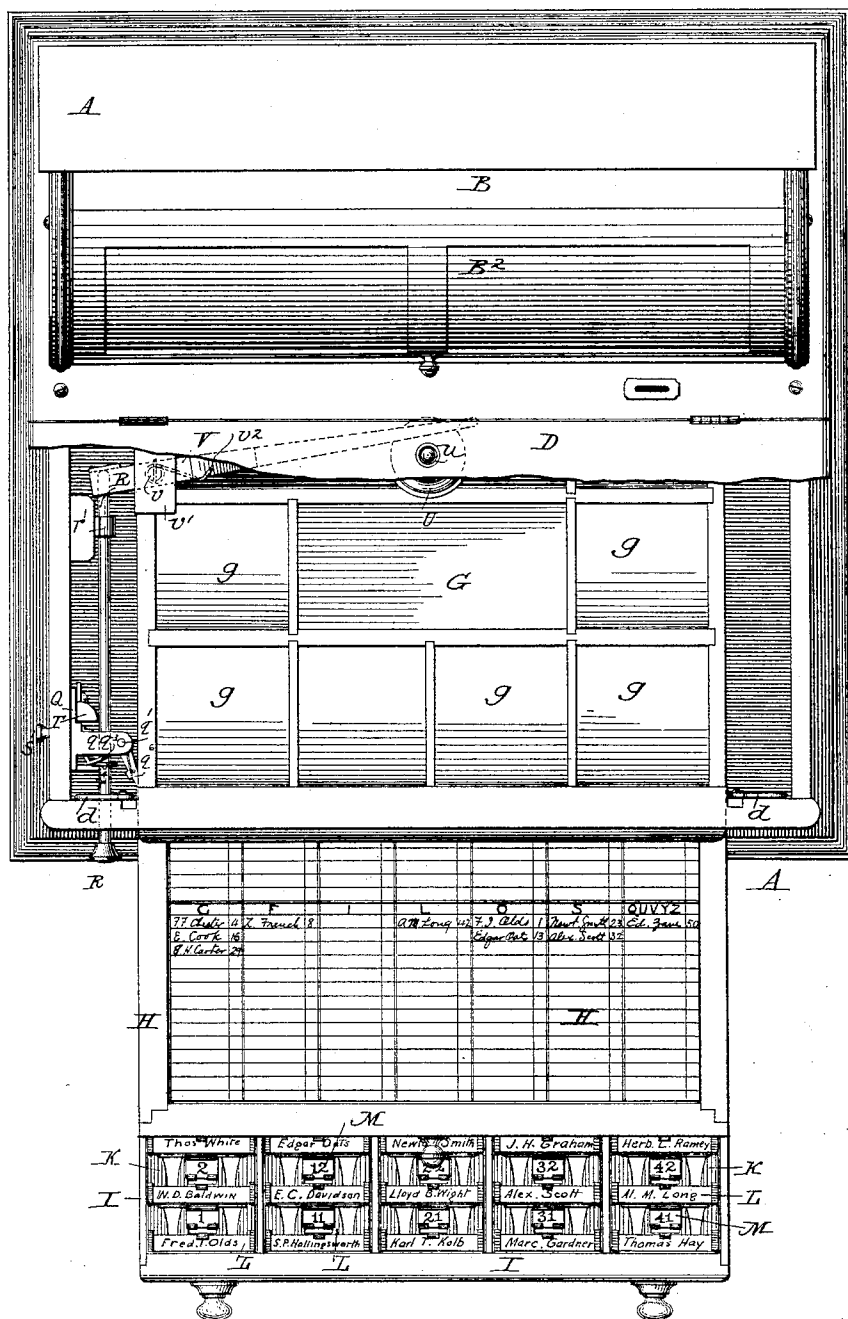


U. G. & W. F. BECK.

CABINET FOR HOLDING MONEY, COUPONS, PASS BOOKS, &c.
No. 533,030.

Fig. 1.

Patented Jan. 22, 1895.



Witnesses,

Henry F. Hellingworth
Washington Miller

Inventors:

Warren F. Beck
Uriah G. Beck
 by their attorneys,
Paulson Davidson Wright

(No Model.)

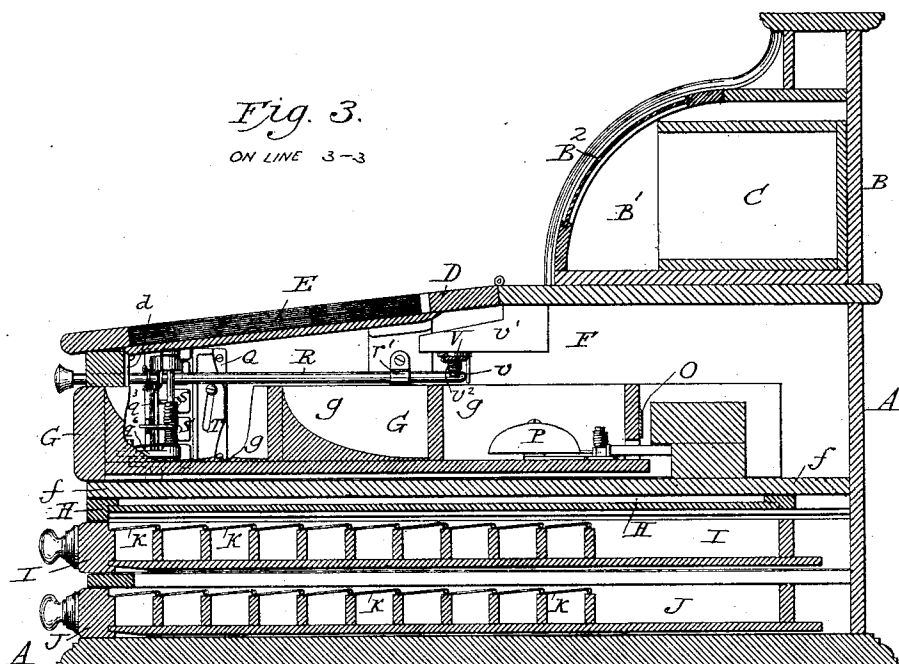
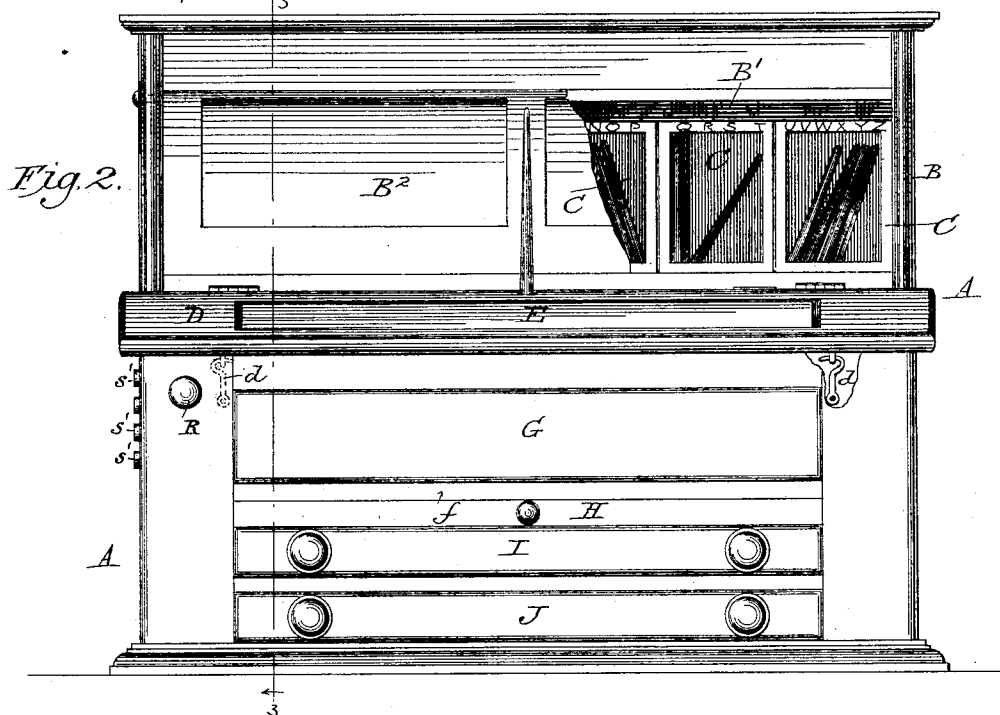
3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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CABINET FOR HOLDING MONEY, COUPONS, PASS BOOKS, &c.

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Patented Jan. 22, 1895.

Fig. 4.

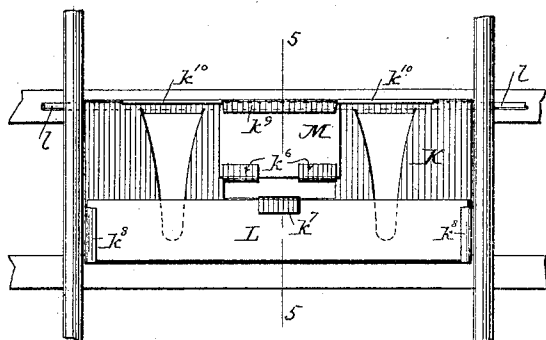


Fig. 5.

ON LINE 5-5

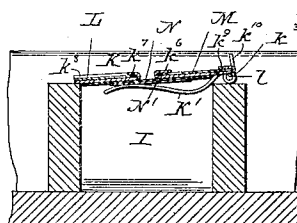


Fig. 6.

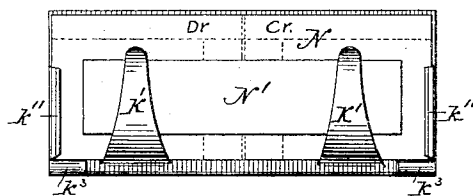


Fig. 8.

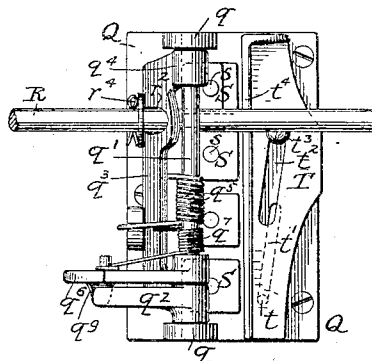


Fig. 7.

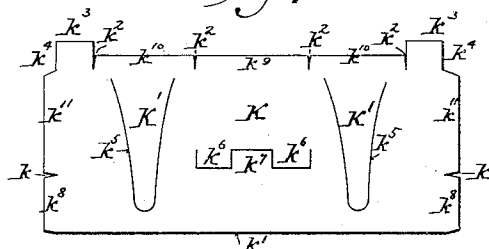


Fig. 9.

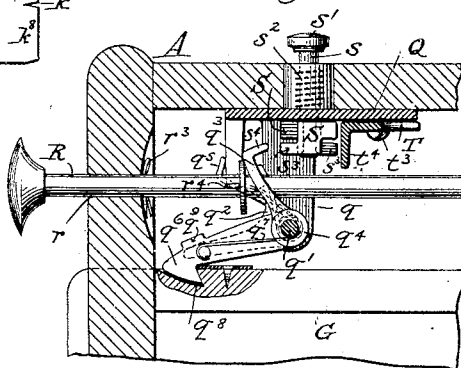
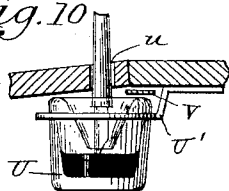


Fig. 10.



Witnesses;

Samuel P. Jenningsworth
Washington Miller.

Inventors,

Warren F. Beck.

Uriah G. Beck.

by their attorneys,

Paulson, Dickinson & Wright.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

URIAH G. BECK, OF MILTON, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WARREN F. BECK, OF ELMIRA, NEW YORK, ASSIGNORS TO THE EUREKA CASH AND CREDIT REGISTER COMPANY, OF ELMIRA, NEW YORK.

CABINET FOR HOLDING MONEY, COUPONS, PASS-BOOKS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 533,030, dated January 22, 1895.

Application filed November 15, 1893. Serial No. 491,001. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, URIAH G. BECK, residing at Milton, in the county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania, and WARREN F. BECK, residing at Elmira, in the county of Chemung and State of New York, citizens of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinets for Holding Money, Coupons, Pass-Books, &c., of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to provide a cabinet for the use of a merchant using the now well-known coupon pass book system of keeping accounts. In this system, each customer is furnished with a pass book, such, for instance, as shown in our application for patent, filed August 28, 1893, Serial No. 484,163, in which each book has a series of leaves or sheets each provided with a series of detachable coupons at its outer edge. Each coupon is marked to indicate a certain monetary value, and each coupon is also marked to indicate the value of all the coupons in the book remaining after the preceding coupons have been detached. Each customer and his corresponding book is assigned a number, and as purchases are made, coupons are detached from the book, and held by the merchant. Our improved cabinet is provided with receptacles for containing the detached coupons and also receptacles for holding pass books left by the customers with the merchants.

In the system of keeping accounts above referred to, it is desirable for the merchant to keep a record of the sales made each day. The cabinet is therefore provided with a holder for a pad of register sheets on which entries are made at the time of each sale. Often the merchant has transactions with customers not using coupons, and he must therefore have a money drawer, and we have accordingly provided our cabinet with a money drawer which has improved locking devices operated by a combination known only to the merchant. A peculiar feature of the locking devices is the particular mechanism by which the pen used for making entries on the register sheet prevents the operation of the locking devices which can only be actuated when

the pen is removed from the ink-stand, and held by the merchant ready for an entry.

The details of construction and the subject-matter claimed are hereinafter designated.

In the accompanying drawings,—Figure 1 is a plan view of our improved cabinet with parts broken away, and with some of the slides and drawers drawn out. Fig. 2 is a front elevation partly broken away. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail view on an enlarged scale of one of the coupon compartments and its lid or cover. Fig. 5 is a transverse section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a bottom view of the lid. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the blank from which the lid is made. Fig. 8 is a view on an enlarged scale of the locking devices. Fig. 9 is a similar view, partly in section, of the locking devices, showing how they are mounted in the cabinet. Fig. 10 is a detail view, showing how the pen prevents the actuation of the locking devices.

The case A, of the cabinet, may be of any approved construction, and shape, but preferably that shown in the drawings. The upper part B, of the case, is formed with a compartment B', having a hinged front lid or cover B². Within the compartment B', are arranged, side by side, a series of boxes C, which may be indexed, as indicated. These boxes are shown as removable, but permanent compartments or pigeon holes may be substituted for them.

The lower portion of the cabinet is closed on all sides, the top front portion being closed by a hinged lid D, which is formed with a recess to receive the pad of register sheets E. The lid may be locked from the inside by means of hooks *d*, and usually the lid is thus locked, and it will be observed that it can be unlocked only from the inside. Below the lid there is a compartment F, having a solid bottom *f*, on which slides a money drawer G, which may be provided with any desired number of compartments *g*. Immediately below the partition or bottom *f*, we provide a slide H, containing a sheet ruled and sub-divided to form an index, as shown in Fig. 1, on which are written the names of the holders of pass books, and their numbers. Below the slide H,

are arranged one or more (two being shown) drawers I, J, which are subdivided into numerous small compartments for holding coupons detached from the pass books.

5 Each compartment is provided with a lid K, of an improved construction shown in detail in Figs. 4 to 7 of the drawings. On the top or upper side, the lid has a frame or holder
10 for a card containing the name of the holder of a pass book. On the under side, the lid is provided with devices for holding a card on which may be shown the condition of the customer's account. It is also provided with devices for holding due slips and miscellaneous memoranda. The entire lid is made from a single piece of metal, the blank being formed as shown in Fig. 7, in which it will be seen
20 that the blank is substantially rectangular, but longer in one direction than the other. At k on opposite sides, the lid is provided with a V-shaped notch. The front, k' is straight, but at the back, the lid is notched or slit at four points k^2 , and at opposite ends it is provided with a rearwardly extending projection
25 k^3 , which is set in from the opposite ends slightly, the edge being cut away at k^4 . The body of the lid has a V-shaped slit k^5 at opposite ends to form fingers or tongues K' .
30 Between the fingers, the lid is slit to form two tongues k^6 projecting in the same direction, and an intermediate tongue k^7 projecting in the opposite direction. The portions k^8 of the lid between the notches k , and the front edge k' are turned over on to the top of the lid to form a frame for holding the card L,
35 on which the name of the customer is written. The tongue k^7 is also turned over to form part of this frame for holding the card L. The portion k^9 of the lid between the notches k^2 k^2 is turned over on to the top of the lid, and the tongues k^6 are turned upwardly to form a frame for a card M, on which the number of the customer is written. The portions k^{10} at
45 the top of the lid are turned upwardly, at right angles to the body, to form projections or handles by means of which the lid may be opened and closed. The projections k^3 and k^{11} are turned over backwardly to form a frame or holder for a card N, on which a memorandum may be kept to show the condition
50 of the customer's account. The projections k^3 are so turned as to form eyes through which a pivot pin or wire l is passed.

55 Each of the compartments of the drawer is provided with a lid formed as above described, and each lid carries the index and memoranda cards above referred to. When coupons are detached from the pass books, the lids are
60 raised, and the coupons deposited in the compartments. The compartments are arranged in regular numerical order, and by reference to the index card on the slide H, the number of a customer can be readily ascertained,
65 should his name be known and his number not known, when the purchase is made. Should

the customer not have with him his pass book, when making a purchase, a temporary memorandum may be made on a slip of paper or due bill N' , which may be held by the fingers K' . 70

The money drawer bears, when closed, against a spring O, of usual construction. When the drawer is fully closed, it puts the spring under tension. When the locking devices are released, the spring throws the
75 drawer open. This feature is incident to all modern money drawers. The money drawer is provided with a bell P, having the usual devices for ringing it, while the drawer is being opened. 80

In order to lock the drawer, we provide devices shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and in detail on an enlarged scale in Figs. 8 and 9. As there shown, a plate Q, is secured to the left hand
85 side of the cabinet below the lid D. It is provided with brackets q , in which is hinged a shaft q' , to which at its lower end is secured an arm q^2 , that forms part of a wing q^3 extending from the arm to the upper end of the shaft q , and secured at its upper end q^4 to the shaft. The wing and arm are normally moved
90 outwardly into the position shown in Figs. 8 and 9 by a spring q^5 , coiled around the shaft q , and bearing against the inner side of the wing. Above the arm q^2 a dog q^6 is carried
95 by the shaft, and is free to move thereon. It is normally held by a spring q^7 in position to engage with a notch q^8 , in the side of the money drawer. A lug q^9 extending downwardly from the dog is adapted to engage
100 with the outer end of the arm q^2 , the arrangement being such that when the arm q^2 is moved away from the side of the drawer, it engages with the lug q^9 , and withdraws the dog from the notch q^8 . The dog, however, is
105 free to move in the opposite direction without engagement with the lug.

In order to operate the locking devices from the outside we provide a rod R, which extends through a perforation r , in the front of
110 the casing, through a bracket r' , inside the case near its rear end. It also extends through a perforation r^2 in the wing q^3 , and is free to move back and forth therein. A pin or stop
115 r^3 limits the forward movement of the rod, and a stop or pin r^4 limits the forward movement of the rod through the perforation r^2 , the arrangement being such that the rod is free to move forward to the position shown in
120 Fig. 9, until the stop r^3 comes against the inside of the front of the case. It is free to move backward without moving the wing q^3 until the stop r^4 comes against the wing, when
125 the wing is moved about its pivotal connection between the shaft and the brackets q . When it thus moves, the arm q^2 is moved away from the drawer, engages with the lug q^9 on the dog and withdraws it from engagement with the notch q^8 . The drawer may
130 then be thrown open by the spring at its rear end. When the drawer is closed, the dog

automatically engages with the notch q^8 , and locks the drawer, which cannot be opened until the rod R is actuated.

In order to prevent the actuation of the rod R by unauthorized persons, we provide means for preventing the rod from being moved forward until devices are actuated which control its movement. We, therefore, provide a series of stop blocks S, each of which is mounted on a spindle s, having a head s' . The block is normally held against the side of the plate Q, by a spring s^2 . Each of these blocks is provided with a projection s^3 , which normally lies in the path of a projection s^4 , on the wing q^3 . As shown in Fig. 9, if the rod R, be moved inward, the projection s^4 will abut against the projection s^3 and the further movement of the wing and the rod will be prevented. If, however, the head s' be pressed inward against the force of the spring s^2 , the projection s^3 will move out of the path of the projection s^4 , and the wing may be moved a sufficient distance inward to cause the arm q^2 to bear against the lug q^9 on the dog, and withdraw it from the drawer, which then automatically opens. As shown in Fig. 8, we have provided a series of such stop blocks. One or more may be put into operative position, so that it will require the inward movement of one or more of the heads s' , to allow the rod to be actuated. The blocks may be thrown into and out of operative position by turning them on their pivots, so that the stops s^3 may or may not be placed in the path of the projection s^4 . A flanged plate T, is employed for holding the blocks in position after they are once set. This plate is provided with a stud t , which works in an inclined slot t' , in the plate Q. It is also provided with an inclined slot t^2 , through which extends a screw t^3 , secured to the plate Q. When the flanged plate T, is raised, it will be moved away from the adjacent ends of the blocks, and the blocks may be turned into any desired position. When the plate T, is depressed, the flange t^4 lies close against the ends of the blocks, and prevents them from being turned.

As above explained, it is the intention that when sales are made, an entry should be made on the registry sheet carried by the lid D. This should be done with a pen, and in order that the merchant may not neglect to make a proper entry before putting money in or taking it out from the money drawer, we arrange the ink-stand U, in a bracket U' secured to the case and form an opening u , in the lid through which the pen may be inserted into the ink-stand when the drawer is closed. When the pen is not in use, it extends through the opening into the inkstand, and lies in front of an arm or lever V, which is pivoted at v , to a bracket v' , in the case, and its end bears against the inner end of the operating rod R. When the drawer is closed, the pen lies in front of the inner end of the lever V, held

normally in the position shown in Fig. 1 by a spring v^2 , and if the rod R, is pressed upon, the lever will abut against the pen which prevents its farther movement, so that the rod R is prevented from being moved inward sufficiently to disengage the locking dog. The merchant's attention is immediately called to the fact that he has not taken out the pen to make the entry. He then removes the pen and the rod is free to be operated.

Heretofore one of us, Warren F. Beck, has invented devices whereby the pen forms a positive lock between an ink-stand in the drawer and the lid or case, but it was found that often the pen was broken. By our present improvements, it will be observed, the strain does not come on the pen or pen-holder itself, but the pen-holder forms a lock against the operation of the rod R.

We claim as our invention—

1. The combination of a cabinet-case, a money drawer, means for moving the money drawer outwardly, devices for locking the drawer, a rod for operating the drawer-locking devices, a lever or arm engaging with the rod, and an inkstand arranged in the cabinet below an opening therein through which a pen extends that limits the movement of the arm, for the purpose specified.

2. The combination of a cabinet-case and money drawer, means for moving the money drawer outwardly, devices for locking the drawer, a rod for operating the drawer-locking devices, a lever or arm engaging with the rod, and an opening in the case through which a pen or locking device may be inserted into position in front of the arm.

3. The lid herein described made of a single piece of sheet metal having the lugs l^3 at opposite sides turned forward and inward to hold a strip of paper, lugs or projections l^6 l^2 , turned forward and inward toward each other to hold a card, other projections l^{11} turned backward and inward to hold another card, and spring tongues K' to hold another slip of paper or card.

4. The combination of a case, a money drawer, devices for locking the drawer, a push rod for operating the drawer-locking devices, a pivoted lever or arm engaging the rod, and devices for locking the lever or arm, for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

URIAH G. BECK.
WARREN F. BECK.

Witnesses as to the signature of Uriah G. Beck:

WM. C. MILLER,
H. E. AUGSTADT.

Witnesses as to the signature of Warren F. Beck:

WALTER F. DE WITT,
HARRY O. PRATT.