(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. J. PASMORE.

CASH RECORDER.

No. 459,935. Patented Sept. 22, 1891.

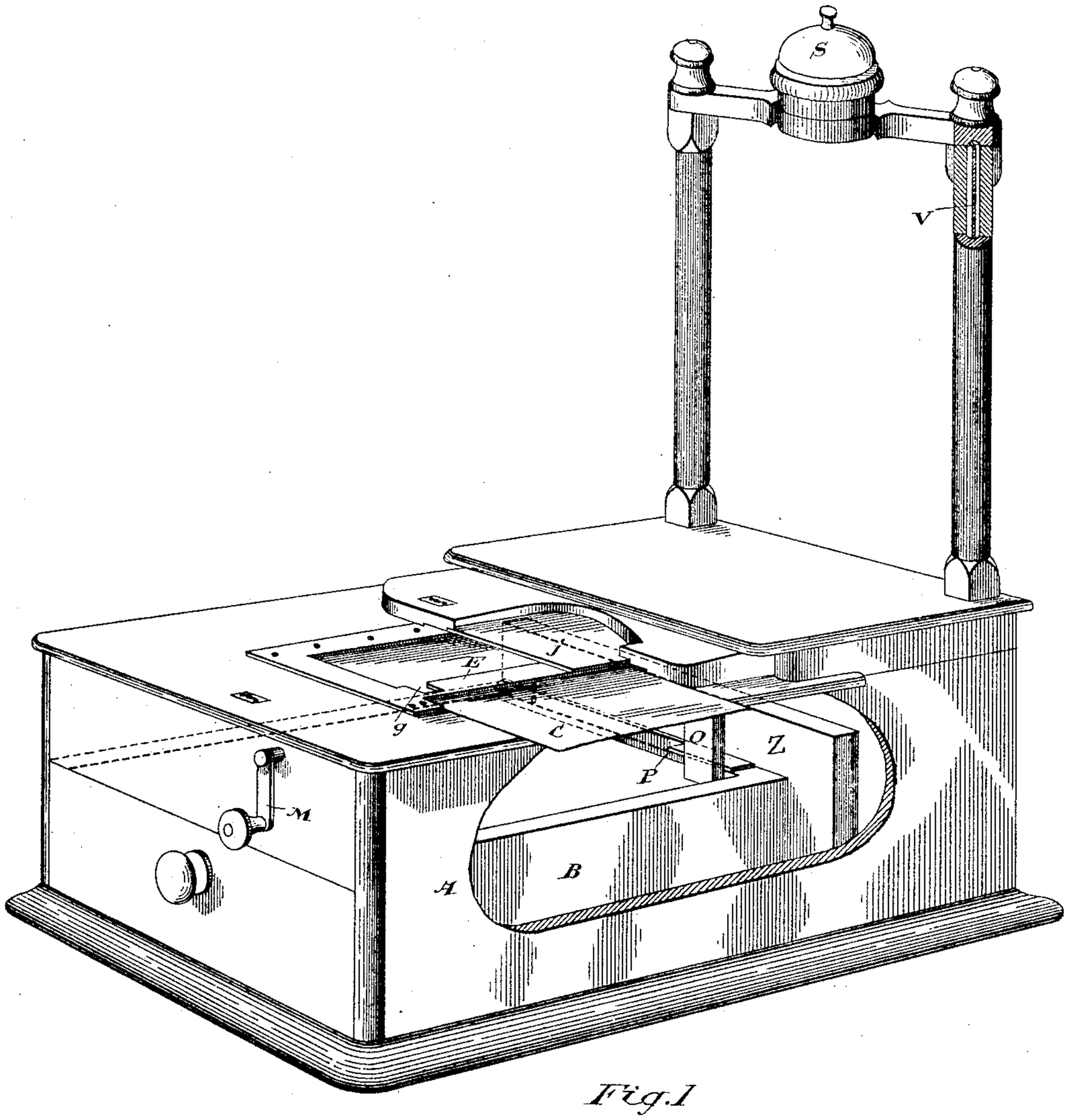


Fig. 1

Witnesses.

F. R. Cameron

H. A. Woodward

Inventor.

Chas. J. Pasmore

by Donald C. Ridout & Co.

Attys.

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

C. J. PASMORE.

CASH RECORDER.

No. 459,935. Patented Sept. 22, 1891.

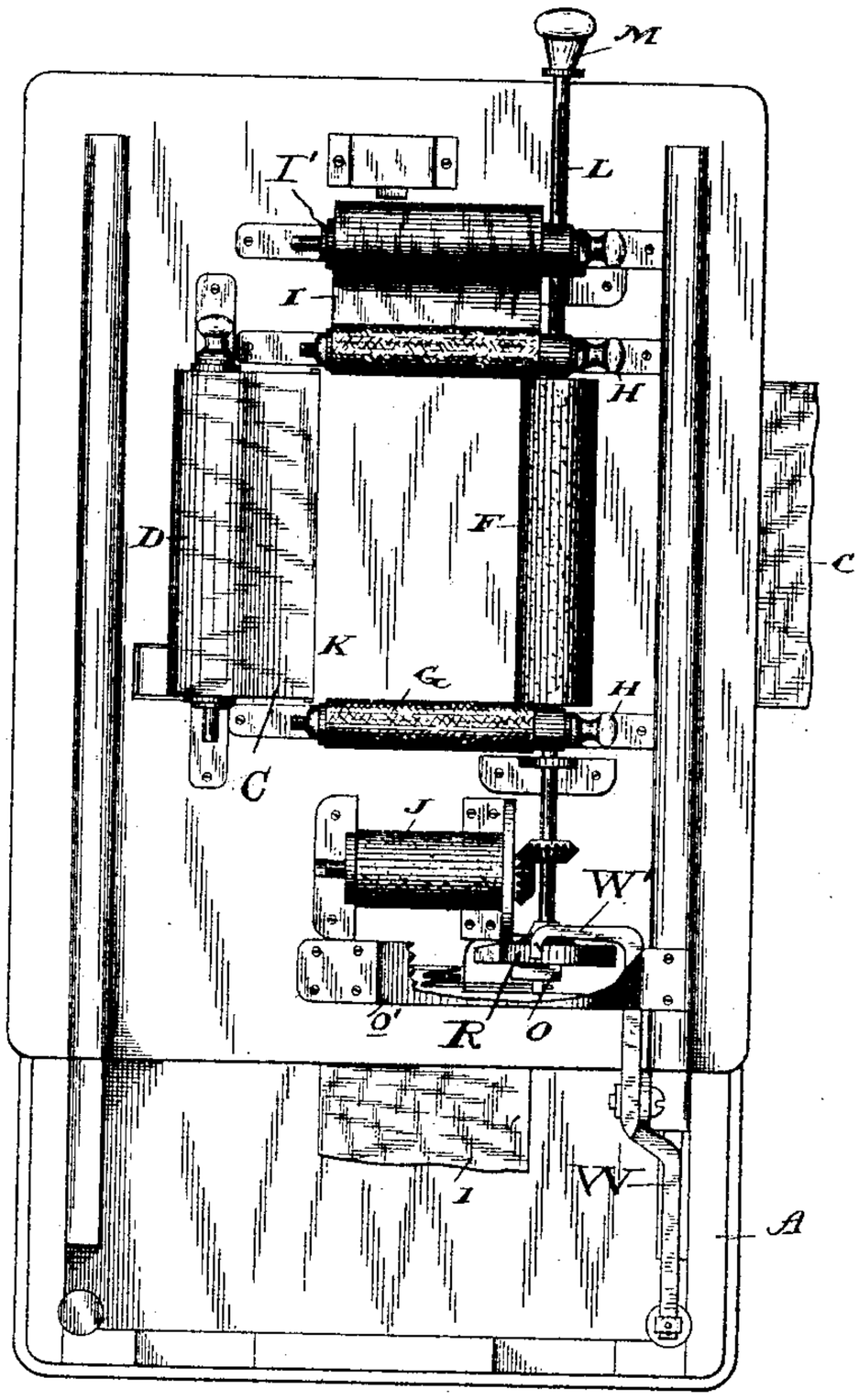


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.

F. R. Cameron

H. C. Woodward

Inventor.

Chas. J. Pasmore.

by

Donald C. Ridout & Co.

Attys.

(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

C. J. PASMORE.

CASH RECORDER.

No. 459,935. Patented Sept. 22, 1891.

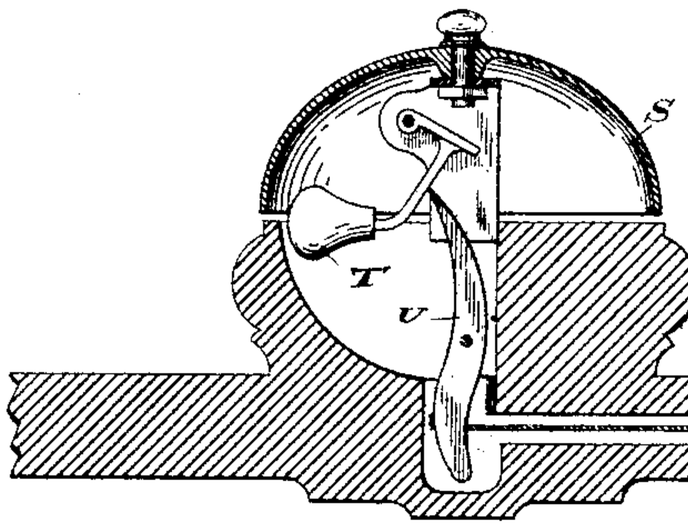
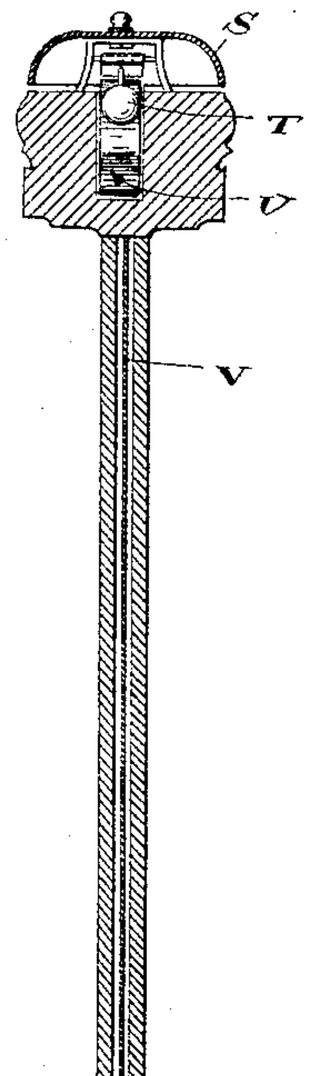


Fig. 5



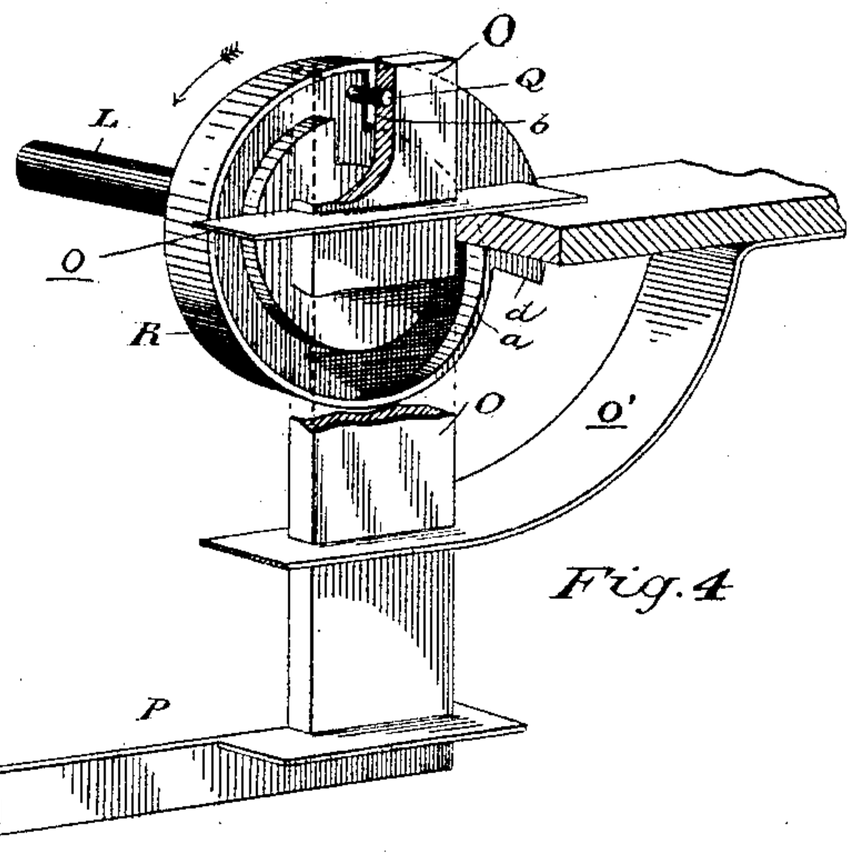


Fig. 4

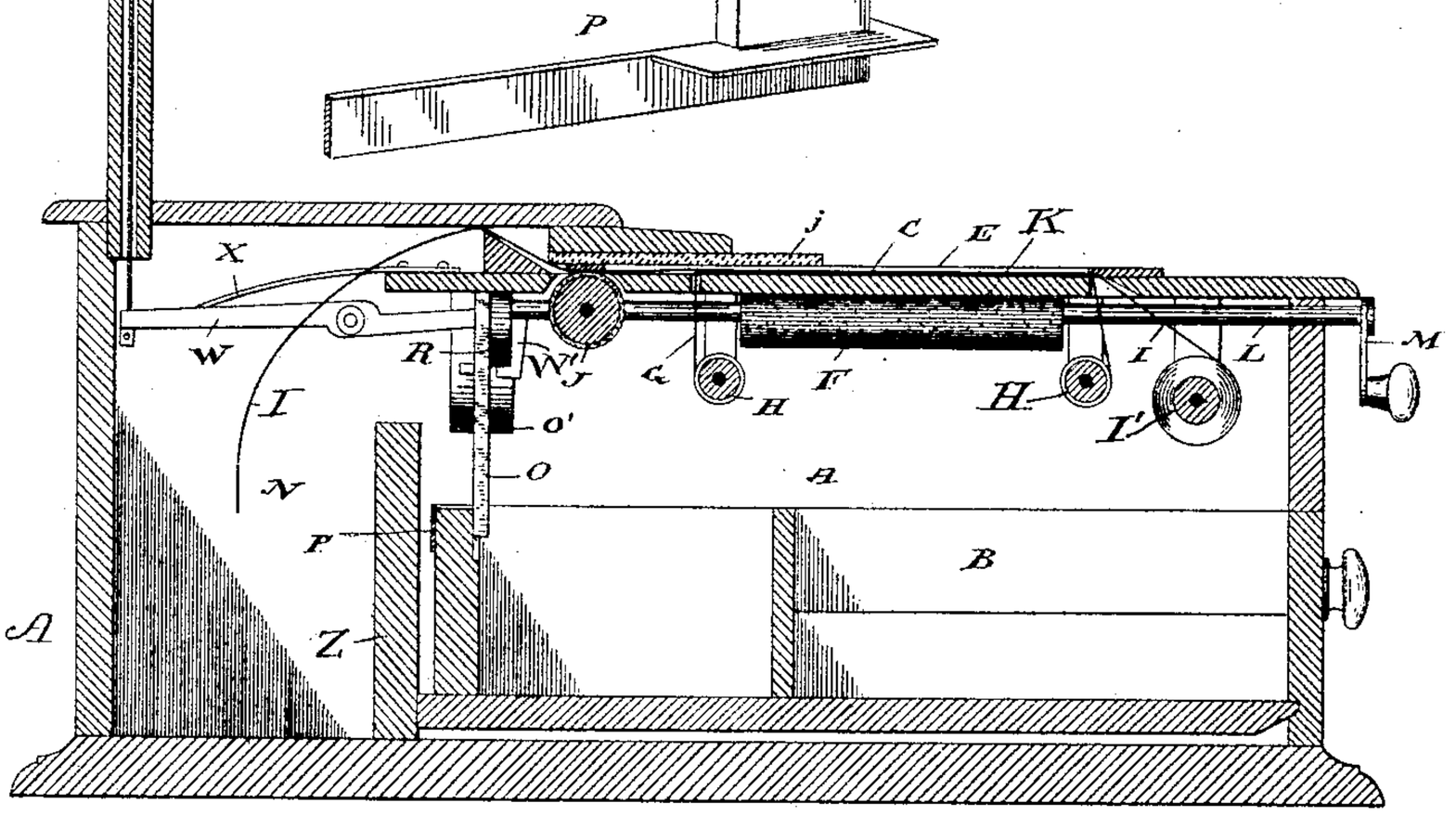


Fig. 3.

Witnesses.

F. R. Cameron.

F. A. Woodward.

Inventor

Chas. J. Pasmore.

by Donald C. Ridout & Co.

attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES J. PASMORE, OF ROCKWOOD, CANADA.

CASH-RECORDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 459,935, dated September 22, 1891.

Application filed October 23, 1890. Serial No. 369,050. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES JULIUS PASMORE, of the village of Rockwood, in the county of Wellington, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented a certain new and Improved Cash-Recorder, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to provide, in connection with a cash till or drawer, simple means by which an absolutely correct record shall be kept of each and every sale effected, and in such a manner that the result or record cannot possibly be tampered with; and it consists, essentially, of simple mechanism arranged in connection with a cash till or drawer and operating two webs of paper, separated by a web of carbon-paper, the upper web being arranged to receive a written memorandum of the account, which is transferred by the carbon-paper onto the web of paper below it. The web of paper on which the account is written is transferred into a receptacle where it cannot be tampered with, while the carbon copy is designed to be removed and handed to the customer, a cash-drawer and bell being arranged in connection with the mechanism, substantially as hereinafter more particularly explained.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved cash-recorder, a portion of it being broken away to expose its interior construction. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan of the mechanism for operating the webs of paper. Fig. 3 is a sectional side elevation of my improved cash-recorder. Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective detail of the bolt for locking the drawer and the cam for operating the bolt, the bolt being broken away to show the stop in the cam, bearing against a pin in the bolt. Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional detail of the bell and its operating-lever and hammer.

In the system of black-leaf check-books now commonly adopted it is possible for the salesman to falsify the memorandum of sale before it is handed in to the cashier. My invention is devised to prevent this falsification and at the same time to retain the advantage of the black-leaf check-book system, combined with a cash-till which cannot be opened without a record of the fact being made.

A represents a box such as is usually adopted in cash-registers now in use, and B is the cash-drawer. An aperture is left in the top of the box A, which exposes the upper web of paper I. This paper is carried on a roller I′. A rubber feed-roller J is provided so as to press and act against the bottom side of the upper paper I, which it causes to travel into the receptacle N as the said roller J revolves. A web of carbon-paper G is carried on the two rollers H, set parallel with roller I′ and at right angles to the rollers D and F, the former of which carries a web of paper C below the carbon-paper G, but over the metal plate K, which acts as a table to support the webs of paper C and I and the carbon-paper G, located between them. A spindle L provided with a suitable crank M, is fixed to the feed-roller F and geared to the feed-roller J. Owing to this connection the revolving of the spindle L will cause the upper paper C to be forced into the receptacle N, which can only be opened by the cashier having charge of the key. A bolt O, moving in guides *o o′*, is provided for the purpose of locking the drawer B. This bolt is arranged in connection with the paper-operating mechanism in such a way that when the spindle L is revolved sufficiently to move out the paper C, on which the account has been written, the bolt O will be raised clear of the drawer B, which will then be instantly pushed open by the action of the spring P, one end of which is attached to a partition Z, (see Fig. 1,) and its free end presses against the end of the drawer with a constant tendency to press it outward. On reference to Fig. 4 the mechanism for accomplishing this action will be seen. A pin Q, inserted in the bolt O, projects into a cam, the groove *a* made in the face of the cam R having a drop *d*, (see Fig. 4,) which cam is fixed to and revolves with the spindle L. In Fig. 4 the bolt O is shown in the position in which it will appear when the drawer B is open—that is to say, when the spring P pushes the drawer B open the said spring simultaneously passes below the bolt and prevents it falling down. When thus held by the spring P the pin Q butts against a shoulder *b* in the cam-groove *a*, and as said pin is held by the spring P in the position shown in Fig. 4 it prevents the cam R from revolving any further. The direction in which the cam

has been revolving is indicated by an arrow. (See Fig. 4.) As soon as the drawer is closed the spring P is pushed back clear of the bolt O, which bolt immediately falls into the position indicated in Figs. 1 and 2 and securely locks the drawer. When the bolt O falls, its pin Q is carried clear of the shoulder *b*, bringing it opposite to the entering end of the cam-groove *a*.

From this description it will be seen that the mechanism for operating the paper cannot be put into motion so long as the drawer B is open, and that when the drawer is closed it is instantly and securely locked and cannot again be opened until the spindle L has made a complete revolution and by its motion carried a piece of the paper I into the receptacle N. In this way the cashier when he opens the receptacle will be notified that the cash-drawer has been opened without the recording of a sale, if such has been the case.

With the view of giving notice every time that the drawer B is opened I provide a bell S and connect it in the following way to the operating mechanism: T is the tongue or hammer of the bell S, which is loosely pivoted, as indicated. U is a pivoted lever, one end of which is in contact with the tongue T, while the other end is connected by a cord or wire V to one end of the pivoted lever W. The other end W′ of this lever W is bent round the cam R, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 3, and rests against the periphery of the said cam. When this cam R has made the requisite revolution to open the drawer B, the end of the lever W will be brought opposite to the "drop" *d*, formed on the periphery of the cam R, and will immediately fall over the said drop by the action of the spring X, which pushes down the opposite end of the said lever W, thus giving a quick pull to the cord V, which transmits this motion through the lever U to the tongue or hammer T, which is thus caused to strike the bell and give the necessary alarm.

To prevent any alteration being made in the amounts on the record after the bill is handed to the customer I notch the edge of the plate E, as indicated at *g* in Fig. 1, and in this place the amount is entered. When the machine is operated, the paper C moves out and is given to the customer, while the amount on the paper I moves up under the plate E, where it cannot be tampered with. The glass *j* allows the record of the last sale to be seen at any time.

The plate E serves as a kind of frame inclosing the paper on which the writing is to be done, and the edge nearest the notch *g* can be used for tearing off the paper to be given to the customer.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a recorder provided with a web of paper C, rollers D F for carrying and feeding said paper, a paper I, rollers I′ and J for carrying and feeding said paper I, a carbon-paper G, placed between said papers C and I and mounted on rollers H, a cash-drawer B, a bolt O for locking said cash-drawer, in combination with the revoluble spindle L, connected to the feed-rollers F J and provided with a cam for operating the bolt O, substantially as described.

2. A cam R, having a groove *a* made in its face, a spindle L, carrying said cam, in combination with a bolt O, provided with pins Q to fit into the cam-groove *a*, a cash-drawer B, and a spring P, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. A cam R, having a groove *a* and a drop *d*, a spindle L, carrying said cam, in combination with the cash-drawer B, bolt O, operated by said cam-groove *a*, a lever W, bearing on the periphery of said cam, cord *v*, connected to said lever, the lever U, connected to the cord, the tongue T, and spring X, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Rockwood, August 30, 1890.

CHARLES J. PASMORE.

In presence of—
CHARLES C. BALDWIN,
I. EDW. MAYBEE.