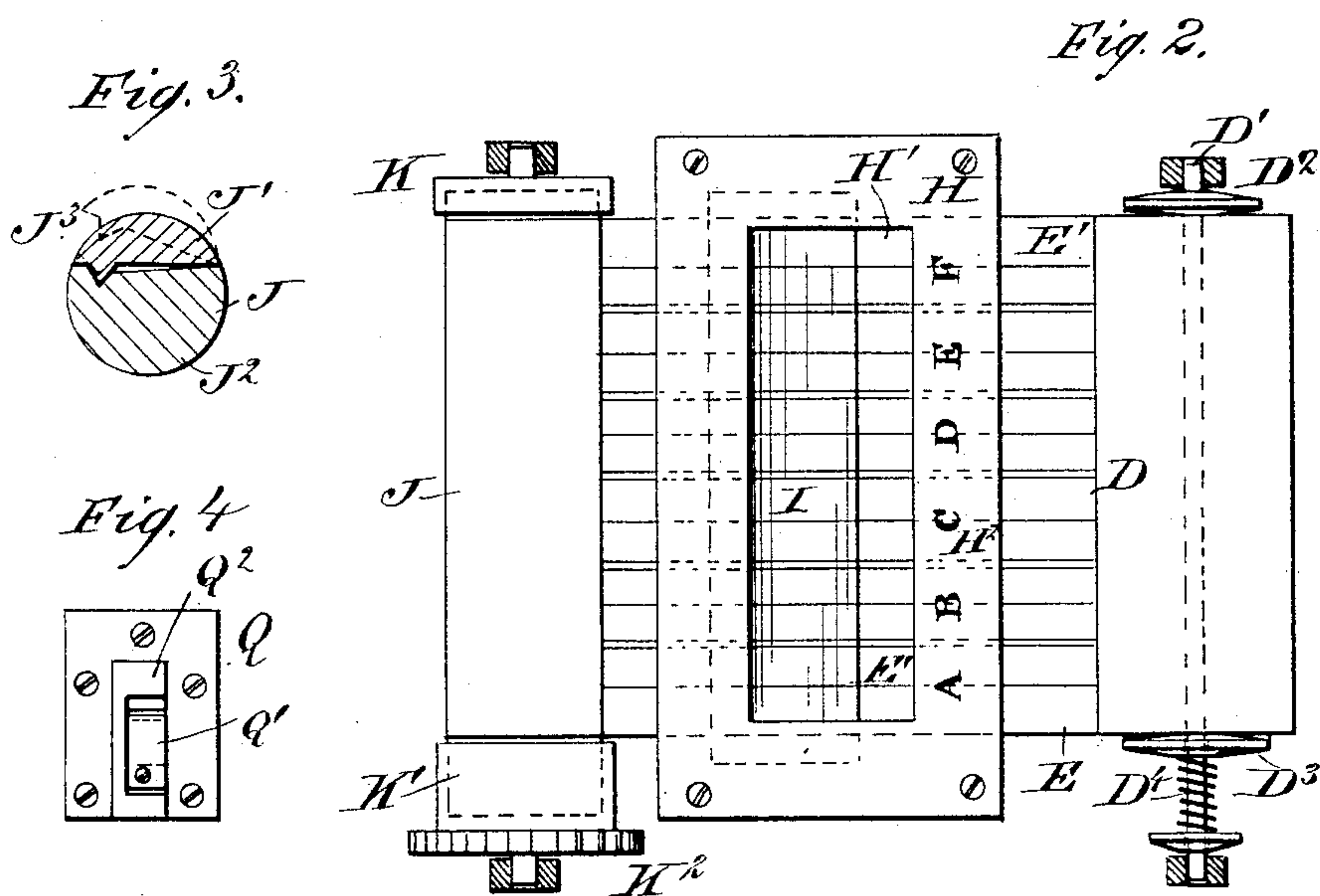
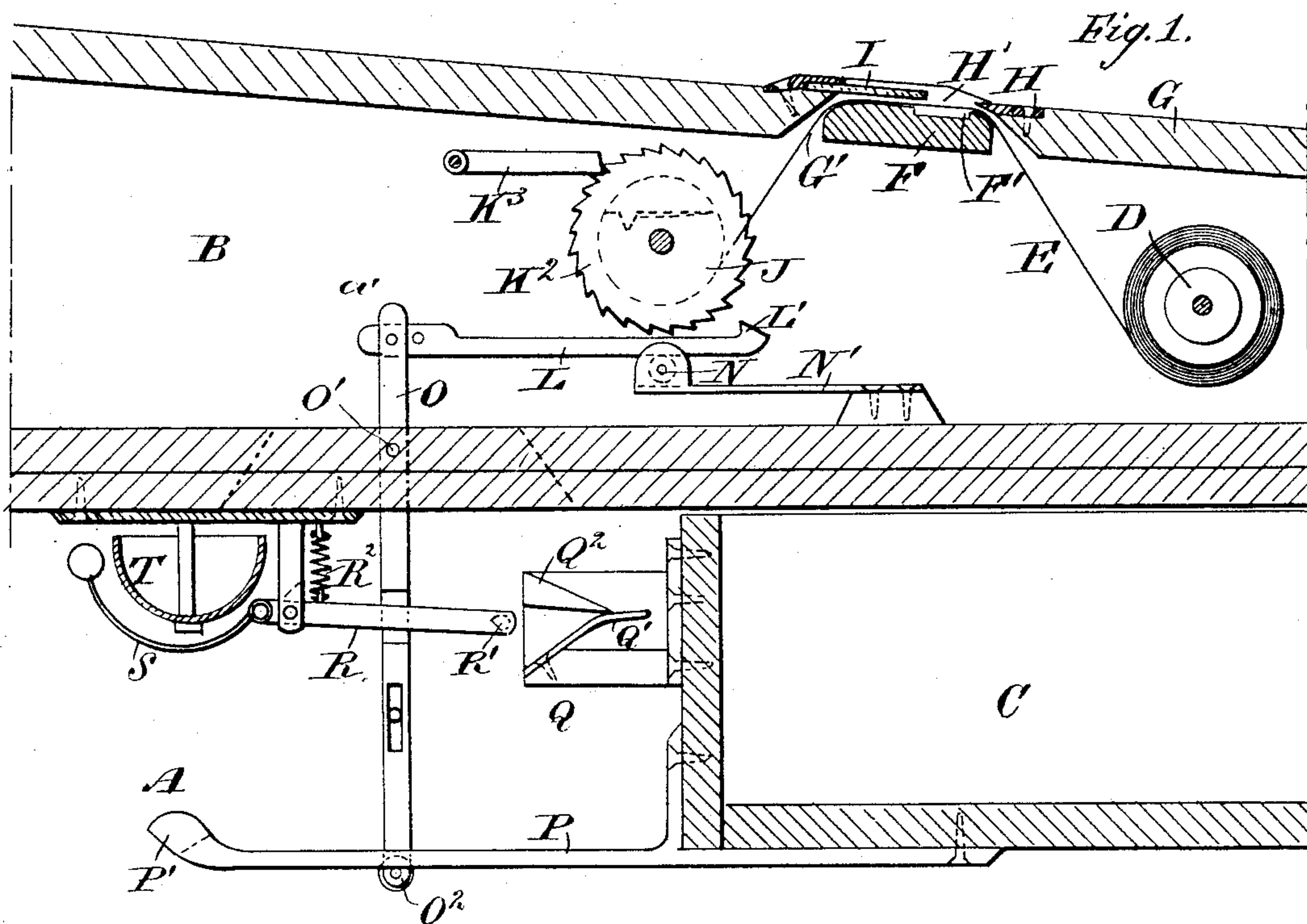


W. W. DARBEE.
RECORDER FOR CASH TILLS.

Patented Apr. 12, 1892.



WITNESSES:

Donn Twitchell
L. Sedgwick

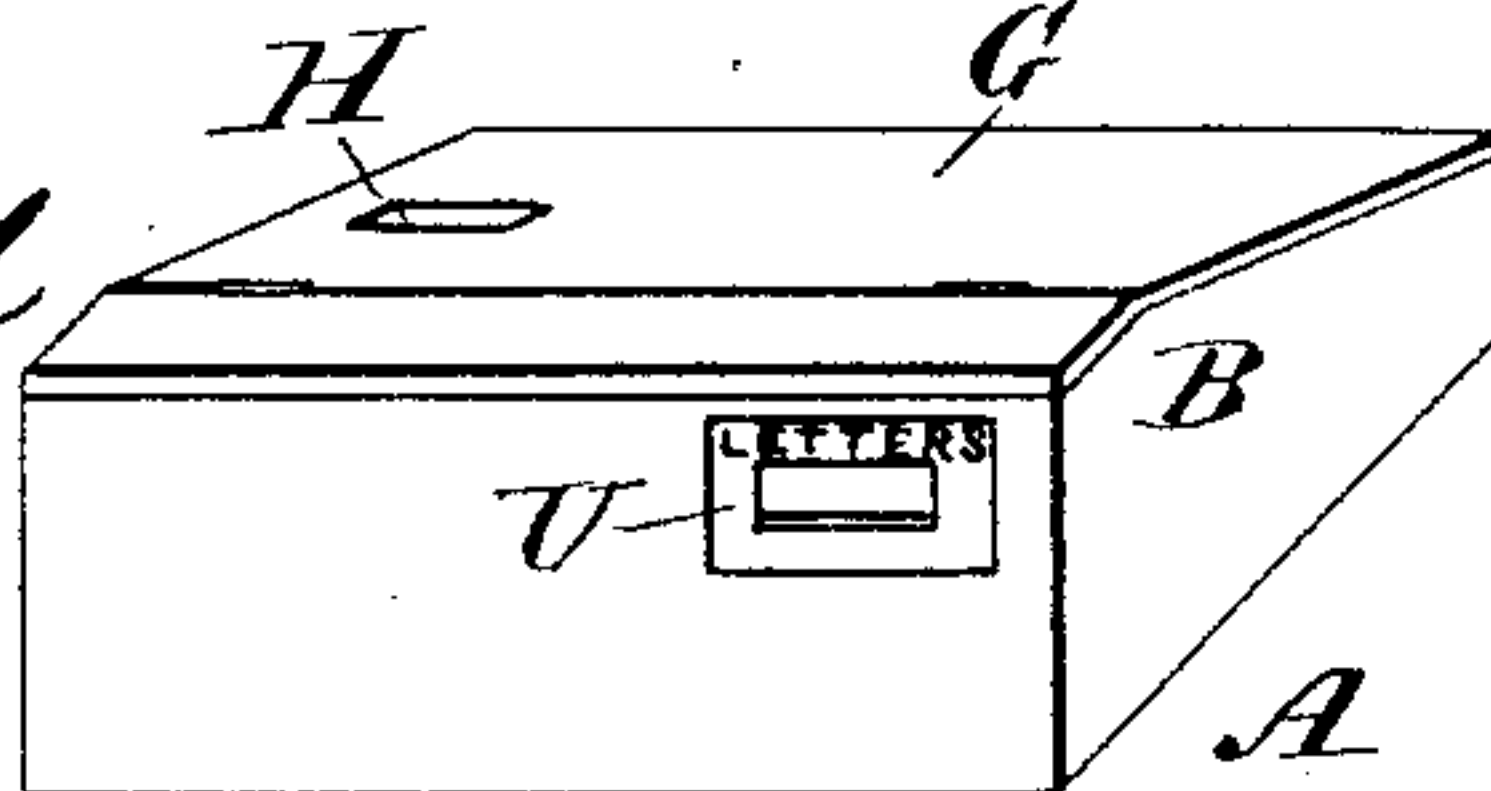


Fig. 5

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WILLIAM W. DARBEE, OF ONEONTA, NEW YORK.

RECORDER FOR CASH-TILLS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 472,860, dated April 12, 1892.

Application filed May 14, 1891. Serial No. 392,691. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. DARBEE, of Oneonta, in the county of Otsego and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Recorder for Cash-Tills, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved recorder specially designed for cash-tills, and which is simple and durable in construction and arranged to take the amount of money received and placed in the till by different salesmen.

The invention consists of a lever carrying a pawl and adapted to be actuated by the till, a drum carrying a ratchet-wheel adapted to be engaged by the said pawl, and a fixed bar over which passes the paper to the said drum.

The invention also consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be hereinafter fully described, and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a plan view of part of the same, parts being in section. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the paper-drum. Fig. 4 is an end elevation of the mechanism for actuating the bell, and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a modified form of the improvement.

The improved recorder is arranged in a suitably-constructed casing A, provided on top with a desk B and carrying in its lower part the till C, fitted to slide in the usual manner. In the desk B is arranged a transversely-extending roll D, carrying the paper E, on which the amount received for the till is written by the operator. The paper E, after unwinding from the roll D, passes over a transversely-extending bar F, arranged in a slot G', formed in the hinged cover G of the desk B.

On top of the cover G over the slot G' is secured a plate H, formed with an aperture H', part of which is covered by a glass I and part is left uncovered, so that the paper E, passing over the bar F, is visible through the opening H', and the said paper can be written on by the operator through the ex-

posed part in the opening H' of the said cover G. In order to permit convenient writing on the paper the bar F is formed with a transversely-extending strip F', of glass or other suitable material, having a very smooth surface and over which passes the said paper, as plainly shown in Fig. 1.

The paper is formed with sets of columns E', printed or otherwise arranged thereon, each set of columns having sufficient space to write the amount of money received from an individual salesman. The several columns are indicated by a series of letters H², arranged on one side of the plate H, as plainly shown in Fig. 2. The letter A indicates a column of the paper E, in which column the amounts by a certain salesman are written, so that at the end of a day or week the entire amounts in the said column represent the sales made by that respective salesman.

In order to conveniently hold the paper on the roll D the latter is formed as shown in Fig. 2, being provided with a shaft D', on one end of which is a circular flange D², fastened to the said shaft, the other end of the latter carrying a loose flange D³, pressed against one end of the paper by a spring D⁴, coiled on the shaft D'. Thus the paper is always held in the proper place, so that the columns E' are in alignment with the respective letters H² on the plate H.

The paper after leaving the bar F extends downward and winds on a drum J, preferably made in two parts J' and J², of which the part J' is formed on its inner surface with a V-shaped ridge J³, adapted to engage a correspondingly-shaped recess in the other part J². The paper can thus be conveniently clamped at its end between the two parts J' and J², after which the paper will conveniently wind around the said drum. The drum J is held at its ends in the drum-heads K and K', mounted to turn in suitable bearings arranged in the desk B.

The drum-head K' carries a ratchet-wheel K², adapted to be engaged by the projection L' of a pawl L, held underneath the said ratchet-wheel and supported in the proper place by a roller N, journaled in the free end of the spring N', secured in the desk B. The pawl L is pivotally connected with the upper end of a vertically-extending lever O, ful-

crumed at O' in the bottom of the desk B and extending below the latter at the rear of the till C.

On the lower end of the lever O is held a friction-roller O², adapted to be engaged by a transversely-extending bar P', secured or forming part of a bracket P, attached to the rear end of the till C. The bar P' is arranged in such a manner that when the till C is opened it strikes against the roller O², so that a swinging motion is given to the lever O to draw the pawl in the direction of the arrow a', so that the end L' engages a tooth of the ratchet-wheel K², so as to turn the latter, and consequently the paper-drum J, to wind up the paper E. The lower end of the lever O is weighted, so that when the till C is closed and the bar P' moves away from the roller O² the said lever as well as the pawl L assume a normal position by their own weights. The return motion of the ratchet-wheel K² is prevented by a pawl K³. (See Fig. 1.)

In order to ring an alarm when the till C is opened, the following device is provided: On the rear end of the till C is secured a bracket Q, carrying a spring Q', inclined upwardly, as plainly shown in Figs. 1 and 4. This spring Q' is adapted to be engaged by a pin R', held on a lever R, fulcrumed on a bracket secured to the under side of the bottom of the desk B. The lever R carries the striker S, adapted to sound the bell T. A spring R² engages the lever R, so as to hold the latter in a normal position, as shown in Fig. 1. When the till C is closed, the pin R' engages the spring Q' and travels up the latter until the said pin rests on the apex of a wedge Q², held on the bracket Q. Now when the operator or other person opens the till C then the pin R' travels up the incline of the wedge Q², so that the lever R swings and the striker S moves downward. When the till C is moved forward in opening, then the pin R' finally drops off the rear end of the wedge Q², whereby the striker S sounds the bell T and an alarm is thus given.

The amount of the sale is written in the respective column E' by or for the individual salesman, and when the till is then opened the paper is moved forward, so that the amount is visible under the glass I. The amount of money received at the sale is deposited in the till, after which the till is closed and an alarm is given, as previously described. The amount written in the respective column of the paper remains visible until the till is again opened and the paper is shifted and wound up on the drum J. At the end of a day or week a full record is had of the day's sales by the amounts written on the paper wound upon the drum J. The operator, in order to file this account, opens the cover G of the desk B, tears off the paper near the roll D, and then unwinds the paper from the drum J, the end of the paper being detached from the parts J' and J² of the drum. Thus sufficient space is left at the lower ends of the col-

umns for adding up the several amounts in the individual columns. The paper from the roller D is then again passed over the bar F and also between the parts J' and J² of the drum J, after which the cover G is closed and the device is ready for the next day's or week's sales.

The distance the paper is moved over the bar F is regulated by adjusting the pivot-pin of lever O and pawl L, so as to turn the drum J more or less on the movement of the lever O in the direction of the arrow a'. The large end of the casing A not occupied by the mechanism is preferably provided with a letter-box U, as shown in Fig. 5. The contents of the box U can be taken out by raising the cover G.

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

1. In a recorder for cash-tills, the combination, with a drum provided with a ratchet-wheel, of a pivoted lever, a pawl pivoted to the upper end of the lever and extending under the ratchet-wheel, a support for the free end of the pawl, and a till provided with a projection for engaging the lower end of the said lever, substantially as described.

2. In a recorder for cash-tills, the combination, with a drum provided with a ratchet-wheel, of a pivoted lever, a headed pawl pivoted to the upper end of the lever and extending under the ratchet-wheel, a spring for supporting the free end of the pawl, and a till provided with a bar having a projection for engaging the lower end of the said lever, substantially as described.

3. In a recorder for cash-tills, the combination, with a drum provided with a ratchet-wheel, of the pivoted lever O, provided with the roller O² at its lower end, the pawl L, pivoted to the upper end of the lever and provided with head L', the spring N', provided with the roller N, and the till C, provided with the bracket P, having the transversely-extending bar P' on its end, substantially as herein shown and described.

4. In a device of the class described, the combination, with a bracket held on the sliding till and formed with a spring and a wedge, of a lever carrying a pin adapted to engage the said spring and wedge, a striker held on the said lever, and a bell adapted to be sounded by the said striker, substantially as shown and described.

5. In a device of the class described, the combination, with a bracket held on the sliding till and formed with a spring and a wedge, of a lever carrying a pin adapted to engage the said spring and wedge, a striker held on the said lever, a bell adapted to be sounded by the said striker, and a spring for holding the said lever in a normal position, substantially as shown and described.

6. A recorder for cash-tills, comprising a casing provided with a cover having openings in it for the passage of the paper, two

paper-holding drums below the cover, one of
which is provided with a ratchet-wheel, a piv-
oted lever, a pawl pivoted to the lever and
projecting under the ratchet-wheel, a support
5 for the free end of the pawl, a bell, a pivoted
and spring-pressed hammer, and a till pro-
vided with projections extending from its

rear end for engaging the said lever and ham-
mer, substantially as herein shown and de-
scribed.

WILLIAM W. DARBEE.

Witnesses:

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ANDREW G. SHAW.