(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. C. ROGERS.

CASH CARRIER.

No. 457,610. Patented Aug. 11, 1891.

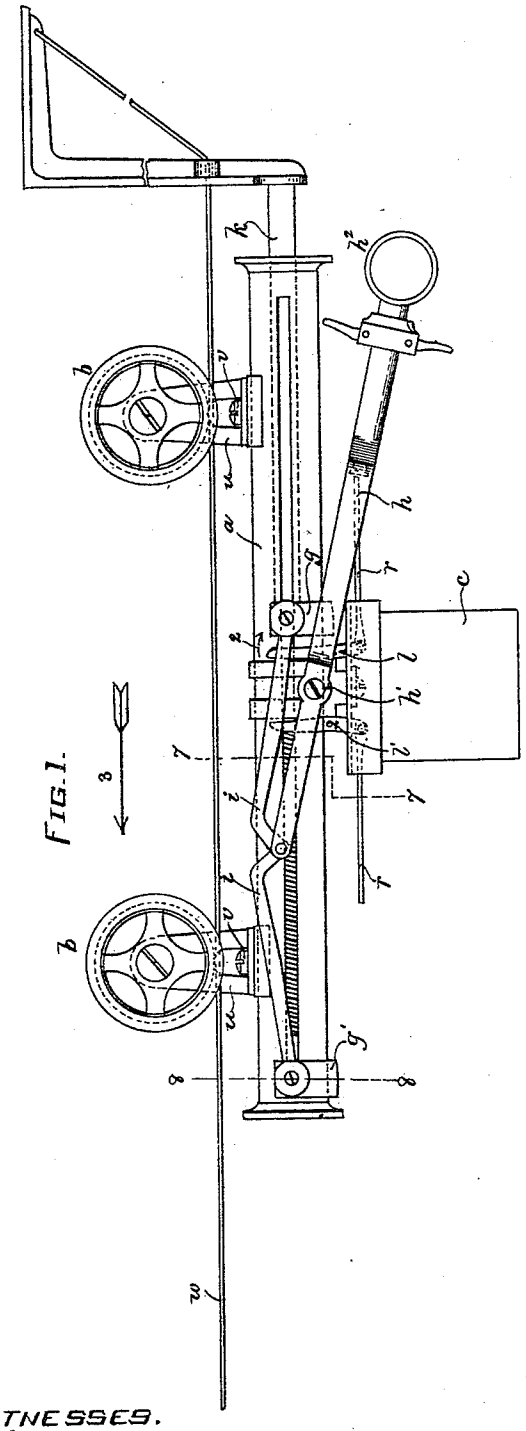


FIG. 1.

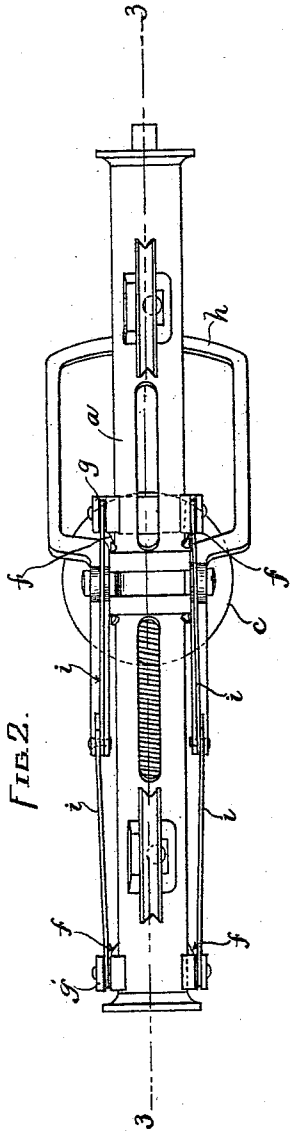


FIG. 2.

WITNESSES.
A. D. Harrison.
Edward W. Hamlen.

INVENTOR:
C. C. Rogers
by Wright Brown Quinby & Atty's.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

C. C. ROGERS.

CASH CARRIER.

No. 457,610. Patented Aug. 11, 1891.

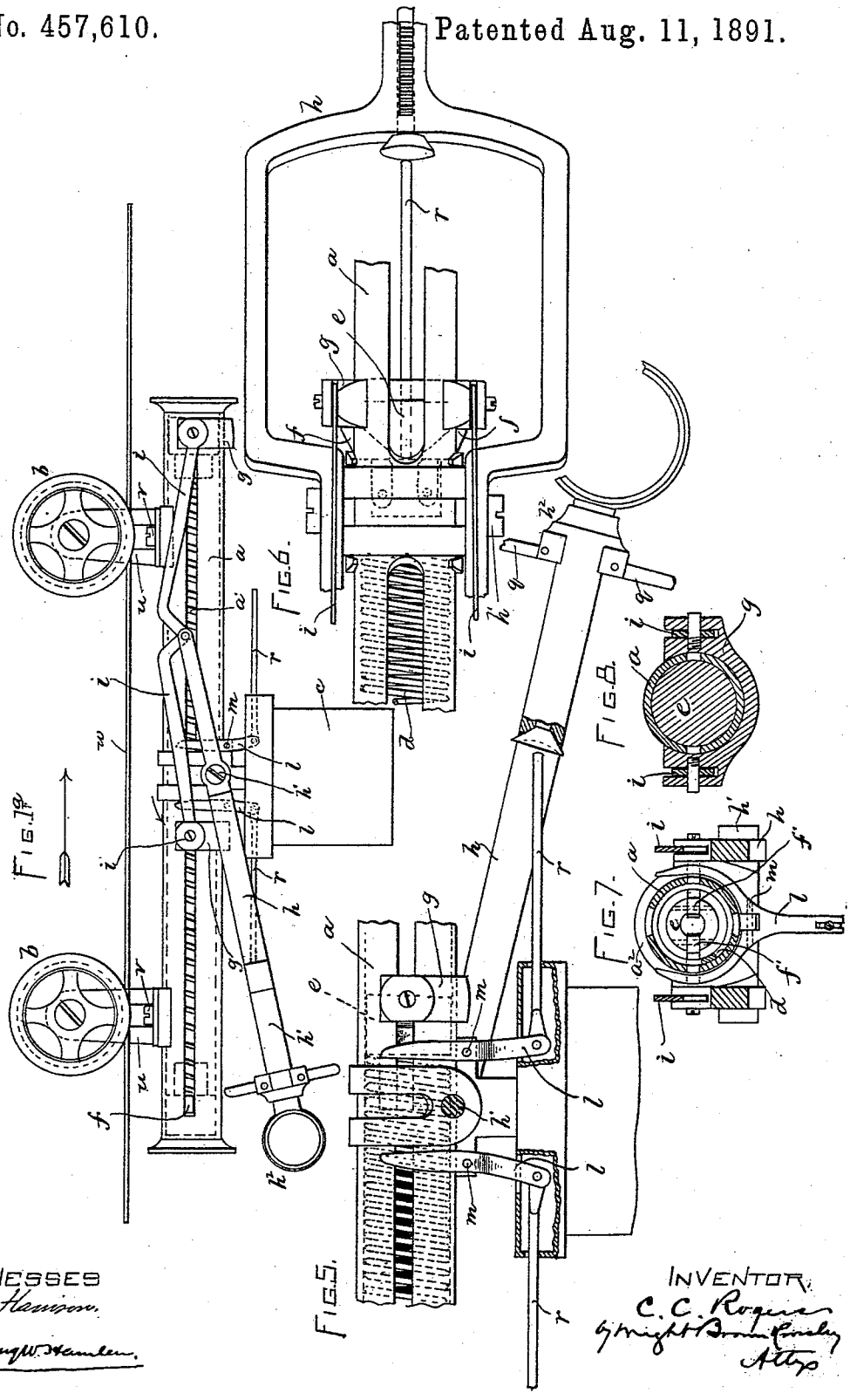


FIG. 5.

FIG. 6.

FIG. 7.

FIG. 8.

FIG. 9.

WITNESSES
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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

C. C. ROGERS.

CASH CARRIER.

No. 457,610. Patented Aug. 11 1891.

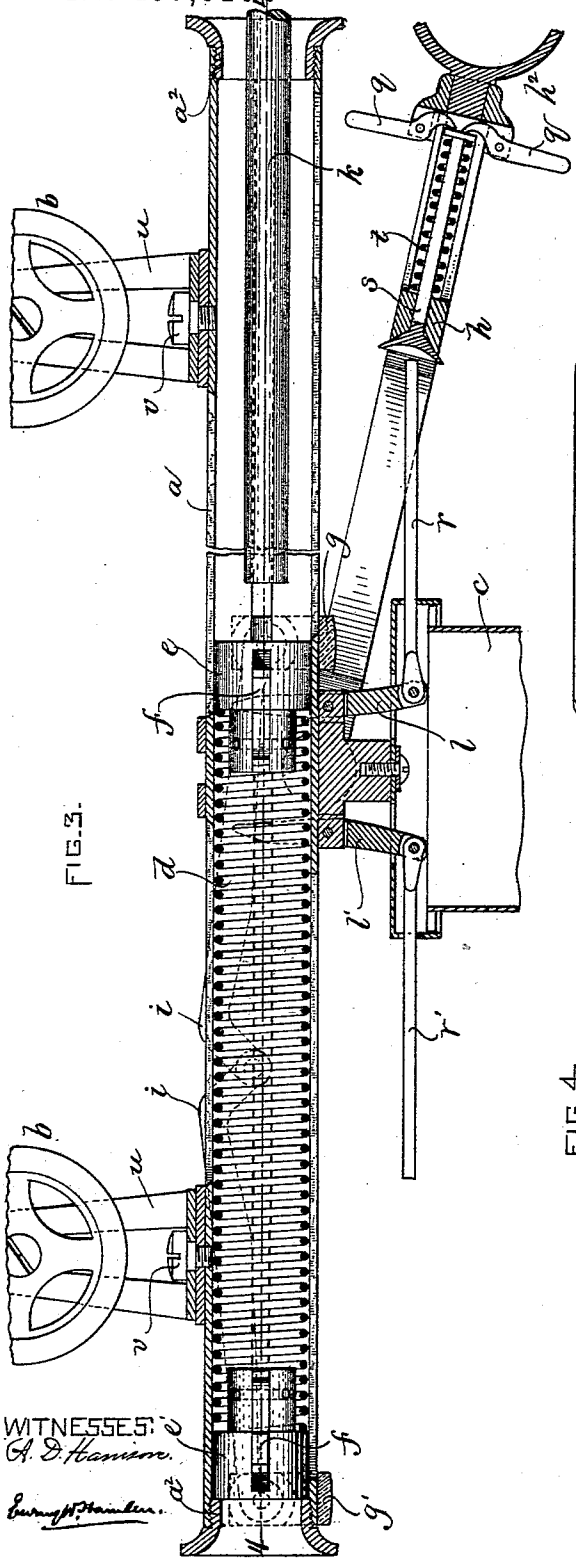


FIG. 3.

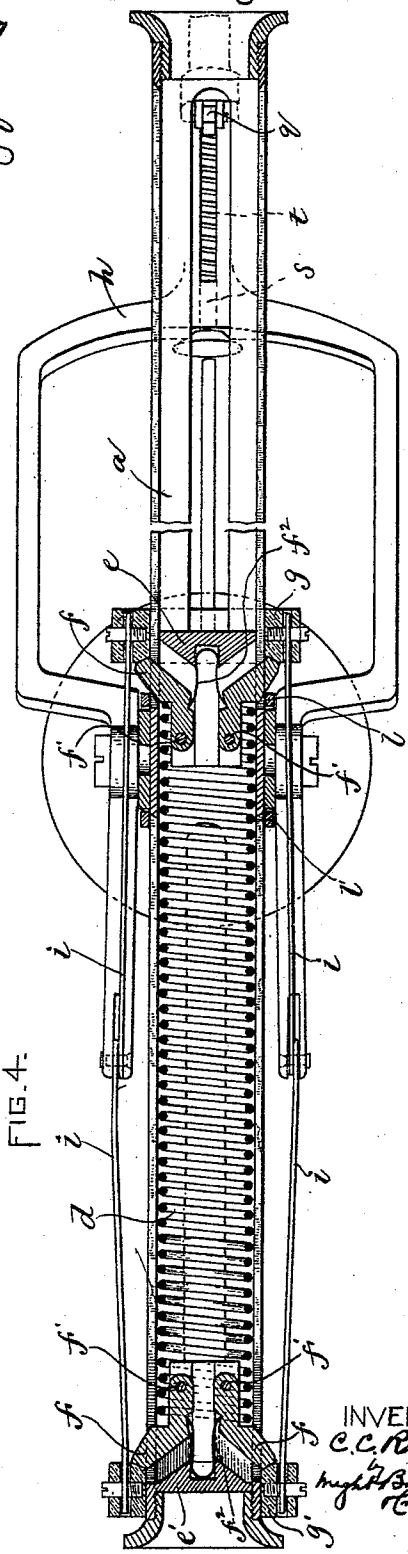


FIG. 4.

WITNESSES:
A. D. Harrison.
Everett W. Hamblen.

INVENTOR:
C. C. Rogers
by Wright Brown Quinby & Atty's

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES C. ROGERS, OF BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, OF TWO-THIRDS TO CHARLES E. McELROY AND CHARLES C. MERRITT, OF SAME PLACE.

CASH-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 457,610, dated August 11, 1891.

Application filed January 15, 1891. Serial No. 377,843. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. ROGERS, of Brockton, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash Cars or Carriers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a simple and effective carrier adapted to run on a wire track or way and an impelling means therefor supported by the carrier and adapted to be set at each end of the course of the carrier to impel the carrier in the reverse direction.

The invention consists in the several improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of my improved carrier, its impelling-spring being compressed or adjusted to impel the carrier in the opposite direction. Fig. 1ª represents a similar view showing the spring extended. Fig. 2 represents a top view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a section on line 3 3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents a section on line 4 4, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 represents a side elevation and partial section of a part of the carrier. Fig. 6 represents a top view of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 represents a section on line 7 7, Fig. 1. Fig. 8 represents a section on line 8 8, Fig. 1.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In carrying out my invention I construct a carrier adapted to run on a wire track or way *w*, and composed of two general parts, viz: the spring holder or body *a*, having the wheel *b b*, and the cash-receptacle *c*, which is secured to the body *a* in any suitable manner and is preferably detachable therefrom.

d represents a helical spring, which is loosely placed in the holder *a* and bears at its opposite ends against two heads *e e'*, which are adapted to slide within the holder, the latter being tubular, so that its interior constitutes a guide in which the spring and heads may move lengthwise of the carrier, as hereinafter described. Each head is provided with a pair of dogs or catches *f f*, pivoted at their inner ends to the head at *f' f'*, Fig. 4, and pressed outwardly at their outer ends by a spring f^2 through slots in the head and through longitudinal slots *a' a'* in the body *a*.

g g' represent slides adapted to move on the exterior of the body *a* and formed to engage the dogs *f*.

h represents a bifurcated lever, which is pivoted at *h'* to the body *a* at the middle of the length of the latter, and has at one end a handle h^2, adapted to be grasped by the operator and manipulated, as presently explained.

i i represent links which connect the ends of the arms or divisions of the lever with the slides *g g'*.

When the spring *d* is expanded to its fullest extent, it holds the heads *e e'* against shoulders a^2 a^2 near the ends of the body *a*. When the spring is in this condition, the dogs *f f* of one of the heads are engaged with one of the slides *g* and hold said slide and the links *i i* and lever *h* either in the position shown in Fig. 1ª or in the reverse position shown Fig. 1. Assuming the lever *h* and links *i i* to be held in the position shown in Fig. 1ª, the operator desiring to set the spring, so as to cause it to impel the carrier, moves the lever *h* over to the position shown in Fig. 1, thus causing the slide *g* to move the head *e*, engaged therewith, toward the center of the spring-holder *a*, thus compressing the spring. When the slide *g*, moved as above described, reaches the position shown in Fig. 1, the other slide *g'* comes into engagement with the dogs of the head *e'*, as clearly shown in Fig. 4, the slide *g'* being thus locked to the head *e'*, so that the slide *g* is held by the links *i i* in the position to which it was moved by the change of position of the lever *h*. The spring is thus confined in a compressed condition until it is desired to impel the carrier. This is accomplished by the reaction of the spring on a fixed rod or projection *k*, which is arranged to enter the vacant end of the spring-holder, as shown in Fig. 1, when the carrier is moved toward it, the spring being released and allowed to react by the movement of bifurcated lever *l* in the direction indicated by the arrow 3 in Fig. 1. Said lever is pivoted at *m* to the body *a* and has its arms arranged at opposite sides of said body in po-

sition to press inwardly on the outer sides of the dogs *f f*, that engages the head *e* with the slide *g* when said lever is moved in the direction indicated. The inward pressure of said dogs causes the release of the head *e* from the slide *g*, so that the released spring forces said head outwardly to the outer end of the body *a*, and at the same time causes it to forcibly strike the projection *k*, and thus impel the carrier in the direction indicated by the arrow 3 in Fig. 1. When the carrier reaches the other end of its movement, the spring, which is now extended, is compressed by a movement of the lever *h* back from the position shown in Fig. 1, thus causing the slide *g'* and head *e'* to move toward the center of the body *a* and the slide *g* to move toward one end of said body, when it is locked to the head *e*. The spring is thus set to impel the carrier in the opposite direction, and is released by moving another bifurcated lever *l'*, which is a duplicate of the lever *l*, in the direction required to press in the dogs of the head *e'*, and thus disengage said head from the slide *g'*, whereupon the spring expands, forcing the head *e'* against a fixed projection at the opposite end of the track from the projection *k* and impelling the carrier in a direction opposite that of its preceding movement. The levers *l l'* are operated by means of levers *q q* on the outer end of the lever *h* through suitable intermediate devices, including outwardly-projecting fingers *r r'*, pivoted to the lower ends of the levers *l l'*, and a push-rod *s*, adapted to slide in the lever *h* and arranged to engage the finger *r* when the lever *h* is in one position and the finger *r'* when the lever *h* is in the other position. Said push-rod is pressed by a spring *t* backwardly against the inner ends of the levers *q q*, and is forced forward against the finger adjacent to it by a backward movement of either lever *q*.

It will be seen from the foregoing that after each movement of the carrier the operator sets the spring for the impulse that causes the return movement by manipulating the lever *h*, and then releases the spring to cause it to give said impulse by pulling one of the levers *q*. One spring is therefore enabled to impel the car first in one direction and then in the opposite direction.

The wheels *b b* are mounted on hangers or brackets *u u*, which are connected by vertical pivots *v v* with the body *a*, so that each wheel can turn independently to conform to curvatures in the track and reduce the increased friction caused by such curvatures to the minimum.

My invention is not limited to the various details of construction here shown, and the same may be variously modified without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim—

1. A cash-carrier having a double-acting spring, means for compressing the spring from either end of the carrier, means for locking the spring in its compressed condition, and unlocking devices whereby the spring may be released and caused to impel the car, all combined substantially as set forth.

2. In a cash-carrier, the combination of a spring-holder, heads movable in said holder, an impelling-spring interposed between said heads, slides movable on said holder, means for locking said slides to the heads, an operating-lever and connections between it and the slide whereby either of the slides and the head engaged therewith may be moved endwise on the holder to compress the spring, and devices for unlocking the spring-compressing head from its operating-slide and thereby releasing the spring, as set forth.

3. The combination of the spring-holder having internal shoulders or stops a^2 a^2, the heads movable in the holder and provided with spring-pressed dogs normally projecting outwardly through slots in the holder, the spring interposed between said heads, the slides movable on the holder and adapted to engage the dogs in the heads, the pivoted operating-lever connected by links to said slides, and the unlocking or dog-displacing levers and means for operating the same, whereby either head that is adjusted to compress the spring may be released from the corresponding slide, as set forth.

4. The combination of the spring-holder, the sliding heads thereon having locking-dogs, the spring between said heads, the slides adapted to move on the holder and engage said dogs, the pivoted operating-lever connected with said slides, the pivoted unlocking-levers having outwardly-projecting pins at their lower ends, the push-rod on the operating-lever arranged to actuate said pins and unlocking-levers, and means for operating said rod, as set forth.

5. The operating-lever having the spring-impelled push-rod, and the pivoted levers *q q*, arranged to engage said rod and move the same endwise, combined with the spring-holder, the sliding heads therein having locking-dogs, the spring between said heads, the slides adapted to move on the holder and engage said dogs, and the pivoted unlocking-levers having outwardly-projecting pins at their lower ends arranged to be engaged and moved by said push-rod, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 5th day of January, A. D. 1891.

CHARLES C. ROGERS.

Witnesses:
C. F. BROWN,
A. D. HARRISON.