(No Model.)

T. F. McGANN.

CASH CARRIER.

No. 283,007. Patented Aug. 14, 1883.

Fig. 1.

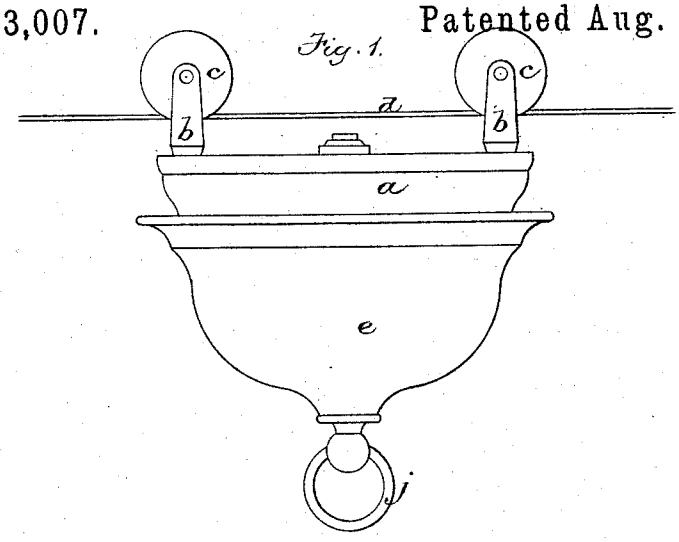


Fig. 2.

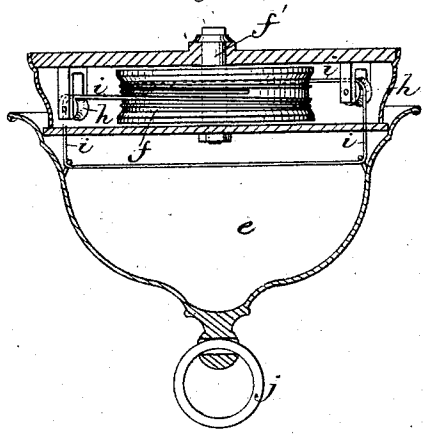
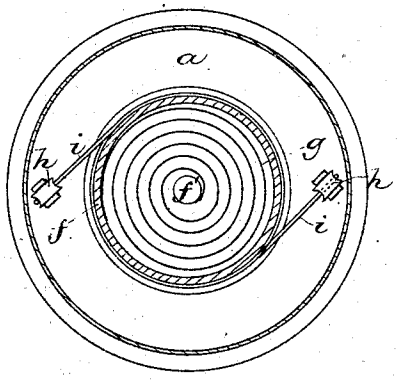


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
Joseph Lewthwaite
A. L. White

Inventor
T. F. McGann.
by Wright Brown
Attys.

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS F. McGANN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

CASH-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 283,007, dated August 14, 1883.

Application filed June 28, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS F. McGANN, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Cash-Carriers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of cash-carriers for stores in which each carrier comprises a carriage adapted to run on an elevated track—such as a wire stretched between two points of support—and a receptacle suspended from said carriage by flexible cords wound on a spring-roller secured to the carriage and adapted to be drawn downwardly from the carriage by an attendant to insert or remove articles, and to be automatically raised by the spring-roller to bring the receptacle up to the carriage, the latter then acting as a cover for the receptacle.

My invention has for its object to provide an improved arrangement of parts in a carrier of this class whereby economy of space is effected and a neat device is produced.

To this end my invention consists in the 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 a cash-carrier embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 represents a horizontal section on line *x x*, Fig. 2, looking upwardly.

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

In the drawings, *a* represents the carriage, composed of a circular platform or casing having standards *b b* and wheels *c c*, adapted to run on a wire track, *d*.

e represents the receptacle, which is composed of a circular cup suspended from the carriage *a* in such a manner that it can be raised and lowered independently.

f represents a horizontal roller journaled on a vertical stud, *f'*, affixed rigidly to the carriage *a*. Within the roller *f* is a coiled spring, *g*, attached at its outer end to the roller and at its inner end to the stud *f'*.

h h represent guide-pulleys journaled in brackets attached to the carriage, and arranged to guide two cords, *i i*, in opposite directions to the periphery of the roller *f*, as shown in Fig. 3. The cords *i i* are secured to the receptacle *e* by means of suitable hooks or loops attached to the inner surface of the receptacle and extend over the guide-pulley, as shown, to the periphery of the spring-roller *f*, on which they are wound and to which their ends are secured. The cords *i i* are wound in opposite directions on the roller *f*, so that when said roller is rotated in one direction both cords will be unwound, and when rotated in the opposite direction both cords will be wound upon the roller. The spring *g* has sufficient force to wind up the cords and thus raise the receptacle to the carriage, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the latter serving as a cover for the receptacle. When access to the receptacle is desired, the operator grasps a ring or handle, *j*, at the bottom of the receptacle, or a cord depending therefrom, and pulls the receptacle downwardly away from the carriage, the cords unwinding, and in so doing rotating the roller in such direction as to compress the spring. When the receptacle is released, the spring lifts it to its former position.

I am aware that I am not the first to combine a carriage, a receptacle suspended therefrom by flexible cords, and a spring-roller adapted to wind up said cords, and raise the receptacle automatically to the carriage; hence I do not claim such combination, broadly. The novelty of my invention lies in the horizontally-arranged roller, the suspending-cords wound thereon in opposite directions, and the guide-rollers over which the cords pass. Heretofore the spring-roller has been journaled on a horizontal axis, like a spring curtain-roller, and more vertical space is required for it and the cords wound thereon than for the horizontally-arranged roller; hence my improvement enables the carrier to be made in much more compact and simple form than before.

I do not limit myself to the employment of the rollers *h h*, it being evident that fixed eyes or non-rotating guides may be used instead, and will constitute equivalent of said rollers.

The cords *i i* may be in reality a single piece of catgut or other suitable material attached at its end to the spring-roller *f* and extending across the receptacle *e*, as shown in Fig. 2.

I claim—

1. In a cash-carrier, a carriage adapted to run on an elevated track-wire, and provided with a horizontal spring-roller, *f*, and guide-pulleys *h h*, or their equivalents, combined with a receptacle provided with two cords passing over said guide-pulleys, wound in opposite directions around the spring-roller, and secured at their ends to the latter, as set forth.

2. In a cash-carrier composed of a carriage adapted to run on an elevated track and a receptacle suspended from said carriage, the combination with said carriage and receptacle of a horizontal spring-roller, *f*, journaled in the carriage, cord-guides *h h*, supported by the carriage, and cords *i i*, secured to the receptacle, passing over said guides, wound in opposite directions on said roller, and secured to the periphery of the latter, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 23d day of June, 1883.

THOMAS F. McGANN.

Witnesses:
JOSEPH CUTLER,
A. L. WHITE.