

B. C. STIMMEL.

CASH BOX.

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1,064,024.

Patented June 10, 1913.

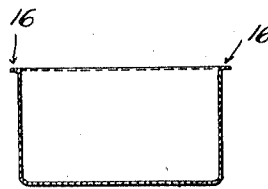
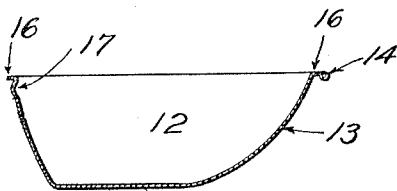
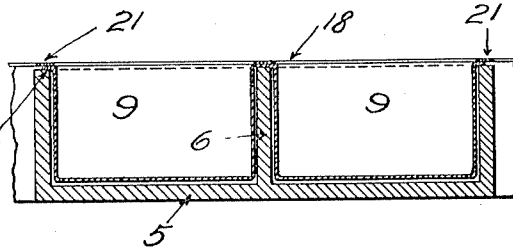
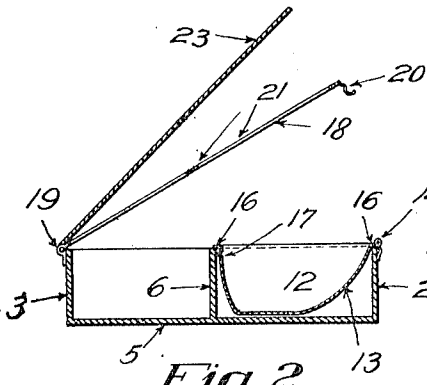
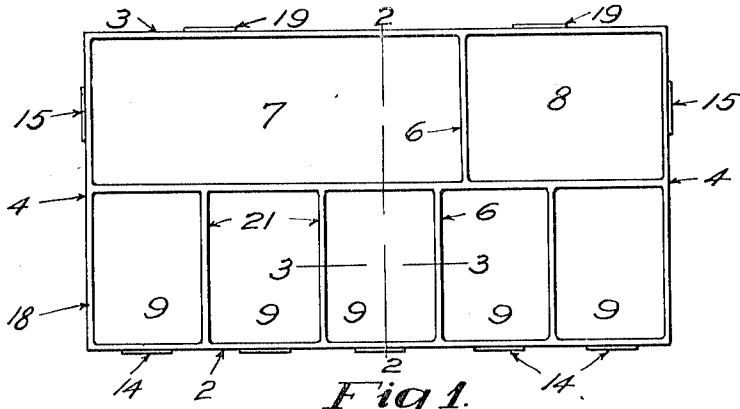


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

WITNESSES

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CASH-BOX.

1,064,024.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BRANSON C. STIMMEL, a resident of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cash-Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cabinets for use for various purposes, and more particularly to be used as cash boxes, either portable boxes or contained within the cash drawer of cash registers or the like.

The object of the invention is to provide a box for the purpose stated whereby the coins or other articles contained therein can be readily removed, and particularly whereby the contents of any compartment or tray therein can be readily emptied out.

In the use of cash boxes and cash drawers of cash registers it is necessary to transfer every morning and night the coins from the box to the safe and to count them. On account of the construction of the coin receptacles as found in most cash boxes it is difficult to get the last of the small coins out of the receptacles or trays, and in any event it consumes time and soils the hands more or less. By my invention this difficulty is overcome, the various trays or receptacles being so formed that the coins can be readily taken therefrom when making change and at the end of the day the entire contents can be readily dumped into the hand.

The invention comprises the construction and arrangement of box hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing Figure 1 is a plan view of the improved box with the cover removed; Fig. 2 is a transverse section on an enlarged scale on the line 2—2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section on the line 3—3, Fig. 1; and Figs. 4 and 5 are respectively side and cross sectional views of one of the coin trays or receptacles.

The box shown is of general rectangular form, comprising the front wall 2, rear wall 3 and end walls 4, and a suitable bottom 5. The box is divided longitudinally and transversely by partitions or bars 6 into a number of compartments or divisions 7, 8 and 9, said compartments or divisions being of the necessary size for the coins or other articles to be placed therein. When used for a cash box the compartment 7 can be used for bills, the compartment 8 for

large coins and the compartments 9 for the small coins.

To facilitate the removal of the coins or bills from the various compartments or divisions there is placed in each a receptacle or tray 12 of a size to fit the compartment or division and preferably having its bottom rounded or sloping upwardly at the front side, as at 13, so that the coin or other article contained therein can be drawn outwardly by a sliding movement. To facilitate emptying the receptacles or trays, they are either loosely placed in the several compartments or divisions so that they can be bodily lifted out, or are hinged at one edge, as shown in the drawings. For instance, the receptacles in the compartments 9 are hinged at their forward edges, as at 14, while the receptacles in the compartments 7 and 8 are hinged at one of their ends, as at 15. The receptacles can be swung on these hinges and turned practically upside down, so as to empty the contents into the hand or other receptacle.

The several receptacles are preferably provided on their edges with horizontally projecting flanges 16, which rest upon the tops of the partitions or dividing bars and the side and end walls, and thus support said receptacles or trays. The free edges of the receptacles may, if desired, be provided with a tab, depression or the like, shown at 17, which can be engaged by the finger when it is desired to lift the receptacles to dump the contents.

To retain the several receptacles in place so that they cannot be accidentally knocked out or tipped, I provide a suitable skeleton frame 18 hinged at one edge as at 19, and adapted to be fastened down at its opposite edge by a spring or similar easily manipulated catch 20 and having longitudinal and cross bars 21, corresponding to the partitions or dividing bars 5 so as to lie over the latter and leave the tops of the various compartments open. The longitudinal and cross bars of this skeleton frame or cover are wide enough to overhang the edges of the various receptacles, so as to prevent the latter from accidentally rising. If the receptacles are not provided with edge flanges 16, then obviously the cross and longitudinal bars 21 of the skeleton frame or cover must slightly overhang the receptacles themselves. When, however, the several receptacles are pro-

vided with edge flanges, as shown, then the longitudinal and transverse cross bars of the skeleton frame or cover need be only wide enough to overlap the edges of these flanges, as shown in Fig. 3, and without projecting beyond the vertical walls of the receptacles, thereby leaving the receptacles entirely open for the removal of the coins or other contents. In this case the partitions or dividing bars 6 must be made of material width, say, $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ in. The box may also be provided with a cover 23 to completely close the same when desired.

Instead of a box with solid front, rear and end walls, an open or skeleton construction may be employed. So too the dividing members 6 need not be solid partitions but can comprise ribs or bars properly located and adapted to support the flanges of the receptacles. These dividing members will of course be arranged in any way to provide the desired number and sizes of divisions for the receptacles.

When the invention is used in connection with cash drawers of cash registers, or other like drawers, the drawer itself can form the walls of the box or cabinet, and the bottom of the drawer will form the bottom of the box or cabinet as will be readily understood. By the term "cabinet", as used in the claims it is intended to cover not only a portable box, but one which is in effect a cabinet, such as a cash drawer.

The box or cabinet described is adapted for holding various articles, although specially designed as a cash or coin box from which change can be made during the day. The coins or other articles contained in the several receptacles can be readily taken out of the same, and when it is desired to empty the receptacles it is merely necessary to swing back the skeleton frame or cover 18, after which each one of the receptacles can be swung on its hinges until practically upside down to dump its contents.

What I claim is:

1. A cabinet comprising a case arranged to be open at the top when in use, open-top basin-shaped trays or receptacles in said case arranged to be tipped forwardly and upwardly out of normal position to dump the contents, and means for restraining said trays or receptacles against accidental displacement when the case is in use.
2. A cabinet comprising a case arranged to be open at the top when in use, and open-top basin-shaped trays or receptacles normally resting within said case, said trays or receptacles being hinged to said case at their

front edges, whereby they can be tipped forwardly and partly turned over.

3. A cabinet comprising a case arranged to be open at the top when in use, open-top receptacles or trays with sloping front walls and hinged to said case and arranged to be partly turned over to dump the contents.

4. A cabinet comprising a case arranged to be open at the top when in use, members dividing said case into a plurality of divisions, and open-top receptacles or trays with sloping front walls located in said divisions separately movable out of normal position to dump the contents, said receptacles or trays having edged flanges resting on the upper edges of said dividing members.

5. A cabinet comprising a case arranged to be open at the top when in use, open-top receptacles or trays provided with sloping front walls and hinged to said case to permit them being partly turned over to dump the contents, and a skeleton frame fitting over said receptacles or trays and arranged to hold them from accidental displacement.

6. A cabinet comprising a case arranged to be open at the top when in use, members dividing said case into a plurality of divisions, receptacles or trays in said divisions movable upwardly out of normal position to dump the contents, said receptacles or trays having edge flanges over-lapping the upper edges of the dividing members, and a skeleton frame fitting over the case and over-lapping the flanges on the receptacles or trays and arranged to hold the latter from displacement.

7. A cabinet comprising a case having members dividing the same into a plurality of divisions, and an open-top receptacle or tray in each division and hinged so that it can be swung to dump its contents.

8. A cabinet comprising a case having members dividing the same into a plurality of divisions, a receptacle or tray in each division and provided with edge flanges adapted to overlap the dividing members, said dividing members being of a width sufficient to receive the edge flanges of adjacent receptacles or trays, and a skeleton frame fitting over said case and having bars corresponding in position to said dividing members.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

BRANSON C. STIMMEL.

Witnesses:

E. W. WINTER,
JAS. L. WELDON.