(No Model.)

J. H. SMITH.

CASH CHECK DEVICE.

No. 346,955. Patented Aug. 10, 1886.

Fig. 1.

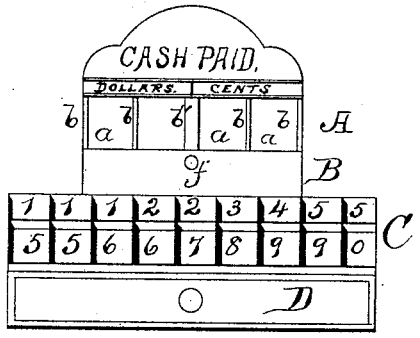


Fig. 2.

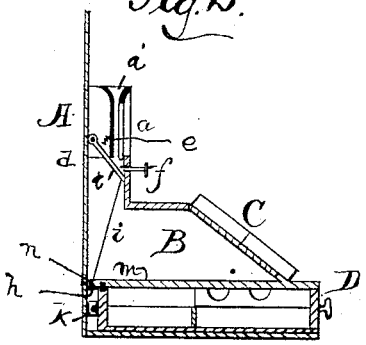


Fig. 3.

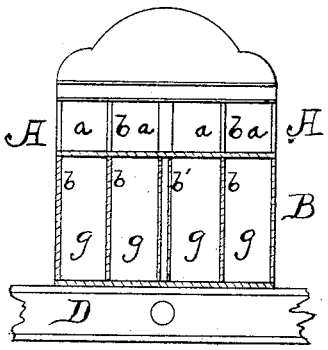


Fig. 4.

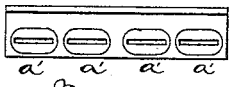


Fig. 5.

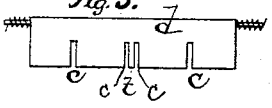


Fig. 6.

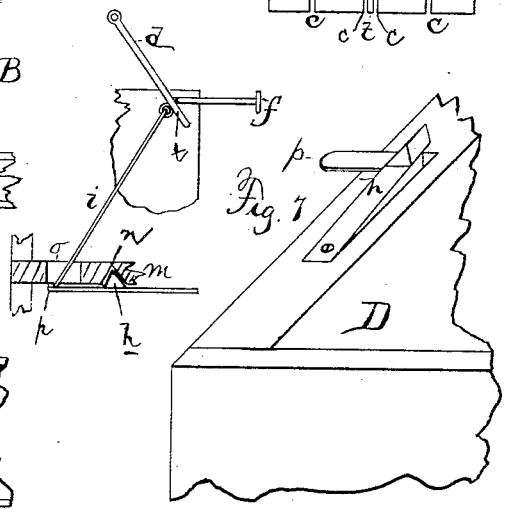
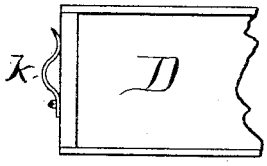


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. SMITH, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

CASH-CHECK DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,955, dated August 10, 1886.

Application filed December 11, 1885. Serial No. 185,340. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash-Check Devices; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention is for the purpose of showing the amount of and verifying daily all cash transactions between purchasers and clerks in business houses; and it consists in a small cabinet or box having (4) four or more vertical compartments arranged for the reception of cash-checks, and counted on the decimal system, two (or more) marked for dollars and two for cents. There is a glass front to each section, so that when checks bearing figures thereon representing the cash paid are set in they show to the purchaser that they correspond with the amount of purchase. At the close of business these checks are taken from their separate compartments (below the glass division) and the figures thereon added up, which result will agree with the cash in a drawer below for holding money, and which drawer can only be opened when a knob is operated that releases a spring-bottom to the cash (glass) receptacles, so that they fall into corresponding spaces below, also throwing off the catch on the drawer, that allows it to be opened.

The invention will be fully understood by reference to the following specification and claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the device; Fig. 2, a side elevation in cross-section; Fig. 3, a front elevation, partly in section; Fig. 4, a detail top plan of check-openings; Fig. 5, a spring-bottom to glass-front compartments; Fig. 6, a detail of spring-bottom, knob, &c.; Fig. 7, a detail of back of money-drawer, and Fig. 8 a detail of part of drawer, showing spring for starting it outward.

A represents an upright case, the back forming a sign upon which will be the words "Cash Paid." Below this is a box projecting forward a little way, supplied with four or more vertical compartments, *a a*, two (in Fig. 1) marked "Dollars" and two "Cents," for the reception of checks representing cash paid. These compartments are only sufficiently wide and deep to receive a single check at a time, (see Fig. 2,) and have glass fronts, so that the figures on the checks can be seen through the glass. The entering-holes *a'* for these checks are beveled down to the exact openings, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4, the partitions *b b b* dividing and making the compartments *a a*.

C indicates the check-racks, set at a slant below the glass fronts, divided so as to contain the differently-marked checks from "0" to "9."

In the bottom of the whole device is a cash-drawer, D, divided into spaces, as is usual. Above this and behind the check-rack C, and in connection with the case A, is a space, B, divided into compartments *g g g* by the partitions *b b b*, the same that separate the check-receiving spaces above, so that whatever checks are put into the cash-compartments *a a a* above will, when released, drop into their corresponding places below, and are thus kept in spaces representing their proper decimal value—that is, a check bearing the figure "4" put into the right-hand opening facing the customer or clerk represents merely four cents; but if the same check is put into the next space to it it represents forty cents, the decimal advance in value being understood at once from its position in the box; also, if the same check, or another bearing the figure "4," is placed in the first space from the center partition, *b'*, it represents or calls for four dollars, it being in the dollar place, and if placed in the extreme left-hand its decimally-increased value is forty dollars. Thus with only two checks, each marked with a "4" and put into two proper spaces, $40.40 is shown as the amount to the purchaser as his bill, or what he has paid, and these checks call for that amount from the clerk at close of business, when all the checks are counted. A "0" can be painted on the wall or walls back of the glass front, to save putting in checks bearing that numeral. The object of this decimal arrangement is to simplify the use of checks

and make it possible to show any ordinary amount by checks marked from "0" to "9," and to check the cash received in the simplest manner possible. To drop these checks from the glass-front compartments to their resting-places below, I provide a slanting bottom, *d*, (see Figs. 2, 5, and 6,) that is hinged at the back to the back of the device and sets under the compartments *a a a a*, and having openings *c c c*, that inclose the dividing-partitions *b b*. It is held up by a spring, *e*, attached to the bottom and case A inside, or by end springs on the pivots of the bottom, as shown in Fig. 5.

f is a knob in front of case A, in connection with a short rod, which, being pushed in, presses the bottom *d* back and allows all the checks that have been exposed for one transaction to drop into spaces *g g g*, below the spaces *a* shown in Fig. 3. When the knob *f* is released, the spring *e* throws back the bottom *d* to its normal position under the compartments *a a a*, ready for the next cash transaction. The center partition, *b'*, is made double all the way up and down. It receives therein in the upper part a tongue, *t*, attached to or forming a part of the bottom *d*, (see Figs. 5 and 2,) against which the rod of knob *f* strikes, the rod resting in this partition.

The money-drawer D has a spring-catch, *h*, near the back end, that fastens into a slot, *n*, cut in the under side of the bottom *m* to space B. The drawer is opened as follows: A rod, *i*, has one end hooked to the tongue *t* of spring-bottom *d*, and the other end going through an opening, *o*, in the bottom *m* and resting on a projection, *p*, forming a part of the spring-catch *h*. By pressing in the knob *f* it not only throws back the bottom *d* and drops the checks, as before noted, but causes the rod *i* to press down the spring-catch *p h*, and thus unlocks the drawer D. A spring, *k*, on the drawer, which is pressed against the back of the case when the drawer is shut, now throws the drawer forward a little, so that it can be drawn out from the front end. The drawer receives the money paid by the customer, change is made, then the drawer is closed, and the clerk at once puts checks corresponding to the amount just paid into the cash-check spaces *a a a*, showing to the customer that the correct sum is displayed therein. At the close of business the amount of cash in the drawer is added up, and the cash-checks in space B also added, the two amounts agreeing if the clerks have properly performed their duties.

I claim—

1. In a cash-check device, the combination, with a case, A, divided into a series of compartments, *a*, and a compartment, B, divided into a series of compartments, *b*, of a spring-actuated bottom, a rod for operating the bottom, a money-drawer, catch devices for holding the latter locked, and a rod connected with the bottom for releasing the catch devices, substantially as set forth.

2. In a cash-check device, in combination with the case A *a a*, space B, spring-bottom *d*, knob and rod *f*, the spring money-drawer D, having a spring-catch, *h*, at the rear fastening into a slot, *n*, in the bottom *m* of the check-spaces, and a projection, *p*, a rod, *i*, attached to spring-bottom *d*, the rod and knob *f* operating said bottom and drawer, all combined and arranged substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The combination, with the case A, having compartments *a*, of the compartment B, divided into a series of compartments by partitions, the central one of which is double, a spring-actuated bottom having a tongue working in the space between the double partition, and a rod working in said space for operating the bottom, substantially as set forth.

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

JOHN H. SMITH.

Witnesses:
J. R. DRAKE,
T. H. PARSONS.