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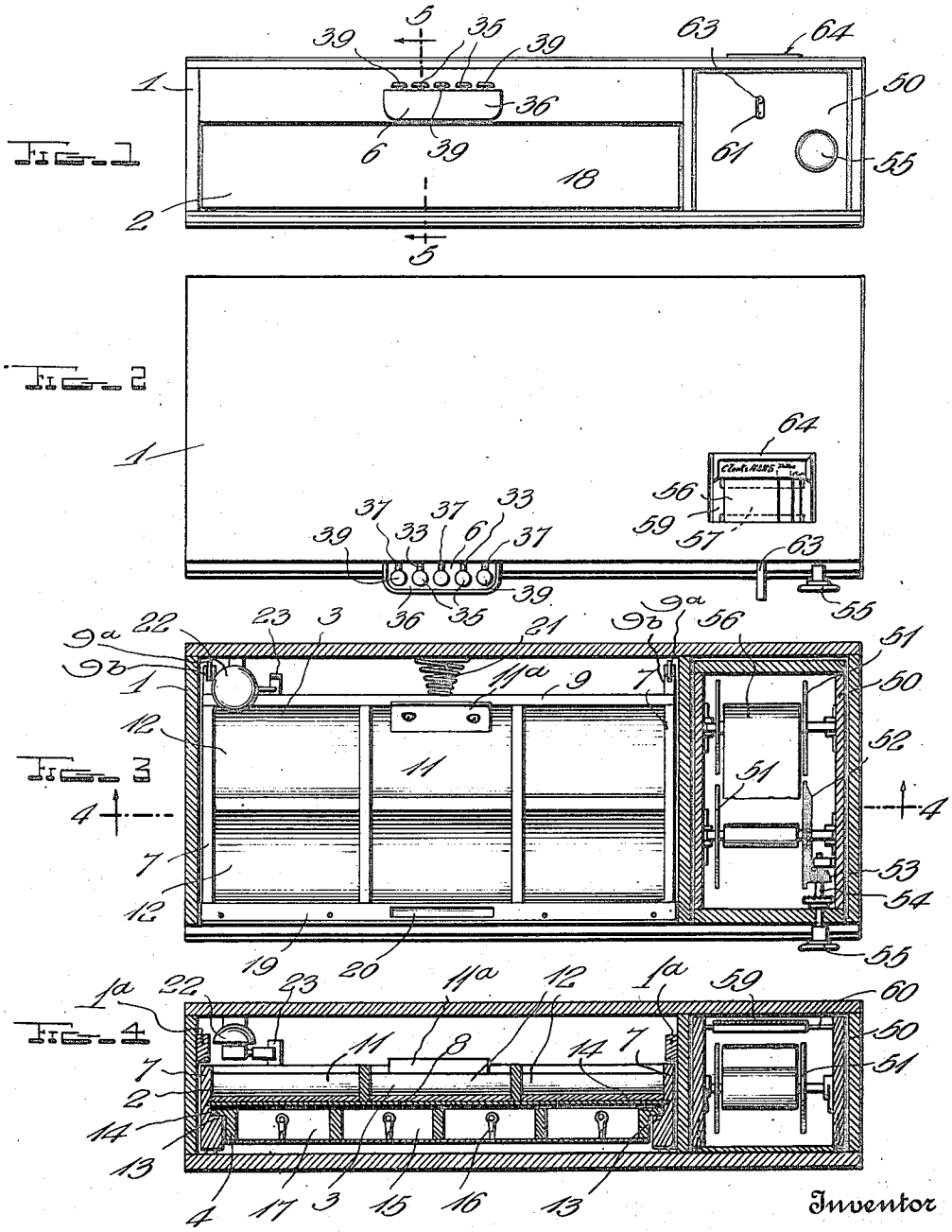
TILL.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 13, 1916.

1,225,169.

Patented May 8, 1917.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5

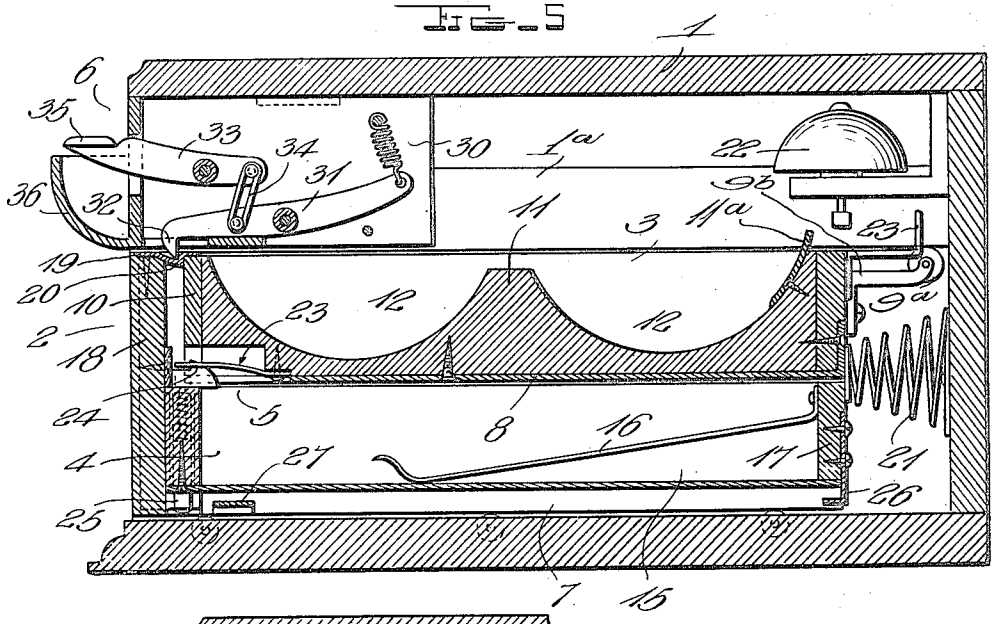


Fig. 6

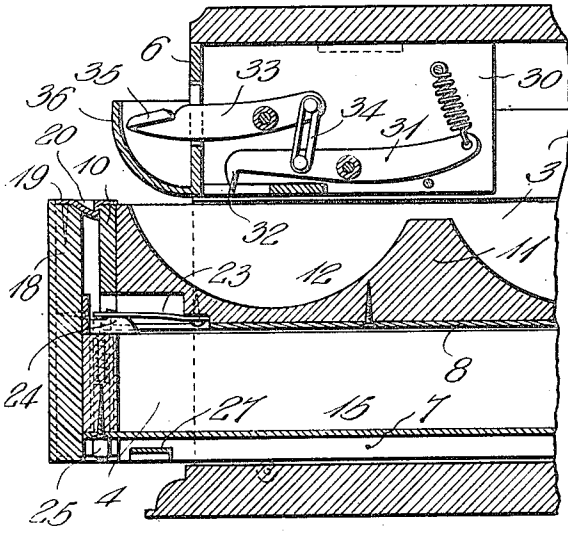


Fig. 7

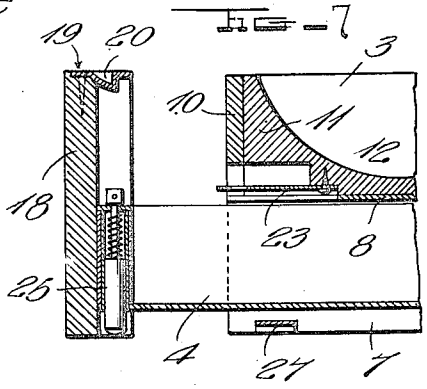
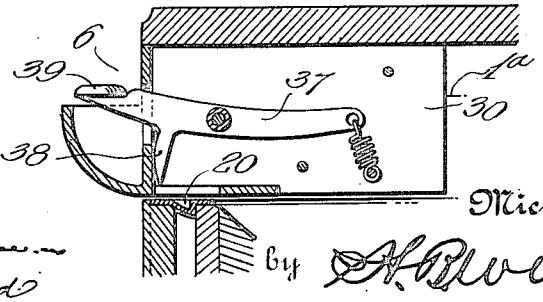


Fig. 8



Witnesses

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

FIG. 11

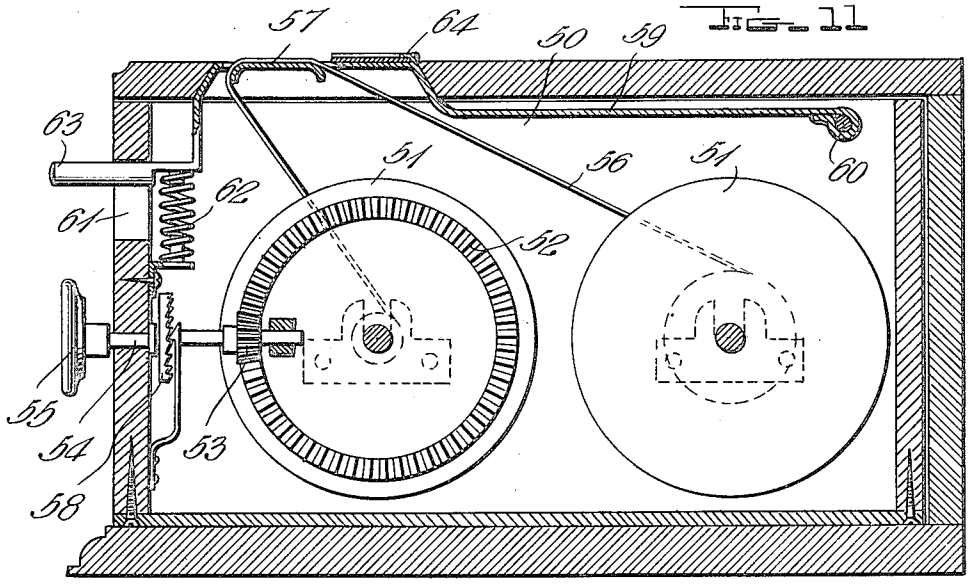


FIG. 9

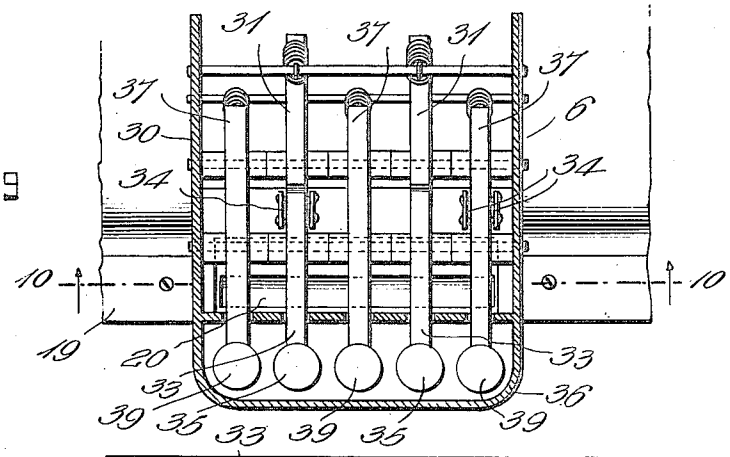
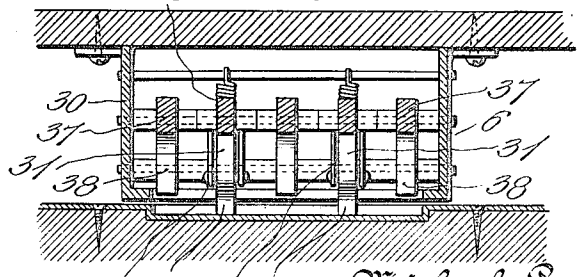


FIG. 10



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TILL.

1,225,169. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 8, 1917.

Application filed April 13, 1916. Serial No. 90,953.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL PERRETEN, a citizen of Switzerland, residing at Alliance, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tills; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention is an improved till having for its main object to provide a money drawer consisting of an upper and a lower section movable beyond a cabinet or the like as a whole when a lock mechanism is released, the lower section being then movable beyond the upper section at the will of the operator.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of the class specified which will be simple and inexpensive, yet highly efficient and durable, the construction of parts being such as to prevent observers from ascertaining that the money drawer includes the lower section in which bills or notes will usually be kept.

With the foregoing general objects in view, the invention resides in certain novel features of construction and in unique combinations of parts to be hereinafter fully described and claimed, the descriptive matter being supplemented by the accompanying drawings which constitute a part of this application and in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the improved till;

Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof;

Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view;

Fig. 4 is a vertical longitudinal section taken on the plane of the line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged vertical transverse section taken on the plane of the line 5—5 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a similar view showing both sections of the drawer moved forwardly as a whole;

Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 6 but showing the lower section of the drawer moved forwardly beyond the upper section thereof;

Fig. 8 is a detail section through the lock mechanism for holding the drawer in closed position;

Fig. 9 is a horizontal section through the casing of this lock mechanism showing the interior construction thereof;

Fig. 10 is a sectional view of Fig. 9 taken on the plane of the line 10—10; and

Fig. 11 is a vertical transverse section showing a device which is preferably used in conjunction with the improved till for recording the withdrawals made.

In specifically describing the construction shown in the drawings above briefly described, similar characters will be placed on corresponding parts throughout the several views and reference will be herein made to the numerous elements by their respective indices. To this end, the numeral 1 represents a suitable cabinet in which the improved till 2 is mounted, said till consisting briefly of an upper drawer 3, a lower drawer 4, a latch 5 for securing the two together to move as a unit, and a lock mechanism 6 for holding both drawers in closed position.

The upper drawer 3 comprises a pair of sides 7 and a metal bottom 8, the latter being secured to said sides between the upper and lower edges thereof as shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7. The rear edge of the bottom 8 is secured to the rear end 9 of the upper drawer 3, while the front edge of said bottom is similarly secured to the front end 10 of said drawer.

The drawer 3 is shown in the present embodiment of the invention as provided with a filling member 11 of wood or other suitable material having in its upper side a plurality of change pockets 12 such as those commonly used in cash drawers. It will be understood, however, that this construction is optional.

The portions of the sides 7 extending below the bottom 8 (see Fig. 4) are provided with horizontally internal tracks 13 upon which other tracks 14 on the sides of the lower drawer 4 slide, said lower drawer preferably having a plurality of compartments 15 for the reception of notes, bills or the like which will be held tightly therein by the usual spring clips 16 secured to the rear end 17 of said drawer.

The front end 18 of the lower drawer 4 extends above said drawer as shown clearly in Figs. 5, 6, and 7, in order that it may serve also as a false front for the upper drawer 3, thus giving the appearance of a single drawer when the parts are opened beyond the position shown in Fig. 6. This appearance is enhanced by the provision of a metal flange 19 secured to the upper edge and ends of the front 18 and projecting

rearwardly therefrom to form a socket for the reception of the front end of the upper drawer 3. The portion of the flange 19 extending along the upper edge of the front 18 is preferably depressed as shown at 20 to provide a keeper coacting with the lock mechanism 6 as shown, although any other preferred type of keeper could well be employed.

A coiled spring 21 is preferably housed in the cabinet 1 to be compressed by inward movement of the two drawers as shown in Fig. 5, the tension of said spring therefore serving to move said drawers forwardly as a whole when the lock 6 is released. Also, although this detail is optional, a bell 22 is confined in the casing 1 in position to be operated by a bracket or the like 23 movable with the drawers. Thus, this bell will be sounded whenever the till is opened or closed.

To prevent forward movement of the drawer or till beyond the housing 1, a stop plate 11^a will be preferably fastened on the filler member 11 or on another suitable part of the device, said plate being adapted to coöperate with the lock mechanism 6 as will be evident from an inspection of Fig. 5. Means are also provided for preventing downward tilting of the drawer when moved forwardly to its limit, a pair of cleats 1^a, rollers 9^a and brackets 9^b being preferably used for this purpose. The cleats 1^a are secured to the opposite ends of the housing or cabinet 1 directly above the edges of the till, while the brackets 9^b carry the rollers 9^a and are secured to the rear end 9 of the upper drawer 3.

The latch 5 may be of any suitable construction, but it preferably consists of a metal spring 23 secured to the upper drawer 3 and having an opening to receive a hook 24 projecting rearwardly from the front 18, a plunger 25 being provided for releasing said spring at will, said plunger being accessible below and in rear of the aforesaid front 18 as clearly shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7.

By the construction so far described, releasing of the lock 6 will allow the spring 21 to move the two drawers forwardly together in order to give access to the change pockets, and if it is necessary to gain access to the lower drawer, the latch 5 may be released by an upward push on the plunger 25, thus allowing the lower drawer to be moved forwardly beyond the other (see Fig. 7). This forward movement is limited by a stop 26 carried by the rear end 17 of the lower drawer, coming into contact with a stop bar 27 whose ends are secured to the sides 7 of the upper drawer (see Fig. 5).

From the foregoing, it will be obvious that the improved till will be very desirable in view of the fact that valuables may be concealed therein even though unauthorized persons should succeed in releasing the lock 6. This is of course due to the fact that the general appearance of the two drawers when opened, is that of a single drawer, and thus it will not occur to any unauthorized person that the device contains compartments other than those indicated at 12.

The lock mechanism 6 consists of a casing 30 inset in the front of the cabinet 1, a number of spring-applied locking levers 31 being fulcrumed in said casing and having noses 32 received in the keeper 20, finger operated levers 33 being provided for releasing the levers 31. The front ends of the levers 33 are provided with finger buttons 35, and the rear ends of said levers are connected by links 34 with the front ends of the levers 31, whereby when said finger pieces 35 are depressed, the front ends of the levers 31 will be raised to remove the noses 32 from the keeper 20. As shown, the aforesaid finger buttons 35 are shielded by a housing 36 formed on the front of the casing 30, said housing being open at its upper side.

Operating in conjunction with the locking mechanism so far described, are additional locking levers 37, these levers, however, being spring-retracted and having noses 38 to be forced into the keeper 20 by depression of the front ends of said levers, these ends having finger buttons 39 interposed between certain of the buttons 35. Thus, if one or more buttons 39 be depressed, the noses 38 will be received in the keeper 20 to prevent opening of the till, even though the proper buttons 35 be simultaneously depressed to release the noses 32 from the aforesaid keeper. Thus, it is obvious that an unauthorized person will encounter great difficulty in opening the till, and it is doubtful if the same could be opened by such a person.

Preferably mounted in one end of the cabinet 1 is a drawer 50 carrying a pair of paper reels 51 removable at will when said drawer is opened. One of the reels 51 is equipped with a gear ring 52 meshing with a pinion 53 on the rear end of an operating shaft 54, said shaft having an operating knob 55 on its front end positioned in advance of the front of the drawer 50, this arrangement being provided in order that by rotation of the knob 55, a sheet of paper 56 may be wound from one of the reels onto the other, said paper being passed over a rest 57 whereby the operator may write thereon at will. To prevent retrograde movement of the shaft 54, a pawl and ratchet mechanism such as that indicated at 58 is preferably provided.

The aforesaid rest 57 is preferably formed as an integral part of a metal plate 59 whose rear end is mounted in the drawer 50 upon a horizontal transverse axis 60, the front end of said plate 59 being offset up-

wardly and received in an opening 61 in the top of the cabinet 1. A coiled spring 62 retains said end of the plate within the opening 61 under normal conditions, but by depression of a forwardly extending handle 63, said portion of the plate may be moved from the opening in question in order that the drawer 50 may be withdrawn for removing and replacing rolls of paper.

Immediately in rear of the rest 57, a card holder 64 is provided, said holder being adapted to retain therein a card upon which will be printed the words "Clerk's name", "Dollars" and "Cents", these words being adapted to aline with columns printed on the paper 56. Thus, each clerk may record on the strip 56 the amount of money placed in or removed from the till. Obviously, after a predetermined number of lines have been written on the strip 56, it will be necessary to turn the knob 55 to supply a fresh area of such strip.

In the foregoing, certain specific details of construction have been shown and described for accomplishing probably the best results, and in the accompanying drawings such details have been shown, but obviously numerous changes may be made within the scope of the invention as claimed without sacrificing the main advantages thereof.

I claim:

A till comprising an upper drawer including a pair of sides and a bottom spaced above the lower edges of said sides, a lower drawer slidable between said sides below said bottom and movable forwardly beyond the upper drawer, the front of said lower drawer being extended upwardly to form a front for the upper drawer, and a flange extending rearwardly from the upper edge and ends of said front of the lower drawer, said flange forming a socket receiving snugly therein the front end of the upper drawer.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MICHAEL PERRETEN.

Witnesses:
ROMAINE MORRISEY,
NELLIE POE.