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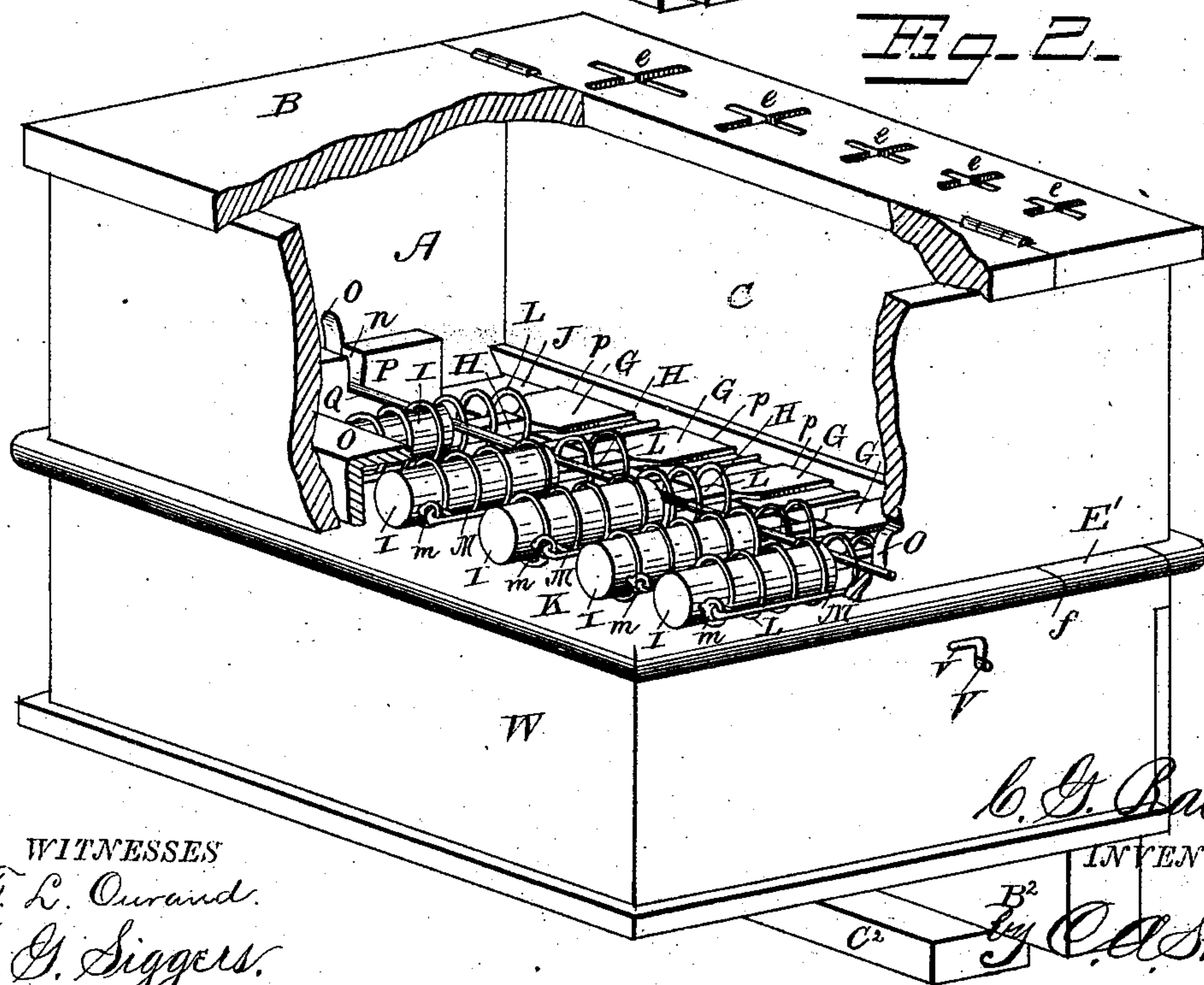
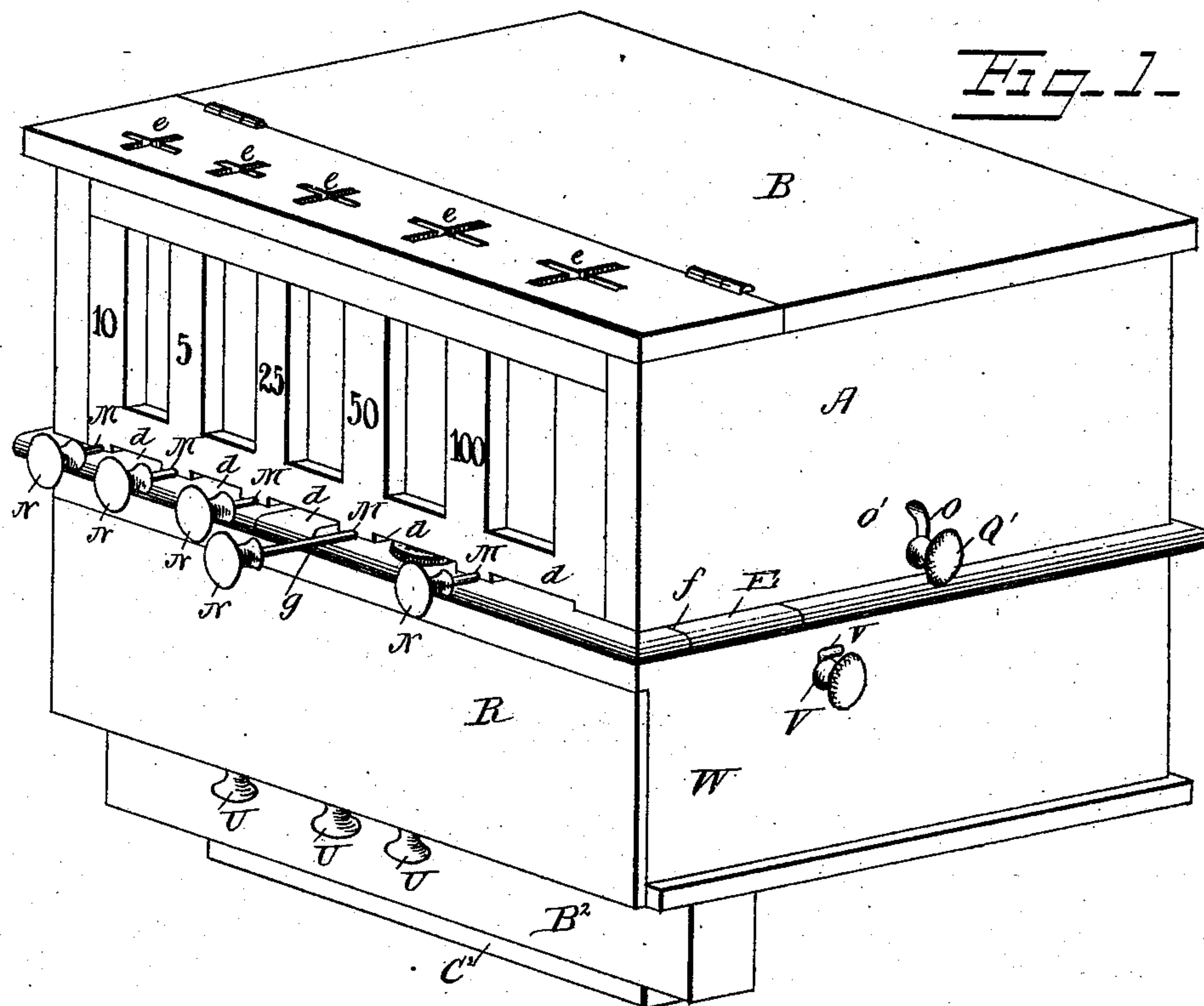
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. G. RABER.

COIN COUNTER FOR MONEY DRAWERS.

No. 292,584.

Patented Jan. 29, 1884.



WITNESSES

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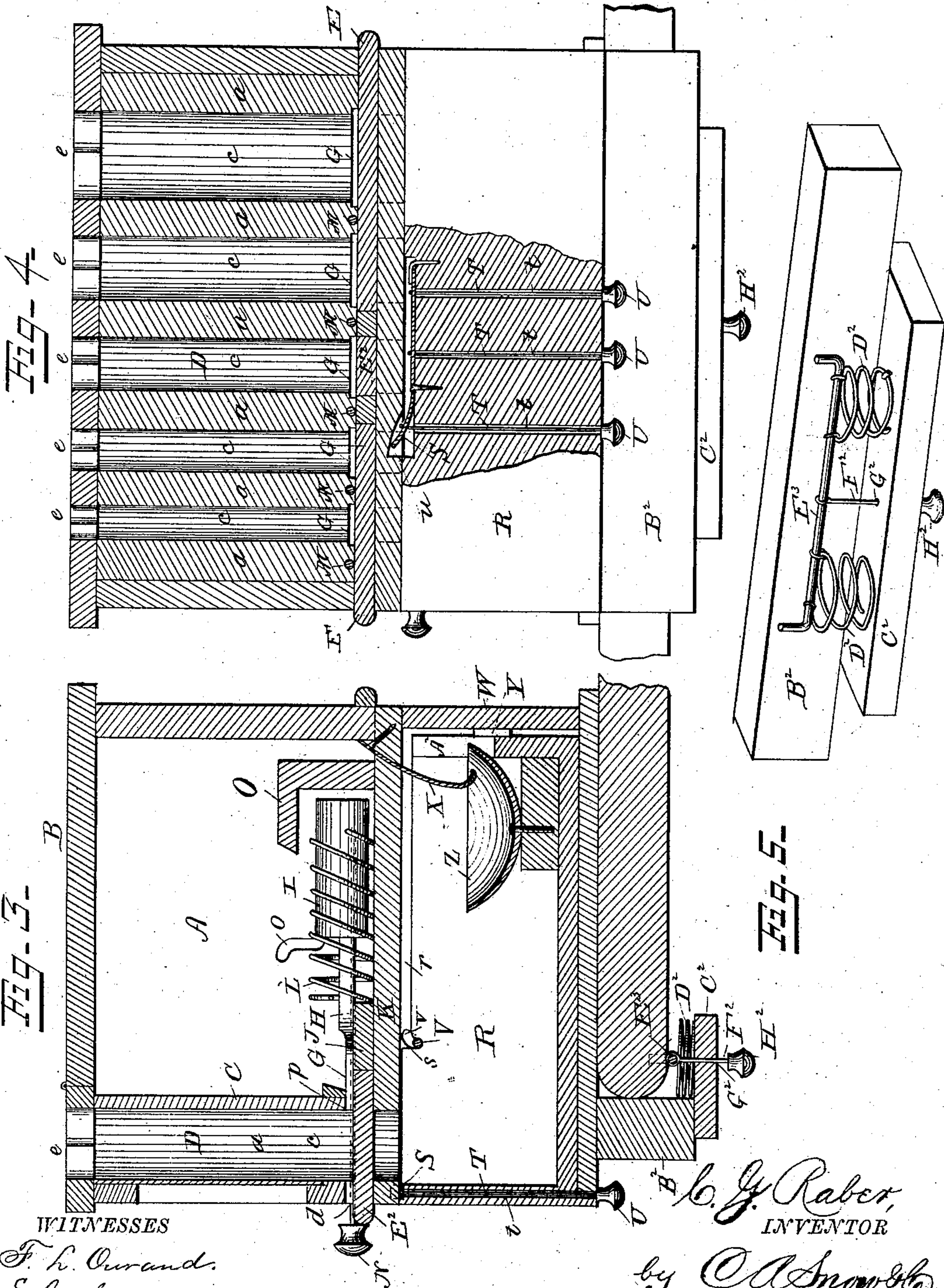
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES GOTTLIEB RABER, OF WASHINGTON, INDIANA.

COIN-COUNTER FOR MONEY-DRAWERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 292,584, dated January 29, 1884.

Application filed September 15, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES G. RABER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the county of Daviess and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Coin-Counter for Money-Drawers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to money-drawers; and it has for its special object to provide improved and efficient means for "making change," as it is called, whereby this action can be performed with ease and rapidity.

A further object of my invention is to provide means for attaching the money-drawer to the counter, so as to be readily detachable therefrom, while it will be held in a safe and efficient manner; and a still further object is to provide means for holding the drawer locked without the aid of a lock and key, a bell or gong sounding when said drawer is opened.

To attain the said objects the said invention consists in certain details of construction and combination of parts, as hereinafter set forth, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved money-drawer. Fig. 2 is a perspective view from the back, the casing being partly removed to show the interior arrangement. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 4 is a transverse section through the coin-receiving chambers. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the device for attaching the drawer to the counter.

Like letters refer to corresponding parts in the several figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a suitable box or casing, which contains the mechanism for making change, hereinafter described, said casing having a hinged or sliding cover, B, at the top, by means of which access and inspection of said mechanism can be readily obtained. The front portion of the casing is provided with a partition, C, which divides it into a compartment, D, the latter having a series of partitions, *a*, dividing the compartment D into a series of coin-receiving chambers, *c*, of varying sizes, so as to readily

admit the numerous coins into their respective chambers. Said chambers *c* are provided with a series of openings, *d*, corresponding therewith, and extending from the bottom of said chamber through the front portion of casing A, and said openings are of such a width as to permit the passage of only one coin at the time. At the top of the casing are a series of slots, *e*, which communicate with the chambers *c*, each chamber being provided with two slots running in different directions and crossing each other, so that the coins can be inserted or passed into the chambers in two directions. This will be found a great improvement over drawers having only one slot to admit the coins, since in the hurry of making change it is often difficult to find the slot, while in my arrangement it will be an easy matter to reach one of the slots, since they run in opposite directions, and the hand of the operator must necessarily reach one of them. The front wall of the coin-receiving chambers may be constructed of glass, isinglass, or any other material, in order that the coins may be observed from the outside, while the sizes of said chambers and the openings *d* and slots *e* correspond with each other, and are arranged to admit and permit the passage of the dollar, half-dollar, quarter, nickel, and ten-cent piece. A place may be provided for pennies, as found desirable.

The chambers *c* are provided with a false bottom formed of three separable pieces, *E E' E''*, the pieces *E E'* sliding out from the sides of the casing in slots *f*, and the piece *E''* being drawn out from the front of the casing through slot *g*, the pieces *E E'* communicating with the chambers containing the half-dollar and dollar, nickel, and ten-cent piece, respectively, while the piece *E''* communicates with the chamber containing the quarters. The object of this construction is obvious. When the chambers contain too much coin for handy manipulation of the expelling devices, any one of the sliding pieces is drawn outward, or all of them, so that the coin may drop down into the drawer below. Thus, after the day is over, the grocer may draw out the pieces and deposit the money collected during the day into the drawer below, where it is prevented from

being tampered with by means of the alarm and securing devices hereinafter set forth. The front of the casing near the openings *d*, the front of the chambers *c*, and the top portion of the casing near the slots *e* have inscribed thereon the numerals expressing the denominations of coin intended to be placed in and come out from each; and thus the operation of the device is simplified, since the operator can tell at a glance whether he is right.

G designates the shoe for operating the coin in the chambers, and provided with a neck, H, connecting the shoe with a shank, I, the whole being formed from one piece of wood or metal, as found preferable. The shoe slides over a strip, J, secured to a partition, K, separating the expelling mechanism from the drawer below, a spring, L, being coiled around the shank I and neck H, the front end of the spring being secured to the shank, while the rear end is loose and forms a firm bearing to press against the front end of strip J, when the shank and shoes are drawn forward.

To the side of shank I is secured a screw-eye, *m*, to which is attached an operating-bar, M, the latter extending through the partition of the chambers *c*, and provided at the front or outer end with a knob, N, for convenience in operation. A cover, O, is attached to the casing or formed therewith, so as to cover a portion of the shanks, and prevent the same from working out of order; and strips P are secured to the sides of the casing and run parallel therewith, said strips being formed with slots *n* on a line with the junction of the shanks I to the necks H, a bar, Q, having a knob, Q', being passed through slots *o* in the sides of the casing, the slots *n o* registering with each other, and the bar Q passing also through the slots *n*. It will be seen that the bar, when inserted through the slots *n o*, engages with the shanks I at their junction with the necks H, so that it will then be impossible to draw the shanks forward, and thus operate or expel the coin in the receiving-chambers; but when the bar Q is lifted from contact with the shanks, so as to rest in the inclined portion *o'* of the slots *o*, the shanks can be readily operated to expel the coin, in the manner as will be set forth.

By this means the operation of making change can be suspended and the devices locked, so as to prevent tampering with the same. The shoes slide through slots *p*, formed in the partition C, and extending into the chambers *c*. Said slots conform in size to the chambers, while the shoes are formed flat, and are of such a size as to be accommodated by the slots *p*.

R designates a drawer, provided at its front end with a spring-plate, S, secured thereto, the plate S having a series of wires, T, connecting therewith, and extending down through passages *t* in the front portion of the drawer, said wires having knobs U attached to the ends thereof, and are arranged below the drawer, so as to be in a convenient place for manipulation. The upper free end of the spring-

plate engages with a notch, *u*, in the casing, and said parts are arranged so that when the plate engages with the notch the drawer will be held firmly; but when the wires T are drawn down by the knobs U, the drawer will be allowed a free movement forward, and thus the parts serve as an efficient lock for the drawer, the ordinary lock and key being dispensed with. The sides of the drawer at the rear are cut away, as shown at *v*, and slotted at *s*, a bar, V, serving to engage with slot *s*, and holding the drawer from being drawn outward, and thus providing additional means for holding the same. Slots *v* are cut in the sides of the lower casing, in which slots the bar V works, the latter being adapted to be lifted from the slots *s*, so as to be disengaged therefrom and allow the opening of the drawer. It will be seen that the drawer slides in an opening formed in the lower part, W, of the casing A, a spring-plate, X, being secured to the top of the lower part, W, and has its front end bent inward, while a similar spring-plate, Y, is secured to the back wall of the part W and has its front end bent outward. To the bottom of the drawer at the rear is connected a bell or gong, Z, and when said drawer, after being released from spring-plate R and bar V, is drawn outward, the spring-plate X will engage with the bell or gong, so as to ring the same. The spring-plate Y simply serves as a soft cushion and as a means for pressing the drawer outward when drawn in that direction, so as to provide the full force of spring-plate X against the gong, while the rear end of the drawer above the gong is formed with a recess, A², in which the spring-plate X works or vibrates. The bottom of the lower part, W, is provided with a strip, B², secured to the same, and to the under side of the strip is attached a thinner piece, C², the latter extending inward and provided with spiral or coiled springs D², erected upon the same, the upper part of the springs being connected by a plate or rod, E², having a cord or wire, F², attached to the middle thereof, and passing through an opening, G², in the piece C², a knob, H², being secured on the end of the wire. In applying my drawer to a counter, the angular portion formed by the strip B² and piece C² is inserted around the edge of the counter, the main body of the drawer resting firmly upon the same. The spring D², with the plate E², is fitted tightly against the under side of the counter, the spring serving to effect this purpose, and by means of the wire F², or equivalent device, the plate is withdrawn from contact with the counter, and when this is done the drawer can be taken down and put up again at any other place, as found desirable. The angular portion, in connection with the spring-pressed plate, serves to hold the drawer firmly on the counter from any displacement, and by means of its ready application the drawer can be taken down from a counter and set up either on a table or any other article to which it could be adapted. The operation of my invention is obvious.

Coins are deposited in the chambers *c* through the slots, according to the value marked thereon. When, in making change, the operator requires a certain coin, he pulls or draws the knob *N* of bar *M* of one of the chambers *c*, as shown in Fig. 1. By this movement the shanks are drawn forward, causing the shoes to pass through the slots *p* into the coin-receiving chambers, and push one coin only through the opening *d* in the front of the casing. The springs are compressed by this movement, so that immediately when the knob *N* is released they will force the shanks and the attached parts back to their former positions. This operation can be repeated as often as desirable, in order that correct change be obtained.

The shanks *I* and the operation of the entire devices may be locked by pressing the bar *Q* down so as to engage with the front portion of the shanks and hold the same from being drawn forward, and when the bar is locked down on the shanks the operation of making change cannot be performed.

When the coin-receiving chambers are nearly full, the false bottom can be operated to precipitate the coins, or a greater portion of the same, into the drawer *R*, and the operation of making change can be continued.

The operation of the alarm in connection with the opening of the drawer has been recited, and also the attachment of the drawer to the counter, so nothing further need be said relative to these features. The alarm works every time the drawer is opened, so that theft of its contents will be detected.

The manner of working the drawer is simple and efficient, the construction is simple and durable, while the general appearance of the same is attractive to the eye. Other advantages appear; but they need not be stated here, since they will readily be seen upon observation.

It will be obvious that various modifications may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or scope of my invention.

Having described my invention, I claim as my own—

1. In a money-drawer, the combination of strip *B*² and piece *C*², secured to the bottom of the drawer, with a series of springs attached to the piece, and a plate or rod connecting the upper ends of the springs, said plate having a wire, *F*², connected thereto and passing outward through the piece, arranged and operating for the purpose set forth.

2. In a money-drawer, the coin-receiving chambers provided with slots *e* at the upper portion, crossing each other, and a sliding false bottom, for the purposes set forth.

3. In a money-drawer, the coin-receiving chambers provided with a sliding false bottom formed of three separate pieces sliding in suitable slots in the casing, arranged and operating for the purpose set forth.

4. The drawer provided with a spring-plate, in combination with a series of wires connecting therewith, and provided with a suitable operating-handle, the spring-plate engaging with a notch in the casing, and a rod or bar, *V*, engaging with the slot *s* in the sides of the drawer, as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a money-drawer, the combination, with the coin-receiving chambers, of shanks provided with necks, which carry shoes communicating with the chambers, springs secured to the shanks at one end, and coiled around the shanks and necks, the forward end of the springs being free and arranged to form a bearing as the shanks are moved forward, and a rod attached to the rear end of the shanks, and adapted to operate the same, as and for the purpose set forth.

6. In a money-drawer, the combination, with the coin-receiving chambers, of shanks provided with necks having shoes attached thereto, said shoes communicating with the coin-chambers, springs secured at one end to the shanks and free at the other end, so as to form a bearing, said springs encircling the shanks and necks, as shown, a bar adapted to engage with the shanks at their junction with the necks, and a rod attached at the rear end of the shanks, arranged and operating for the purpose set forth.

7. In a money-drawer, the combination, with the coin-receiving chambers, of spring-pressed shanks carrying shoes which communicate with the chambers, means for operating the same, a bar having a suitable handle for engaging with the ends of the shanks and holding the latter inoperative, and a strip, *J*, and cover *O*, arranged in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES GOTTLIEB RABER.

Witnesses:

VERADO W. BIGNEY,
E. F. MEREDITH.