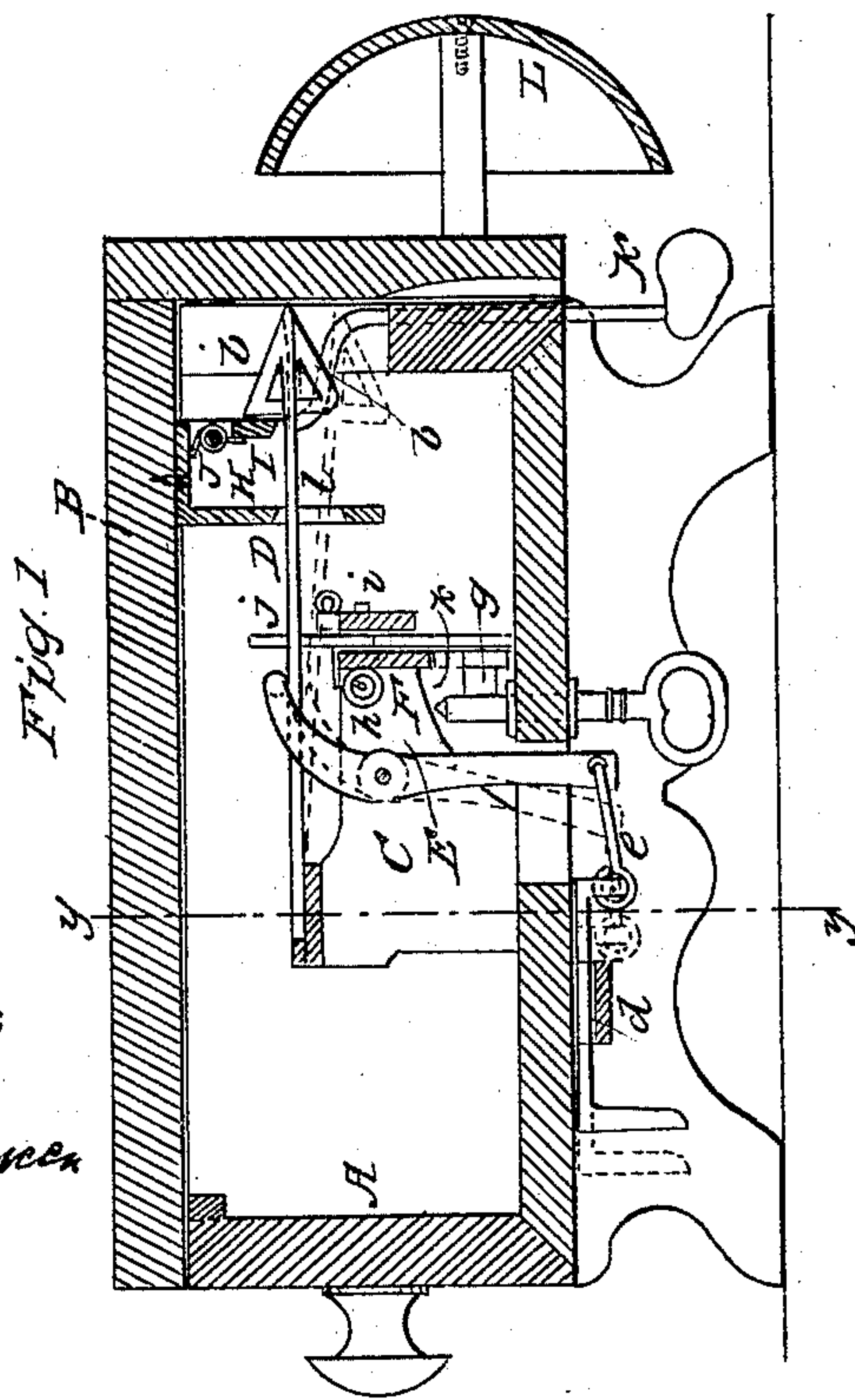
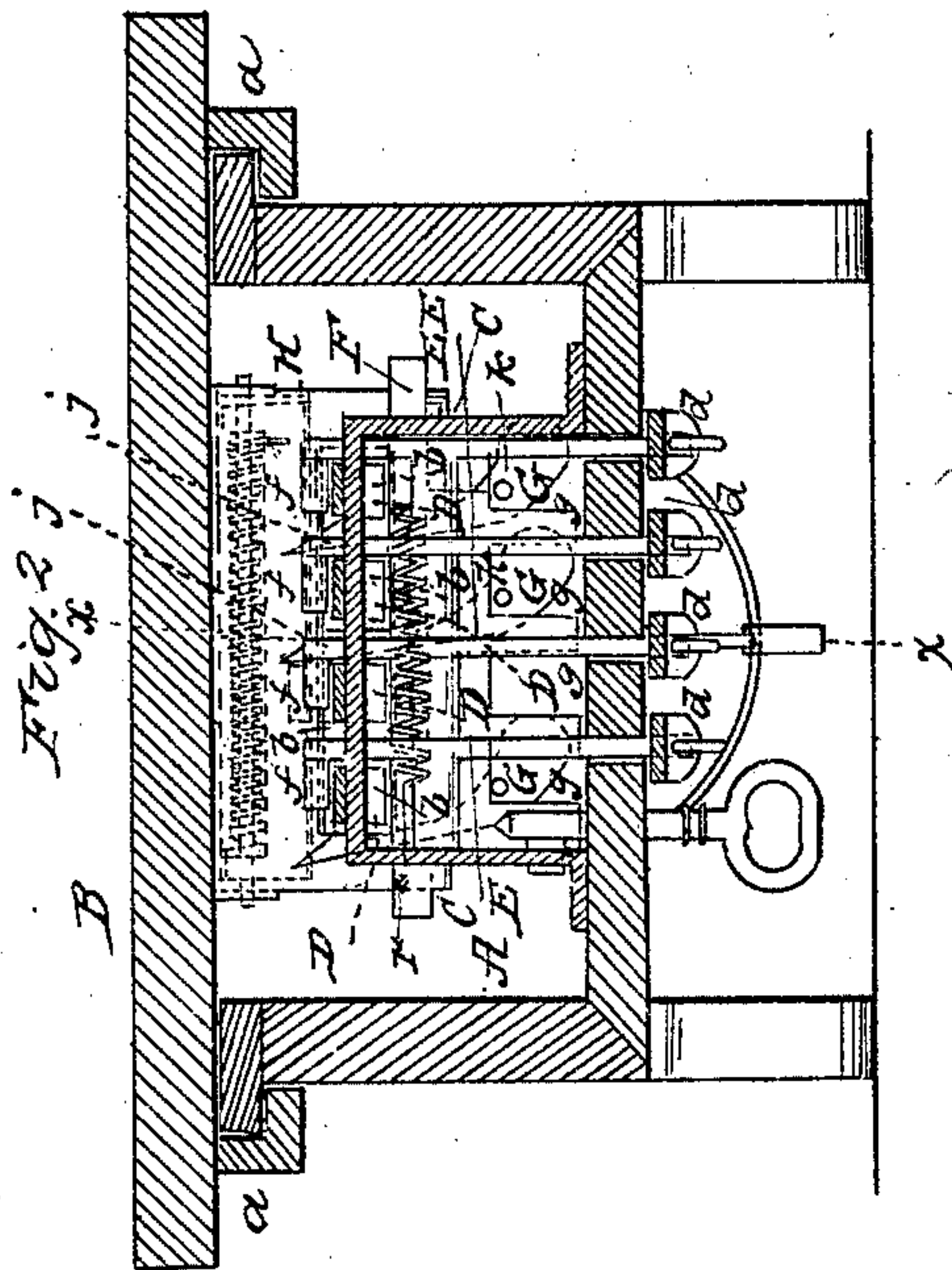


F. H. PURINGTON.

Till Alarm.

No. 31,188.

Patented Jan. 22, 1861.



Witnesses  
J. W. Combs  
R. S. Spencer

Inventor  
F. H. Purington  
per Munn & Co  
Attorneys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK H. PURINGTON, OF WILLIMANTIC, CONNECTICUT.

## DRAWER-ALARM.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 31,188, dated January 22, 1861.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, F. H. PURINGTON, of Willimantic, in the county of Windham and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Till or Drawer Alarm; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a side sectional view of my invention taken in the line *x, x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 2, a transverse vertical section of the same taken in the line *y, y*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the two figures.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention I will proceed to describe it.

A, represents a till or drawer, and B, the counter or table underneath which the drawer slides, between cleats *a, a*. Within the drawer A, there is permanently secured a metallic frame C, to the upper part of which a series of springs D, are attached. These springs are provided at their front ends with barbs or hooks *b*, some of which are at the upper and others at the under sides of the springs. Within the frame C, there are placed levers E, one to each spring. These levers are placed on a common shaft *c*, and the lower end of each lever has a slide *d*, attached to it by a link *e*, as shown clearly in Fig. 1. The upper ends of the levers E, are provided with lateral projections *f*, which project over the springs D, as shown clearly in Fig. 2. There is also placed in the frame C, a slide F, having a series of pendants *g*. This slide F, has a spring *h*, attached to it, said spring having a tendency to keep the slide F, thrown to the extent of its movement in the direction indicated by arrow 1, Fig. 2. In the frame C, there are also secured by pivots *i*, catches G, the lower ends of which are loaded or made much heavier than the upper ends, and the upper ends are provided with hooks *j*, which catch over the springs D, when the latter are pulled down. To the lower part of each catch G, there is attached a pin *k*.

To the under side of the counter B, there is attached a metal plate H, which is perforated or slotted as shown at *l*, to allow the barbs or hooks *b*, of the springs D, to pass through. Directly behind the plate H, there

is attached by a joint a plate I, which has a spring J, connected to it and a bell hammer K, see Fig. 1.

L, is a bell which is attached to the counter B, and within range of the movement of the hammer K.

The operation is as follows: When the drawer A, is shoved fully under the counter B, the hubs or hooks *b*, which are on the upper sides of the spring D, will be behind the plate I, as shown clearly in Fig. 1, and if the drawer A, be pulled out, said barb or barbs will draw back plate I, and when the barb or barbs has passed said plate the spring J, will throw the plate I, back to its original position and the hammer K, will strike the bell L, sounding an alarm, and the barbs *b*, will catch against the upper edge of the openings *l*, in plate H, and prevent the drawer being drawn out. In order to draw out the drawer without sounding an alarm the springs D, which have the barbs *b*, on their upper sides must be depressed and this is done by pulling back the proper slides *d*, and as proper persons only have a knowledge of the position of the springs, and the proper slides *d*, to pull, an illegitimate operator would be foiled. Again if a person having a general knowledge of the alarm but still ignorant of the position of the springs D, with respect to their barbs *b*, and should attempt to operate the slides *d*, and draw down a spring, such spring, other than the one having its barb *b*, uppermost would be held down by its catch G, the hook *j*, passing over the spring by the gravity of the lower part of the catch and the barb *b*, of the depressed spring would lock over the lower edge of the notch *l*, of plate H. In this case it will be seen that the drawer is locked and cannot be unlocked by actuating the slides *d*. To effect therefore such a result, that is to say, to unlock the drawer, a key M, is necessary, and this key is inserted into the bottom of the drawer and by being turned will move slide F, so that its pendants *g*, will strike the pins *k*, and throw the hooks *j*, off the springs D. Thus it will be seen that after one ineffectual attempt is made to open the drawer by an improper person the drawer becomes locked and a key is required to open it. Repeated efforts therefore cannot be made to open the drawer.

This device will admit of fifteen different

changes, there being four springs D, with more springs of course a greater number of changes might be made.

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

The catches G, arranged relatively with

the springs D, as shown and used in connection with the slide F, to operate as and for the purpose set forth.

FREDERICK H. PURINGTON.

Witnesses:

E. B. SUMNER,

L. THOMPSON.