

(No Model.)

E. O. WOOD.
TILL LOCK.

No. 507,957.

Patented Oct. 31, 1893.

Fig. 1.

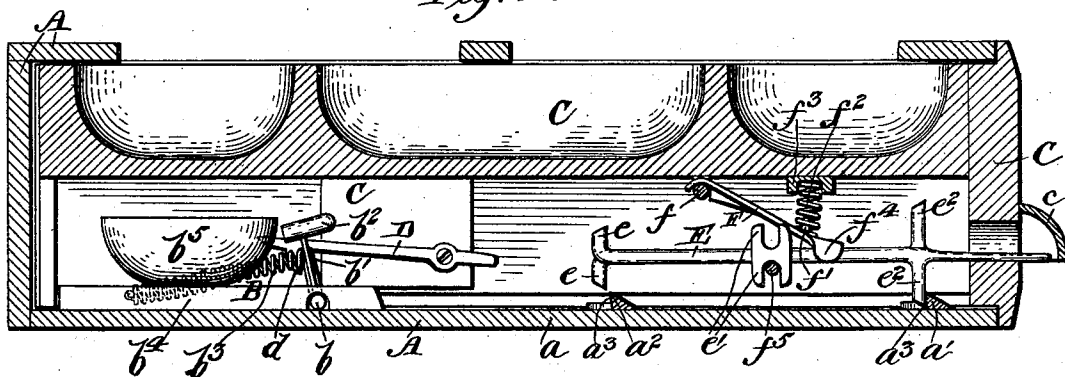


Fig. 2.

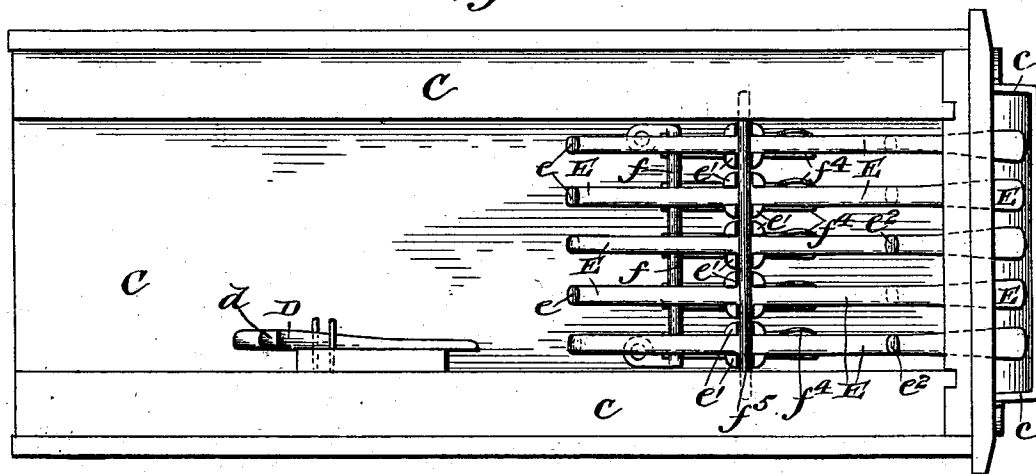


Fig. 3.

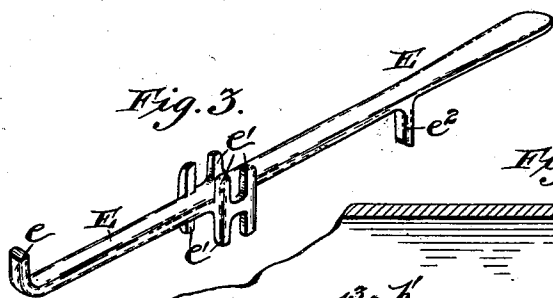
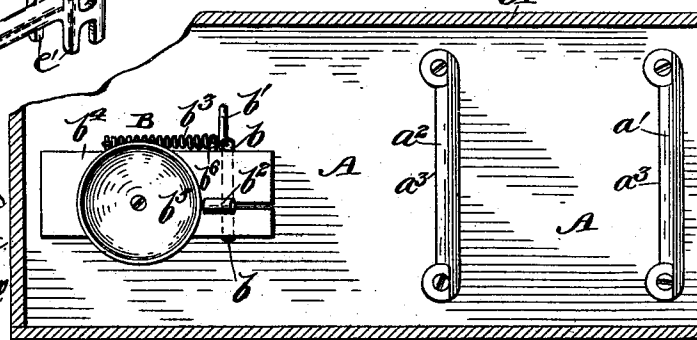


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
S. J. C. Wood
Joseph M. Wood

Inventor
Egbert O. Wood.
By
Mason, Smith &
Hammer
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EGBERT O. WOOD, OF NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

TILL-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 507,957, dated October 31, 1893.

Application filed June 26, 1893. Serial No. 478,865. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EGBERT O. WOOD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Nashua, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Till-Locks; and I do hereby 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 relates to money drawers, and consists in certain novel constructions, combinations and arrangements of parts as hereinafter described and claimed, whereby improved results are secured.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1, is a longitudinal section through the money drawer proper and the casing for the same, showing the general construction, arrangement and operation of the different parts. Fig. 2 is an inverted view of the money drawer proper. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of an operating lever, and Fig. 4 is a top view of the inside of the drawer casing, showing the till alarm and catches for the operating levers.

A in the drawings represents a suitable casing for a drawer or till which is formed with an opening in its front to permit the drawer to be drawn out or pushed in, and is provided on the top surface of its bottom *a* with two catches *a*¹ *a*² arranged one near the front and the other slightly forward of the center of the length of the casing. These catches consist of a single casting having a beveled front portion *a*³ so that the downwardly extending portion of an operating lever will engage the same when desired.

B represents a till alarm which is secured in the till casing near its rear end and consists of a journaled bar *b* provided with a laterally projecting arm *b*¹ which engages with a suitable catch on the under side of the till for operating the alarm. The journaled rod carries a striking hammer *b*² and is connected by a spring *b*³ to a block *b*⁴ on which the bell *b*⁵ rests for returning the hammer to its normal position after striking the bell *b*⁴ *b*⁵. *b*⁶ represents a stop located in the side of the block *b*⁴ for checking the further return of the hammer.

C represents a money drawer or till which is provided with the usual pockets or receptacles for money and is provided at its front end with a mortise through which the operating levers extend, which latter are covered by a hood *c*, as shown. The under side of the drawer is recessed to contain the pivoted dog D for operating the alarm, and the operating levers E and their mechanism. The dog or trip D is provided with a downwardly projecting beveled nose *d* and is pivoted to the side of the drawer in such a manner that as the drawer is pushed in, its beveled nose will ride over and fall behind the laterally projecting arm *b*¹ on the striking mechanism and by pulling the drawer outward, the pivoted dog which is engaged with the said arm *b*¹ will draw the hammer connected therewith forward, until the arm has been lowered sufficiently to pass under the nose of the dog, when the hammer will be released and caused to strike the bell. The mechanism for operating the levers consists of rods F which are confined at their upper ends by a bar or strip *f*¹ and are provided on the lower surfaces of their outer ends with jaws *f*⁴ for embracing the levers E, and the upper surfaces of their outer ends are formed with pins *f*¹. Vertically arranged coil springs *f*² are secured in a bar *f*³ running across the bottom of drawer and extend downward in contact with the upper surfaces of the rods, being engaged by the pins *f*¹. By this construction the forward ends of the levers are held normally down.

The five levers E shown are precisely the same in construction so that a description of one will answer for all. It consists of a single casting formed with a rear bent end or lug *e*, a double attaching lug *e*¹ near its center for pivoting the lever on the rod *f*⁵ and a projection or lug *e*² near its forward end extending in opposite direction to the rear lug *e* while the forward end of the lever is suitably sloped to form a key for the fingers of the operator. For convenience of description I have numbered the levers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, levers 1 and 3 being arranged to form the combination. Levers 1 and 3 are so arranged that the lugs *e* on their rear ends are turned upward and their lugs or projections *e*² near their forward ends extend downward, and the corresponding lugs on the keys 2, 4 and 5 are arranged precisely

opposite. By this arrangement if the forward ends of levers 1 and 3 are raised by the operator, the forward lugs e^2 will be lifted out of engagement with the forward catch a' on the bottom of the till casing, and the lugs e' on the rear ends of the levers being turned upward, will not come in contact with the rear catch (a^2) when said ends are depressed, but with the levers thus arranged should any or all of the keys 2, 4 and 5 be depressed their rear ends would engage with the catch a^2 and prevent the drawer being drawn out, or if only one of the levers in the combination be operated, the forward end of the other key would engage the forward catch a^2 . From this it will be seen that just the proper combination and no more or less must be operated in order to open the drawer, and it is also obvious that a very great number of combinations can be made say about one hundred and twenty.

One of the leading features of my invention consists in the simple and convenient way in which the levers can be adjusted to make a new combination. Frequently it is desired to change the combination for one reason or another and this can be accomplished in this manner. By taking out the drawer and pressing say the lever 1 on opposite sides of its pivotal lug, a sufficient distance to disengage said lug from the rod f^5 , it can be slid backward and turned over and again slid into place, the opposite side of the lug engaging the rod. By this change the rear lug e will be turned down instead of up and the forward lug e^2 will be turned up, so that when the drawer is returned to its place in the casing, the rear lug will engage the rear catch a^2 and the forward lug will be turned up out of engagement with the forward

catch a' . From this it will be seen that any one or more of the levers can be similarly changed to form a very great number of different combinations and can be worked with very little labor.

What I claim is—

1. In combination with a money drawer, an operating lever having a rear lug turned in one direction, a forward lug extending in the opposite direction and a pivoting lug between the front and rear lugs, means for supporting and pivoting the lever, and catches for engaging the said lever, substantially as described.

2. In combination with a money drawer, pivoted levers each having a lug or bend on its rear end, and a lug near its front end and a double pivoting lug between said front and rear lugs, springs interposed between the levers and the drawer, rods pivotally connected at one of their ends to a drawer and bearing with their outer free ends against the said levers and springs, substantially as described.

3. In combination with a money drawer, an operating, reversible, spring actuated, pivoted lever having a lug formed on it near one of its ends which is turned in one direction, and formed with another lug near its other end which is turned in the opposite direction, and a double pivoting lug between said front and rear lugs, whereby a lever can be readily put into and taken out of combination, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EGBERT O. WOOD.

Witnesses:

K. T. SMITH.

S. J. M. SMITH.