

No. 757,223.

PATENTED APR. 12, 1904.

W. G. POWELL.
CASH REGISTER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 1, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 2.

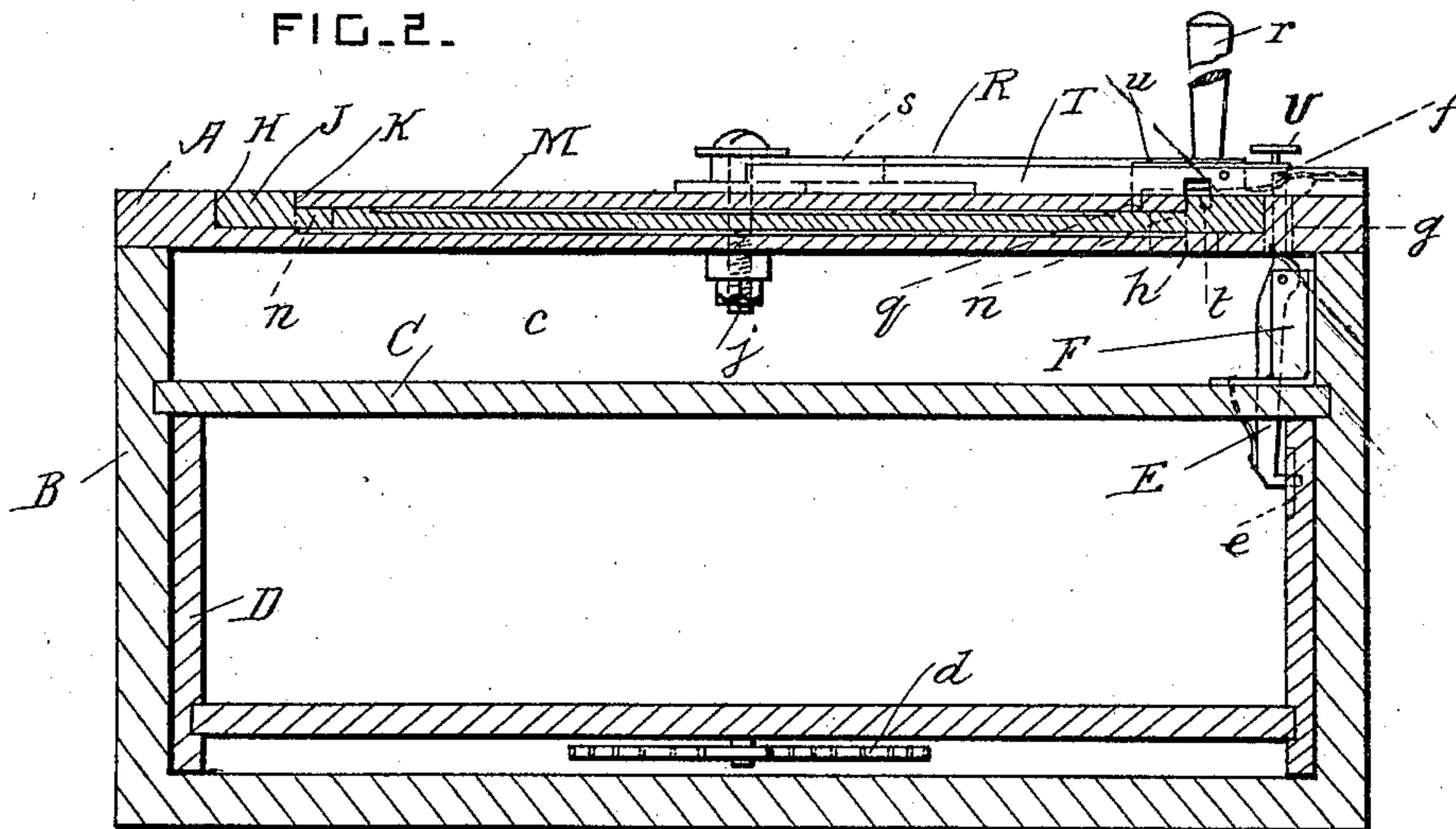


FIG. 3.

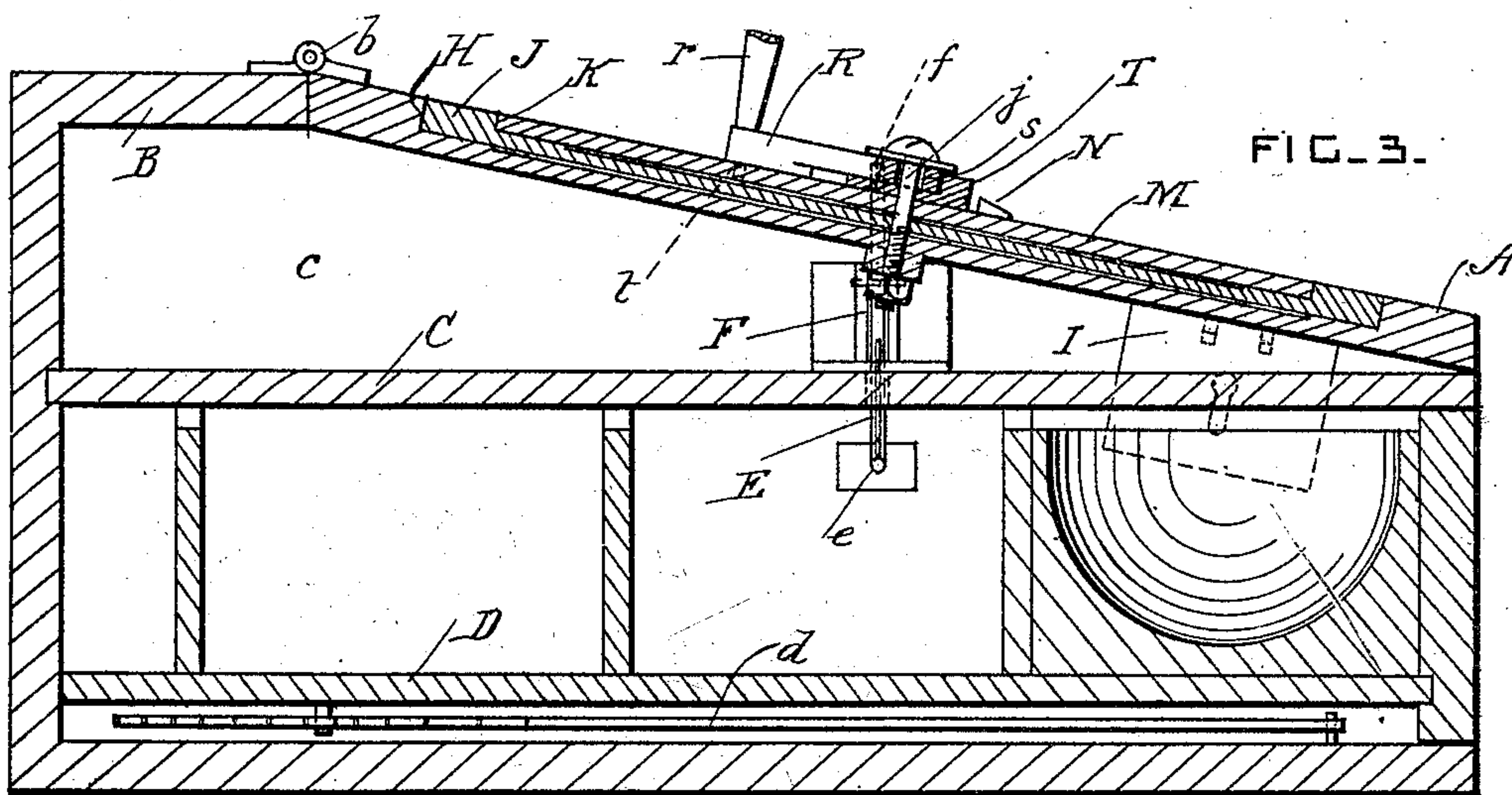
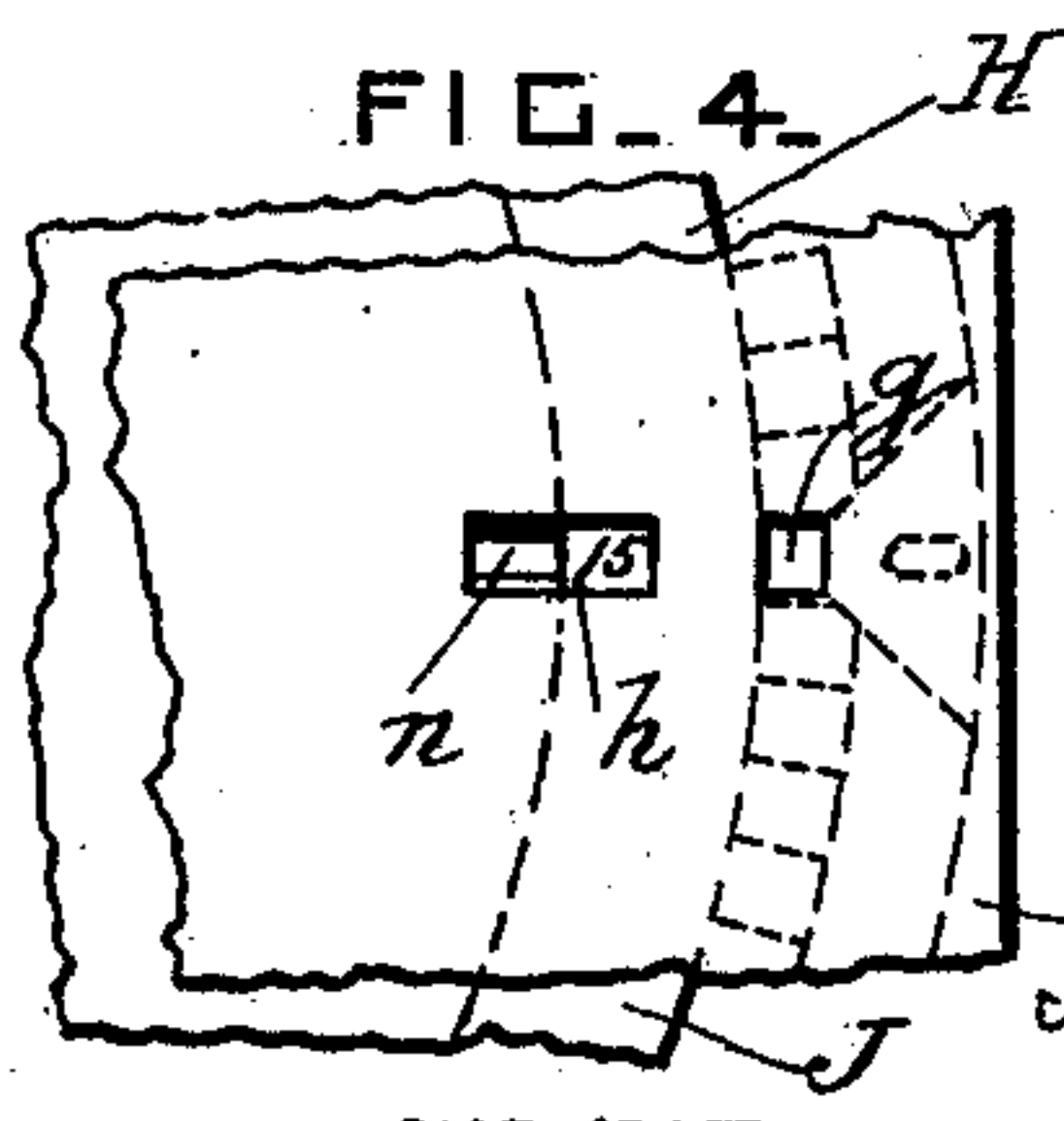


FIG. 4.



WITNESSES

S. B. Middleton

John Allen

FIG. 5.

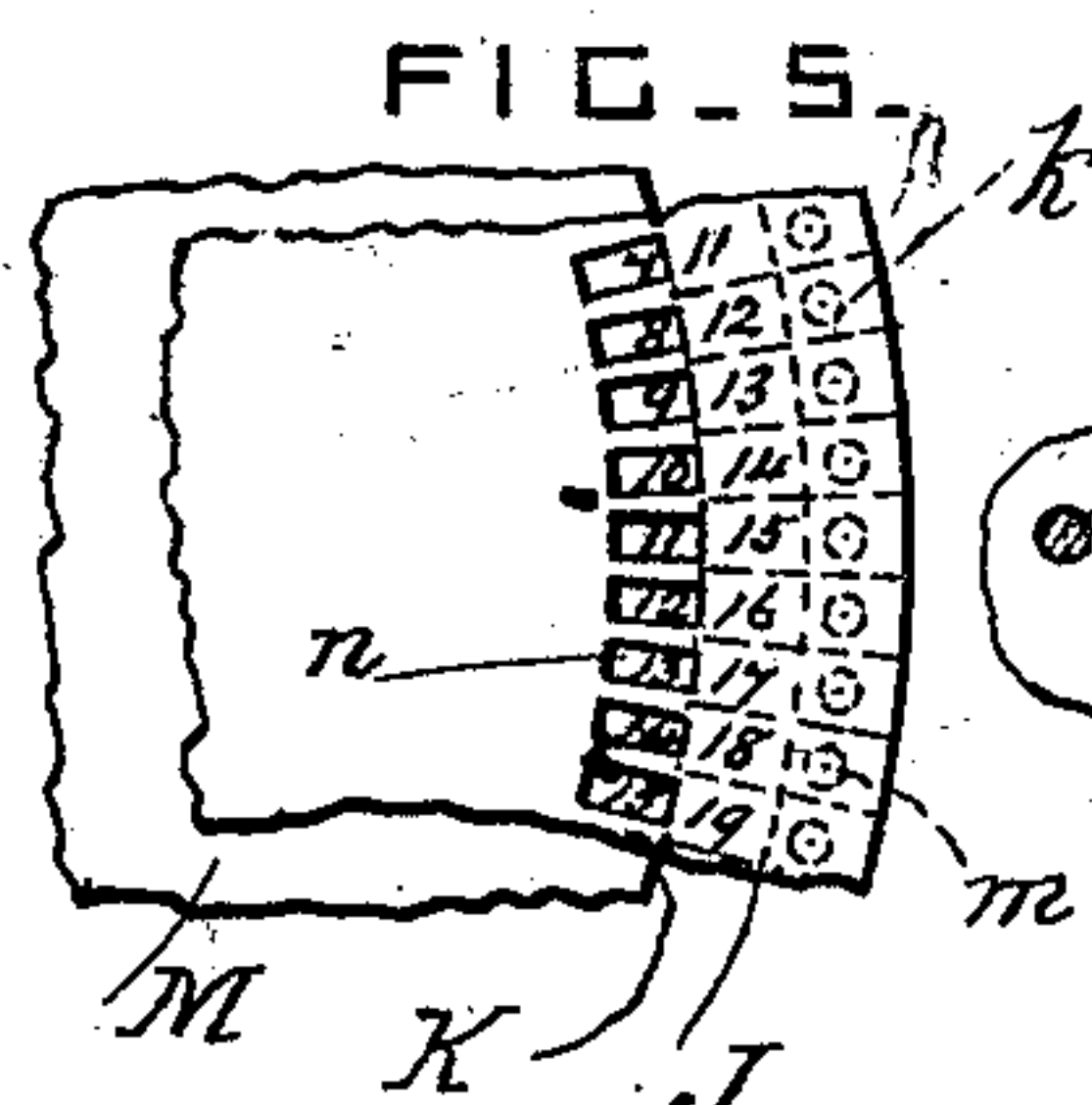
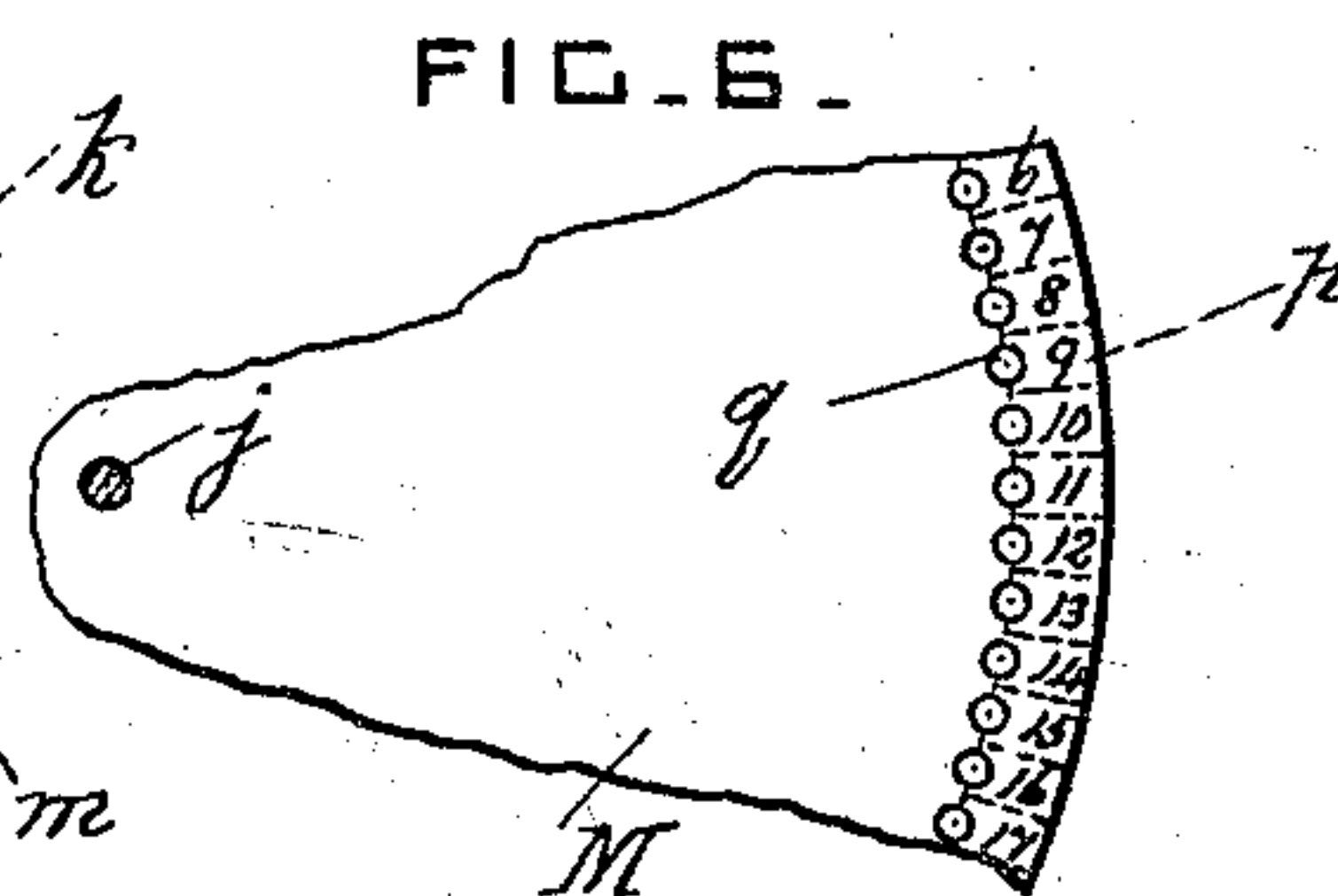


FIG. 6.



INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM G. POWELL, OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, ASSIGNOR TO EUGENE O. LOCKE AND WILLIAM B. OWEN, OF DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA.

CASH-REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 757,223, dated April 12, 1904.

Application filed September 1, 1903. Serial No. 171,478. (No model)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM G. POWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tallahassee, in the county of Leon and State of Florida, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash-Registers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to cash-registers; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the cash-register. Fig. 2 is a cross-section taken on the line $x-x$ in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-section taken on the line $y-y$ in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail plan view of a portion of the top plate from below. Figs. 5 and 6 are respectively detail plan views from below of portions of the dollars-disk and the cents-ring.

A is the top plate of the cash-register, provided with hinges b , by means of which it is hinged to a case B, which normally supports it in a sloping position. The case is provided with a bottom, back, and sides, and it has also a horizontal partition C, which forms a receptacle or chamber c close under the top plate A.

D is a cash-drawer which is slidable in the case A under the partition C. A spring d is provided for opening the cash-drawer, and E is a catch for normally holding the cash-drawer closed. This catch is a spring-catch or spring-operated catch, and e is the catch-plate on the cash-drawer, with which it engages. The catch E is pivoted to a bracket F, secured to the side of the case inside the chamber c , and its top end projects through a hole g in the top plate A and is provided with a V-shaped tappet f at its extremity above the said top plate. This tappet forms the means for unlocking the cash-drawer from the case, as will be more fully explained hereinafter.

The top plate A is provided with a circular chamber H in its face, and it has a sight-slot h in its bottom adjacent to the hole g . The face of the top plate A is divided by radial

lines into one hundred equal spaces around the chamber H, and these spaces are numbered, so as to indicate from "0" to "99" consecutively. The zero-space comes radially in line with the holes g and h . The top plate is secured to the case by a lock I of any approved construction provided with a suitable key.

J is the ring for registering cents, which is journaled in the chamber H on a center pin or pivot j , which projects from the top plate. The center part of the ring J has a chamber K in it, and the bottom of this chamber may be formed of a plate or, it may be, arms like those of a wheel. The front face of the ring J is divided by radial lines into one hundred equal spaces k to correspond with the top plate, and the back face of the ring J is provided with numerals "0" to "99," arranged consecutively to correspond with the spaces k and visible through the sight-hole h in the top plate A. The ring J has also a series of holes m in its spaces k and a series of sight-holes n in the bottom of the chamber K, arranged radially in line with the spaces k and overlapping one end of the sight-slot h of the top plate A. The ring J has also a wedge-shaped trip N on its face, the use of which will be more fully explained hereinafter.

M is the disk for registering dollars, which is journaled on the center pin j in the chamber K of the cents-ring. The face of the disk M is divided by radial lines into one hundred equal spaces p to correspond with the spaces k and those of the top plate, and the under side of the disk M is provided with numerals from "0" to "99," arranged consecutively to correspond with the spaces p and visible through the sight-slots n . The spaces p are also provided with a series of holes q , arranged one in or adjacent to each space.

Instead of holes m and q their equivalents—such as notches, grooves, projections, or teeth—may be used.

R is the pointer or operating arm, provided with a handle r and having a slot s at one end portion, which is slidable over the center pin j , so that a projection t on the under side of the free end portion of the pointer may

be placed in engagement with any of the holes *q* of the dollars-disk and *m* of the cents-ring.

T is a stop for the pointer R. This stop consists of a bar which is secured to the plate A at one end adjacent to its zero-space and which has a hole in a lug at its other end for engaging with the center pin *j*, so that the stop is rigid and cannot spring when struck by the pointer. A spring-operated catch *u* is pivoted in a slot in the stop-bar T and engages with the holes *q* of the dollars-disk. This catch has a finger-button U for operating it and releasing the disk, and the catch is arranged in the path of the trip N.

The disk and ring are revolved by the pointer in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 1, and to prevent them from being revolved in the reverse direction the plate A is provided with a friction-pawl *v*, which engages with the ring J, and the ring J is provided with a friction-pawl *w*, which engages with the disk M. Any equivalent devices may, however, be used for preventing the ring and disk from being revolved backward.

The free end of the pointer is V-shaped, so as to enable it to engage with the tappet *f* and operate it from each direction.

The operation of the machine is as follows:

The ring and disk are set so that their zero-spaces are visible through the sight-slot *h*, and the plate A is locked to the case, and the cash-drawer is closed. If a sale for fifteen cents is made, the projection of the pointer is placed in engagement with the hole of the cents-ring opposite the numeral "15" on the top plate A, and the ring is then turned by means of the pointer-handle until the pointer strikes the stop. The pointer strikes the tappet *f* just before it strikes the stop, and thereby releases the cash-drawer, which is opened by its spring. Each sale is registered in a similar manner; but if the amount of a sale is one dollar or more the pointer is placed in engagement with the dollars-disk, the catch *u* is disengaged from the disk by pressing down its finger-piece, and the dollars-disk is then revolved to register the number of the dollars according to the numbers on the top plate.

When several small sales aggregating one dollar have been made, the trip N raises the catch *u* and the disk is moved one space by frictional contact with the cents-ring.

The total amount of the sales can be seen by the proprietor by unlocking the top plate from the case and raising it on its hinges. The salesman can keep a memorandum of the total amounts of the sales in any manner he chooses; but he cannot tamper with the register of the machine, which is not accessible to any one but the proprietor, who has the key for unlocking the plate A.

The cash-drawer can be opened without registering a sale by placing the pointer close to

the stop, so that it will engage with the tappet, and moving it backward without pressing its projection into engagement with the cents-ring.

What I claim is—

1. In a cash-register, the combination, with a case, and a movable top plate normally locked to the said case and provided with a sight-slot and numbered on its upper side; of a revoluble ring arranged above the said top plate and numbered on its under side in line with the said sight-slot, the numerals on the said ring being readable when the said top plate is unlocked from the case and raised.

2. In a cash-register, the combination, with a case, and a movable top plate normally locked to the said case and provided with a sight-slot and numbered on its upper side, of a revoluble ring provided with a series of sight-holes which come over one end of the said sight-slot, said ring being numbered on its under side in line with the other end of the said sight-slot, and a revoluble disk numbered on its under side in line with the sight-holes of the said ring, the numerals on the said ring and disk being readable when the said top plate is unlocked from the case and raised.

3. In a cash-register, the combination, with a case having a horizontal partition, and a top plate hinged to the case and provided with a sight-slot, the said top plate being numbered on its upper side and a chamber being formed between the said top plate and partition; of a revoluble ring arranged above the said sight-slot and numbered on its under side in line with the said sight-slot.

4. In a cash-register, the combination, with a case, and a movable top plate normally locked to the said case and provided with a circular chamber in its upper side and a sight-slot in the bottom of the said chamber; of a revoluble ring provided with a circular recess in its upper side and a series of sight-holes which come over one end of the said sight-slot, said ring being journaled in the said chamber, and a revoluble disk journaled in the said recess over the sight-holes.

5. In a cash-register, the combination, with a top plate, a revoluble ring provided with a series of holes, and a revoluble disk also provided with a series of holes; of a pointer for engaging with the said holes and revolving the said disk and ring, a stop for the said pointer provided with a slot and secured to the said plate, and a catch pivoted to the said stop in the said slot and normally preventing the said disk from revolving.

6. In a cash-register, the combination, with a top plate, a revoluble ring provided with a series of holes, a revoluble disk also provided with a series of holes, and a central pin projecting from the said plate; of a pointer for engaging with the said holes and revolving the said disk and ring, a stop-bar for the said pointer provided with a slot and secured at

one end to the said pin and at the other to the said plate, and a catch which is pivoted in the said slot and which normally prevents the said disk from revolving.

5 7. In a cash-register, the combination, with a top plate, a revoluble ring provided with a series of holes and a wedge-shaped trip on its upper side, and a revoluble disk also provided with a series of holes; of a pointer for engaging with the said holes and revolving the said disk and ring, a stop for the said pointer provided with a slot and secured to the said plate, and a catch pivoted to the said stop in its said slot and arranged in the path of the said trip 15 and normally engaging with the said disk.

8. In a cash-register, the combination, with a case, and a movable top plate normally locked to the said case and provided with a sight-slot and numbered on its upper side, a revoluble 20 ring provided with a series of exposed holes and a series of sight-holes which come over one end of the said sight-slot, said ring being numbered on its under side in line with the other end of the said sight-slot, and a revoluble 25 disk also provided with a series of exposed holes and numbered on its under side in line with the sight-holes of the said ring; of a pointer for engaging with the said exposed holes and revolving the said disk and ring, a 30 stop for the said pointer secured to the said plate, and a catch which normally prevents the said disk from revolving.

9. In a cash-register, the combination, with a case having a slidable cash-drawer, a top 35 plate provided with a hole, and a catch which normally locks the cash-drawer and which projects upward through the said hole in the top plate; of a revoluble ring provided with a series of holes, a pointer for engaging with 40 the said holes and revolving the said ring and

operating the said catch, and a stop for the pointer secured to the said plate adjacent to the projecting end of the said catch.

10. In a cash-register, the combination, with a case having a slidable cash-drawer, a top 45 plate provided with a central pin and a hole, and a catch which normally locks the cash-drawer and which has a V-shaped tappet on one end which projects through the said hole in the top plate; of a revoluble ring pro- 50 vided with a series of holes, a pointer pivoted on the said pin and engaging with the said holes and operating to revolve the ring and actuate the said tappet, and a stop for the said pointer secured to the said plate adjacent 55 to the said tappet so that the end portion of the pointer can be placed between the said stop and the tappet.

11. In a cash-register, the combination, with a case, and a movable top plate normally locked 60 to the said case and provided with a sight-slot and numbered on its upper side, a revoluble ring provided with a series of sight-holes which come over one end of the said sight-slot, said ring being numbered on its under 65 side in line with the other end of the said sight-slot, and a revoluble disk numbered on its under side in line with the sight-holes of the said ring; of a releasable catch which normally prevents the said disk from revolving, 70 means for revolving the said disk and the said ring in one direction, and means for preventing the said ring and disk from being revolved in the reverse direction.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in 75 presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM G. POWELL.

Witnesses:

W. L. TAYLOR,

T. B. BYRD.