

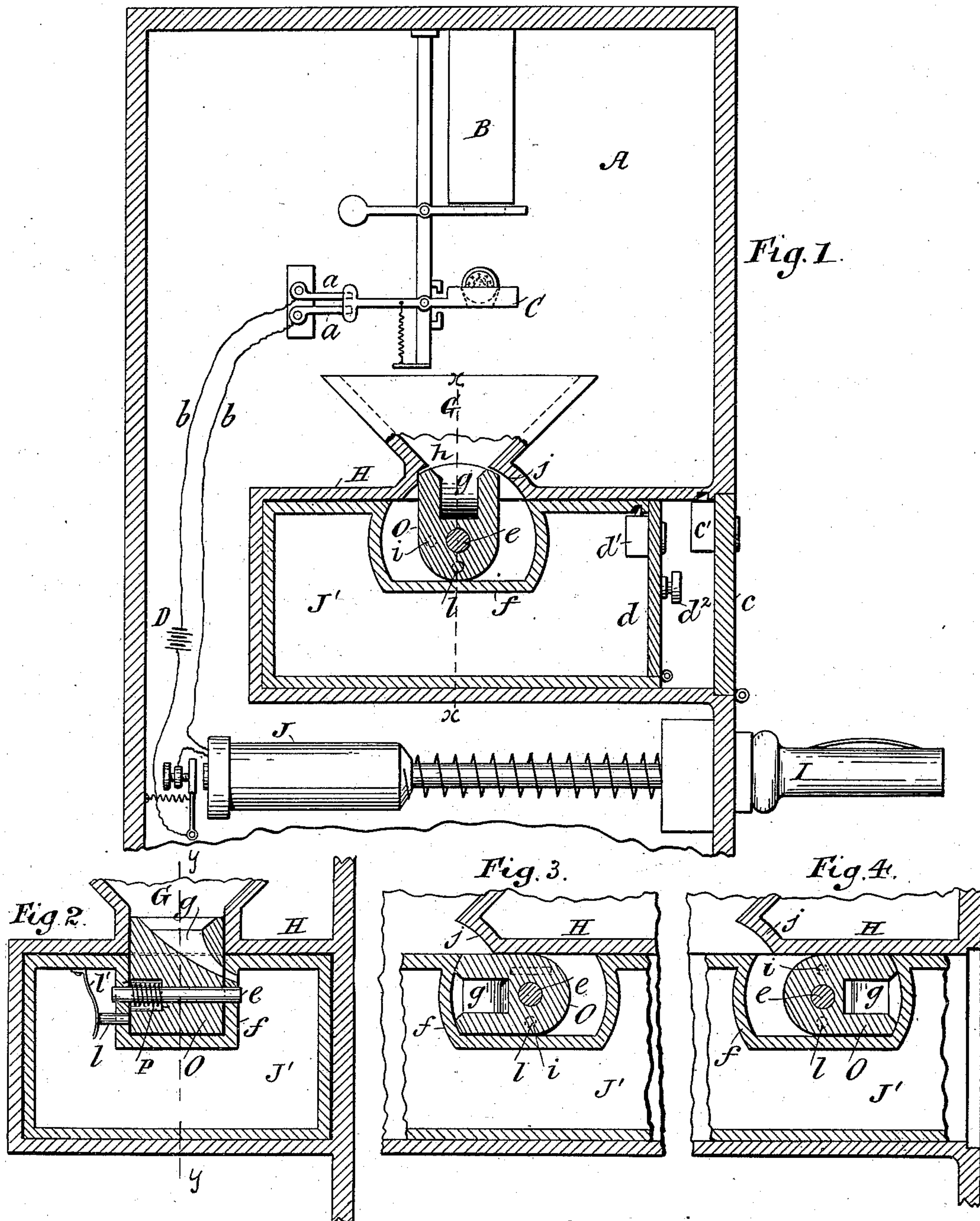
(No Model.)

P. G. WILLIAMS & A. W. ROOVERS.

CASH DRAWER.

No. 384,010.

Patented June 5, 1888.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PERCY G. WILLIAMS AND ALFRED W. ROOVERS, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK;
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CASH-DRAWER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,010, dated June 5, 1888.

Application filed December 14, 1887. Serial No. 237,576. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PERCY G. WILLIAMS and ALFRED W. ROOVERS, both of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Cash-Drawers, of which the following is a specification.

Our improvement relates to cash-drawers adapted to prevent the surreptitious abstraction of money therefrom, and is applicable more particularly to machines known as "coin-operated induction-coils."

We will describe in detail a cash-drawer embodying our improvement, and then point out the novel features in claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of part of a coin-operated induction-coil and its case, together with a cash-drawer, embodying our improvement. Fig. 2 is a sectional detail of the cash-drawer, taken on the plane of the dotted line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the plane of the line *y y*, Fig. 2, showing the position of certain parts of the drawer when the same is being removed, parts being broken away to save space. Fig. 4 is a similar view to Fig. 3, showing the position of the same parts when the drawer is being inserted.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A designates a case for containing a coin-operated induction-coil.

B is a tube down which a coin may drop after having been passed through a slit in the case A. The coin, being of the proper weight and size, passes out at the bottom of the tube B and lodges in a slot adapted to receive it in a lever, C. We have shown a coin lodged in said slot. When so lodged, the lever is moved into the position shown in Fig. 1, when a portion of it closes circuit on two contact-pieces, *a a*, wires *b b*, and battery D, whereby an induction-coil, J, is energized. A person grasping a pair of electrodes, I, only one of which is shown, will then receive an electric shock. After a time the coin will (by mechanism not shown) be thrown out of the lever C.

As the mechanism thus far described does not form part of our invention, we have described it thus briefly.

The coin, upon being thrown out of the lever C, falls into a hopper, G, mounted upon a casing, H. The hopper G is open at its lower end, and the casing H is provided with an opening, *h*, beneath the hopper, of approximately the same size as the opening in the lower end of the hopper. The casing H is adapted to receive a cash-drawer, J'. The drawer J' fits quite closely in the casing H. It is passed into and out of the casing H through a door, *c*, in the outer case, A. This door, as shown, forms the outer side or end of the casing H, and is provided with a lock, *c'*, whereby it may be secured.

The casing H and the drawer J' are each, as shown, of rectangular construction. The drawer J' is likewise provided with a door, *d*, forming one end thereof and secured by a lock, *d'*. A knob, *d''*, may be employed to facilitate the insertion and removal of the drawer from the casing H.

O designates a receiver for coins falling into the hopper G. This receiver is rotary. It is shown as arc-shaped upon two of its sides and having its other sides approximately straight and parallel. Its ends are also shown as straight and parallel. As shown, the receiver is mounted upon an axle, *e*, extending through the receiver from end to end and journaled in suitable bearings in the side walls of a portion, *f*, of the drawer J'. The receiver O is within the portion *f* of the drawer, and may rotate therein upon its axle. The portion *f* extends into the interior of the drawer, as shown, and is closed upon all sides except the top, which is open. The receiver O is provided with a passage, *g*, opening at one end upon one of the arc-shaped sides of the receiver. When the receiver is in a proper position to receive a coin, the passage *g* opens upon the upper side thereof, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The passage *g* also opens upon one of the ends of the receiver, and when the latter is in the position to receive a coin this opening registers with a slit or aperture in the side of the portion *f* of the drawer J', as shown more clearly in Fig. 2. When in such position, a coin falling into the hopper G will drop into the passage *g*, and from thence pass into the drawer J'.

When it is desired to withdraw the drawer

J' for the purpose of removing the coins contained therein, the receiver O is automatically rotated and locked in a position to close the passage *g* at both ends, and thus prevent the removal of the coin from the drawer through said passage. This operation is accomplished as follows: Upon withdrawing the drawer the portion of the receiver O which, when in position to receive coin, protrudes above the drawer J' comes in contact with a portion, *j*, of the casing H, surrounding the opening *h* in said casing. This portion *j* of the casing constitutes, in effect, a projection against which the receiver O strikes. By this means the receiver is rotated into the position shown more clearly in Fig. 3. When in this position it will be clear that the passage *g* will be closed at both ends. In one end of the receiver O is a recess or socket, *i*. When the receiver is rotated into the position shown in Fig. 3, this recess or socket is brought opposite a bolt, *l*, extending through a suitable aperture in the portion *f* of the drawer. The bolt is then thrown into the recess or socket *i* by the action of a spring, *l'*, secured near one end to the interior of the drawer and bearing near the other end against said bolt. By this means the receiver is securely locked in the position shown in Fig. 3.

P designates a coil-spring arranged in a cavity in one end of the receiver O and surrounding the axle *e* of the receiver. One end of this spring is secured to the receiver and the other end to the portion *f* of the drawer. The purpose of this spring is to rotate the receiver into an upright position, or that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, when the latter is relieved from the operation of bolt *l* or from contact with the casing H.

The drawer having been removed from the casing, the door *d* may be unlocked and the coin removed from the drawer. By then passing the hand into the drawer and withdrawing the bolt *l* from the recess or socket *i* the receiver will be rotated by the spring P into an upright position. The door *d* having again been locked, the drawer is inserted in the casing H, and when being inserted the receiver

O will be rotated by coming in contact with the casing H into the position shown in Fig. 4. When fully inserted, the receiver will again be rotated into an upright position by the spring P.

Coin-operated machines are usually placed in a number of localities, and the money deposited therein is collected by collectors.

By our improvement the collector cannot surreptitiously remove money from the drawer, but takes the drawer to a person at a general receiving office, who alone possessing the means to open the door *d'* can remove the money from the drawer.

Instead of using a separate axle, *e*, axles or trunnions may be formed integral with the receiver, and one of such trunnions may be hollow, forming the lower portion of the passage *g*. In this case of course no slit in the portion *f* would be required opposite the lower opening of the passage *g*.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a cash-drawer, of a rotary receiver for coin, provided with a passage adapted to communicate with the interior of the cash-drawer, and a lock for securing said receiver in one position, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with a cash-drawer, of a rotary receiver for coin, having a passage adapted to communicate with the interior of the cash-drawer, a lock for securing said receiver in one position, and a spring for rotating the receiver, substantially as specified.

3. The combination, with a cash-drawer, of a rotary receiver for coin, having a passage adapted to communicate with the interior of the cash drawer, a projection against which the receiver will come in contact upon the removal of the drawer and be rotated into one position, and a lock for securing it in such position, substantially as specified.

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