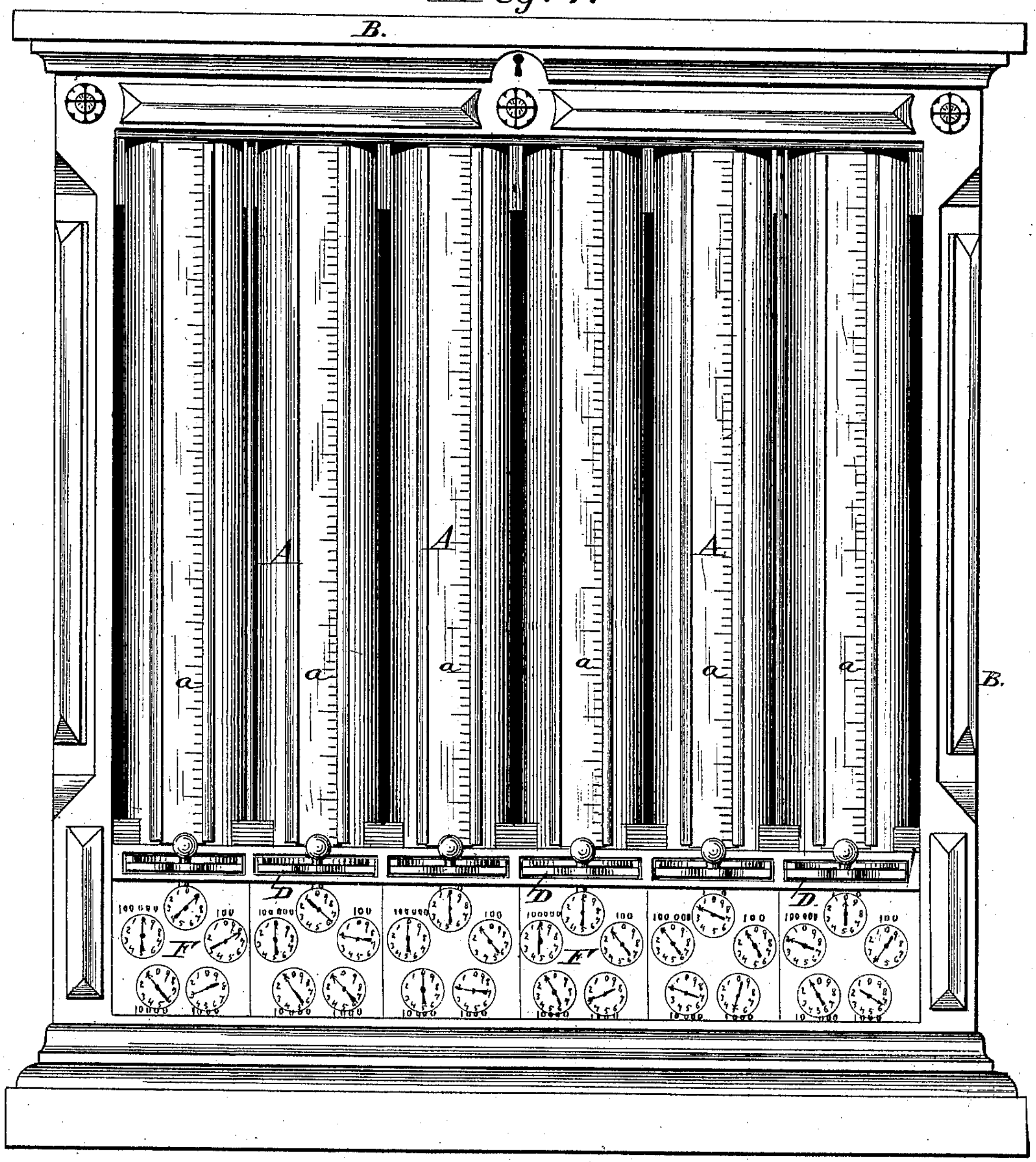
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. CASEY.

Check-Register.

No. 212,788. Patented Mar. 4, 1879.

Fig. 1.



Attest:
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Chas. A. Neale

Inventor.
John Casey
by his attorney
Robt Eils

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. CASEY.

Check-Register.

No. 212,788. Patented Mar. 4, 1879.

Fig. 2.

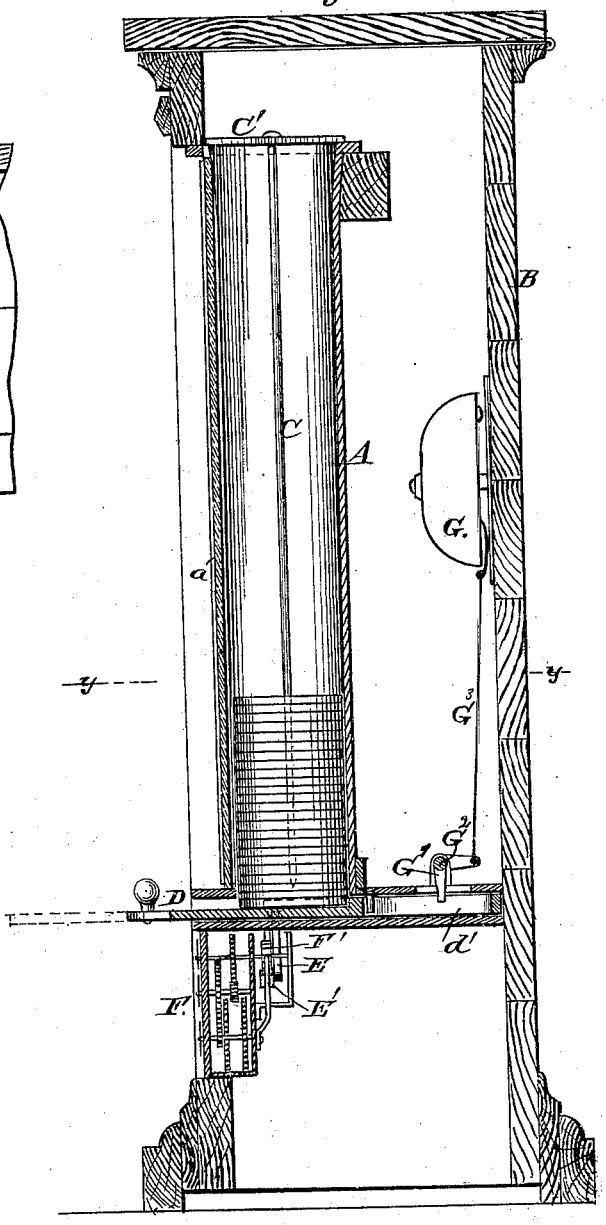


Fig. 3.

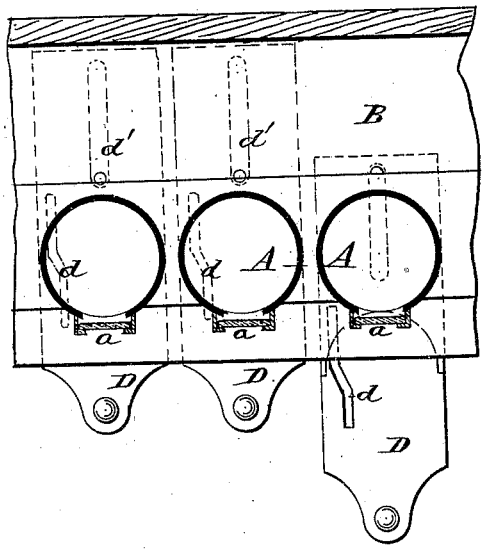


Fig. 4.

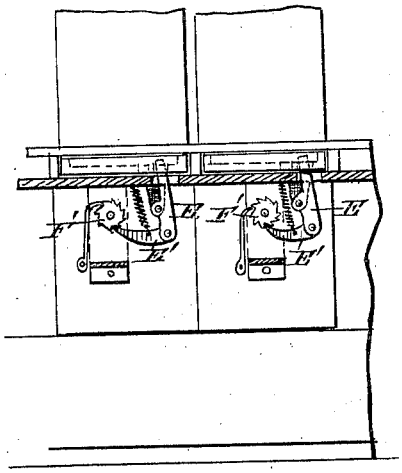
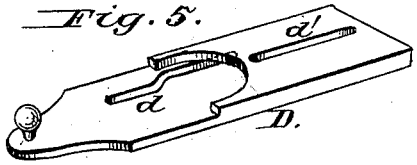


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN CASEY, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHECK-REGISTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **212,788**, dated March 4, 1879; application filed August 31, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN CASEY, of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Check-Registers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to an apparatus that may be used in bar-rooms, stores, ferries, and other places where checks are used as a means for ascertaining the correctness of the returns of the cash receipts made by the person who received the money, and more especially to an apparatus of this kind from which checks are withdrawn one by one, and which registers the withdrawal of each check.

My improvement consists of certain features of construction, combination, and arrangement of some of the parts of the apparatus, set forth specifically in the claims at the close of this specification, and which will be clearly understood from the following description in detail.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate the best form of my invention so far devised by me, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved check-register. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section thereof. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of part of the same. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views hereinafter more specifically referred to.

The same letters of reference are used in all the figures in the designation of identical parts.

I have illustrated my invention in connection with a check-register adapted for places where checks of various denominations are required.

To this end the apparatus has a series of independent magazines, A, in the form of tubes, set in vertical position side by side in a suitable frame-work or casing, B. These magazines should be plainly marked with figures indicating the respective values of the checks contained therein.

The magazines are preferably made of metal, and they are set in the casing so that their front sides will be exposed to view.

The checks to be used are of metal, so that the number of them in each magazine can be readily ascertained at any time by the height of the columns; and in order that this may be seen at a glance, I form a slot in the front side of each magazine, and cover such slots with graduated glass plates *a*, each division of which equals the thickness of one check. Knowing the number of checks in the magazines at a certain hour, as indicated by the gradations of the glass plates, the proprietor may at any subsequent hour ascertain at a glance what the cash receipts have been in the intervening time.

The checks are centrally perforated; and to facilitate the filling of the magazines a rod, C, is used as a guide for the checks in descending the magazine. After the magazine has been supplied, the rod remains suspended from a cover or bar, C′, at the top of the magazine, in such a way that its lower end will be above the lowest check of the column, so that such check can be withdrawn in a lateral direction without hinderance from such rod.

A slide, D, under each magazine, is used for withdrawing the checks one by one, as needed. The construction of this slide is plainly shown in detail in Fig. 5. It operates through a slit in the front of the magazine, and its upper side is chambered out to a point reaching to the rear side of the magazine when the slide is in its normal position—that is, pushed in. The depth of this chamber or recess in the top of the slide is equal to the thickness of a check, so that on drawing the slide out its thicker rear portion will push the bottom check out and enter under the column of remaining checks. The slit in the front side of the magazine permits the withdrawal of one check at a time only, and that only by means of the slide. A camway or slot, *d*, in slide D engages the upper arm of a lever, E, the lower arm of which reaches into a compartment of casing B below the magazines, and carries a pawl, E′, which acts upon a ratchet-wheel, F′, of a register, F. Lever E is oscillated by the operation of slide D in such a way that the withdrawal of each check is duly registered by register F.

In the example shown, a separate register is provided for each and every magazine. These registers may be of any known construction suitable for this purpose, and may be ar-

ranged side by side under the check-magazines, exposing their dials at the front of the apparatus.

In order that an alarm may be given each time a check is withdrawn, I combine the slides D with one or more alarm-bells, G. This may be done in several ways. I have shown one way, in accordance with which the slides D are provided with slots d' in their rear ends engaging a series of cranks, G^1, on a shaft, G^2. One of the cranks is a bell-crank, connected by cord or wire G^3 to the hammer of the bell, and the whole arrangement is such that the bell is struck each time a slide is pulled out to withdraw a check. A separate bell may be used for each slide.

If the alarm is to be given at a distance the slides may be arranged to open and close an electric circuit, including a suitable bell-striking apparatus.

The casing will be kept under lock and key, so that no part of the apparatus, except the slides D, can be reached and tampered with.

While I prefer to use metal checks, it should be understood that checks of such other hard and rigid materials as retain a uniform thickness, and always require the same number for a column of a given height, may be used.

Instead of the graduated glass plates, the check-magazines may have graduated fronts of transparent material other than glass, the essential requisite being only that the checks can be seen through it.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, substantially as specified, of the check-magazine, the chambered slide provided with a camway, the register, and the lever and pawl between the slide and the register.

2. The combination, substantially as before set forth, of the check-magazine, the chambered slide having a camway, the register, the lever and pawl between the slide and the register, and bell-hangings connected to the slide for striking alarms.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to the foregoing specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN CASEY.

Witnesses:
R. O. BABBITT,
PATRICK NOLAN.