

(No Model.)

J. E. MELLOR.
CASH REGISTER.

No. 561,680.

Patented June 9, 1896.

FIG. 1.

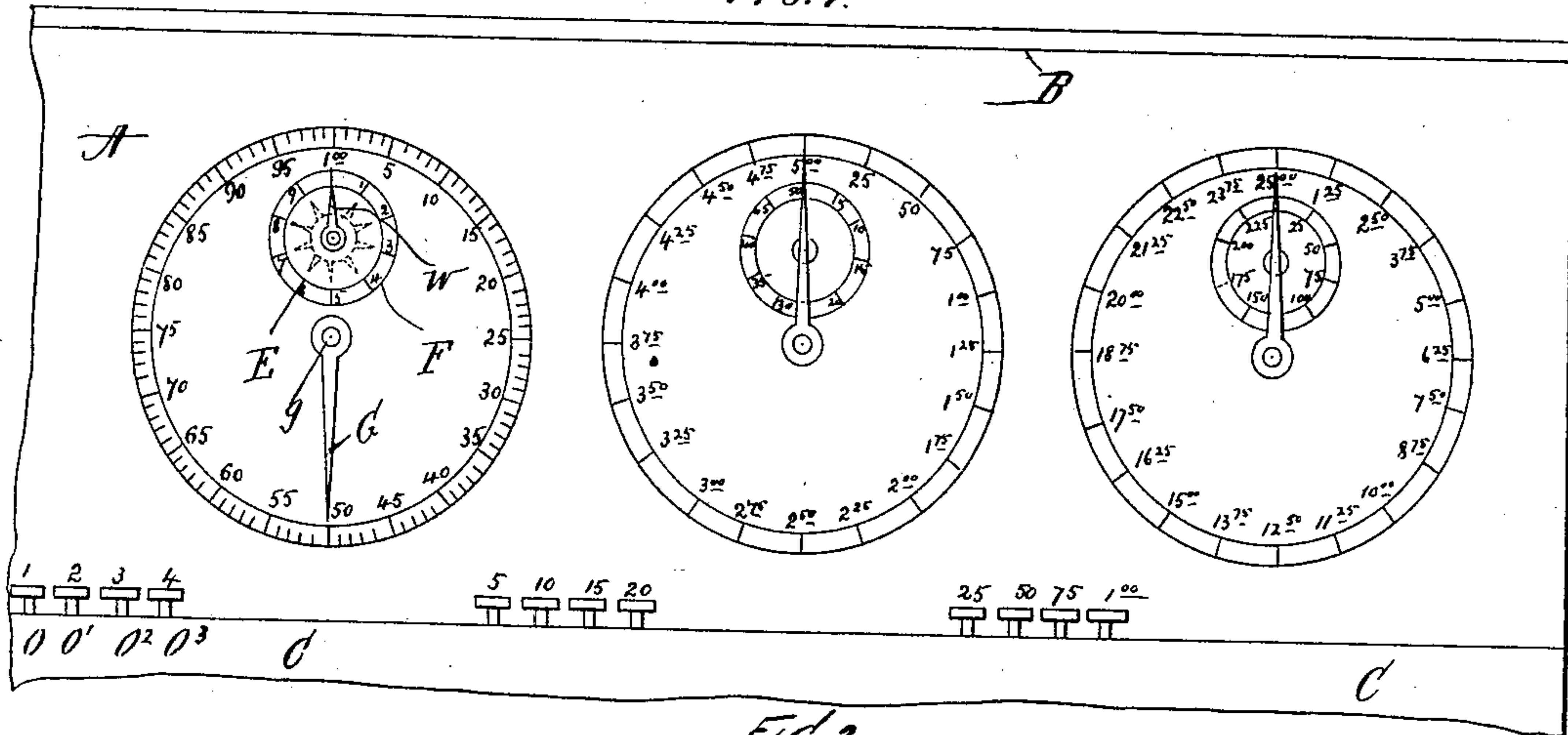


FIG. 2.

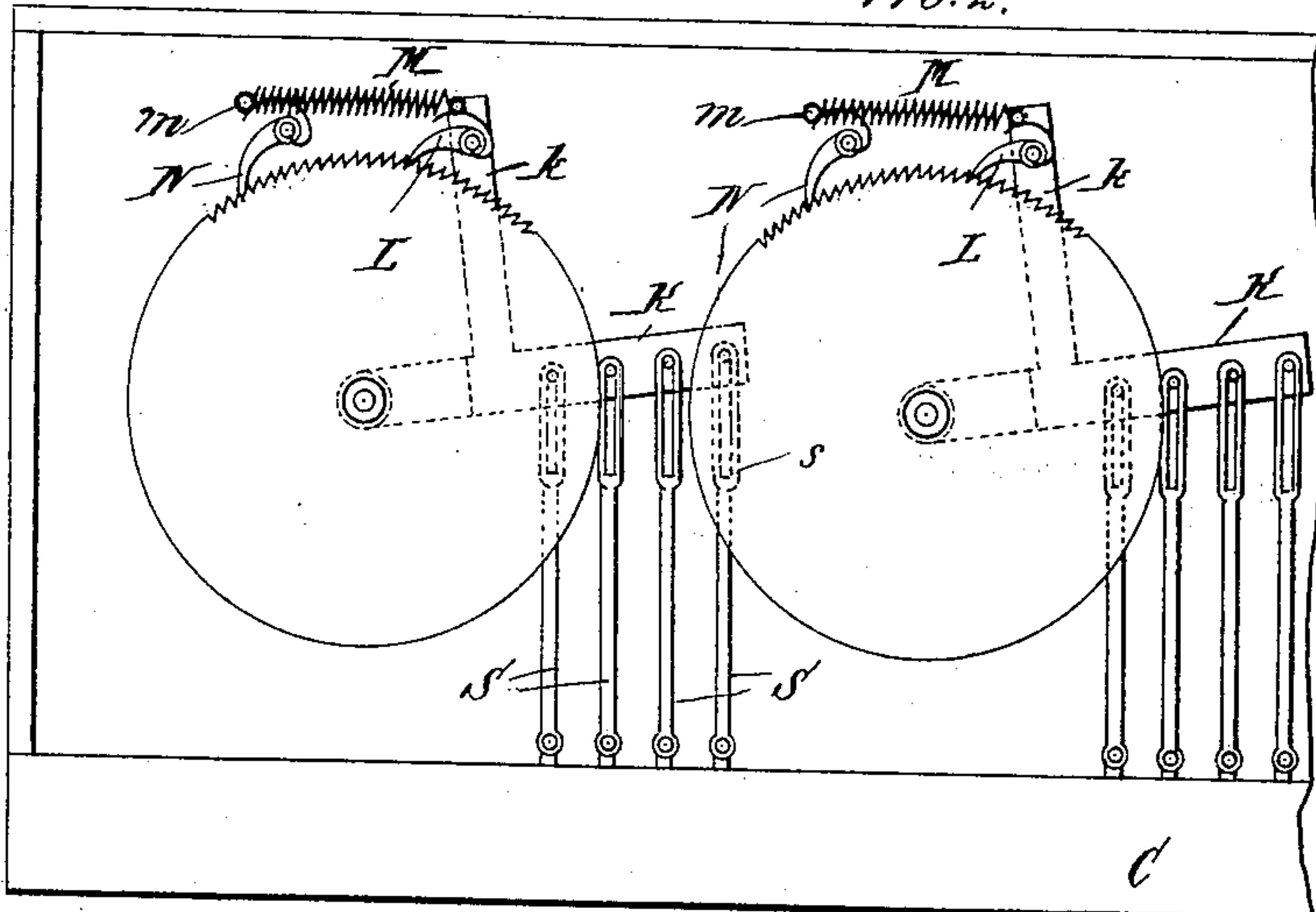


FIG. 3.

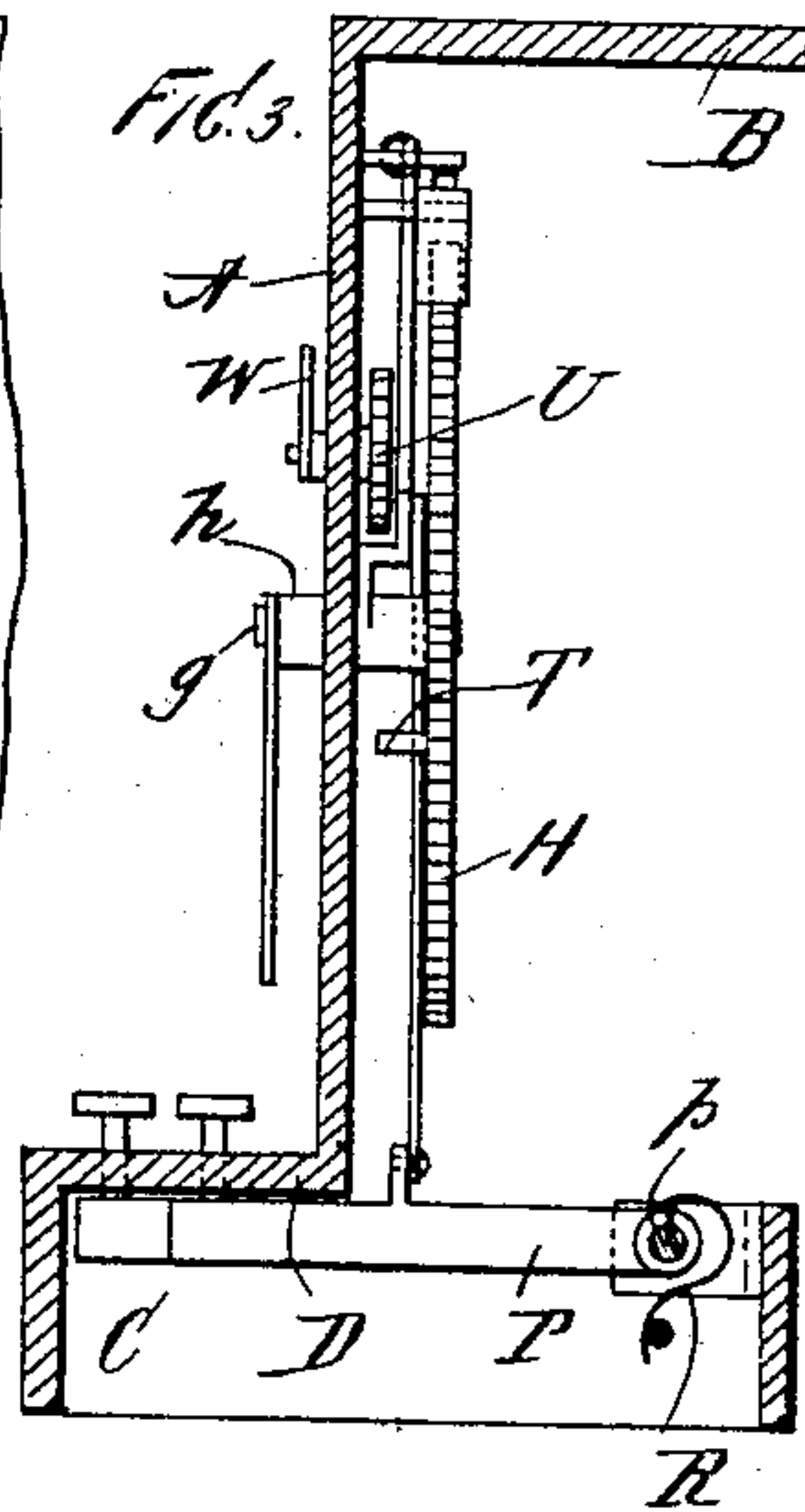


FIG. 4.

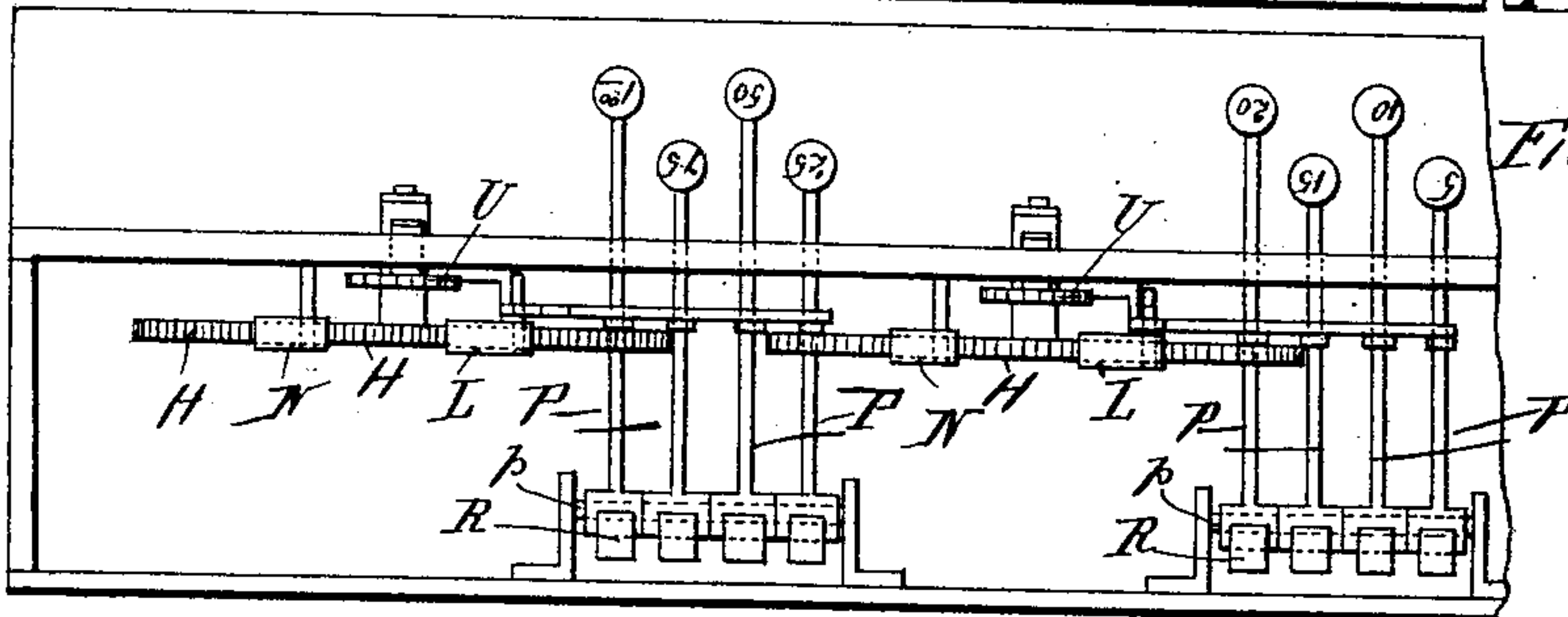
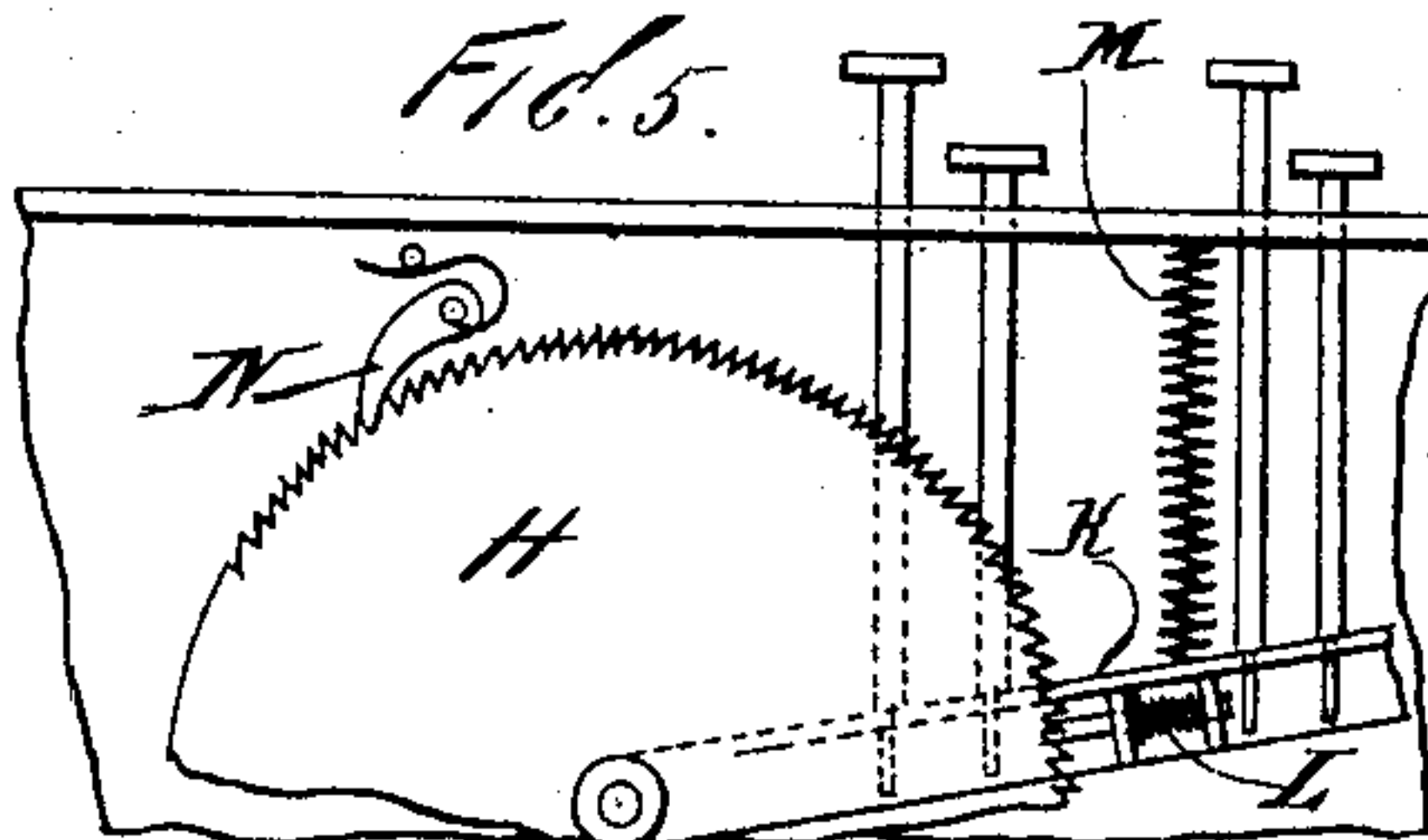


FIG. 5.



WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR

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BY Edgar Tate

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. MELLOR, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CASH-REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 561,680, dated June 9, 1896.

Application filed July 3, 1895. Serial No. 554,802. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. MELLOR, a citizen of Great Britain, and a resident of New York, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash-Registers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to cash-registers; and the object thereof is to produce a simply-constructed and easily-operated device of this character which is designed to be used for registering the amounts of coin of various denominations received, and the invention is fully disclosed in the following specification, of which the accompanying drawings form a part, and in which—

Figure 1 is a partial front elevation of my improved register; Fig. 2, a similar view of a portion thereof with the face plate or board removed; Fig. 3, a transverse partial section of Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a top plan view of the operating mechanism, and Fig. 5 a modification.

In the practice of my invention I employ a casing provided with a vertical face-plate A, a top plate B, and having a bottom extension C, provided with a top plate D.

As hereinbefore stated, my improved cash-register is intended for registering the amounts of the coins of different denominations received, and in the construction shown and described I have shown registers for pennies, nickels, and quarters, and as each is precisely the same in construction and operation it will be sufficient to describe one of said registers, which I will now proceed to do. Referring to the left-hand register, (shown in Fig. 1,) which is designed to record or register the amount of pennies received, it will be observed that the face-plate A is provided with a main circular dial-plate E, and preferably above the center thereof is placed a secondary auxiliary dial-plate F, and the dial-plate E bears on its outer perimeter register-marks from "1" to "100," and the dial-plate F is similarly provided with register-marks from "1" to "10."

The indicator G of the dial-plate E is mounted on a central shaft *g*, which extends through the face-plate of the casing and has mounted

on the inner end thereof a large or main ratchet-wheel H, and mounted on the shaft *g* is a tubular bearing *h*, which acts as a shaft for the lever K, provided with an upwardly-directed arm *k*, to which is connected a spring-operated pawl L, which is adapted to engage with the ratchet-wheel H, and connected also with the upper end of the arm *k* is a spring M, the other end of which is secured to the casing at *m*, and connected with said casing, adjacent to the spring M, is another spring-operated pawl N, which is also adapted to engage with the ratchet-wheel H.

The top plate of the extension C is provided with four vertically-movable keys O, O', O², and O³, the vertical rod of each of which rests upon or is connected with a corresponding lever P below the face-plate D, the rear end of each of which is pivotally connected with the casing at *p*, and each of which levers is also provided with a spring R, the object of which is to hold the lever in a horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 3, and each of the levers P has pivotally connected therewith and near the center thereof a vertical rod S, each of which is provided in its upper end with a slot *s*, through which projects a pin connected with the lever K, as is clearly shown in Fig. 2, and the ratchet-wheel H is provided on its inner face with a pin or projection T, adapted to contact with and revolve a small secondary or auxiliary ratchet U, the shaft of which extends through the dial-plate E and carries on its outer end the pointer or indicator W thereof.

The operation will be readily understood from the foregoing description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings. When it is desired to record the receipt of a penny, the left-hand key O is depressed and forces downward the corresponding lever P, the corresponding rod S, and lever K, and draws the arm *k* of said lever to the right, thus moving the pivoted pawl L over one ratchet of the wheel H, and when the key is released the spring M will draw back the arm *k* and the pawl L will force said ratchet-wheel in the direction to move the indicator G one point, as will be readily understood. If it is desired to record two pennies, the key O' is depressed, which moves the ratchet-wheel and the pointer or indicator G through two points, as

before described, and so on, the key depressed depending upon the number of pennies which it is desired to record or register, as will be readily understood. In this movement the
 5 pawl N operates to prevent the movement of the ratchet-wheel in the wrong direction when the lever K is depressed, and following the process described it will be observed that the receipt of one hundred pennies may be regis-
 10 tered on the dial or register plate E. When the ratchet-wheel H has made one revolution, the pin or projection T formed thereon will strike the small secondary or auxiliary ratchet U and revolve it one point, which will be
 15 registered on the dial or register plate F, as will be readily understood, and this operation of the pin or projection T will be the same at each revolution of the ratchet-wheel H, and with the construction shown and described
 20 any amount of pennies may be registered up to ten dollars. The construction and operation of the register for nickels, or the middle register shown in Fig. 1, is precisely the same as that hereinbefore described and is
 25 designed to record or register the receipt of nickels up to fifty-five dollars, and the same is also true of the register for quarters, (shown on the right at Fig. 3,) which is designed to register quarters up to two hundred and
 30 seventy-five dollars.

In Fig. 5 I have shown a modification of the construction herein shown and described, in which the case and key-rods are arranged vertically and the latter vertically connected
 35 with the lever K, to which is secured a spring-operated pawl L, and secured to the casing is a pawl N, adapted to operate in connection with the wheel H, as hereinbefore described. This form of construction is simple and may
 40 be applied to cash-registers connected with toy banks, or, if desired, may be used in connection with any desired character or class of registers.

It is evident that a cash-register may, as
 45 herein shown and described, be so formed as to register any amount of pennies, nickels, or quarters or any other coins, and also that changes in and modifications of the construction shown and described may be made with-
 50 out departing from the spirit of my invention

or sacrificing its advantages, and I therefore reserve the right to make such alterations as fairly come within the scope of the invention.

Having fully described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Pat- 55 ent—

1. In a cash-register, the combination of a casing provided with a vertical face-plate A, a top plate B, having a bottom extension C, and top plate D, a dial-plate E, an auxiliary 60 dial-plate F, the indicators G, W, a shaft *g* extending through the face-plate and supporting the indicators, the ratchet-wheel U operating the indicator W, a main ratchet-wheel H mounted on the inner end of the shaft *g*, a 65 spring carried by said wheel H to actuate the wheel U, a tubular bearing *h* on said shaft, a lever K secured on said bearing, an upwardly-directed arm *k* on said lever carrying a spring-operated pawl L adapted to engage the main 70 ratchet-wheel, a spring M connected at one end with the arm *k* and at the other end to the casing, a spring-operated pawl N arranged to engage said ratchet-wheel H, the rods S connected to said lever K, and the keys adapted 75 to operate said rods, substantially as described.

2. In a cash-register, the combination with a casing of the dial-plates E, F, the indicators G, W, the keys, the rods connected to said 80 keys, a shaft *g* extending through the face-plate of the casing and supporting the indicator G, a tubular bearing *h* mounted on the shaft, a lever K secured to said bearing and the rods S, an upwardly-directed arm *k* on said 85 lever, a spring M connected to said arm at one end and to the casing at the other end, the pawls L, N, a main ratchet-wheel H mounted on the shaft *g*, an auxiliary ratchet-wheel U, and a pin T on the main ratchet-wheel adapt- 90 ed to operate the auxiliary ratchet-wheel, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of the subscribing witnesses, this 28th 95 day of June, 1895.

JOHN E. MELLOR.

Witnesses:

L. M. MULLER,
C. GERST.