

No. 771,262.

PATENTED OCT. 4, 1904.

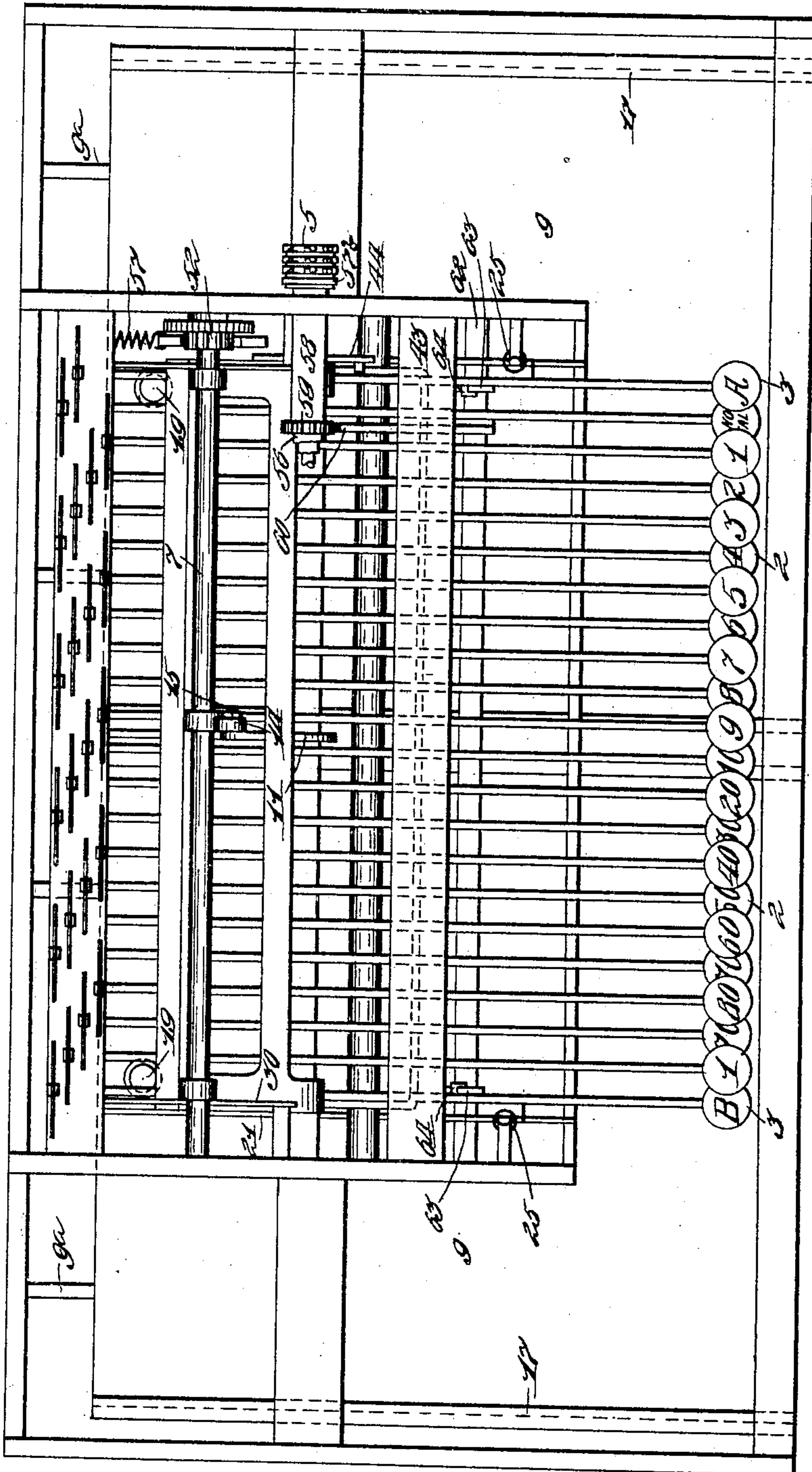
W. H. MUZZY.
CASH REGISTER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 22, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses

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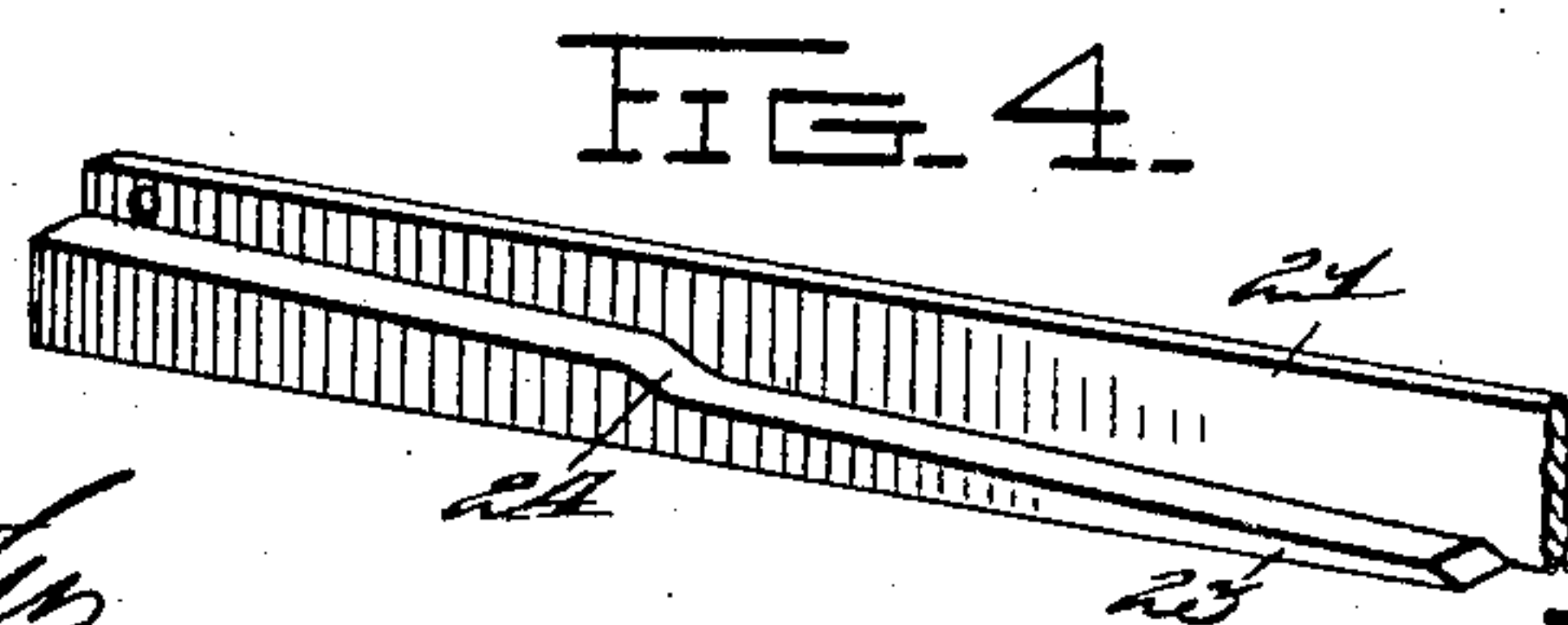
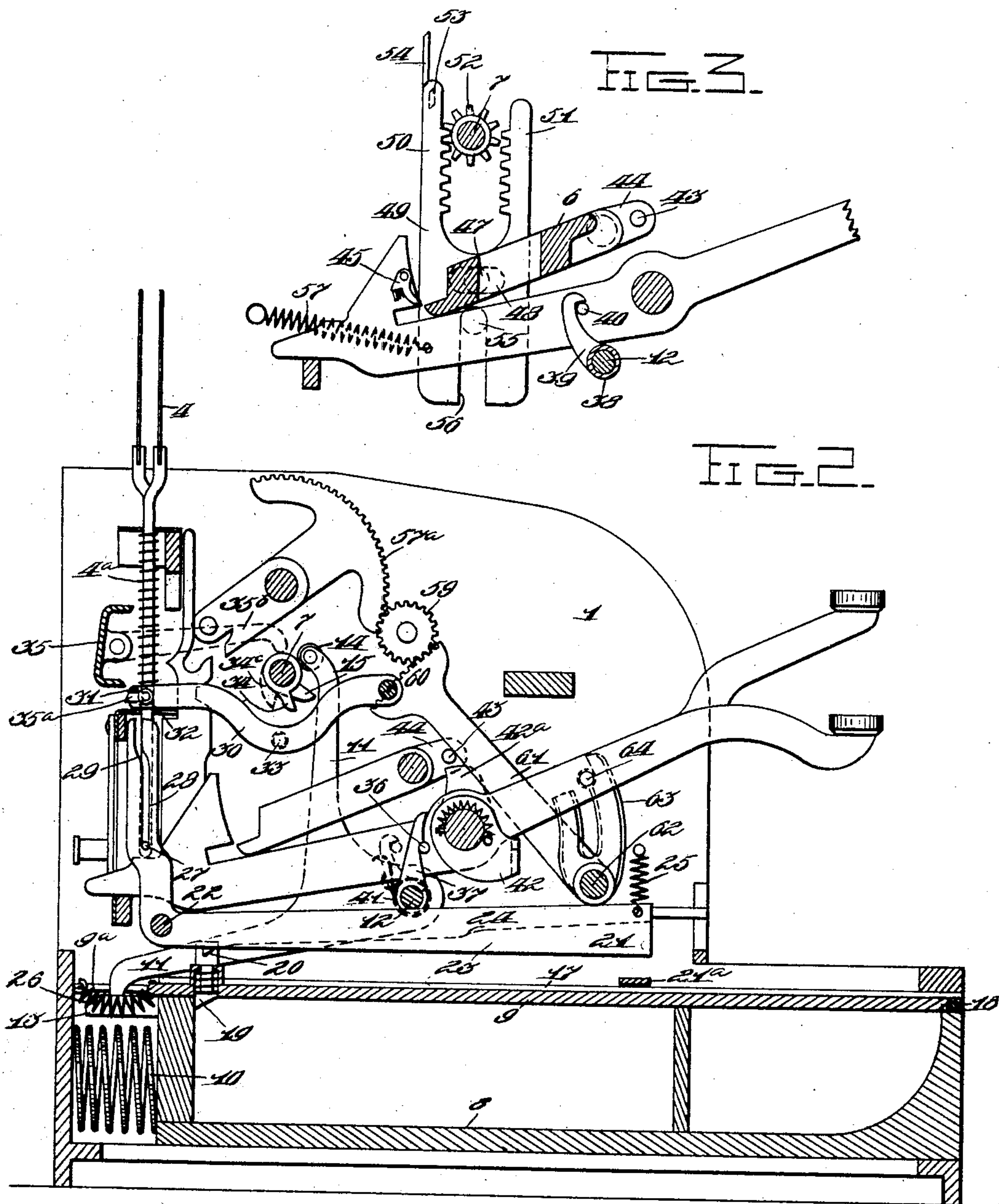
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses
U. W. Claxton
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. MUZZY, OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

CASH-REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 771,262, dated October 4, 1904.

Application filed December 22, 1902. Serial No. 136,184. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. MUZZY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash-Registers, of which I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in cash-registers, and has more particular relation to improvements in registers having separate and independent cash tills or compartments for different clerks or departments.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide an improved cash-receptacle having independent compartments provided with independent covers which are automatically opened upon the operation of the machine.

Another object is to provide a cash-drawer which may be almost completely opened before its contents become accessible.

The invention consists of certain novel constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts, all of which will be hereinafter more particularly set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a top plan view of a machine embodying my invention with the cabinet removed and a number of parts omitted for clearness. Fig. 2 represents a transverse vertical section through the same on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents an enlarged detail side elevation, partly in section, of one of the clerks' keys and the connections between the key-coupler and the rotation-shaft; and Fig. 4 represents a detail perspective view, partly broken away, of one of the lock-tripping levers.

Described in general terms, the machine may be said to comprise a series of keys for controlling the amounts to be indicated, registered, and recorded and special clerks' keys which when operated set latch-tripping devices, so that when the cash-drawer, which is provided with latched slides or covers, is subsequently opened these devices will be engaged by one or the other of the cover-latches to raise the latter and release its respective

till-cover. When the till-cover or slide is so released, it is automatically opened by a suitable spring which has been put under tension by the opening of the drawer.

Described in detail, 1 represents the frame of the machine; 2, the amount-keys; 3, the department or clerks' keys; 4, the indicators; 5, the printing-wheels; 6, the key-coupler; 7, the rotation-shaft; 8, the cash-drawer, and 9 the automatic slide. The construction and operation of the amount-keys, indicators, register-operating devices, and printer are substantially as shown and described in the patent to Thomas Carney, No. 683,877, dated October 1, 1901, and I will therefore refer to this patent for any detail description of these parts.

The cash-drawer 8 is mounted in the frame 1 in any suitable manner, so that when it is released it will be ejected from the frame or casing by a coil-spring 10, interposed between its rear wall and the rear of the frame in a manner well known in the art. The drawer is latched in its closed position by a pivoted bell-crank latch-lever 11, pivoted upon a transverse shaft 12, so that its rear latching extension will engage a beveled apertured lug 13, secured to the rear wall of the cash-drawer. When the cash-drawer is closed, the rear portion of the bell-crank is engaged and elevated by the lug 13 until the end of said lever comes into alinement with the aperture of the lug, when the lever drops into its locking position. (Shown in Fig. 2.) The upwardly-extending arm of this lever is provided with an anti-friction-roller 14, so positioned as to be engaged by an operating-cam 15, mounted upon the rotation-shaft 7. This shaft is rotated, as hereinafter described, upon each operation of the machine, and the cam 15 is so positioned thereon as to engage the roller 14 and operate the lever 11 to release the cash-drawer during the time the keys 2 are returning to their normal positions. The cash-drawer is divided into two independent sets of compartments, each of which is protected by one of the sliding plates or covers 9. These covers are mounted in suitable grooved guides 17, se-

cured to the upper edges of the walls of the cash-drawer, so that they may slide back and forth independently of the cash-drawer when released therefrom. Each of the slides is held
 5 against any forward movement independently of the cash-drawer by a flange 18, extending across the front of the drawer, so as to form a stop against which the front edges of the slides abut when in their normal positions.
 10 Each of the slides 9 is normally latched in its closed position over the cash-drawer by a spring-pressed-plunger latch 19, clearly shown in Fig. 2 and mounted in a suitable socketed projection formed on the slide. The lower
 15 end of each plunger 19 is beveled to permit it to be automatically relatched to the cash-drawer when the latter is closed. Arms 9^a project rearwardly from the slides 9 and abut against the rear wall of the casing to limit
 20 the inward movement of the slides when they pass rearward over the drawer. The upper end of each of the plungers 19 is provided with a beveled lug 20. Just above each of the plungers 19 is mounted a pivoted bell-
 25 crank lever 21, supported by a transverse shaft 22. The horizontal portion of each of the levers 21 is formed with a side flange 23. The lower edge of each of these flanges is flush with the bottom of its respective lever, while
 30 its upper edge is inclined, as shown in Fig. 2, and is formed with an abrupt shoulder or cam portion 24. When the levers 21 are in their normal positions, (shown in Fig. 2,) the opening of the cash-drawer will not result in the
 35 opening of either of the till-covers, as the lugs 20 of the latches will pass under the horizontal lower edges of the flanges 23, and thus lock the plungers against any vertical move-
 40 ment. This locking action is to prevent any tool or instrument being inserted over the top of the cash-drawer when opened to fraudulently raise the plungers 19. After the opening movement of the cash-drawer has started the lug 20, that lies under either of the flanges
 45 23, positively locks the plunger against any operation to release its slide until the cash-drawer is again closed.

Each lever 21 is held in its normal position by a coil-spring 25, which connects it to the
 50 main frame and draws it against the shaft 12, which acts as a stop therefor against farther upward movement. The levers are limited in their downward movements by a cross-bar 21^a. When it is desired to open either one or the
 55 other of the tills, the particular lever 21 is set as hereinafter described. This setting movement brings the forward end of the respective flange 23 slightly below the forward edge of its respective lug 20 and the upper edge of
 60 the flange into substantially a horizontal plane. When the cash-drawer is now released and passes forward, the lug 20, which coöperates with the operated lever, passes over the top of the flange 23 until it reaches the cam portion
 65 24, when it is raised, and thus draws the lower

end of the plunger 19 out of contact with the rear wall of the cash-drawer and permits the slide 9 to be automatically drawn back from over its respective compartment by a coil-spring 26, which connects it to the main frame
 70 and which has been put under tension by the opening of the drawer. This release of the slide 9 does not take place until the drawer is almost completely open.

The levers 21 are operated against the ten-
 75 sions of their springs 25 by the special keys 3, which represent the respective clerks or departments. As before stated, the correlation of the keys and key-coupler is substantially the same as in the aforesaid Carney patent,
 80 with one exception, however, and that is that the amount-keys may be operated after the special keys have been given an initial movement to couple them to the key-coupler, as will be presently described. Each of the spe-
 85 cial tablet-indicators 4 of the respective special keys is mounted in a similar manner to the indicators in the aforesaid patent and is provided near the lower end of its vertical supporting-shank with a laterally-projecting
 90 pin 27. This pin projects through a vertical slot 28, formed in the vertical portion of its respective lever 21. The slot 28 is formed near its upper end with a cam portion 29, so that when the pin 27 reaches this portion of
 95 the slot the upper end of the lever 21 is forced forward, with the result that the horizontal portion of the lever is depressed into operative position. As the pin 27 is mounted upon the indicator-shank, it of course remains
 100 in set position after the keys have returned to normal position, and thus holds the lever 21 similarly set. When one of the levers 21 is adjusted to this set position, its spring 25 forces the forward wall of the slot 28 against
 105 the pin 27 with so much pressure that the regular indicator-spring 4^a might fail to act and return the indicator to its normal position when released. To provide against any possible failure of operation in this respect,
 110 I provide means for positively moving the indicators back toward normal position. This means comprises in each instance a pivoted lever 30, mounted upon the main frame and formed at its rear end with an elongated
 115 slot 31, which straddles a pin 32, fast to the indicator-shank. This lever 30 carries an antifriction-roller 33, which when the indicator is elevated is moved into the path of a cam 34, mounted on the rotation-shaft 7.
 120 The position of the cam 34 is such that it will engage the elevated roller 33 just as the indicator is released from the back plate 35, and it will thus force the indicator downward sufficiently to cause its pin 27 to pass the cam
 125 portion 29 of the slot 28. This action will cause the lever 21 to return to its normal position against the shaft 12, and the pin 27 will thus be relieved of all pressure, and the indicator will descend under the stress of its spring
 130

4^a. The back plate or indicator-support 35 is arranged to cooperate with beveled lugs 35^a on the indicator-shanks and is rocked to release these lugs through the medium of an arm 35^b, operated by a cam 34^c on the rotation-shaft 7. I do not care to limit myself to any means for positively returning the special indicators, as the indicator-springs 4^a may be so strengthened as to make the return action positive against the springs 25, or the pins 27 may be so located that when in their elevated positions they will rest in the cam portions of the slots 29. This construction would result in the tensions of the springs 25 tending to force the indicator-shanks downward when the indicators are released.

As before stated, the amount-keys and the "no-sale" key are locked until one of the special keys has been operated. To accomplish this result, each of the special keys is provided with a laterally-projecting pin 36, which cooperates with a cam-arm 37, fast to a sleeve 38, journaled on the shaft 12. This sleeve also carries a series of locking-arms 39, which engage pins 40, mounted on the respective amount-keys. A coil-spring 41 is wound about the sleeve 38 and has its opposite ends engaged with one of the arms 39 and the latch-lever 11 to hold the locking-pawls normally forward over the pins 40. When one of the special keys is operated, its particular arm 37 is cammed rearwardly, and thus moves the hook-arms of pawls 39 from over the pins 40 of the amount-keys. As the initial movement of the special keys must be limited, I provide a movable stop-frame 42, which is pivoted upon the key-shaft in such a position that a stop-nose 42^a, formed thereon, will normally project into the path of a pin 43, projecting from an arm 44 of the key-coupler. When one of the special keys is operated, it slightly elevates the coupler and becomes coupled thereto in a manner well known in the art. The coupler is arrested in its movement by the pin 43 striking the nose 42^a. Any backward movement of the coupler is prevented by the usual full-stroke devices employed in connection with this construction of machine. The frame 42 projects directly under all of the amount-keys and the no-sale key, but is cut away under the clerks' keys, so that when one of the amount-keys or no-sale key is operated the frame will be rocked and the nose 42^a moved out of the path of the pin 43 to unlock the key-coupler. In order that the amount-keys or no-sale key may become coupled to the key-coupler, I provide each of the same with a pivoted spring-pressed pawl 45, that snaps over the key-coupler flange when the key is operated. Such keys as are provided with these pawls have their coupling-noses made narrower than the regular keys, whereby after the coupler has been given its initial upward movement by the operation of one of the amount-keys said special keys may be sub-

sequently coupled to said coupler by their respective pawls in a manner well known in the art. The above-described interlocking devices between the amount and special keys and the key-coupler form no part of the present invention and are described and covered in the pending application of Thomas Carney, No. 64,557, filed June 14, 1901.

The rotation of the shaft 7 upon the operation of the keys is accomplished through the medium of a key-coupler 6, which is suitably pivoted in the main frame and is provided near one end with a laterally-projecting pin 47. This pin projects through a horizontal slot 48, formed in a reciprocating rack-plate 49, having two rack-arms 50 and 51, which alternately engage a pinion 52, mounted upon the rotation-shaft 7. The racks are held to work in engagement with the pinion 52 by a lug 53, mounted upon the arm 50 and playing in one or the other side of a stationary flange 54 in a manner well known in the art. The lower end of the plate 49 is guided by a stationary pin 55, which projects through a vertical slot 56, formed in the plate. A coil-spring 57 connects the plate to the main frame and is so located as to exert its tension alternately above and below the pin 55, which becomes a fulcrum-pin upon which the plate turns to alternately bring the racks into engagement with the pinion 52.

The printing-wheels 5 are mounted upon nested sleeves 56, which are geared through suitable pinions to the regular oscillating operating rack-segments 57^a, which are in turn operated by the keys, as shown in the aforesaid patent. The special printing wheel or segment 57^b for printing the clerk's letter or department character is mounted on a sleeve 58, journaled on the outermost sleeve 56, and is provided at its inner end with a pinion 59, which meshes with the rack 60, formed on an arm 61. This arm 61 is mounted upon a transverse shaft 62, which carries two cam-slotted arms 63. Pins 64, mounted on the respective clerks' keys, cooperate with the arms 63 to rock the lever 61 to a greater or less extent, and thus set the type-carrier 57 accordingly to print the proper clerks' or department designation.

Any suitable devices may be employed for taking an impression from the type-carriers; but I prefer to use such devices as are shown in the aforesaid patent, although I do not care in any wise to limit myself to the employment of such devices. Any suitable hangers or key-stops may be employed between the respective clerks' keys to prevent the simultaneous operation of both of the same, and thus prevent the opening of more than one of the tills at each operation of the machine. The operating rack-segments may operate any suitable form of counter. (Not shown, but well known in the art.)

It will of course be understood that it is

well within the spirit of this invention to employ the cash-drawer with its automatic slides in connection with other types of machine than that shown. For instance, it is not essential to this invention that the machine be operated by the keys themselves, as the keys may be first set and simply control the printing, registering, and indicating devices, which will be subsequently operated by independent means. It is simply necessary to the perfect operation of this invention that the controlling-levers 21 or their equivalent be set by special clerks' keys, levers, or the like, irrespective of what other function these keys or levers may perform, except, of course, that they must in some way control the printing device, which forms a classified record of the amounts deposited in the respective tills. Further, the operating devices for the slide-plungers need not necessarily be set by individual keys or levers, but might be very well positioned by a single key, lever, or other desirable setting means.

I consider the application of my invention broad enough to cover movable cash-receptacles whether they are opened automatically by springs, drawn out by hand, or opened in any other desirable manner. The invention is also broad enough to cover cash-receptacles having movable covers which when unlocked in the manner above described may be either drawn back by springs, moved back by hand, or opened in any other desirable manner. This invention is also particularly applicable to so-called "drawer-operated" machines, such as shown in the patent to McCornick, No. 610,365, dated September 6, 1898, as all access to the compartments is prevented until the drawer is so far opened as to assure the proper operation of the registering, indicating, and printing mechanisms controlled thereby. I also contemplate using a series of multiple counters either in connection with the printing devices or without such printing devices in order to keep track of the amounts which are registered in connection with the opening of the different compartments of the cash-receptacle, such counters to give the totals of the amounts that should be found in the several compartments or tills.

This invention is not limited to a cash-receptacle having any particular number of tills, as the same may be employed with two or more tills or with one only. I further contemplate employing the present invention in connection with a machine in which the cash drawer or receptacle will be first opened and the desired lid or cover then released by the operation of the special key, which will disclose a corresponding indication-printing proper character or record its operation in any other desired manner, as by special counters or the like.

The present application discloses a series of independent cash-receptacles, a plurality

of accounting devices, manipulating amount-controlling means common to all of the accounting devices, means for opening any desired receptacle, and means for operating the corresponding accounting mechanism. It also discloses the combination with a movable cash-receptacle divided into independent compartments, guarding means for said receptacle, and means for changing the relative positions of the receptacle and the guarding means by the movement of the receptacle, whereby one or another of said compartments is exposed, as predetermined. It also discloses in a cash-register the combination, with accounting devices, of a series of independent cash-receptacles, locks for the same predetermining which receptacle shall be exposed in an operation of the machine, a main lock common to all of the receptacles for allowing the exposure of the selected receptacle, and means for actuating the accounting devices as an accompaniment to the exposure of a receptacle; but such combinations of devices are not claimed by me as my invention, but are hereby specifically disclaimed.

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

1. In a cash-register, the combination with a cash-receptacle containing a series of independent tills, of movable covers for the respective tills, means for locking the covers over the tills, and devices for operating the locks by the opening movement of the cash-receptacle and after the latter has passed into an accessible position.

2. In a cash-register, the combination with a sliding cash-receptacle having independent compartments, of covers for said compartments, locks for securing the covers in position over the compartments, and means whereby the opening movement of the cash-receptacle operates the desired lock after the receptacle has passed into an accessible position.

3. In a cash-register, the combination with a cash-receptacle divided into compartments, of covers for said compartments, locks for securing the covers in position over the compartments, and independently-movable devices for operating the respective locks by the opening movement of the cash-receptacle.

4. In a cash-register, the combination with a cash-receptacle divided into compartments, of covers for said compartments, locks for securing the covers in position, independently-movable devices for operating the respective locks by the opening movement of the cash-receptacle, mechanism for setting said operating devices, and a printing means connected to said setting mechanism whereby a record is made of the compartment that is opened.

5. In a cash-register, the combination with an amount-printing mechanism, of a special department-printing device, a cash-receptacle

divided into compartments, covers for said compartments, locks for securing the covers in position, independently-movable devices for predetermining which lock will be operated by the opening movement of the cash-receptacle, and means connected to said predetermining devices for controlling the department-printing device.

6. In a cash-register, the combination with a cash-drawer divided into compartments, of covers for said compartments, locks for securing the covers in position, and independently-movable devices for operating the desired lock by the opening movement of the cash-drawer.

7. In a cash-register the combination with a movable cash-receptacle divided into compartments, covers for said compartments, locks for securing the covers in position over the compartments, means for operating the desired lock by the opening movement of the cash-receptacle and devices for automatically drawing the covers from over their compartments when they are released.

8. In a cash-register the combination with an automatically-opening cash-receptacle divided into compartments, independent covers for the respective compartments, locks for securing the covers in position and independently-operated devices for predetermining which lock will be operated by the opening of the cash-receptacle.

9. In a cash-register the combination with an automatically-opening cash-receptacle divided into compartments, of independent covers for the respective compartments, locks for securing the covers in position, means for operating the desired lock by the opening movement of the cash-receptacle and devices for automatically drawing the covers from over their compartments when so released.

10. In a cash-register the combination with a cash-receptacle divided into compartments, covers for said compartments, locks for securing the covers to the cash-receptacle, means for operating the desired lock by the opening of the cash-receptacle and means for automatically drawing the released cover from over the receptacle.

11. In a cash-register the combination with a printing mechanism for printing amounts, a cash-receptacle divided into compartments, covers for said compartments, means for locking the covers in position over these compartments devices for predetermining which of the locking means will be operated by the opening of the cash-receptacle, a special printer connected to said predetermining means and means for automatically drawing the covers from over the cash-receptacle when they are released.

12. In a cash-register the combination with a cash-drawer, a spring for opening the drawer when released, a latch for the drawer, independent slides for covering the drawer, locks

for securing the slides in position on the drawer and means for operating the desired lock by the opening movement of the drawer and after the drawer has passed into an accessible position.

13. In a cash-register the combination with a cash-receptacle divided into compartments, covers for said compartments, locks for securing the covers in position, means for operating the desired lock by the opening of the cash-receptacle and after the latter has passed into an accessible position and devices for keeping classified accounts of the amounts which should be found in each compartment.

14. In a cash-register the combination with an automatic cash-drawer, a latch for the same, slides covering said cash-drawer, locks for securing the slides to the drawer, springs for moving the slides when released and means for operating the desired lock by the opening movement of the drawer.

15. In a cash-register the combination with the accounting devices for the amounts of different transactions arranged to classify the same, of a cash-receptacle divided into compartments, covers for the respective compartments, locks for securing the covers in position over the compartments and means for operating the desired lock by the opening movement of the cash-receptacle and after the same has moved to an accessible position.

16. In a cash-register the combination with a cash-receptacle divided into compartments, covers for said compartments, locks for securing the covers over the compartments, operating elements arranged to be moved into the paths of said locks to operate the latter by the movement of the receptacle and after said receptacle has passed into an accessible position and means for setting said element to such position.

17. In a cash-register the combination with a cash-receptacle, of a cover for the same, a lock for securing the cover in position and means for operating the lock by the opening of the cash-receptacle and after said receptacle has passed into an accessible position.

18. In a cash-register the combination with a cash-receptacle of an automatically-opening cover for the same, a lock securing the cover in position over the cash-receptacle and means for operating the lock by the opening of the receptacle.

19. In a cash-register the combination with a cash-drawer, a spring for opening the drawer, a slide covering the drawer, a lock for securing the slide to the drawer, a spring for opening the slide when the lock is operated and means for operating the lock by the opening of the drawer.

20. In a cash-register the combination with a cash-receptacle, a cover for the same, a lock securing the cover in position over the receptacle, and means arranged to hold the lock in its operative position during the movement of

the receptacle and also to operate the lock when desired, by the movement of the receptacle.

21. In a cash-register the combination with an operating mechanism, of a cash-receptacle, a cover for said receptacle, a lock securing the cover in position, means arranged to be set to operate the lock by the opening movement of the receptacle and devices connected to the operating mechanism for positively returning said means after being set.

22. In a cash-register the combination with a series of amount-keys, of printing devices controlled thereby, special keys, a printing device controlled by the same, a cash-receptacle divided into compartments, covers for said compartments, locks for securing the covers in position and means controlled by the special keys for operating the locks by the opening of the receptacle.

23. In a cash-register the combination with keys, of indicators controlled by said keys, a cash-receptacle divided into compartments, covers for said compartments, locks for securing the covers in position over the compartments and means connected to the indicators and arranged to operate the desired lock by the opening of the cash-receptacle and after said receptacle has passed into an exposed position.

24. In a cash-register the combination with a cash-receptacle divided into compartments, covers for said compartments, locks for securing the covers in position over the compartments, levers for operating the locks by the opening movements of the receptacle and arranged to also secure the locks against operation during the movement of the receptacle.

25. In a cash-register the combination with a cash-drawer divided into compartments, covers over said compartments, locks for securing the covers in position and a common means for operating the locks and also locking them in position during the movement of the cash-drawer.

26. In a cash-register the combination with a cash-drawer, a cover for the same, a lock for securing the cover in position and a common means for operating the lock and also securing it in locked position during the movement of the drawer.

27. In a cash-register the combination with an operating mechanism, of a cash-drawer divided into compartments, a latch for the same connected to the operating mechanism, covers for said compartments, locks for securing the covers in position and devices arranged to operate the locks by the opening movement of the cash-drawer and after said drawer has passed into an accessible position.

28. In a cash-register the combination with a series of indicators, operating devices therefor, a cash-receptacle divided into compartments, covers for said compartments, locks for securing the covers in position and means con-

nected to the indicators for predetermining which of the locks will be operated by the opening of the drawer and after the drawer has passed to an accessible position.

29. In a cash-register the combination with a cash-drawer divided into compartments, covers for said compartments, locks for securing the covers in position and pivoted levers having cam projections arranged to operate said locks upon the opening of the cash-drawer.

30. In a cash-register the combination with a cash-drawer divided into compartments, sliding covers for said compartments, locks for securing the covers in position over the compartments and pivoted levers having locking and operating flanges; the construction being such that the locks pass under the flanges when the levers are not operated and over the same when said levers are operated.

31. In a cash-register the combination with a cash-receptacle divided into compartments, covers for said compartments, locks for said covers, an accounting mechanism, and means for controlling the accounting mechanism and arranged to operate the locks after the cash-receptacle has passed out of its normal closed position and into an accessible position.

32. In a cash-register the combination with a cash-receptacle divided into compartments, covers for said compartments, locks for said covers, a printing mechanism, and means controlling the printing mechanism and arranged to operate the locks after the cash-receptacle has passed out of its normal closed position and into an accessible position.

33. In a cash-register the combination with a cash-receptacle divided into compartments, covers for said compartments, locks for said covers, indicators, and means coöperating with said indicators and arranged to operate the locks after the cash-receptacle has passed out of its normal closed position and into an accessible position.

34. In a cash-register the combination with a cash-receptacle divided into compartments, covers for said compartments, locks for said covers, a printing mechanism, indicators, and means coöperating with the printing mechanism and indicators and arranged to operate the locks after the cash-receptacle has passed out of its normal closed position and into exposed position.

35. In a cash-register the combination with a cash-receptacle, a cover for the same, a lock for the cover, an accounting mechanism, and means controlling the accounting mechanism and arranged to operate the lock after the cash-receptacle has passed out of its normal closed position and into an exposed position.

36. In a cash-register the combination with a series of cash-receptacles, covers for said receptacles, locks for said covers, and means arranged to be set to release the covers by the

opening movement of the receptacle and after said receptacle has passed into an exposed position.

37. In a cash-register, the combination with
5 a series of receptacles, covers for said receptacles, locks for said covers, an accounting mechanism, and means controlling the accounting mechanism and arranged to operate a desired lock after the receptacle has passed out
10 of its normal closed position and into an accessible position.

38. In a cash-register, the combination with

a cash-drawer, of a cover for the same, a lock for said cover, and means for operating the lock by the movement of the cash-drawer to
15 expose the latter after it has passed out of its normal closed position and into an accessible position.

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

WILLIAM H. MUZZY.

Witnesses:

J. B. PEYTON, Jr.,

L. E. RICHARDSON.