

A. G. HUETTEL.
POCKET CASH REGISTER.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 12, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

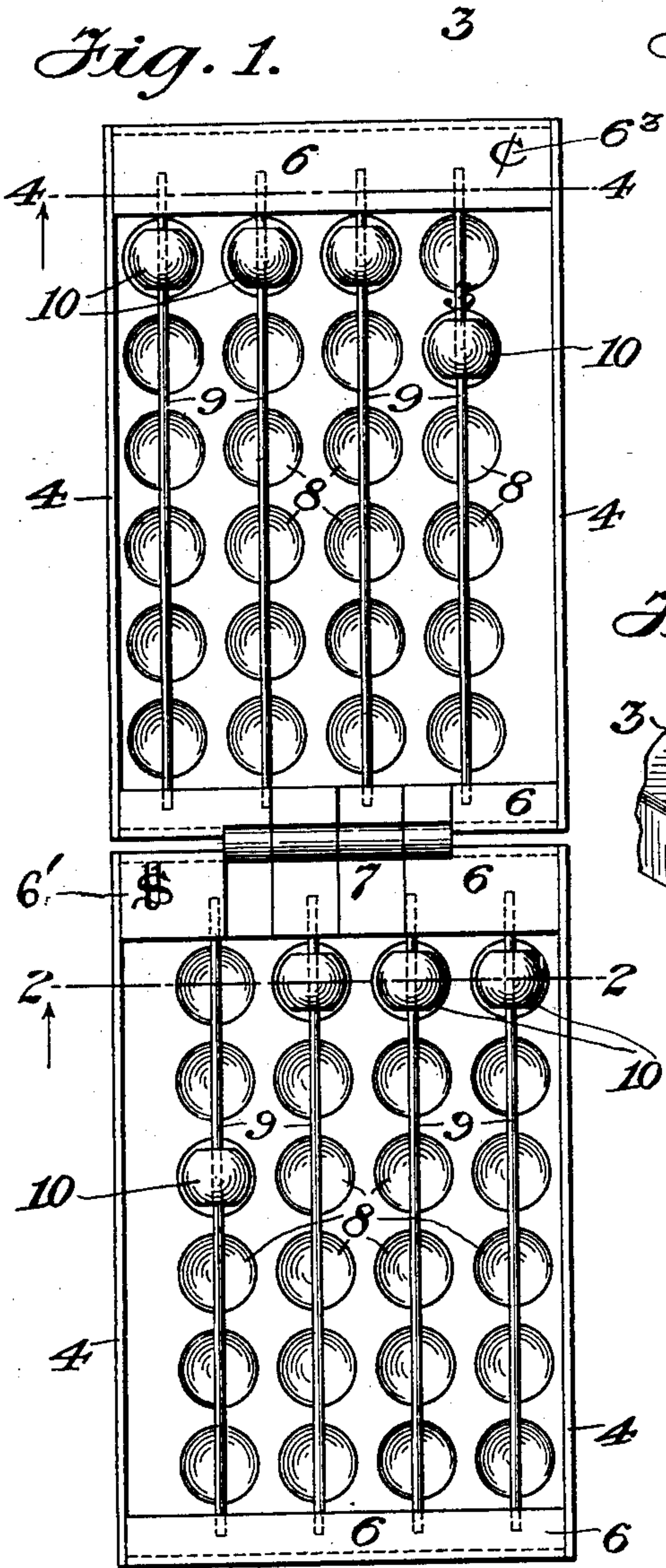


Fig. 5.

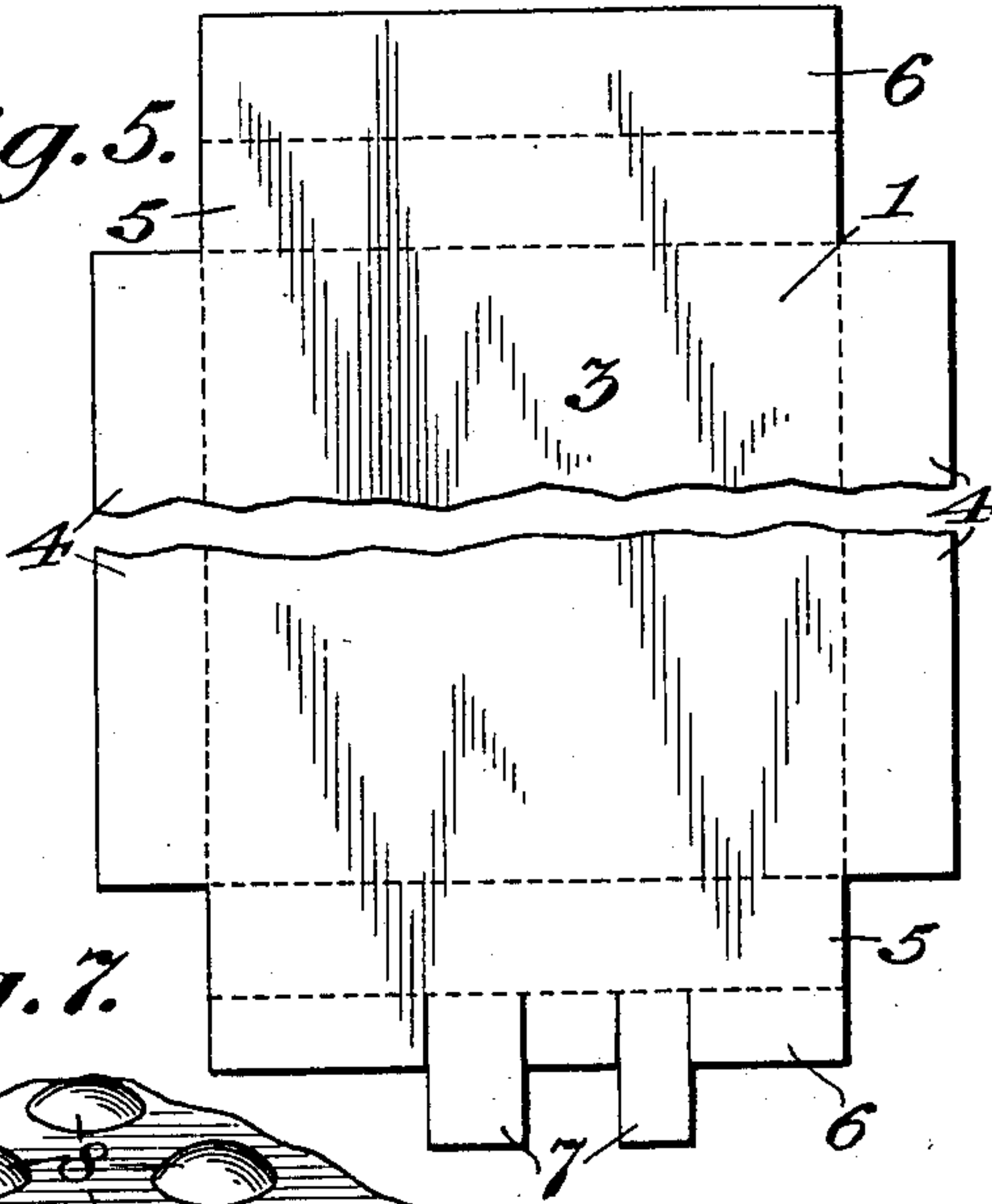


Fig. 7.

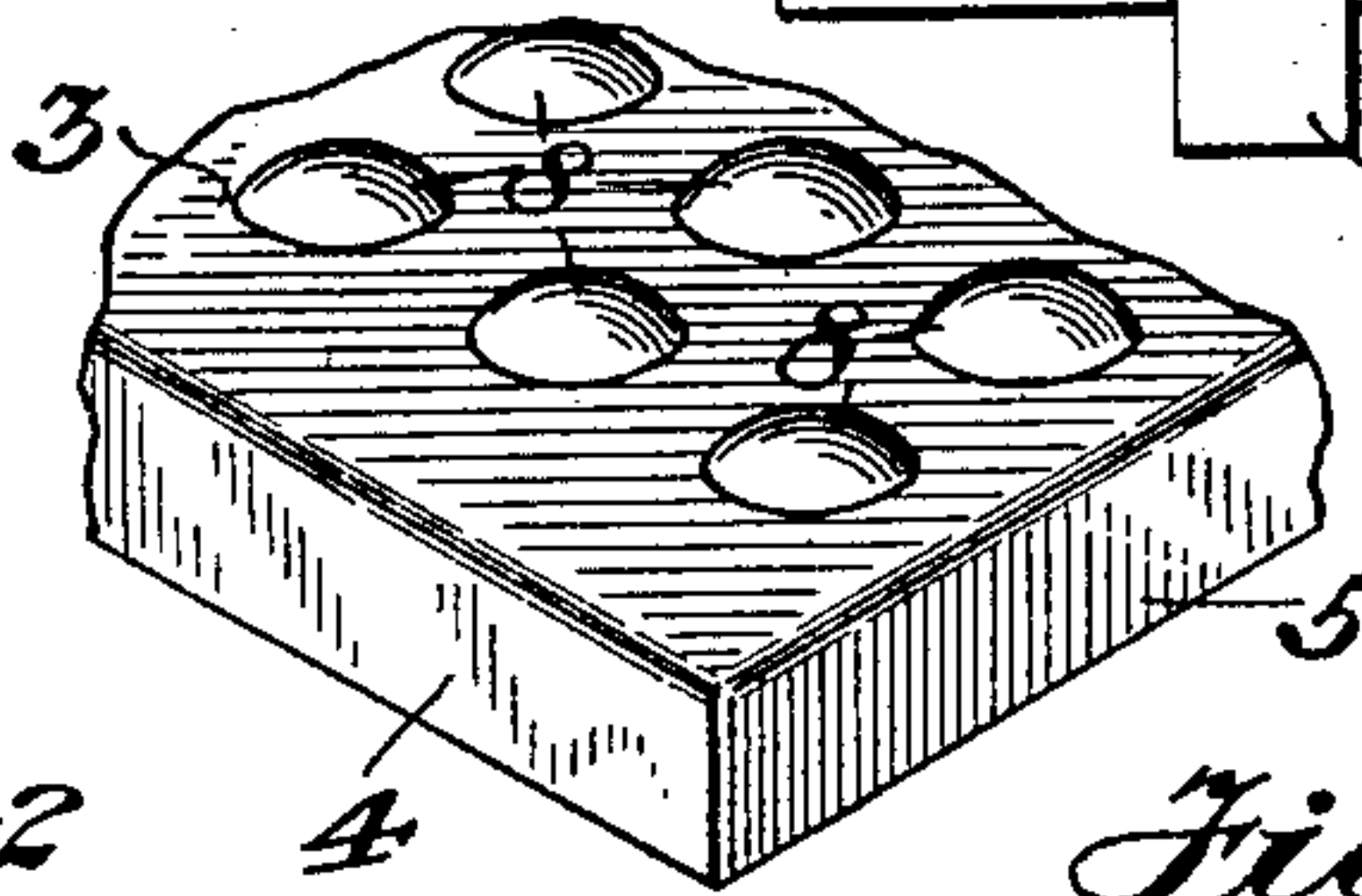


Fig. 6.

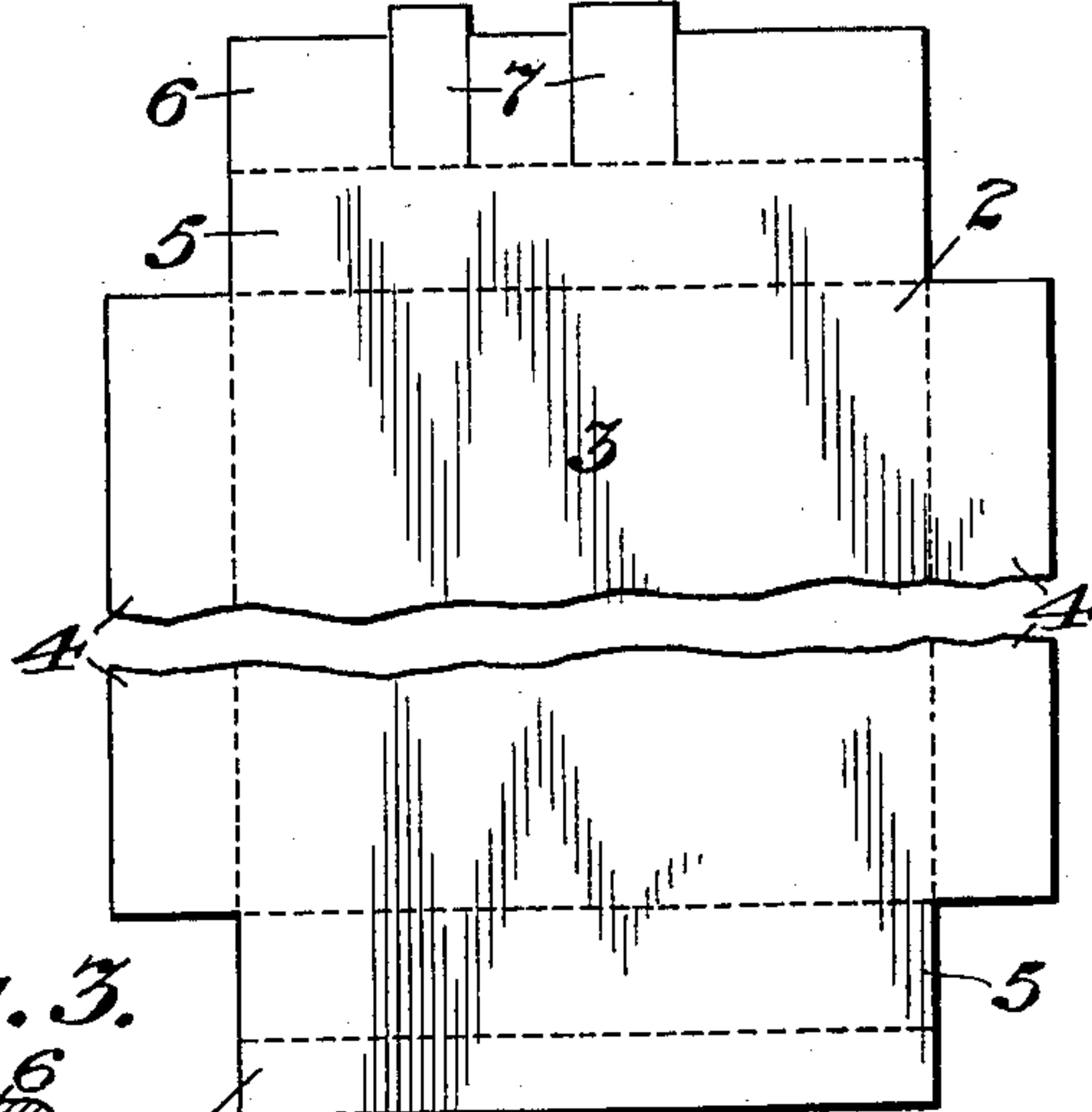


Fig. 2.

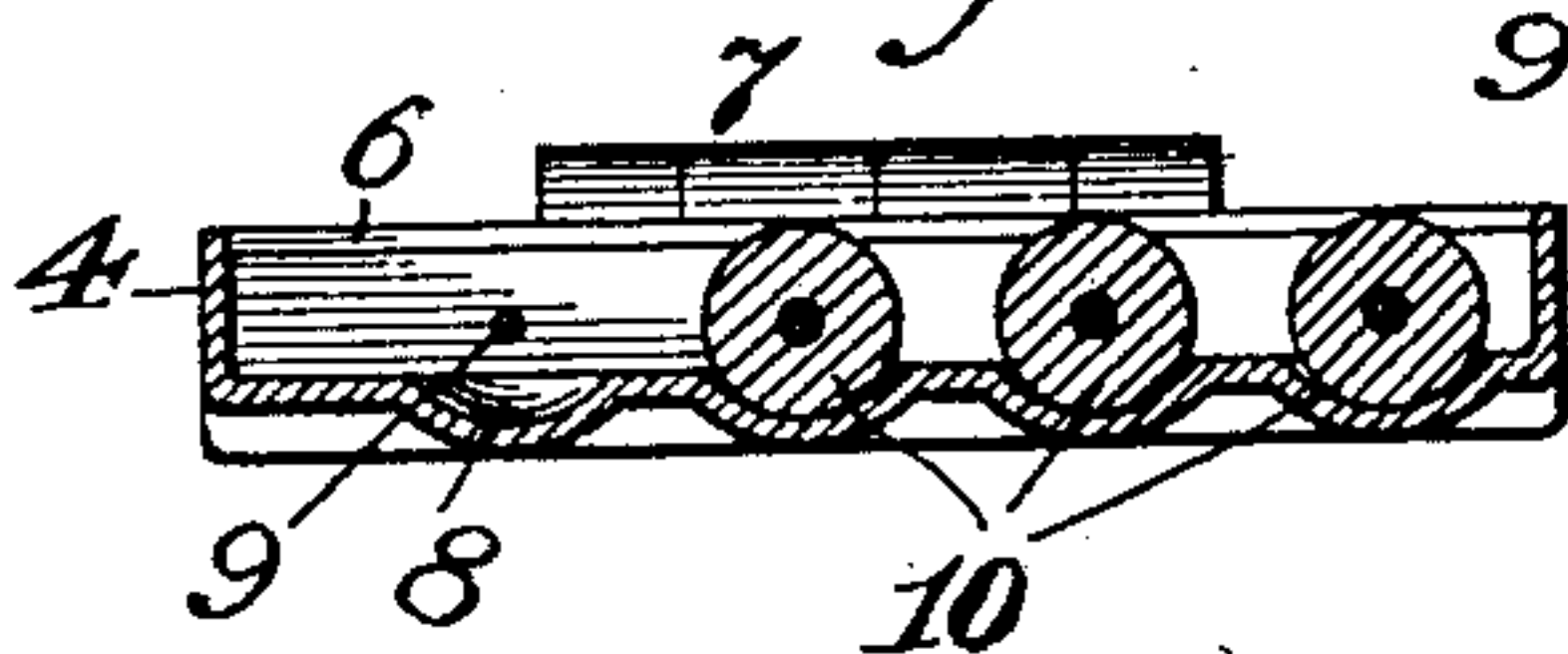


Fig. 3.

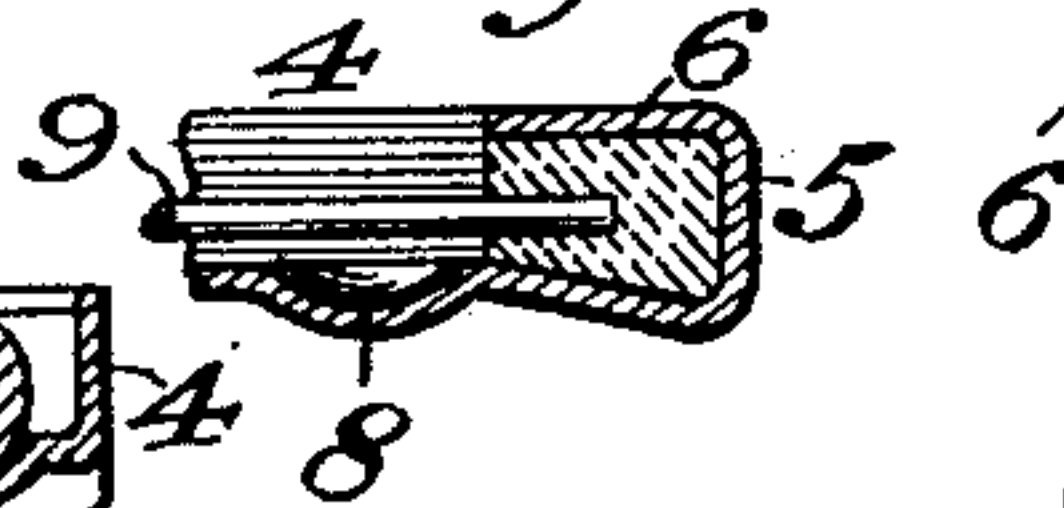


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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Chas. H. Davids.

Inventor,
Albin Gustav Huettel,
By his Attorney,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBIN GUSTAV HUETTEL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

POCKET CASH-REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 733,045, dated July 7, 1903.

Application filed November 12, 1902. Serial No. 131,011. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBIN GUSTAV HUETTEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket Cash-Registers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to devices for registering numbers, and is adapted to be used for a variety of purposes and will be found useful wherever it may be desirable to preserve for a time a record of payments made, goods received or delivered, points scored in games, or any events recurring at different periods of time, whether singly or in various quantities or numbers. While it is shown herein of a form and size which more particularly adapt it for carriage in the pocket, it will be readily noted that its shape and dimensions may be made to conform to any ordinary requirement.

In my invention an improved form of case and method of constructing it materially simplifies the latter and decreases the cost of production and at the same time results in producing a stronger and more durable article than is commonly used in combination with analogous devices.

The improvements in construction and otherwise, together with the advantages of my invention, will be fully explained hereinafter and may be found illustrated in the drawings which accompany and form a part of this specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of a register. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section thereof through the line 2 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a partial longitudinal vertical section thereof through an end of the device and showing a concave portion of a body thereof. Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical section thereof through the line 4 4, Fig. 1. Figs. 5 and 6 are respectively plan views of blanks of which the case is constructed, the central portion of each being removed; and Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a corner portion of one part of the case.

Corresponding parts in all the figures are denoted by the same reference characters.

Referring to the drawings, 1 and 2 designate blanks of sheet metal, which are respectively used in constructing trays which

severally constitute the upper and lower parts of the case. These blanks are so formed as to combine within their respective perimeters all the material required for the purposes mentioned, each having integrally a central portion or body 3 and portions from which are formed the sides 4 4, ends 5 5, inner flaps 6 6, and hinge-flaps 7 7. In each body portion 3 3 is impressed a plurality of spherically-segmental cavities 8 8, which may preferably be twenty-four in number in each blank, making a total of forty-eight in the whole device and consisting of four rows of six each in each part thereof. Each blank is shaped into its ultimate form by methods well known in the art, and at a proper point in the process of manufacture a series of numerals, coin designations, or other required markings is impressed upon each upper inner flap, as at 6' 6', the marks shown in the drawings being those relating to American currency. After the trays have been formed wire rods 9 9, in number corresponding with the vertical lines of the cavities 8 8 and each furnished with a perforated spherical counter 10 of suitable dimensions, are placed within the trays, each rod directly in line with a vertical row of cavities and having its ends inserted between the respective inner flaps 6 6 and a body portion 3. The rods are then secured in place and the several seams of the trays fastened by soldering, and the trays are then connected in pairs by passing a wire through the hinge parts of each. The parts when closed together form a compact device, which may be made sufficiently small to be readily carried in a pocket.

The operation and advantages of my invention will be readily understood by those skilled in the art to which is appertains.

When the register carries no record, the several counters 10 10 should be placed in the upper cavities in each row and each may be moved downwardly into a cavity corresponding in position with the number of digits contained in the record which is to be made. Should the digits exceed in number the cavities to which the counter may be moved from its former position, the corresponding counter in the adjoining tray or that on the next adjacent rod may be used to continue the count. It will be noticed that

there are six recesses in each row, the first one being considered as zero—that is, not being counted, as it is a position of rest for the counter, in which it does not stand for any figure. There are therefore five spaces left for counting, which by considering two rows as one adapt the device to use for the decimal system. The decimal being reached or exceeded, the counter on the next rod may be moved one cavity to record the decimal, and the balance, if any, may be recorded by the counter formerly moved.

The device may also be used as an abacus for adding ordinary numbers, and many and various uses may be found therefor by those who become familiar with its possibilities.

The construction shown and described herein combines the elements of strength and simplicity in a marked degree and may be obtained at a very low cost, while retaining all of the advantages and uses of more complicated and expensive analogous devices.

I do not desire to be understood as limiting myself to the details of construction and arrangement as herein described and illustrated, as it is manifest that variations and modifications may be made in the features of construction and arrangement in the adaptation of the device to various conditions of use without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention and improvements. I

therefore reserve the right to all such variation and modification as properly fall within the scope of my invention and the terms of the following claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A pocket-register comprising a series of counters adapted to be moved to and from each one of a plurality of cavities formed in the inner faces of the outward portions of a case adapted to contain the counters.

2. A pocket-register comprising a divided series of counters, each counter being movable upon a rod; said rods and counters being adapted to be moved to and from each one of a plurality of cavities, formed in the inner faces of the outward portions of a case adapted to contain the counters and wires.

3. A pocket-register case formed solely of two integral parts and a hinge-wire, and containing counters separately mounted on wire rods and adapted to be moved to and from each one of a plurality of cavities formed in the case.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name in the presence of the subscribing witnesses.

ALBIN GUSTAV HUETTEL.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. DAVIDS,
J. C. PYBAS.