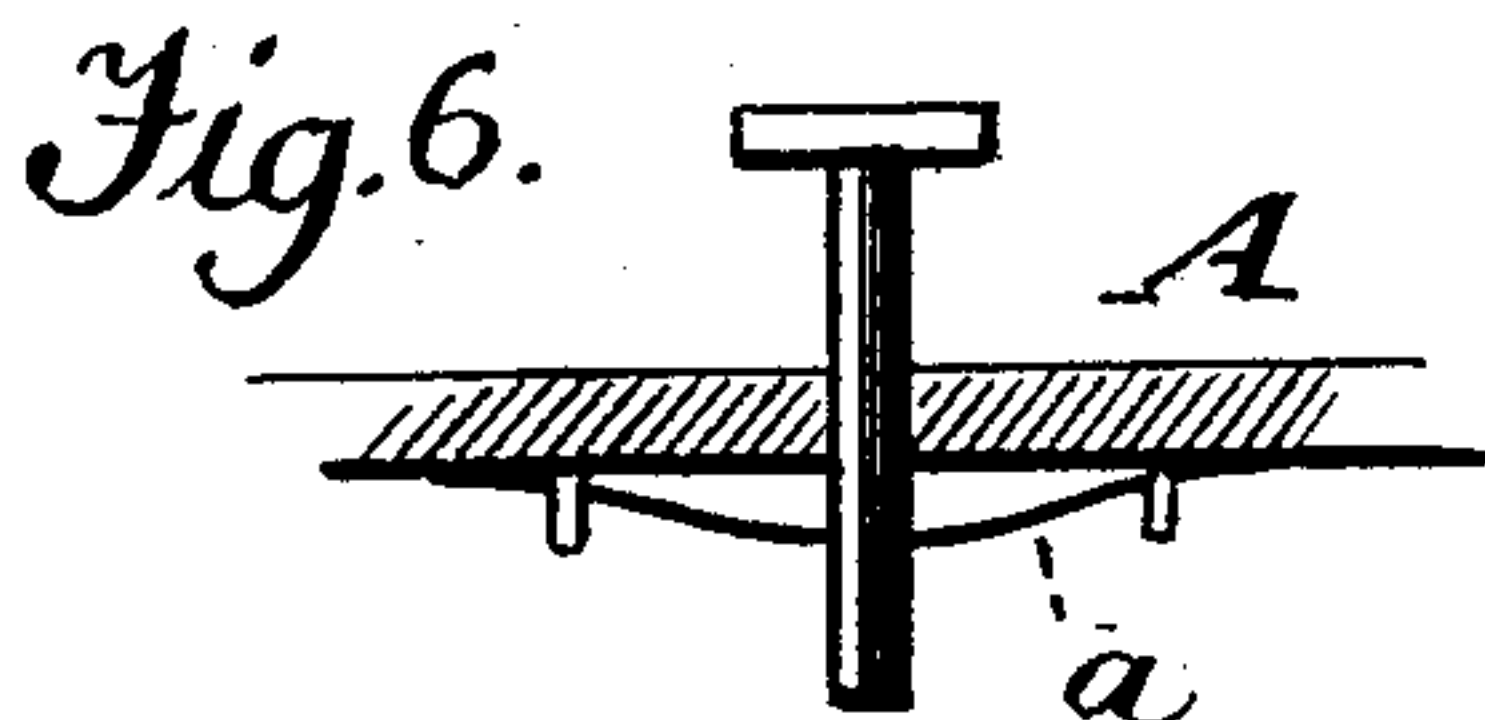
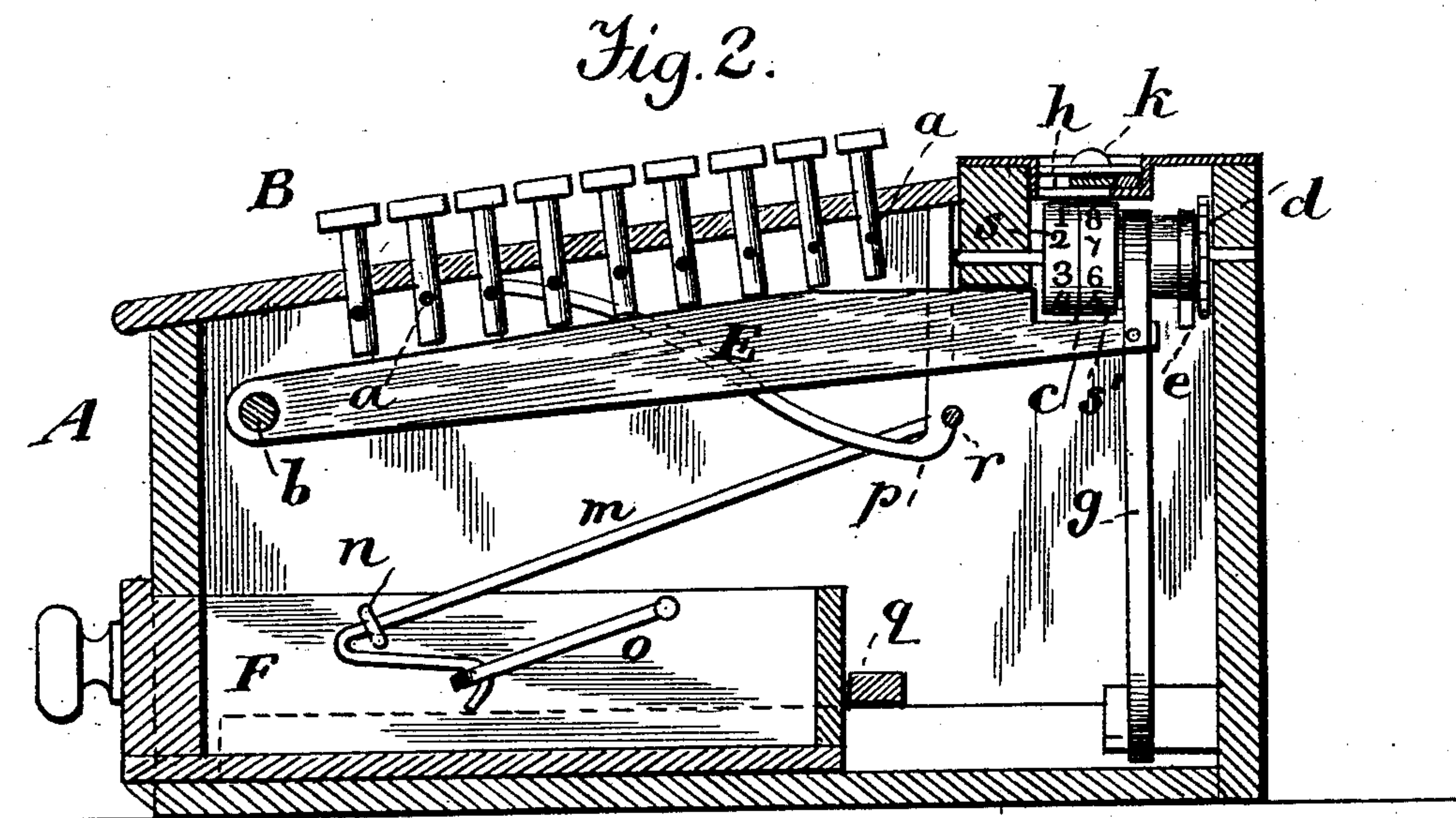
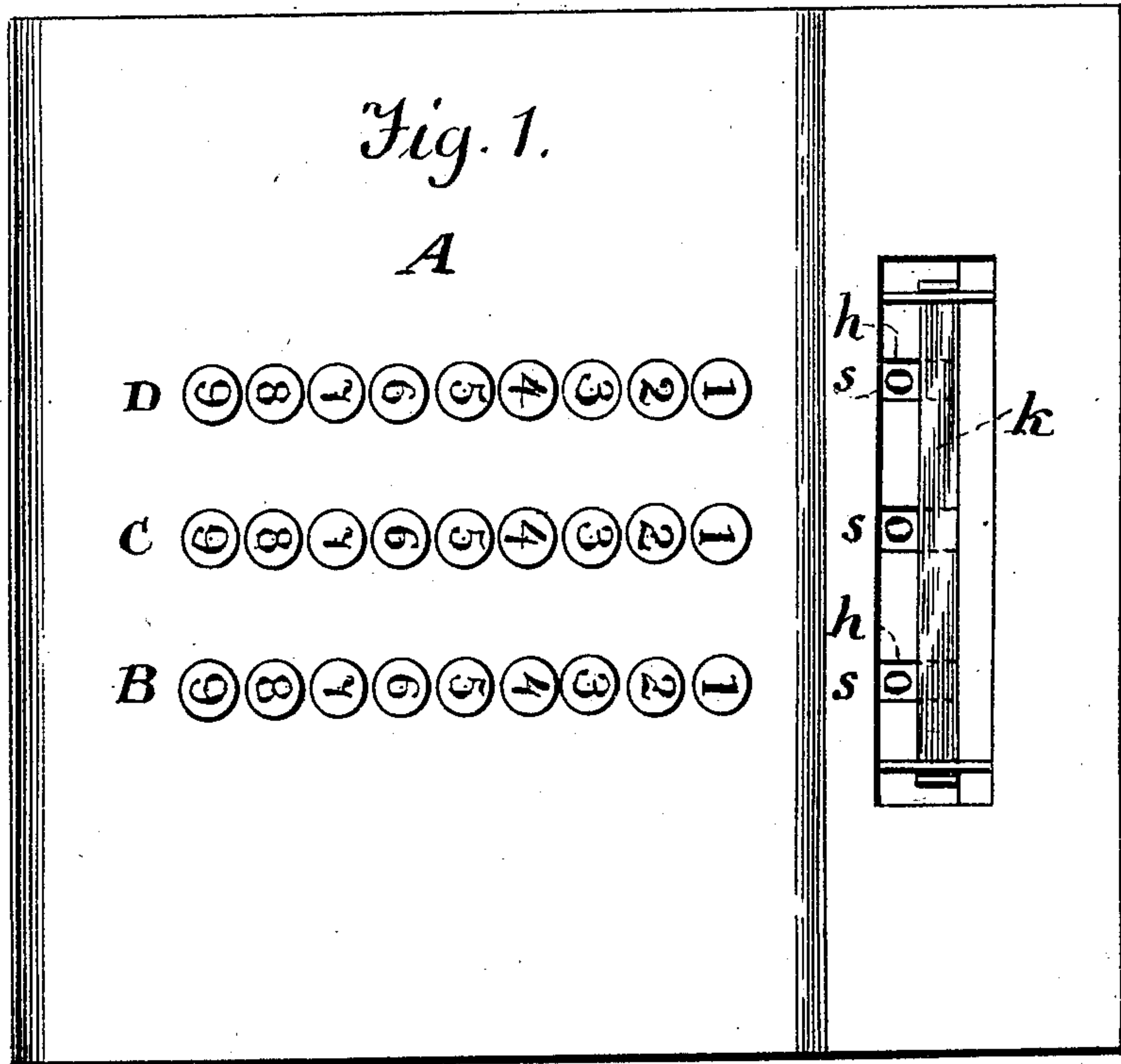


A. A. LUTTERMAN.
CASH REGISTER.

No. 549,203.

Patented Nov. 5, 1895.



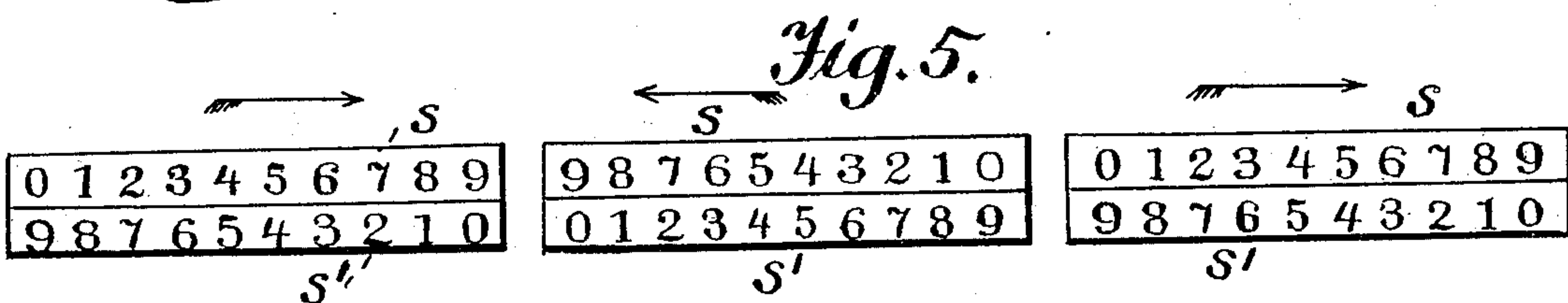
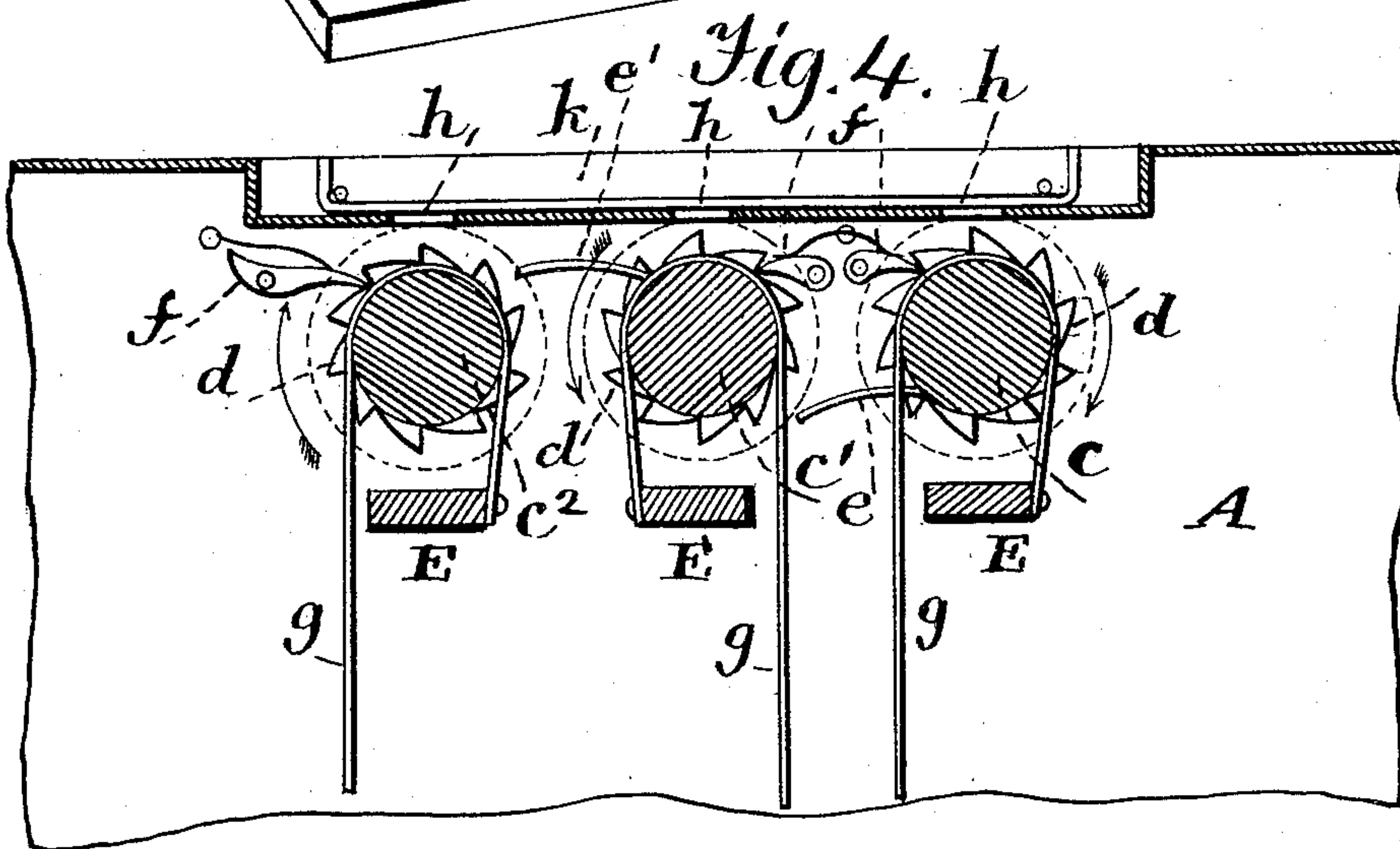
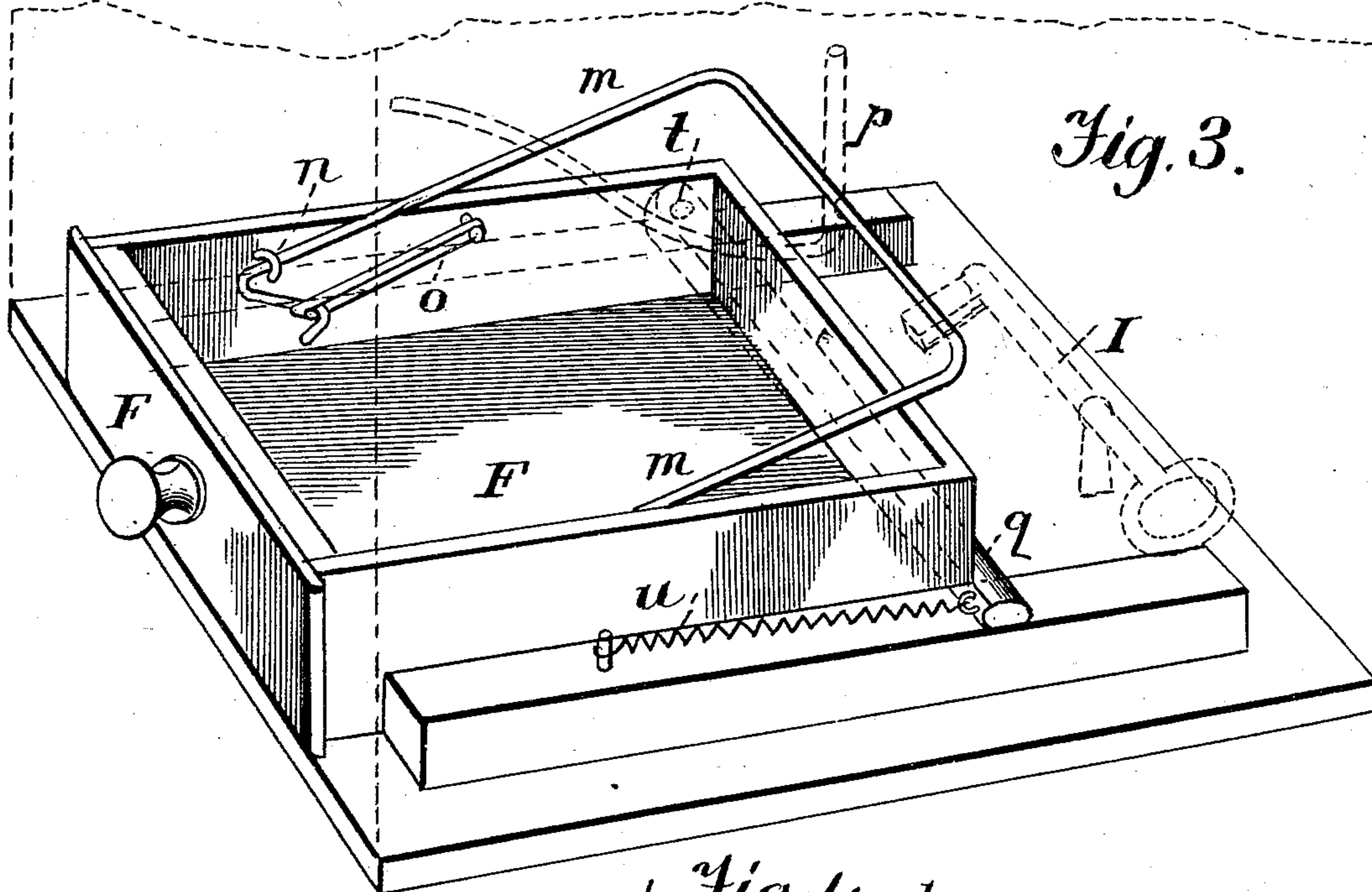
Witnesses.
A. Ruppert.
Ch. B. Towles

Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AEILT A. LUTTERMAN, OF POPEJOY, IOWA.

CASH-REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 549,203, dated November 5, 1895.

Application filed August 21, 1895. Serial No. 560,017. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AEILT A. LUTTERMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Popejoy, in the county of Franklin and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reckoners and Cash-Registers; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to cash-registering and reckoning machines; and it consists in certain improvements in the construction of such machines, as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan view of my improved cash-register and reckoner. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of the machine, taken from front to rear. Fig. 3 illustrates the money-drawer and its connections. Fig. 4 is a transverse section illustrating the registering mechanism. Fig. 5 represents the peripheral surfaces of the registering-wheels, said surfaces being shown on planes to show the arrangement of numerals thereon. Fig. 6 is a detail view.

A designates the casing, which is in the form of a desk, in the inclined top of which are mounted three parallel rows of keys, (indicated, respectively, by B, C, and D.) In each of said rows there are nine keys, which are numbered from "1" to "9," the said keys being passed through apertures in the top of the desk and sustained in position by springs *a*. Within the desk are three parallel arms E, which are pivotally connected with the front part of the casing, as seen at *b*, and extend rearward, one of said arms being under each row of keys, so that it may be pressed downward by pressing any key in the row above it. Journaled in the casing, over each arm E, at its rear end, is an indicating or registering wheel, the three wheels being indicated, respectively, by *c*, *c'*, and *c²*. To each of said registering-wheels is secured a ratchet-wheel *d*, and a spring-pawl *f* connects with

each ratchet-wheel to stop the rotation of the registering-wheel.

The registering-wheel *c* has a tongue *e*, which is adapted to connect with the ratchet-wheel of the wheel *c'* at each revolution of said wheel *c*, and the wheel *c'* has a tongue *e'*, adapted to engage the ratchet-wheel of the wheel *c²* at each revolution of the said wheel *c'*.

On the periphery of each of the registering-wheels are two rows of numerals, (indicated, respectively, by *s* and *s'*.) The same numerals, being from "0" to "9," are in each row, but the ordinal is reversed, as shown in Fig. 5, in which the peripheral surfaces of the three registering-wheels are represented on planes, and in said figure the direction of rotation of each of said wheels is indicated by an arrow.

To each of the pivoted arms E is attached a strap or band *g*, which is passed over an extension of the registering-wheel above said arm and then brought down and connected with a fixed pin or stud below. The bands *g* are made somewhat elastic, so that when an arm E has been pressed down by one of the keys said arm will be raised again to its normal position.

Over each of the registering-wheels an aperture *h* is made in the desk large enough to expose to view one numeral in each of the two rows of numerals on each registering-wheel. A slide *k* is secured in position over said registering-wheels and is adapted to cover the exposed numerals in either of said two rows, the object of this being to expose to view only one numeral *s* or one numeral *s'* on each wheel, according to the set of numerals to be used, as the numerals *s* are used in adding when money is put in the drawer and the numerals *s'* are used for subtraction when money is paid out or taken from the drawer.

The numerals on the wheel *c* represent units, the numerals on wheel *c'* represent tens, and the numerals on the wheel *c²* represent hundreds.

For the purpose of addition in registering the slide *k* is adjusted to cover the exposed numerals *s'* on the three wheels and leave one of the numerals *s* on each wheel exposed. Then, supposing the drawer to be empty, set the wheels by means of the keys so as to ex-

pose the cipher on each wheel. Now press the key in the row B which bears the unit-number of the amount put in the drawer, and by the action of the pivoted arm E under the row B and the elastic band connected with said arm the wheel *c* may be turned until the numeral on said wheel corresponding with the amount put in the drawer is exposed; or if the number required exceeds nine the wheel *c* as it is turned will engage, by its tongue *e*, the wheel *c'*, representing tens, and, if necessary, the wheel *c'* may in like manner be made to engage the wheel *c''*, representing hundreds, and thus the numerals required may be exposed to indicate the amount put in the drawer from time to time.

For the purpose of subtraction, as to amounts taken from the drawer, the slide *k* is adjusted to cover the exposed numerals *s*, leaving exposed three of the numerals *s'*, one being on each wheel, and the wheels are operated by pressing the keys, as before stated.

F indicates a drawer of ordinary form, having a rod *m* connected therewith. The rod *m* is somewhat in the form of a bail and has elbows formed near its extremities, which are loosely connected with the sides of the drawer, as seen at *n*. The extremities of the rod *m* are connected by elastics or springs *o* with the sides of the drawer, said springs tending to raise the bail or rod, so that it will connect with a catch *p*, secured to the upper plate of the desk or casing. The catch *p* is usually formed of a rod bent in an angular form and fixed to the top plate of the desk in position to be impinged against by the rod *m* when the drawer is pressed backward in closing it, and when the drawer is entirely closed the locking-rod *m* rises and is caught in a notch *r* in the catch *p*. A bar *q* is pivotally con-

nected at one end with the floor of the desk, as seen at *t*, and said bar, extending across the floor, has its opposite end connected by an elastic or spring *u* with the floor. When the drawer is closed, it presses against the pivoted bar *q*, and when the locking-rod *m* is released from the catch *p* the said bar, actuated by the spring, presses the drawer open. For unlocking the drawer a keyhole is made in one side of the desk and so located that a key *I* may be inserted therein in position to connect with the bail or rod *m*, and by turning the key the said rod may be pressed down from connection with the catch *p*, when the bar *q*, actuated by the spring *u*, will press the drawer forward.

I claim—

1. The combination, with a casing, of a drawer movably placed therein, a locking rod or bail, loosely connected with said drawer and provided with springs adapted to raise said rod, and a catch secured in position to connect with said locking rod when the latter is raised, substantially as set forth and described.

2. The combination, with the casing, of a drawer and devices for locking said drawer, a bar pivotally connected at one end with the floor of the casing, and a spring connected with the opposite end of said bar and adapted to actuate said bar so as to press the drawer forward, substantially as set forth and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

AEILT A. LUTTERMAN.

Witnesses:

D. M. INMAN,
JNO. BIRDSALL.