

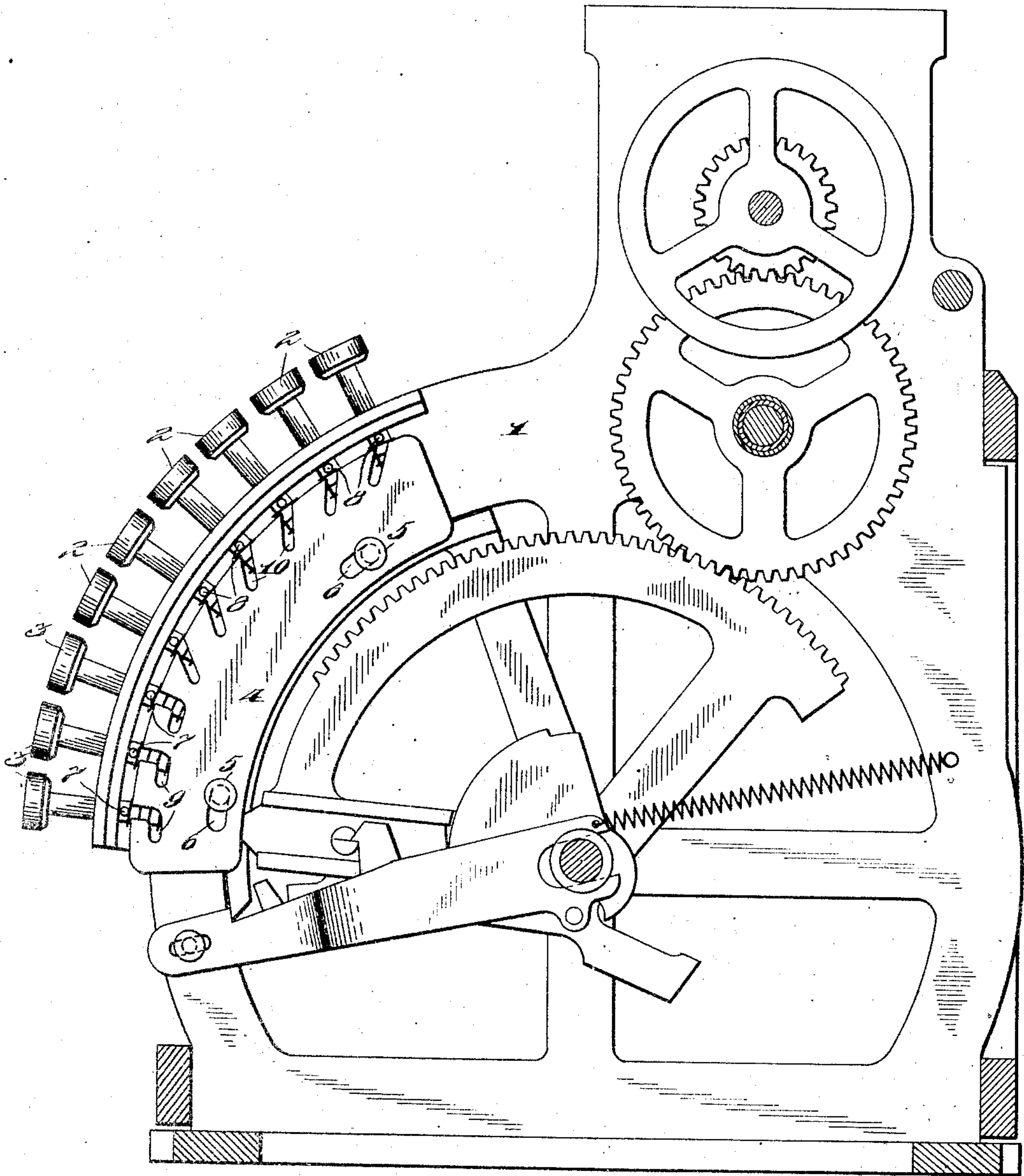
R. H. RIDDLE.

CASH REGISTER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 25, 1901. RENEWED SEPT. 15, 1906.

969,300.

Patented Sept. 6, 1910.



Witnesses

W. M. McCarthy
J. H. Huggins

Inventor

Robert H. Riddle
By *Alvan Macaulay*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT H. RIDDLE, OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY, OF DAYTON, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO, (INCORPORATED IN 1906.)

CASH-REGISTER.

969,300.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 6, 1910.

Application filed March 25, 1901, Serial No. 52,809. Renewed September 15, 1906. Serial No. 334,778.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT H. RIDDLE, 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 key locking devices for the same.

The object of the invention is to provide means for compelling a certain sequence of operation of the keys of a cash register.

The accompanying drawing forming part of this specification represents a vertical section through a machine well known in the art and to which as showing one application of my invention I have attached my improvement.

In the drawing 1 represents the frame of the machine, 2 and 3 the keys and 4 my improved lock or detent.

In the present instance I have shown my invention as applied to a series of keys arranged in a single bank but it will be at once apparent that a series of such plates might be provided, one for each bank and connected together so as to have the different banks interlocking in the same manner as will now be described for the single-divided bank shown.

In the type of machine shown which is old and well known in the art it is the practice to divide the keys in one of the banks into two groups such for instance as a group representing clerks or department keys and a group representing special transactions. When such a division of a bank is made means are provided whereby a key in each group may be depressed and latched in its depressed position but this depression should be according to a predetermined sequence. The sequence in the present instance is first one of the three lower special transaction keys and then one of the six upper clerk's keys 2. To compel this sequence of operation I provide the aforesaid segmental detent 4. This detent is slidably mounted on the frame 1 by means of headed screws 5 which pass through elongated slots 6 formed in said detent. The laterally projecting pins 7 are arranged to pass into bayonet slots 9 formed in the detent while the pins

8 are arranged to cooperate with diagonal slots also formed in the detent.

It will be seen from the above and by reference to the drawings that should one of the keys 2 be operated before one of the keys 3 the detent 4 will be forced upward, and thus move the slots 9 out of alinement with the pins 7 and prevent operation of any of the keys 3. Should a key 3 be first operated, however, its pin 7 will pass to the bottom of its slot 9 without moving the detent and the latter may be subsequently moved by the operation of one of the keys 2; the lower part of the bayonet slot receiving the pin 7 during such operation, and obviously holding the key 3 in its depressed position. The return of one of the keys 2 to its normal position, of course, forces the detent 4 back to its normal position also ready for the next operation.

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 series of keys divided into a plurality of groups and all normally free to be operated, of means cooperating with said keys for compelling a certain sequence of operation, said means permitting the simultaneous retention of a key in each group in depressed position when the proper sequence is followed.

2. In a cash register, the combination with a series of stop keys for setting the register for proper operation divided into a plurality of groups and all normally free to be operated, of a movable locking member operated by any key in one of said groups and when so operated locking all the keys of the remaining group.

3. In a cash register, the combination with a series of keys arranged in a plurality of groups, of a locking member for said keys moved by only one of said groups and adapted when so moved to lock in depressed position the keys of the other group.

4. In a cash register, the combination with a series of keys arranged in a plurality of groups, of a detent formed with incline slots, the walls of which are adapted to be engaged by the keys of one group and with bayonet slots with which the keys of the remaining group cooperate.

5. In a cash register, the combination with a series of keys arranged in groups

and each provided with a laterally projecting pin, of a detent having incline slots which the pins of one group enter and angular slots which the pins of the remaining group enter.

6. In a cash register, the combination with a series of keys divided into a plurality of groups and all normally free to be operated, of a movable locking member operated by any key in one of said groups and not affected in its operation by the depression of the keys in the other group, and when operated adapted to lock the keys of the latter group.

7. In a cash register, the combination with a series of keys divided into a plurality of groups, of a detent for said keys cooperating with both groups of keys but arranged to be moved by one group only and when so moved adapted to lock the keys of the other group but not affected in its operation by the depression of the keys of the latter group.

8. In a cash register the combination of a series of keys divided into a plurality of groups, of a sliding detent cooperating with both groups of keys but arranged to be moved by one group only so as to lock the keys of the remaining group.

9. In a cash register the combination with a series of keys divided into a plurality of groups and all normally free to be operated, of a detent cooperating with all the groups of keys to compel a certain sequence of operation.

10. In a cash register the combination with a series of keys divided into a plu-

rality of groups and all normally free to be operated, and means cooperating with said keys for locking a number of the same unless a certain sequence of operation is observed.

11. In a cash register, the combination with a series of keys divided into a plurality of groups, of a detent for said keys cooperating with all of said groups but arranged to be moved by one group only and when so moved locking the other keys of this group from operation.

12. In a cash register, the combination with a series of keys divided into a plurality of groups, of a detent for said keys cooperating with said groups but arranged to be moved by one group only and when so moved locking the keys in all the groups.

13. In a cash register, the combination with a series of keys divided into a plurality of groups, of a detent plate to lock the keys of one group in either depressed or undepressed position, and means controlled by another group of keys for operating said detent to effect such locking.

14. In a cash register, the combination with a series of keys divided into a plurality of groups, of a detent for locking the keys of one group in a depressed position, and means controlled by another group for operating said detent to effect such locking.

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

ROBERT H. RIDDLE.

Witnesses:

IRA BERKSTRESSER,
A. E. DAVIDSON.