

No. 618,320.

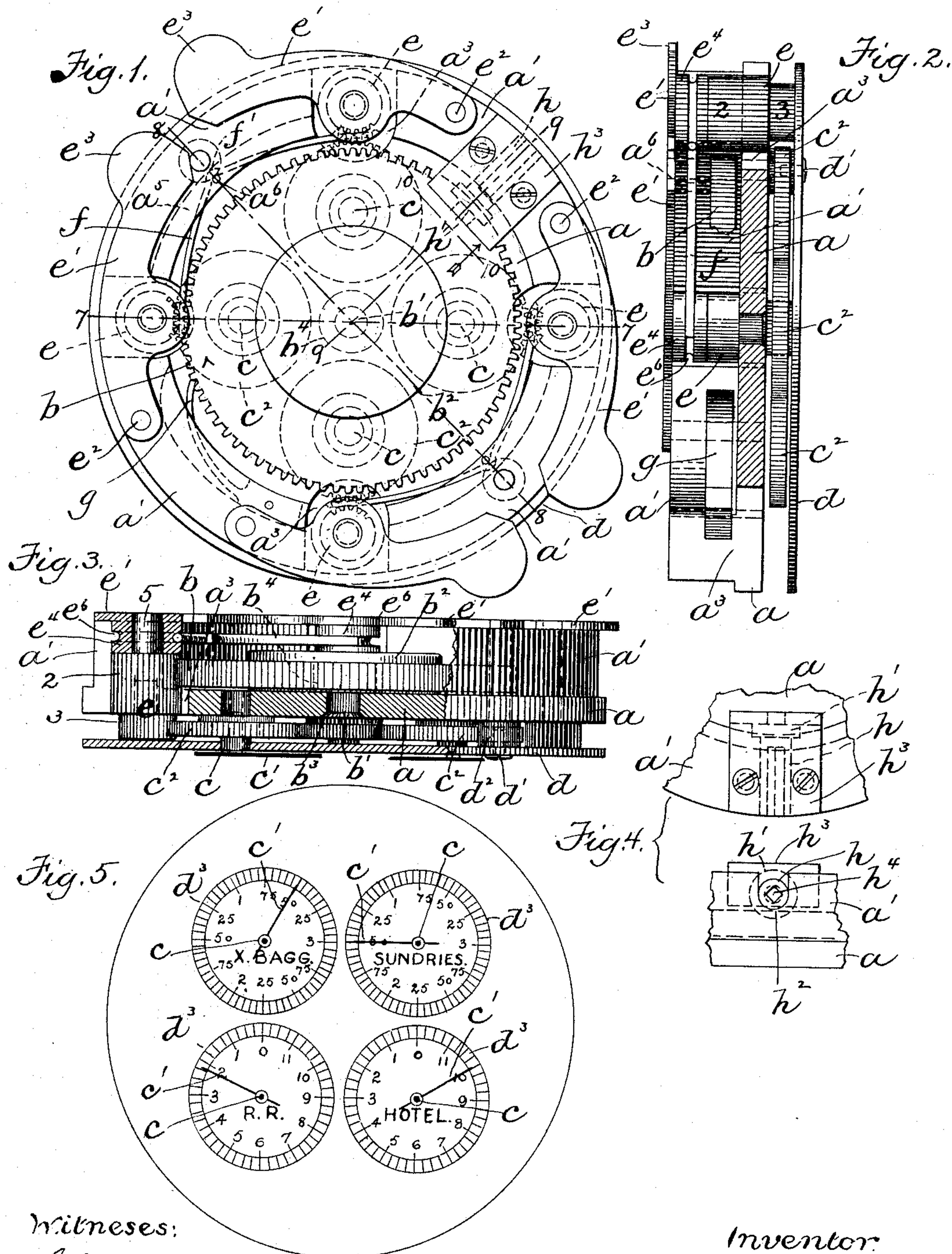
Patented Jan. 24, 1899.

G. L. BARKER.
POCKET CASH REGISTER.

(Application filed Jan. 15, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses:

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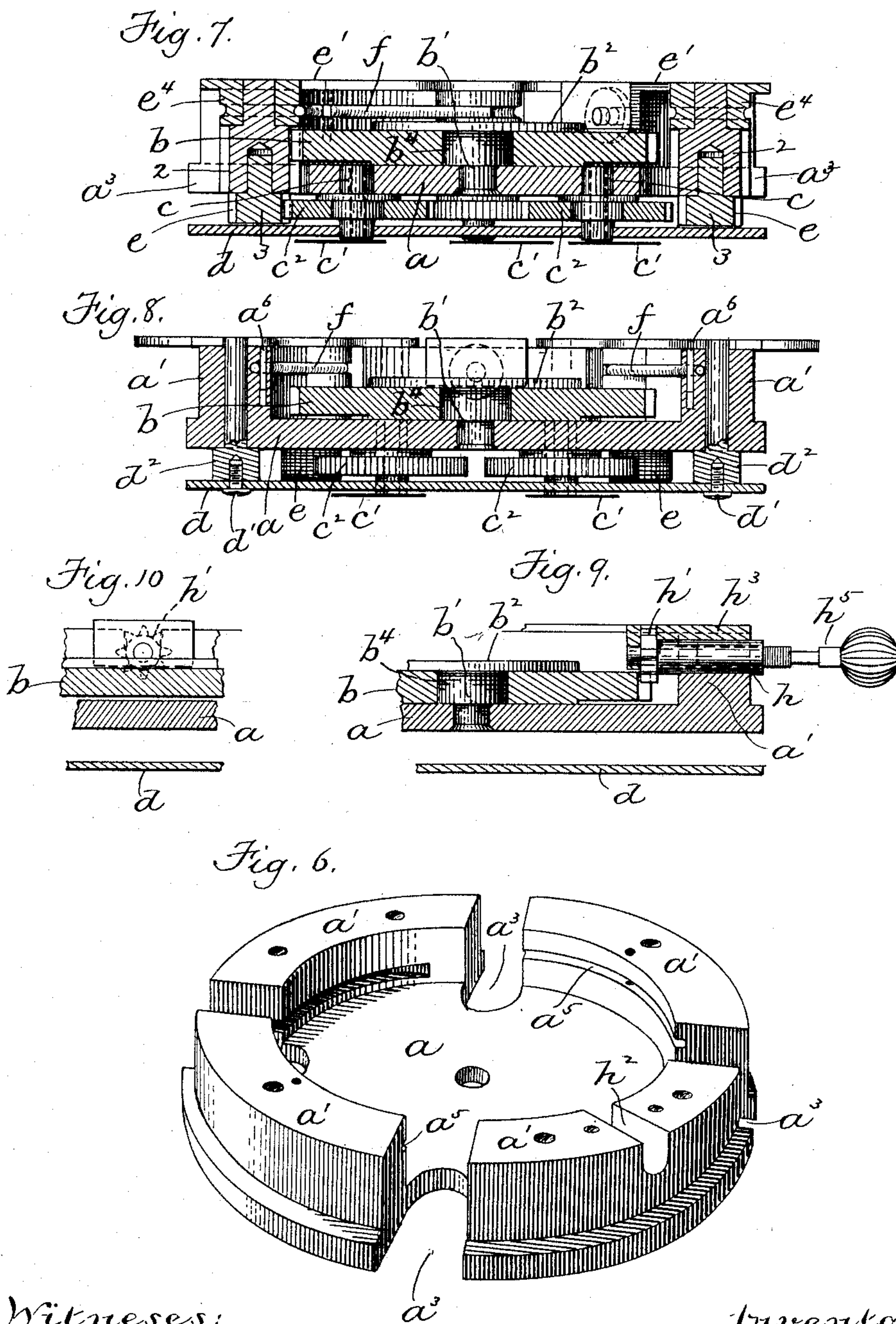
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. BARKER, OF WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

POCKET CASH-REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 618,320, dated January 24, 1899.

Application filed January 15, 1898. Serial No. 666,783. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE L. BARKER, of Waltham, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket Cash-Registers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a compact, simple, and convenient cash-register adapted to be carried in a pocket and used to register different items of expense, so that travelers and others who have occasion to spend money for different purposes while absent from convenient facilities for making a note of their expenditures can keep an accurate record without loss of time.

The invention consists in the improved apparatus which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a cash-register embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a partial edge view and partial section, the view being taken from the right of Fig. 1 and certain parts broken away. Fig. 3 represents a partial edge view and partial section, the view being taken from the lower edge of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 represents in separate views the portion of the frame of the apparatus which contains the operating-stem. Fig. 5 represents an elevation from the side opposite to that shown in Fig. 1, showing the dial-plate and indicator shafts and pointers. Fig. 6 represents a perspective view of a portion of the support or holder. Fig. 7 represents a section on line 7 7 of Fig. 1. Fig. 8 represents a section on line 8 8 of Fig. 1. Fig. 9 represents a section on line 9 9 of Fig. 1. Fig. 10 represents a section on line 10 10, Fig. 1.

The same letters and numerals of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

My improved apparatus hereinafter described comprises a support or holder, which is here shown as a flat substantially circular plate a , having at one side a series of segmental projections a' . (See Fig. 6.) Said projections are located at or near the margin of the plate a , and their inner sides form walls of a recess at one side of the plate, said recess containing the actuating-gear b . The

actuating-gear b is mounted to rotate on a stud b' , affixed to the center of the plate a , said stud having a head b^2 at one end bearing on one side of the gear b , its opposite end being upset, as shown at b^3 , against the outer side of the plate a . The portion of the stud that constitutes the bearing for the gear b is enlarged, as shown at b^4 , so that the stud has a shoulder between the head b^2 and the plate a , this construction permitting the gear b to rotate freely between the said head and plate.

c c represent a series of indicator-shafts, preferably four in number, which are journaled in the plate a at one side of the actuating-gear b , said shafts being parallel with the axis of said gear. The indicator-shafts project from one side of the plate a and through a dial-plate d , which is attached to the plate a by studs d^2 and screws d' and separated from said plate by the heads of said studs. The dial-plate is provided with a series of dials d^3 , corresponding in number to the indicator-shafts c and formed to cooperate with pointers c' on said indicator-shafts.

Each indicator-shaft c is provided between the dial-plate d and the holder a with a rigidly-fixed gear c^2 .

e e represent a series of connecting-gears, each of which is adapted to simultaneously engage the actuating-gear b and one of the indicator-gears c^2 . In the present instance the indicator-gears c^2 are arranged so that their outer portions project outwardly beyond the diameter of the actuating-gear b , and each connecting-gear e is therefore made in two rigidly-connected parts 2 and 3, the larger part 2 engaging the actuating-gear, while the smaller part 3 engages one of the indicator-gears. The connecting-gears 3 are movable toward and from the center of the apparatus, so that they can be engaged with the gears b and c^2 and separated therefrom. The said connecting-gears are mounted upon carriers e' , which are preferably formed as levers, each connected at one end by a pivot e^2 to one of the projections a' , the other end having a suitable projection or push-piece e^3 projecting from the periphery of the holder and adapted to be pressed inwardly by the operator's thumb to engage the connecting-gears e with the actuating and indicator gears. The

margin of the plate or holder a is provided with recesses a^3 , which receive the portions 2 of the connecting-gears e and permit the inward and outward movement of said gears, 5 said recesses being between the ends of the projections a' . The gear-carriers e' extend across the recesses a^3 and the corresponding spaces between the ends of the projections a' and are provided with hubs e^4 , projecting into 10 said spaces, and in said hubs the connecting-gears e are journaled.

f represent springs, which are arranged to press the carriers e' and connecting-gears e outwardly, and thus normally separate said 15 gears from the actuating and indicator gears. Each spring f is preferably composed of a single piece of wire bent at its center to form a loop or bearing f' , which is inserted in a groove a^5 , formed in the inner surface of one of the 20 projections a' , and is held in place by a pin a^6 , driven into said projection and extending through the groove, the pin engaging the loop or bearing f' . Each spring is therefore practically a double spring and bears simultaneously on two carriers e' , as shown in Fig. 1. 25 The outer portions of the springs enter grooves e^6 in the hubs e^4 , the said springs being thus prevented from lateral displacement.

g represents a dog, which is attached to one 30 of the projections a' and bears yieldingly against the toothed periphery of the actuating-gear b , the arrangement being such that the dog permits rotation of said gear in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 1, 35 but prevents rotation of the gear in the opposite direction.

h represents an operating-stem, which is journaled in a bearing provided for it on the holder and is provided at its inner end with 40 a pinion h' , formed to engage the teeth of the actuating-gear b , so that when the stem h is rotated it will impart rotary motion to the actuating-gear. The bearings for the stem h are preferably formed by making a groove h^2 45 in one of the projections a' and attaching a grooved plate h^3 to said projection, the two grooves surrounding the stem h . The stem is provided with a squared socket h^4 to receive the shank of a pendant similar to that of a 50 watch. Said pendant may be detachable from the stem h , so that the device can only be operated by the possessor of the pendant.

It will be seen that the above-described apparatus comprises a series of indicators, an 55 actuator (the gear b) common to all the indicators, but having no permanent connection therewith, and normally inoperative coupling or connecting devices (the laterally-movable gears e) adapted to connect either indicator 60 independently with the actuator. Whenever the user of the apparatus desires to register the expense incurred for any specific purpose, such as railroad-fares, he presses inwardly the connecting-gear e , which coöperates with 65 the indicator used for that purpose, and then rotates the actuator. When the desired reg-

istration has been effected, the connecting-gear is released and is thereupon thrown out of gear by its operating-spring.

There may be as many indicators as cir- 70 cumstances may require. I have here shown four, the dials of said indicators being inscribed to indicate that one is for registering railroad-fares, another hotel-bills, another payments made for excess of baggage, and 75 another sundries.

I do not limit myself to the details of mechanism and form of parts here shown, as these may be variously modified without departing 80 from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus explained the nature of my invention and described a way of constructing and using the same, although without having attempted to set forth all the forms in which it may be embodied or all the modes of its 85 use, I declare that what I claim is—

1. An apparatus of the character specified, comprising a support or holder, an actuating-gear, a series of indicator-shafts adjacent to said gear and journaled in fixed bearings in 90 the holder, each shaft having a smaller gear and a pointer, and a series of laterally-movable connecting-gears, and a series of independently-movable connecting-gear carriers connected with the holder, whereby the con- 95 necting-gears may be moved into and out of engagement with the actuating-gear, each connecting-gear being adapted to simultaneously engage the actuating-gear and the gear of one of the indicators. 100

2. An apparatus of the character specified, comprising a support or holder, an actuating-gear journaled in said holder, a gear-operating stem journaled in the holder, a series of 105 indicator-shafts mounted in the frame adjacent to the actuating-gear and provided with smaller gears, a series of independently-movable carriers connected with the holder, connecting-gears journaled in said carriers and each adapted to simultaneously engage the 110 actuating-gear and one of the indicator-gears, and springs arranged to press the carriers outwardly and normally separate the connecting-gears from the actuating-gear and the corresponding indicator-gear. 115

3. An apparatus of the character specified, comprising a circular plate having a series of recesses in its margin, and segmental projec- 120 tions on one side, separated by said recesses, an actuating-gear within the space bounded by said projections, a series of indicator-shafts journaled in the plate and projecting therefrom, each shaft having a smaller gear and a pointer, a dial-plate having a series of 125 dials arranged to coöperate with the pointers, a series of carriers formed as levers, pivoted to the segmental projections and extending across the recesses in the plate, said carriers being movable toward and from the actuating-gear, connecting-gears supported by said 130 carriers and projecting into the recesses in the plate, each connecting-gear being adapted

to simultaneously engage the actuating-gear
and one of the indicator-gears, springs ar-
ranged to press the carriers and connecting-
gears outwardly, and a gear-operating stem
5 journaled in one of said projections and hav-
ing a pinion meshing with the actuating-
gear.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my sig-
nature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE L. BARKER.

Witnesses:

CHARLES D. HORNER,
LORENZO NOBLE.