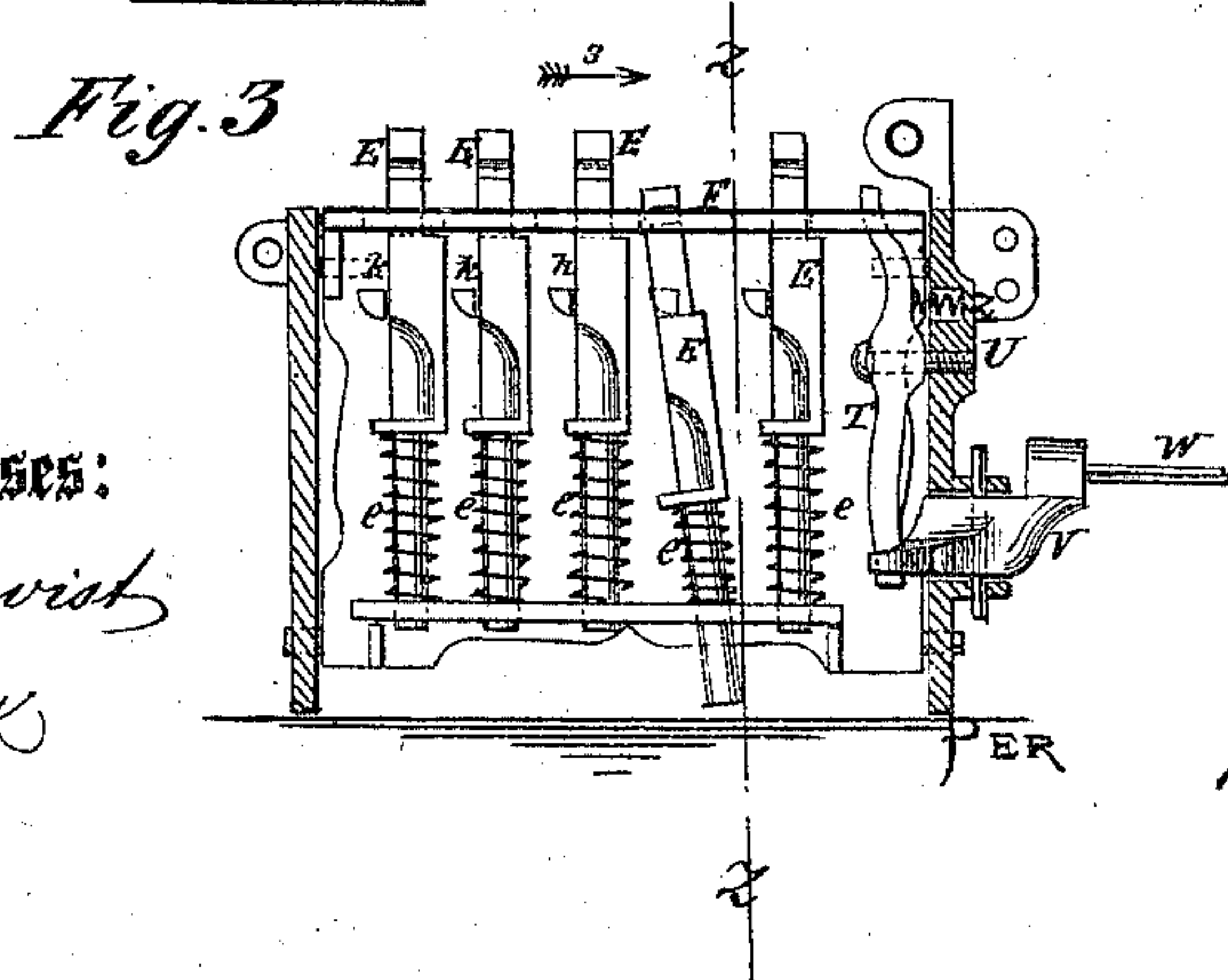
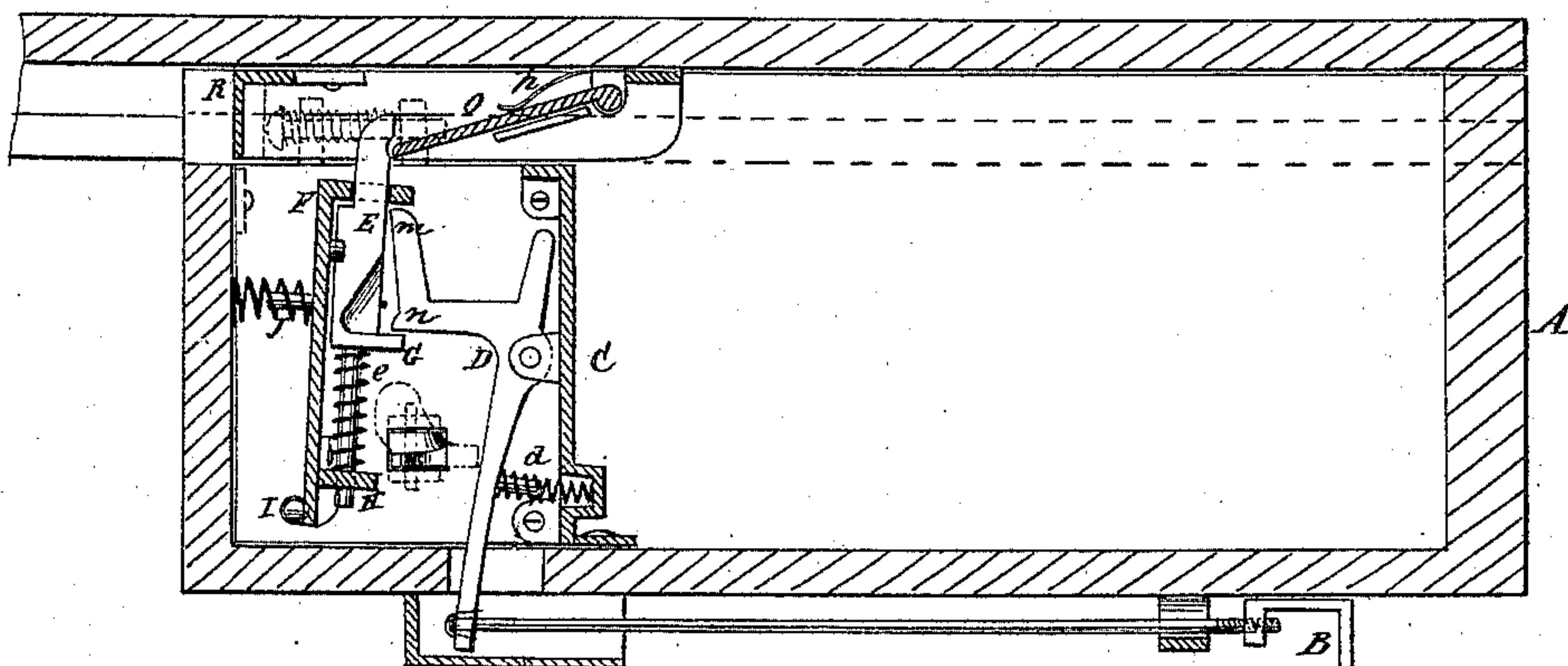
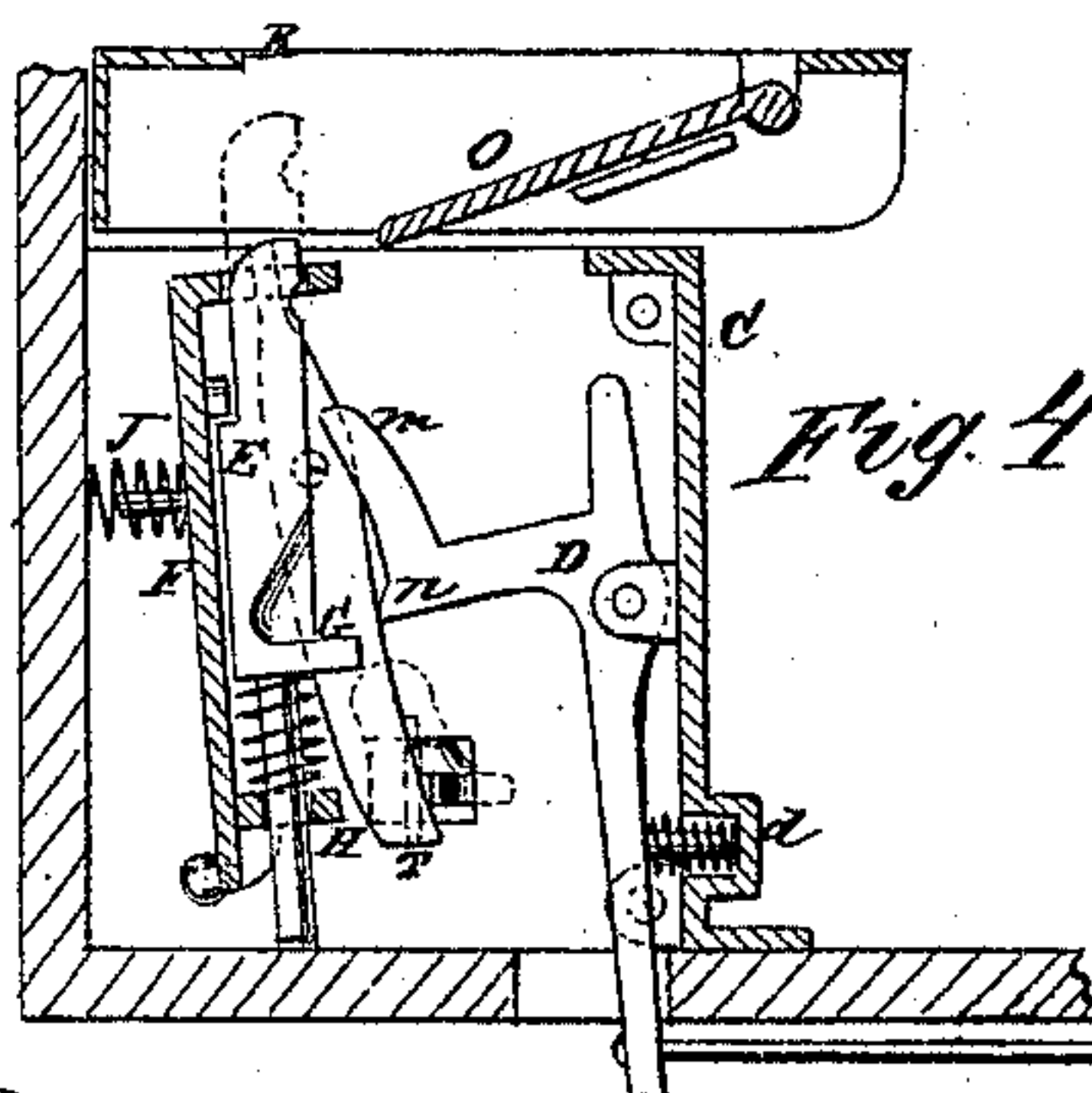
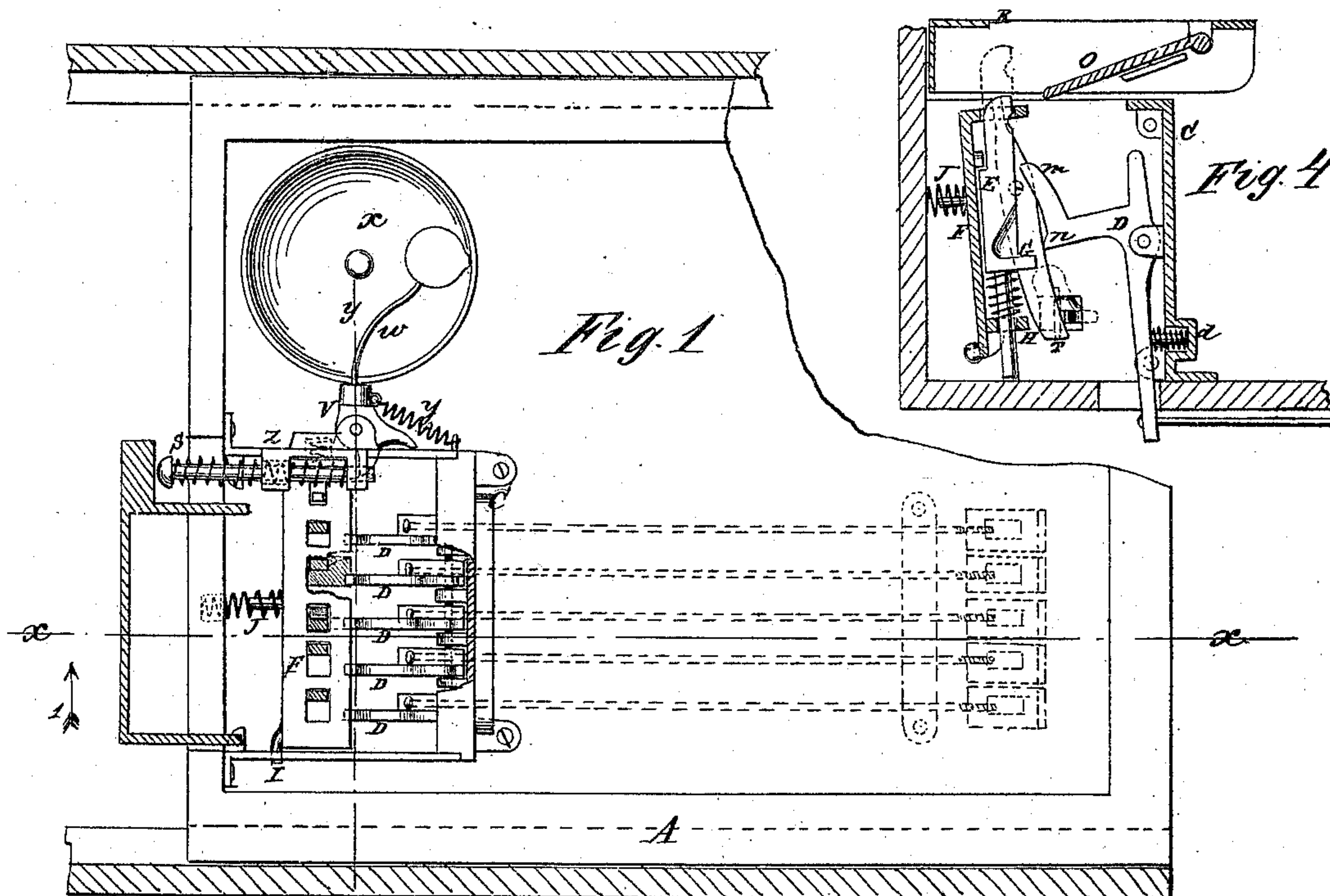


J. F. BALDWIN.
Till-Alarms.

No. 139,939.

Patented June 17, 1873.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. BALDWIN, OF NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IMPROVEMENT IN TILL-ALARMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **139,939**, dated June 17, 1873; application filed October 26, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. BALDWIN, of Nashua, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Alarm-Tills, of which the following is a specification:

The object of this invention is to furnish improved means for detecting fraudulent attempts to gain access to money-drawers or "tills," and the present invention consists in perfecting the mechanism heretofore in use for that purpose, such improvements relating especially to the keys and the bolts, and manner of their operation, and also to the mode of operating the alarm-hammer, the construction and arrangement of parts being as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a top or plan view. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the till and locking mechanism. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section of Fig. 1, taken on the line *yy*. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of Fig. 3, taken on the line *zz*.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents the till or drawer; B, the finger-pieces. C is the case consisting of front and side plates attached to the bottom and end of the till. D are the keys, which are pivoted to this front plate, as seen in Fig. 2. These keys act as levers, the back motion being produced by the spiral springs *d*, as represented. E represents the bolts, and F the swing-bar through which the bolts work. G is the foot-piece of the bolt, which the key strikes when the bolt is down, for unlocking the till. The lower portion of the bolt extends down from the foot-piece G through the flange H, and with the spiral spring *e* around it, which spring rests upon the flange H, and presses the bolt upward with a constant pressure. The lower edge of the swing-bar is pivoted to the side-plates I of the case, as seen at I, and is forced forward in contact with the keys by the spring J. On the inside of the swing-bar is a small lug, K, for each bolt, and each bolt is made with a shoulder which catches under this lug and holds the bolt down when it is not in use for locking. The openings in the top of the swing-bar

through which the bolts work, are broad enough to allow the bolts to be forced one side, or into an inclined position, and when so forced one side and pushed down the shoulder catches under the lug K of the swing-bar. When the bolts are not required for locking they are disposed of in this manner.

The locking-bolt or bolts may be changed, and one or more brought into requisition, as may be desired. When the bolts (one or more) are thus pushed down and held, the toe *m* of the key (when the finger-piece is pulled) slides down on the face of the bolt and thereby pushes back the swing-bar and gives the alarm. When the bolt is up (as when used for locking) the toe of the key *m* passes by the side of the bolt, and the angle *n* of the key strikes the foot-piece and draws down the bolt. O is a catch-plate attached to the metallic frame R, which frame is secured to the drawer-cover or the under side of the counter or table-top. A cross-section of this plate is seen in Fig. 2. When the drawer is closed the plate will be raised by the end of locking-bolt; but when the bolt has passed behind, it drops down and secures the drawer as seen in that figure. *p* is a small spring by which the plate is pressed down with a constant pressure. S is a spring-rod fixed to the side-plate of the case, the end of which rod strikes the frame R and keeps the drawer in position when it is closed. The alarm is given whenever the swing-bar is pushed back, and this is done whenever a key is made to operate upon a silent bolt, or a bolt not employed in locking. T is a vertical lever whose fulcrum is at the point *u* of the case. Its upper end passes through a slot in the swing-bar. Its lower end is in contact with the dog *v*, which is pivoted in the casing so as to be turned laterally by the foot of the lever T. W is the bell-hammer wire. *x* is the bell. *y* is a spiral-spring, one end of which is attached to the case, and the other to the dog *v*.

Tension is given this spring when the dog is turned, and when it recoils the alarm is given. The lever and the dog are plainly seen in the section, Fig. 3. When the swing-bar is pushed back it operates the lever T which turns the dog. This lever is loose on its fulcrum-screw *u*, and has a compound motion given it by

means of the small spiral-spring *z*, which forces its upper portion back from the case with a constant pressure. This movement of the lever allows its lower end to slip from the end of the dog, which releases the spring and gives the alarm. As the swing-bar readjusts itself the lower end of the lever passes back around the end of the dog and assumes its former position by reason of the pressure of the little spring *z*.

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

1. The spring-supported bolts *E* having foot-piece *G*, combined with a spring-retract-

ed key, *D*, having the toe *m* and angle *n*, operated by rod and finger-piece, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A swing-bar, *F*, having the lugs *k*, combined with corresponding shouldered bolts *E*, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The apron *O*, key *E*, and spring-bolt *S*, combined with drawer, to hold it firmly and closely locked.

4. The application to the lever *T* of the spring *z*, as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN F. BALDWIN.

Witnesses:

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