

J. F. BALDWIN.

Till Alarm

No. 103,124.

Patented May 17, 1870.

Fig. 1

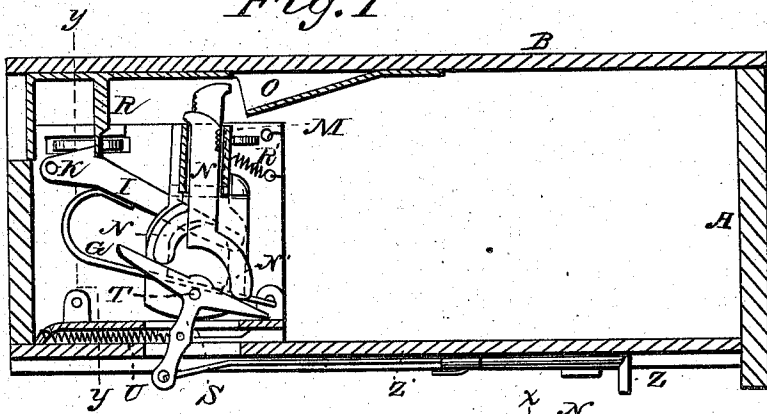


Fig. 2

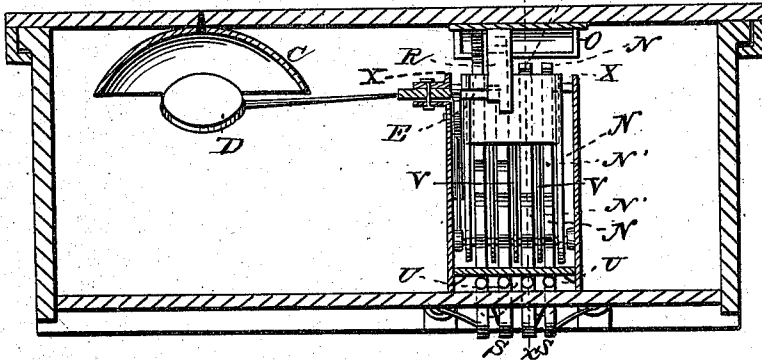
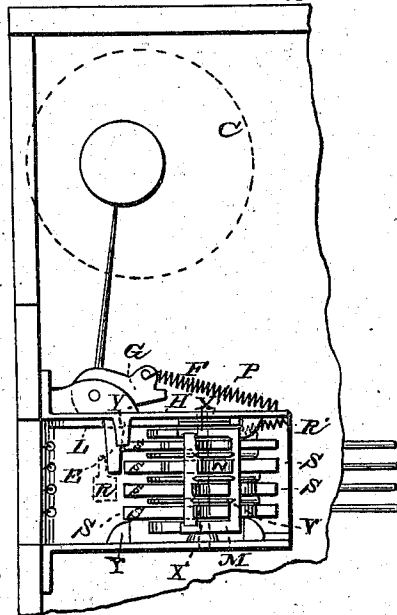


Fig. 3



Witnesses

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JOHN F. BALDWIN, OF NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND THE MILES ALARM-TILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

Letters Patent No. 103,124, dated May 17, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN ALARM-TILLS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. BALDWIN, of Nashua, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Alarm-Tills; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in alarm-tills, and consists in mounting the bolts in a tilting case, with which the bell-hammer catch is combined in such a way that an effort to withdraw the till without retracting the bolts will cause the case to swing back against the bell-hammer catch and trip the hammer, to allow it to sound the alarm.

The invention also comprises a novel construction and arrangement of parts, so as to be cheaply constructed.

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of my improved till, taken on the line *x x* of fig. 2.

Figure 2 is a section on the line *y y* of fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a top view of a part of the till.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is the drawer or till.

B, the top, or a section of the table or desk into which the till slides.

C is the bell,

D, the hammer, and

E, the short arm thereof, which is held by the retaining-catch against the action of the spring F, which forces the hammer against the bell.

When the catch is disengaged this spring is connected to the lug G, attached to the short arm E, and arranged to strike against the plate H, when the arm E is let go, to produce the necessary springing action of the bell-hammer stem for striking the bell.

The bell-hammer is pivoted at I, in ears projecting from the side of the plate H.

The arrangement thus far described does not differ materially from the common arrangements.

I propose to employ a spring catching and tripping lever, I, for holding and tripping the short arm E of the bell-hammer stem, the same being suitably pivoted at K, or thereabouts, and provided with a notch, L, and in connection with it I employ a tilting bolt-case, M, carrying vertically-moving bolts N, and so arranged that when the till is pulled forward without first causing the bolts to drop, the contact of the latter against the catch-plate O will tilt the case back, and cause a projection, P, at one side of the case M, and above the descendingly-inclined arm of the catch-lever L, to bear upon the latter, force it down, and disconnect the bell-hammer.

The catch I is thrown up again to catch the arm E by the spring Q, when pushed back by striking the

stud R, projecting from the top B, at the time the till is shoved home, and the case is restored by the spring R.

The bolts N are provided with curved lower ends N', and rest on the tops of the T-shaped dogs S, pivoted at T, and held in the oblique positions represented in the drawings by the springs U, so that, by shifting the curved parts N' of the bolts front or rear, they may be so placed as to stand in the elevated position with the upper ends behind the catch-plate O, or be dropped below and pass under it.

The combinations are changed by shifting the bolts in this way.

The pivot-bolt T of the dogs S is also the pivot of the case M, and the dividing-plates V are supported on it. It is supported at the ends in the plates H of the outer case.

To facilitate the removal of the bolts for changing the combinations, the side plate W is applied in grooves in the end plate X, so as to be dropped in and taken out readily, and this plate W and the front-side plate have V-grooves for confining the dividing-plates V.

Y represents stop-projections, to prevent the case M and the bolts from being tilted too far back.

It will be seen that, by tilting the dogs S backward by the pull-slides Z and the rods Z', some of the bolts will be thrown up and others down, and by pulling only those which let the bolts fall, the till will be unlocked, and these being known to the authorized person, enables him to open the drawer readily without striking the bell.

It will also be seen that the case is made wholly, or nearly so, by casting, and that the dividing-plates and the side plate W are held together without the aid of fastenings, other than the grooves which are formed in the plates when cast, and which receive the edges of the dividing-plates and of the side plate W.

I do not claim the locking-bolt and three-armed lever as new, but freely concede them to be old and well known to the public.

Having thus described the invention,

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination of the tilting case, the locking-bolts, and the bell-catch lever, substantially as specified.

2. The locking-bolts N, provided with the curved ends N', and combined with the tilting dogs S and a tilting case, M, substantially as specified.

3. The case M, provided with the detachable slide W, the dividing-plates V, and pivoted on the rod T, substantially as specified.

JOHN F. BALDWIN.

Witnesses:

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