(No Model.)

J. BIRCH.

CASH REGISTER AND INDICATOR.

No. 303,974. Patented Aug. 26, 1884.

FIG. 1.

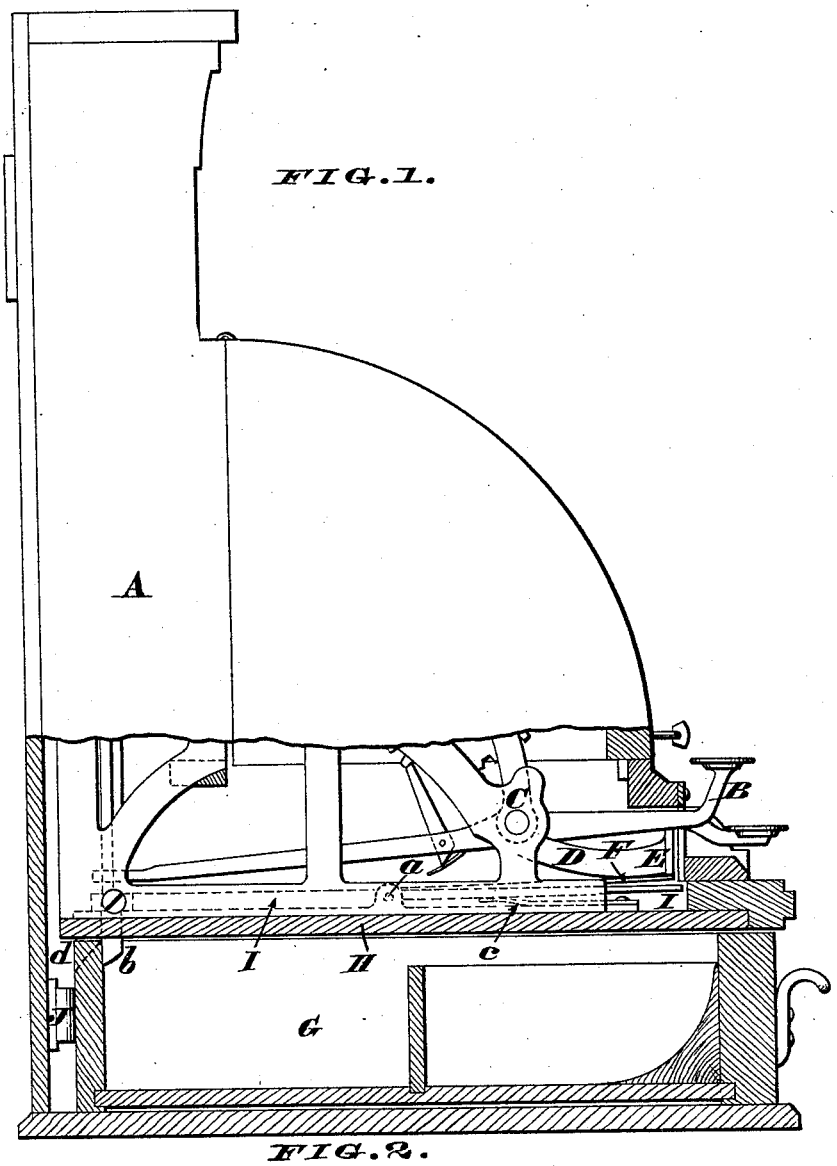
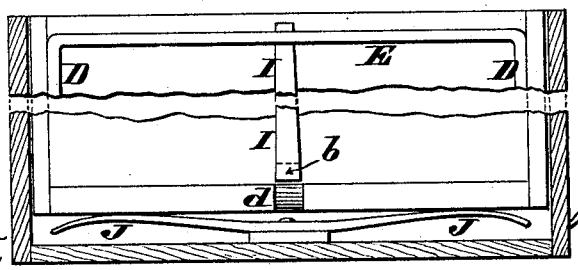


FIG. 2.



Attest.
E. W. Rector
Otto Richter

Inventor.
John Birch
by Steuart Bros
his attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN BIRCH, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

CASH REGISTER AND INDICATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,974, dated August 26, 1884.

Application filed October 5, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN BIRCH, 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 and Indicators, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

This invention is an improvement on Patent No. 271,363, granted January 30, 1883, to James Ritty and myself, as well as upon the machines for which James Ritty and Clinton H. Maltby have filed their separate applications for Letters Patent, and in which machines the amounts paid in are registered and indicated by operating a series of keys of fixed values.

The object of my present invention is to provide a drawer or till for containing the money paid in, which drawer is contained in the case or cabinet of the machine, is automatically locked by being pushed in or closed, and can only be opened by operating any one of the keys of the series, whereupon a spring suitably located partially propels it from the case, and enables the clerk or cashier to deposit the amount of the sale and make change, if necessary.

The novelty of my invention consists in the details of construction and combination of the parts, as will be herewith set forth, and specifically claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a cash register and indicator, partly in section, showing the application of my invention. Fig. 2 is a diminished broken plan view showing the relative arrangement of the drawer-operating parts.

A represents the cabinet or case containing the registering and indicating mechanism, which is operated by the series of keys B, pivoted or hung upon the shaft C, in the manner described in the patent before referred to, or in any suitable way. Also hung upon the shaft C is a vibrating frame composed of the two side arms, D, and connecting-bar E. This frame is so located that the bar E bears against the under front ends of the keys B, and is held up by one or more springs, F, preferably one at each side, and the construction is such that whenever a key is pressed down to operate the registering mechanism the frame is also pressed down, and upon the release of the key the frame, by the action of the springs, returns with the key to its normal position. In the lower part of the cabinet or case is a compartment containing a drawer or till, G, of any suitable construction, and adapted to slide in and out.

Pivoted at *a*, about the center of the bottom H, is an arm or lever, I, whose front end extends under the bar E, and whose rear end carries a bolt, *b*, which, passing down through the bottom H, engages with the rear inner side of the drawer to hold the same locked, as seen in Fig. 1. A flat spring, *c*, bearing upon the under side of the forward end of the lever I, serves to hold the bolt down, as will be readily understood.

The under side of the bolt *b* is beveled, as shown, with a corresponding bevel, *d*, upon the edge of the rear side the drawer, over which the bolt slips, so that in closing the drawer the bolt will be raised by the drawer in its passage until its rear side has passed beyond the bolt, when the same, being freed, is forced down to effect a lock.

Between the rear of the drawer and the back of the case, and fastened to either, is a flat curved spring, J, though any other spring might be used, which, when the drawer is locked, is compressed, and which, when the bolt is drawn up by the operation of any of the keys B, serves to partially throw open the drawer. The arrangement of the parts is such that the bolt will not be raised sufficiently to free the drawer until the key operated has been depressed to its farthest limit. To relock the drawer it is only necessary to push it in until the bolt re-engages, as before stated.

I am aware that spring-operated drawers have been before employed in this class of machines, which drawers were unlocked by the

operation of any one of the keys, and were propelled by a spring, and I do not claim such as my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of the keys B, vibrating frame D D E, lever I, and bolt *b* with the drawer or till G, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the keys B, vibrating frame D D E, lever I, bolt *b*, and spring J with the drawer or till G, substantially as described.

JOHN BIRCH.

Witnesses:

ALPHONSO ROSEBOOM,

JOHN ROBBINS.