

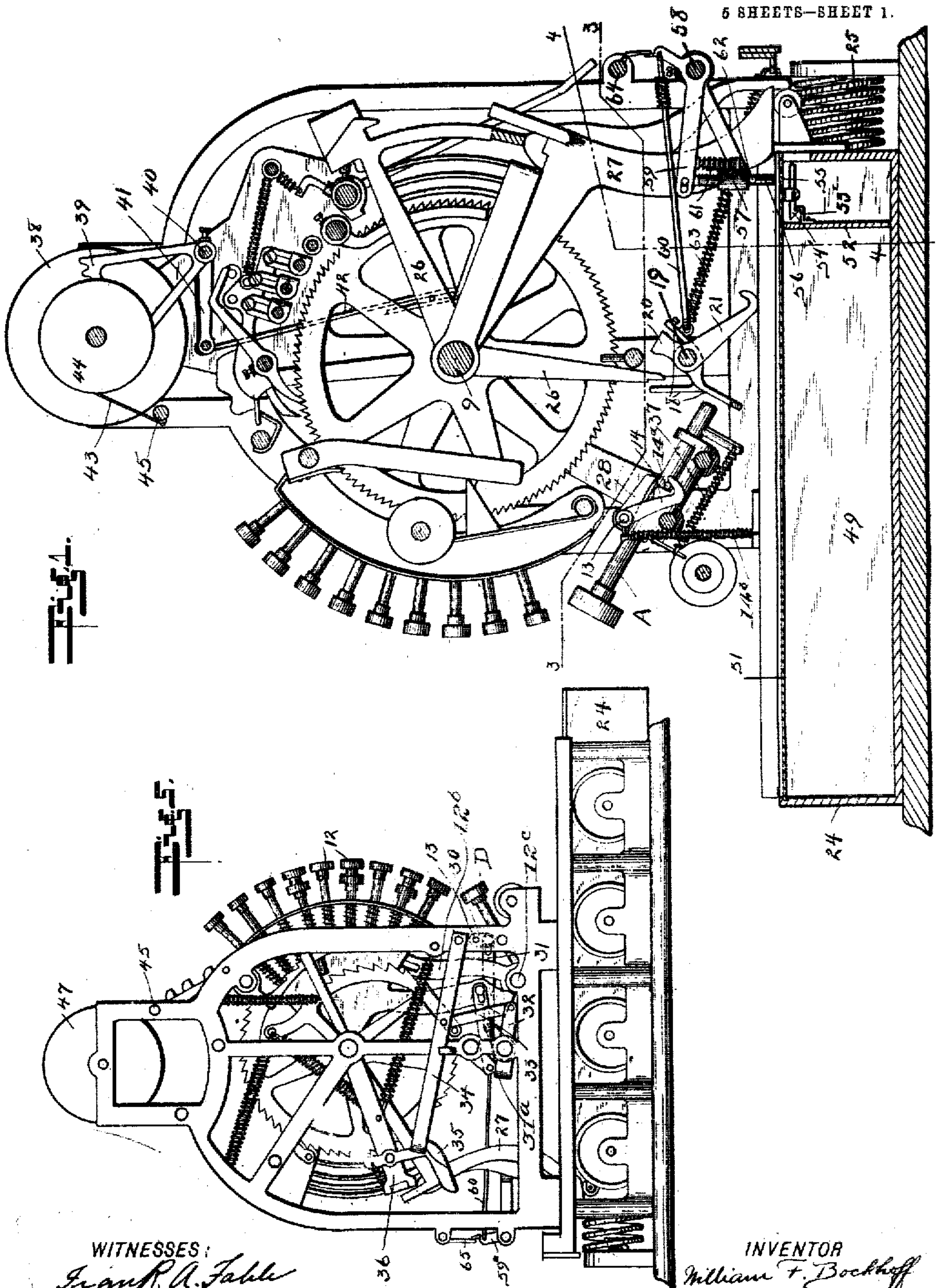
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PATENTED FEB. 6, 1906.

W. F. BOCKHOFF.
CASH REGISTER.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 10, 1899.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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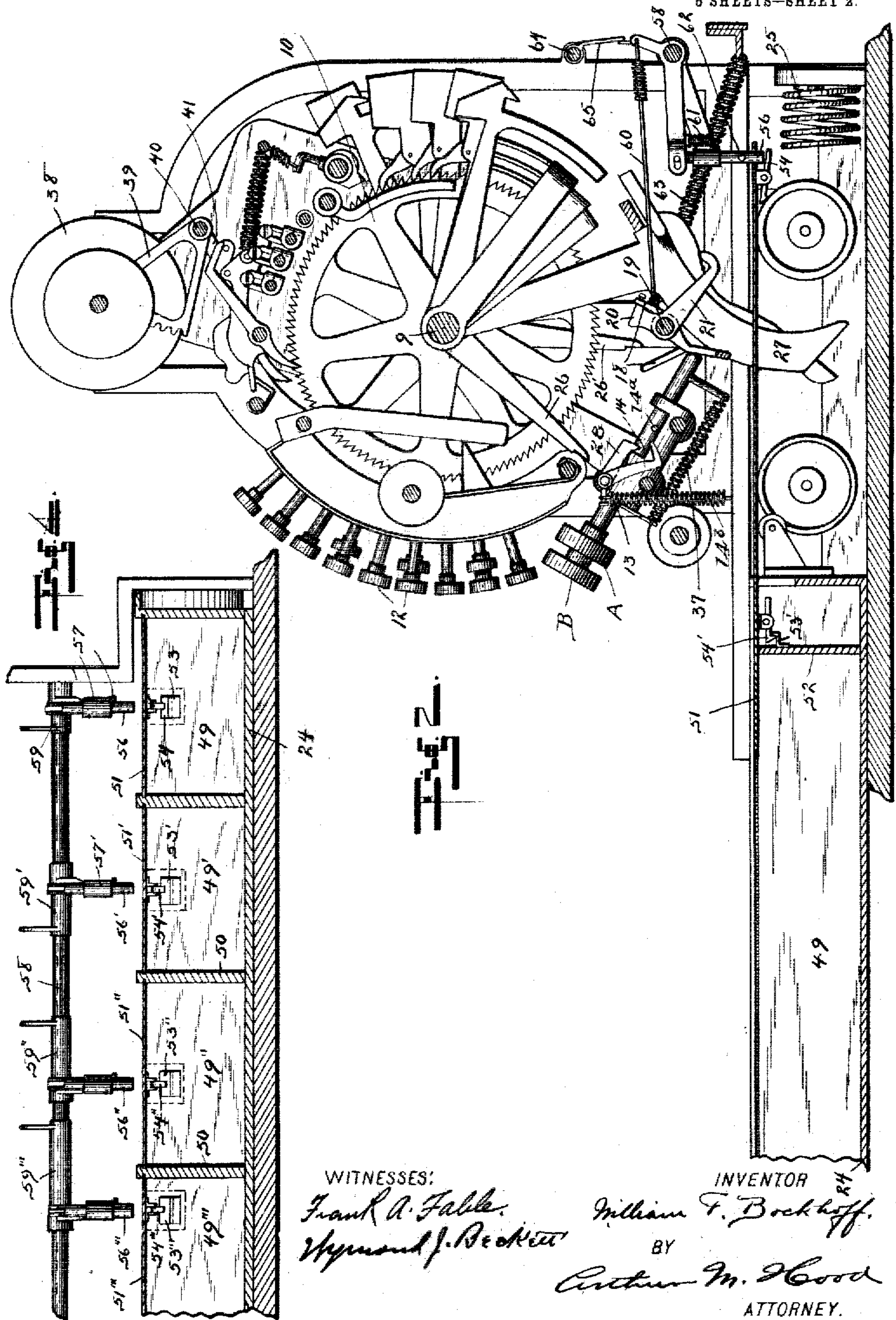
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W. F. BOCKHOFF.
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6 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



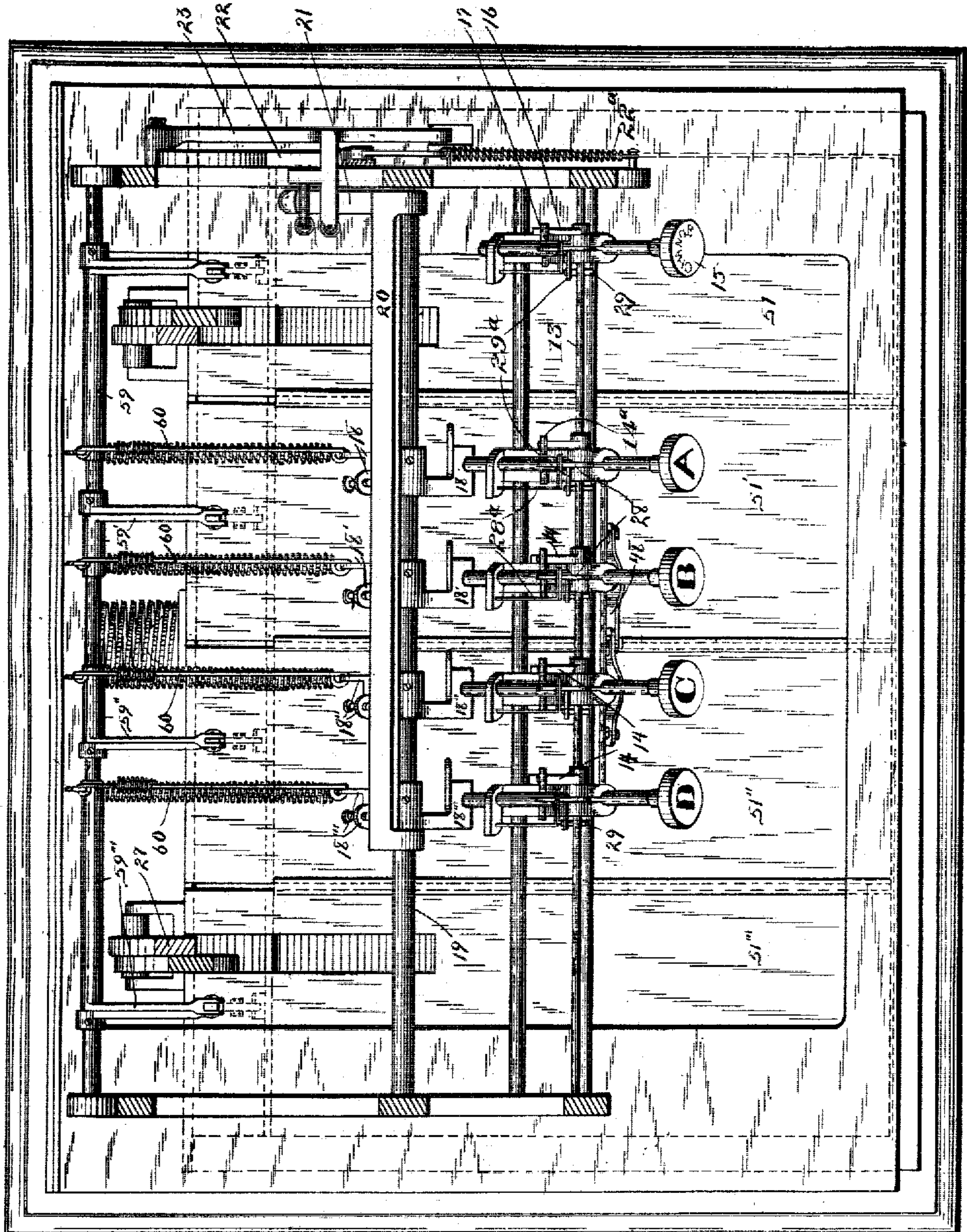
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CASH REGISTER.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 19, 1896.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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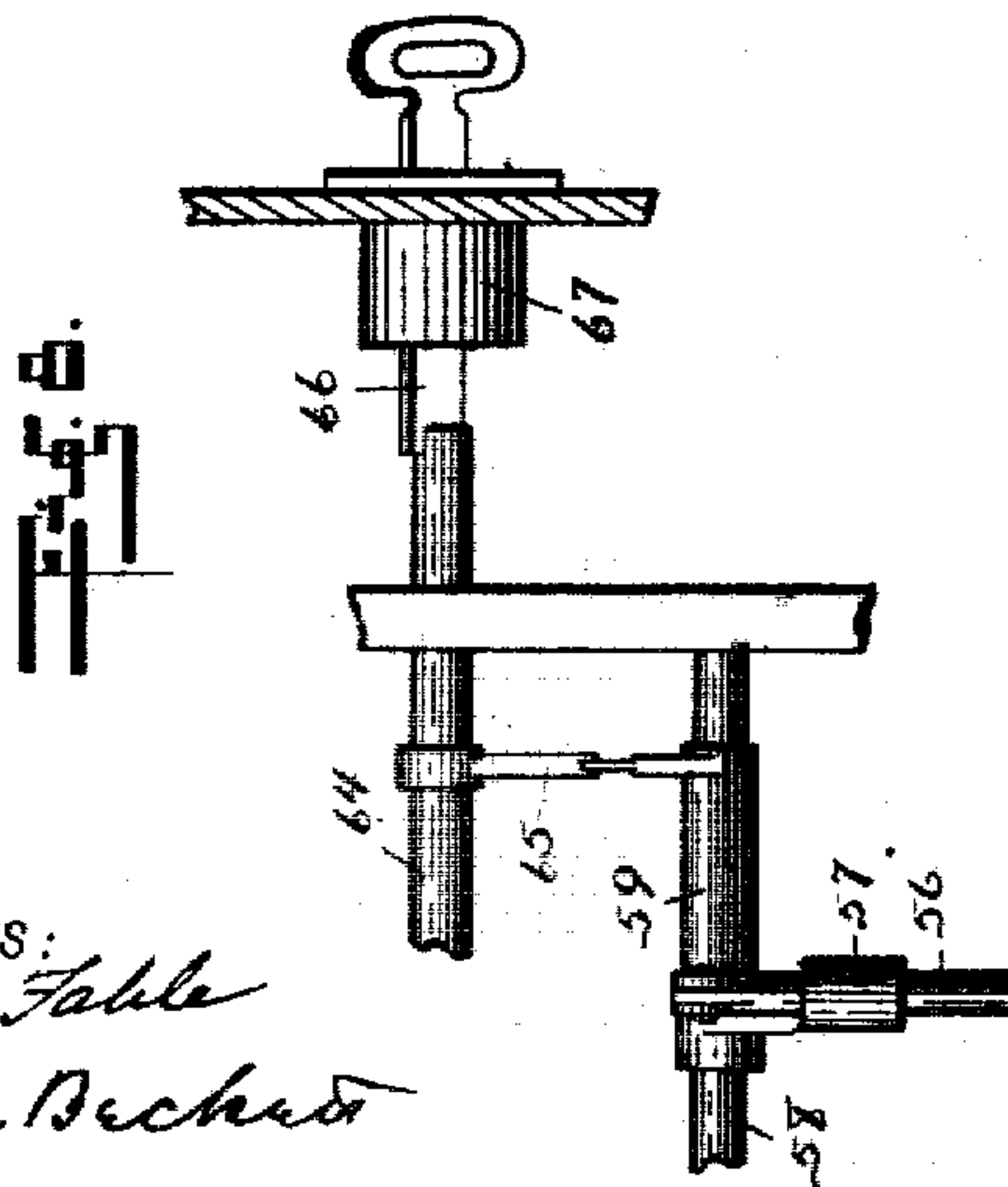
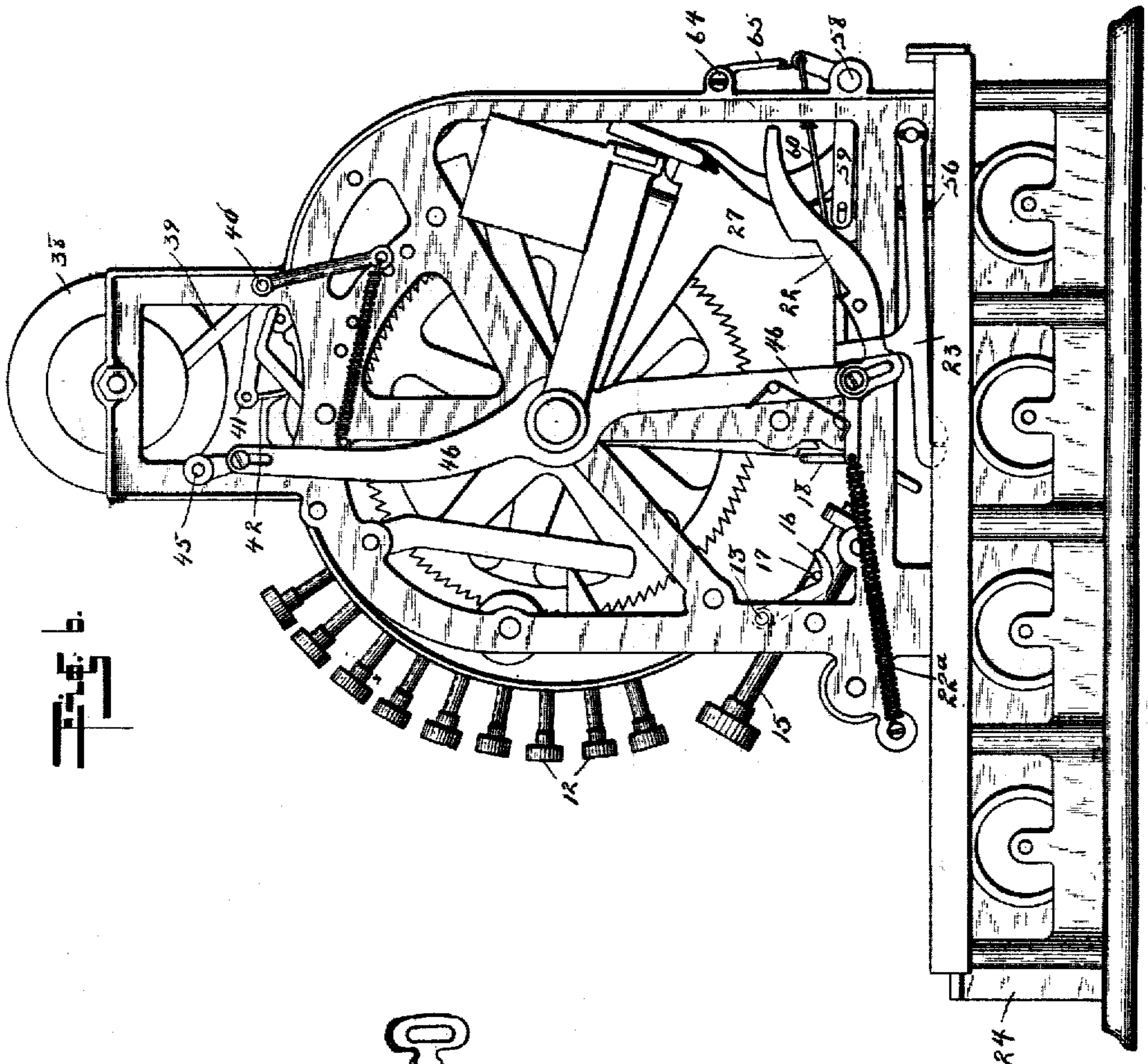
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CASH REGISTER.

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5 SHEETS—SHEET 4.



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PATENTED FEB. 6, 1906.

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CASH REGISTER.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 19, 1899.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 5.

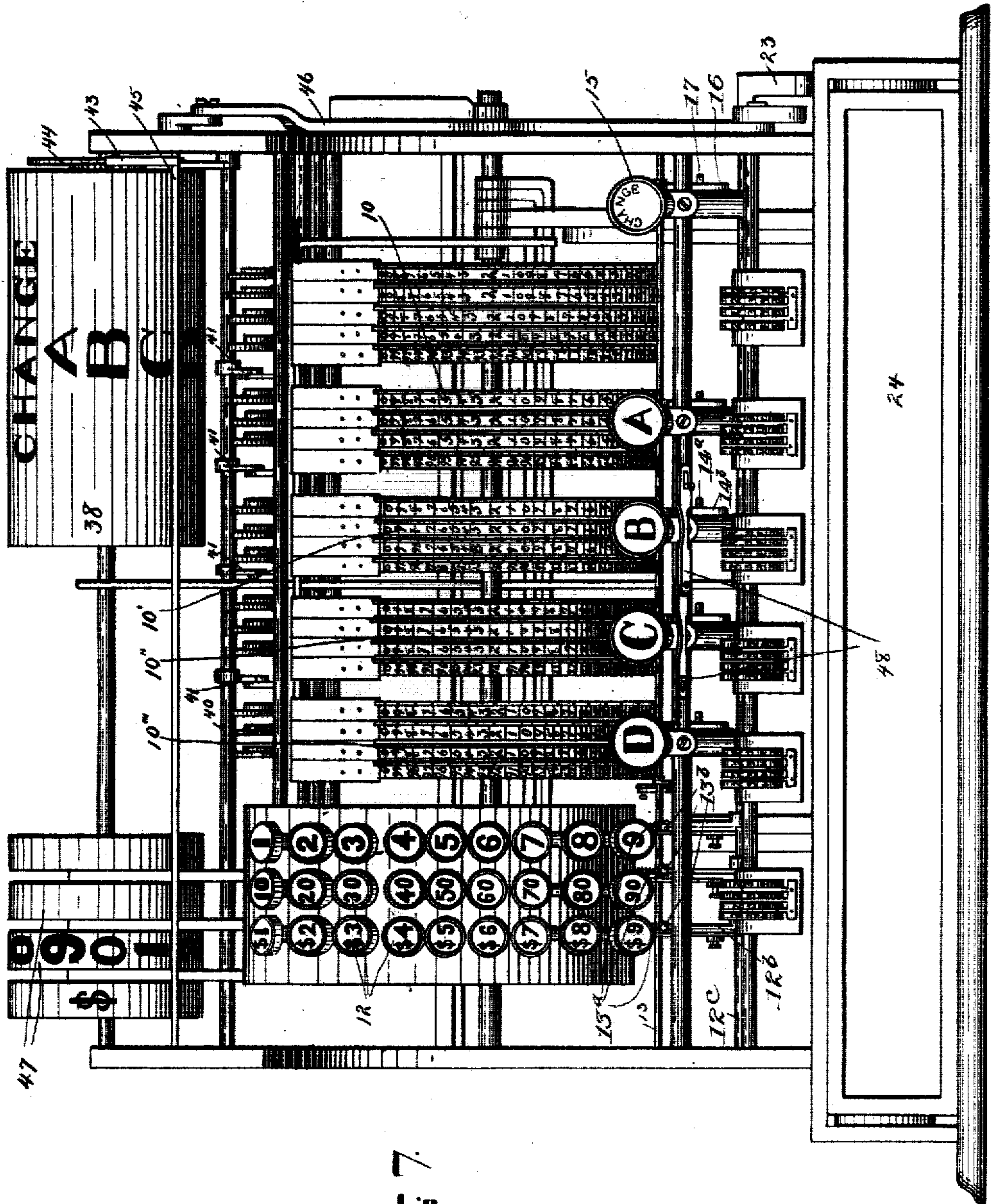


Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CASH-REGISTER.

No. 811,761.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 6, 1906.

Application filed January 19, 1898. Serial No. 702,651.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. BOCKHOFF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cash-Registers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of cash-registers which have several independent cash compartments or receptacles, and also relates to improvements connected with the so-called "multiple" counter type of register, and has among its objects to provide improved devices connected with the exposure of the desired cash-receptacles, and also to provide certain interlocking devices between the amount-keys of the register and certain special keys in connection with the multiple-counter and multiple-compartment mechanisms.

More specifically stated, this invention comprises a cash-register with a single cash-drawer divided into a series of compartments, each compartment having a separate cover which normally prevents access to the cash within the compartment, and by means of a series of special keys any desired compartment may be exposed upon the operation of the machine, and these same special keys predetermine which of the series of independent counters shall be actuated, these counters and cash-receptacles being utilized for different clerks or different departments or otherwise, as desired, and by means of certain interlocking mechanism the amount-keys which are common to the plurality of counters unlock the special clerk or department keys which predetermine which counter or which receptacle is to be utilized, and in addition a so-called "change-key" is provided which when operated performs the same functions which the amount-keys ordinarily perform—namely, that of unlocking the special keys—so that no compartment may be exposed or corresponding counter operated until either the amount-keys or the change-key have been operated. These particular improvements are shown as applied to the type of register now well known on the market under the designation "Hallwood" machine, which machine is shown in general principle of operation and construction in the following Letters Patent: No. 570,141, dated October 27, 1896;

No. 610,365, dated September 6, 1898, and No. 610,492, dated September 6, 1898, all issued to John H. McCormick, and also in Patents Nos. 704,795 and 704,796, dated July 15, 1902, and issued to Henry S. Hallwood, and reference may be made to these various patents for a complete description of the various details of the mechanism shown in the accompanying drawings, as only so much of the general description will be given herein as is deemed necessary for a clear understanding of the nature of the present improvements. It will also be understood that the broad inventions which it is desired to claim herein are equally applicable to any one of the forms of cash-registers now known in the art.

With these and incidental objects in view the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts, the essential elements of which are set forth in the appended claims and a preferred form of embodiment of which is hereinafter specifically described with reference to the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification.

Of said drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical section of the cash-register to which these improvements are applied. Fig. 2 represents a similar section, showing the cash-drawer open and one of the compartment till-covers held back to expose its compartment. Fig. 3 represents a horizontal section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 represents a fragmentary detail vertical section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1, the false back for the cash-drawer being omitted. Fig. 5 represents an elevation of the left-hand side of the machine. Fig. 6 represents an elevation of the right-hand side of the machine. Fig. 7 represents a front elevation of the machine, and Fig. 8 represents a detail view of the key-operated means for simultaneously exposing all of the compartments in the machine.

As to the general construction of the cash-register as regards the control of the plurality of independent counters by the common bank of amount-keys, it may be stated that the amount-keys 12 (see Fig. 7) are arranged in three banks and control the amount of registration which is to be entered at each transaction upon one of the various clerk's or department counters 10, 10', 10'', and 10''' which counters comprise sets of registering-

wheels mounted upon a central shaft 9, and the control of these different counters is effected by means of the special keys A B C D, which may represent different clerks or departments. The amount - keys when depressed act as stops to limit the setting movement of certain segments which are connected with so-called "auxiliary" yokes, there being one auxiliary yoke for each bank, and these auxiliary yokes are all restored to normal position by means of a main yoke 36, (see Fig. 5,) which main yoke is lifted by means of a lever 27, which is engaged by the cash-drawer 24, so that upon the closing movement of the cash-drawer the rearward portion of the same will strike the lever 27 and raise the main yoke to restore all of the auxiliary yokes to normal upper position and at the same time effect the registration upon the proper counter. This registration is effected by means of actuating-pawls which engage various registering-wheels of the counters 10 10', &c., and the register-actuating pawls for each counter are normally restrained from dropping by means of a two-armed lever 26, (see Fig. 1,) there being a separate two-armed lever of this kind for each of the different counters 10 10', &c. The lower arm of each lever 26 coöperates with a blocking-lever 18, pivoted loosely upon the transverse shaft 19, as shown in Fig. 1, the lever 18 comprising an upwardly-extending portion which blocks the rotary movement of the lower arm of the lever 26, and the downward-extending portion of the lever 18 being in the path of its corresponding special key A B, &c. Thus when any one of these special keys is depressed it will strike the lower portion of its lever 18 and rock the lower portion thereof out of the path of the downwardly-extending arm 26, and thus will permit this arm to revolve and the rearwardly-extending portion of the lever 26 to drop when the drawer is open, and thus the registering-pawls for this corresponding counter will drop preparatory to registration upon the return movement of the drawer. This control of the separate counters by corresponding special keys and the control of the amount of registration by the amount-keys is all old and set forth in detail in the above-enumerated patents.

In order to open the cash-drawer upon the operation of any one of the aforesaid clerk's keys A B, &c., there is provided a rocking bail 20, (see Figs. 1 and 3,) which extends transversely in proximity to rearwardly-extending portions of the aforesaid levers 18, 18', &c., so that the operation of any one of the clerk's keys will, by the rocking of the lever 18, also rock the bail 20 forward, and thus lift the downwardly-extending hooked projection 21, the nose of which hook acts against a pin projecting laterally from the side of a sliding trip-lever 22 (see Fig. 6) and acts

through this pin to lift upward upon a laterally-projecting arm which extends from the drawer-latch 23, so that this rocking movement of the pawl 20 lifts upward upon the latch 23 and permits the drawer to fly open under the tension of its spring 25. This drawer-latch construction is also old in the Hallwood machine and similar mechanism is described in the aforesaid patents.

The mechanism for effecting the exposure of different cash-receptacles according to the clerk's key operated will now be described; the several cash-receptacles in the present instance comprising different compartments in a single cash-drawer. These compartments 49, 49', 49'', and 49''' are formed in the cash-drawer 24 and are suitably separated by intervening partitions 50 and each compartment is covered by its corresponding till-cover or sliding plate 51, 51', 51'', and 51''', respectively, and mounted in the drawer near its rear-end and beneath the covers just mentioned is the false back 52, upon the rear side of which a series of catches 53 53', &c., are mounted, one being mounted beneath the projecting rear end of each of the aforesaid till-covers. Pivoted to the under side of each cover is a latch 54 54', &c., respectively, each of which is adapted to engage at its forward end with its respective catch 53 53', &c., the arrangement being such that when the latch position obtains the rearward movement of the till-cover is impossible, and exposure of this compartment is thereby prevented. Immediately over the rear end of each catch each cover is pierced by an opening 55, and over each opening is a vertically-movable pin 56 56', &c., respectively, said pins being supported in suitable bearings 57 57', &c., carried by a stationary transverse shaft 58.

Pivoted on the shaft 58 and near each pin 56 56', &c., is a bell-crank lever 59 59', &c., respectively, the horizontal arm of which lever engages its corresponding pin 56 while the other arm is connected by a link 60 to its corresponding aforesaid lever 18 18', &c. The pin 56 is normally held away from the cover 51 by any suitable means, such as the spring 61, and the upward movement of the pin 56 is limited by means of the stud 62. From this construction it will be apparent that when any clerk depresses his proper key and the lever 18 is thereby rocked upon the shaft 19, as above described, the drawer 24 will be released in the manner set forth and at the same time the link 60 rocks the bell-crank lever 59 corresponding thereto in such manner as to cause the corresponding pin 56 to be forced through the aperture 55 of its till-cover, and thereby depress the rearward end of the corresponding latch 54, and thus release the latch from engagement with its catch 53, so that upon the opening movement of the drawer the till-cover corresponding to this

clerk is held retained in the back part of the machine, so that this clerk's compartment will thereby be exposed, whereas all the other compartments remain unexposed, and access thereto is prevented, because the till-covers have moved out with the drawer and remain latched to prevent backward movement of the till-covers, and upon the closing movement of the drawer the clerk's keys are released in the manner to be later described, and thereby the pin 56 returns to normal upper position and the latch 54 again takes effect to latch the till-cover to the drawer as soon as the drawer has returned completely to its normal rearward position. Of course the unlatching of the proper till-cover by its clerk's key takes place prior to the release of the drawer by the continued depression of the clerk's key, so that thereby the retention of this till-cover in rearward position is assured prior to the release of the drawer, and the pin 56 holds the till-cover back while the drawer slides out from under the same.

Since it may be desirable that the proprietor should be able to examine the contents of the several cash-receptacles at one time, means are provided for simultaneously exposing all of the compartments upon the opening of the cash-drawer. At the rear of the machine a transverse rock-shaft 64 is provided, (see Figs. 2, 6, and 8,) this shaft carrying a series of depending arms 65, which arms contact with projections extending upward from the aforesaid bell-crank levers 59, so that when the shaft 54 is rocked to carry the arm 65 forward all of the aforesaid bell-crank levers 59 59', &c., will be rocked to force their respective pins 56 56', &c., downward to unlatch and retain all of the till-covers in rearward position, so that upon the depression of any one of the clerk's keys the cash-drawer may now be opened and all of the till-covers will be retained in rearward position within the machine and the corresponding compartments will all be simultaneously exposed. In order to keep this simultaneous operation within the control of the proprietor, the shaft 64 is slotted at one end, so as to be turned only by the insertion of a key 66 passing through a suitable lock 67 and projecting into said slotted end, as shown in Fig. 8.

As above mentioned, interlocking mechanism is provided to compel the operation of one of the amount-keys before any clerk's key can be depressed to predetermine which counter shall be operated and which receptacle shall be exposed, and a change-key is also provided which is also arranged to unlock the clerks' keys independently of the amount-keys, and this mechanism will now be described. Extending transversely across the machine and above the row of clerks' keys is a rock-shaft 13, to which a series of locking-pawls 14 are made fast, which pawls are, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, curved downwardly

and then provided with a hooked end which normally engages a pin 14^a on the side of the corresponding clerk's key. This shaft 13 is adapted to be rocked by the operation of any amount-key, so that whereas the locking-pawls 14 normally stand in locking position, as shown in Fig. 1, yet when the shaft 13 is rocked by the amount-keys in the manner to be described the pawls 14 are all rocked downward to the position shown in Fig. 2, (in which figure the key A is depressed,) so as thereby to unlock all of the clerks' keys and permit any one of the same, as desired, to be operated to prepare for the opening of that particular clerk's receptacle and the operation of his particular counter. A spring 14^b (see Figs. 1 and 2) normally holds the shaft 13 in position to cause the locking-pawls 14 to remain in their upper positions, locking their respective keys.

The manner of rocking this shaft 13 by the operation of any one of the amount-keys is as follows: As shown in Fig. 5, there is for each bank of amount-keys a rocking plate 12^b, which is pivoted loosely upon a transverse shaft 12^c, these plates being the ordinary plates which are common to the Hallwood machine, as set forth in the previously-mentioned patents, and no detailed description of the same being necessary. It is sufficient to say that these plates extend upward into the path of all of the keys, so as to be rocked upon the depression of any key in the corresponding bank, and there is one plate for each bank of amount-keys, and, as shown in Fig. 7, a spring 13^a extends from each plate 12^b to a pin 13^b upon the aforesaid rock-shaft 13, so that upon the depression of any key and the consequent rocking rearward of the plate 12^b the springs 13^a will be acted upon to correspondingly rock the shaft 13 so as thereby to cause the dropping or unlocking of all of the aforesaid pawls 14 in the manner described, so that thereby the operation of any amount-key unlocks the series of clerks' keys. The position of the pawls 14 relative to their pins 14^a is also shown in Fig. 3.

For the purpose of locking the clerks' keys in depressed position pawls 28 (see Figs. 1, 2, and 3) are provided, which are pivoted loosely upon the shaft 13 and are spring-pressed downward by springs 28^a to cause the pawls to engage notches formed in the upper side of the keys, and thereby lock the keys in depressed position, and in order to release these latch-pawls pins 29 are provided, which are fast to the aforesaid rock-shaft 13 and engage pins 29^a, projecting laterally from the latch-pawls, so that upon the rocking of the shaft 13 at the end of the operation of the machine in the manner to be described the clerks' keys will be unlatched and allowed to return to normal position under the tension of their springs 37. In order to prevent the simultaneous operation of two of the clerks'

keys, interlocking devices 48 (see Figs. 3 and 7) are provided, which permit only one key to be depressed at a time; but both these key-latching devices and key-stop devices are old and do not constitute part of the present invention, and therefore will not be further described.

The change-key will now be described. This key, as shown in Figs. 3 and 7, is situated at the right of the set of clerks' keys and is similar in general construction to the clerks' keys, having a pin 17 (see Figs. 3 and 6) projecting laterally from the change-key and engaging a curved arm 16, which is fast to the aforesaid rock-shaft 13, so that when the change-key is depressed the pin 17 in riding over the curved arm 16 will rock the shaft 13 in the same direction that the amount-keys would rock it, and thereby will rock all of the aforesaid clerks'-keys pawls downward, and thereby unlock the clerks' keys independently of the amount-keys.

From Fig. 3 it will be apparent that the change-key does not have any rock-lever 18 in the rear of the same, and therefore does not operate the bail 20 to unlock the drawer, so that the only office of the change-key is to unlock the initial keys, and then the particular clerk who makes change must operate his particular key to expose his corresponding cash-receptacle.

For the purpose of rocking the shaft 13 at the end of the operation of the machine whereby to release the latches for the various clerks' keys the mechanism shown in Fig. 5 is provided, comprising an arm 30, extending downward from and fast to said shaft and attached at its lower end to a link 31, which extends backward to a crank-arm 31^a, fast to a swinging frame 32. Secured to the forward end of the frame 32 is a link 33, which is attached at the middle portion of a lever 34, pivoted to the side frame of the machine at its forward end and at its rearward end arranged to be engaged by a trip-lever 35, carried by the aforesaid main yoke 36. When the main yoke drops upon the opening of the drawer, the trip-lever 35 rides idly by the lever 34; but upon the raising of the main yoke when the drawer is closed the trip-lever 35 engages the lever 34 at the extremity of the closing movement of the drawer and lifts said lever, so as thereby to cause the swinging frame 32 to be rocked, and thus through the crank-arm 31^a and link 31 rock the shaft 30 in such manner as to cause the aforesaid pins 29 to engage their respective latch-pawls 28, and thus release the particular clerk's key which was depressed. Prior to this release of the clerks' keys the amount-keys are of course also released in a well-known manner set forth in said patents, so as to permit the shaft 13 to be restored to normal position at the end of the operation of the machine. All of this mechanism for the release of the

clerks' keys and amount-keys is old and does not constitute part of the present invention.

A special indicator 38 (see Figs. 1 and 2) is provided, which indicates which clerk's key was depressed. This indicator is operated by means of a segmental rack 39, carried by a shaft 40, which shaft carries a series of arms 41. To each arm 41 is secured one end of a link 42, the free end of which has a slotted engagement with its corresponding counter controlling-lever 26, the arrangement being such that when any one of the levers 26 has been released by the operation of its corresponding clerk's key in the manner already set forth the dropping movement of the lever 26 acts through the link 42 to rock the shaft 40 and segment 39 differentially to set the indicator to position corresponding to the clerk's key depressed. The normal position of the indicator is at change position, and the indicator is held in operated position by means of a dog 43, engaging the ratchet 44, carried upon the side of the indicator. The dog 43 is fast to a shaft 45, which is connected to a lever 46, which is carried downward and is pivotally attached to the aforesaid tripping-lever 22, (see Fig. 6,) so that upon the operation of any clerk's key when said tripping-lever is raised at the time the drawer-latch is operated the tripping-lever will be acted upon by its spring 22^a to draw the lever backward, and thereby, through the lever 46, rock the shaft 45 and release the special indicator, and upon the return movement of the drawer the lever 22 is again operated to cause the pawl 43 to engage its indicator. However, this particular mechanism is also old and constitutes no part of the present invention, and therefore will not be further described.

While the form of mechanism here shown and described is admirably adapted to fulfil the objects primarily stated, it is to be understood that it is not intended to confine the invention to the one form of embodiment herein disclosed, for it is susceptible of embodiment in various forms, all coming within the scope of the claims which follow.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a cash-register, the combination with a framework, and a sliding drawer therein having separate compartments, of a sliding cover-plate for each of said compartments; mechanism whereby the opening of the drawer results in the cover-plate of one of said compartments moving outward with the drawer and the cover-plate of the remaining compartment remaining in its inner position; and independent means common to all of said cover-plates for simultaneously exposing all of said compartments upon the opening of the drawer.

2. In a cash-register, the combination with a movable money-repository divided into compartments and designed to be moved

to open position at each operation of the machine, of guarding means normally closing said compartments and adjustable to expose the same singly when the repository is
 5 opened; selective manipulating devices for the machine allotted to the different compartments with provisions for automatically determining which one of the same shall be exposed in an operation of the register; and
 10 means common to all of said guarding means for effecting the exposure of all of said compartments upon the operation of the register.

3. In a cash-register, the combination with a sliding money-repository divided into
 15 compartments, of separate covers for the compartments; means for locking the covers; selective manipulating devices for the machine with provisions for unlocking a certain cover to predetermine which compartment
 20 shall be exposed when the repository slides to open position in any operation of the machine; and means common to all of said covers for simultaneously unlocking all of the same to expose all of the compartments upon
 25 the attendant operation of the machine.

4. In a cash-register, the combination with a drawer divided into a series of separate compartments, of a series of independent covers therefor; a series of independent pins ar-
 30 ranged each to engage one of said covers; and means for throwing all of said pins into engagement with their covers whereby all of the compartments may be simultaneously uncovered.

5. In a cash-register, the combination with a plurality of receptacles, of a plurality of registering mechanisms; a series of special keys for predetermining which receptacle
 35 shall be exposed and for controlling the operation of the corresponding registering mechanism; a series of amount-keys common to all of said registering mechanisms; and interlocking means between said amount-keys and
 40 said special keys.

6. In a cash-register, the combination with a plurality of receptacles, of a plurality of registering mechanisms; a series of special keys for predetermining which receptacle
 45 shall be exposed and for controlling the operation of the corresponding registering mechanism; a series of amount-keys common to all of said registering mechanisms; and locking means for the special keys controlled by
 50 said amount-keys.

7. In a cash-register, the combination with a plurality of receptacles, of a plurality of registering mechanisms; a series of special keys for predetermining which receptacle
 55 shall be exposed and for controlling the operation of the corresponding registering mechanism; a series of amount-keys common to all of said registering mechanisms; interlocking means between said amount-keys and
 60 said special keys; and an auxiliary key for disabling said interlocking means.
 65

8. In a cash-register, the combination with a plurality of receptacles, of a plurality of registering mechanisms; a series of special keys for predetermining which receptacle
 70 shall be exposed and for controlling the operation of the corresponding registering mechanism; a series of amount-keys common to all of said registering mechanisms; means for locking said special keys until one of said
 75 amount-keys has been operated; and an auxiliary special key for operating said lock independently of the amount-keys.

9. In a cash-register, the combination with a cash-drawer divided into a series of
 80 compartments, a series of covers for said compartments, a series of registering mechanisms corresponding to said compartments, a series of amount-keys common to said registering mechanisms, and a series of special
 85 keys for predetermining which compartment shall be exposed and for controlling the operation of the corresponding registering mechanism; of means for locking said special keys until one of said amount-keys has been oper-
 90 ated; and an auxiliary special key for disabling said lock and permitting the exposure of any desired compartment without the attendant operation of any registering mechanism.

10. In a cash-register, the combination
 95 with a sliding drawer having separate compartments, of a sliding cover-plate for each of said compartments; a series of special keys for predetermining which compartment shall be exposed; a rocking lever pivoted in prox-
 100 imity to the end of each special key; a plunger positioned over the rear end of each cover-plate to engage an aperture formed in said cover-plate; a latch for each cover-plate for latching the plate to the cash-drawer and
 105 positioned in proximity to said aperture so as to be engaged by said plunger to unlatch said cover-plate from the cash-drawer; and intermediate connections between said rocking lever and said plunger for forcing said plunger
 110 through said aperture and tripping said latch upon the operation of the corresponding special key.

11. In a cash-register, the combination
 115 with a sliding drawer having separate compartments, of a sliding cover-plate for each of said compartments; a series of special keys for predetermining which compartment shall be exposed; a rocking lever pivoted in prox-
 120 imity to the end of each special key; a plunger positioned over the rear end of each cover-plate to engage an aperture formed in said cover-plate; a latch for each cover-plate for latching the plate to the cash-drawer and
 125 positioned in proximity to said aperture so as to be engaged by said plunger to unlatch said cover-plate from the cash-drawer; intermediate connections between said rocking lever and said plunger for forcing said plunger
 130 through said aperture and tripping said latch

upon the operation of the corresponding special key; and a drawer-latch having an operating member extending into position to be engaged and operated by any one of said rock-levers upon the operation of any one of the special keys.

12. In a cash-register, the combination with a sliding drawer having separate compartments, of a sliding cover-plate for each of said compartments; a series of special keys for predetermining which compartment shall be exposed; a rocking lever pivoted in proximity to the end of each special key; a plunger positioned over the rear end of each cover-plate to engage an aperture formed in said cover-plate; a latch for each cover-plate for latching the plate to the cash-drawer and positioned in proximity to said aperture so as to be engaged by said plunger to unlatch said cover-plate from the cash-drawer; intermediate connections between said rocking lever and said plunger for forcing said plunger through said aperture and tripping said latch upon the operation of the corresponding special key; and a common rock-shaft having arms attached thereto for simultaneously operating all of said intermediate connections to carry all of said plungers through said apertures.

13. In a cash-register, the combination with a plurality of receptacles, of a series of special keys for predetermining which receptacle shall be exposed; locking means for normally locking said special keys; a series of

amount-keys with connections for operating said locking means to unlock said special keys; and an auxiliary key for operating said locking means to release said special keys independently of said amount-keys.

14. In a cash-register, the combination with a cash-drawer divided into a series of compartments, of a series of clerks' keys for predetermining which compartment shall be exposed; locking means for normally locking said clerks' keys; a series of amount-keys with connections for unlocking said clerks' keys; means connected with said clerks' keys for unlocking said cash-drawer; and a "change" key and connections for unlocking said clerks' keys independently of said amount-keys.

15. In a cash-register, the combination with a plurality of cash-receptacles, of a series of special keys for predetermining which receptacle shall be exposed; a rock-shaft carrying pawls for normally locking said special keys; a series of amount-keys; connections between said amount-keys and said rock-shaft for unlocking said pawls upon the operation of any amount-key; and an auxiliary key and connections for rocking said shaft independently of said amount-keys whereby to unlock said special keys.

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Witnesses:

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