

W. MALICK.
Till-Alarms.

No. 145,514.

Patented Dec. 16, 1873.

Figure 1.

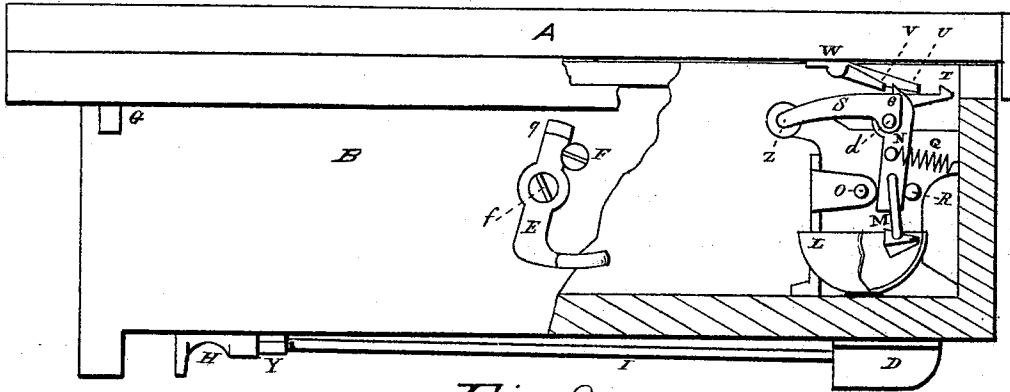


Fig. 2.

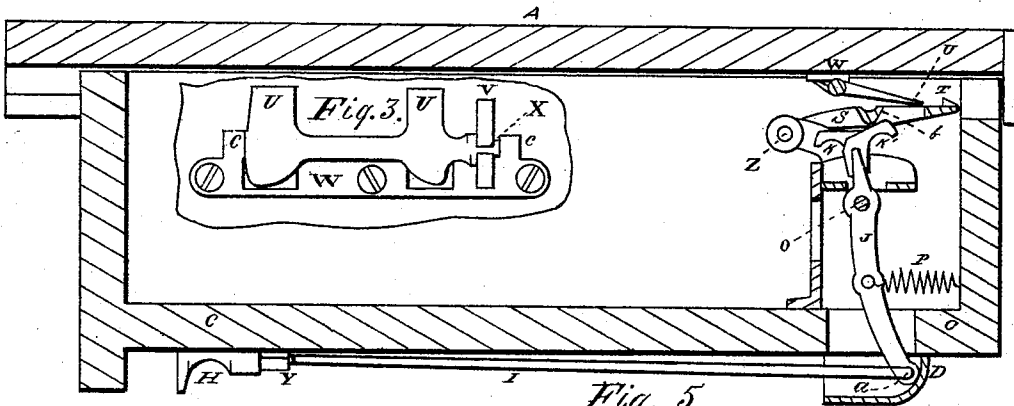
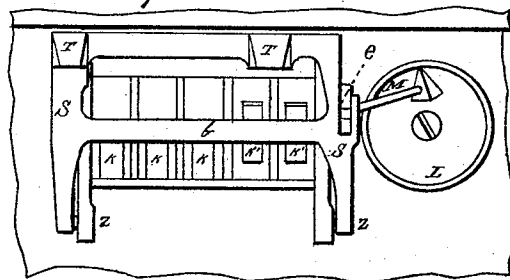
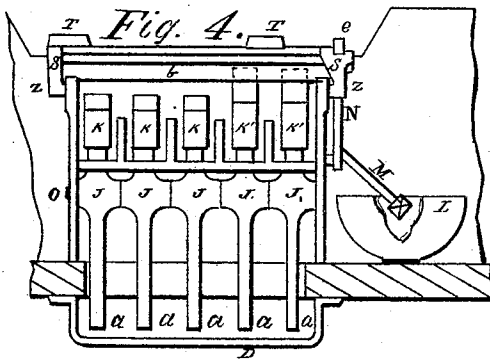


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

Wardner
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att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WESLEY MALICK, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN TILL-ALARMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **145,514**, dated December 16, 1873; application filed January 24, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WESLEY MALICK, of Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Till-Lock, of which the following is a specification:

The nature of my invention consists in providing a money drawer or till with an alarm combination-lock. The first part of my invention relates to the construction of the lock, and the second part relates to the mode of attaching the same to the till.

The accompanying drawings represent my invention, as follows:

Figure 1 is a side-elevation view of my drawer or till with a portion of the side removed, showing the location, and in part the construction, of the lock. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the drawer, and a transverse sectional view of the lock. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the catch, which is hung above the lock and engages with it. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view of the lock, and Fig. 5 is a top view of the same.

In the drawings, A represents the top or cover of the drawer, and B the drawer itself. This portion is constructed of wood. The lock proper consists of a series of levers and tumblers and engaging-catches arranged in the back end of the drawer, as shown. These are operated from the front end of the drawer by the finger-pulls H and connecting-rods I.

By Fig. 2 I can illustrate most fully the construction and operation of my lock. The view of the lock there shown is a transverse section, and there all the parts, or rather one set of parts, are fully shown. They consist of the finger-piece H, connecting-rod I, a lever, J, a tumbler, K', the drop-catch U, and rising catch S T.

Now, let it be understood that one of my locks will contain a series of the above-named parts, except the catches. The series may contain few or many. In the drawing I have shown five sets of the above-named parts; and I will here say that the locks, as I now construct them, have five sets.

The lever J is pointed at the top, as shown, and the tumbler K' (or K, as the case may be) rides upon it, as shown; but it is so constructed

that it can be turned so that its face shall be an inclined plane, as K', or not, as K. Now these tumblers K rest right under the bar *b* of the catch S T, and if one of the tumblers is placed on the lever J, as K' is, it will hold up the catch S T. When the finger-piece H, which connects with the lever J, on which the tumbler K' is placed, is pulled, the tumbler ceases to sustain the catch S T, and it is lowered to such a slant that the drop-catch U will not engage with it, and the drawer can be opened. Now, when there are a series of tumblers, and levers, and connecting-rods, and finger-pieces, it is evident that various combinations may be formed. For example, in the present case there is a series of five of those parts, and the combination shown is the two right-hand tumblers, which are made active, and the three left-hand ones are passive; so, to open the drawer, the two right-hand finger-pieces must be pulled. The tumblers, when at the position of K', are active, and when in the position of K they are passive. As the combination is now set, the drawer cannot be opened unless the two right-hand finger-pieces alone are pulled; for, even although they may be pulled together with one other, that other will raise a passive tumbler, and that one will hold up the catch S T, so that it cannot be disengaged. Any attempt to open the drawer by pulling any other than the proper combination will give the alarm, for it will bring the top E of the bell-lever N in conjunction with the catch V, which is a part of the catch U, and this will throw the bell-hammer *m* against the bell L. The lower ends *a a a*, &c., of the lever J pass through the bottom of the drawer, and then connect with the connecting-rods I. The aperture thus made in the drawer is covered by a shield or cap, D, in such a way as to not in any way interfere with the action of the levers, and so as to exclude mice from the drawer. This is a very desirable feature, for those pests often enter money-drawers and do much mischief.

To prevent the drawer from being pulled clear out, I place on the side of the drawer a stop-button, E, which engages with the stop-pin G; but when it is desired to pull the drawer

clear out, the button E is turned up so that its handle rests against the pin F from the other side from that shown in Fig. 1.

The drop-catch U is hinged on a plate, W, and in such a manner that it cannot drop or incline at any other than a fixed angle. This arrangement, it will be seen, is essential to the operation of the lock.

What I claim as new is as follows:

The removable and reversible tumblers K,

constructed to fit upon the upper ends of the levers J, and in combination with the same, for the purpose of changing the effect of the action of the finger-pieces H, substantially as shown and described.

WESLEY MALICK.

Attest:

JNO. K. HALLOCK,
JOHN A. SMITH.