G. H. PEACOCK.

COMBINATION TILL-LOCK.

No. 170,108. Patented Nov. 16, 1875.

Fig. 4.

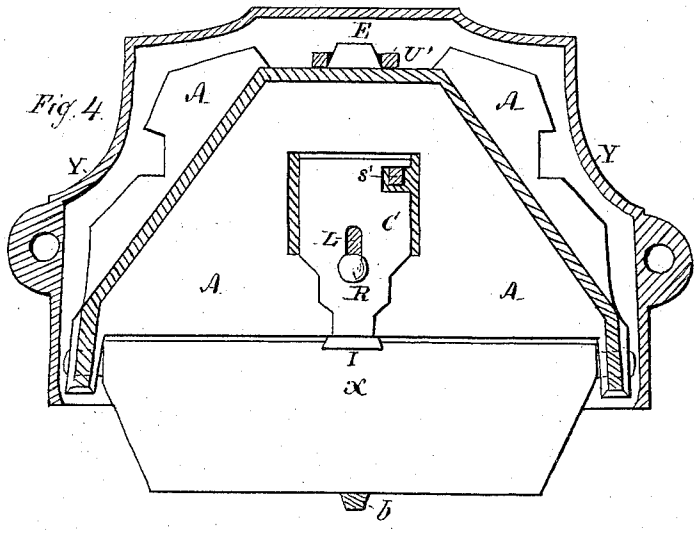


Fig. 3.

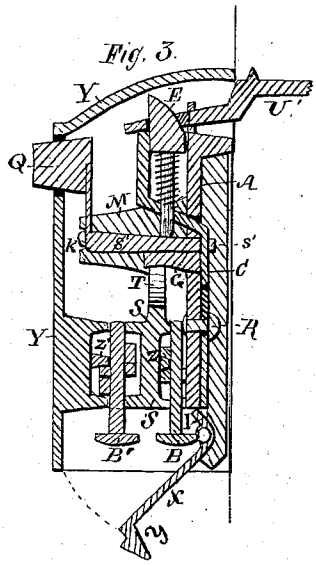


Fig. 2.

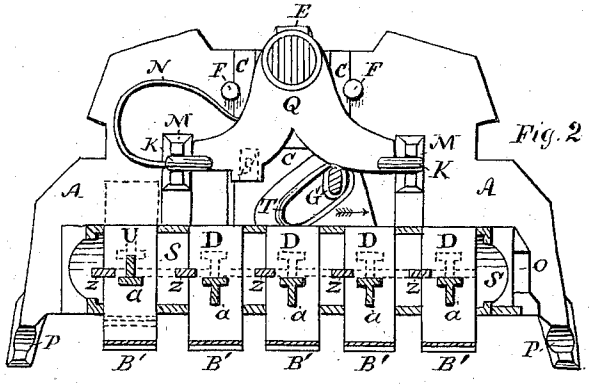


Fig. 1.

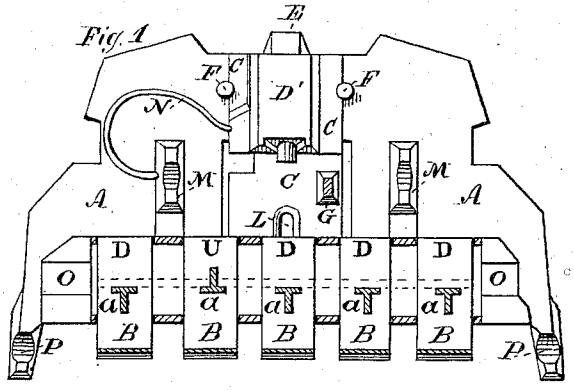
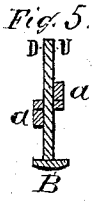


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

GEORGE H. PEACOCK, OF WEBSTER, ASSIGNOR TO GEORGE PLUMB AND SUSAN A. NEWMAN, OF FAIRPORT, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMBINATION TILL-LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **170,108**, dated November 16, 1875; application filed May 24, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. PEACOCK, of Webster, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Combination-Locks, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to the construction of a lock or guard, more especially for tills or money-drawers, so devised as to be readily opened by the proper manipulation of the finger-bars or tumblers, thus obviating the necessity of using a key.

Figure 1 is a front view of a portion of the working parts, having the outer bank of finger-bars, cross-plate, and thumb-piece removed. Fig. 2 is a front view of working parts. Fig. 3 is a sectional side view of working parts. Fig. 4 is a back view of the lock. Fig. 5 is an edge view of one of the finger-bars.

A is the back-plate. C is the bolt-carrier, which slides on the back-plate, guided by the studs F and R. Q is the thumb-plate, having a projecting arm, S′, Fig. 3, entering an opening in the bolt-carrier C. B, B, B, B, and B, Fig. 1, are finger-bars, one or more of which may be raised in opening the lock. S, Fig. 2, is the cross-plate in front of the finger-bars B, B, B, B, and B. B′, B′, B′, B′, and B′, Fig. 2, are also finger-bars. In the upper side of the cross-plate S, Fig. 2, is a diagonal slot, T, in which the end of the pin G of the bolt-carrier C may be moved. Thus, when pressure is applied against the outer part of the thumb-plate Q, the projecting end of the arm S′ forces down the bolt-carrier C, while the pin G, moving in the diagonal slot T, moves the cross-plate S to the right. N is a spring, which moves the bolt-carrier upward, and, consequently, moves the cross-plate S to the left. A is a T-shaped guard, projecting from both sides of each finger-bar. The horizontal arms of the two guards are located at the same height on the finger-bar, Fig. 5, with their perpendicular arms pointing in opposite directions. Shoulders *z*, *z*, *z*, *z*, and *z* project from the back side of the cross-plate S. These shoulders come in contact with the T-shaped guards of the finger-bars B, B, B, B, and B when the cross-plate is moved to the right. When each finger-bar is in proper position, (one or more of them being elevated,) the shoulder *z* may pass by the T-shaped guard, thus permitting the cross-plate S to move to the right, and hence allowing the bolt-carrier to be moved back. Similar shoulders *z* are provided on the inside of the face-plate to act in like manner on the T-shaped guards of the finger-bars B′, B′, B′, B′, and B′. X, Fig. 4, is the guard-plate, the supporting ends of which enter the bearings P P, Fig. 2, of the back-plate, thus allowing the guard-plate to be either suspended by its own gravity, or turned up so as to inclose the finger-bars. I is a guard, located between the supporting ends, and projecting at right angle to the plane of the guard-plate. Thus the bolt-carrier C can be forced down only when the guard-plate is turned up, so as to allow the heel of the bolt-carrier to pass in front of the guard I, Fig. 1, of the guard-plate *x*.

I claim—

1. The combination of the bolt-carrier C, thumb-plate Q, cross-plate S, and finger-bars B B B B B and B′ B′ B′ B′ B′, as herein described.

2. The guard-plate X, in combination with the bolt-carrier D, as herein described.

GEORGE H. PEACOCK.

Witnesses:

GEORGE FRAUENBERGER,

E. Y. GORDON.