W. C. DILLON.

MONEY CONTAINER ALARM DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 9, 1920.

1,409,156. **Patented Mar. 14, 1922.**

Fig. 1

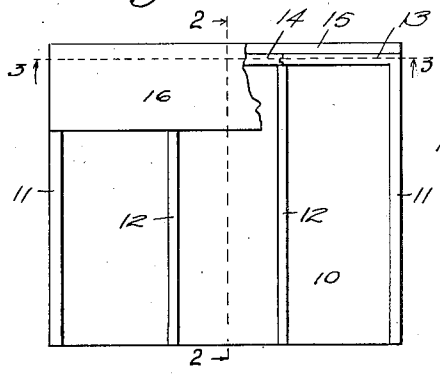


Fig. 2

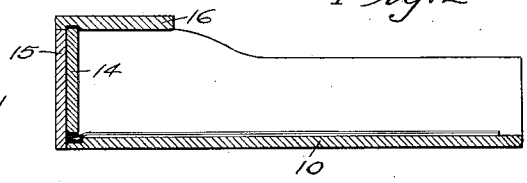


Fig. 6

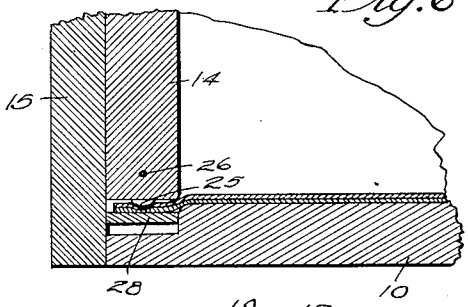


Fig. 7

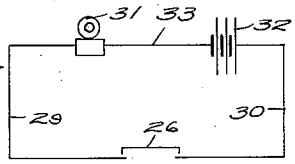


Fig. 4

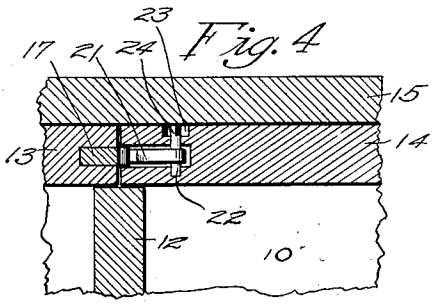


Fig. 5

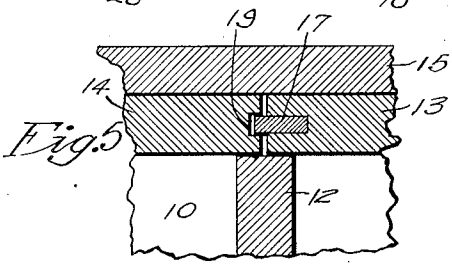
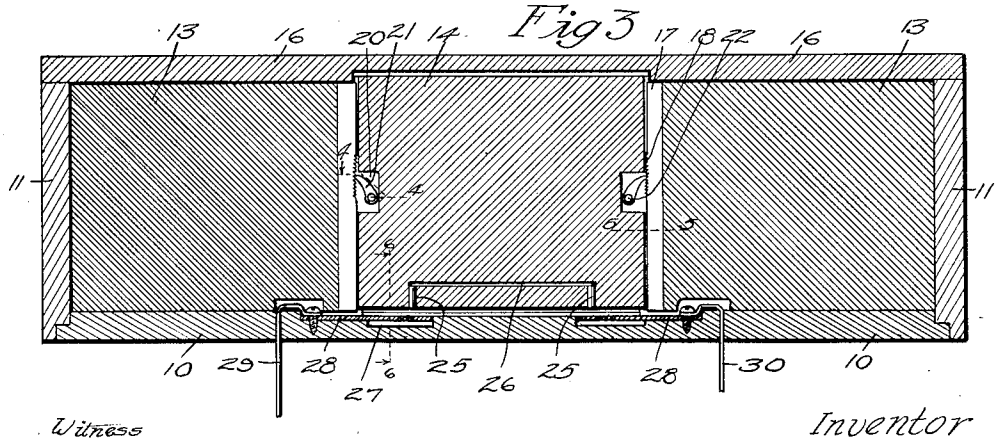


Fig 3



Witness

Lynn Lotta

Inventor

William C. Dillon

By Baird & Freeman

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. DILLON, OF FORT DODGE, IOWA.

MONEY-CONTAINER-ALARM DEVICE.

1,409,156. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 14, 1922.

Application filed October 9, 1920. Serial No. 415,934.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. DILLON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Fort Dodge, in the county of Webster and State of Iowa, have invented a certain new and useful Money-Container-Alarm Device, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a money container alarm device of the electrical type, so constructed and arranged that when money is withdrawn from the container an alarm will be actuated at any suitable or desired place, the parts being also so arranged and constructed that there will be nothing to indicate to the burglar that he has sprung a trap or operated an alarm device.

With this and other objects in view, my invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of my device, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a top or plan view of a money container alarm device embodying my invention parts being broken away.

Figure 2 shows a vertical, sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 shows a vertical sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 shows a detailed, sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 shows a detailed, sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 3.

Figure 6 is a detailed, sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Figure 3; and

Figure 7 shows a diagrammatic view of the electrical circuit.

In the accompanying drawings, I have shown a money container of the type containing several compartments used for holding bills of different denominations on a bank desk or the like.

It will, of course, be understood that the money container may be in the form of a drawer, which can be placed in a desk or counter, or may be in the form of a container, which rests on the top of the desk. I preferably use a drawer or container, which rests on top of the desk and is secured thereto by screws or the like not here shown.

In the form of my invention illustrated in the accompanying drawings, I have shown a money container, comprising a base indicated by the reference character 10, having side walls 11 secured thereto and having intermediate partitions 12 substantially parallel with the side walls.

There is provided at one end of the walls 11 and 12 a back wall 13 having in its central portion opposite the money compartment located between the partitions 12 a vertically slidable member 14. Located rearwardly of the back 13 is a false back wall 15, which may be detachably secured in position by screws or the like, not shown, so that it can be readily and easily removed.

Covering both walls 13 and 15 and extending forwardly for a short distance is a top or cover member 16, shown particularly in Figures 1 and 2.

The wall members 13 have inset in their ends adjacent to the wall member 14 upright bars or the like 17, provided for portions of their length with teeth 18, shown in Figures 3 and 5.

In the ends of the members 14 are grooves 19 into which the bars 17 extend a short distance. Extending inwardly from the grooves 19 at points spaced from the top and bottom of the member 14 are recesses 20. In the recesses 20 are pivoted the lower ends of pawls 21, which are fixed on rotatable pins 22. In the back of the member 14 are recesses 23 to allow access to the rear ends of the pins 22, which are angular in cross section, as at 24, to admit a key or the like for rotating the pins 22. The pawls 21 are of such length that their center of gravity will always be between the pivot pins 22 and the side edges of the member 14, so that said pawls tend to drop in engagement with the teeth 18, as illustrated for instance in Figure 3.

The tops of the recesses 20 are so located that the pawls 21 can not be moved inwardly over center.

Mounted in the lower edge of the movable member 14 and projecting downwardly

therefrom are silver contact pins or the like 25, which are connected by a suitable current conducting wire 26.

In the bottom member 10 are recesses 27. Secured to the bottom member and projecting into the recesses 27 are spring contact strips 28, the free ends of which stand below the respective pins 25.

The strips 28 are connected by wires 29 and 30 respectively with an alarm 31 and a source of electrical energy 32. The battery or otherwise 32 is connected with the alarm 31 by a wire 33.

In the practical use of my device, the back member 15 is removed and the member 14 raised sufficiently to permit the insertion of the ends of certain bills or currency 34 underneath the member 14 and thereafter the member 14 is allowed to drop and the back member 15 is secured in position.

It will readily be seen that the member 14 may be raised by gripping it between the fingers of the two hands or otherwise.

The pawls 21 may be moved to inoperative position by inserting knife blades between them and the teeth 18.

Another means for conveniently raising the member 14 is a pair of keys, which may be connected with the angular ends 24, and the pins 22 may then be rotated for raising the pawls, and the keys may be also used for raising the member 14.

Ordinarily the teller or other person using the money container does not pull any bills out of the compartment having the member 14 at its end. He may, however, pull all of them but one out without closing the circuit.

When a burglar siezes the money in that compartment and draws it out, the member 14 will drop by gravity for closing a circuit from the battery or the like through the wire 30, the strip 28, the connecting wire 26, the pin 25, the strip 28, the wire 29, the alarm device 31 and the wire 33.

The alarm may be placed at a police station or any desired point.

The opposition arising to ordinary alarm devices for giving an alarm in case of a daylight robbery, is on account of the fact that many of them indicate to the burglar that the alarm has been set off, and the burglar will then sometimes injure the banker or other person in charge of the money.

One great advantage of my device arises from the fact that it is practically impossible to tell on any hasty examination that the member 14 is movable. When viewed from the top, it is covered by the member 16; when viewed from the rear, it is covered by the back 15; it can not be seen from the side on account of the side and partition wall members. The member 16 also casts a shadow on the lower part of the member 14 on the inside of the container.

After the bills or currency are withdrawn, the device is of such construction that the lower edge of the member 14 stands below the surface of the bottom 10, so that no view can be had of the lower edge of the member 14. The ends of the member 14 are covered by the back 15 and the partition members 12.

It will be seen that with a device of this kind, the burglar, himself, when he takes the money closes the circuit without any movement on the part of the person, who has the money in charge.

Some changes may be made in the details of the construction of the alarm of my improved alarm device without departing from the real spirit and purpose of my invention, and it is my intention to cover by my claims, any modified forms of structure or use of mechanical equivalents, which may be reasonably included within their scope.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a device of the class described, a bottom member, a rear member, partition walls, a false rear member, said first rear member having a central portion slidably supported, the joint between the central portion and the other portion to said first rear member being covered by said partitions and by said false back, a cover member for the upper part of the back members, contact devices carried by said movable member and bottom adapted to be held out of engagement by inserting a separate member between them.

2. In a device of the class described, a bottom member, a rear member, partition walls, a false rear member, said first rear member having a central portion slidably supported, the joint between the central portion and the other portion to said first rear member being covered by said partitions and by said false back, a cover member for the upper part of the back members, contact devices carried by said movable member and bottom adapted to be held out of engagement by inserting a separate member between them, and means for locking said movable member against movement away from contact position, when contact position has once been assumed.

3. In a device of the class described, a bottom member, a top member, a rear wall device interposed between the top and bottom members, having a slidable portion, coacting devices on said sliding portion and the other parts of said rear wall member for locking said sliding portion against movement in one direction, contact points carried by said movable portion, conducting means for connecting said contact points, contact members set in said bottom below the surface thereof below said first contact points.

4. In a device of the class described, a bottom member, a top member, a back member interposed between said top and bottom members, having a vertically sliding portion, partition members for covering the joints between said vertically sliding portion and the other parts of said back member, a false back member, coacting teeth and pawls on said slidable member and the other portions of said back member, contact points in the lower part of said slidable member, means for electrically connecting said contact points, spring contact strips set in said bottom below the surface thereof.

Des Moines, Iowa, September 24, 1920.

WILLIAM C. DILLON.