

(No Model.)

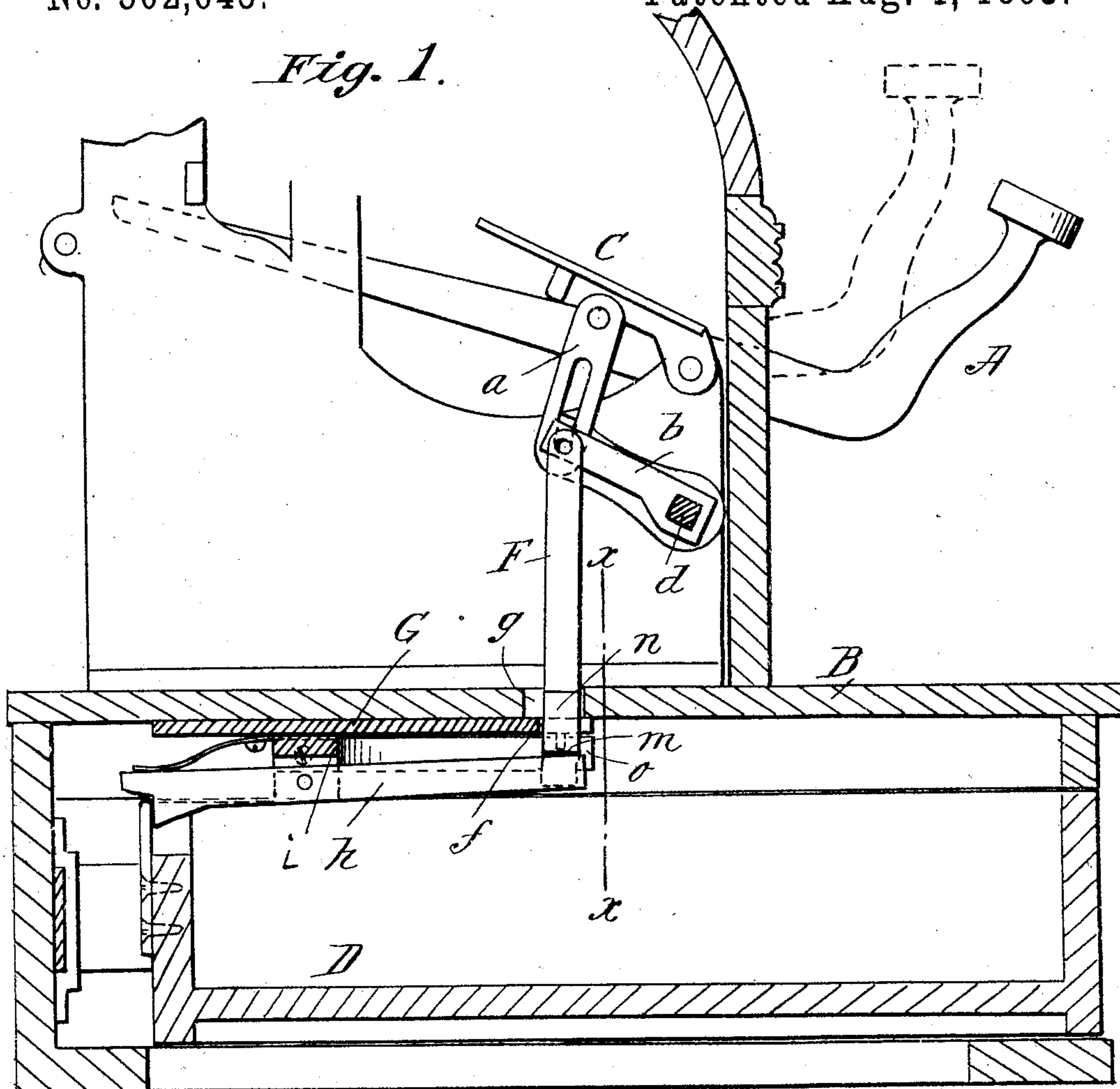
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. J. WEBSTER.  
CASH REGISTERING MACHINE.

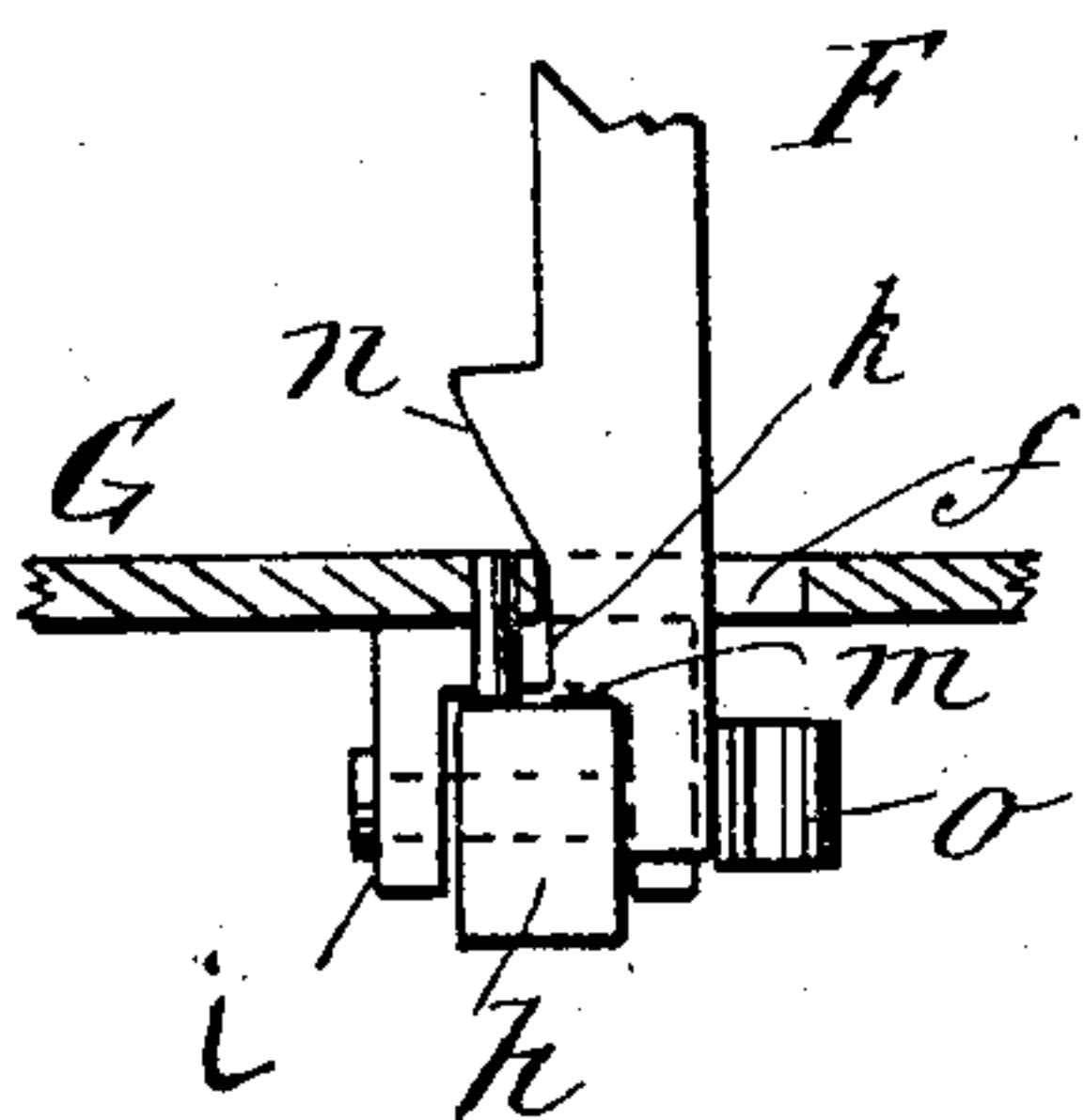
No. 502,645.

Patented Aug. 1, 1893.

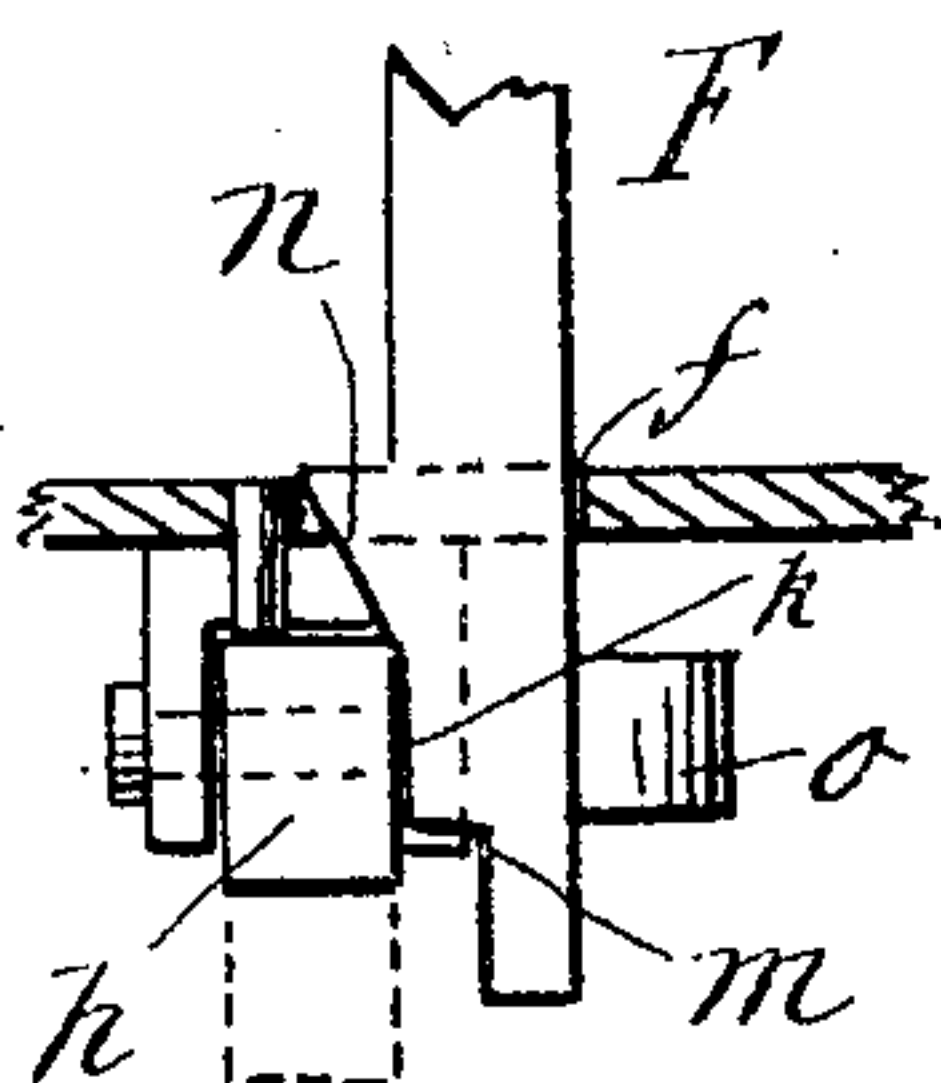
*Fig. 1.*



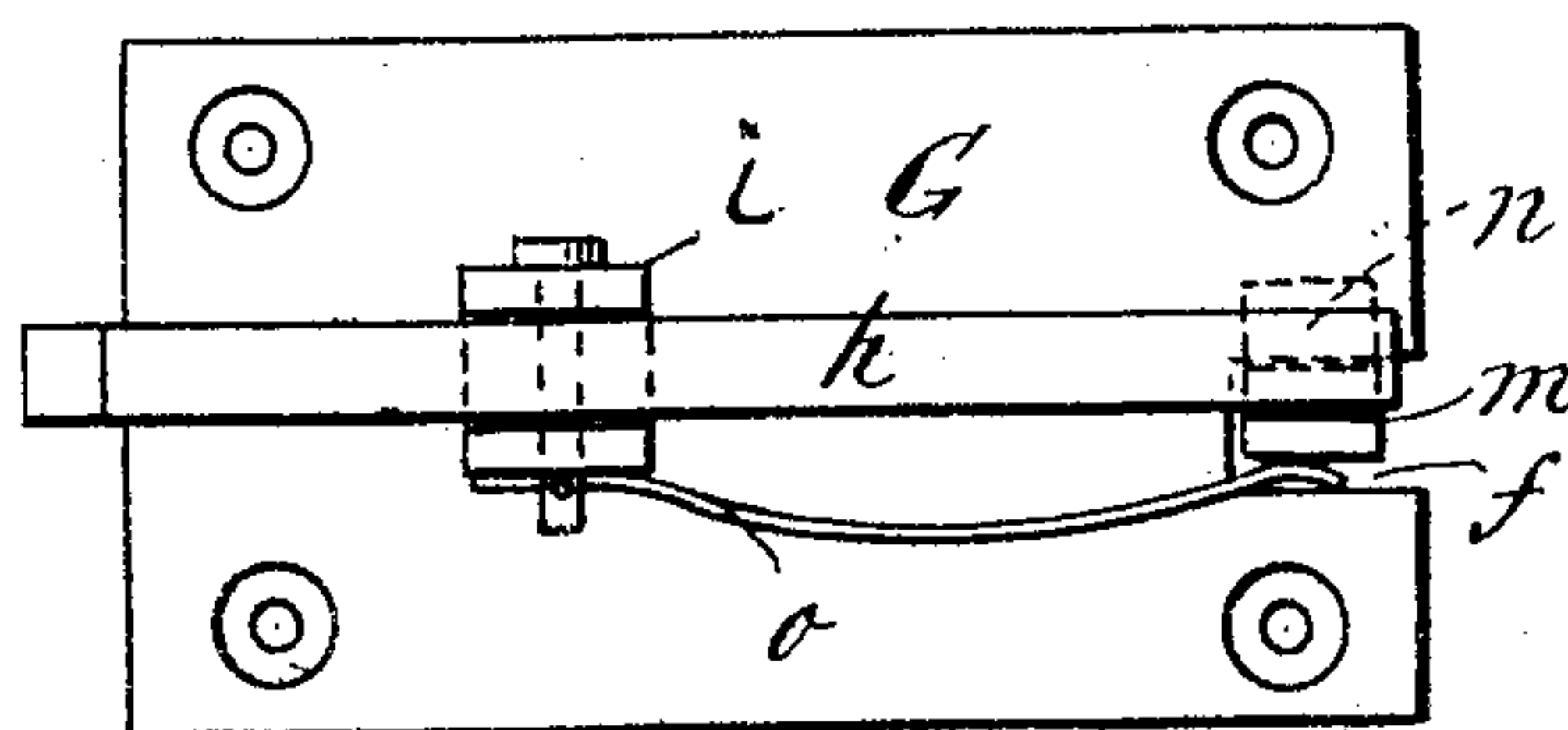
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



Witnesses:

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Inventor;  
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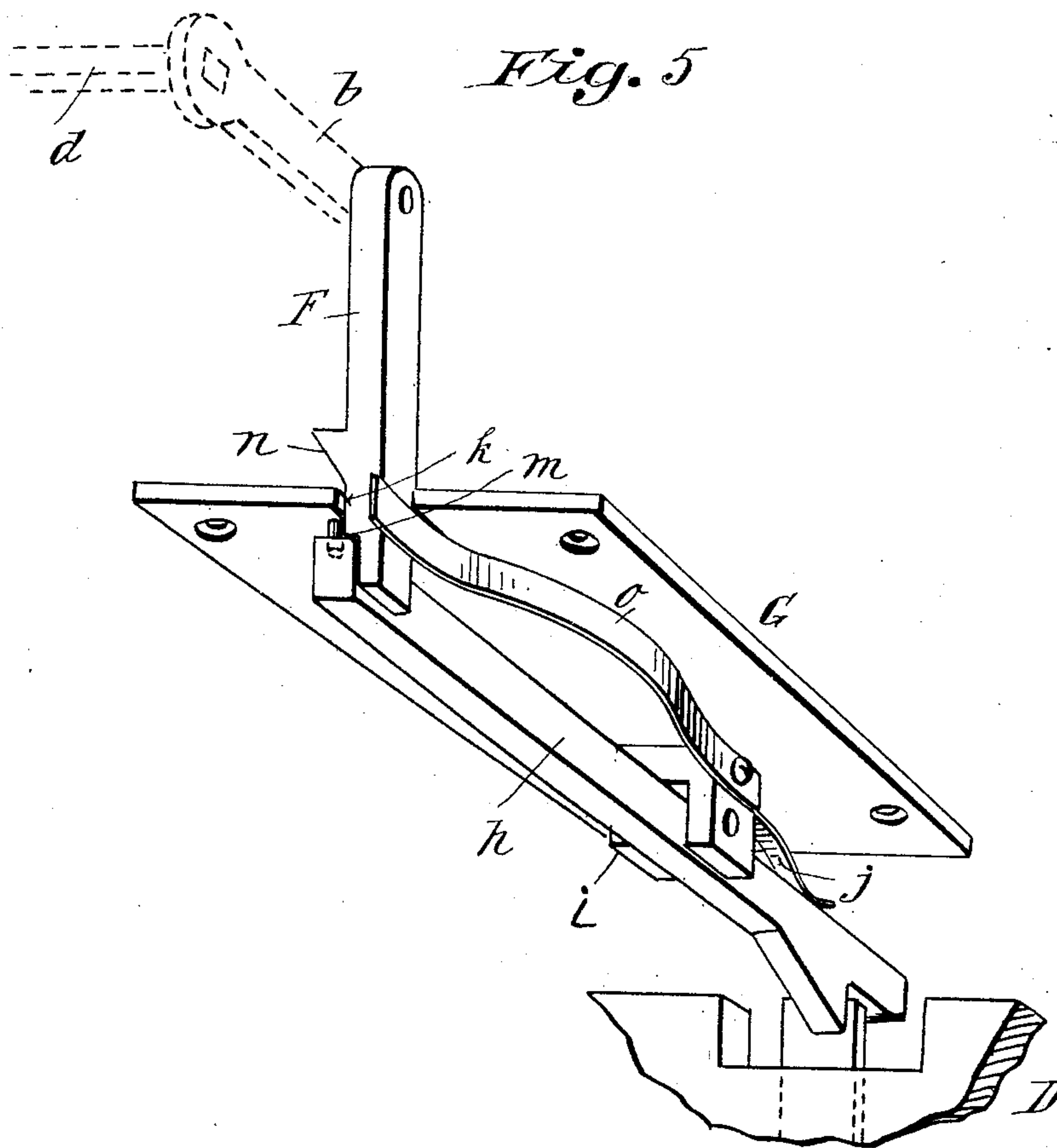
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. J. WEBSTER.  
CASH REGISTERING MACHINE.

No. 502,645.

Patented Aug. 1, 1893.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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THE BOSTON CASH REGISTER COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## CASH-REGISTERING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 502,645, dated August 1, 1893.

Application filed February 14, 1893. Serial No. 462,308. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JEROME J. WEBSTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Northampton, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cash-Registering Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention, for improvements in cash registering machines, relates to the drawer confining and releasing mechanism of the class which permits and insures the release of the drawer-catch only after the key-lever has completed its working movement and is returning to its normal position.

The object of this invention is to improve and simplify devices of this class; and to this end the invention consists in the construction and combination of parts all as will hereinafter fully appear and be set forth in the claims.

The improved mechanism is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of sufficient portions of a cash registering machine to clearly show the application thereupon of the therein included improved drawer-catch-device. Figs. 2 and 3 are sectional elevations, as seen at the rear of the plane indicated by the line  $x-x$ , Fig. 1, showing the parts of the drawer-catch-device in different relative positions, and to which reference will be hereinafter made. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the catch device, while Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the same.

In the drawings, A represents one of the series of key-levers pivotally supported in suitable framing above the base or table, B, of the machine, below which the cash-drawer, D, moves in suitable slide-ways therefor.

C represents the rocker-plate which is tilted as each key-lever is moved, and which secures, through the link,  $a$ , the swinging of the arm,  $b$ , on the rock-bar,  $d$ , all as usual in a well known type of cash registering machines.

Below the base, B, is secured a plate or casting, G, having the aperture,  $f$ , therethrough while the base, B, is also correspondingly apertured, as seen at  $g$ .

The catch-lever,  $h$ , for the cash-drawer is between its ends pivotally hung in the ear-pieces,  $i$ , of the plate, G, its rear end engag-

ing a rear part or fixture of the drawer, the spring,  $j$ , causing normally the maintenance of the catch-lever in its drawer-engaging position.

The bar, F, is understood as hung upon the arm,  $b$ , to move endwise as the arm is swung, and to also have a movement angularly to its endwise play. The lower portion of this bar lies alongside of the forward arm of the drawer-catch-lever, and is shouldered or stepped as indicated at  $m$ , while thereabove the bar has the upwardly and laterally inclined cam-surface,  $n$ . The spring,  $o$  is applied to force the bar in one direction transversely of its endwise play.

The operation of this improved mechanism will be now explained: Before the key is depressed the bar, F, has its side portion,  $k$ , next above the step,  $m$ , alongside the catch-lever,  $h$ , as indicated in Fig. 3; as any one of the keys is depressed the bar, F, is moved upwardly so far that it may be forced by its spring sidewise to have the shoulder come to rest above the catch-lever, see Figs. 1, 2, and 4. Thus far no releasing movement of the catch lever has been effected,—but as the key is in its return movement the bar downwardly returning to its normal position forces the forward end of the drawer-catch-lever down, and the rear end of such lever consequently swinging upwardly releases the drawer to open. It will be furthermore perceived (see Fig. 3) that as the bar, F, moves downwardly, its cam surface,  $n$ , impinging against the border of the aperture in the plate will so force the bar transversely, against its spring,  $o$ , as to throw the stepped portion,  $m$ , off from engagement with the drawer-catch-lever, when the latter will resume its normal position to lock the drawer on its next closing.

Care is taken in the construction of the bar that the sidewise throw of the cam incline,  $n$ , shall exceed the width of overlap which the shoulder,  $m$ , may have upon the upper side of the drawer-catch-lever.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a cash registering machine, the combination with a drawer, of a pivotally mounted catch-lever therefor, a bar movable endwise



and actuated by any of the keys of the machine, and also having a transversal play, and having an abutment portion which, as the key is given its working movement, is brought to  
5 assume a position of engagement with the catch-lever, and which, moving in conjunction with the return of the key, causes the releasing swing of the catch-lever, substantially as described.

10 2. In a cash registering machine, the combination with a drawer, of a pivotally mounted catch-lever therefor, a bar movable endwise and actuated by any of the keys of the machine, and also having a transversal play, and  
15 having an abutment portion which, as the key is given its working movement, is brought to assume a position of engagement with the catch-lever, and which, moving in conjunction with the return of the key, causes the  
20 releasing swing of the catch-lever and means for forcing the bar from engagement with the catch-lever after the latter has been given its releasing swing, substantially as described.

25 3. In a cash registering machine, the combination with a drawer, of a pivotally mounted

catch-lever therefor, an endwise movable bar actuated by any of the key-levers of the machine and having the step-formed lower end portion and the cam thereabove, the spring which forces the bar in a direction angularly  
30 to its endwise play, and a part against which the cam may impinge, all substantially as described for the purpose set forth.

4. In a cash registering machine, the combination with the rock-shaft, movable in conjunction with the key-levers having the arm, *b*, and the drawer, of the plate, *G*, supported above the drawer with the aperture, the drawer-catch-lever, *h*, pivoted at the under side of the plate, the bar hung to said rock-shaft-arm,  
40 to move endwise and also free to play transversely through said aperture, and having the cam surface, *n*, and the step-formed-extremity, *m*, and the spring, *o*, for the bar, and the spring, *j*, for the catch-lever, substantially as  
45 described.

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Witnesses:

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