Sept. 12, 1933. O. A. JACOBSON 1,926,809

SAFETY CASH DRAWER STRUCTURE

Filed Oct. 30, 1931 4 Sheets-Sheet 1

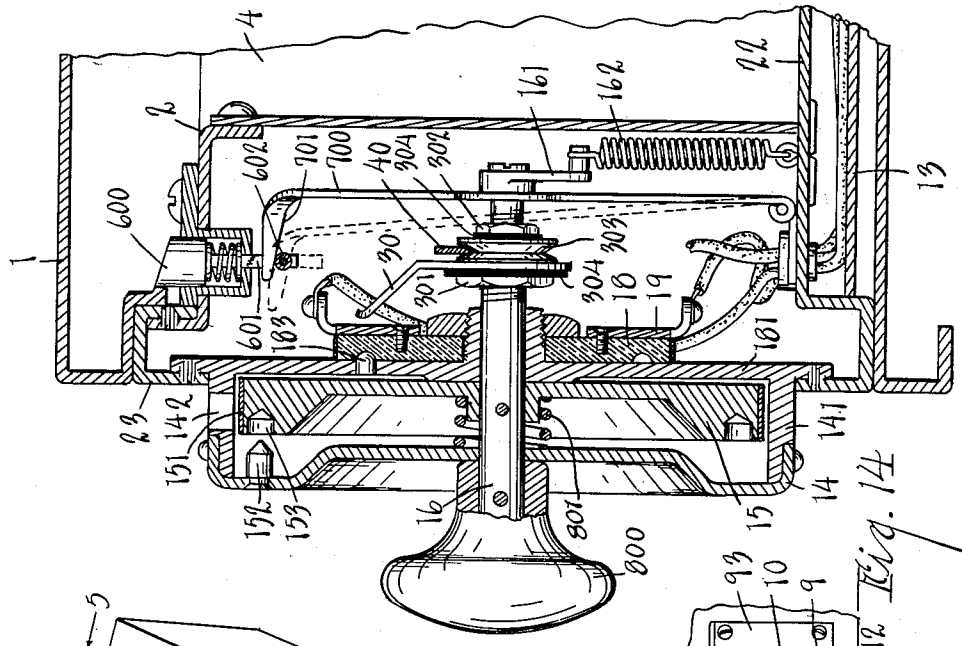


Fig. 14

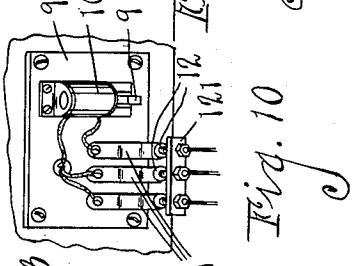


Fig. 10

Fig. 1

Fig. 15

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SAFETY CASH DRAWER STRUCTURE

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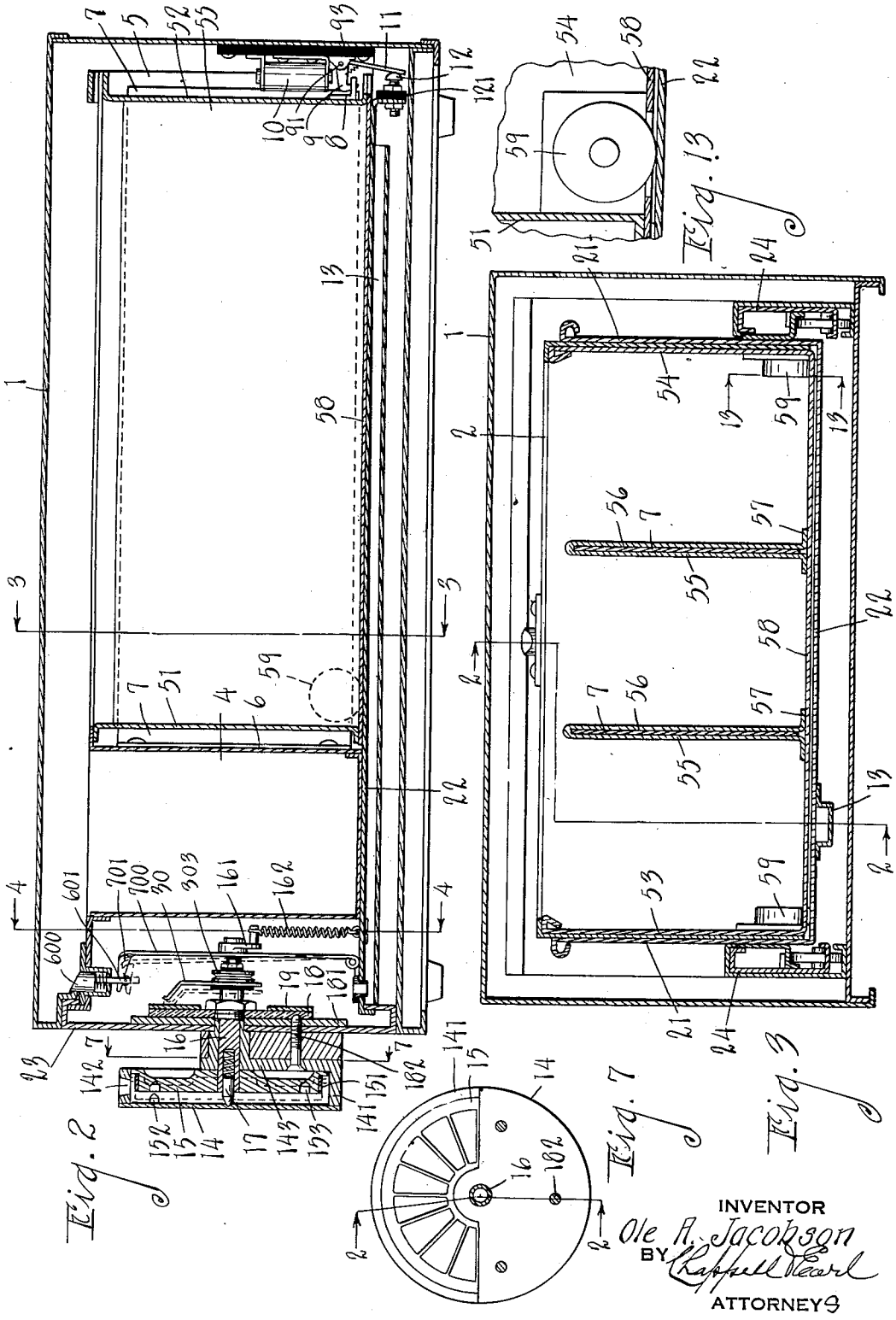


Fig. 2

Fig. 7

Fig. 3

Fig. 13

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SAFETY CASH DRAWER STRUCTURE

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Fig. 4

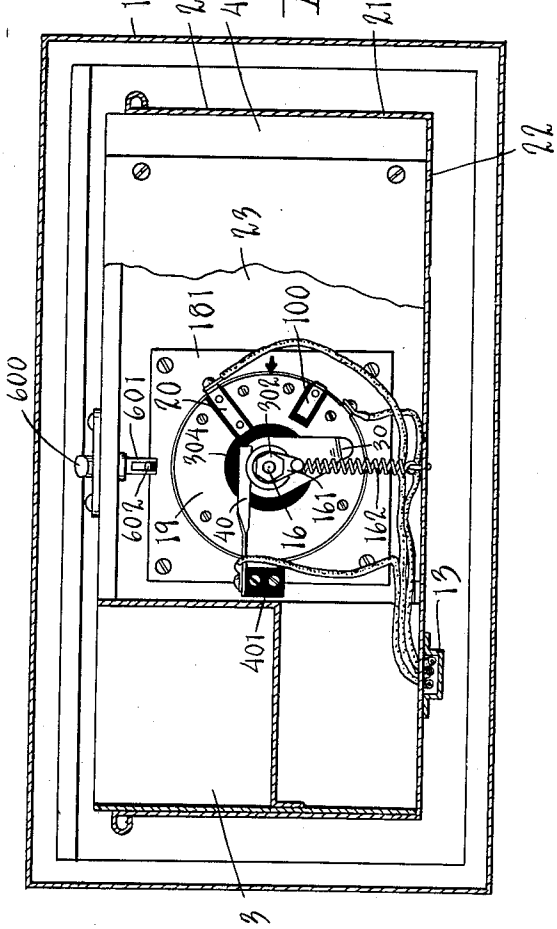


Fig. 9

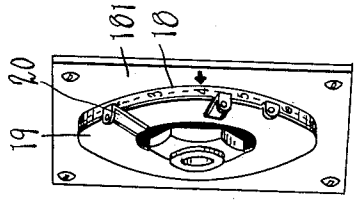


Fig. 11

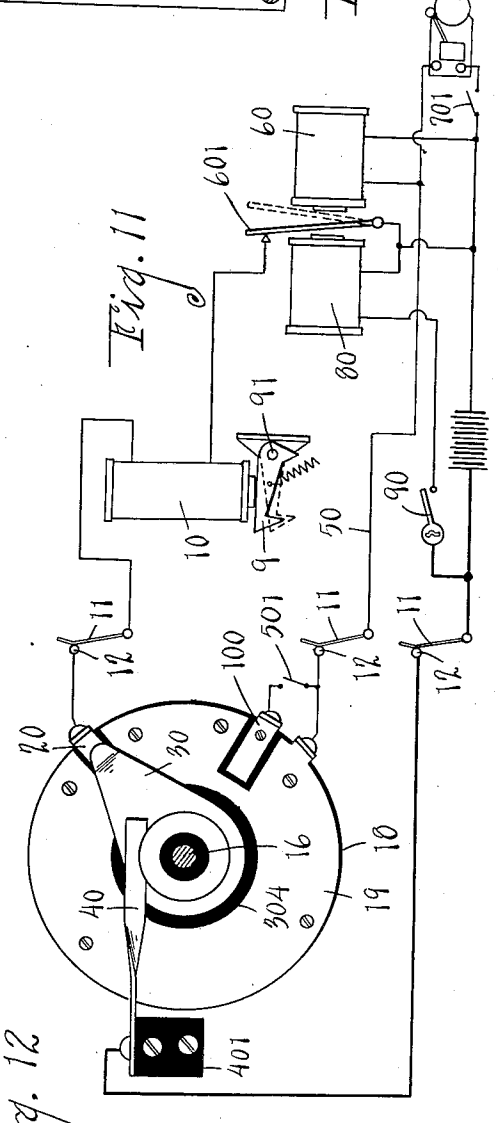
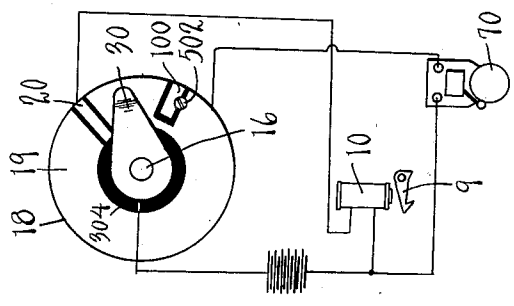


Fig. 12



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SAFETY CASH DRAWER STRUCTURE

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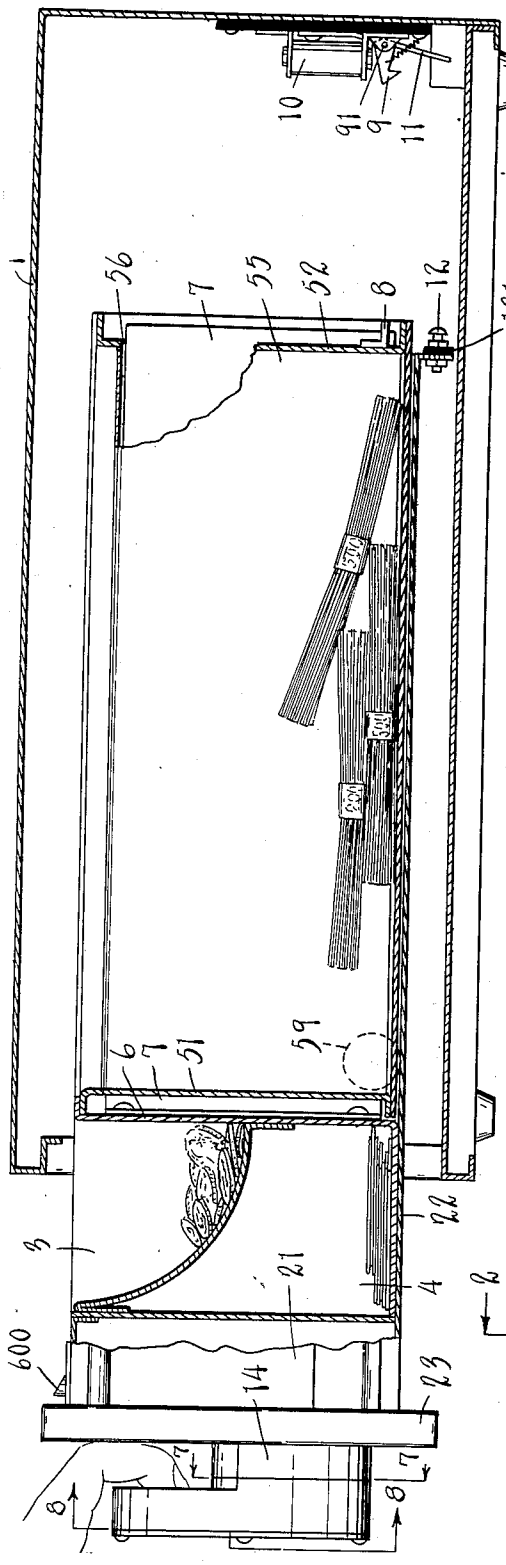


Fig. 5

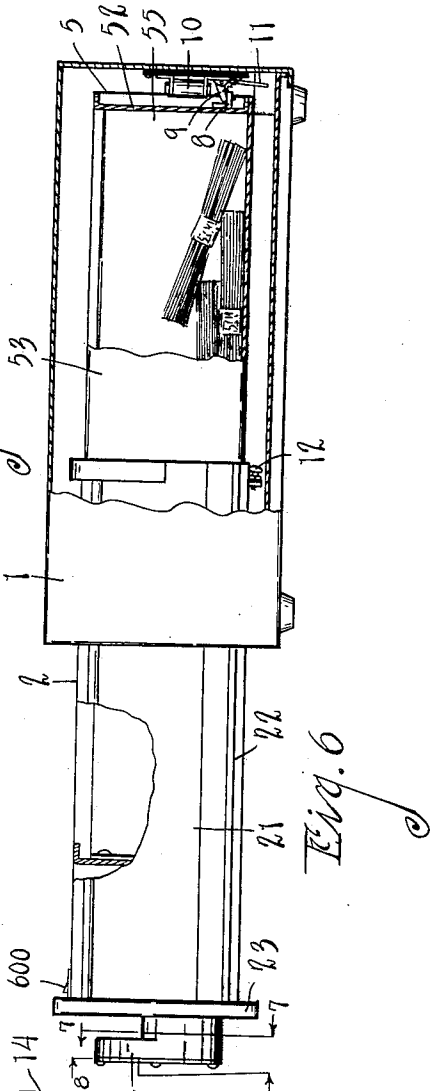


Fig. 6

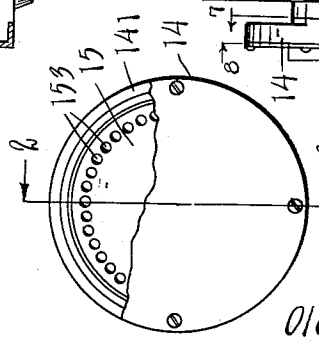


Fig. 8

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,926,809

SAFETY CASH DRAWER STRUCTURE

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Application October 30, 1931. Serial No. 572,182

20 Claims. (Cl. 70—67)

This invention relates to improvements in cash drawers and particularly to safety cash drawers.

The objects of the invention are:

First, to provide a double construction of drawer one of which is the actual drawer and the other a dummy which may be operated as a camouflage to the main drawer.

Second, to provide an improved latch means for the money drawer operable at the will of the operator by combination control means.

Third, to provide such a structure with improved electric latch means for the cash drawer.

Fourth, to provide such a structure with improved permutation combination control means for the latch to the main money drawer.

Fifth, to provide in such a structure improved switch controlling means for electric control devices.

Sixth, to provide improved control means for the latch of such devices.

Seventh, to provide in such a structure an improved annunciator device for giving alarm on improper operation of the drawer.

Eighth, to provide in such a structure improved means for automatically disconnecting the electric control on attempted improper operation of the drawer making all or any operation impossible until reset.

Ninth, to provide in such a structure a selective device for eliminating the electric means for controlling the cash drawer and permitting the opening of the drawer change compartment without disclosing the main drawer.

Tenth, to provide in such a structure improved key means of resetting the device after it has been improperly operated.

Eleventh, to provide improved latch means controlled by the drawer pull.

Objects pertaining to details of construction and operation will appear from the description to follow. A preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a detail perspective view of my improved cash drawer drawn out with the cash compartments actually in view. The structure shows the same appearance when the camouflage is in position.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail longitudinal sectional elevation view through the structure taken on the irregular plane indicated by section line 2—2 of Figs. 3, 7 and 8.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail transverse sectional elevation on line 3—3 of Fig. 2 through the entire structure when the drawer is in closed position.

Fig. 4 is a similar enlarged detail transverse sectional view on line 3—3 of Fig. 2 with the drawer in closed position.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail longitudinal sectional elevation on a line corresponding to the irregular line 5—5 of Fig. 1, showing the money drawer being withdrawn, the drawer pull and housing of the electric devices being in full lines.

Fig. 6 is a right hand elevation of the structure appearing in Fig. 1 partially in vertical section and with portions broken away to show details of construction with the money drawer and its contents concealed and the drawer camouflage drawn out.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged detail vertical transverse sectional elevation of the drawer pull and control means taken on line 7—7 of Figs. 2, 5 and 6.

Fig. 8 is a detail sectional elevation view through the drawer pull and control devices taken on section line 8—8 of Figs. 2, 5 and 6.

Fig. 9 is a detail perspective view of the stationary control plate showing its numbered periphery and the manner of adjustment for changing the combination.

Fig. 10 is a diagrammatic detail perspective view of the spring contacts and the corresponding drawer contacts in separate relation.

Fig. 11 is a detail diagrammatic view of the switches, alarms and control means with the wiring diagram.

Fig. 12 is a detail view of the control switch and diagram with the alarm connection alone.

Fig. 13 is a detail elevation view of the supporting anti-friction rollers for the cash drawer within the drawer camouflage.

Fig. 14 is an enlarged detail vertical central sectional elevation through a modification of the control in which a regular construction of drawer knob or pull is provided.

Fig. 15 is a detail vertical longitudinal sectional elevation of my improved cash drawer in broken section, showing a purely mechanical release for the cash drawer.

The parts will be identified by their numerals of reference.

1 is the drawer casing which may be a special box to rest on a counter or to be especially secured in place, or may be the drawer compartment in a cash register or any cabinet or safe structure. 2 is the entire drawer structure made up of sides 21 and bottom 22 and a drawer front 23, the sides being provided with usual drawer suspension slides 24. These parts are the same

as any drawer construction, the space between the inner ends of the sides 21 being left open. In the front part of the drawer and permanently secured to it, I provide one or more compartments 3 for coin and 4 for small bills for use in making change, and adapted to be drawn out and pushed in and opened and closed whenever the drawer is operated.

Back of these compartments I provide a special money drawer 5 for the storage of large bills, with front end 51 and rear end 52 and with side walls 53 and 54 divided by longitudinal partitions 55 which are made up of sheet metal folded upon itself to form longitudinal pockets or slideways 56 therebetween and turned outwardly into flanges at 57 which are soldered, welded or otherwise secured to the bottom 58 of the drawer, the bottom 58 being made integral with the sides 53 and 54. This money drawer is disposed within the drawer sides 21 and is free to reciprocate therein. The money drawer towards its front at each corner is provided with an anti-friction roller 59 projecting down to ride in the bottom 22 of the main drawer. The drawer camouflage is made up of a cross plate 6, forming the rear of the compartments 3 and 4, having partition-like slide members 7 extending forwardly and parallel with the sides 21, 21, and adapted to reciprocate in the pockets 56, 56. The sides 21 are flanged inwardly to conceal the sides of the money drawer.

The money drawer is provided with a latch catch 8 to be engaged by the hooked latch 9 pivoted at 91 on the bracket 92 all carried on an insulator block 93 which carries an electromagnet 10 disposed to act upon the latch hook 9 and release the said money drawer when the circuit is closed. Electric spring contacts 11 are provided to cooperate with adjustable binding screws 12 secured to the drawer bottom 22 being insulated by the insulation 121. The electric wires are disposed in the conduit 13 and extend to the front of the drawer where switch control means hereafter to be described are provided.

The drawer front is provided with a drawer pull 14 within which is a revolving disk member 15 housed by the annular flange 141 with a window 142 at the top through which the numbered periphery 151 of the disk member 15 appears. The disk member 15 is fixed on the spindle 16 which is held yieldingly forward by the yielding spring pin 17.

The spindle is journaled in the casting 143 and the spindle 16 is provided with an arm 161 to which is connected a spring 162 returning the same to a normal central zero or blank position. The casting 143 extends as a bushing through the drawer front and attaching plate 181.

An insulating disk 18 carries contact members 19 and 20. A brush member 30 is fixed on the spindle 16 by clamping nuts 301, 302 which hold the revolving contact member 303 clamped by the insulations 304, in contact with the inner end of the brush 30, which projects radially from the spindle 16 and is capable of adjustment around the circle. Contact member 40 is supported on insulation 401 on the drawer front and rests with a yielding pressure upon the circular contact member 303 whereby current is supplied to the brush 30. The brush 30 is adapted to contact with the contact members 19 or 20 as desired. When located at 20 they close the circuit to the electromagnet 10, release the money drawer so that when the same is drawn forward the money drawer is drawn out, and unless the brush 30 is located to contact with the contact 20, the money drawer is held in closed position and the drawer camouflage is drawn out, thereby deceiving any observer in the matter.

In order to defeat unauthorized manipulation, I provide a special circuit and trip. If the drawer is being tampered with and the brush 30 is brought into contact with the member 19, I provide a special circuit 50 which operates, closing the current to the cut-out electromagnet 60. This operates switch lever 601 provided to break the circuit to the magnet 10 and prevent, until the same is re-set, the operation of the release for the said money drawer. This makes it impossible, without destruction of the device, to open the said money drawer.

There can be located in a branch of the circuit an annunciator bell 70 which is operated at the same time. A hand switch 701 is provided whereby the bell may be cut out.

An electromagnet 80 is provided which may be closed into the circuit momentarily by the key operated switch 90 for drawing the swinging lever 601 to close and re-set the electric circuit and electromagnet 10 for operation. This cannot be accomplished until the possessor of the key has operated the key operated switch 90.

To permit the change drawer to be operated without operating the money drawer or the alarm bell, I provide a blank safety contact 100 which is insulated from the general contact 19 as seen in Fig. 12. When the switch 30 is swung to this position and the drawer pull is operated, the tip of the switch 30 contacts with this insulated member, no current passes and consequently the hook 9 remains in engagement with the money drawer and the drawer camouflage is pulled out, having the appearance of being empty compartments of the money drawer. When there is money in the forward compartments, the deception is complete, as apparently only change has been provided and the indication is that there is nothing else in the compartments. When it is desired for the owner to make sure that he is informed whenever the drawer is operated, a hand switch 501 is provided in the circuit 50 to close the same to the plate 100 and insure the operation of the trip and the alarm at any movement of the money drawer. A permanent connection may be provided by a screw 502, as seen in Fig. 12. The annunciator or alarm can of course be cut out independently by the switch. As indicated in Fig. 9, by loosening the clamping nut, the disk can be adjusted to the pointer to bring any figure in position, the disk being locked by screw pin 182, as seen in Fig. 2, or by stub pin 183 as seen in Fig. 14.

The revolving disk 15 is provided with annular perforations 153, into which fits a tapered pin 152 at any of its adjusted positions. This makes it necessary for the knob to be pulled out and in at each interval to secure a contact, thus making it impossible to swing the switch around in contact and by that means operate the mechanism without selective movement. This stops any false alarms and makes difficult any operation except the selected one which is known only to the proprietor or operator.

With the connections shown, the proper person must know the right operation and perform the right operation the first time else the whole apparatus is cut out and it is impossible to operate it until it is re-set. The alarm may be substituted for the cut-out, as seen in Fig. 12. This annunciator may be in proximity to the machine

or at any distant point and annunciators 70 may be located as alarms at as many positions as may be desired.

The spindle 16 has a double function to perform. Besides the operation of the switch 30, it operates the bolt for releasing the drawer. This is a spring bolt 600 with a slotted shank 601 provided with an anti-friction roller 602. This is operated by lever 700 having cam finger 701 entering the slot 601 and acting on the roller 602, so that when the spindle 16 is pulled forward as seen in Fig. 13, by a pull on the knob 800, or, as seen in Fig. 2, by a pull on the disk 15, the bolt is automatically released, permitting the drawer to be opened. The disk 15 is provided with radial corrugations on its inner face to facilitate its operation by reaching the finger or hand into the space, as seen particularly in Fig. 5. This permits adjustment of the disk to expose the proper figure to indicate the operation desired. Immediately the knob or handle is released, a spring 162 returns the disk to neutral.

In Fig. 14 I show a modification in which a regular knob drawer pull is made use of in place of the special construction illustrated in Fig. 2. On spindle 16 I secure the knob 800. Disk 14 is secured to the knob and is the same as the disk in Fig. 2. A centrally disposed spring 801 holds disk 15 yieldingly inward so that it is controlled by the knob in place of by the finger actually engaging the disk. All the other operating parts are substantially identical with those appearing in Fig. 2.

In Fig. 15, I show the latch means control purely by mechanical means. I may operate the latch means for the money drawer mechanically. The money drawer structure is precisely the same. The hooked latch 9' is operated mechanically by a fixed arm 30' on the spindle 16. The spindle 16 operates the lever 801 which is connected to a push-rod 802 which thrusts against the lever 900, causing it to engage under the stop on the lacth 9' so that when the spindle is turned to a predetermined and known position, it is possible to release and open the money drawer.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a safety cash drawer structure, the combination of the drawer casing, a drawer structure having front, sides and bottom and open inner end, money tills permanently secured in the front thereof, forwardly projecting partition walls free at their inner ends supported at the back of the front till portion to form therewith a drawer camouflage, a slidable main money drawer section having partitions formed of sheet metal folded upon itself to form recesses open to receive the camouflage partitions open at the front and the rear, and having front and rear walls between the said partitions, whereby the camouflage may be withdrawn from the main money drawer simulating said main money drawer without opening the said main money drawer, a pivoted latch at the back of the drawer casing, a catch on the said money drawer to be engaged by said latch, an electromagnet for withdrawing the said latch with circuit leading to the drawer front, yielding contacts at the back of said drawer casing, contact members carried by the said drawer cooperating therewith, a drawer pull, a yielding spindle to which said drawer pull is attached, a drawer pull switch carried by said spindle, a contact plate of limited area on the said drawer front with which said switch cooperates at a predetermined point to close the circuit and trip the latch and permit the money drawer to be withdrawn on the proper manipulation of the drawer pull, a marked disk to determine the correct position of said switch, a cut-out switch in the circuit to the said release magnet, an electromagnet for operating the said cut-out switch, and a broad contact plate on the said drawer front connecting the cut-out circuit and cooperating with the drawer switch to open the cut-out switch so that on the improper manipulation of the said drawer spindle, the circuit will be cut and the money drawer locked in place until the structure is re-set by the closing of said cut-out circuit.

2. In a safety cash drawer structure, the combination of the drawer casing, a drawer structure having front, sides and bottom and open inner end, money tills permanently secured in the front thereof, forwardly projecting partition walls free at their inner ends supported at the back of the front till portion to form therewith a drawer camouflage, a slidable main money drawer section having partitions formed of sheet metal folded upon itself to form recesses open to receive the camouflage partitions open at the front and the rear, and having front and rear walls between the said partitions, whereby the camouflage may be withdrawn from the main money drawer simulating said main money drawer without opening the said main money drawer, a pivoted latch at the back of the drawer casing, a catch on the said money drawer to be engaged by said latch, an electromagnet for withdrawing the said latch with circuit leading to the drawer front, yielding contacts at the back of said drawer casing, contact members carried by the said drawer cooperating therewith, a drawer pull, a yielding spindle to which said drawer pull is attached, a drawer pull switch carried by said spindle, and a contact plate of limited area on the said drawer front with which said switch cooperates at a predetermined point to close the circuit and trip the latch and permit the money drawer to be withdrawn on the proper manipulation of the drawer pull.

3. In a safety cash drawer structure, the combination of a drawer casing, a drawer structure, money tills secured in the front portion thereof, forwardly projecting partition walls secured and carried by the front portion of said tills, a slidable main money drawer telescoping on the said partitions, a latch means for holding the said money drawer within the drawer casing when the drawer structure front is withdrawn, an electromagnet for withdrawing the said latch with circuit leading to the drawer front, yielding contacts at the back of said drawer casing, contact members carried by the said drawer cooperating therewith, a drawer pull, a yielding spindle to which said drawer pull is attached, a drawer pull switch carried by said spindle, a contact plate of limited area on the said drawer front with which said switch cooperates at a predetermined point to close the circuit and trip the latch and permit the money drawer to be withdrawn on the proper manipulation of the drawer pull, a marked disk to determine the correct position of said switch, a cut-out switch in the circuit to the said release magnet, an electromagnet for operating the said cut-out switch, and a broad contact plate on the said drawer front connecting the cut-out circuit and cooperating with the drawer switch to open the cut-out switch so that on the improper

manipulation of the said drawer spindle, the circuit will be cut and the money drawer locked in place until the structure is re-set by the closing of said cut-out circuit.

4. In a safety cash drawer structure, the combination of a drawer casing, a drawer structure, money tills secured in the front portion thereof, forwardly projecting partition walls secured and carried by the front portion of said tills, a slidable main money drawer telescoping on the said partitions, a latch means for holding the said money drawer within the drawer casing when the drawer structure front is withdrawn, an electromagnet for withdrawing the said latch with circuit leading to the drawer front, yielding contacts at the back of said drawer casing, contact members carried by the said drawer cooperating therewith, a drawer pull, a yielding spindle to which said drawer pull is attached, a drawer pull switch carried by said spindle, and a contact plate of limited area on the said drawer front with which said switch cooperates at a predetermined point to close the circuit and trip the latch and permit the money drawer to be withdrawn on the proper manipulation of the drawer pull.

5. In a safety cash drawer structure, the combination of a drawer casing, a drawer structure having a suitable drawer front, a slidable main money drawer telescoping on the said drawer structure back of the front thereof, a latch means for retaining the said main money drawer within the casing when the drawer structure is withdrawn, an electromagnet with circuit leading to the said drawer front for releasing the said latch, a drawer pull, a yielding spindle associated therewith, a drawer pull switch carried by said spindle, a contact plate of limited area on the drawer front to cooperate with the said switch to release the latch and permit the main money drawer to be withdrawn, a broad contact plate supplemental to said limited plate, a cut-out switch in the circuit to said release magnet, an electromagnet to actuate said cut-out switch with circuit leading to said broad plate to cut out the actuating circuit if the drawer pull is improperly operated at the wrong position, and means to determine the correct position of said switch to open the said drawer.

6. In a safety cash drawer structure, the combination of a drawer casing, a drawer structure having a suitable drawer front, a slidable main money drawer telescoping on the said drawer structure back of the front thereof, a latch means for retaining the said main money drawer within the casing when the drawer structure is withdrawn, an electromagnet with circuit leading to the said drawer front for releasing the said latch, a drawer pull, a yielding spindle associated therewith, a drawer pull switch carried by said spindle, a contact plate of limited area on the drawer front to cooperate with the said switch to release the latch and permit the main money drawer to be withdrawn, and means to determine the correct position of said switch to open the said drawer.

7. In a safety cash drawer structure, the combination of the drawer casing, a drawer structure having front, sides and bottom and open inner end, money tills permanently secured in the front thereof, forwardly projecting partition walls free at their inner ends supported at the back of the front till portion to form therewith a drawer camouflage, a slidable main money drawer section having partitions formed of sheet metal folded upon itself to form recesses open to receive the camouflage partitions open at the front and the rear, and having front and rear walls between the said partitions, whereby the camouflage may be withdrawn from the main money drawer simulating said main money drawer without opening the said main money drawer, and means for retaining the main money drawer section in closed position when the camouflage structure is withdrawn.

8. In a safety cash drawer structure, the combination of the drawer casing, a drawer structure having front, sides and bottom and open inner end, money tills permanently secured in the front thereof, a slidable main money drawer section, whereby the camouflage may be withdrawn from the main money drawer simulating said main money drawer without opening the said main money drawer, and means for retaining the main money drawer section in closed position when the camouflage structure is withdrawn.

9. In a safety cash drawer structure, the combination of the drawer casing, a camouflage drawer structure, a main money drawer structure in telescopic arrangement therewith, a drawer pull at the front of said camouflage drawer structure having a rocking spindle, spring means for holding the same yieldingly inwardly, a disk carried by said spindle having a series of perforations on its face near its periphery, a casing support for the said disk carried by the drawer front having a pin disposed and arranged to be engaged by one of said perforations when the drawer pull is operated to permit its movement, a yielding latch bolt having a slotted inwardly projecting shank to lock the said drawer structure in closed position, a pivoted latch lever on the said drawer having a cam finger for engaging said slot to operate the said latch, a coacting stop collar on the yielding drawer pull spindle disposed to actuate the said lever when the spindle is pulled, whereby it is necessary to accurately locate the said disk in relation to the said pin before the pull can be operated to open the drawer, a crank arm secured to said spindle, a spring connected to the said crank arm to rock the said spindle and turn the disk to a neutral inoperative position when pressure on the drawer pull is released, segmental contact plates disposed and carried on the inside of the front portion of said drawer, a switch finger carried by the said rocking spindle and adapted to contact with the said plates when the spindle is pulled outwardly, an electrically operated latch means for holding the main drawer within the casing having a circuit connection to one of said segments, whereby the drawer may be released in one selected position of the rocking spindle, and an electric cut-out switch in said circuit including an auxiliary circuit connected to be operated by another of said segments and adapted to cut out the release mechanism when the drawer pull is operated in another position.

10. In a safety cash drawer structure, the combination of the drawer casing, a camouflage drawer structure, a main money drawer structure in telescopic arrangement therewith, a drawer pull at the front of said camouflage drawer structure having a rocking spindle, spring means for holding the same yieldingly inwardly, a disk carried by said spindle having a series of perforations on its face near its periphery, a casing support for the said disk carried by the drawer front having a pin disposed and arranged to be engaged by one of said perforations when the drawer pull is operated to permit its movement,

a yielding latch bolt having a slotted inwardly projecting shank to lock the said drawer structure in closed position, a pivoted latch lever on the said drawer having a cam finger for engaging said slot to operate the said latch, a coacting stop collar on the yielding drawer pull spindle disposed to actuate the said lever when the spindle is pulled, whereby it is necessary to accurately locate the said disk in relation to the said pin before the pull can be operated to open the drawer, a crank arm secured to said spindle, a spring connected to the said crank arm to rock the said spindle and turn the disk to a neutral inoperative position when pressure on the drawer pull is released, segmental contact plates disposed and carried on the inside of the front portion of said drawer, a switch finger carried by the said rocking spindle and adapted to contact with said plates when the spindle is pulled outwardly, and an electrically operated latch means for holding the main drawer within the casing having a circuit connection to one of said segments, whereby the drawer may be released in one selected position of the rocking spindle.

11. In a safety cash drawer structure, the combination of the drawer casing, a camouflage drawer structure, a main money drawer structure in telescopic arrangement therewith, a drawer pull at the front of said camouflage structure having a rocking spindle, spring means for holding the same yieldingly inwardly, a disk carried by said spindle having a series of perforations on its face near its periphery, a casing support for the said disk carried by the drawer front having a pin disposed and arranged to be engaged by one of said perforations when the drawer pull is operated to permit its movement, a yielding latch bolt having a slotted inwardly projecting shank to lock the said drawer structure in closed position, a pivoted latch lever on the said drawer having a cam finger for engaging said slot to operate the said latch, a coacting stop collar on the yielding drawer pull spindle disposed to actuate the said lever when the spindle is pulled, whereby it is necessary to accurately locate the said disk in relation to the said pin before the pull can be operated to open the drawer, a segmental contact plate disposed and carried on the inside of the front portion of said drawer, a switch finger carried by the said rocking spindle and adapted to contact with said plates when the spindle is pulled outwardly, an electrically operated latch means for holding the main drawer within the casing having a circuit connection to one of said segments, whereby the drawer may be released in one selected position of the rocking spindle, and an electric cut out switch in said circuit including an auxiliary circuit connected to be operated by another of said segments and adapted to cut out the release mechanism when the drawer pull is operated in another position.

12. In a safety cash drawer structure, the combination of the drawer casing, a camouflage drawer structure, a main money drawer structure in telescopic arrangement therewith, a drawer pull at the front of said camouflage drawer structure having a rocking spindle, spring means for holding the same yieldingly inwardly, a disk carried by said spindle having a series of perforations on its face near its periphery, a casing support for the said disk carried by the drawer front having a pin disposed and arranged to be engaged by one of said perforations when the drawer pull is operated to permit its movement, a yielding latch bolt having a slotted inwardly projecting shank to lock the said drawer structure in closed position, a pivoted latch lever on the said drawer having a cam finger for engaging said slot to operate the said latch, a coacting stop collar on the yielding drawer pull spindle disposed to actuate the said lever when the spindle is pulled, whereby it is necessary to accurately locate the said disk in relation to the said pin before the pull can be operated to open the drawer, a segmental contact plate disposed and carried on the inside of the front portion of said drawer, a switch finger carried by the said rocking spindle and adapted to contact with said plates when the spindle is pulled outwardly, and an electrically operated latch means for holding the main drawer within the casing having a circuit connection to one of said segments, whereby the drawer may be released in one selected position of the rocking spindle.

13. In a safety cash drawer structure, the combination of the drawer casing, a camouflage drawer structure, a main money drawer structure in telescopic arrangement therewith, a drawer pull at the front of said camouflage drawer structure having a rocking spindle, spring means for holding the same yieldingly inwardly, a disk carried by said spindle having a series of perforations on its face near its periphery, a casing support for the said disk carried by the drawer front having a pin disposed and arranged to be engaged by one of said perforations when the drawer pull is operated to permit its movement, a yielding latch bolt having a slotted inwardly projecting shank to lock the said drawer structure in closed position, a pivoted latch lever on the said drawer having a cam finger for engaging said slot to operate the said latch, a coacting stop collar on the yielding drawer pull spindle disposed to actuate the said lever when the spindle is pulled, whereby it is necessary to accurately locate the said disk in relation to the said pin before the pull can be operated to open the drawer, a segmental contact plate disposed and carried on the inside of the front portion of said drawer, a switch finger carried by the said rocking spindle and adapted to contact with said plates when the spindle is pulled outwardly, and an electrically operated latch means for holding the main drawer within the casing having a circuit connection to one of said segments, whereby the drawer may be released in one selected position of the rocking spindle.

14. In a safety cash drawer structure, the combination of the drawer casing, a camouflage drawer structure, a main money drawer structure in telescopic arrangement therewith, a drawer pull at the front of said camouflage drawer structure having a rocking spindle, spring means for holding the same yieldingly inwardly, a yielding latch bolt having a slotted inwardly projecting shank to lock the said drawer structure in closed position, a pivoted latch lever on the said drawer having a cam finger for engaging said slot to operate the said latch, a coacting stop collar on the yielding drawer pull spindle disposed to actuate the said lever when the spindle is pulled, whereby it is necessary to accurately locate the said disk in relation to the said pin before the pull can be operated to open the drawer, a crank arm secured to said spindle, a spring connected to the said crank arm to rock the said spindle and turn the disk to a neutral inoperative position when pressure on the drawer pull is released, segmental contact plates disposed and carried on the inside of the front portion of said drawer, a switch finger carried by the said rocking spindle and adapted to contact with said plates when the spindle is pulled outwardly, an electrically operated latch means for holding the main drawer within the casing having a circuit connection to one of said segments, whereby the drawer may be released in one selected position of the rocking spindle, and an electric cut out switch in said circuit including an auxiliary circuit connected to

be operated by another of said segments and adapted to cut out the release mechanism when the drawer pull is operated in another position.

15. In a safety cash drawer structure, the combination of the drawer casing, a camouflage drawer structure, a main money drawer structure in telescopic arrangement therewith, a drawer pull at the front of said camouflage drawer structure having a rocking spindle, spring means for holding the same yieldingly inwardly, a yielding latch bolt having a slotted inwardly projecting shank to lock the said drawer structure in closed position, a pivoted latch lever on the said drawer having a cam finger for engaging said slot to operate the said latch, a coacting stop collar on the yielding drawer pull spindle disposed to actuate the said lever when the spindle is pulled, whereby it is necessary to accurately locate the said disk in relation to the said pin before the pull can be operated to open the drawer, a segmental contact plate disposed and carried on the inside of the front portion of said drawer, a switch finger carried by the said rocking spindle and adapted to contact with said plates when the spindle is pulled outwardly, and an electrically operated latch means for holding the main drawer within the casing having a circuit connection to one of said segments, whereby the drawer may be released in one selected position of the rocking spindle.

16. In a safety cash drawer structure, the combination of the drawer casing, a camouflage drawer structure, a main money drawer structure in telescopic arrangement therewith, a drawer pull at the front of said camouflage drawer structure having a rocking spindle, spring means for holding the same yieldingly inwardly, a yielding latch bolt having a slotted inwardly projecting shank to lock the said drawer structure in closed position, a pivoted latch lever on the said drawer having a cam finger for engaging said slot to operate the said latch, a coacting stop collar on the yielding drawer pull spindle disposed to actuate the said lever when the spindle is pulled, whereby it is necessary to accurately locate the said disk in relation to the said pin before the pull can be operated to open the drawer.

17. In a safety cash drawer structure, the combination of a drawer casing, a safety drawer means, a latch therefor, a drawer pull having a movable connection for releasing the same, yieldable means therefor, a cooperating disk having perforations on its face, and a pin adapted to enter and cooperate with one or another of said perforations whereby when the said disk and pin are adjusted in cooperating relation the yieldable means can be operated, thus securing the operation of the latch at selected positions only.

18. In a safety cash drawer structure, the combination of a drawer casing, a safety drawer means, release means therefor, a drawer pull having a movable connection for releasing the same, yieldable means therefor a cooperating disk having perforations on its face, a pin adapted to enter and cooperate with one or another of said perforations whereby when the said disk and pin are adjusted in cooperating relation the yielding means can be operated, thus securing the release of said drawer at selected positions only.

19. In a safety cash drawer structure, the combination of the drawer casing, a drawer structure having front, sides and bottom and open inner end, a slidable main money drawer section, whereby the camouflage may be withdrawn from the main money drawer simulating said main money drawer without opening the said main money drawer, and means for retaining the main money drawer section in closed position when the camouflage structure is withdrawn.

20. In a safety cash drawer structure, the combination of the drawer casing, a drawer structure having front, sides and bottom and open inner end, a slidable main money drawer section, a slide drawer camouflage structure associated therewith, whereby the camouflage may be withdrawn from the main money drawer simulating said main money drawer without opening the said main money drawer, and means for retaining the main money drawer section in closed position when the camouflage structure is withdrawn.

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