Sept. 4, 1934. R. S. BERGMAN 1,972,214

CURRENCY HOLDER

Filed June 29, 1933

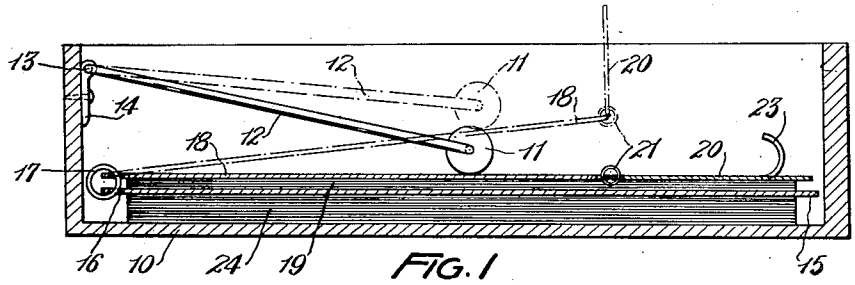


FIG. 1

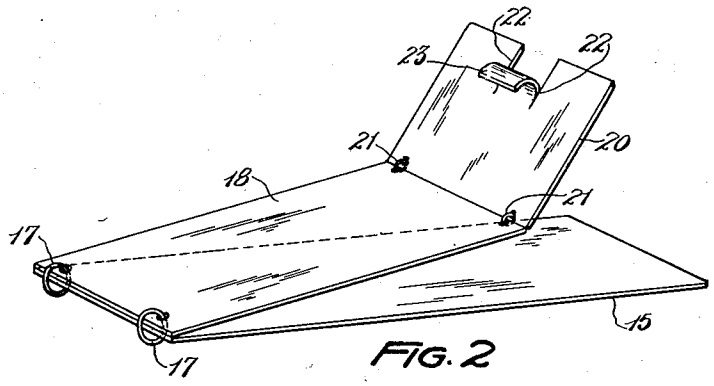


FIG. 2

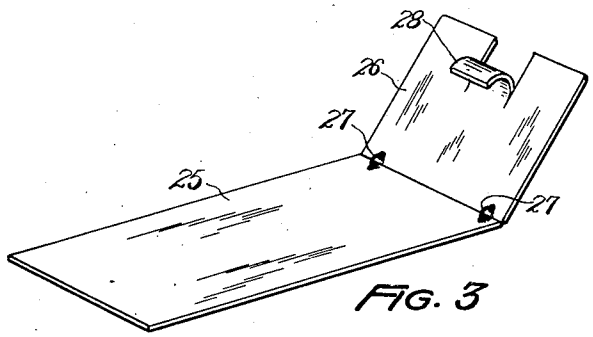


FIG. 3

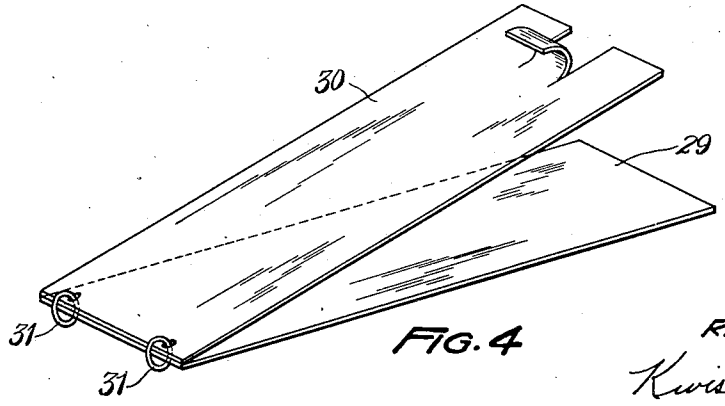


FIG. 4

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CURRENCY HOLDER

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4 Claims. (Cl. 129—26)

This invention relates to devices for holding papers and, especially, paper currency.

It is one of the objects of the invention to provide a device adapted to be installed in a money drawer, such as the drawer of a cash register, for keeping the paper currency in a flat condition and to press out any bills which are more or less crumpled.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of the kind stated, that will facilitate making change by so holding the bills that withdrawal of more than the bills desired, is avoided.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device that will hold the bills in a money drawer so that, in opening and closing the drawer, they will not be dragged out of the compartment and into the space at the rear of the drawer. A further object is to provide a device of the kind stated that will compact the bills into the bottom of the money compartment so as to more or less conceal the bills from onlookers.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of the kind stated that will be capable of serving as a partition in the money compartment whereby some of the bills may be arranged at the bottom of the compartment below the device and the remaining bills, which are used in making change and other transactions, are kept separate therefrom.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device that will be capable of holding the bills so that the entire device with the bills therein may be conveniently removed from the money compartment, as a unit, and placed in a safe or vault.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device that will accomplish the foregoing objects and, nevertheless, be simple in construction, low in cost, and so made as to not be liable to get out of order.

Other objects of the invention and the features of novelty will be apparent from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, of which

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section through a money drawer having the preferred form of my invention shown therein;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the preferred form of the invention which is also illustrated in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of another form of device embodying certain features of my invention; and

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of an additional form of device embodying some of the features of my invention.

Referring to the form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, 10 indicates a money drawer having a compartment for bills. It is common, in the money drawers of cash registers, to have a weighted roller 11 to rest upon the pile of bills in the compartment for the purpose of holding them down. The weighted roller is rotatably mounted on an arm 12 that is hinged at 13 to a small bracket 14 which permits the arm 12 to swing on a horizontal axis, as indicated in dotted lines, to accommodate stacks of bills of different thickness in the compartment.

The preferred form of the device constituting my invention consists of a flat rectangular plate 15 slightly smaller than the compartment and having, at one end, a plurality of perforations 16 for the rings 17 whereby a superposed plate 18 is hinged to the plate 15. It will be noted that the plates 15 and 18 are hinged together at adjacent ends and the use of the rings 17, as hinges has the advantage of giving flexibility to the device so that the plates 15 and 18 are capable of separation to accommodate varying quantities of bills. This is especially illustrated in Fig. 1, wherein the plates 15 and 18 are separated to receive the stack of bills 19.

A third plate 20 is hinged to the plate 18, at the end of the latter, remote from the rings 17, and I prefer to use the rings 21 for this hinge connection. It will be noted that the plate 18 is shorter than the plate 15 and that the combined lengths of the plates 18 and 20 are substantially equal to that of the plate 18. At the end of the plate 20 that is remote from the rings 21, two slits 22 are cut into the plate and the tongue of material between these slits is bent up, as shown at 23, to form a handle which may be conveniently engaged by one of the fingers of the hand of the operator to lift the plate 20, or, when desired, both of the plates 20 and 18.

In keeping bills in a money drawer it is frequently desirable to divide the bills into two lots, one of which is used in ordinary transactions and the other is held more or less in reserve, and my device makes this possible and convenient, as illustrated in Fig. 1, wherein there is a stack of bills 24 beneath the plate 15 and this stack of bills is entirely separated from the stack 19 which is ordinarily used in the routine transactions. It will be noted that the plate 15 completely covers the stack 24 and that the plates 18 and 20 also normally conceal the stack 19.

The plates 15, 18 and 20 are preferably made

of metal so as to have a substantial weight, and this weight presses down the stacks of bills in the compartment in which the device is used. From Fig. 1 it will also be observed that the bills are normally retained in a flat condition and are so covered by the plates 18 and 20 that there is no possibility of the top bills of the stack being dragged out of the compartment as the money drawer is opened and closed. Moreover, the fact that the bill holder, above described, presses the bills into the bottom of the compartment, makes it difficult for an onlooker to see the amount of money on hand.

The weighted roller 11 is preferably arranged so as to bear on the top of plate 18, and this tends to hold the plate down, although the drawer will move upwardly, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, whenever it is desired to lift the plate 18.

Ordinarily, to withdraw a bill from the compartment, it is only necessary to raise the plate 20, thereby exposing the ends of the bills and permitting any one or more of them to be withdrawn. When it is desired to deposit a bill in the compartment the plates 18 and 20 are raised sufficiently to permit the operator to deposit the bill between the plates in the position indicated by the stack 19.

In the form of the invention illustrated in Fig. 3, the device is similar to that illustrated in Fig. 2 with the exception that the plate 15 is omitted. The plates 25 and 26 are connected together by the hinge rings 27 and may be lifted by means of the handle 28, as previously described.

In the form of the invention illustrated in Fig. 4, there is a bottom plate 29 similar to the plate 15 and a single top plate 30, these plates being hinged toegther by the rings 31 which are similar to the rings 17. This form of the invention has many of the advantages of the form illustrated in Fig. 2 but the latter is more convenient because of the use of the small plate 20, which may be conveniently lifted for many purposes without the necessity of lifting the plate 18, whereas, in the form illustrated in Fig. 4, it is always necessary to lift the entire plate 30.

It will be noted that when either of the forms illustrated in Figs. 2 and 4 is used, the device constitutes a convenient means for removing the bills from the money compartment and transferring them to a safe or vault. This, of course, applies to the bills that are between the plates and, as to these bills, the whole device, with the bills therein, may be lifted out of the compartment, as a unit, and so long as the bills remain between the plates, they are subjected to pressure which smooths them out and puts them in better condition for handling.

While I have illustrated and described what I now consider to be the preferred forms of my invention, it will be understood that various changes may be made in the details of construction without departing from the spirit of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a paper currency holder for money drawers comprising two superposed plates connected together at adjacent ends by a hinge and the upper one of said plates having two slits in the end remote from said hinge and the material between said slits turned up so as to form a handle.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a paper currency holder for money drawers comprising two superposed plates connected together at adjacent ends by a hinge, the upper one of said plates being shorter than the lower plate, and the shorter of said plates having a third plate connected thereto by a hinge at the end thereof remote from the first mentioned hinge and normally lying in the plane of said shorter plate and when so arranged overlying said lower plate, and said third plate having a handle at the end remote from the second mentioned hinge.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a paper currency holder for money drawers comprising two superposed plates connected together at adjacent ends by a hinge, the upper one of said plates being shorter than the lower plate, and the shorter of said plates having a third plate connected thereto by a hinge at the end thereof remote from the first mentioned hinge and normally lying in the plane of said shorter plate and when so arranged overlying said lower plate, and said third plate having an integral tongue turned up at the end remote from the second mentioned hinge so as to form a handle.

4. As a new article of manufacture, a paper currency holder for money drawers comprising two superposed plates connected together at adjacent ends by a hinge, the upper one of said plates being shorter than the lower plate, and the shorter of said plates having a third plate connected thereto by a hinge at the end thereof remote from the first mentioned hinge and normally lying in the plane of said shorter plate and when so arranged overlying said lower plate, and said third plate having two slits in the end remote from the second mentioned hinge and the material between said slits turned up so as to form a handle.

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