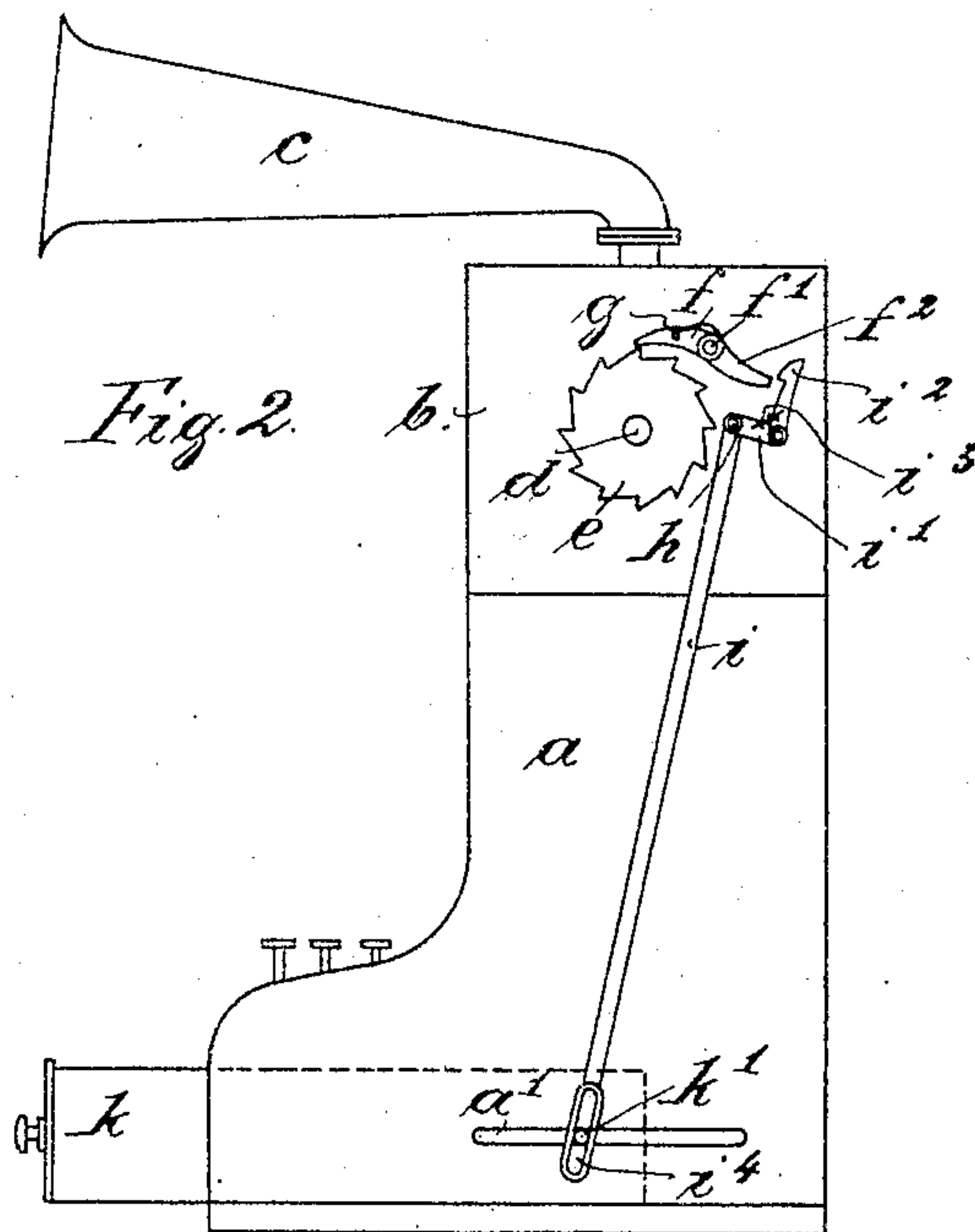
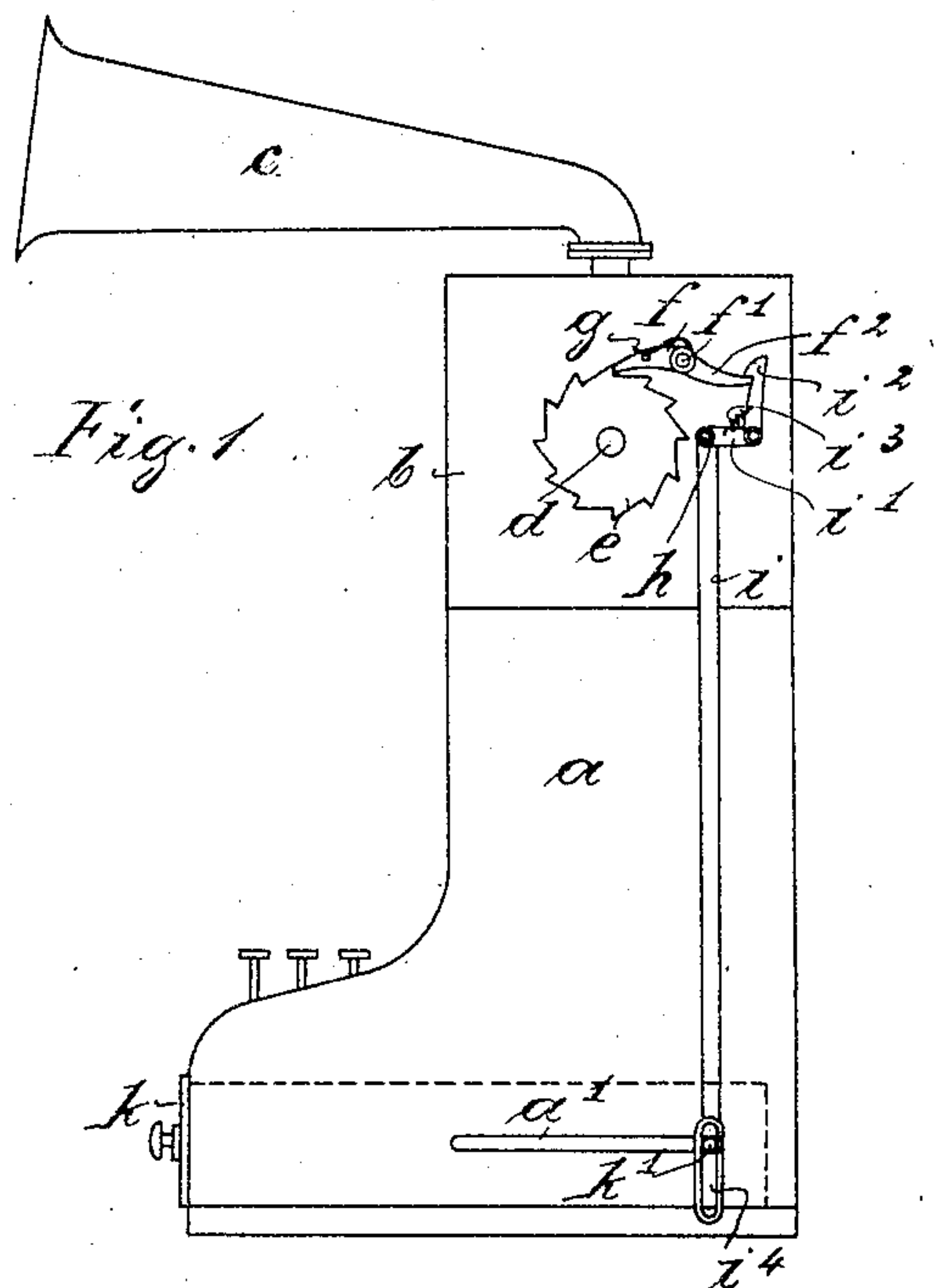


No. 786,304.

PATENTED APR. 4, 1905.

A. MNISZEWSKI.
CASH REGISTER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 22, 1903.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTON MNISZEWSKI, OF POSEN, GERMANY.

CASH-REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 786,304, dated April 4, 1905.

Application filed September 22, 1903. Serial No. 174,237.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTON MNISZEWSKI, a subject of the King of Prussia, German Emperor, and a resident of 13 Ritterstrasse, Posen, in the Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash-Registers, of which the following is an exact specification.

My invention relates to improvements in cash-registers, and has for its purpose to provide an arrangement by means of which it is attained that the employee attending the cash-register must exactly register the amount paid even in case a customer stands far off from the register and cannot see the registering device. In order to attain this purpose, I connect a mechanically-working cash-register of any convenient construction with a phonetically-working cash-register—as, for instance, with a recording-phonograph, a gramophone, or any other sound-recording machine.

The cash-register and the sound-recording machine may be connected in such a way that in case the money-box or in case of several money-boxes being provided one of these money-boxes is opened and the sound-recording machine begins to rotate. After the clockwork of the sound-recording machine is released the cylinder or plate of the sound-recording machine must rotate for a certain while and then be stopped again. The employee attending the cash-register must speak the amount to be paid into the sound-recording machine, so that this amount is not only registered in the well-known manner by the cash-register, but also by this talking-machine. In case, therefore, the amounts printed upon the control-strip of the cash-register are in the right succession compared with the amounts registered upon the cylinder or plate of the sound-recording machine these amounts must be equal. In case of several employees attending the cash-register it may occur that one of the same does not speak loud enough or intentionally speaks indistinctly. As in the cash-registers the initials or other signs of each employee attending the cash-register are print-

ed at the side of the amounts, it can in this case by comparing the registration of the talking-machine with the control-strip be easily found out who of the employees did not properly attend the cash-register.

The connection between the cash-register and the phonograph may be effected in any convenient way; but care must be taken that the sound-recording machine runs for a certain while after actuating the cash-register, so that there is sufficient time for speaking the amount into the sound-recording machine. Advantageously the money-drawer of the cash-register is used for detaching the clockwork of the sound-recording machine; but it will be understood that any other convenient part of the cash-register may be used for this purpose.

In order to make my invention more clear, I refer to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a cash-register provided with my new arrangement with the money-drawer closed. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same with the money-drawer opened.

In the drawings, *a* is the cash-register proper.

b is a phonograph situated above the same.

c is the speaking-funnel of the phonograph.

Upon the axle *d* of the phonograph-cylinder a click-wheel *e* is situated. *f* is a click engaging with this click-wheel, and *g* is a spring pressing the click against the click-wheel. The phonograph is provided with a clockwork or spring for rotating the cylinder in case the click *f* is released from the click-wheel. The click *f* is pivoted at *f'* and is connected to a lever *f''*.

i i' represent an angle-lever pivoted at *h*. To the arm *i'* of this angle-lever a hook *i''* is hinged, which hook is drawn, by means of a spiral spring *i'''*, toward the pivot *h*, a stop being provided for holding this hook in the desired position. The arm *i* of the angle-lever *i'* is provided at its lower end with a slot *i⁴*, in which slides a pin *k'*, fixed to the money-drawer *k*. The pin *k'* projects through a slot *a'* in the casing of the cash-register.

In the drawings the operating parts are

shown outside the casing; but it will be understood that the same may just as well be situated inside the same.

The effect of the device is as follows: If the drawer *k* is opened, the angle-lever *i i'* swings around its pivot *h*, and the hook *i²* draws the lever *f²* downward, thereby releasing the click *f* from the click-wheel *e* against the action of the spring *g*. In consequence of the further swinging of the angle-lever *i i'* the hook *i²* is released from the lever *f²*, so that the click *f* is pressed downward again and slides over the bevel-face of the following tooth of the click-wheel. The cylinder of the phonograph can consequently only rotate until the following tooth of the click-wheel *e* pushes against the click *f*. The teeth of the click-wheel *e* are so long that there is sufficient time for speaking the amount paid into the speaking-funnel *c*. If the drawer *k* is closed again, the angle-lever *i i'* swings back, and the hook *i²* engages again with the lever *f²*.

It will be clear that the construction shown in the drawings and described is only an example and that the invention may be modified in different ways.

Having thus fully described the nature of my invention, what I desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is—

1. In cash-registers, the combination of a mechanically-working cash-register with a phonetically-working cash-register, a mechanism for rotating this second register and means for releasing this mechanism, by actuating the first register, so long that the cash

can be registered by speaking into the second cash-register, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

2. In cash-registers, the combination of a mechanically-working cash-register with a phonetically-working cash-register, a mechanism for rotating the second register, a ratchet-wheel fixed to the axle of this mechanism, a ratchet being under spring-pressure, so as to permanently tend to engage with said wheel, means for disengaging for a moment the ratchet and the ratchet-wheel, so that said phonetically-working register is rotated until the ratchet abuts against the next tooth of the ratchet-wheel, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

3. In cash-registers, the combination of a mechanically-working cash-register with a phonetically-working cash-register, a mechanism for rotating the second register, a ratchet-wheel fixed to the axle of this mechanism, a ratchet being under spring-pressure, so as to permanently tend to engage with said wheel, a money-drawer, and means for disengaging for a moment the ratchet and the ratchet-wheel by opening the money-drawer of the apparatus, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

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

ANTON MNISZEWSKI.

Witnesses:

WOLDEMAR HAUPT,
HENRY HASPER.