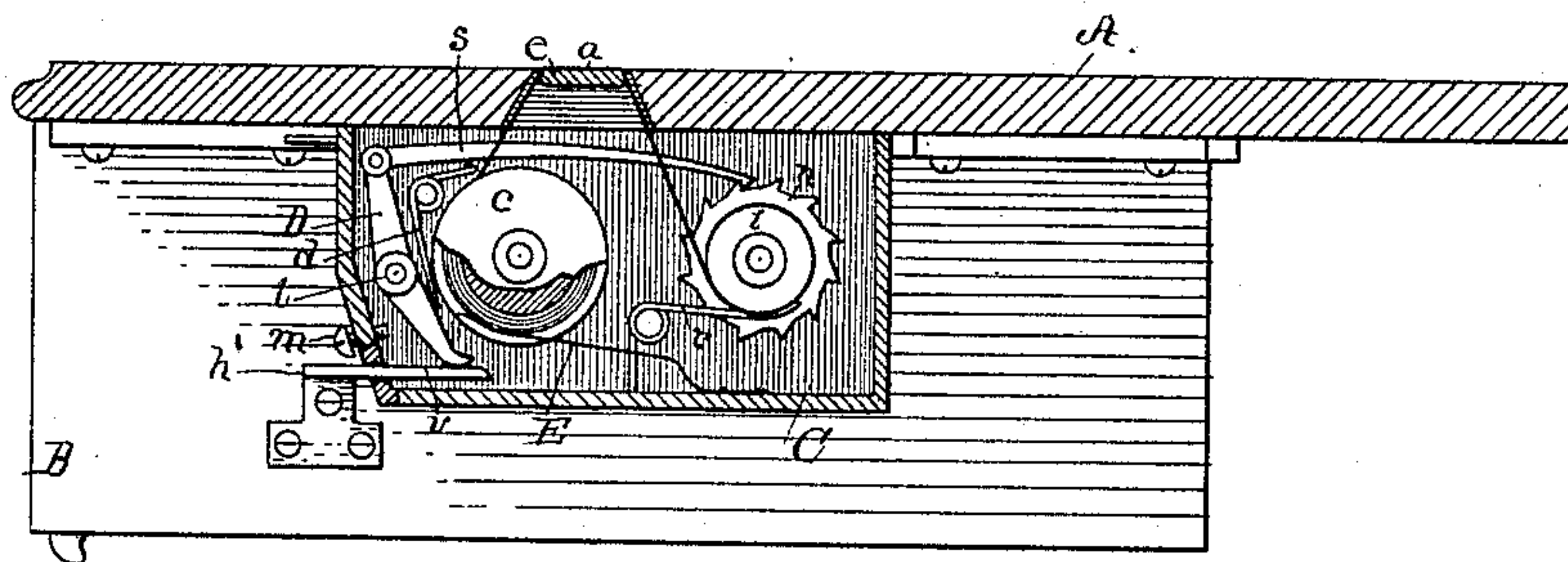


Fig. 4

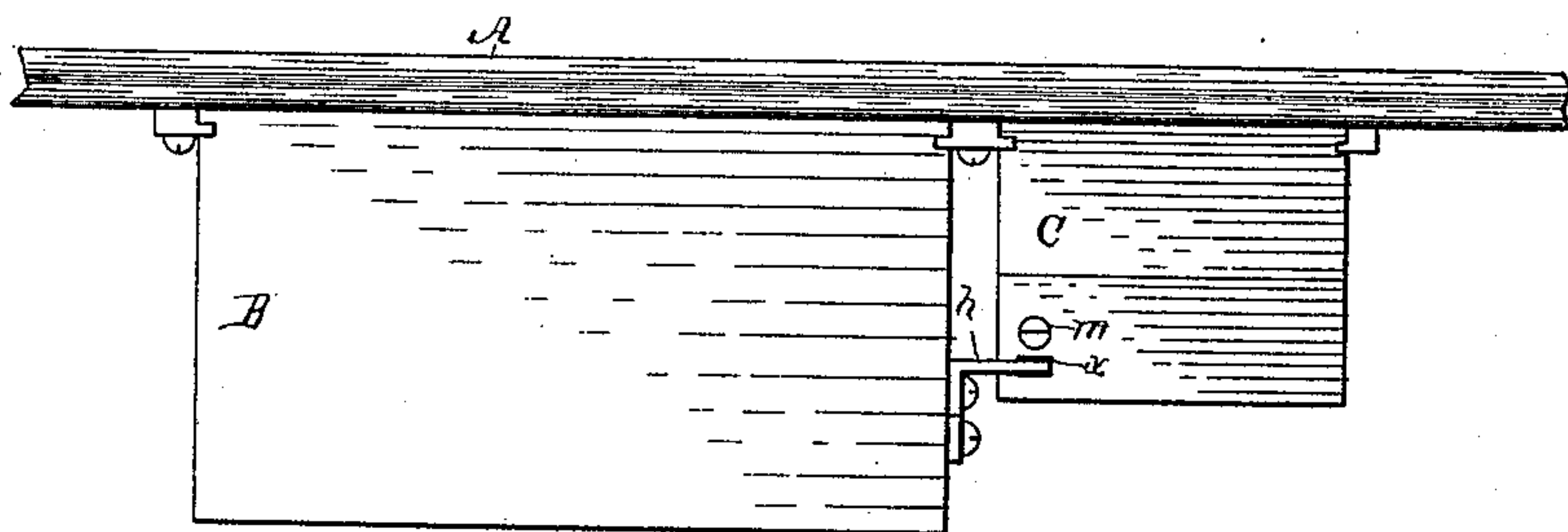


Fig. 5

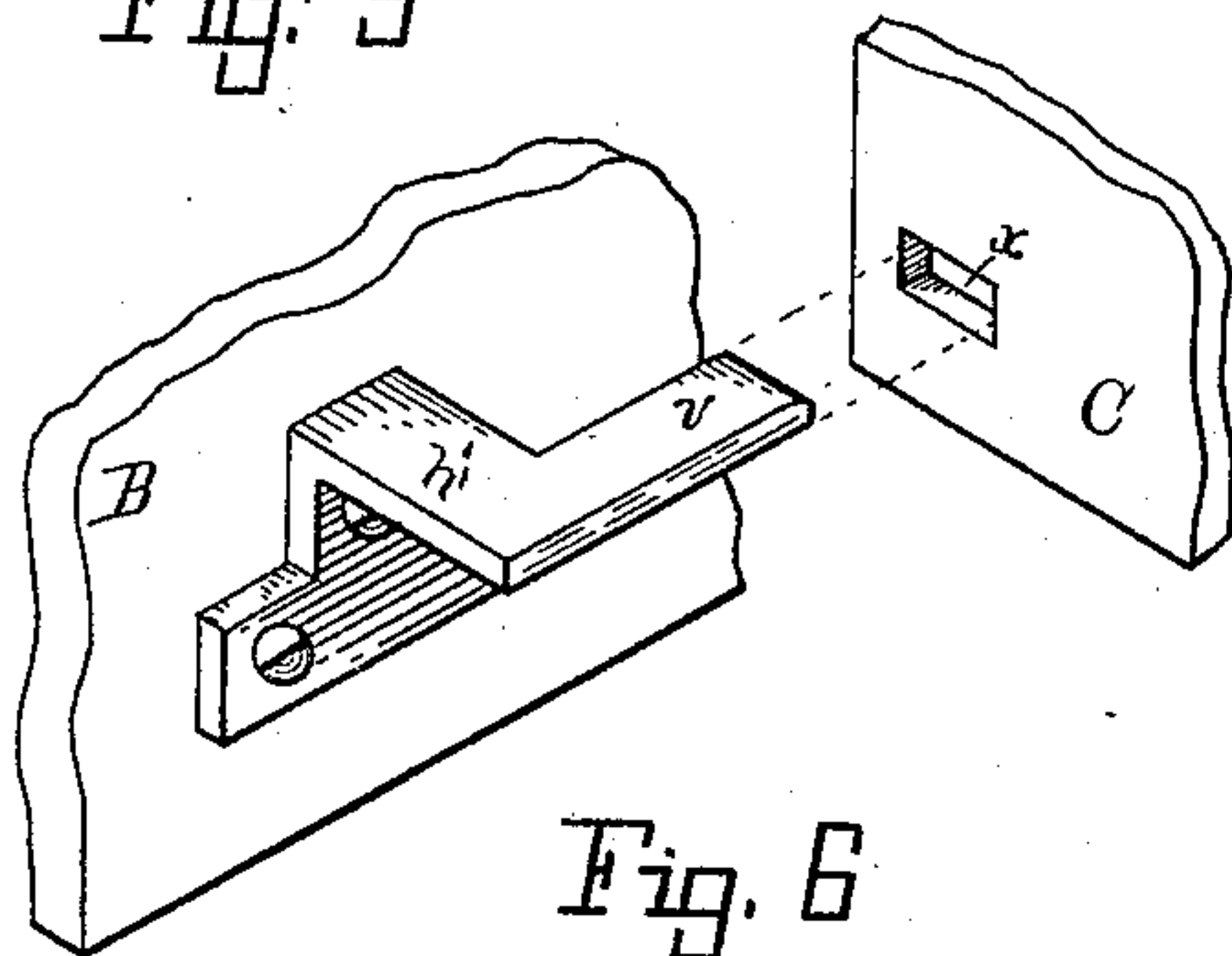


Fig. 6

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR WEBSTER, OF GOBLEVILLE, MICHIGAN.

CASH-RECORDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 440,670, dated November 18, 1890.

Application filed May 31, 1890. Serial No. 353,769. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR WEBSTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gobleville, county of Van Buren, State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Cash-Recorder, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of cash-recorders in which a strip of paper is employed upon which the cash-receipts are recorded, and which strip of paper is moved a given distance to present a new blank surface by certain mechanisms; and the invention has for its object the below described and claimed construction and novel association of parts.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view with parts broken away. Fig. 2 is a section on line 3 3 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an elevation looking from a point at the right of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, same as Fig. 2, showing changes; Fig. 5, an elevation looking from a point at the left of Fig. 4, and Fig. 6 shows enlarged broken details in perspective.

Referring to the lettered parts of the drawings, A represents the top of a counter, beneath which the cash-drawer B is located and arranged in the ordinary manner to be opened and closed by sliding out and in.

The mechanism for carrying the strip of paper *a* may be in the money-drawer itself; but I prefer to place it in a separate drawer or case C at the side of the money-drawer, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. In this drawer C is placed two rollers *c i*. One end of the strip of paper *a* is attached to the roller *c* and the other end is attached to the roller *i*, and the most of the paper is wound upon the former-roller, from which roller the paper passes up over a bridge *e*, which is detachably fitted in a slot through the top A of the counter, said bridge being narrower than the slot, so as to allow the paper to pass through. When desiring to open the drawer C to examine the mechanism or refill the rollers, the bridge *e* can be readily detached by first slacking the paper. The paper is looped over the bridge *e* by first slacking the paper and drawing the loop up through the slot in the counter by means of a knife or hook, and then passing

the bridge *e* through the loop and fitting it in place. Springs *E* rest against the periphery of the rollers, forming a brake to prevent the rollers from turning too far and from turning when they ought not to. The roller *i* is provided with a ratchet *n*, Figs. 1 and 2. A lever D is pivoted in the drawer C at *t*, and the upper end of this lever is provided with a pivoted dog or pawl *s*, which engages the teeth of the ratchet *n*. At *d* is a spring which bears against the lever D. Any suitable spring for this purpose may be employed, the function of which will be explained in the description of the operation. The lever D projects down through the drawer C, as in Figs. 2 and 3. On the side of the drawer B is a shelf-like projection *h*, which comes in contact with the lower end of the lever D when the drawer B is pushed in. At *m* is a stop limiting the backward movement of the upper end of the lever D, so that the dog *s* will not be carried over only one of the teeth of the ratchet *n*. In the operation the salesman records the amount received from a sale on the exposed blank of the paper *a* over the bridge *e*. Before he has done this he has of course opened and closed the drawer B.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, when the drawer is pushed in the projection *h* comes in contact with the lower end of the lever D and tilts it on its fulcrum *t*, so that the upper end is swung forward, which causes the dog *s* to engage one of the teeth of the ratchet *n* and turns the roller *i* a distance which corresponds to the width of the bridge *e*, thus winding the paper *a* on the roller *i* and unwinding it from the roller *c*, and thus moving it over the bridge *e*, so as to present a new blank surface above said bridge, upon which the receipts for the next sale can be recorded. When the drawer is again opened, the projection *h* will be disengaged from the lower end of the lever D, and when thus freed the spring *d* will throw the lever back so that the dog will engage the next tooth of the ratchet *n*, ready to again move the paper when the drawer is closed. The object of having considerable longitudinal surface to the projection *h* or *v* is so that the end of the lever D will not become disengaged from said projection owing to any endwise shucking of the

drawer, which might occur from improper stops or loose lock or latch.

In Figs. 4, 5, and 6 the lateral projection *h'* has a forwardly-projecting end, which, when the drawer B is pushed in, enters a hole *x* in the end of the case C and comes in contact with the lower end of the lever D. In this modification the order is reversed, so that the dog *s* pulls on the ratchet instead of pushing, as in Fig. 2. The advantage of this equivalent construction is that the lever D is entirely housed in the case C, thus obviating danger of its being tampered with by unscrupulous persons who might desire to make a wrong record.

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

1. The combination of a counter provided with a slot, the detachable bridge in said slot, the two rollers bearing the paper strip, one of said rollers being provided with a ratchet, the pivoted spring-actuated lever having the lower end, a pawl pivoted to the upper end of said lever for engaging the teeth of the ratchet, and a cash-drawer having a projection for engaging the lower end of said lever, substantially as set forth.

2. In a cash-recorder, the combination of the two rollers carrying the paper strip, one of them being provided with a ratchet, the spring-brakes for governing the movement of said rollers, the pivoted spring-actuated lever, the pawl pivoted to the end of said lever, and a

cash-drawer having a lateral projection in position to come in contact with the lower end of said lever when the drawer is closed, substantially as set forth.

3. In a cash-recorder, the combination of a counter provided with a slot, a detachable bridge in said slot, a case or drawer beneath said counter, the two rollers mounted in said case and carrying the strip of paper, a spring-actuated lever fulcrumed in said case and provided with the lower projecting end, a pawl pivoted to the upper end, and a cash-drawer provided with a projection adapted to engage the end of said lever, substantially as set forth.

4. In a cash-recorder, the combination of a counter provided with a slot, a detachable bridge in said slot, a case or drawer beneath said counter, the two rollers mounted in said case and carrying the strip of paper, a spring-actuated lever fulcrumed in said case and provided with the lower end, a stop to limit the backward movement of said lever, and a cash-drawer provided with a projection adapted to engage the end of said lever, substantially as set forth.

In testimony of the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name in presence of two witnesses.

ARTHUR WEBSTER.

Witnesses:

PHILO B. BROWN,
MARSHAL HIXSON.