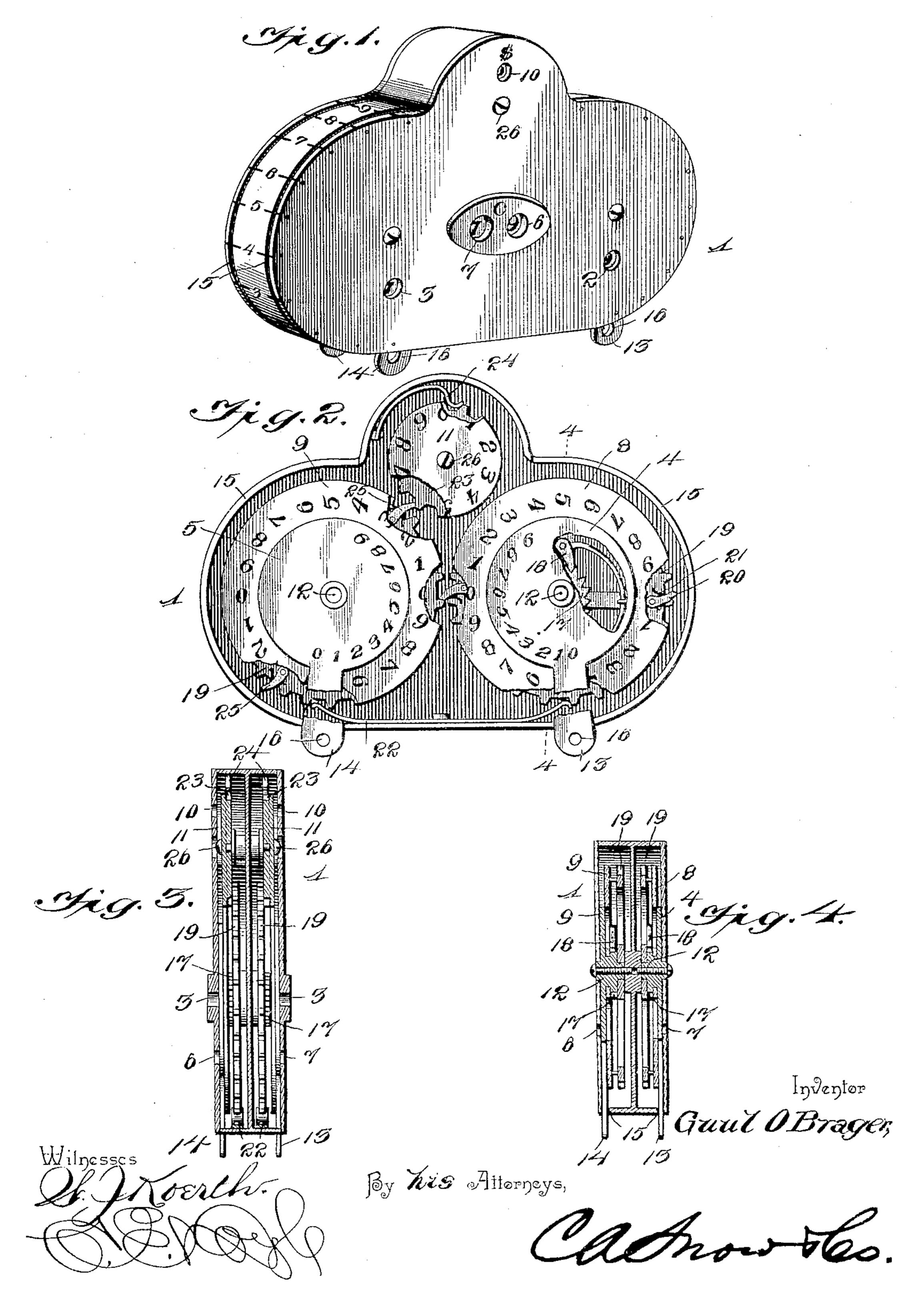
G. O. BRAGER. POCKET CASH REGISTER.

No. 581,057.

Patented Apr. 20, 1897.



United States Patent Office.

GUUL O. BRAGER, OF OSAGE, IOWA.

POCKET CASH-REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 581,057, dated April 20, 1897.

Application filed August 5, 1896. Serial No. 601,759. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUUL O. BRAGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Osage, in the county of Mitchell and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Pocket Cash-Register, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to cash-registers, and particularly to a compact device of simple construction which is adapted to be carried in the pocket for repeated consultation in adding separate sums or in registering the amounts of successive payments or receipts and similar purposes.

Further objects and advantages of this invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a register constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a front view with the face-plate omitted. Fig. 3 is a central transverse section. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a casing having its face-plate provided with indicating-openings 2 and 3, 30 through which are exposed, one at a time, the characters, as numerals, of the operating units and tens disks 4 and 5; units and tens result-openings 6 and 7, through which are adapted to be exposed the characters, as numerals, of the units and tens result-disks 8 and 9, and a hundreds result-opening 10, through which are adapted to be exposed the characters, as numerals, of the hundreds result-disk 11.

The operating or indicating disks are mounted upon arbors 12 and are provided with handles or finger-pieces 13 and 14, respectively, which project through slots 15, formed in the ends of the casing, said ends being concentric, respectively, with the arbors of the disks whose handles or operating-pieces extend therethrough, and in order to facilitate the movement of the operating or indicating disks said handles or finger-pieces are preferably provided with pencil openings or perforations 16. The peripheries of the

convexed or rounded end portions of the casing are provided with characters, as numerals, corresponding with those of the operating or indicating disks to facilitate the turning of 55 said disks through the desired arc to bring a numeral corresponding with the amount to be registered into view through the indicating-opening which coöperates therewith.

Each operating or indicating disk is con- 60 nected by ratchet mechanism consisting, for instance, of a ratchet-wheel 17 and a springactuated pawl 18, to a spurred wheel or gear 19, which is fixed to and carried by the coaxial result-disk, whereby when the operating or 65 indicating disk is turned in one direction a corresponding motion in the same direction is communicated to the result-disk to bring a suitable character of the result-disk into view through the cooperating result-opening, 70 whereas when the operating or indicating disk is turned in the opposite direction it will rotate independently of the result-disk to allow said operating or indicating disk to be returned to its initial position with the initial 75 character, as zero, of its scale exposed through

When the apparatus is designed for registering expenditures, receipts, or other amounts wherein the decimal system is em- 80 ployed, each operating and result disk is provided with one or more sets of ten numerals,

and in order to provide for the communication or carrying over of tens from the units result-disk to the tens result-disk when an amount 85 corresponding with ten units has been registered upon the former the units-disk is provided with a stud 20 to engage the spurs of the gear 19, carried by the tens result-disk, and in order to allow free rotation of the result-disks of higher denomination said studs are preferably pivotal, as shown, and are held in operative position by means of actuating-springs 21. In order to prevent excessive rotation and looseness of the result-disks, hold-95 ing-springs 22 are arranged in operative re-

The hundreds result-disk is provided with a gear 23, held from accidental rotation by means of a spring 24 and adapted to be engaged by a pivotal spring-actuated stud 25, carried by the gear of the tens-disk, the con-

struction and operation of this stud being similar to that described in connection with the stud carried by the units result-disk, whereby after the turning of the tens-disk through a distance necessary to register ten tens a forward step is imparted to the hundreds-disk to register one hundred. The hundreds-disk is preferably provided with a screw-head 26, or its equivalent, which projects through an opening in the face-plate of the casing, whereby said disk may be turned to zero.

The mechanism above described is preferably duplicated upon the opposite side of the casing, as indicated in Fig. 2, whereby the mechanism upon one side is adapted for registering cents and dollars, while the mechanism upon the opposite side is designed for registering dollars and hundreds of dollars, but it is obvious that the utility of the device is not limited to registering money receipts or expenditures. The same may be employed to register the points of a card or other game and for other analogous purposes.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

30 Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A registering device having a casing, units, tens and hundreds result-disks, means for communicating motion from one disk to the next of higher denomination, operating or indicating disks mounted coaxially with the units and tens disks, respectively, ratchet connections between the operating or indicating and the contiguous result-disks, and handles or finger-pieces on the operating or indicating disks extending through concentric slots in the contiguous wall of the casing

and adapted to be actuated independently, substantially as specified.

2. A registering device having units, tens, 45 and hundreds result-disks, gears carried respectively by said disks, retaining-springs in engagement with the teeth of said gears to prevent accidental rotation, spring-actuated pivotal lugs carried by the units and tens 50 disks for communicating motion from one disk to the next of higher denomination, exposed means carried by the hundreds-disks for turning the same independently of the cooperating disks, operating or indicating disks 55 mounted coaxially with the units and tens disks and provided with handles or fingerpieces having terminal perforations, and a casing inclosing said disks and provided with indicating and result openings for exposing, 60 respectively, the characters on the operating and result disks, substantially as specified.

3. A registering device having a casing, units, tens and hundreds result-disks, means for communicating motion from one disk to 65 the next of higher denomination, operating or indicating disks mounted coaxially, respectively, with the units and tens disks, ratchet connections between the operating or indicating and contiguous result-disks, and 70 exposed means for communicating motion to each of the operating or indicating disks and the hundreds result-disk, whereby either of said disks may be actuated independently to register an amount aggregating tens or hun-75 dreds, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GUUL O. BRAGER.

Witnesses:
BRAD. HILL,
H. W. MURPHY.