

No. 745,595.

PATENTED DEC. 1, 1903.

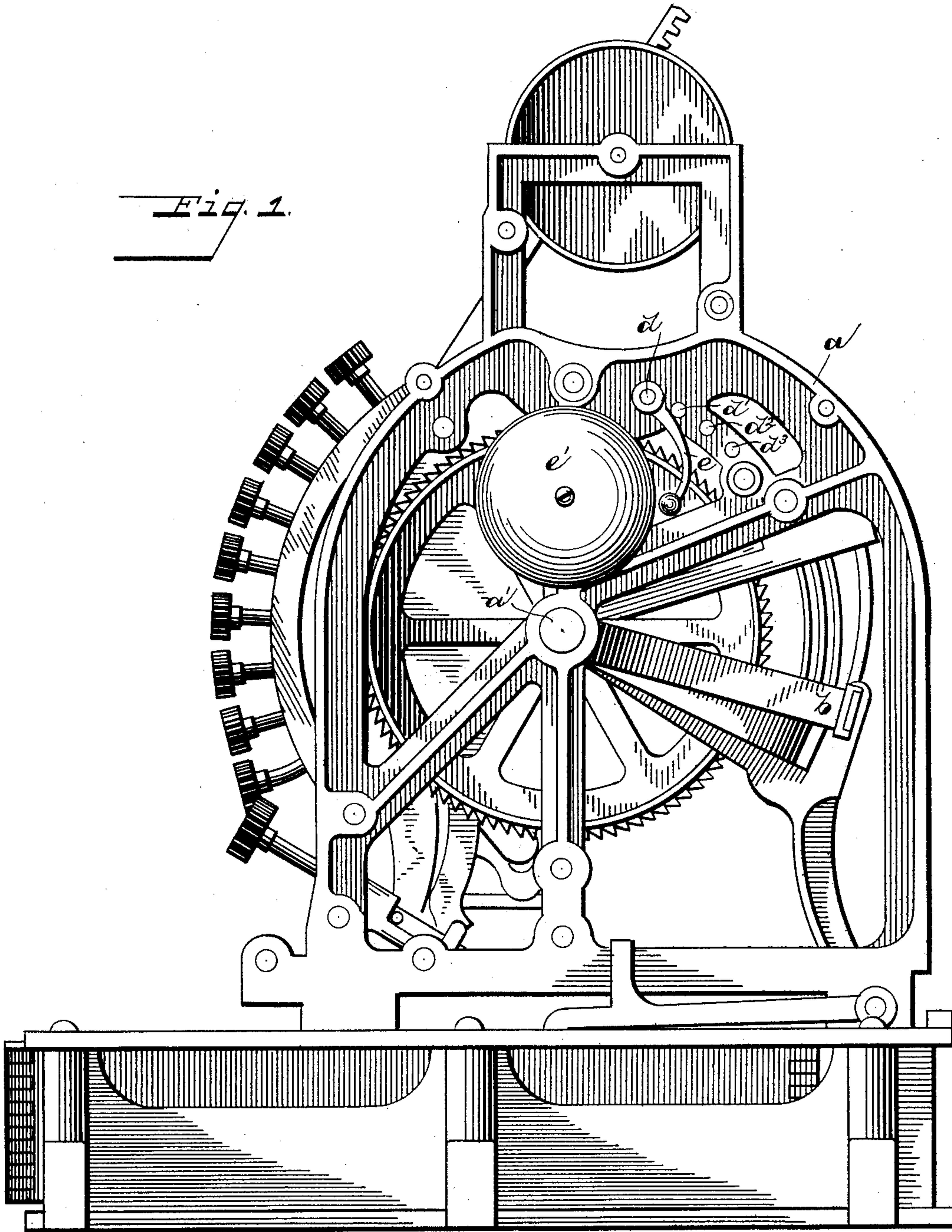
M. GIESEL.
CASH REGISTER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 5, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

INVENTOR

J. Lewellyn Walker
Chas. J. Welch

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BY
Haley and Bowman
ATTORNEYS

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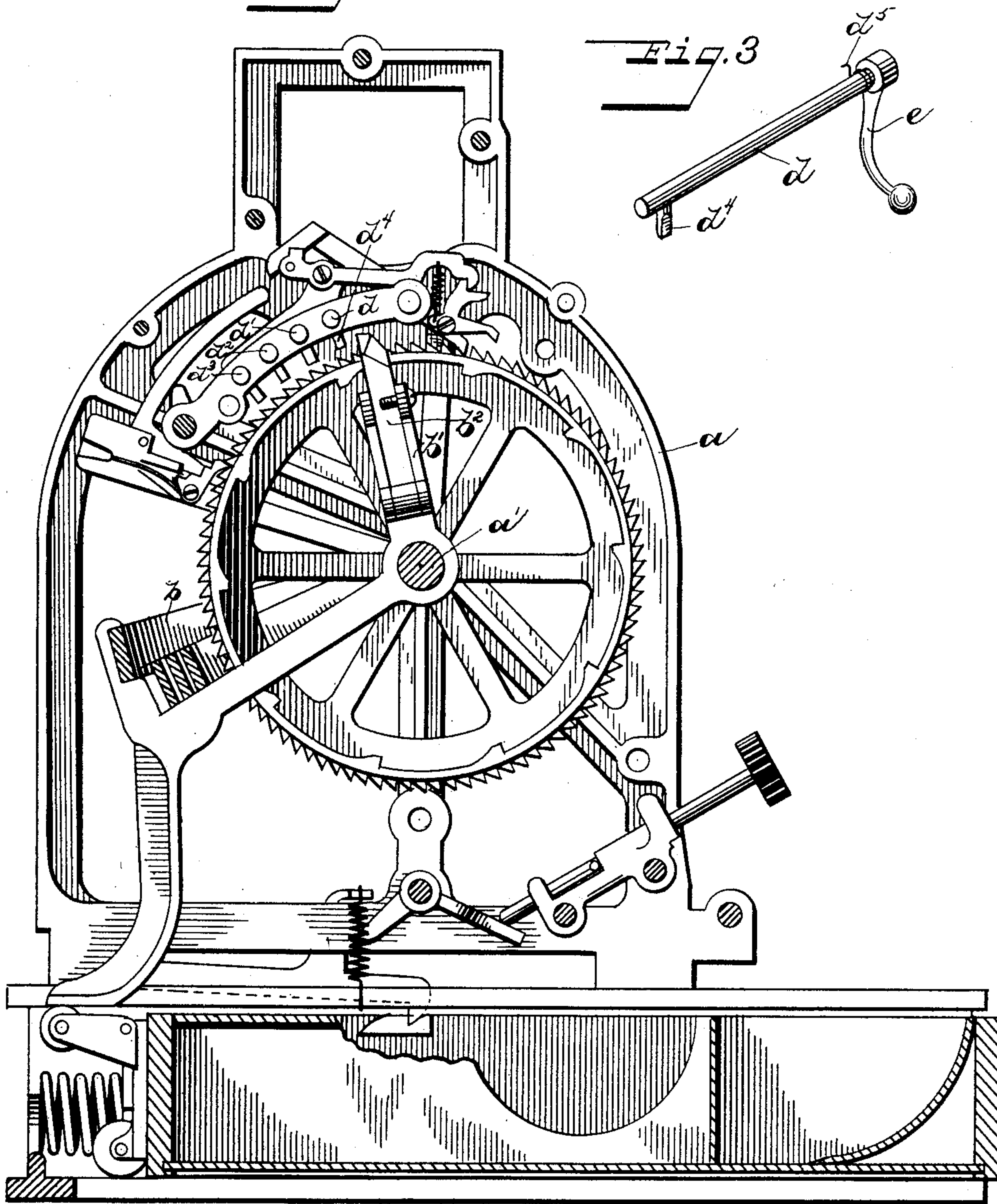
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NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2

Fig. 3



WITNESSES:

J. Llewellyn Walker
Geo. J. Welch

INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN GIESEL, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE HALLWOOD CASH REGISTER COMPANY, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

CASH-REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 745,595, dated December 1, 1903.

Application filed December 5, 1902. Serial No. 134,054. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN GIESEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash Registers and Indicators, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in cash-registers; and the object of the invention is to improve and simplify the means for sounding an alarm at each operation of the machine.

The invention consists in the constructions hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a machine with my improvement applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view. Fig. 3 is a detail view.

Like parts are represented by similar letters of reference in the several views.

In cash-registering machines it is essential that an alarm be sounded at each operation of the machine. Heretofore special means more or less complicated have been employed to accomplish this object. By my improvement I am able to discard a large number of parts and provide a very simple and effective device for sounding an alarm by the gong or bell usually provided for this purpose.

The cash-registering machine to which I have applied my improvement is more fully described and illustrated in the patents to Henry S. Hallwood, Nos. 704,795 and 704,796, issued July 15, 1902, and I have shown and described in the present application only such of the operating mechanism as is necessary to be used in connection with my improvement, which may be briefly described as follows:

a represents the main frame of the machine, in which is supported the main stationary supporting-shaft *a'*. Pivoted on the shaft *a'* is the main operating-yoke *b*, which operates in the manner explained in said Hallwood patents. As is fully described in said patents, the main operating-yoke *b* has an upwardly-projecting arm *b'*, provided with a spring-pressed laterally-movable beveled trip-bar *b²* for the purpose of operating the trans-

fer mechanism. The transfer mechanism shown in the drawings is likewise fully described and illustrated in the patents referred to and need not be further described here other than to point out that there are a series of transverse shafts comprised in said mechanism adapted to be operated upon by the trip-bar of the yoke *b* and partly oscillated by the same whenever the said yoke *b* is operated by the opening and closing of the cash-drawer. These shafts are represented by the letters *d*, *d'*, *d²*, and *d³* in the drawings and are journaled in the framework of the machine above the registering-wheels. Projecting downwardly from each of the shafts *d d'*, &c., are projecting pins *d⁴*, which stand in the path of the trip-bar *b²*, and on the other end of each shaft is a coil-spring *d⁵*, one end of said spring being connected with the frame of the machine and the other coiled about and connected to the shaft, these springs serving to maintain said shafts in normal position. As the cash-drawer opens, the yoke *b* will drop the trip-bar *b²* on the upper part thereof, move rearwardly, and contact with the projecting pins *d⁴*, and thus oscillate the respective shafts *d d'*, &c., which as soon as the trip-bar passes the respective pins thereon will be immediately returned to their normal positions by their springs. As the drawer closes, the trip-bar will by reason of the beveled construction thereof pass the said pins without operating the shafts.

The construction as thus far described is the same as that described in the patents referred to, and it is to this part of the mechanism that I have applied my improved alarm device. This consists in providing on one of the transfer-mechanism-operating shafts *d d'*, &c., a bell-clapper *c*, and attached to the frame in proximity thereto the gong or bell *e'*. I have shown the clapper connected to the shaft which is first operated upon by the trip-bar of the lever *b*, which is lettered *d* in the drawings. By this construction it will be seen that as the drawer opens and the trip-bar contacts with the projection on the shaft *d* the clapper will be drawn away from the gong as the shaft *d* oscillates. As soon as the trip-bar has passed the said projecting pin the

shaft *d* will be immediately returned to normal position by its spring and cause the clapper to strike the gong and sound the alarm.

Having thus described my invention, I
5 claim—

1. In a registering-machine, a series of registering-wheels, transfer mechanism for said registering-wheels, a bell-clapper connected with the transfer mechanism and a bell or
10 gong in proximity thereto, and means for operating simultaneously the transfer mechanism and the bell or gong, substantially as specified.

2. In a registering-machine, registering
15 mechanism, a gong, actuating devices for said registering mechanism, including an oscillatory shaft having a bell-clapper thereon adapted to strike said gong upon the operation of said mechanism.

20 3. In a registering-machine, registering-wheels and transfer mechanism including an oscillatory shaft adapted to transmit movement to said wheels, in combination with a gong and a bell-clapper fixed on said shaft
25 and adapted to strike said gong upon the operation of said shaft, substantially as specified.

4. In a registering-machine, the combination with registering-wheels, actuating devices therefor including an oscillatory shaft
30 and a retracting-spring adapted to return said shaft to normal position, of a gong and a bell-clapper fixed on said shaft and adapted to strike said gong upon the operation of said shaft.

5. In a registering-machine, a series of registering-wheels, transfer mechanism for said registering-wheels comprising an oscillatory shaft, a cash-drawer, a lever controlled by the movement of said drawer adapted to op-
40 erate said oscillatory shaft, a gong or bell in proximity to said shaft, and a bell-clapper connected directly to said shaft adapted to sound an alarm on said gong or bell when said shaft is operated, substantially as speci-
45 fied.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 24th day of November, A. D. 1902.

MARTIN GIESEL.

Witnesses:

ALLEN DE VILBISS, Jr.,
HERMAN L. HECK.