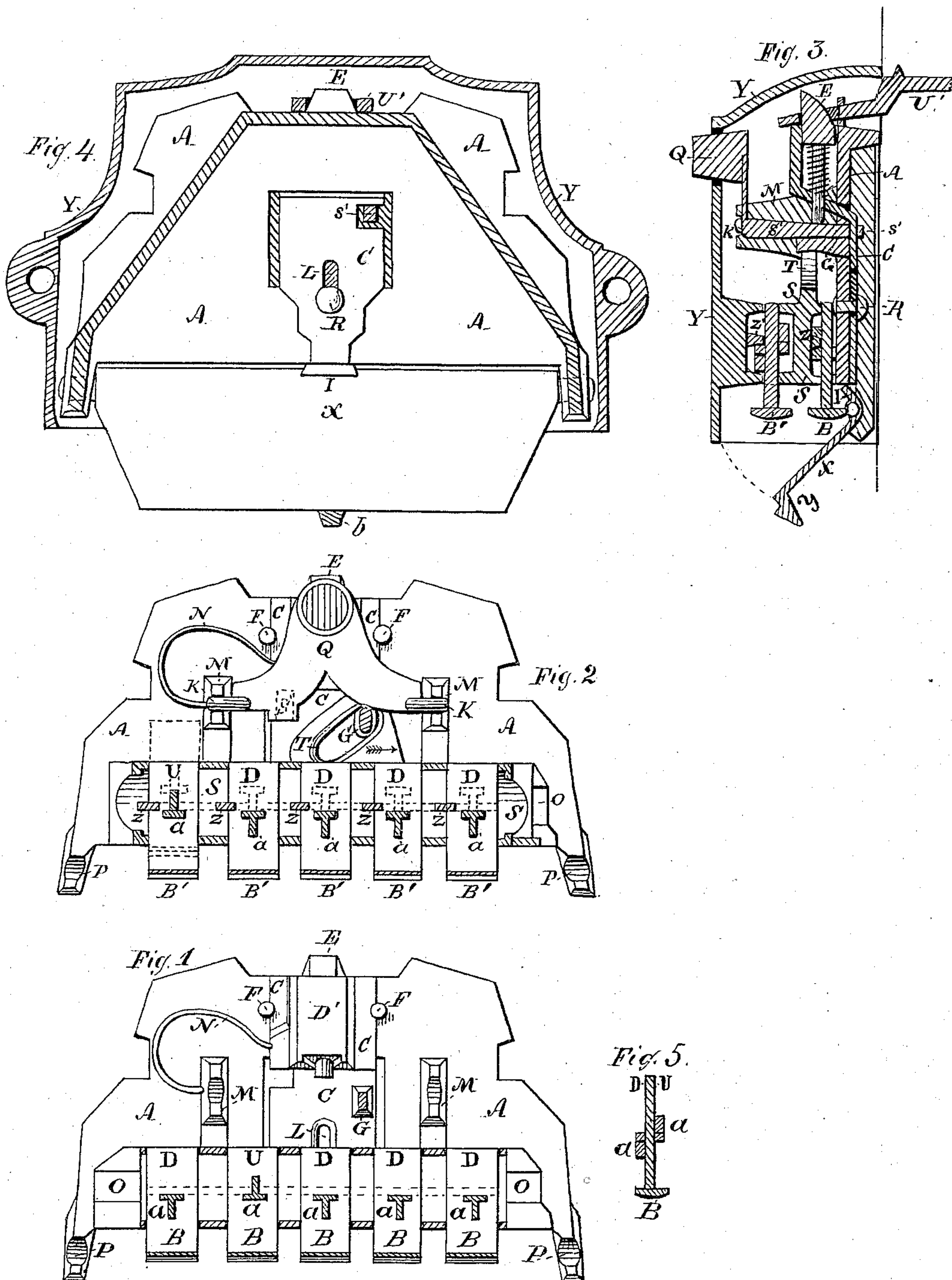


G. H. PEACOCK.
COMBINATION TILL-LOCK.

No. 170,108.

Patented Nov. 16, 1875.



WITNESSES:

George Trautenberg
C. W. Gordon

George H. Peacock INVENTOR.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

GEORGE H. PEACOCK, OF WEBSTER, ASSIGNOR TO GEORGE PLUMB AND SUSAN A. NEWMAN, OF FAIRPORT, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMBINATION TILL-LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 170,108, dated November 16, 1875; application filed May 24, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. PEACOCK, of Webster, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Combination-Locks, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to the construction of a lock or guard, more especially for tills or money-drawers, so devised as to be readily opened by the proper manipulation of the finger-bars or tumblers, thus obviating the necessity of using a key.

Figure 1 is a front view of a portion of the working parts, having the outer bank of finger-bars, cross-plate, and thumb-piece removed. Fig. 2 is a front view of working parts. Fig. 3 is a sectional side view of working parts. Fig. 4 is a back view of the lock. Fig. 5 is an edge view of one of the finger-bars.

A is the back-plate. C is the bolt-carrier, which slides on the back-plate, guided by the studs F and R. Q is the thumb-plate, having a projecting arm, S', Fig. 3, entering an opening in the bolt-carrier C. B, B, B, B, and B, Fig. 1, are finger-bars, one or more of which may be raised in opening the lock. S, Fig. 2, is the cross-plate in front of the finger-bars B, B, B, B, and B. B', B', B', B', and B', Fig. 2, are also finger-bars. In the upper side of the cross-plate S, Fig. 2, is a diagonal slot, T, in which the end of the pin G of the bolt-carrier C may be moved. Thus, when pressure is applied against the outer part of the thumb-plate Q, the projecting end of the arm S' forces down the bolt-carrier C, while the pin G, moving in the diagonal slot T, moves the cross-plate S to the right. N is a spring, which moves the bolt-carrier upward, and, consequently, moves the cross-plate S to the left. A is a T-shaped guard, projecting

from both sides of each finger-bar. The horizontal arms of the two guards are located at the same height on the finger-bar, Fig. 5, with their perpendicular arms pointing in opposite directions. Shoulders z, z, z, z, and z project from the back side of the cross-plate S. These shoulders come in contact with the T-shaped guards of the finger-bars B, B, B, B, and B when the cross-plate is moved to the right. When each finger-bar is in proper position, (one or more of them being elevated,) the shoulder z may pass by the T-shaped guard, thus permitting the cross-plate S to move to the right, and hence allowing the bolt-carrier to be moved back. Similar shoulders z are provided on the inside of the face-plate to act in like manner on the T-shaped guards of the finger-bars B', B', B', B', and B'. X, Fig. 4, is the guard-plate, the supporting ends of which enter the bearings P P, Fig. 2, of the back-plate, thus allowing the guard-plate to be either suspended by its own gravity, or turned up so as to inclose the finger-bars. I is a guard, located between the supporting ends, and projecting at right angle to the plane of the guard-plate. Thus the bolt-carrier C can be forced down only when the guard-plate is turned up, so as to allow the heel of the bolt-carrier to pass in front of the guard I, Fig. 1, of the guard-plate x.

I claim—

1. The combination of the bolt-carrier C, thumb-plate Q, cross-plate S, and finger-bars B B B B B and B' B' B' B' B', as herein described.

2. The guard-plate X, in combination with the bolt-carrier D, as herein described.

GEORGE H. PEACOCK.

Witnesses:

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E. Y. GORDON.