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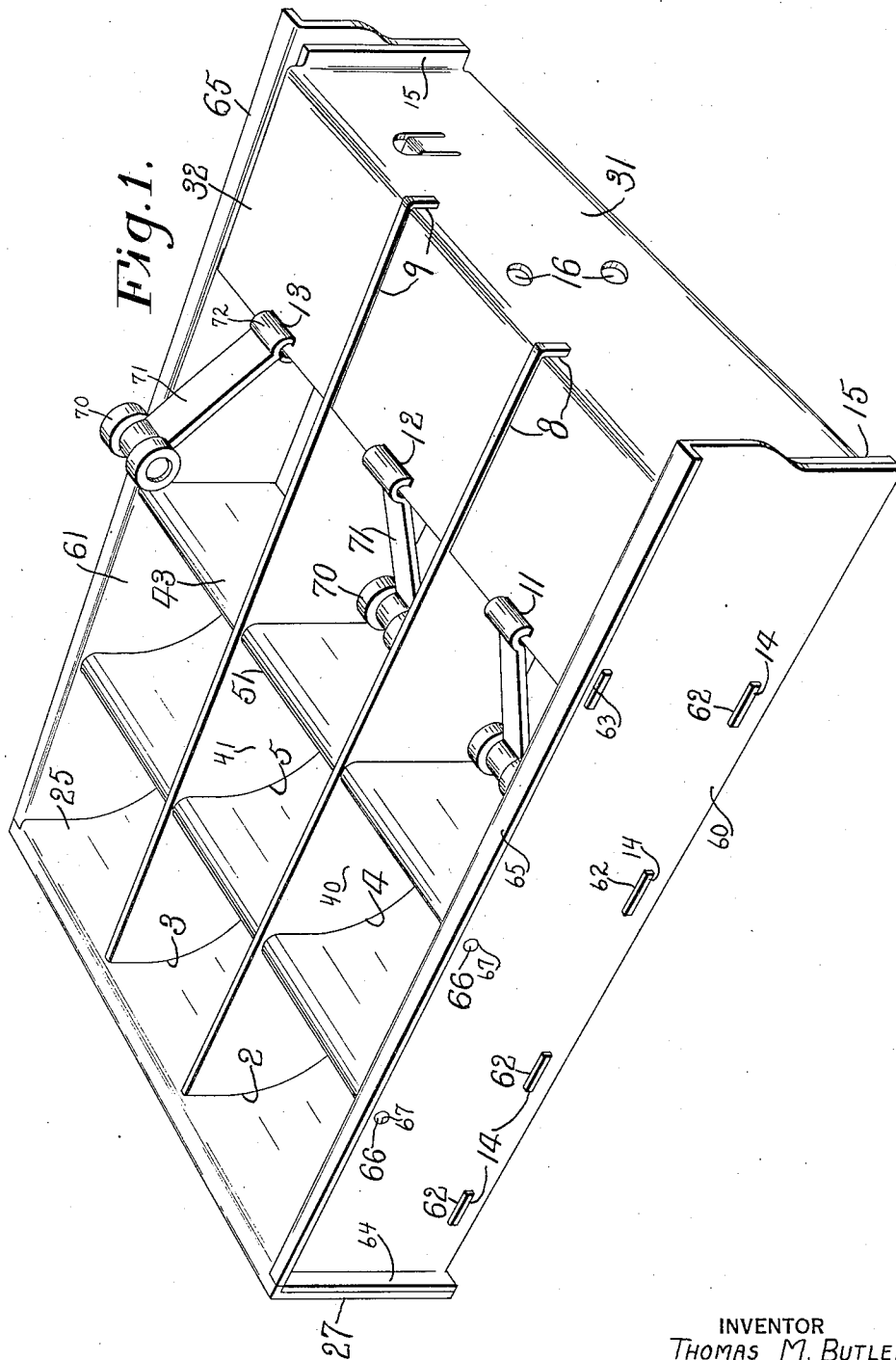
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CASH DRAWER AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

Filed Dec. 19, 1927

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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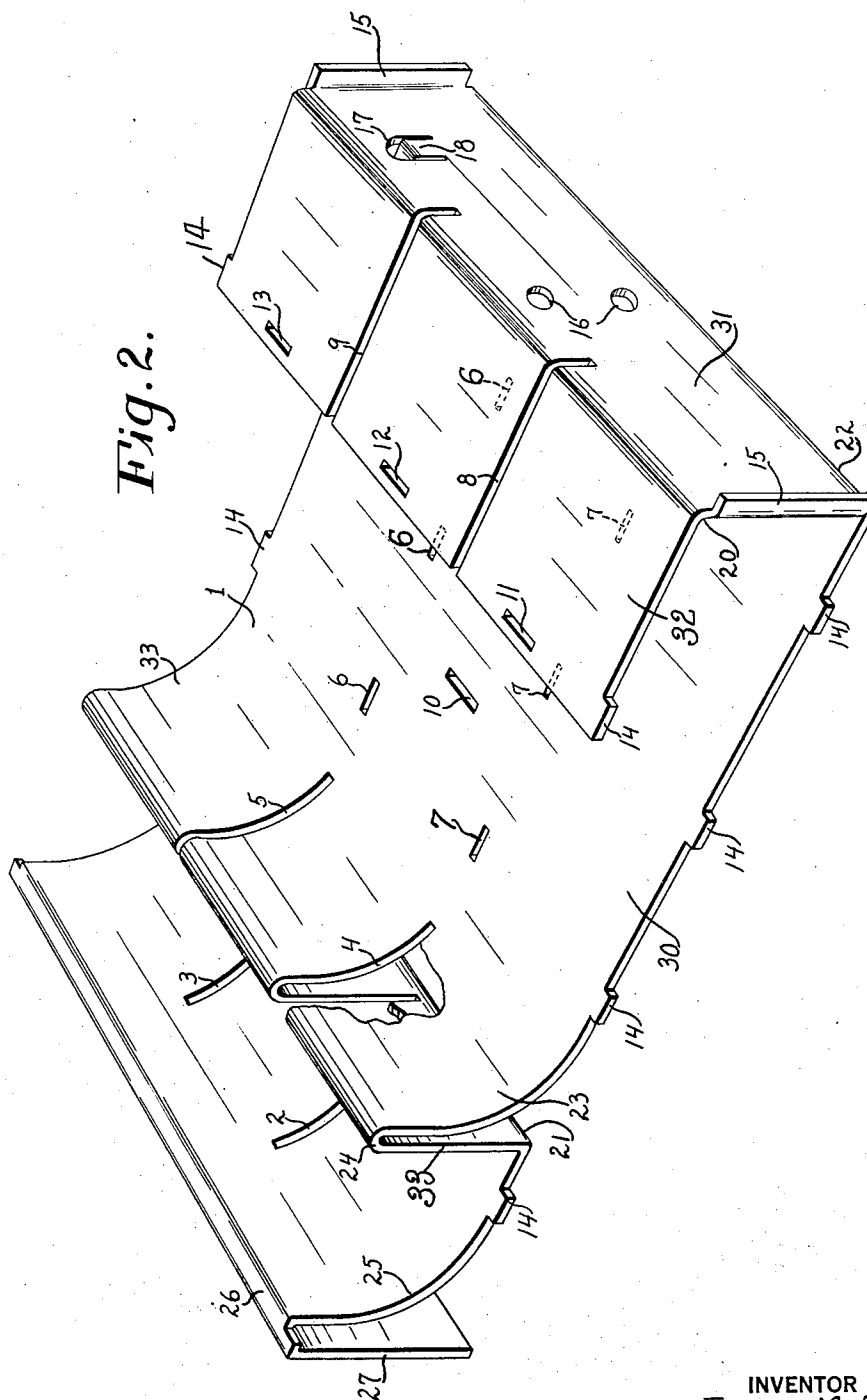
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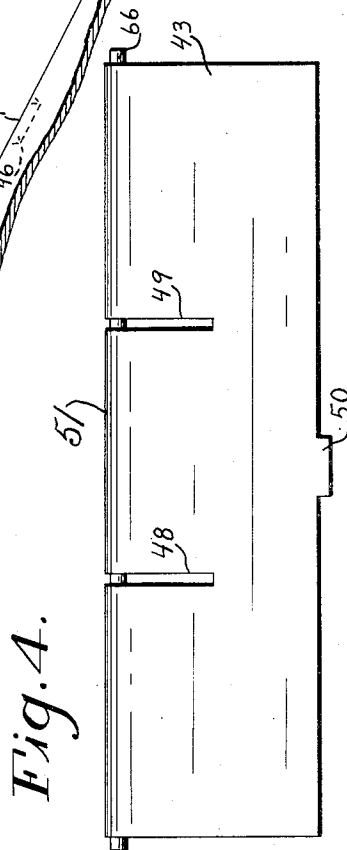
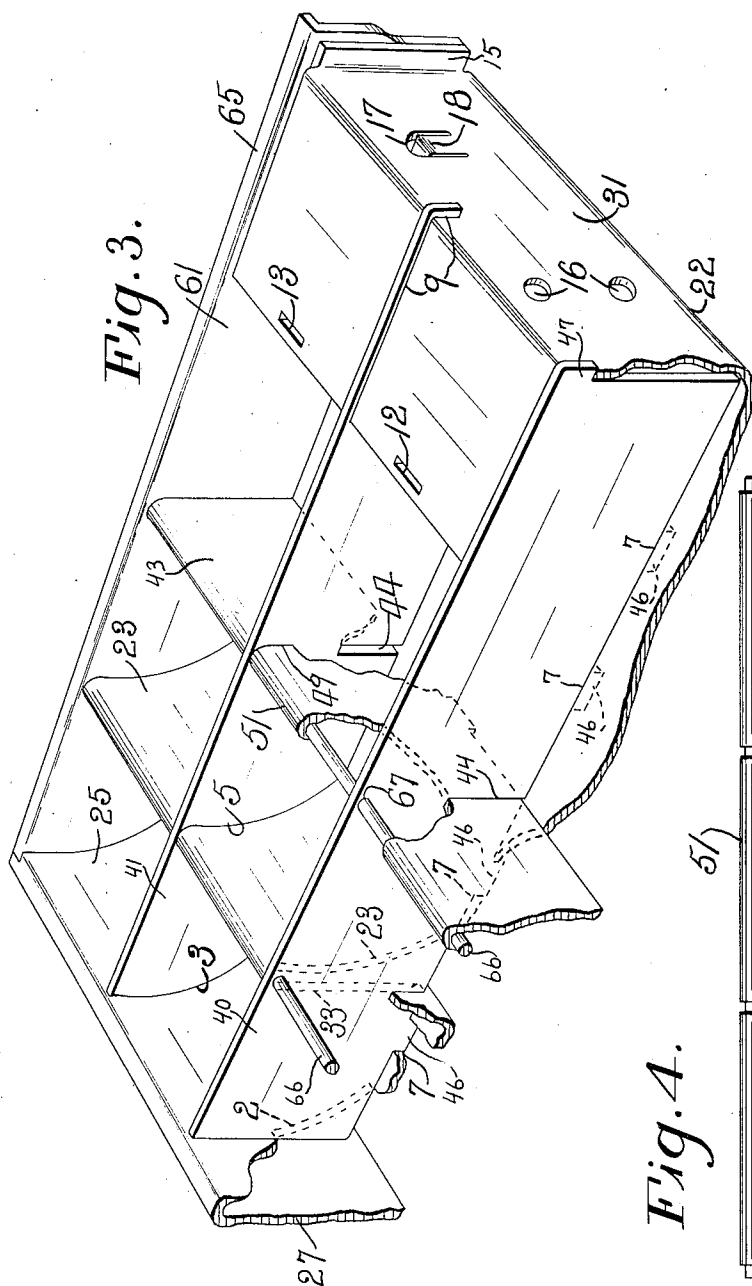
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CASH DRAWER AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

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3 Sheets-Sheet 3



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CASH DRAWER AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

Application filed December 19, 1927. Serial No. 240,983.

This invention relates to a cash drawer and method of making the same. Although the drawer may be used for other purposes it is particularly useful with calculating machines, it being the intent that it shall be mounted in a metal framework under a calculating machine and constructed so as to receive loose change and bills involved in transactions which are entered into and recorded by the calculating machine.

The object of the invention is to provide an improved construction of metal cash drawer particularly a construction that can be inexpensively manufactured and yet one that is extremely durable and convenient.

Another object is to provide a new method of making a metal cash drawer that will be convenient and inexpensive.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear from the specification and drawings.

An embodiment of the invention is shown in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the completed cash drawer.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the body portion of the cash drawer showing it in its completely formed condition.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of the cash drawer showing how it is assembled.

Fig. 4 is a rear elevation of one of the transverse partitions of the drawer.

The cash drawer is made entirely of metal and of a minimum number of pieces, the main part of the drawer being formed of only three pieces, namely, a body member and two side members.

A number of longitudinal and transverse partitions are usually added, the number depending upon the number of pockets desired.

The main body member includes the front, the back, a part of the top, and the bottom of the drawer. This body member 1 is formed out of a single flat metal sheet to the shape illustrated in Fig. 2. The first operation consists in punching a number of slots in and projections on the blank, the slots being for the reception of parts of the partition pieces and the projections being employed for attaching the side members to the body member. These slots and projections are preferably formed at one operation, but they may be performed in two or more operations if desired. The metal blank is thus provided with forward partition slots 2 and 3, intermediate slots 4 and 5, a series of four short slots 6 (Fig. 2) a parallel series of four slots 7, and rear slots 8 and 9, the latter extending down a short distance into the rear of the drawer. The blank is also provided on its bottom with a central slot 10 for the reception of a lug on a transverse partition, and on its top with three transverse slots 11, 12 and 13, the latter being for the reception of bill weights which will be described later. Formed on the side edges are a series of projecting lugs 14, there being five on each side, one being on the top portion of the body member as shown in Fig. 2. These lugs project through slots in the side members as will be later explained and they are riveted over the side members to hold the latter in place. Flanges 15 are also provided to be attached to the rear ends of the side. Two holes 16 are punched toward the rear of the blank as is also a U-shaped slot 17 and a tongue 18 illustrated in Fig. 2. All the above slots and projections are formed in the metal blank while it is flat.

The next operation is that of bending the flat blank to the shape illustrated in Fig. 2 and while this may be done in several ways the following sequence of operation has been found satisfactory.

The rear end of the blank is first bent upwardly at right angles to form the bend 20 and at the same time the front end of the blank is bent upwardly to form bend 21. The rear end of the blank is then again bent at right angles to form the bend 22 while the forward end is bent upwardly in a curve at 23 and reversely downward at 24 to form a transverse rib or partition across the drawer. The next operation is to bend the front end upwardly on a curve at 25 and reversely downward at 26 to form the front end 27. This leaves the body member shaped as shown in Fig. 2 and provides the bottom of the drawer, the rear end 31, a portion of

the top 32, the front end 27 and the transverse partition 33.

The number of partitions added to the drawer may vary, but the preferred construction is to employ two longitudinal partitions 40 and 41 and one transverse partition 43.

The longitudinal partitions 40 and 41 are exactly alike and hence only one of them will be described. The partition 40 has a slot 44 in its bottom edge to receive a portion of the transverse partition 43. The bottom edge of the partition 40 also has four projections 46 on it of the proper size to enter the slots 6 in the body member 1 and the rear of the partition has a projection 47 which extends through the slot 8 in the rear end 31 of the drawer.

The transverse partition 43 which is best illustrated in Fig. 4, is provided with slots 48 and 49 in its top edge for the reception of the longitudinal partitions 40 and 41 and its bottom edge has a projection 50 adapted to enter the slot 10 in the bottom of the body member 1. The top edge of the partition 43 is also bent over at 51 as shown in Fig. 3 for the reception of a connecting rod that will be later described.

The parts are assembled as follows:

The transverse partition 43 is positioned on the body member 1 with the projection 50 in the slot 10. The transverse partitions 40 and 41 are then inserted in the slots 2, 3, 4 and 5 with the projections 46 on the bottom edges of the partitions extending into the slots 6 and 7 in the bottom of the drawer. The rear ends of the partitions extend into the slots 8 and 9 with the projections 47 extending through the rear end 31 of the drawer. In thus assembling the longitudinal partitions the slots 44 in the same go over a portion of the transverse partition 43 and the slots 48 and 49 in partition 43 go over portions of the longitudinal partitions 40 and 41. The partitions are thus spaced and held relative to one another.

The side members 60 and 61 are then put in place, said members being provided with four slots 62 along their bottom edges and one slot 63 near their top edges. These slots fit over the projections 14 which may be then riveted over the side members to hold the latter in place. The front end of each side member has a front flange 64 which may be riveted or spot welded to the front end 27 of the drawer while the rear end of each side member is similarly attached to the flange 15. The side members are also provided with top flanges 65 forming runners or rails for supporting the drawer on roller bearings.

The partitions and the side pieces are also held together by rods 66 (Fig. 3) which are inserted through openings 67 in one of the side members and extend through the turned over edges 51 of the partitions 43 and through

suitable openings in partitions 40 and 41. A similar rod extends through the curved recess of the partition 33.

In this simple manner a metal cash drawer is provided having six coin pockets all of which have curved front bottoms to facilitate the removal of coins and there are three long bill pockets for the retention of bills of different denominations. The rear ends of these bill pockets are covered by the top of the drawer and the bills are held in position by bill weights 70 which comprise plain metal strips 71 having their rear ends formed into eyes 72 mounted in the slots 11, 12 and 13 in the top 32. The other ends of the metal strip are formed around the bill weights which serve normally to hold the bills in place, but which may be swung upwardly to permit removal of bills.

This construction has the advantage that a very compact, durable and convenient drawer is provided at small cost without the use of a large number of parts or the necessity for a multitude of factory operations. Instead of fastening the sides and the partitions to the main body member by means of slots and projections, spot welding of the parts may be employed.

It is to be understood that the construction shown is for purposes of illustration only and that variations may be made in it without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A cash drawer having a bottom, a front end, a back end, a transverse partition, and a portion of its top made of a single sheet of metal comprising a body member, and a side member fixed to the body member on each side thereof.

2. A three-piece cash drawer comprising a body member formed of a single sheet of metal and comprising the bottom, the front end, the rear end, a transverse partition with a curved rear side and a portion of the top of said drawer; and two side members, one fixed to each side of the body member.

3. A cash drawer comprising a body member formed of a single sheet of metal forming the bottom, the front end, the rear end, one of the transverse partitions and a portion of the top of said drawer; two side members fixed to the body member, one on each side of said body member, and a plurality of longitudinal partition members positioned inside of said drawer to combine with the transverse partition to form pockets in the drawer.

4. A cash drawer having a body member formed of a single sheet of metal, the rear end of said body member being bent upwardly and forwardly to form the rear end and a portion of the top of said drawer, said member being curved upwardly intermediate its ends and then bent downwardly to form

a transverse partition, said member being again bent upwardly and then downwardly to form the forward or front end of the drawer, and two side members one fixed on each side of the body member.

5 5. A cash drawer comprising a body member made of a single sheet of metal forming the bottom, the front, a transverse partition, the rear end, and a portion of the top of said
10 drawer, said body member being provided with longitudinal slots for the reception of longitudinal partition members, two side members one fixed to each side of the body member, and longitudinal partition mem-
15 bers positioned in the slots in said body member.

6. A cash drawer comprising a body member made of a single sheet of metal forming the bottom, the front, a transverse partition,
20 the rear end, and a portion of the top of the drawer, said body member being provided with slots for receiving partition members, longitudinal partition members positioned in said slots, a transverse partition member
25 fixed to the body member to the rear of the transverse partition of the body member, and a side member fixed to each side of the body member.

7. A cash drawer comprising a body member made of a single sheet of metal forming
30 the bottom, the front end, a transverse partition, the rear end, and a portion of the top of the drawer, the rear sides of said front end and said transverse partition being
35 curved; longitudinal partition members fixed to the body member, a transverse partition fixed to the body member to the rear of the transverse partition of the body member, and a side member fixed to each side of the body
40 member.

8. A cash drawer comprising a body member made of a single sheet of metal forming the bottom, the front end, a transverse partition, the rear end, and a portion of the top
45 of the drawer, the rear sides of the front end and of the transverse partition being curved; longitudinal partition members fixed to the body member, a transverse partition member fixed to the body member so as to combine
50 with the transverse partition of the body member and the longitudinal partitions to form coin pockets and so as to form bill pockets at the rear of the drawer which are partly under the top of the drawer, and bill
55 weights pivoted to the top portion of the body member so as to swing into the bill pockets.

9. The method of making a cash drawer which comprises forming slots in a sheet of
60 metal for the reception of partition pieces, bending the rear end of said metal sheet upwardly at right angles and forwardly to form the rear end and a portion of the top of said drawer, bending said sheet upwardly
65 on a curve intermediate its end and then re-

versing downward to form a partition, again bending the metal upwardly on a curve and reversing downwardly to form the front end of the drawer, fixing side members to said bent metal sheet, and positioning partition
70 pieces in the slots in the metal sheets.

10. The method of making a metal cash drawer which comprises stamping out a metal blank with slots in the blank for receiving
75 partition pieces of the drawer, bending the rear and the front ends of said metal sheet upwardly at right angles, bending the rear end of said metal sheet upwardly again at right angles on a line toward the center of the sheet from the line of the prior rear
80 bend, bending the metal upwardly and reversing it and bending it downwardly on a line toward the front of the metal sheet, and bending the front end of said metal sheet
85 upwardly on a curve and downwardly reversely to form the front end of the drawer, and fixing side pieces to said body member to close the sides of the drawer.

In testimony whereof, I have subscribed
90 my name.

THOMAS M. BUTLER.

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