

June 22, 1954

N. T. CARNE
CASH RECEPTACLE

2,681,730

Filed June 16, 1951

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

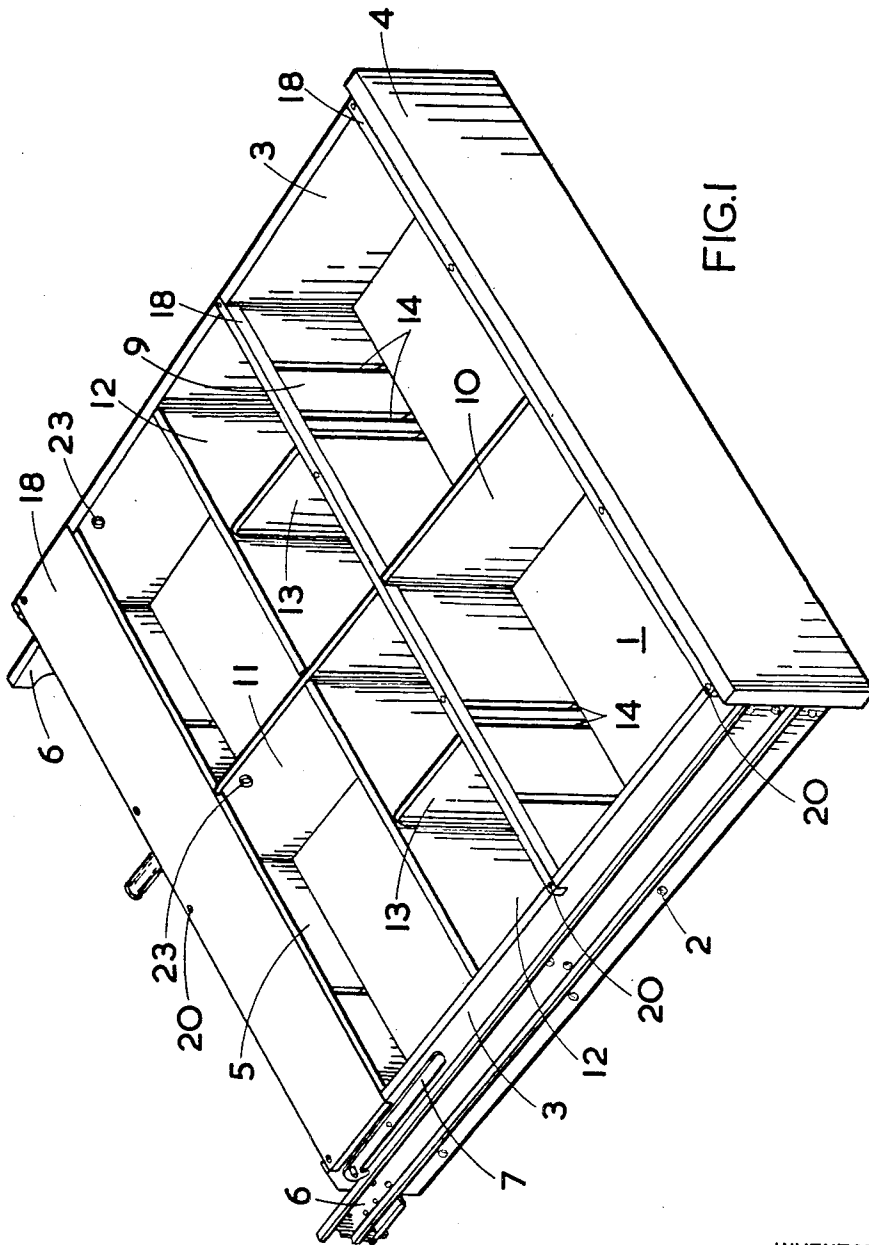


FIG. 1

INVENTOR
NELSON THOMAS CARNE
BY *Karl Oersted*
Henry Silbereis
HIS ATTORNEYS

June 22, 1954

N. T. CARNE
CASH RECEPTACLE

2,681,730

Filed June 16, 1951

3 Sheets-Sheet 2

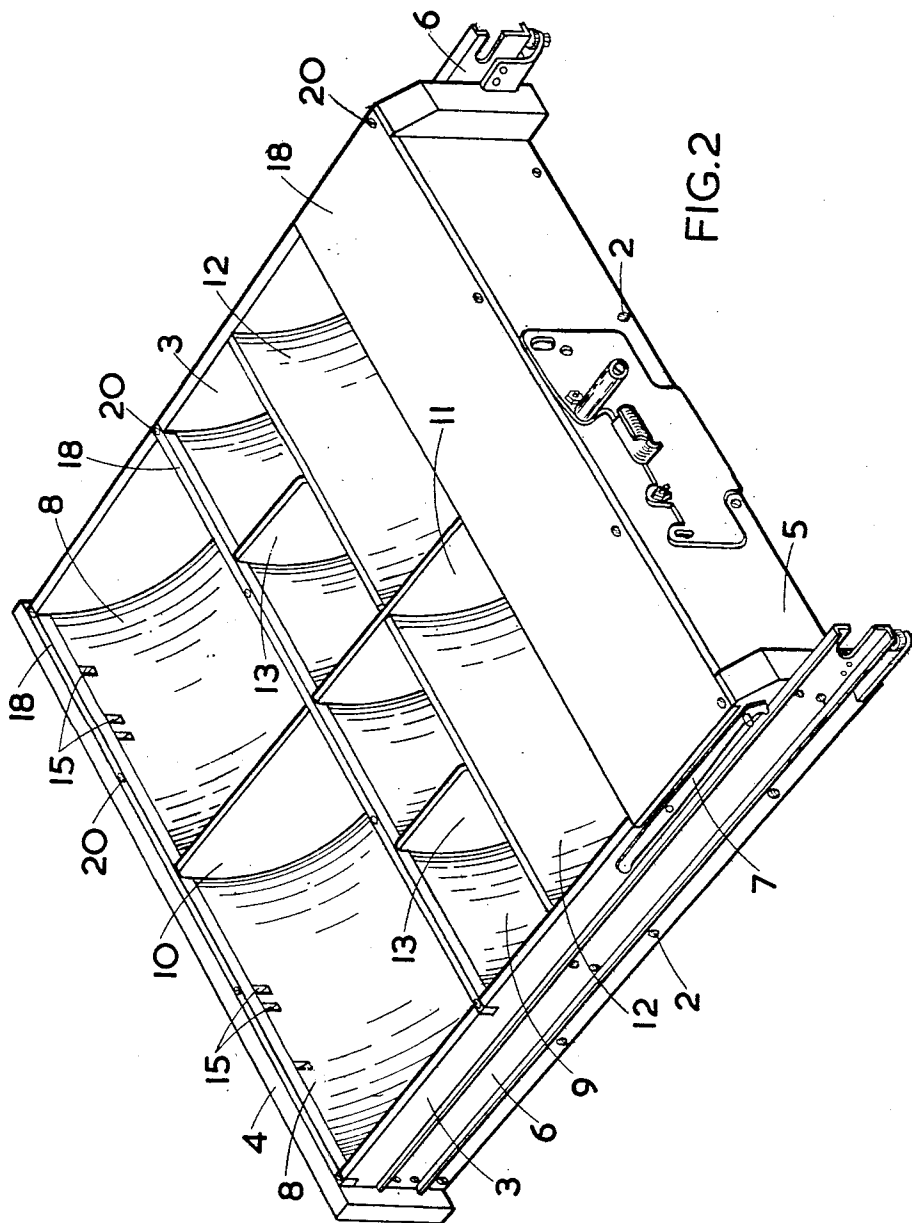


FIG. 2

INVENTOR
NELSON THOMAS CARNE
BY *Karl Benoit*
Henry Silbireis
HIS ATTORNEYS

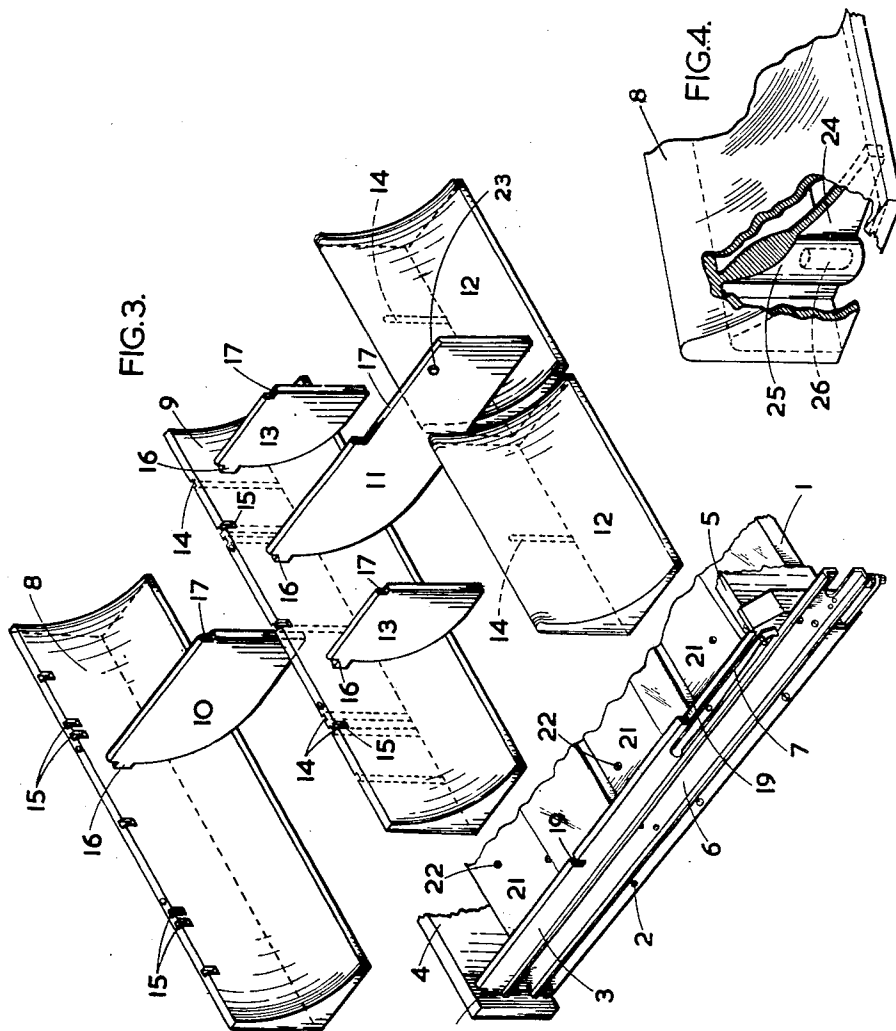
June 22, 1954

N. T. CARNE
CASH RECEPTACLE

2,681,730

Filed June 16, 1951

3 Sheets-Sheet 3



INVENTOR
NELSON THOMAS CARNE
BY *Harold Bernt*
Henry Silburs
HIS ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,681,730

CASH RECEPTACLE

Nelson Thomas Carne, London, England, assignor
to The National Cash Register Company, Day-
ton, Ohio, a corporation of Maryland

Application June 16, 1951, Serial No. 231,995

Claims priority, application Great Britain
July 10, 1950

5 Claims. (Cl. 206—.83)

1

This invention relates to cash receptacles which are sub-divided into a plurality of different compartments for containing cash in the form of coins or bank notes.

The present invention is more particularly concerned with cash drawers for use in cash registers and service counters, and is also applicable to removable trays for use with such drawers.

Heretofore, the partitions sub-dividing such drawers or the like into a plurality of compartments, have been formed either integrally with the frame of the drawer, or secured thereto so as to form a rigid structure whereby the design of the compartments has been fixed.

This type of cash receptacle has attendant undesirable features both in manufacture and use, as for example, whereas it may be most economical to manufacture a standard type of drawer, in use it is desirable that the compartments should be arranged according to the various types of cash to be handled in particular instances.

The object of the invention is to provide a cash receptacle which not only offers economy in manufacture, but also provides flexibility of arrangement of the compartments so that they may be designed in a manner most suitable to accommodate the cash to be handled thereby.

According to the present invention a cash receptacle comprises a tray, a plurality of interchangeable members adapted to be arranged within the tray so as to partition the tray into a required number of cash compartments, the members being selectively removable and/or exchangeable so as to enable modification of the cash compartments in their size, shape, or number, or in a combination of these factors.

The members are preferably securable within the tray in various positions so as to sub-divide said tray both laterally and longitudinally and thereby form the partitions of the compartments, and, in addition, they may form portions of the floors of the compartments.

The above and other subsidiary features of the present invention as applied, by way of example only, to one manner of carrying it into effect, will now be described and are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

In said drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the cash drawer, looking from the front of the cash drawer.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the cash drawer, looking from the rear of the cash drawer.

Fig. 3 is an exploded view of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a detail view of a modified form of a cove for a coin compartment.

2

The drawer illustrated is suitable for use in a cash register and comprises a tray having a rectangular base 1 (see Fig. 3) to which is secured by means of screws 2, side walls 3 and front and back walls 4, 5, the outer surface of each side wall 3 being provided with a metal runner 6 and a latch 7.

It will be assumed for the purpose of the following description that it is required to divide the drawer into eight compartments.

A member 8 (Figs. 2, 3 and 4) in the form of a cove, i. e. a member having two plane faces at right angles to each other connected by a third face which is concave, is therefore provided in the forefront of the tray with the vertical face abutting the front wall 4 thereof, and extending the full width of the said tray.

A further cove 9 of equal length, similarly positioned, is provided intermediate the depth of the drawer so that the distance between the concave surface of said cove 9 and the back 5 of the tray is substantially two thirds of the depth of said tray.

The front portion thus formed is divided by a flat partition 10 which is slightly more in length than one third of the depth of the tray. The back portion is centrally divided by a partition 11 which is approximately equal in length to the maximum length of the paper money to be handled and which is slightly less than two thirds of the depth of the tray, to provide left and right-hand compartments.

The left and right-hand compartments are each divided laterally by a cove 12 which is approximately half the length of the coves 8 and 9 so as to form a pair of sub-compartments, the foremost pair of which are each divided longitudinally by a partition 13 which is slightly less than one third of the tray.

Referring more particularly to Fig. 3, it will be seen that the opposite ends of each partition are vertical and curved, respectively, to meet the vertical and concave faces of the coves.

The vertical and concave faces of the coves 8, 9, are provided with corresponding slots 14, and notches 15, respectively, adapted to accommodate the ends of the partitions, the forward end of each partition having a lug 16 for engagement with a selected notch 15 of its associated cove, and the rearward end of each partition engaging with the slots 14, the vertical faces of the coves 12 only being slotted (see Fig. 3).

The upper corner of the rear end of each partition is notched at 17 (see Fig. 3) which serves

to accommodate retaining strips 18 (see Figs. 1 and 2) which extend laterally across the tray.

The side walls 3 are notched at 19 (see Fig. 3) to accommodate the ends of the retaining strips 18 which are secured thereto and to the coves by means of screws 29.

Referring to Fig. 3 it will be seen that the base 1 of the tray is provided with lateral grooves 21 accommodating the horizontal faces of the coves, the latter being secured by screws passing through holes 22 in the base and engaging therewith. Where the coves are not fitted, the grooves may be filled by the addition of fillets (not shown) to build up the level of the floor.

It will be seen from Figs. 1 and 3 that the partition 11 and the side walls 3 of the tray are each provided with a bush 23. The purpose of each bush to carry the shank of the usual bill or note clip (not shown) should one or more compartments be required to accommodate bank notes.

In such a case, all that is necessary to modify the drawer, is to remove one, or both, coves 12, and divide the relevant compartment remaining, longitudinally, by means of the addition of a partition similar in length to the partition 11, the additional partition carrying a bush on each face thereof.

One or more coves may also be provided, dependent upon the required design of the compartments, which may be approximately half the length of the coves 12.

The components of the drawer are preferably moulded from a thermo-setting plastic, but may also be made in wood or metal.

The coves could be made as sheet metal pressings, or moulded from thermo-setting plastic, and in the latter case they may be hollow as shown in Fig. 4. In this latter construction each end of the hollow coves is formed with an internal rib 24 having a portion 25 thereof bored at 26 by means of which the coves can be secured to the base 1 of the tray.

As the coves and partitions are of various lengths according to the capacity of the compartments which they are to compose, many other combinations and arrangements of compartments can be obtained by the selective use of the components above mentioned which may thus be kept as stock parts and withdrawn as required, thereby meeting the majority of practical requirements in regard to the arrangements of cash drawers. Also, drawers already in use can be modified to suit any alteration of requirements, simply by changing the components.

What is claimed is:

1. In a cash receptacle, the combination of a tray, a plurality of members mounted in the tray, said members having horizontal, vertical and coved surfaces, recesses in the bottom of the tray, the horizontal surfaces of the members mounted in said recesses, notches in the upper edge of said members, corresponding slots cut in the vertical surfaces of said members, and partitions, fewer in number than the number of slots and notches, each partition having one end formed with a lug and the other end having a vertical wall, said lugs mounted in selected ones of the notches of the members and said vertical walls mounted in selected ones of the slots of said members, to selectively form cash receptacles of predetermined arrangements.

2. In a cash receptacle, the combination of a tray, a plurality of members mounted in the tray, said members having horizontal, vertical and

coved surfaces, recesses in the bottom of the tray, the horizontal surfaces of the members mounted in said recesses, notches in the upper edge of said members, corresponding slots cut in the vertical surfaces of said members, and partitions, fewer in number than the number of slots and notches, each partition having one end formed with a lug and the other end having a vertical wall, said lugs mounted in selected ones of the notches of the members and said vertical walls mounted in selected ones of the slots of said members, to selectively form cash receptacles of predetermined arrangements, and retaining strips located over the said lugs, and partitions and secured to the tray to maintain the members and partitions in the selected positions.

3. In a cash receptacle the combination of a tray, a plurality of interchangeable elements mounted within the tray so as to partition the tray into a selected number of cash compartments, said elements comprising members having horizontal, vertical and coved surfaces, and partitions having one end curved to conform with the contour of the coves and the other end being vertical, notches in the members spaced at varying distances, corresponding slots in the vertical surfaces of the members, lugs formed at the upper terminus of the curved ends of the partitions, said lugs inserted into selected ones of the notches and the said vertical ends of the partitions inserted into selected ones of the slots, and means to maintain the coves and partitions in their respective positions.

4. In a cash receptacle the combination of a tray, a plurality of interchangeable elements mounted within the tray so as to partition the tray into a selected number of cash compartments, said elements comprising members having horizontal, vertical and coved surfaces and partitions having one end curved to conform with the contour of the coves and the other end being vertical, notches in the members spaced at varying distances, corresponding slots in the vertical surfaces of the members, lugs formed at the upper terminus of the curved ends of the partitions, said lugs inserted into selected ones of the notches and the said vertical ends of the partitions inserted into selected ones of the slots, and means to maintain the coves and partitions in their selected positions and recesses formed in the bottom of the tray to receive the members.

5. In a cash receptacle the combination of a tray, a plurality of interchangeable elements mounted within the tray so as to partition the tray into a selected number of cash compartments, said elements comprising members having horizontal, vertical and coved surfaces and partitions having one end curved to conform with the contour of the coves and the other end being vertical, notches in the members spaced at varying distances, corresponding slots in the vertical surfaces of the members, lugs formed at the upper terminus of the curved ends of the partitions, said lugs inserted into selected ones of the notches and the said vertical ends of the partitions inserted into selected ones of the slots, and means to maintain the coves and partitions in their respective positions, and recesses formed in the bottom of the tray to receive the members, said cove members forming floors for the cash compartments.

(References on following page)

5**References Cited in the file of this patent**

UNITED STATES PATENTS		
Number	Name	Date
495,934	Foote -----	Apr. 18, 1893
1,349,527	Owen -----	Aug. 10, 1920
1,503,746	Claytor -----	Aug. 5, 1924
1,625,754	Tobita -----	Apr. 19, 1927

Number
1,648,648
1,840,485
1,873,557
2,155,549

5

Number
458,833

6

Name	Date
Lilleston -----	Nov. 8, 1927
Butler -----	Jan. 12, 1932
Davis -----	Aug. 23, 1932
House -----	Apr. 25, 1939

FOREIGN PATENTS

Country	Date
Great Britain -----	Dec. 28, 1936