

H. UNNA.

Improvement in Money-Drawers.

No. 128,439.

Patented June 25, 1872.

Fig. 1.

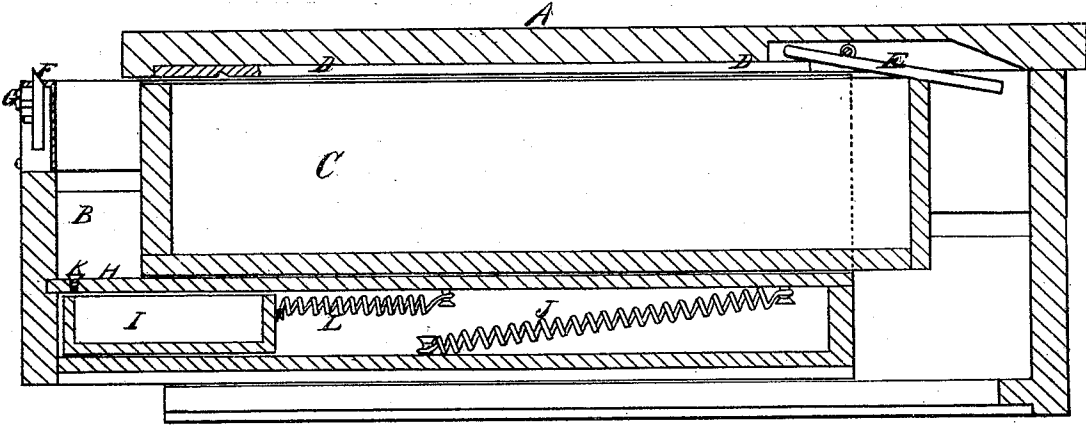


Fig. 2.

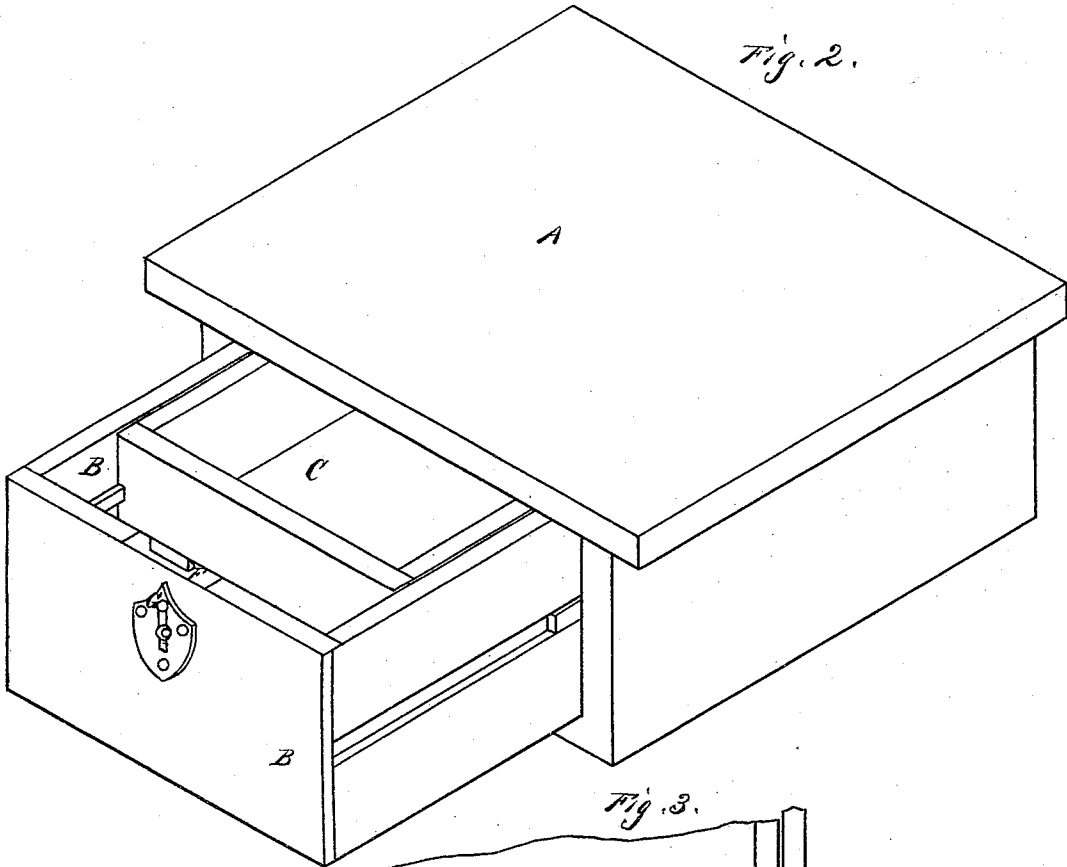
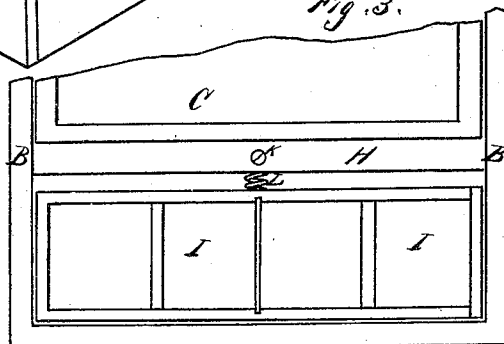


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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IMPROVEMENT IN MONEY-DRAWERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 128,439, dated June 25, 1872.

SPECIFICATION.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY UNNA, of San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Money and other Drawers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The object of my invention is to provide an improvement in drawers; and it is more especially applicable to drawers in which money is to be kept, although it may also be employed for bureau and other drawers. It consists mainly in the use of two drawers, one sliding within the other, and so arranged that the two will ordinarily open together; but if desired, by moving a concealed stop the inner drawer will be prevented from opening, and when the outer one is drawn out the front of the inner one forms a back for it, thus protecting any valuables contained in the inner drawer, and avoiding the suspicion of concealment; it further consists in providing a concealed space below by means of a false sliding bottom, with peculiar devices for its operation.

By the use of a peculiar false or spring lock the drawer is still further protected when shut by presenting the appearance of being locked fast.

In order to more completely explain my invention reference is made to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation, showing the arrangement of the parts. Fig. 2 is a perspective view with outer drawer open, and Fig. 3 a partial transverse sectional elevation.

Similar letters indicate like parts.

A is a board to which the drawer may be attached for convenience, so that the board can be secured to the under side of a counter whenever desired, or the drawer may be attached directly to the counter, if preferred. B and C are the drawers, the outer one, B,

sliding in the usual guides. The inner drawer C is fitted closely within the outer one, and also moves on guides within the outer drawer. In order to allow the inner drawer to move back, or rather to remain stationary while the outer one is drawn forward, the back of the outer one is left out. For ordinary purposes the two drawers move together, and money or valuables are deposited within the inner one; but when it is desired to leave the drawer for a short time and have its contents safe, a slide, D, beneath the counter or board A is drawn forward. This slide moves in a dovetailed or other groove, so as to lie flush with the under side of the board. At the rear end is a plate, E, pivoted so that its weight or a spring will cause the rear end to drop down when the slide D is withdrawn. This plate E is so placed that when the drawer is closed its rear end falls down just in front of the back of the drawer C, and thus prevents its being withdrawn, but the outer one, B, moves freely. This being withdrawn shows an empty space, and the front of the inner drawer appears to be the back of the outer one. By simply pushing the slide D back it strikes the plate E in such a manner as to raise it, and thus allow the two drawers to move together. The drawer B is made considerably deeper than the drawer C, and has a false bottom or sliding partition, H, sufficiently elevated above the real bottom to give space for the drawers L. Springs J J at the side and beneath the partition H are so attached that they move in its grooves and cause it to close forcibly. The screw-head K serves to force it back, and the drawers I can be drawn forward, as shown, Fig. 3. The drawers I are also operated by a spring, L, which carries them beneath the partition H, when released, but when drawn out they serve to hold the partition H, and prevent its closing.

The whole arrangement is inexpensive and safe, being principally intended for the protection of tills or drawers which are in common use during the day, and which being

left unprotected at intervals are liable to be robbed.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The slide D and pivoted holding-plate E, in combination with the drawers B and C, when constructed to operate as described.
2. The sliding partition H, with its operat-

ing springs J, and the drawers I, with the spring L, the whole combined to operate substantially as described and shown.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

HENRY UNNA.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. STRONG,
A. MEYER.