

(Model.)

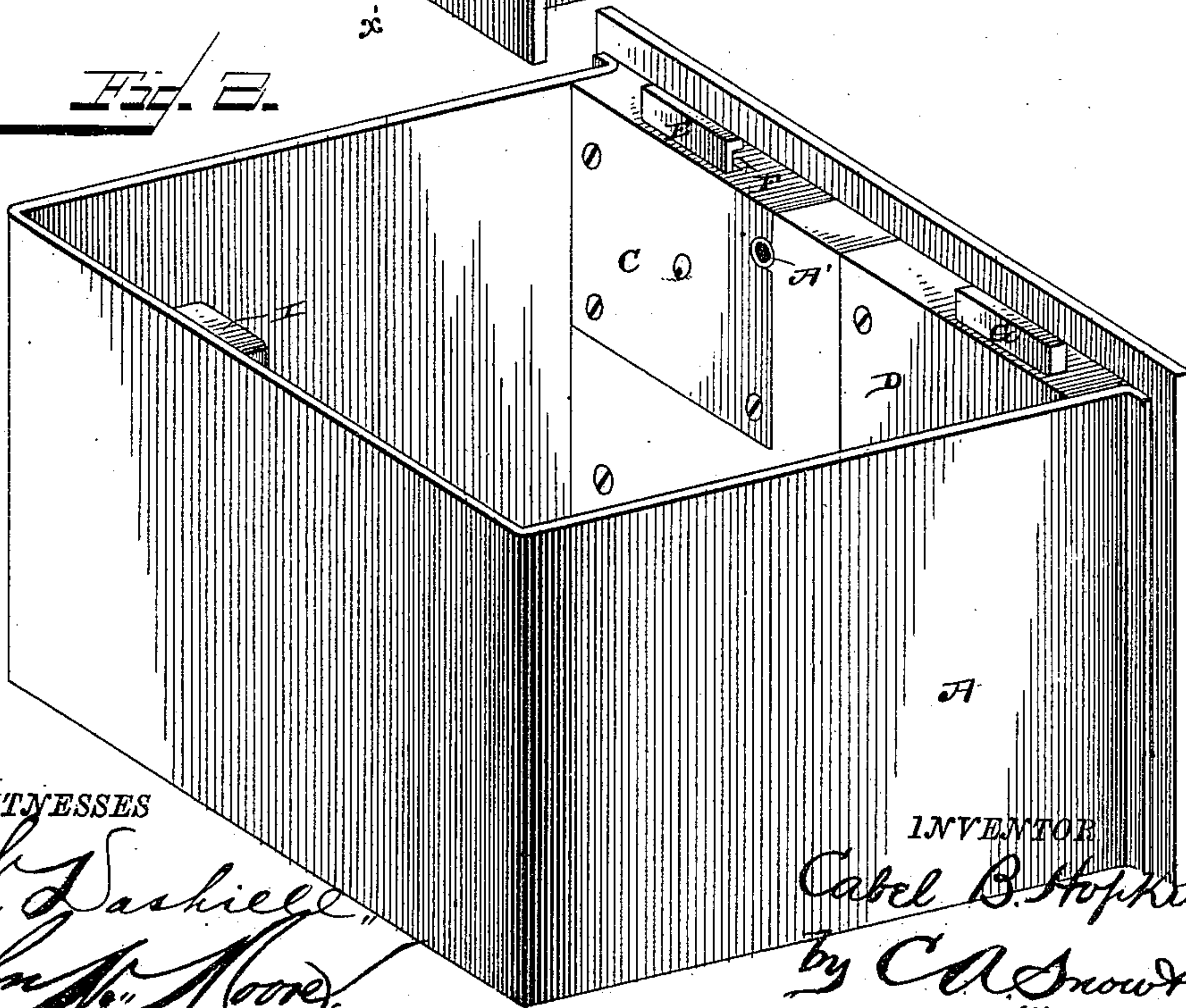
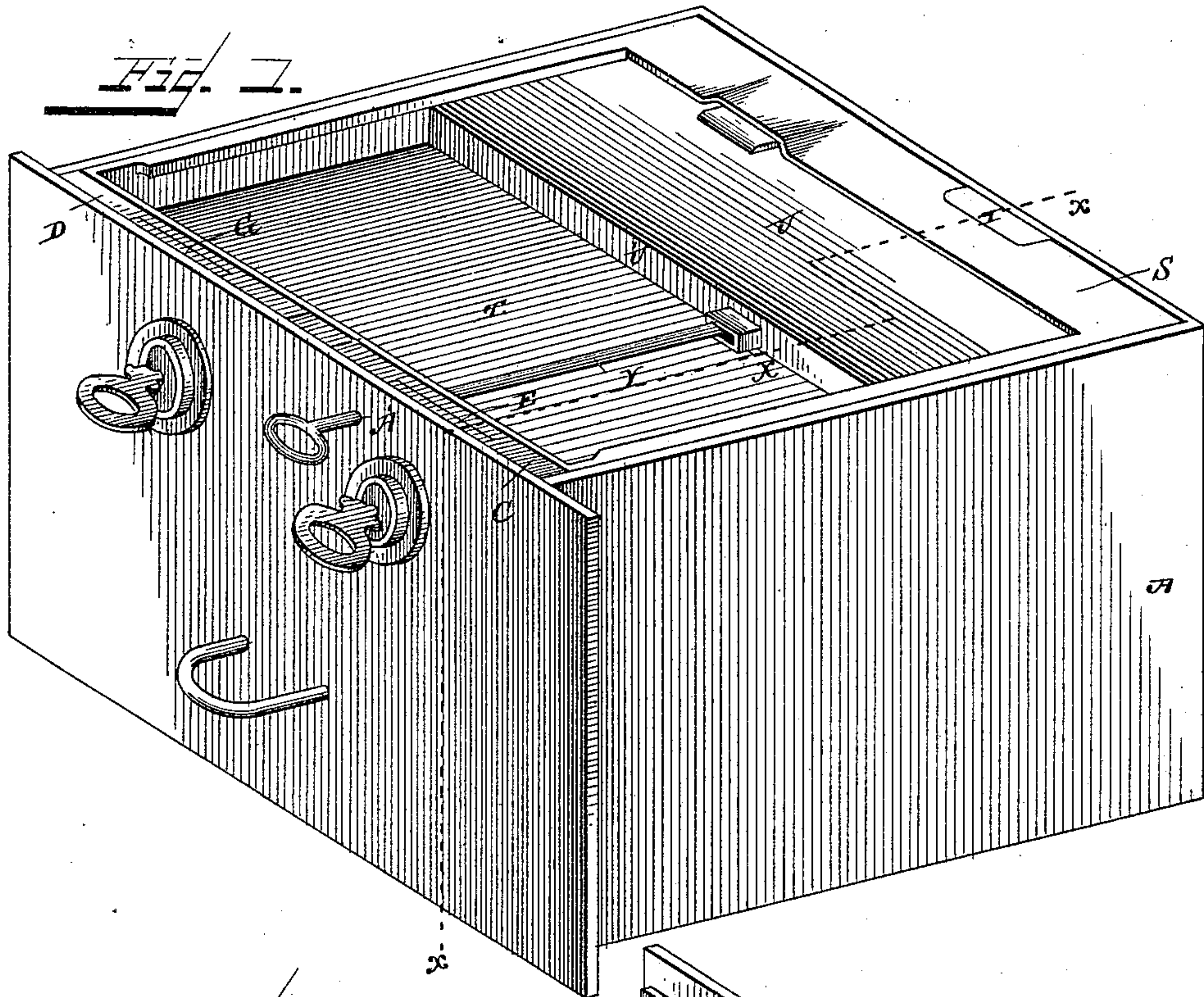
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C. B. HOPKINS.

TILL LOCK.

No. 335,456.

Patented Feb. 2, 1886.



WITNESSES

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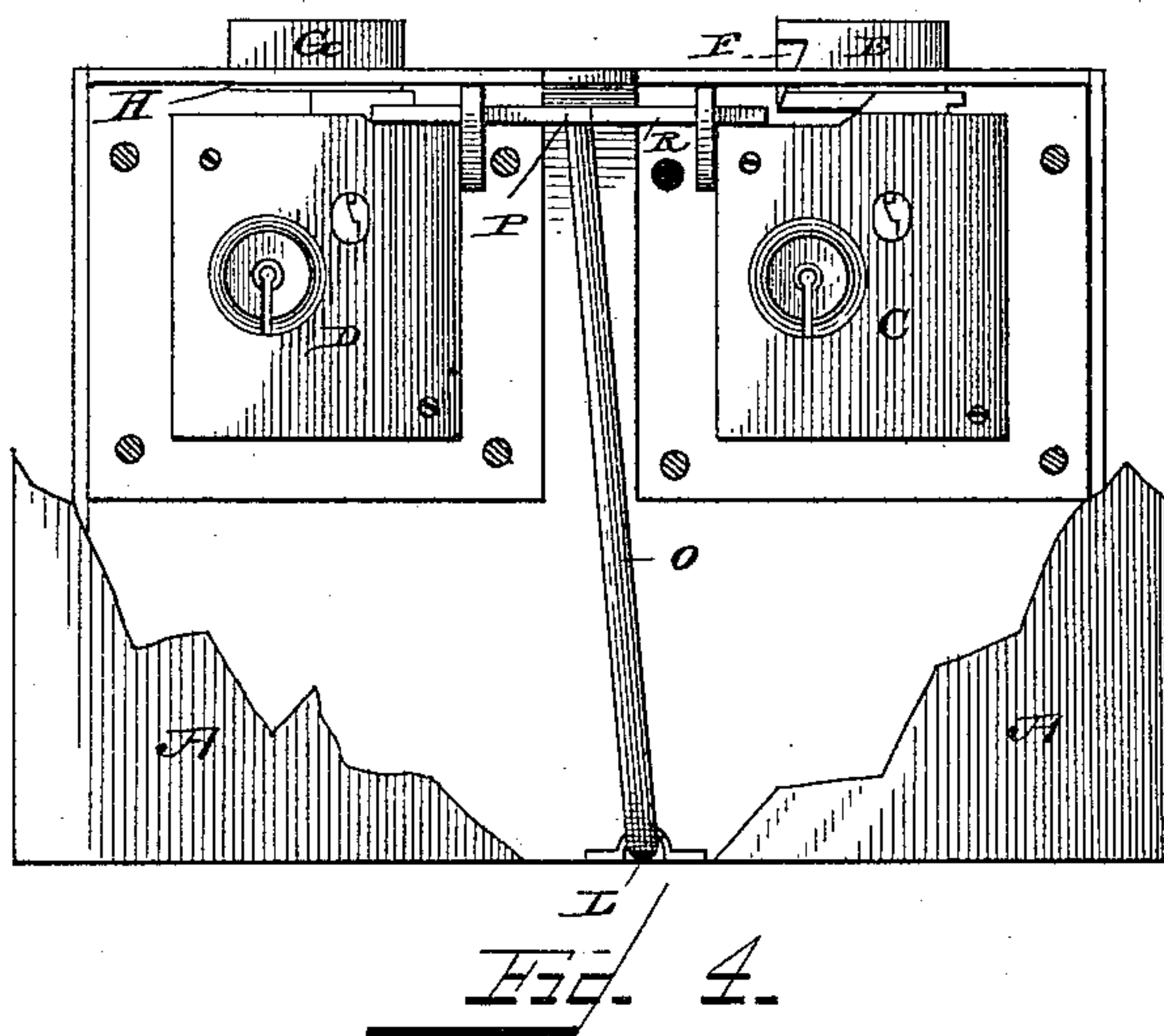
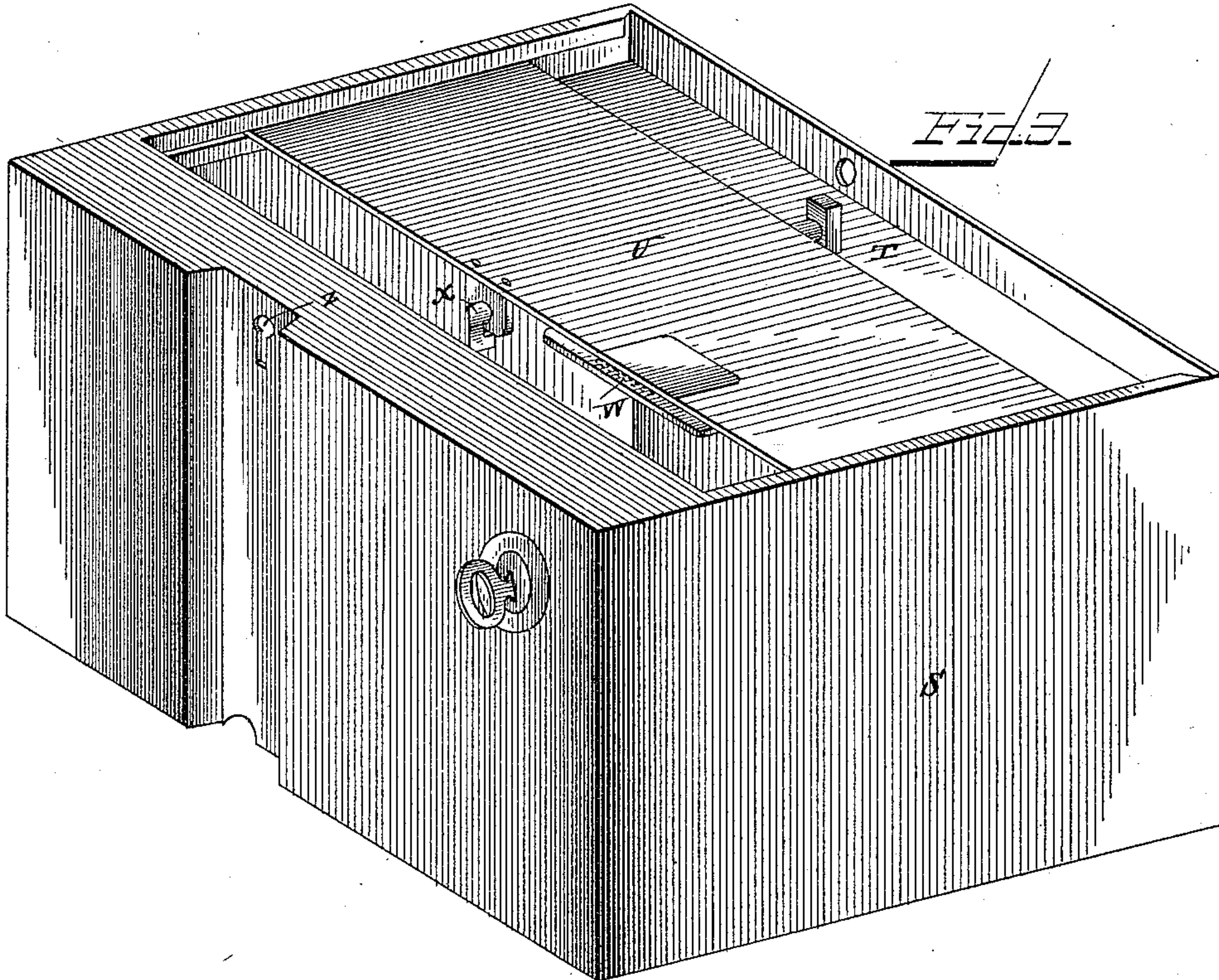
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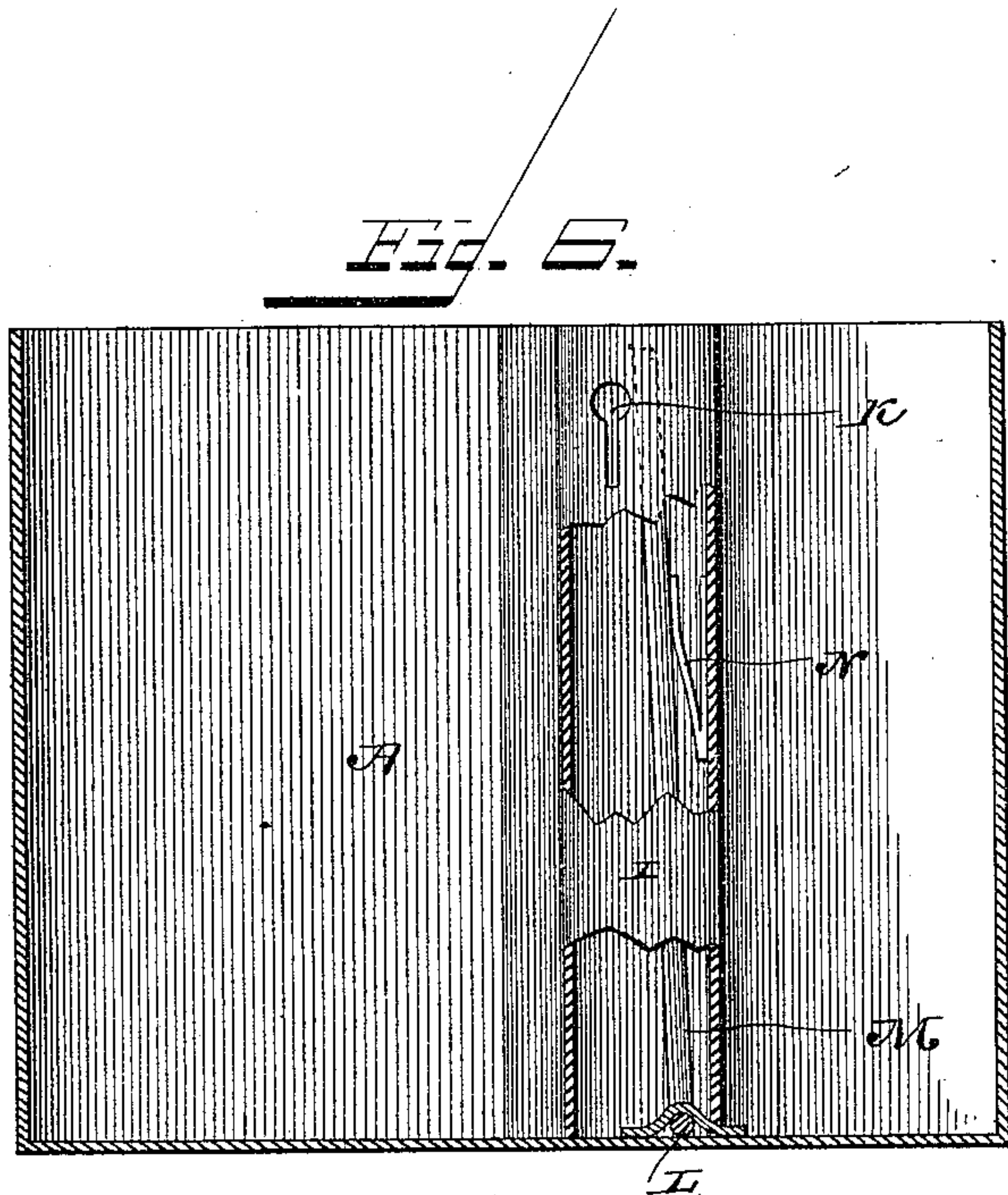
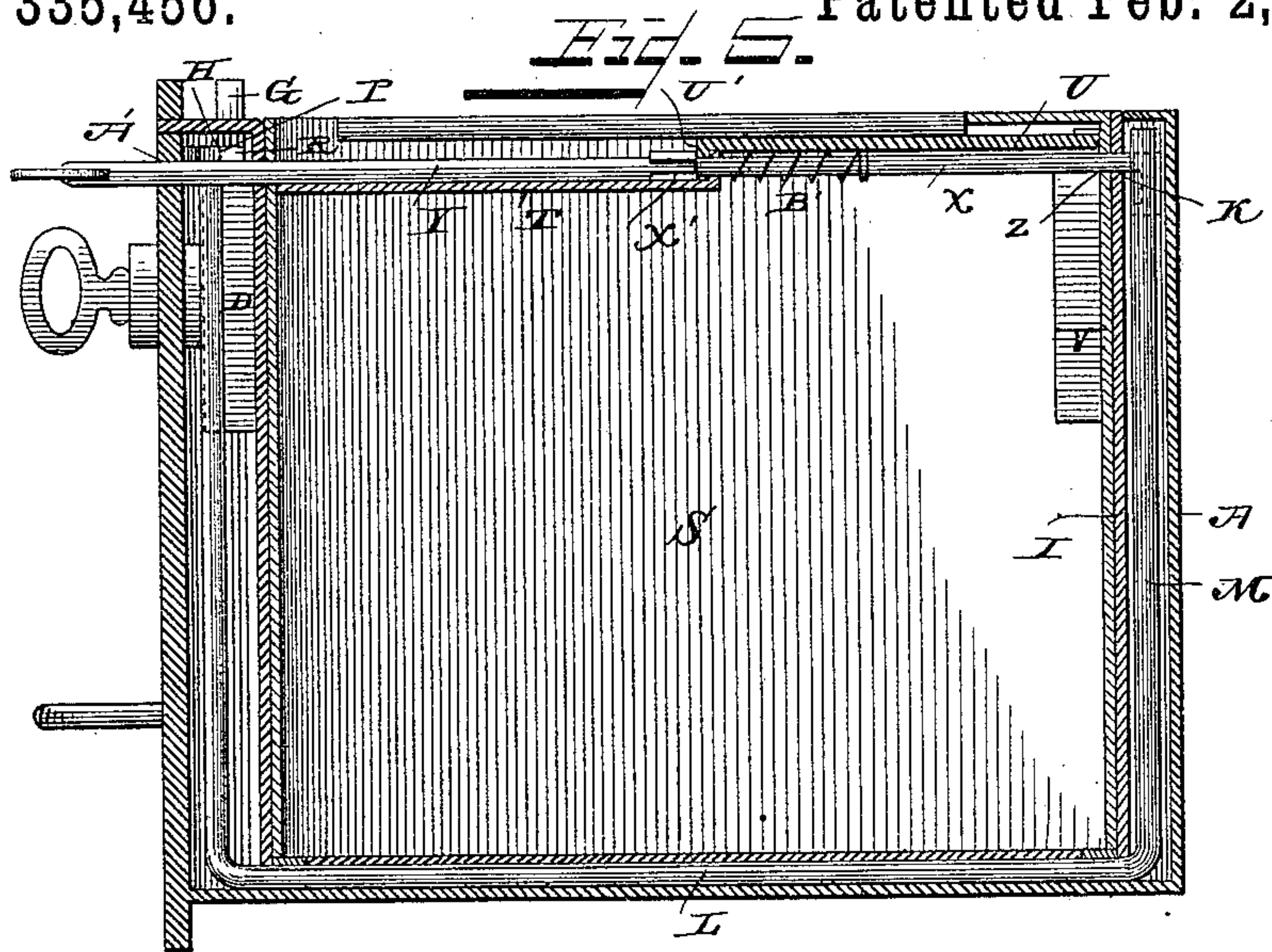
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CABEL B. HOPKINS, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

TILL-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 335,456, dated February 2, 1886.

Application filed May 23, 1885. Serial No. 166,505. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CABEL B. HOPKINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Till-Locks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to an improvement in cash-boxes for street-railway cars, &c.; and it consists in the peculiar construction and combination of devices that will be more fully set forth hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cash-box embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view, showing the inner case removed, taken in the reverse direction from Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view looking from the rear end of the interior box or case, the sliding lid thereof being partly open. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the outer case, with a portion of its front face removed, so as to disclose the dead-bolt. Fig. 5 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of my cash-box, taken on the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is an elevation of the inner face of the rear side of the outer case.

A represents the outer shell or case of my cash-box, which is here shown as being formed into a drawer adapted to be received by any suitable recess or opening. In the front side of this case, near the upper edge thereof, are secured locks D C, which may be of any preferred construction, the bolt E of the lock C having an oblique recess, F, on its inner side, and the bolt G of the lock D having a shoulder, H, as shown. In the rear side of the case A, near the center thereof, is located a vertical frame, I, in the upper inner side of which is made a key-hole, K. A U-shaped rod, L, is journaled in the lower side of the case A. The arm M of this rod works in the case I, and is kept normally in the position shown in Fig. 6 by a bearing-spring, N. The arm O of the rod L extends between the walls of the front side of the case A and between the locks located therein, and engages at its upper end with an opening, P, that is made in the dead-bolt R. One end of this bolt is adapted to engage with the recess F of the bolt E, and the opposite end of said bolt is adapted to engage

under the shoulder H of the bolt G, and thereby prevent said bolt from being moved.

S represents an interior case or box. Part of sides and all of bottom can be made of cloth or leather, if necessary, which is adapted to be placed in the case A. This case is provided with a partly-solid lid, T, and with a sliding lid, U.

V represents a lock, which is secured to the inner face of the rear side of the case S, and is provided with an ordinary spring-bolt, which is adapted to engage with a recess, W, that is provided on the under side of the rear edge of the sliding lid U. The front edge of the lid U is provided with a depending flange, U', that bears on the solid stationary part of the lid T.

X represents a key, which is journaled on the under side of the sliding lid, and is provided on its inner end with a head, X', having a recess that is adapted to receive the squared inner end of a turning-rod, Y. This key is longer than the width of the sliding lid and is adapted to slide back and forth in its bearings. The web of the key passes through an opening, *z*, that is made in the rear side of the case S, and enters the key-hole K when the case S is placed in the case A and the lid U of the case S is closed.

An opening, A', is made in the front face of the case A, for the insertion of the turning-rod Y. The function of the locks C and D is to secure the case A or drawer in its frame or compartment. The lock V secures the sliding lid of the case S when the latter is closed, and when the key X is inserted into the opening K of the case and its web turned in the case I and against the arm M of the U-shaped rod, the case S is locked in the case A.

In the event that the case S has been placed in the drawer or case A, and the sliding lid of the case S has been left open, a person provided with keys that would fit the locks C and D could not open the lock D without first inserting the turning-rod Y and closing the sliding lid of the case S, so as to cause the web of the key X to enter the opening K, and turning the key X so as to cause the U-shaped rod to move the dead-bolt back from under the shoulder of the bolt G and into the recess F of the bolt E. As soon as the sliding lid is moved backward far enough to permit the key X to

enter the opening K, the spring-lock V in the case S engages with the recess W on the under side of the sliding lid, and thereby locks the sliding lid in place and effectually prevents access to the interior of the case S, and unless the thief is also provided with a key that will fit the lock V he could not get access to the contents of the case S.

A spring, B', is provided for the key X, the function of which is to keep said key moved normally outward when not in engagement with the key-hole K.

In order to withdraw the box A from the opening or recess in which it is secured, the bolt E of the lock C is first withdrawn by means of a suitable key. At this stage the bolt G of the lock D cannot be withdrawn by the key that fits said lock, for the reason that the dead-bolt is under the shoulder H of its bolt. In order to move the dead-bolt out of the way, the turning-rod Y is inserted through the opening A' in the outer case and entered into the recessed head of the key X, which key is in engagement with the spring-actuated rod L. The rod Y is then turned, which turns the key X and causes the rod L to withdraw the dead-bolt from the bolt G, which may then be withdrawn by a key fitted to lock D, and the case A can then be drawn from its opening. The key X while in the case I, in position to hold the rod L that controls the dead-bolt, locks the case S in the case A, and must be turned and withdrawn from the key-hole K before the case S can be taken from the outer case. This being done, the bolt in lock V is withdrawn by a key fitting said lock, and the slide U is then free to be opened to admit access to the contents of the inner case, S.

Having fully described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of the drawer A, having the locks C and D, with a dead-bolt adapted to engage alternately with the bolts of said locks, and a key or means for moving the dead-bolt out of engagement with one of the locks when the bolt of the other lock has been withdrawn, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the outer case having the locks C and D with the dead-bolt adapted to engage alternately with the bolts of said locks, an inner case adapted to be placed in the outer case and provided with a lid or cover, and means for securing said lid or cover in place and operating the dead-bolt, whereby when the lid is not closed the dead-bolt will be in engagement with the bolt of one of the locks C or D and prevent said bolt from being withdrawn, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the outer case or drawer having a lock for securing it in place with the inner case adapted to be placed in the outer case and provided with a cover or lid, a lock for securing said cover, and a lock for securing the inner case while in the outer case, substantially as described.

4. The combination of the outer case having the lock or locks and dead-bolt with the inner case having the cover, and a lock for securing said cover in place, and means for locking the inner case while in the outer case and operating the dead-bolt, substantially as set forth.

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

CABEL B. HOPKINS.

Witnesses:

ED. F. FINK,

GEO. BAYLESS.