

No. 861,839.

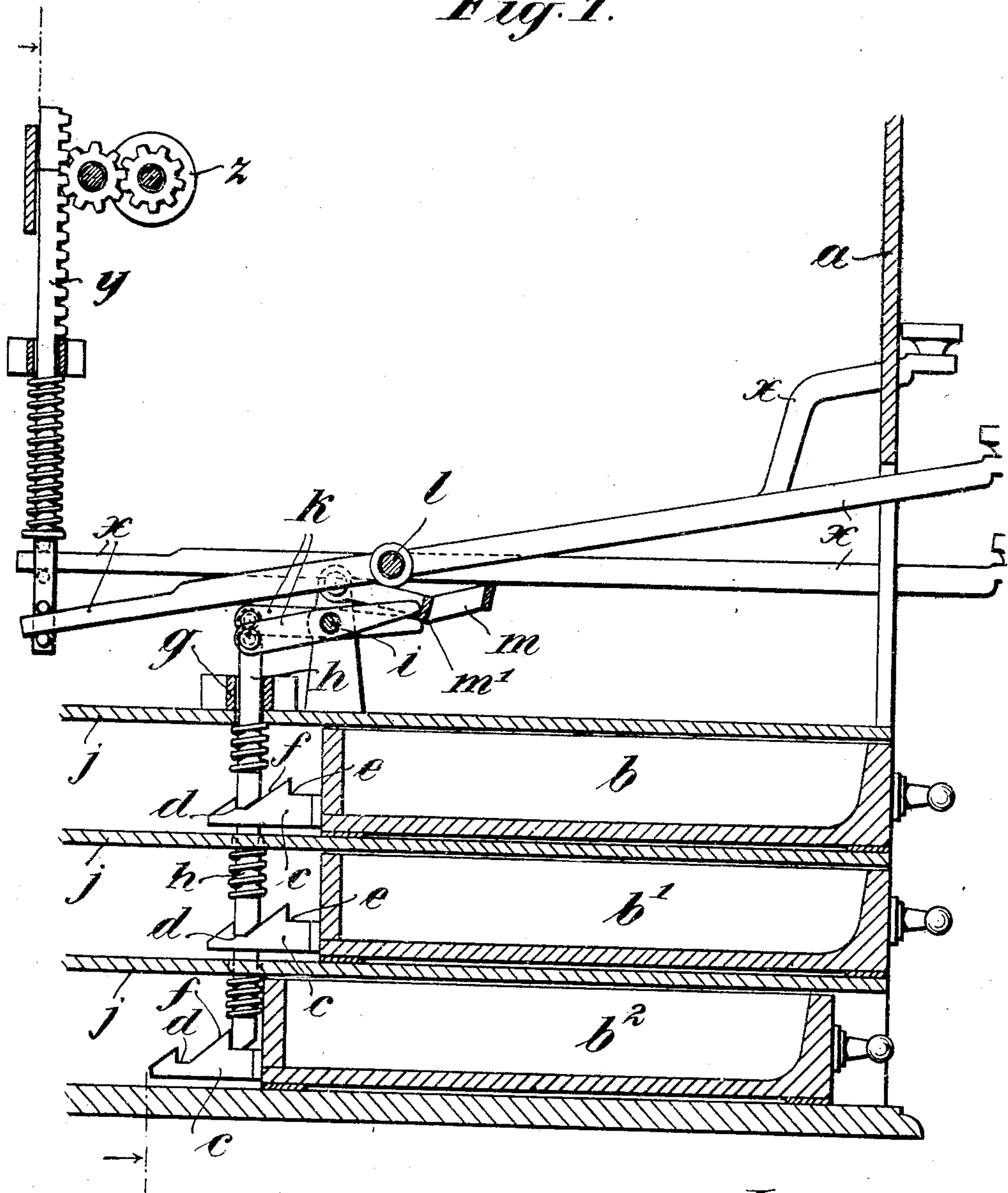
PATENTED JULY 30, 1907.

W. R. HEINITZ.  
CASH REGISTER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 28, 1907.

3 SHEETS--SHEET 1.

*Fig. 1.*



*Witnesses:*

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P. F. Smith

*Inventor:*

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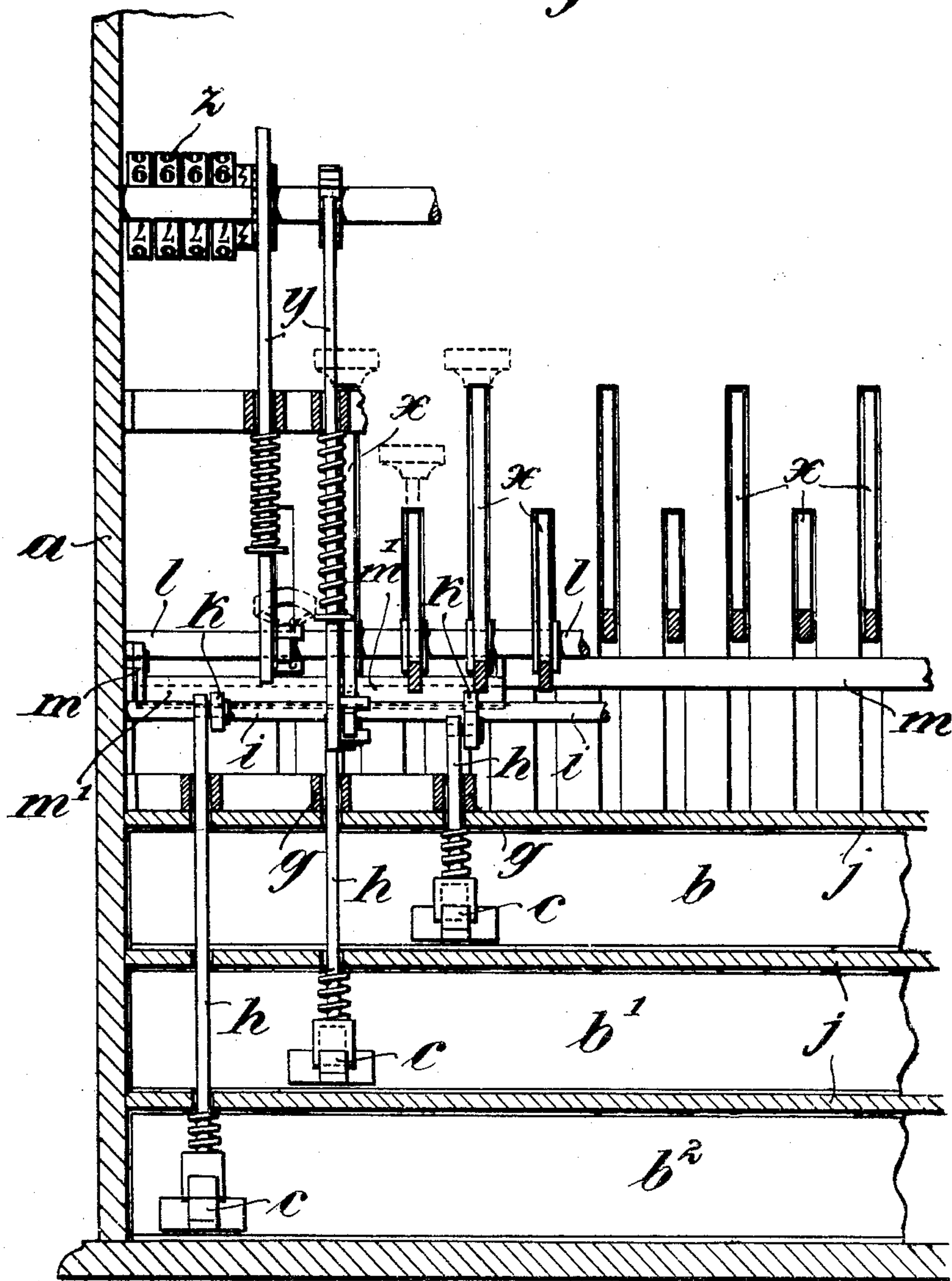
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APPLICATION FILED MAR. 26, 1907.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

*Fig. 2*



*Witnesses:*

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*Moldemar Reinhold Heinitz*  
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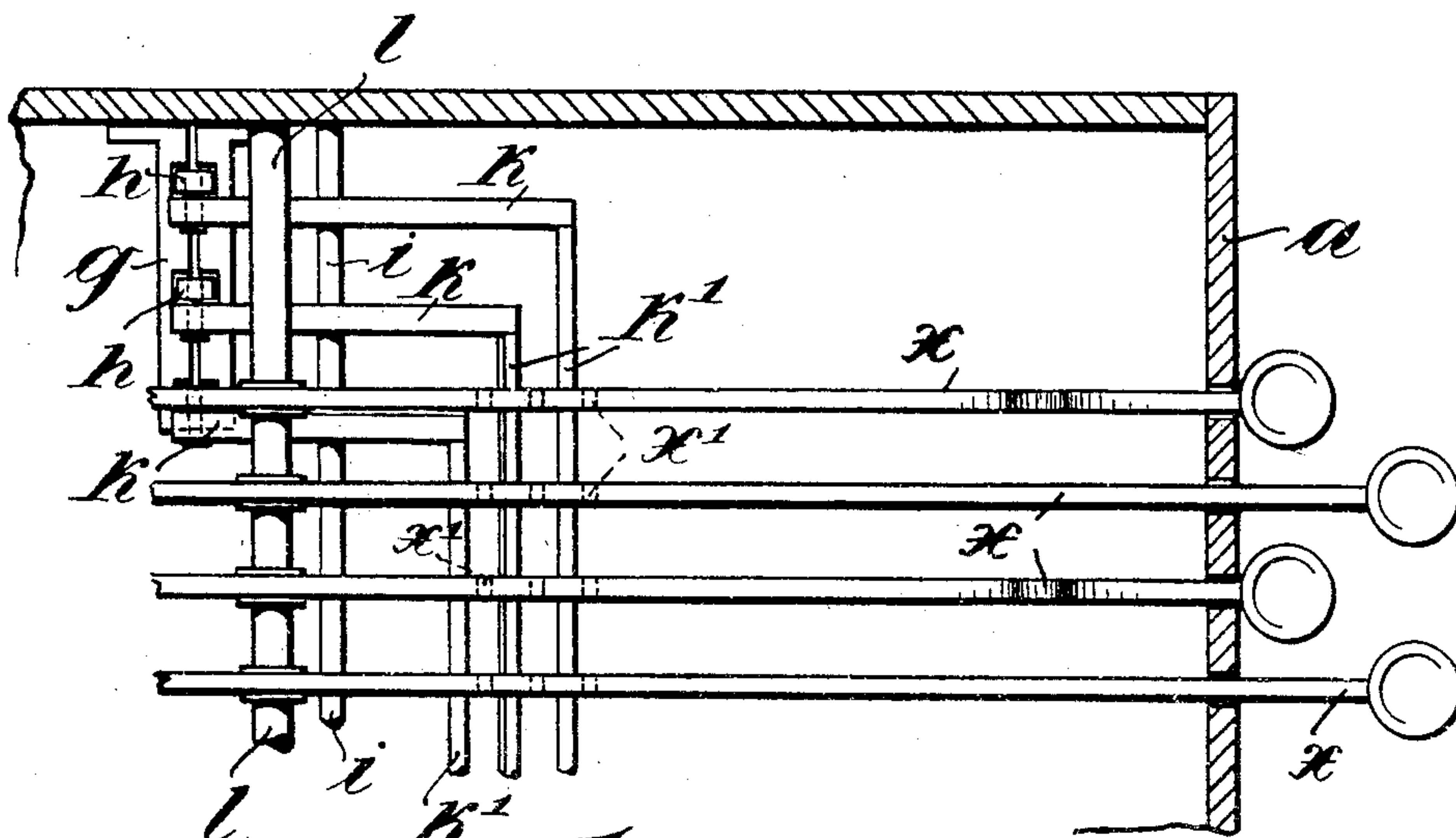
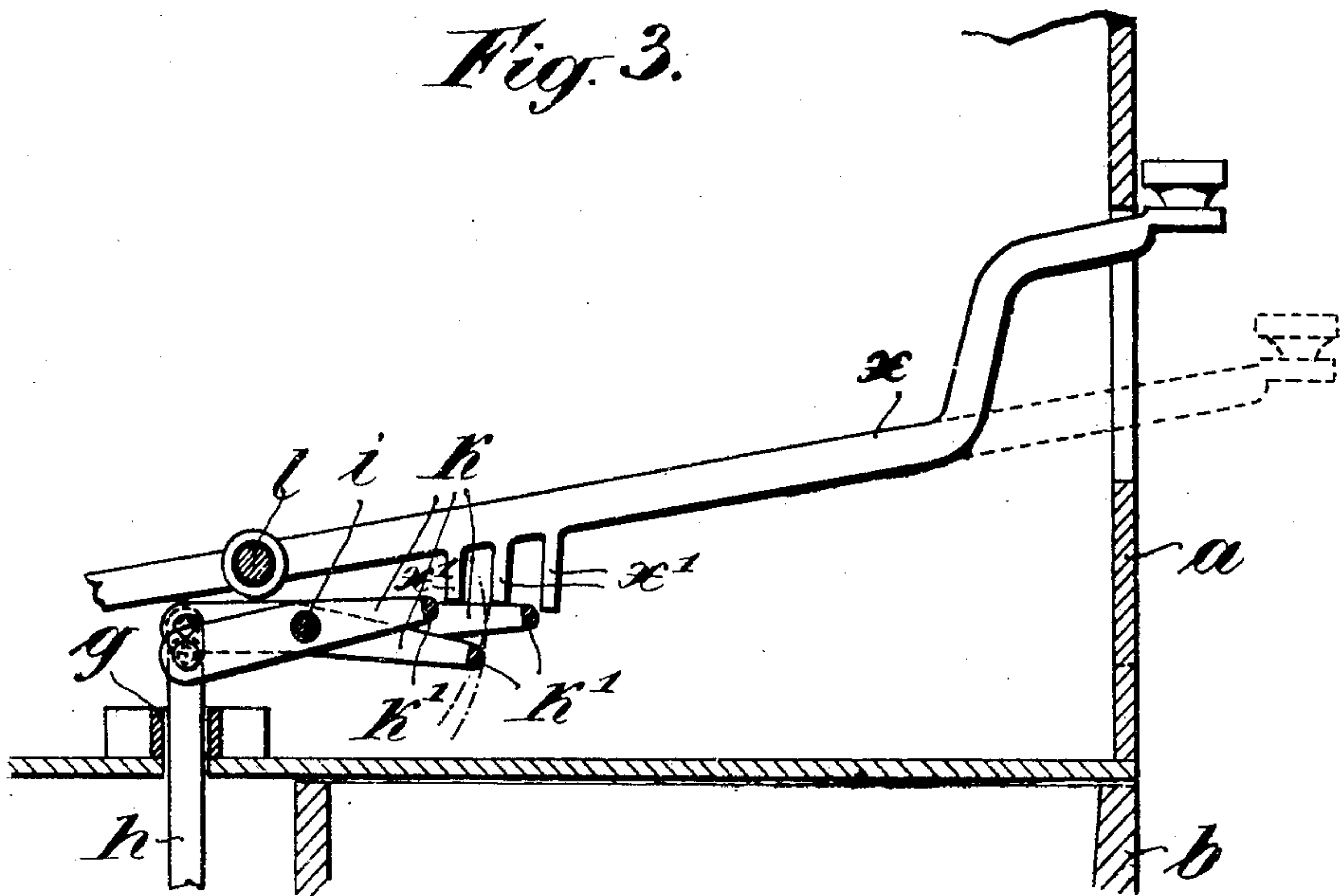
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CASH REGISTER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 28, 1907.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*

*Witnesses:*

*Wm. R. Heinitz*  
*R. F. H. H. H.*

*Inventor:*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WOLDEMAR REINHOLD HEINITZ, OF CHEMNITZ, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR TO FIRM OF SCHUBERT & SALZER, MASCHINENFABRIK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF CHEMNITZ, GERMANY.

## CASH-REGISTER.

No. 861,839.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 30, 1907.

Application filed March 26, 1907. Serial No. 364,581.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WOLDEMAR REINHOLD HEINITZ, a citizen of the Kingdom of Saxony, and a resident of Chemnitz, Germany, (whose post-office address is Neefestrasse 24,) have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash-Registers, of which the following is a specification.

The subject of my invention is a cash register presenting a plurality of tills, which are controlled solely by means of keys, or the like.

The improved register differs from prior apparatus of this type inasmuch as the initial step for opening each till is not effected by means of special keys, setting levers, or the like, but is brought about by the motion of the till itself. Special keys or the like are thus rendered redundant. After the initial step for opening a till has been effected by movement of the said till, the actual opening can be brought about by the operation of any of the ordinary cash keys, or the like. Opening, therefore, is wholly independent of any special key, setting lever, or the like.

Two forms of construction of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section through a portion of the new cash register, and Fig. 2 a cross section of the parts. Fig. 3 is a fragmental vertical sectional view, illustrating a modification of the invention. Fig. 4 is a plan of Fig. 3.

In the case *a* of the register there are located the tills *b* *b*<sup>1</sup> *b*<sup>2</sup>. At the back of each till is a peculiarly shaped catch *c*, furnished with two notches *d*, *e*, separated by an inclined plane *f*. *h* are vertical spring-actuated rods, which receive guidance from the partitions *j*, separating the several tills and from the guide piece *g*. The bottom ends of these rods normally engage in the notches *d* of the catches *c*. To the top of the rods *h* there are jointed levers *k*, which turn on a spindle *i*. The cash keys *x* are mounted on a shaft *l*. They have rearward extensions which engage with vertical racks *y*, which operate the counting mechanism *z* in well-known manner. Below the keys *x* there is mounted a swing frame *m* provided with a bridge *m*<sup>1</sup>, which latter is so located that it can act upon the levers *k*, when the latter are turned on their spindle *i* by rising of the rods *h* in manner to be hereinafter described.

In the modification shown in Figs. 3 and 4 the frame *m* is dispensed with. The levers *k*, however, are provided with lateral bars *k*<sup>1</sup>, lying parallel with the spindle *i* and extending below all the keys. The keys *x* themselves are furnished with fingers *x*<sup>1</sup>, the number of which corresponds with the number of tills. When a lever *k* is operated (in manner to be hereinafter de-

scribed) its rod *k*<sup>1</sup> is brought into the path of one of the fingers *x*<sup>1</sup>.

The operation of the apparatus is as follows: The cashier serving the customer pushes in the till allotted to him, as is shown at *b*<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 1). The result of this motion of the till is to cause the rod *h*, which has hitherto held the till locked by engaging in the notch *d*, to travel up the inclined plane *f* and drop into the notch *e*, thus locking the till in the new position.

Ordinarily the free ends of the levers *k* lie beyond the province of the bridge *m*<sup>1</sup> of the swing frame *m*. On the rod *h* rising, however, in the manner above described, the free end of the lever *k* jointed to it will descend and come into the path of the bridge *m*<sup>1</sup>. On depression of a cash key *x*, therefore, with consequent depression likewise of the frame *m* with bridge *m*<sup>1</sup>, the lever *k* will be further tipped and its rod *h* raised from the notch *e*, so that the till will be released. The unlocking of the tills is thus effected by depression of the cash keys and without the use of any special keys, setting levers or the like.

In the modification shown in Figs. 3 and 4 the action is similar, the only difference being that the arrangement of fingers *x*<sup>1</sup> acting on bars *k*<sup>1</sup> here replaces the bridge *m*<sup>1</sup>. It will thus be seen that the most various methods may be adopted for attaining the end in view.

Naturally devices may be employed for preventing a till from being pushed back accidentally or by unauthorized persons. Suitable means can also be employed for preventing the cash keys being depressed too soon and several tills being moved simultaneously.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. In a cash register, in combination, a plurality of sliding tills, a plurality of devices for locking the latter, each of which devices is initially actuated by recession of the till which it controls, the cash-keys for effecting the ordinary addition, indicating and like operations and means for transmitting the motion of said cash-keys to the initially actuated locking device, whereby the latter is completely actuated and the till controlled by it released, substantially as described.

2. In a cash register, in combination, a plurality of sliding tills, each presenting a catch, a plurality of locking rods engaging with the said catches and each partially elevated on recession of the till which it controls, a plurality of pivotal levers each turned by one of the said rods on its partial elevation, the cash-keys for effecting the ordinary addition, indicating and like operations, and means for transmitting the motion of said cash-keys to the actuated pivotal lever and partially raised locking rod, whereby the latter is fully raised, so as to release the till controlled by it, substantially as described.

3. In a cash register, in combination, a plurality of sliding tills, each presenting a catch, a plurality of lock-

ing rods engaging with the said catches and each partially elevated on recession of the till which it controls, a plurality of pivotal levers each jointed to one of the said rods and turned by it on its partial elevation, the cash-  
5 keys for effecting the ordinary addition, indicating and like operations, and a swing device mounted below the said cash-keys, into the path of which swing device the free ends of the pivotal levers enter on ascent of the corresponding locking rods, whereby on operation of one of

the cash keys the swing device depresses the lever lying 10 in its path and thus releases the jointed rod from the corresponding catch, substantially as described.

The foregoing specification signed at Chemnitz, Saxony, Germany this 12th day of March 1907.

WOLDEMAR REINHOLD HEINITZ.

In presence of—

FREDERICK J. DIETZMAN,  
JOHANNES BLEICHE.