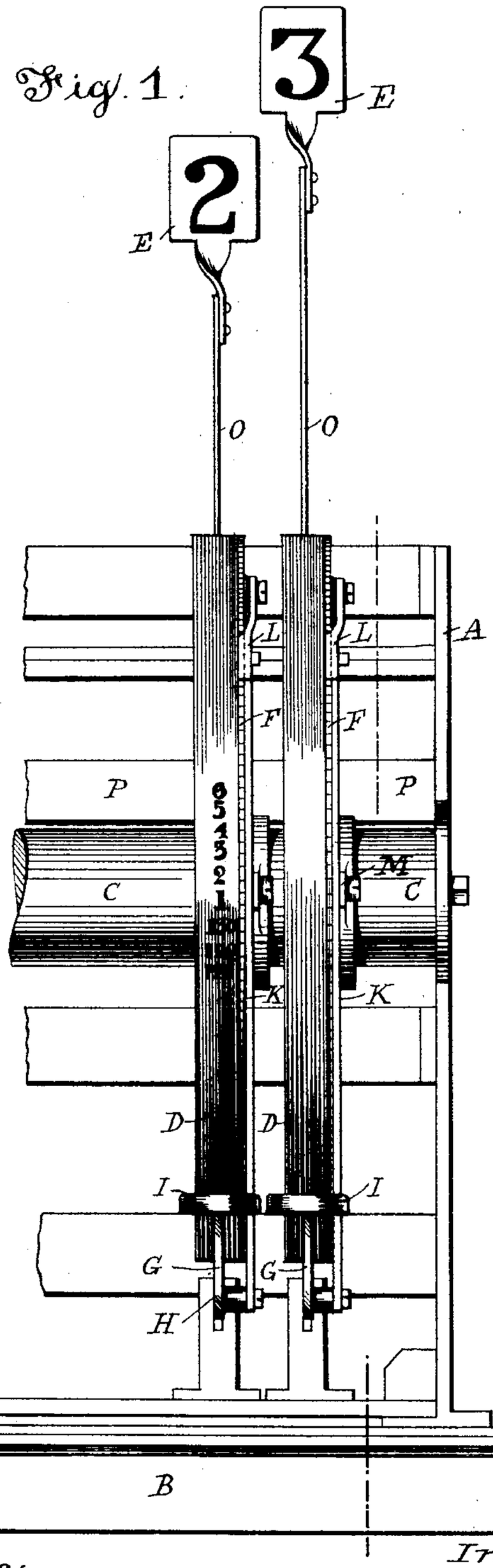
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. LENI.

CASH REGISTER.

No. 481,361. Patented Aug. 23, 1892.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
E. B. Bolton
W. A. Walsh.

Inventor:
Charles Leni
By Edwards & Ricaud
his Attorneys.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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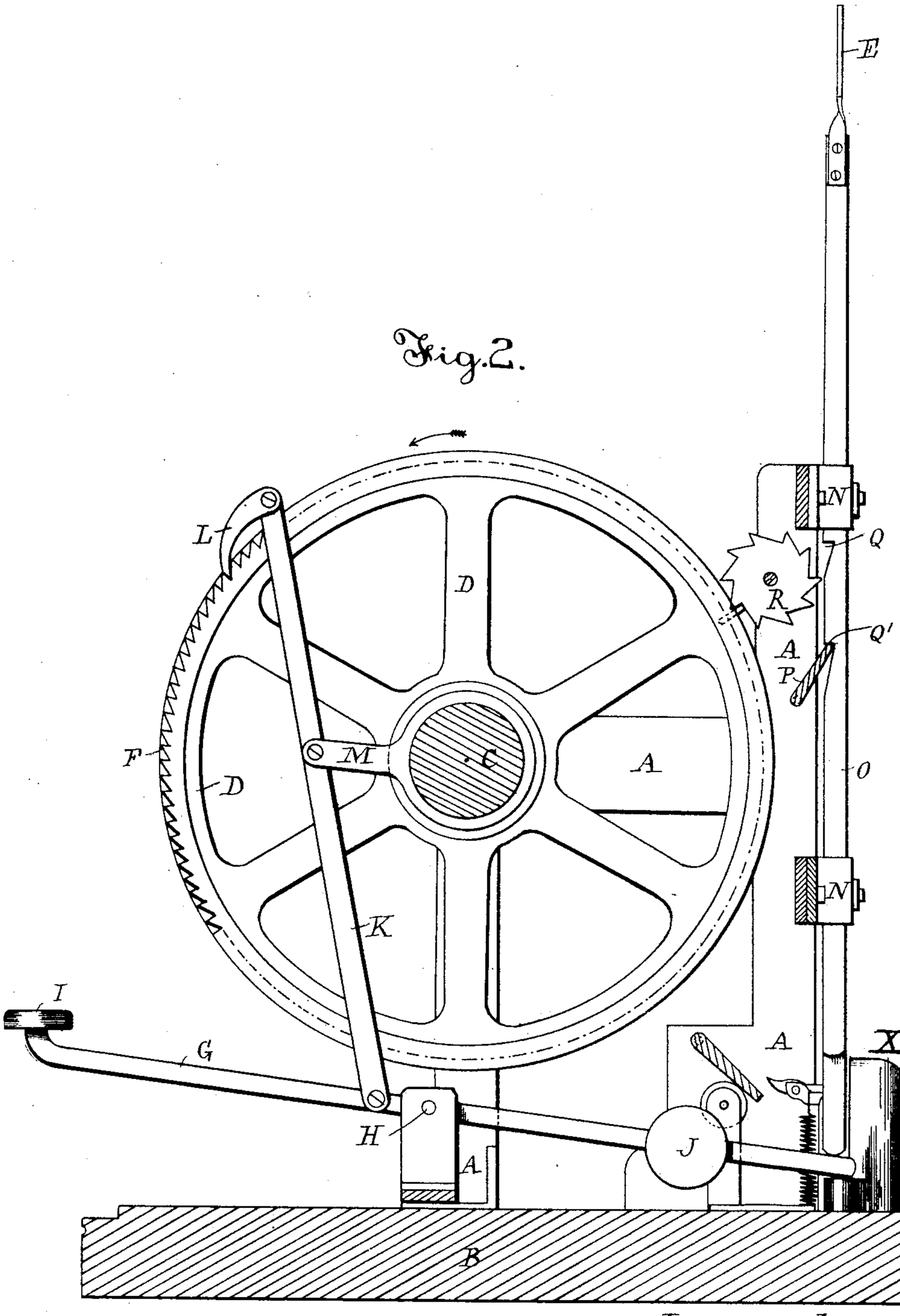
CASH REGISTER.

No. 481,361. Patented Aug. 23, 1892.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
E. B. Bolton
W. A. Walch

Inventor:
Charles Leni
By Richards & R
his Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES LENI, OF ACTON, ENGLAND.

CASH-REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,361, dated August 23, 1892.

Application filed February 12, 1892. Serial No. 421,309. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES LENI, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Red Lion Inn, Acton, in the county of Middlesex, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash-Registers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in cash-registers; and it consists in certain parts and combinations thereof hereinafter more fully described, and pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a part front elevation, and Fig. 2 an end sectional elevation, of the working parts of my apparatus.

I will proceed to more fully describe the same.

I provide a frame A, standing upon and properly secured to a base B, to which may be fixed in any desired manner the usual outer case or cover, which is well understood and which I do not show in the drawings, together with its locking or closing devices, and having the necessary glass-covered apertures therein for observation.

Within the frame A, I mount rigidly and permanently a solid or tubular longitudinal shaft or spindle C, and upon this and free to revolve thereon, but frictionally controlled, I place any desired number of wheels or drums D, on the peripheries of which or on bands secured closely thereto are marked the various numbers or amounts required for the business, and these may be consecutive, accumulative, or as found most suitable.

Longitudinally in the outer case or cover, or in any desired portion thereof, are glass-covered slits or apertures for observation, and beneath one of these each division of each wheel or drum is brought after each operation of the corresponding key or finger-plate, as hereinafter described, and at the same operation a flag or disk E or like indicator is raised at the back or other suitable part of the apparatus for the purpose of indicating the amount recorded at that particular operation.

I secure in a convenient position at the side of and to each wheel or drum a series of ratchet-teeth F or a ratchet-wheel, the number of teeth corresponding to the number of divisions marked upon the periphery of the wheel or drum. The number of wheels and size of case will depend upon the number of different values required to be recorded and indicated. Thus for an omnibus perhaps only three values and three wheels would be necessary, while for a restaurant twenty or more might be required. The diameter of the wheels or drums and the size of the divisions marked on their peripheries will also be governed by the length of time between each examination or the amount of business transacted.

The drums are actuated by a set of levers G, one to each drum. These levers are fulcrumed at H on a rod running parallel to the shaft and near the base or in separate bearings similarly placed. The front of each lever projects through the outer case and carries the finger plate or button I, on which is marked the amount represented by the particular wheel or drum that the lever operates. At or near the opposite end is a counterweight J, and near the fulcrum I pivot a straight or bent bar K, extending as far as the ratchets and carrying (also pivoted to its extremity) a pawl L or other device for engaging the teeth of the ratchet-wheel. On the central shaft I mount a loose collar carrying a projecting arm M, which is pivoted likewise to the upright bar carrying the pawl L. Thus when the front of the lever is depressed by means of the finger-plate the bar and pawl engaging in the ratchet are pulled down and the wheel or drum moved to the extent of one division or number. On the finger being removed the bar rises and the pawl engages the next ratchet or tooth and another number or division of the wheel is ready to be drawn under the aperture for observation when the lever is next operated.

The indicating mechanism is arranged as follows: Bars carrying sleeves or housings N are arranged along the back of the frame, and within the sleeves or housings work freely vertical light rods O or the like, carrying at their upper extremities plates, disks, or flags E, on which are marked values or numbers corresponding to those on the finger-plates, there being a vertical rod and disk to each lever. The lower extremity of each rod rests on the rear of its respective lever, and when the latter is operated and the rear extremity there-

of raised the rod is carried upward and the disk or flag on its summit exposed to view and remaining so exposed until another lever is operated, when it is released and falls back again upon the end of its lever, and this is effected as follows: I pivot a flat bar P at each end of the frame, at one edge only, the other edge resting in a notch Q in one of two notches Q Q′, which I cut in each vertical rod, one below the other. When the rod is raised, the lower notch Q′ passes the loosely-pivoted bar P and rests upon it until the said bar is moved backward by the passing of another rod, when the first rod is released and falls to its normal position.

X indicates a bell mechanism of any suitable or ordinary construction, the detailed parts of which are not shown, as they form no part of the present invention. It will also be seen that the wheels being set to zero, or an observation of each wheel being taken through the aperture by the proprietor and entered in a book or the like, the person receiving money for sales may place this in the till or give change after actuating by the lever the wheel representing the amount received, and this may continue until the wheel has made one revolution, or the proprietor has again inspected the wheels and calculated the amount taken and recorded by the several wheels since the last inspection. After making one revolution each wheel is stopped by means of a hook engaging with a stop on the wheel (or other device) until released by the proprietor or his agent, or in place of stopping the drums by means of a hook I may arrange a numbered sprocket-wheel R, actuated by a pin on the drum, so that each revolution of the drum causes this wheel to turn through a portion of its course—say, making one complete revolution to ten revolutions of the drum—and in this case it is not absolutely necessary to reset the apparatus till after the entire revolution of the sprocket-wheel geared into each drum.

I claim—

In a cash-register, the combination, with a plurality of independent drums or wheels, a shaft on which said drums or wheels are revoluble, a portion of the peripheries of said drums having teeth, bars K, having pawls L secured at their upper ends, said bars being secured to levers G, loose collars mounted on said shaft, each carrying a projecting arm M, pivoted at its outer end to bar K, weights J, attached to levers G, and vertically-movable disk-rods resting upon the inner ends of said levers G, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES LENI.

Witnesses:

W. WELLON POPPLEWELL,

A. H. STANLEY,

Both of 17 *Southampton Buildings, W. C., London.*