

**No. 675,384.**

**Patented June 4, 1901.**

**W. HAYNES.**  
**MONEY REGISTERING TILL.**

(Application filed July 3, 1900.)

(No Model.)

**2 Sheets—Sheet 1.**

FIG. 1.

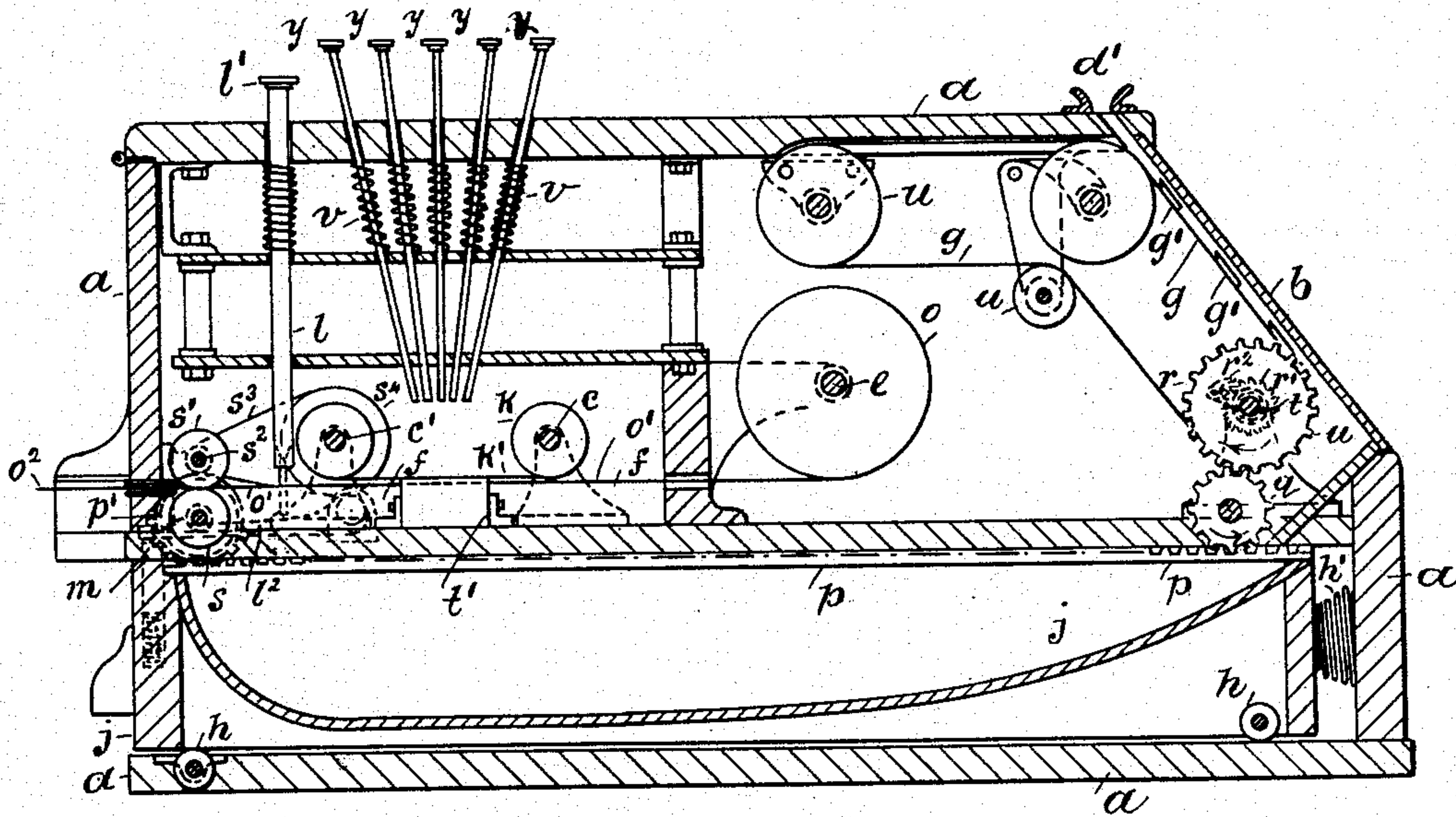
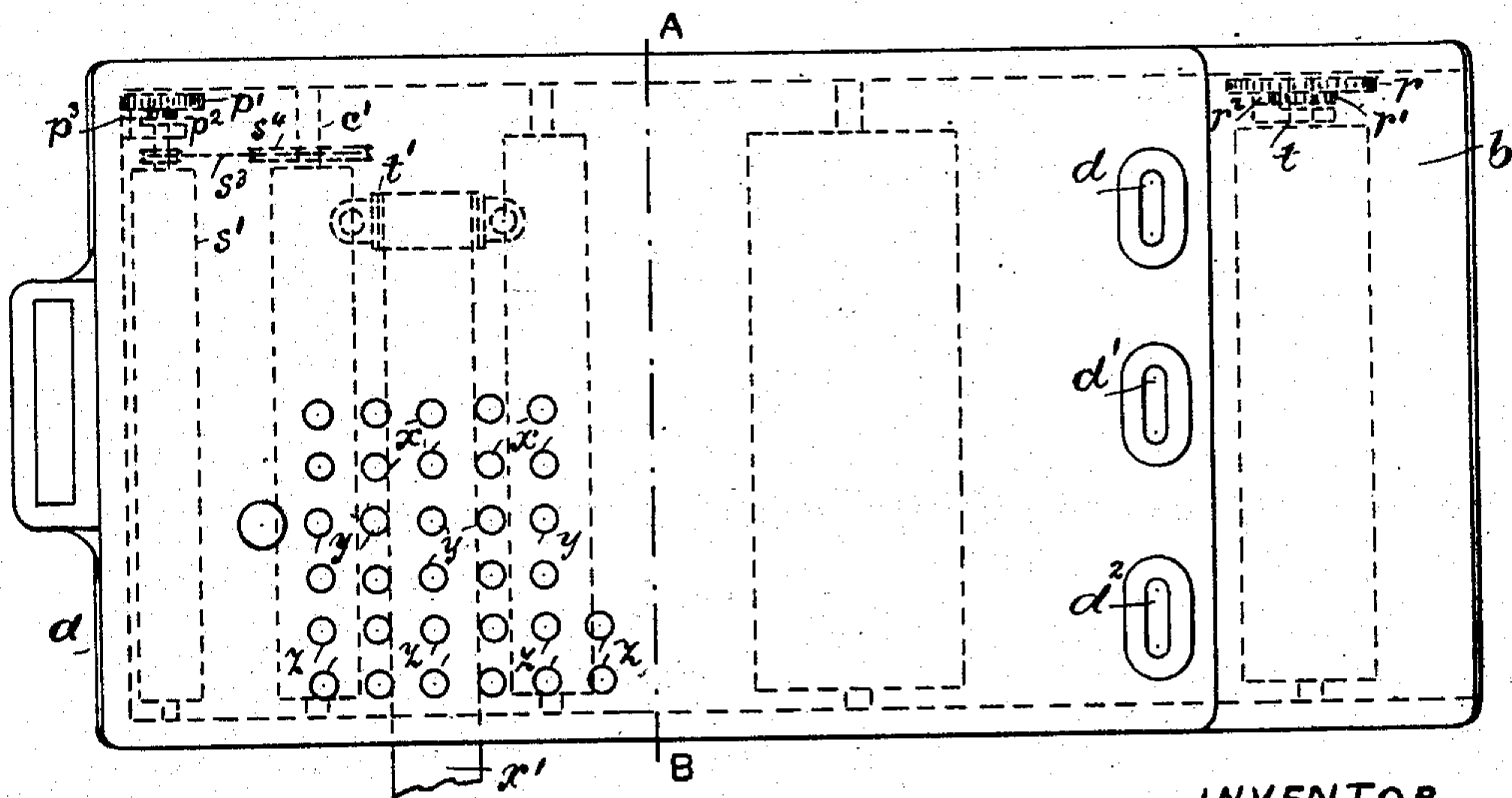


FIG. 2.



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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

FIG. 3.

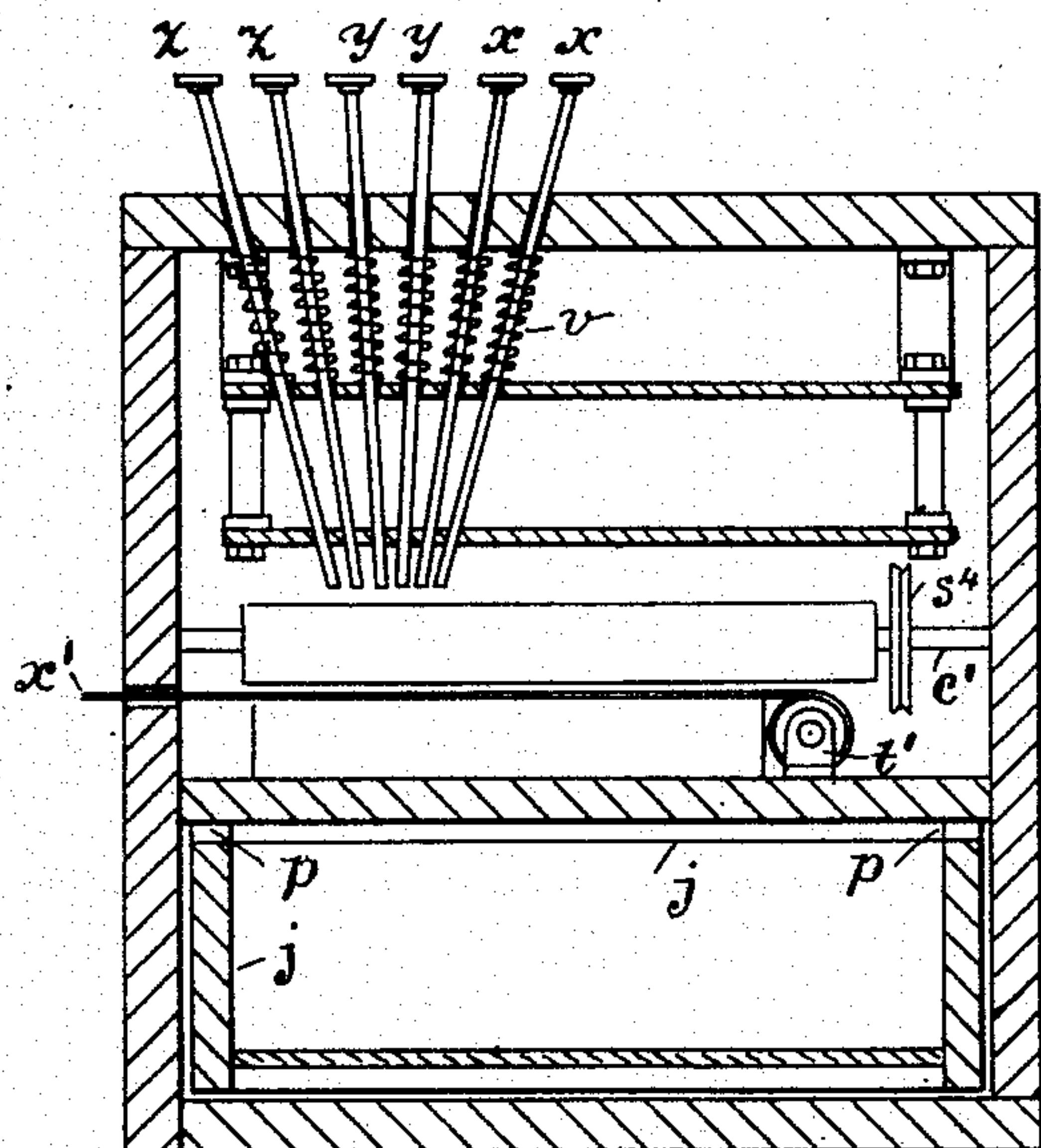


FIG. 4.

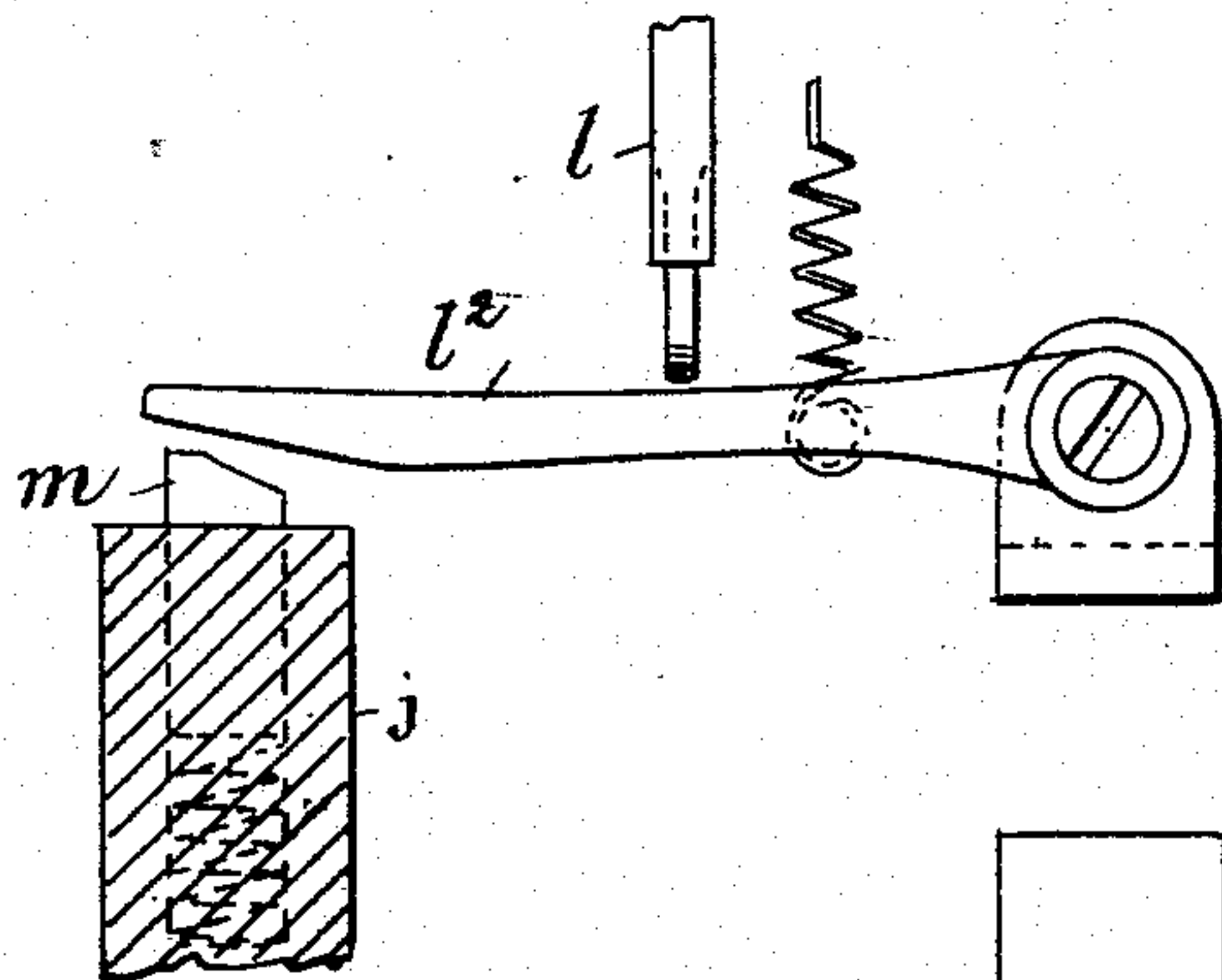
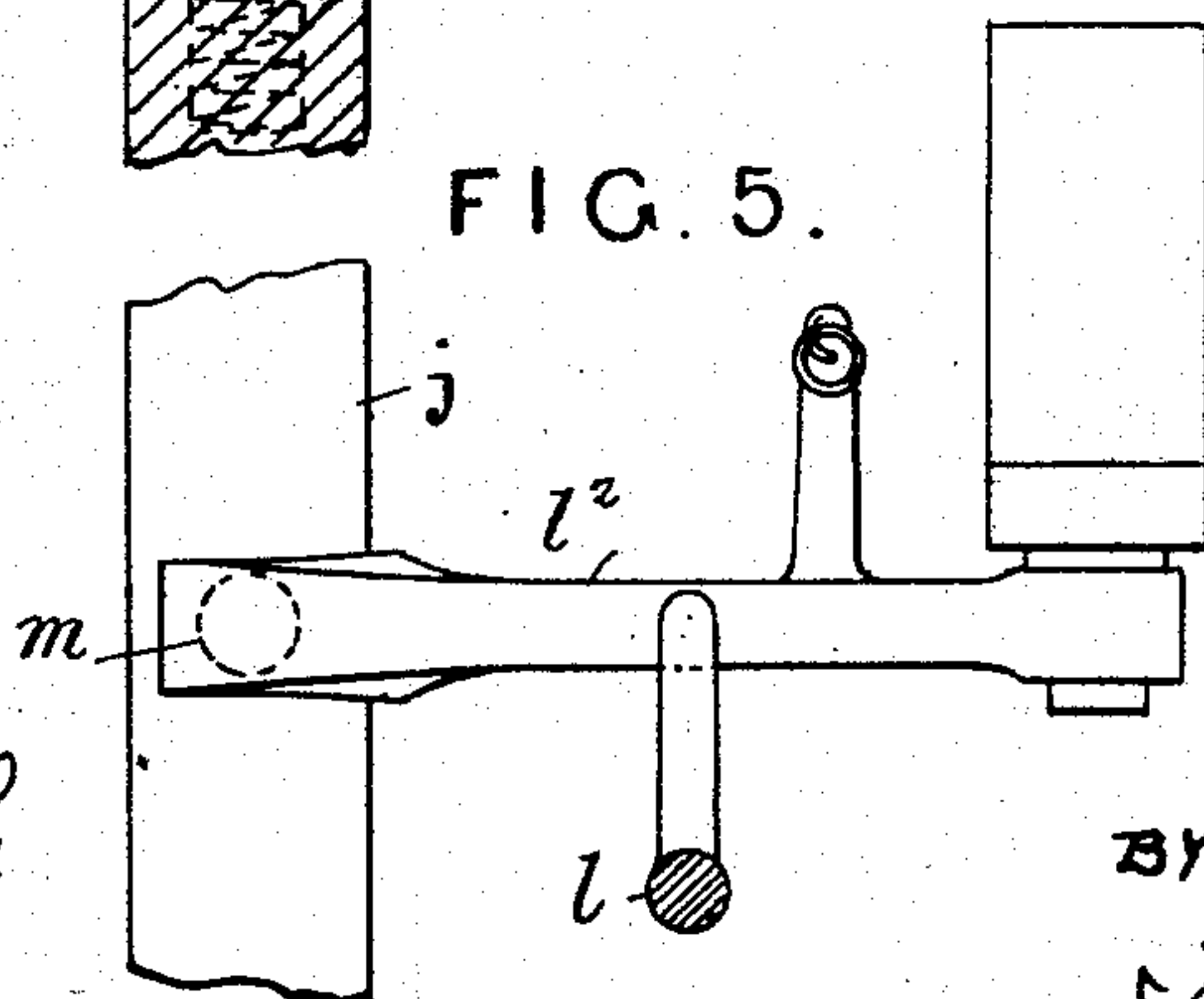


FIG. 5.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HAYNES, OF WEASTE, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO FRANK HEWITT AND FRANCIS ERNEST BRADLEY, OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

## MONEY-REGISTERING TILL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,384, dated June 4, 1901.

Application filed July 3, 1900. Serial No. 22,451. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HAYNES, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at Darwen street, Weaste, in the county of Lancaster, England, have invented a certain new and useful Improved Money-Registering Till, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in cash-registering tills.

The object of this invention is to construct an improved mechanical till or money-receptacle which, besides affording a clear view of the coins forming the last cash payment or payments, shall enable the cashier or other person in charge thereof to print the amount paid in pounds, shillings, and pence or other denomination on a slip of paper, to mark the same paid, and to discharge the receipted bill or invoice and release the cash-drawer for giving change. My improved till also records the amount paid on a duplicate roll of paper inside the till for the use of the proprietor of the establishment where the improved money-registering till is employed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a sectional elevation, and Fig. 2 a plan, of my improved money-registering till. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the same on line A B. Figs. 4 and 5 are side view and plan, respectively, of drawer-releasing mechanism, drawn to an enlarged scale.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in these views.

According to this invention I provide a case, as *a*, with a sloping glass front, as *b*, and form three slots, as *d*, *d'*, and *d''*, in the cover of said case for the reception of coin—one for gold, another for silver, and a third for bronze. The coins fall upon an endless sloping band *g*, carried over drums or pulleys, as *u*, and provided with projections or pockets *g'* to receive the lower edges of the coins as they are dropped into the slots and carrying them intermittently, as hereinafter described, beneath the aforesaid sloping glass front *b*, in order that the coins forming the last two or three payments may be visible for a limited period before falling into the cash-drawer *j*, so as to avoid disputes. The drawer *j* runs on rollers *h* and is propelled outward by means

of a spring, as *h'*, placed between the back of the drawer and the interior of the case, when the key *l'* of the "paid" stamp *l* is pressed down, the lever *l''* being thereby pressed on the bolt *m*, causing said bolt to be withdrawn and releasing the drawer.

The drawer *j* is provided with a toothed rack *p*, extending the length of the drawer. Said rack operates the endless coin-carrier *g*, causing it to be drawn down when the drawer is pushed in by means of an intermediate wheel *q* gearing into said rack and into a toothed wheel *r*, fitted loosely on the transverse spindle *t*, which carries a drum, over which the coin-carrier *g* passes. A ratchet-wheel *r'* is fixed to the toothed wheel *r*, and a ratchet *r''* is fitted on the spindle *t*, (see Fig. 2,) so that when the drawer is pulled out the ratchet slips over the teeth of the wheel *r*, which therefore does not transmit any motion to the spindle *t*; but when the drawer is pushed in the ratchet engages with the teeth of the wheel *r* and the spindle, with the drum, is revolved in the direction of the arrows. The toothed wheel *p'* is fitted loosely on the spindle carrying the friction-roller *s* and is rendered inoperative during the opening of the drawer by the ratchet *p''*, that is secured to the spindle, slipping over the teeth of the ratchet-wheel *p'*, connected to the wheel *p'*.

A series of keys, as *x*, *y*, and *z*, passing into the till in three groups for pounds, shillings, and pence are mounted in sloping directions, so that the lower ends, with different denominations of type or letters thereon, converge and will strike the paper on the same line—the pounds to the left, the shillings in the center, and the pence on the right—each of the keys in each group being arranged so that any key representing the required amount will strike the paper on the same spot in the columns of their respective denominations. The keys are raised up after being struck or depressed by means of springs, as *v*. The cashier or other person can stamp the cost of the article on the strips of paper which rest on the pad *f* when drawn off the rolls *k* and *o*.

The paper for recording the amount, for the use of the proprietor, is wound on two spindles *c* and *c'*, and the paper for bills for customers is stored in a roll on the spindle *e*. A



strip of carbon-paper  $x'$  is inserted transversely between the aforesaid strips, immediately under the lower ends of the printing-keys, said carbon-paper being drawn from a roller, as  $t'$ .

In applying my invention the coins that are received for payment are dropped into their respective receptacles  $d$   $d'$   $d^2$  and the amount of the account is recorded on the strip  $k'$ , that is reserved for the proprietor, and also on the strip  $o'$ , that is intended for the customer, by pressing down one or more of the keys representing the required values in either or all of the three groups of keys. The key of the "paid" stamp  $l$  is then pressed down, which stamps the strip  $o'$  with the word "Paid," at the same time actuating a lever  $l^2$ , that is connected with the bolt  $m$ , which is thereby pressed down, releasing the drawer  $j$ , which will then be projected outward by the spring  $h'$ .

When change is given, the inward movement of the drawer revolves the friction-rollers  $s$   $s'$  by means of the toothed wheel  $p'$ , which is mounted loosely on the spindles and actuated by the ratchet fitted to said spindle gearing into the rack  $p$ , that is fitted on the drawer, and causes the receipted bill  $o^2$  to be drawn to the outside of the case, when it is separated by being torn off at a perforation.

The roller  $s'$  revolving causes the spindle  $c'$  to rotate by means of the strap  $s^3$  passing around the pulley  $s^4$  and the spindle  $s^2$ , which carries the roller  $s'$ , the paper for the proprie-

tor recording the transaction being drawn from the roll of paper  $k$ , passing over the carbon-paper hereinbefore named and wound on the spindle  $c'$ . The closing of the drawer causes the rack  $p$  to rotate the wheels  $q$  and  $r$ , which thereby revolves the spindle  $t$  and the drum  $u$  thereon in the manner hereinbefore described.

I claim as my invention—

In a money-registering till, a spindle  $e$ , spindles  $c$  and  $c'$ , said spindles  $e$  and  $c$  each adapted to carry a roll of paper, spindle  $c'$  adapted to receive such paper as is unwound from spindle  $c$  and a pair of rollers  $s$   $s'$  adapted to pass the paper from the spindle  $e$  outside the till to be delivered to the customer, a drawer, a rack secured thereto, said rack adapted to engage with toothed wheels to operate the paper-feed in combination with separate groups of keys with type at their lower end mounted in different sloping directions so that each key of a group will strike in the same place when depressed, said groups of keys being above the paper and between the spindles  $c$  and  $c'$ , substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM HAYNES.

Witnesses:

THOS. PRESCOTT,  
JNO. HUGHES.