

(No Model.)

C. W. WEISS.
CASH REGISTER AND INDICATOR.

No. 496,240.

Patented Apr. 25, 1893.

Fig. 2.

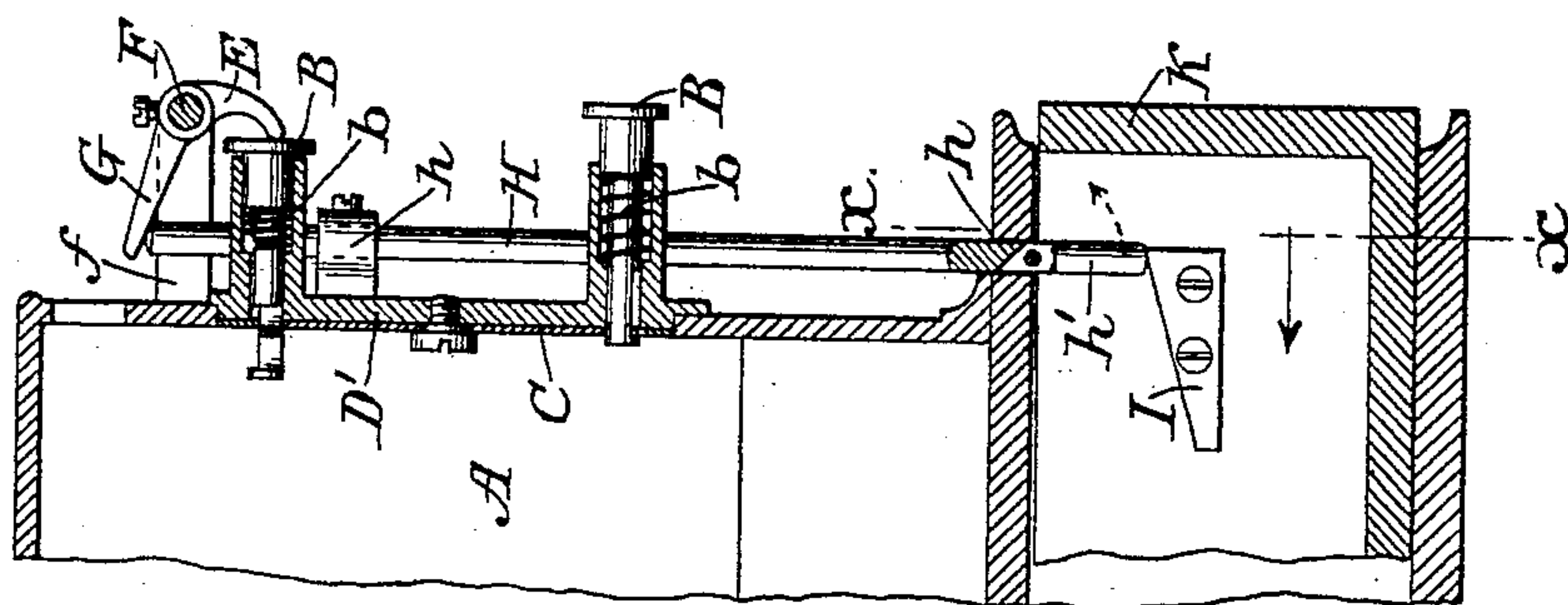
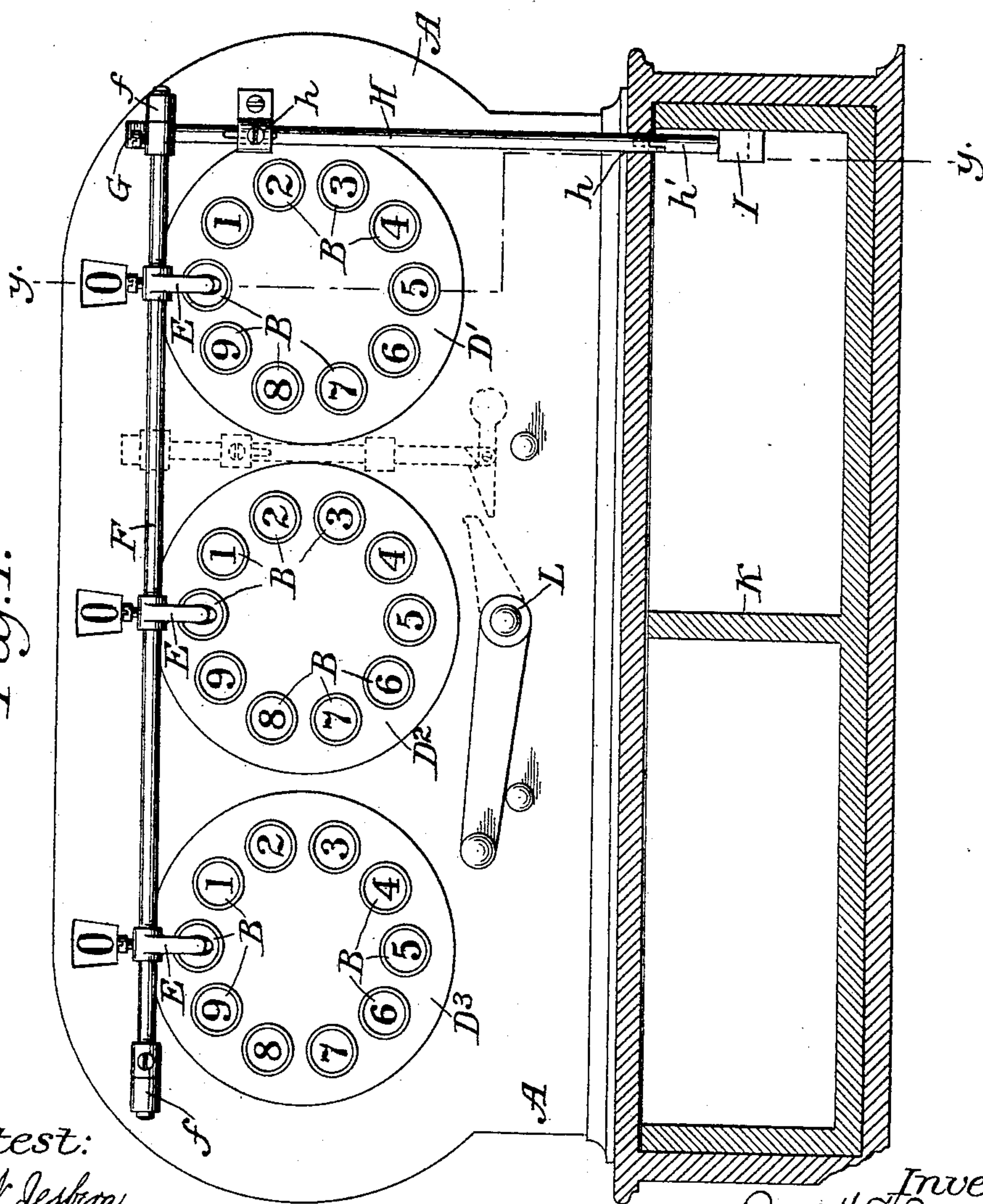


Fig. 1.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL W. WEISS, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY, OF OHIO.

CASH REGISTER AND INDICATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 496,240, dated April 25, 1893.

Application filed January 8, 1892. Renewed March 24, 1893. Serial No. 467,450. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL W. WEISS, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash Registers and Indicators; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

My present invention has relation to cash indicating devices in which two or more separate sets of keys are employed for the indication of figures of different denominations. In the use of such machines a difficulty has existed hitherto by reason of the fact that each dial or set of keys will continue to indicate whatever figure is indicated by the key last operated in that set. Thus if a sale amounting to three dollars and fifteen cents were followed by a sale amounting to eight cents and the attendant in registering the eight cents, should fail to restore the dollar dial and the dime dial to their initial or zero positions by first operating the 0-keys the machine would indicate \$3.18 instead of 008. Accordingly it is the object of my present invention to provide for the automatic restoration of all the dials or sets of keys to their initial or zero positions after every operation of the register, and this object I accomplish by the device hereinafter described and claimed, which is simple and efficient in operation and may be applied readily to registers already in use.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional elevation, on the line $x-x$ of Fig. 2, of a register and indicator having my improvement applied thereto, and Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section of a portion of the same on the line $y-y$ of Fig. 1.

I have shown my improvement as applied to a register and indicator of the character of that shown in Letters Patent of the United States, No. 443,024, granted December 16, 1890, and to that patent reference may be had for a full description of the construction and operation of the mechanism, but it is to be understood that my invention is equally appli-

cable to any other form of register or indicator in which two or more sets of keys are employed.

In the present case the main casing A of the register supports three sets of keys B, B, the keys of each set having a circular arrangement in dials D' , D^2 , D^3 , and being severally adapted to cause the registration and indication of the numbers indicated by them when pushed in and when motion is imparted to the registering mechanism. As shown, each key B of a set co-operates with a locking-plate C and is normally held in its outer position by a spring b , as fully set forth in said patent, whereby the operation of any one key shifts the locking plate C and releases the key last previously operated while it is itself held in until released in its turn by the operation of another key.

In proximity to the initial or 0-key of each set of keys B, B, I support a movable finger E in such position as that the finger, when actuated thereto, shall operate the 0-key and thereby release the key last previously operated. The several fingers E, E, are connected by any convenient means to move together. I have shown them as carried by a rock-shaft F which is supported in suitable bearings f, f . At a convenient point on said rock-shaft is fixed an arm G which is adapted to be moved to rock the shaft by a rod H supported to move in bearings or guides h, h . Said rod H extends into the path of a cam I carried by the cash drawer K, or by the actuating crank-shaft L, or some other part which is moved once at each operation of the register. If the rod is to be moved by a reciprocating part, as by a cam carried by the cash drawer, the end of the rod may be provided with a pivoted or yielding section h' to permit the free movement of the cam in one direction without actuating the fingers E, E.

In the operation of the device as shown in the drawings, it being supposed that a sale has been registered, the pushing in of the cash-drawer causes the cam I to lift the rod H and to rock the shaft F in a direction to press in the 0-keys of the several sets of keys. In this manner all the keys previously oper-

ated are released and each separate indicating mechanism is restored to its initial position. In the next operation of the machine no significant figure will be registered or indicated except by that set of registering or

5 indicating devices in which a key is operated. In order that the 0-keys may be free to spring out when any other key is operated the cam should be so formed or so placed as to

10 allow the rod H to drop after it has been operated. The location of the actuating cam I is obviously immaterial. As indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1 it might be affixed to the crank-

15 shaft L or to any other convenient part of the mechanism.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a cash register and indicator, the combination with several sets of keys, the keys

20 of each set being adapted to be severally operated to indicate different values and including a zero or non-significant key, of a moving part of the mechanism and intermediate means actuated thereby to operate the

25 zero or non-significant key of each set, whereby after each operation the indicating device is reset to its initial position.

2. In a cash register and indicator, the combination with a set of keys adapted to be severally operated to indicate different values

30 and including a zero or non-significant key, and a lock adapted to co-operate with each key to retain it, after operation, in its new position and to be shifted by the operation of

35 the zero or non-significant key to release the previously operated key, a moving part of the mechanism and intermediate means actuated thereby to operate said zero or non-signifi-

cant key, whereby after each operation the indicating device is reset to its initial position. 40

3. In a cash register and indicator, the combination with a set of keys adapted to be severally operated to indicate different values and including a zero or non-significant key, of a finger adapted to operate said zero or non-significant key, a moving part of the mechanism, and intermediate means actuated thereby to move said finger, whereby after each operation the indicating device is reset to its initial position. 50

4. In a cash register and indicator, the combination with a set of keys including a zero or non-significant key, of a finger adapted to operate said zero or non-significant key, a moving part of the mechanism, a cam carried thereby, and intermediate means actuated thereby to move said finger, whereby after each operation the indicating device is reset to its initial position. 55

5. In a cash register and indicator, the combination with several sets of keys, each set including a zero or non-significant key, of fingers severally adapted to operate said zero or non-significant key, said fingers being connected together, a moving part of the mechanism, and intermediate means actuated thereby to move said fingers, whereby after each operation the indicating device is reset to its initial position. 65

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 70

CARL W. WEISS.

Witnesses:

A. N. JESBERA,
A. WIDDER.