

No. 672,491.

Patented Apr. 23, 1901.

J. PERROTT.  
CASH REGISTERING MACHINE.

(Application filed Aug. 9, 1900.)

(No Model.)

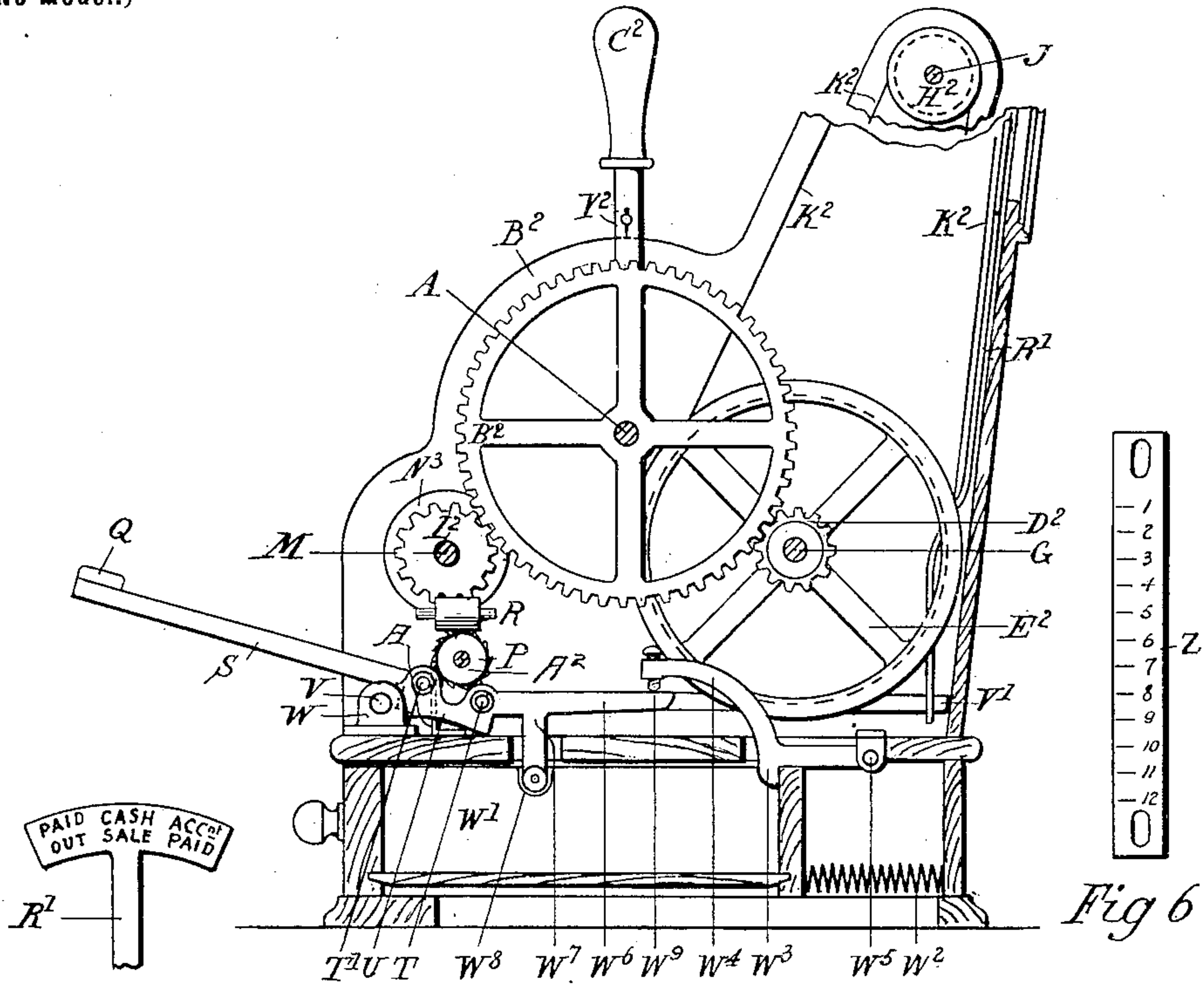


Fig 5

Fig 1

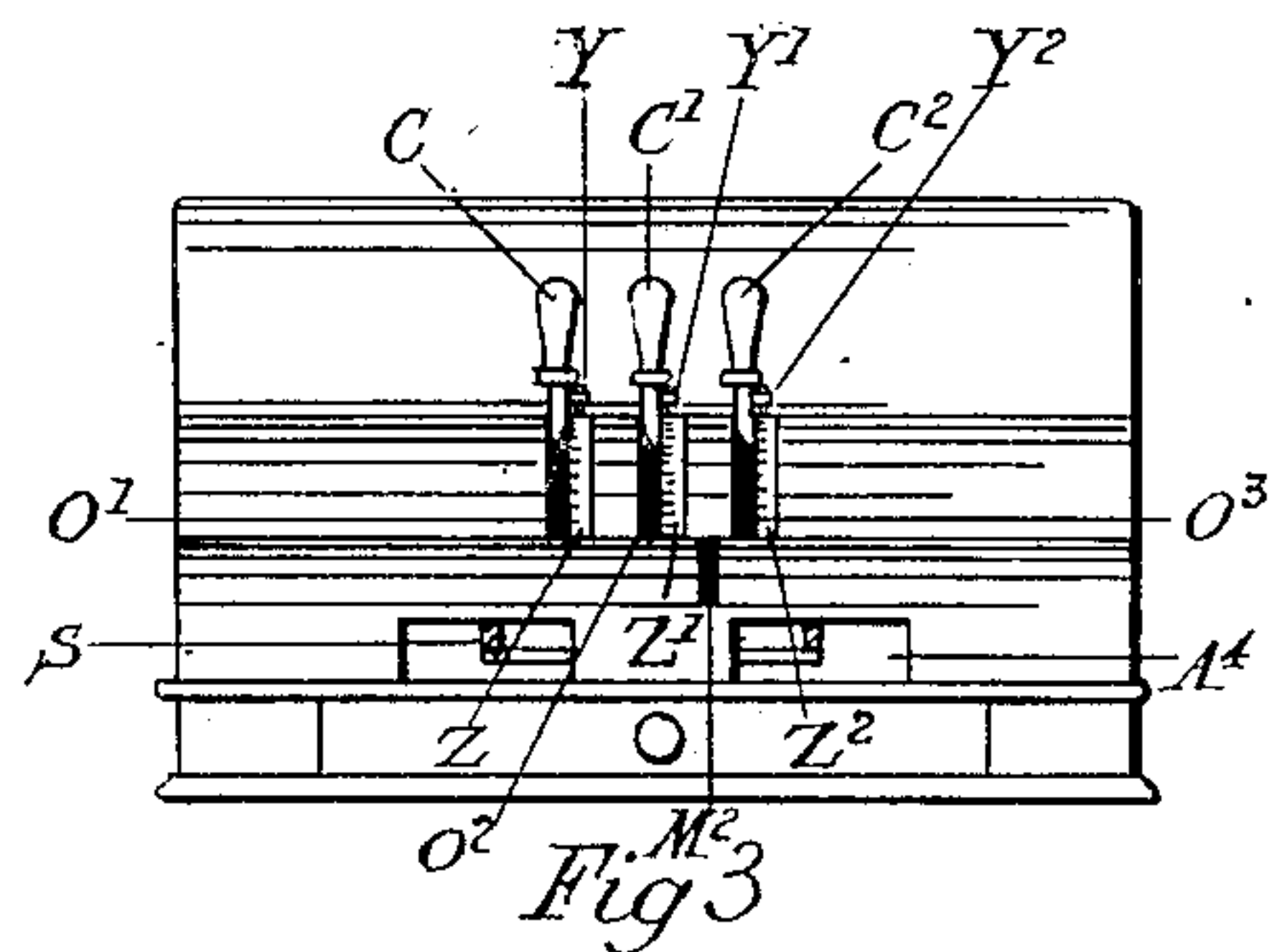


Fig 3

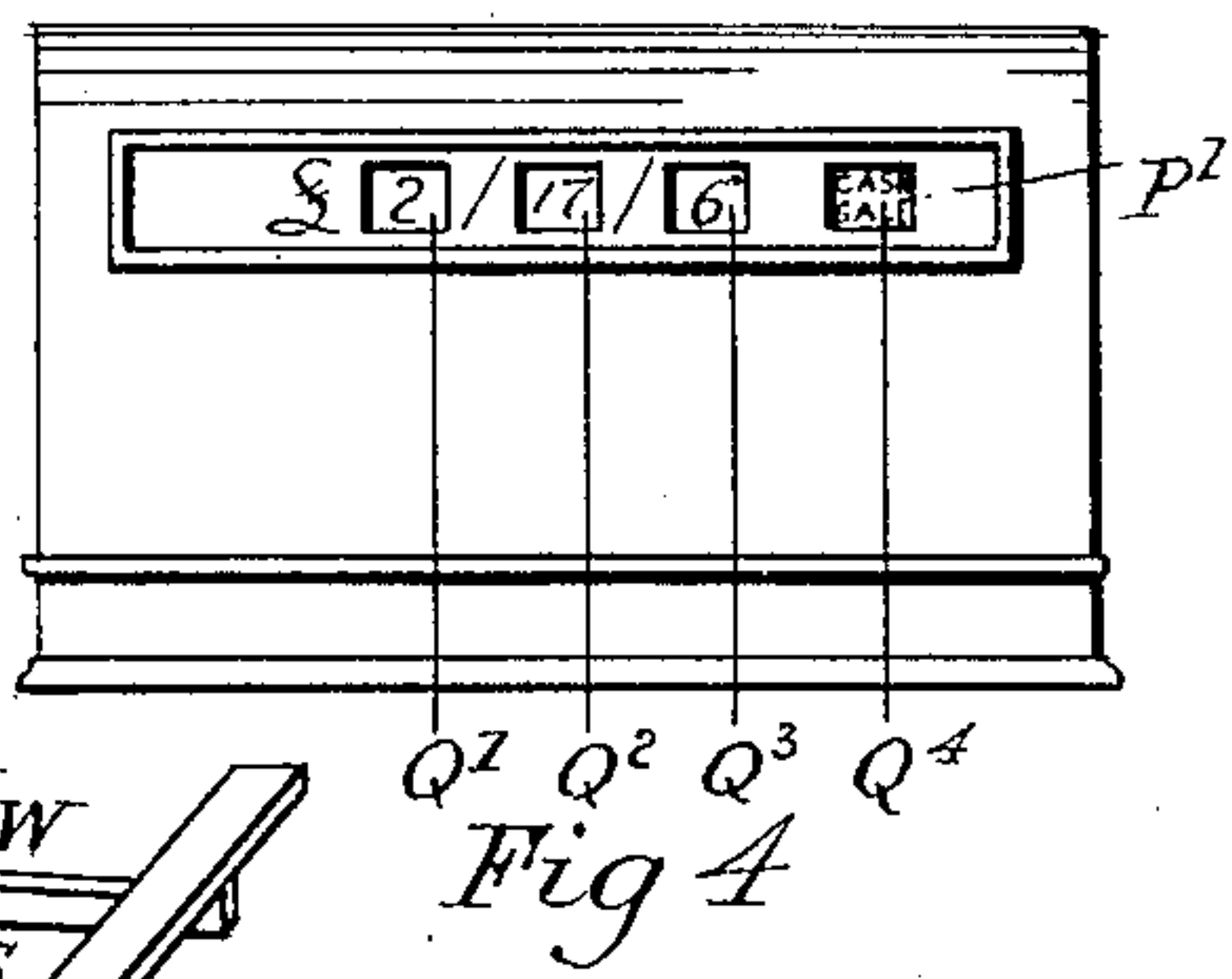


Fig 4

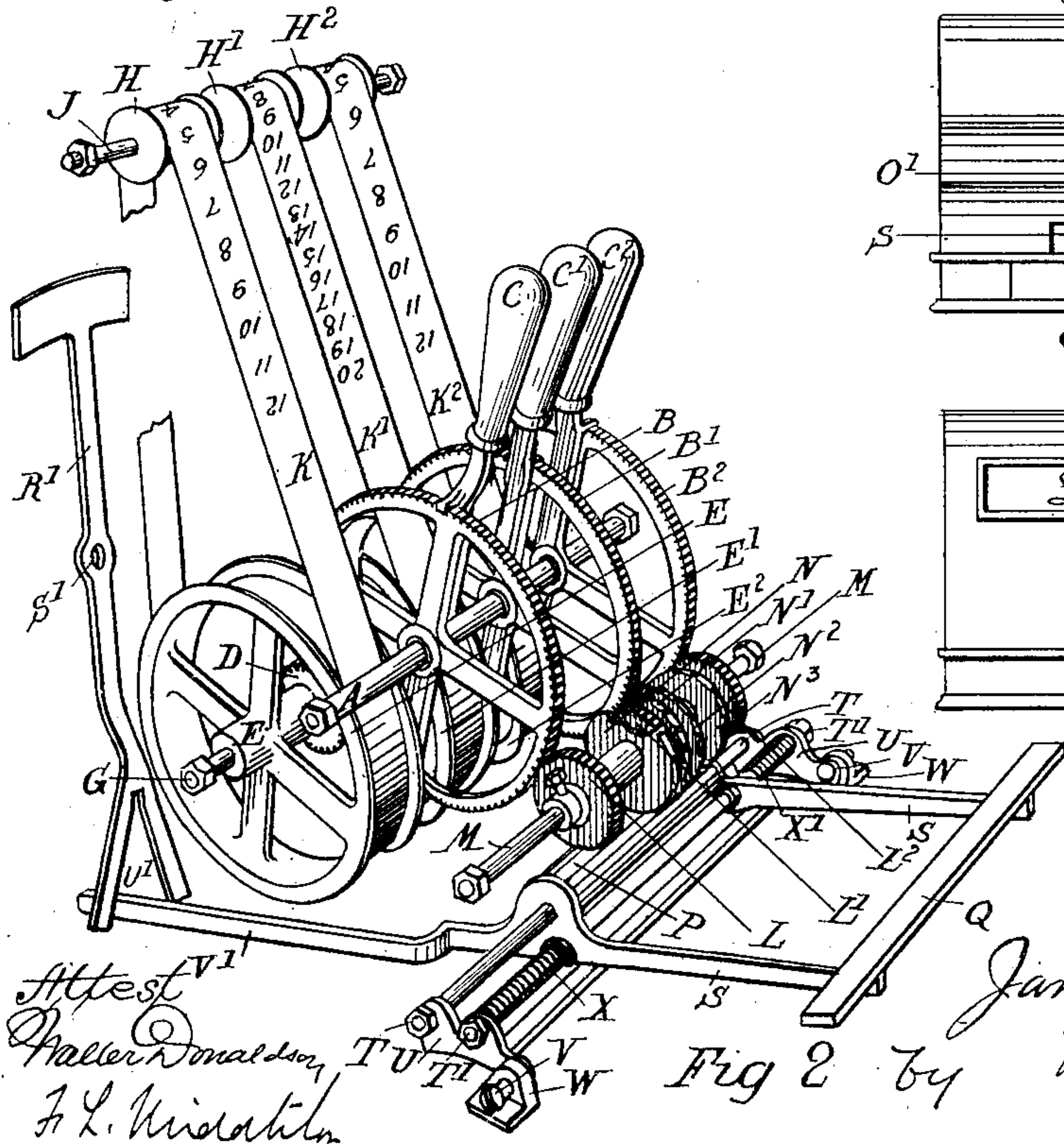


Fig 2

Inventor  
James Perrott  
by *Wm. Spru*  
Atty

Attest  
H. L. Kiehl  
H. L. Kiehl



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES PERROTT, OF GARDINER, NEAR MALVERN, VICTORIA.

## CASH-REGISTERING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 672,491, dated April 23, 1901.

Application filed August 9, 1900. Serial No. 26,381. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES PERROTT, stationer, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at Kingstreet, Gardiner, near Malvern, in the county of Bourke, Colony of Victoria, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash-Registering Machines, of which the following is a specification.

10 The object of my invention is to provide a machine for furnishing a classified record of every class of transaction in any business. By it the day's doings in "Paid out," "Cash sale," and "Account paid," or other changes  
15 are recorded at each operation, and at the day's end a balance can be struck in a few seconds.

My invention consists of a carriage having thereon a balance-sheet, of paper, which carriage is capable of a longitudinal motion beneath printing-type wheels. The rotary position of these wheels, as also of numeral-bands hereinafter described, is regulated by hand-levers. A printing-type wheel is also  
25 used to distinguish each employee effecting a sale, and the cash-drawer cannot be opened without a record existing of the fact. There is also announced at the observation-window the character of the sale.

30 Referring to the drawings which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents an end elevation of the machine with the casing partially in section and partially removed. Fig. 2 shows a view looking down onto the machine from the operator's side at the other  
35 end to that shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents, on a small scale, an exterior view of the machine from the operator's side with the casing on and the finger-bar removed. Fig. 4 shows, on a small scale, an exterior view from the customer's side. Fig. 5 represents a view of the top of the indicator looked at from the customer's side. Fig. 6 shows one of the numeral-strips looked at from outside the  
45 casing.

Similar letters of reference indicate similar or corresponding parts where they occur in the several views.

50 On reference to the drawings it will be seen that A is the hand-lever shaft, upon which are the toothed wheels or segments B, B', and B<sup>2</sup>. To these are secured the hand-levers C,

C', and C<sup>2</sup>, on which are pointers Y, Y', and Y<sup>2</sup>. When moved, these levers partially rotate the wheels B, B', and B<sup>2</sup>, which gear into  
55 three pinions, D and D<sup>2</sup> of which are shown. These pinions, each of which is connected to its own band-wheel E, E', and E<sup>2</sup>, rotate loosely upon the lower band-wheel shaft G. Above the lower band-wheels are the upper band-  
60 wheels H, H', and H<sup>2</sup>, rotating loosely upon the spindle J. Between each upper and lower band-wheel is a numeral-band K K' K<sup>2</sup>, upon the exterior of which are printed the numerals shown. 65

Gearing into the toothed wheel B is the toothed pinion L. This rotates loosely upon the printing-shaft M and by a sleeve rotates with it the numeral-printing type-wheel N. The toothed wheel B' rotates the pinion L' and  
70 its printing-type wheel N', and the toothed wheel B<sup>2</sup> rotates the pinion L<sup>2</sup> and its printing-type wheel N<sup>2</sup>. There is also loose upon the printing-shaft and turned by hand through a hole A<sup>4</sup> in the casing, Fig. 3, and locked by  
75 a spring or other device a fourth or operator's printing-type wheel N<sup>3</sup>. This has an initial or numeral thereon allotted to each operator of the machine.

Beneath the printing-type wheels is the  
80 printing-roller P, rotating in bearings on the side pieces S. Around the top of this roller and secured as in a type-writing machine the balance-sheet is placed, which sheet when the roller is in its normal position is clear of the  
85 type-wheels above it, but when the finger-bar Q is pressed gravity is overcome and the cylinder and its paper are elevated. By an inked ribbon or carbon R above the paper the numerals or letters on the type-wheels are printed  
90 on the paper. This finger-bar by the side pieces S is connected to the printing-roller P, and with it is capable of sliding along the carriage-bars T T'. These latter are attached to the end pieces U, which are pivoted by the  
95 pivot pins or screws V to the brackets W. Upon these pivot-pins the printing-roller, carriage-bars, and finger-bar are pivoted and have, looking at the end of the machine, a seesaw motion, the finger-bar being on one  
100 side of the pivot and the other parts mentioned on the opposite one. The printing-roller, the side pieces, and the finger-bar can also be pushed to the right or left longitudi-



nally, but are retained normally in the position shown by spiral springs X and X'.

On the end of the printing-roller is a ratchet-wheel and a pawl, which latter is so arranged  
5 that each time the printing-roller falls back after being pressed against the type-wheels the said roller moves the balance-sheet onto a new line.

On the operator's side of the machine are  
10 three slotted openings O', O<sup>2</sup>, and O<sup>3</sup> through the casing which surrounds the machine, to permit the travel of the hand-levers C, C', and C<sup>2</sup>. The pointers Y, Y', and Y<sup>2</sup>, before referred to, on these pass numeral-strips, Fig.  
15 6, Z, Z', and Z<sup>2</sup>, fixed on the outside of the casing.

On the customer's side of the machine and through the casing is the observation-window P'. This exposes four holes, the one marked  
20 Q<sup>4</sup> being to disclose a pendulum-indicator R', having at the top thereof the words "Paid out," "Cash sale," and "Account paid." Three other holes Q', Q<sup>2</sup>, and Q<sup>3</sup> are shown, being for the bands, showing the readings in  
25 "£," "s.," "d.," respectively.

The tin or other indicator R' is so pivoted inside the casing at S' that the friction on the pivot-pin causes it to remain at any angle at which it may be placed. At its bottom is the  
30 opening U'. In its normal position the indicator is plumb and shows "Cash sale;" but when the printing-carriage moves to the right or to the left and the finger-bar is struck the extension V' on the side piece S, Fig. 2, enters the opening U' and strikes it either to the right or to the left. In this position it remains until the finger-bar is again struck, and if the printing-carriage occupies a different position longitudinally on the following  
40 time it is struck the indicator being moved on its pivot-pin will make a new announcement.

The cash and change drawer W', which is outpressed by the spiral or other spring W<sup>2</sup>,  
45 is locked by the shoulder W<sup>3</sup> on the locking-lever W<sup>4</sup>. This latter, which is inside the casing, is pivoted at W<sup>5</sup> to the machine-frame and in its normal position is as shown in Fig. 1. The drawer is thereby locked; but when  
50 the finger-bar is struck the extension W<sup>6</sup> on the end piece U lifts the locking-lever W<sup>4</sup> through the adjustable screw-contact W<sup>9</sup>. The shoulder W<sup>3</sup> is lifted from the end of the drawer and the spring forces the said drawer  
55 out.

Beneath the extension W<sup>6</sup> is another extension W<sup>7</sup>, at the bottom of which is a roller. This, as seen in Fig. 1, (when the drawer is closed,) falls into a recess W<sup>8</sup> in the central  
60 division or side of the drawer. When, however, the finger-bar is struck and the drawer outpressed, it rides upon the top of the division or the side.

The casing is secured to the base of the machine by a lock and key, which latter is in  
65 the possession of the proprietor or his agent.

The number of the hand-levers and nu-

meral-printing wheels will depend upon circumstances and the different coinages that may be under treatment.

The cycle of operations is as follows: The sum of two pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence being received as a "Cash sale," the lever C<sup>2</sup> is grasped and the pointer Y<sup>2</sup> is pointed to the figure "2" on the numeral-strip  
75 Z<sup>2</sup>. The pointer on lever C' is directed to "17" and that on C to "6." The foregoing has made two changes—it has exposed the correct numeral on the bands at the observation-window and it has registered or turned the  
80 correct numerals on the printing-type wheels opposite the paper. The operator then turns the operator's type-wheel N<sup>3</sup> so that his initial or number will print upon the balance-sheet and the finger-bar is struck. On the  
85 bar being struck the cash and change drawer operated by the spring flies open and the money is paid in and change given, if necessary. The drawer is then closed and the roller on the extension falls into the recess  
90 and the carriage falling lifts the finger-bar. A pawl moves the printing-roller and its paper one line, and a new line is thus presented for the next transaction to be recorded. This may be an "Account paid," and the same  
95 proceedings take place as above described, save that before the finger-bar is struck the said bar and the printing-carriage, with the balance-sheet thereon, are pushed against the spring along on the carriage-bars to the left,  
100 or vice versa. In this position the finger-bar is struck and the column in the balance-sheet under the heading of "Account paid" has an entry made therein. On the release of the carriage it immediately by the compressed  
105 spring slides back to the normal or "Cash sale" position. When a "Paid out" transaction takes place, the carriage is moved to the right, or vice versa, and an entry is made under the "Paid out" column. The char-  
110 acter of each of these three operations is visible to the customer, since through the observation window he will see the indicator announcing either "Paid out," "Cash sale," or "Account paid," thereby providing a most  
115 effectual check upon a dishonest salesman.

For holding of the balance-sheet against the feed-roller india-rubber or other bands or semicircular springs or the same in combination may be used, as in any of the well-  
120 known type-writing machines. These being ordinary or well known expedients it has not been thought necessary to show them herein.

The ink-ribbon occupies the same position with regard to the feed-roller as the ink-rib-  
125 bon on the Remington and like type-writing machines. The ribbon-reels and the mounting of the same are substantially the same as that of the Remington type-writer, save that in this machine the ribbon is above, not be-  
130 low, the feed-roller. A sheet of carbon-paper is, however, under several conditions superior to a ribbon. These features being ordinary are not illustrated.



The pawl or paper-feed mechanism consists of the following arrangement: The top of a piece of L-shaped spring-steel A' bears against the ratchet-wheel A<sup>2</sup>. The bottom of this piece of steel is preferably fixed to the machine-bed, as shown. As the roller is lifted (by depressing the finger-bar Q) the top of A<sup>2</sup> engages with another tooth in the ratchet-wheel, and when the finger-bar is released and the roller falls the spring being stationary and in another tooth causes the roller to rotate that one tooth.

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

1. In combination, in a cash-register, the hand-levers, the toothed wheels connected therewith, two shafts on opposite sides of said wheels, the band-wheels on one of said shafts, the printing-wheels and gears on the other of said shafts, the bands passing around the band-wheels and bearing the indicator-numerals, the upper band-wheels, the platen and means for operating the same, substantially as described.

2. In combination with the printing-disks, the means for operating the same, a platen movable toward and from the printing-disks and also movable longitudinally to carry the paper from one position to another, and supporting and operating means for the platen, said means comprising the finger-bar movable longitudinally with the platen, substantially as described.

3. In combination with the printing-disks, a platen movable toward and from the same, the pivoted support for the platen, the cash-drawer and means whereby the platen will remain up against the printing-disks when the cash-drawer is open, said means including the horizontal extension W<sup>6</sup> from the support the downward extension W<sup>7</sup> arranged in the path of a part of the drawer to be lifted thereby, substantially as described.

4. In combination in a cash-register, printing mechanism, including the platen and a shifting part supporting the platen and which has also pivotal movement to make the impression, an indicator consisting of a lever pivoted intermediate of its length and having

a forked bottom portion and an extension of said shifting part arranged to operate said indicator, substantially as described.

5. In combination in a cash-register, the printing-disk, a platen movable toward and from the printing-disk in a direction at right angles to its axis, said platen being also shiftable longitudinally, a finger-bar having connection with the platen to move the same toward and from the printing-disk and longitudinally, an extension in connection with the finger-bar to partake of the movements of the same, and an indicator arranged to be operated by the extension, said extension being adjusted in its position relative to the indicator by the longitudinal shifting movement of the platen and operating the said indicator when the platen is moved toward the printing-disk, substantially as described.

6. In a cash-register the combination of the printing mechanism comprising the printing-disks and platen with a movable carriage for the platen, a cash-drawer, a locking-lever for holding said drawer and an extension on the carriage for operating said lever, said extension being horizontal and engaging the locking-lever, which has an upward and horizontal extension, substantially as described.

7. In an improved cash-registering machine the combination of numeral-printing wheels operated by hand-levers having pointers to numeral-strips, an operator's printing-wheel, bands with numerals thereon showing through an observation-window, an indicator displaying the character of the payment, a printing-roller carriage capable of a longitudinal motion elevated by a finger-bar and pivoted to brackets, a cash and change drawer outpressed by a spring and released by striking the finger-bar all as and for the purposes hereinbefore described and as illustrated in the drawings.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand to this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES PERROTT.

Witnesses:

EDWIN PHILLIPS,  
CECIL W. LE PLASTRIER.