April 29, 1952 J. L. JERTSON 2,594,653

CASH DRAWER OR TILL TRAY

Filed Sept. 18, 1950

Fig. 1.

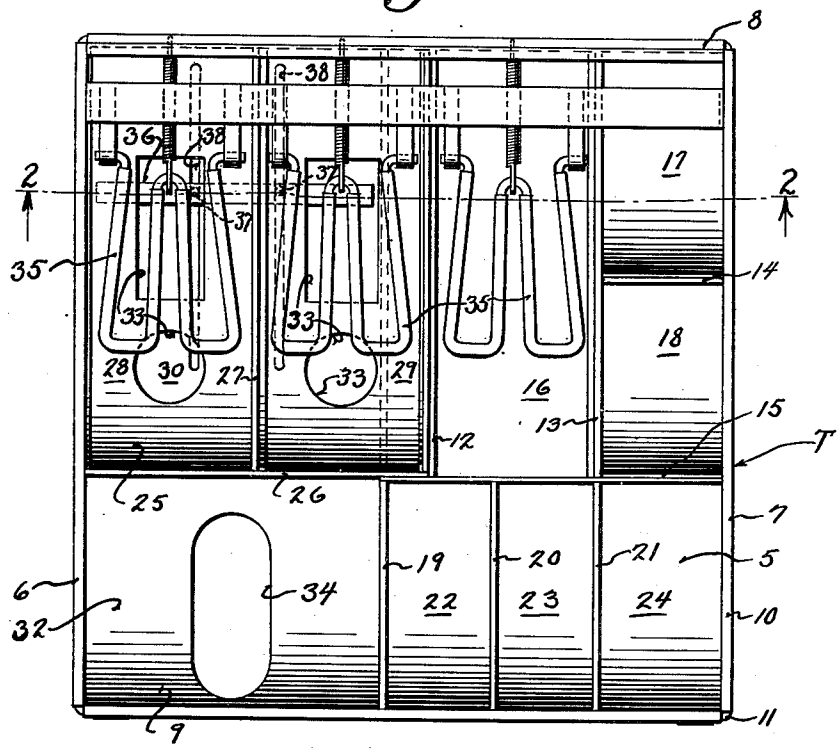


Fig. 2.

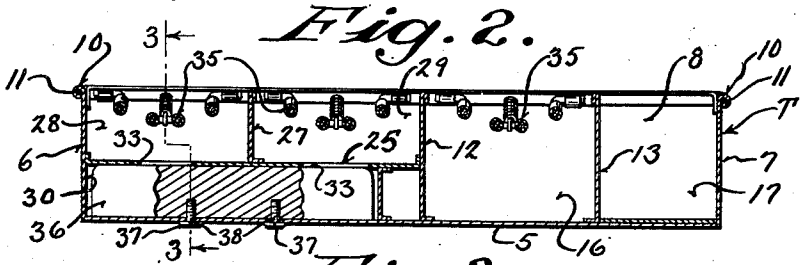
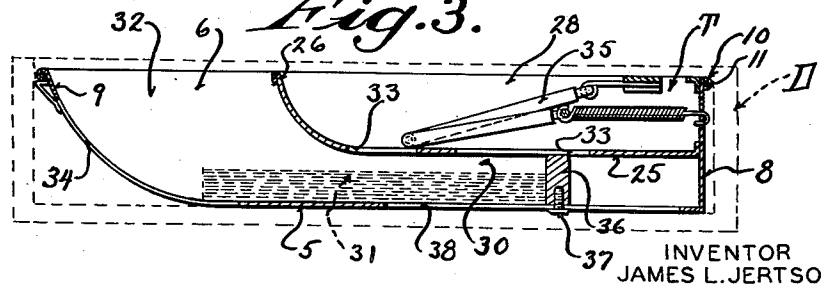


Fig. 3.



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CASH DRAWER OR TILL TRAY

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2 Claims. (Cl. 206—0.81)

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This invention appertains to cash drawers and till trays and more particularly to a novel means for accomodating saleschecks, and other matter without increasing the active size of the drawer or till.

Cash drawers or till trays are divided into separate compartments for paper currency of different denominations and for coins of different values, and no provision, such as is outlined in this application, has ever been made for the reception of saleschecks, guest checks, bank checks and other forms used in various lines of business. It is impractical, as will be later set forth, to provide a separate compartment for checks, etc., in multiple drawer double tier registers, as commonly used in department stores and other lines of business, in that either the size of the tray or drawer would have to be objectionably increased, or certain compartments for currency would have to be eliminated.

The only proper, safe and systematic procedure of handling salescheck transactions in retail stores, is to record them on the register at the time of sale, and place them in the cash drawer, or till tray for safekeeping.

As brought out above, no safe, convenient and satisfactory place for storing saleschecks during the day on cash, charge, C. O. D. and "Will Call" checks, is provided by the present type till tray. In department stores operating on the "floor audit principle," saleschecks must either be carried around by the salesperson in a salesbook, or in a tally envelope, or placed beneath the till tray in the register drawer. Neither of these procedures is satisfactory in that almost always the saleschecks are not kept in the proper order, are subject to being misplaced or lost and can cause the cash drawer to jam when they are placed beneath the till.

It is, therefore, one of the primary objects of my invention to provide a novel means for constructing a removable till tray or the cash register drawer, so that saleschecks can be safely accommodated without increasing the size of the drawer or tray and without eliminating any of the currency and coin compartments.

Another salient object of the invention is the provision of means for forming the drawer or tray, with raised compartments for certain of the paper currency, whereby to provide an independent compartment directly within the tray and below the elevated currency compartments of a convenient size and shape for receiving saleschecks as the same are made out by the salesperson.

A further important object of the invention is to provide means, whereby the lower compartment provided for the saleschecks is so arranged that the same can be easily placed in the salescheck compartment and conveniently and quickly removed therefrom.

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Another further important object of the invention is the provision of means whereby the active size of the salescheck compartment can be varied, and whereby saleschecks will be prevented from being pushed too far back in their compartment.

While the above advantages apply primarily to businesses, using the multiple drawer double tier arrangement type register, with trays in each drawer, comparable advantages will be had on other type registers and cash drawers and trays. Obviously, the utilization of the proposed drawer is not confined to any type business or to any type record. Guest checks, bank checks, pay cashier stubs, coupons, paper currency of large denominations and other types of records can be advantageously stored in the proposed type tray or drawer.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction, arrangement and formation of parts, as will be hereinafter more specifically described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which drawing,

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a till tray constructed in accordance with my invention for a cash register drawer.

Figure 2 is a transverse sectional view through the till tray taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal sectional view through the tray, taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2, looking in the direction of the arrows, the view also showing the tray in a cash register drawer, the drawer being shown in dotted lines.

Referring to the drawing in detail, wherein similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, the letter T generally indicates a removable tray for a cash register drawer D.

The removable till tray T is of the same size and shape as generally employed in cash registers in retail stores, and can be fabricated from any desired material, such as plastic, or metal as shown. This tray T, includes a bottom wall 5, spaced parallel side walls 6 and 7, a rear wall 8, and an upwardly and forwardly inclined front wall 9. As in the usual construction, the upper edges of the side, front and rear walls, can be rolled to provide a reinforcing bead 10, and this bead can be further reinforced, in any desired way, such as by the use of a metal rod 11.

The drawer is divided by a pair of spaced lon-

gitudinally extending partitions 12 and 13, and transverse partitions 14 and 15, into a currency receiving compartment 16, and coin receiving compartments 17 and 18. It is to be noted that the transverse partition 15 extends from the side wall 7, short of the side wall 6, for a purpose, which will be later set forth. This transverse partition 15 is also arranged in spaced relation to the front wall 9, and between the front wall 9 and the partition 15 are placed spaced partitions 19, 20 and 21, which define coin compartments 22, 23 and 24.

In accordance with my invention, I arrange a horizontal partition 25 between the longitudinal partition 12 and the side wall 6, and this horizontal partition 25 is arranged in spaced relation to the bottom wall 5. The forward end of the partition 25, is curved upwardly, as at 26 to define a front wall thereon. Secured to the upper surface of the horizontal partition 25 and to the rear wall 8, is a horizontal partition 27, arranged in spaced, parallel relation to the partition 12 and the side wall 6, and this partition 27 defines, in conjunction with the partition 12, currency receiving compartments 28 and 29. By providing the partition 25 in the manner just described, a compartment 30 is provided under the currency receiving compartments 28 and 29, for the reception of saleschecks 31. The compartment 30 is provided with the wide entrance mouth 32, which is defined by a portion of the front wall 9 of the tray T, and the front wall 26 of the partition 25. The partition 25 can be provided with sight openings 33, so that a salesperson can readily see into the compartment 30 and the openings facilitate the removal of paper money from these compartments. The bottom of the tray at the entrance mouth 32, can also be provided with a slot 34, which facilitates the withdrawal of sales slips from the compartment 30.

It is to be noted that the currency compartments 28, 29 and 16 are arranged in alignment, so that the currency of different denominations can be easily handled, and these compartments can be provided with any preferred type of spring clips 35, for holding the currency in the compartments against loss. Obviously, the currency compartments are used to receive paper currency of different denominations, and the various coin compartments receive coins of different values.

As set forth in the objects of this invention, much is accomplished by providing a compartment 30 for saleschecks 21, below the currency receiving compartments.

Obviously, the tray can be constructed in various manners to define the lower salescheck receiving compartment 30 and the upper currency receiving compartments.

The active length of the salescheck compartment 30 can be varied by the use of a sliding stop 36, and this stop can be held in any selected, adjusted position by the use of set screws 37. Guide slots 38 are formed in the bottom wall 5, for the reception of the set screws and by tightening the screws into the stop 36, the heads of the screws will frictionally engage the lower surface of the bottom wall.

While in the drawing, I have shown my invention applied to a removable tray for a cash drawer, it is to be also understood that the drawer itself can be constructed to provide a lower salescheck receiving compartment and upper currency receiving compartment, and that

the invention is not limited to a drawer or till tray for cash registers.

It is to be also understood that the compartment for the saleschecks, etc. can be varied in size for receiving different types of material.

From the foregoing description, it can be seen that I have provided a cash drawer or till embodying multiple tiers of compartments for the reception of saleschecks and the like and that the active size of the drawer or tray is not increased. Obviously, where a drawer or till was provided with additional compartments in the same plane, the size of the drawer or till would have to be increased and such drawer or till could not be used with cash registers now on the market.

Various other changes in details may be made without departing from the spirit or the scope of this invention, but what I claim as new is:

1. A till tray or drawer comprising bottom, side, rear and front walls, said front wall extending from the upper edge of the tray in an arcuate path to the bottom wall, a horizontal partition extending longitudinally from the rear wall in a plane intermediate the upper edge and bottom thereof in spaced parallel relation to the bottom wall and terminating in an upward arcuate path short of and in front of the front wall adjacent the upper edge of the tray, a vertical partition on the horizontal partition extending from the rear wall to the curved front end of the horizontal partition and extending from the horizontal partition to the upper edge of the tray, longitudinal partitions associated with the horizontal partition adjacent the side and front portions thereof extending from the upper edge of the tray to the bottom wall, said horizontal partition defining with the rear wall, vertical partition, and longitudinal partitions a lower check receiving compartment and upper currency compartments, the said spacing of the horizontal partition from the front wall defining a wide arcuate shaped entrance throat into the check compartment, said entrance throat, check compartment and upper currency compartments forming one section of said tray, and transverse and longitudinally extending partitions in the remaining section of the tray extending from the upper edge of the tray to the bottom wall and defining compartments for paper currency and coins.

2. A till tray or drawer as defined in claim 1 including a transversely extending adjustable rear wall for the lower check receiving compartment having means for moving said wall longitudinally on the bottom wall.

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