No. 886,839. PATENTED MAY 5, 1908.

D. W. MORSE.

CHECK REGISTER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 6, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

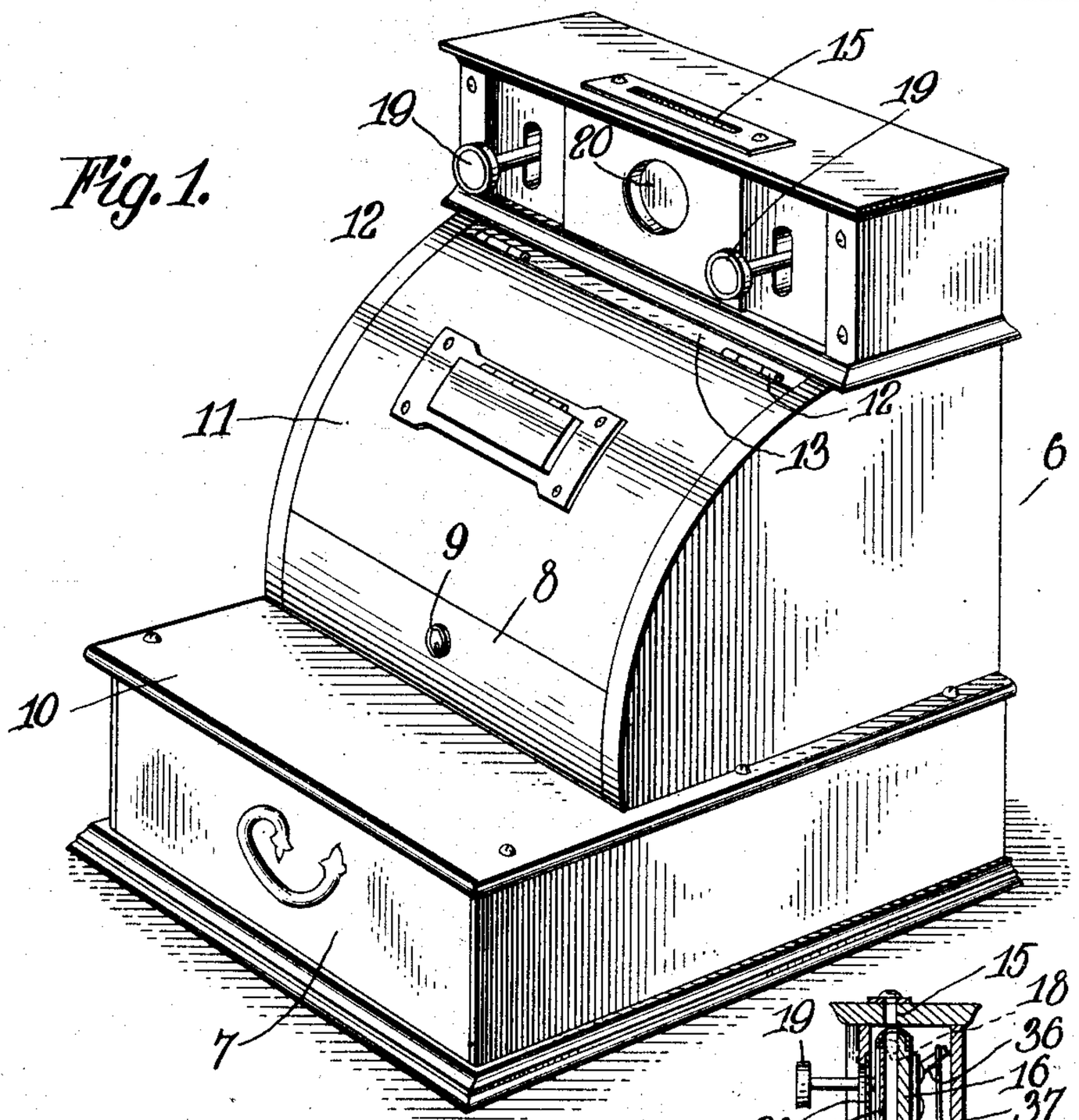
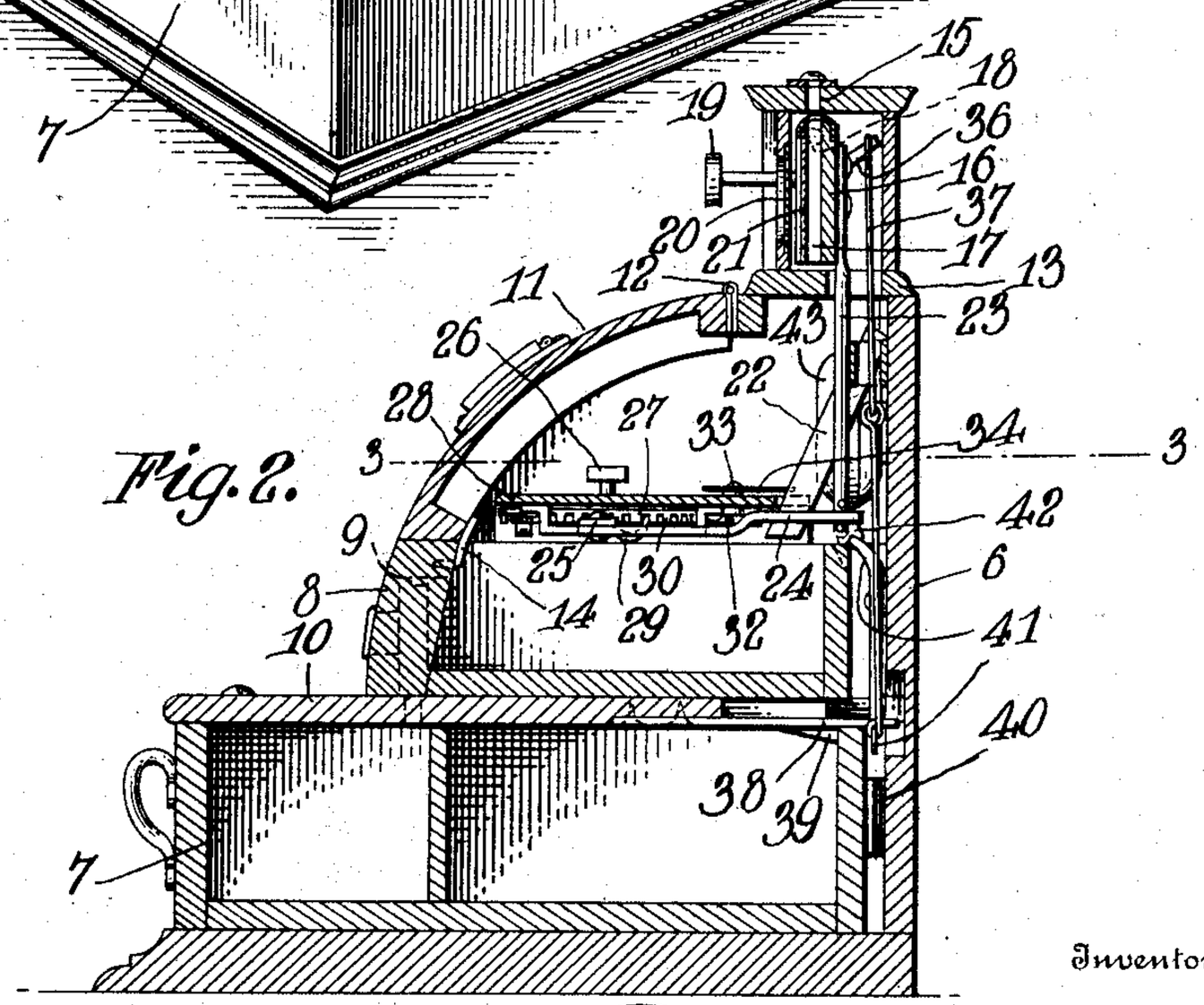


Fig. 2.



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Witnesses

C. E. Smith.

Geo. E. Tew

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

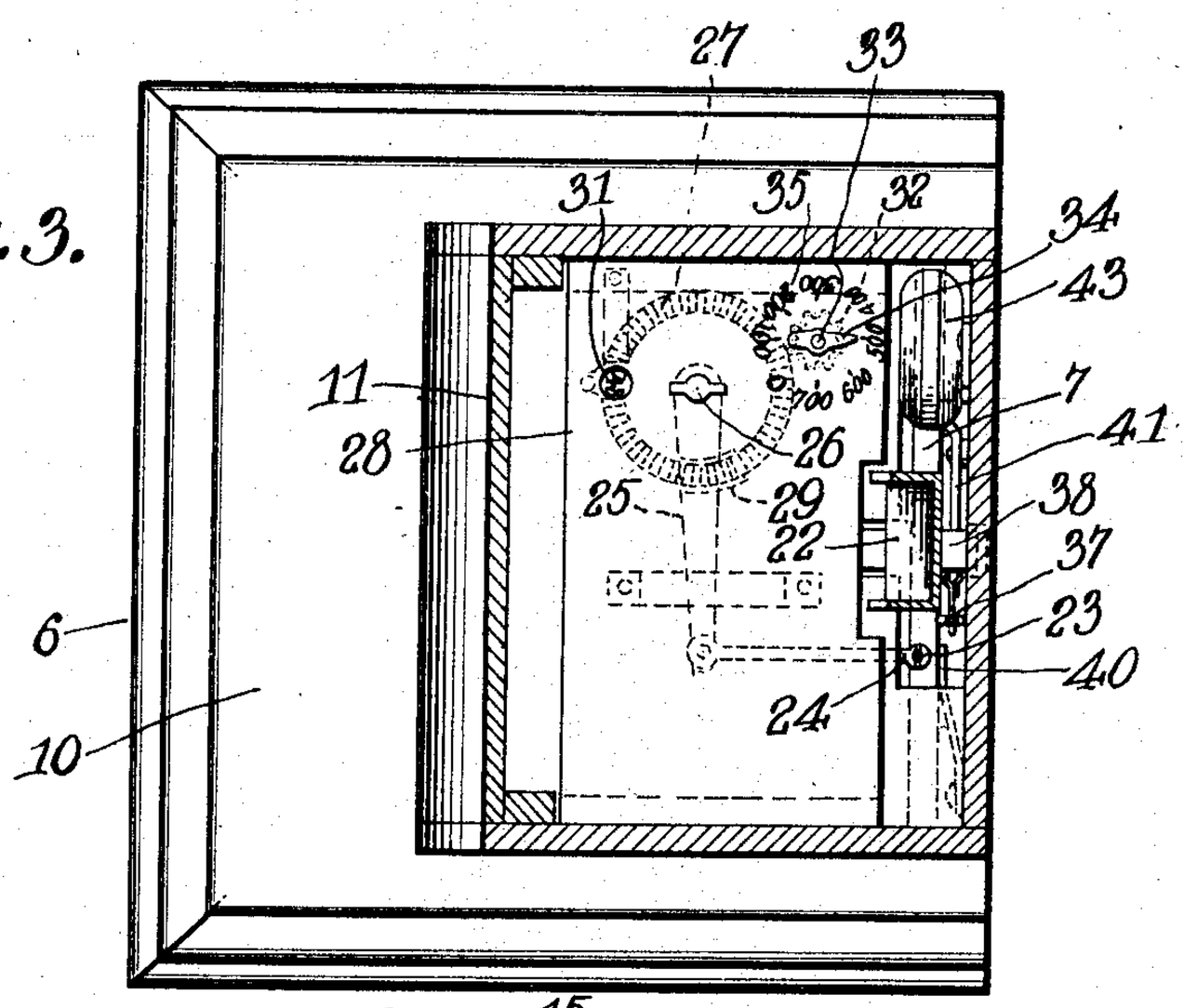

Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID W. MORSE, OF STREATOR, ILLINOIS.

CHECK-REGISTER.

No. 886,839. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 5, 1908.

Application filed May 6, 1907. Serial No. 372,060.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID W. MORSE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Streator, in the county of Lasalle and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Check-Registers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is a check register, and relates particularly to that kind of registers used in barber shops or the like where a check is delivered to the customer indicating the amount of his debt and said check is deposited in a cabinet placed to receive it, together with the cash received in payment.

In the present invention, the check and the cash are received in separate drawers, the cash drawer being opened, or allowed to open, when a check is deposited, at which time a signal bell is sounded.

The device is provided with a register which counts or indicates the number of checks deposited. A safeguard against theft is thus provided, since the number of checks must correspond to the number indicated on the register and the cash in the drawer should correspond to the total amount of the checks found in the check drawer.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the register. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, parts being broken away for the sake of clearness. Fig. 4 is a front elevation with part of the front of the casing removed.

Referring specifically to the drawings, 6 indicates the casing of the register. At the bottom it has a cash drawer 7, above which is a check drawer 8. The latter is provided with a lock 9 which engages the board 10 on which the drawer slides. Above the drawer is a hinged front piece 11, which is hinged at 12 to a cross piece 13 at the upper part of the casing and which has hooks 14 at the lower edge which engage behind the upper edge of the front piece of the drawer 8, so that the lid 11 cannot be opened unless the drawer is unlocked. The lid allows access to the interior of the register.

At the top of the casing is a slot 15 to receive the check, and below this slot is a swinging piece 16 which has a vertical slot 17 extending therethrough, which registers with the slot 15. The piece 16 is pivoted at 18, to swing to a limited extent, and is operated by push buttons 19 extending through the front of the frame or casing. The front of the casing has a glass 20 opposite a glass 21 in the front wall of the slot 17, so that a check deposited in said slot may be seen through the glass, from the front.

Normally, the piece 16 is swung forward so that a check deposited in the slot 17 will rest upon the ledge or cross piece 13. When the buttons 19 are pushed in the piece 16 is swung back, allowing the check to drop behind the cross piece and out of the slot and into the chute 22 which conveys it to the check drawer 8.

For counting and indicating the number of checks deposited, the piece 16 has a downwardly-extending arm 23 which is connected by a rod 24 to the outer end of a lever 25 which is pivoted to the arbor 26 of a rotating disk 27 which turns horizontally under a supporting plate 28. The lever 25 carries a spring pawl 29 which engages the downwardly-projecting crown teeth 30 on the disk 27 and advances said disk one tooth at each operation. The disk has numbers on the top from one to one hundred, said numbers being visible through an opening 31 in the plate 28, when the lid 11 is opened. The disk has a stud which engages, at each revolution of the disk, the hundreds wheel 32 the arbor 33 of which carries a pointer 34 which indicates hundreds on a dial 35 marked on the top of the plate 28. The disk counts the units and the pointer indicates the hundreds on the dial, so that the number of times the machine is operated can be noted and determined.

To release the cash drawer 7, and simultaneously sound a bell, the swinging piece 16 has a rearwardly extending arm 36 which is connected by a rod 37 to a spring 38 fastened to the board 10, and this spring has a detent 39 which engages the upper edge of the back end of the drawer when the drawer is closed. A spring 40, behind the drawer, tends to open the same. The rod 37 is also connected to a lever 41 which is pivoted to the back of the casing and projects against the finger piece 42 of an ordinary spring or signal bell 43, fastened to the back of the casing.

When the buttons are pushed in and the piece 16 swung back the rod 37 is pulled up, which lifts the detent 39 and allows the drawer 7 to spring open, and at the same

time the lever 41 is turned to press the operating or finger piece of the bell and sound the same. These actions are simultaneous with the fall of the check into the check drawer and the operation of the counting device.

In use, the condition of the register at the opening of each day is noted, and taken at the close of the day, and the difference will indicate the number of checks which should be in the check drawer 8. And the total amount of said checks should agree with the cash found in the cash drawer.

The device will be found of great service in barber shops, lunch counters, and similar places where numerous checks are given in payment for work performed or articles purchased, and these checks deposited with the cash they call for.

The machine will prevent employees and others from pretending to deposit amounts received and destroying the corresponding checks.

I claim:

1. In a check register, the combination of a swinging piece pivoted at its upper edge and having a slot therethrough to receive the check, and means to operate said piece, a ledge under the slot to normally sustain the check, which is released by the operation of said piece, a depending arm on said piece, and a registering device connected to the arm and operated thereby.

2. In a check register, the combination of a casing, a swinging piece in the top thereof having a normally closed check passage opened by swinging said piece, a check receptacle into which the check falls from the passage, a horizontal partition extending across the casing, and a rotary counting disk pivoted on said partition and operatively connected to the swinging piece, to register the operations thereof.

3. In a check register, the combination of a swinging piece pivoted at the upper edge and having a slot therethrough, a ledge projecting under said piece and adapted to support a check in said slot, the piece being adapted to swing and carry the check beyond the ledge and allow the check to drop from the slot, a push button bearing against the swinging piece, to operate the same, and a register having an operative connection to the said piece.

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

DAVID W. MORSE.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL L. PATRICK,

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