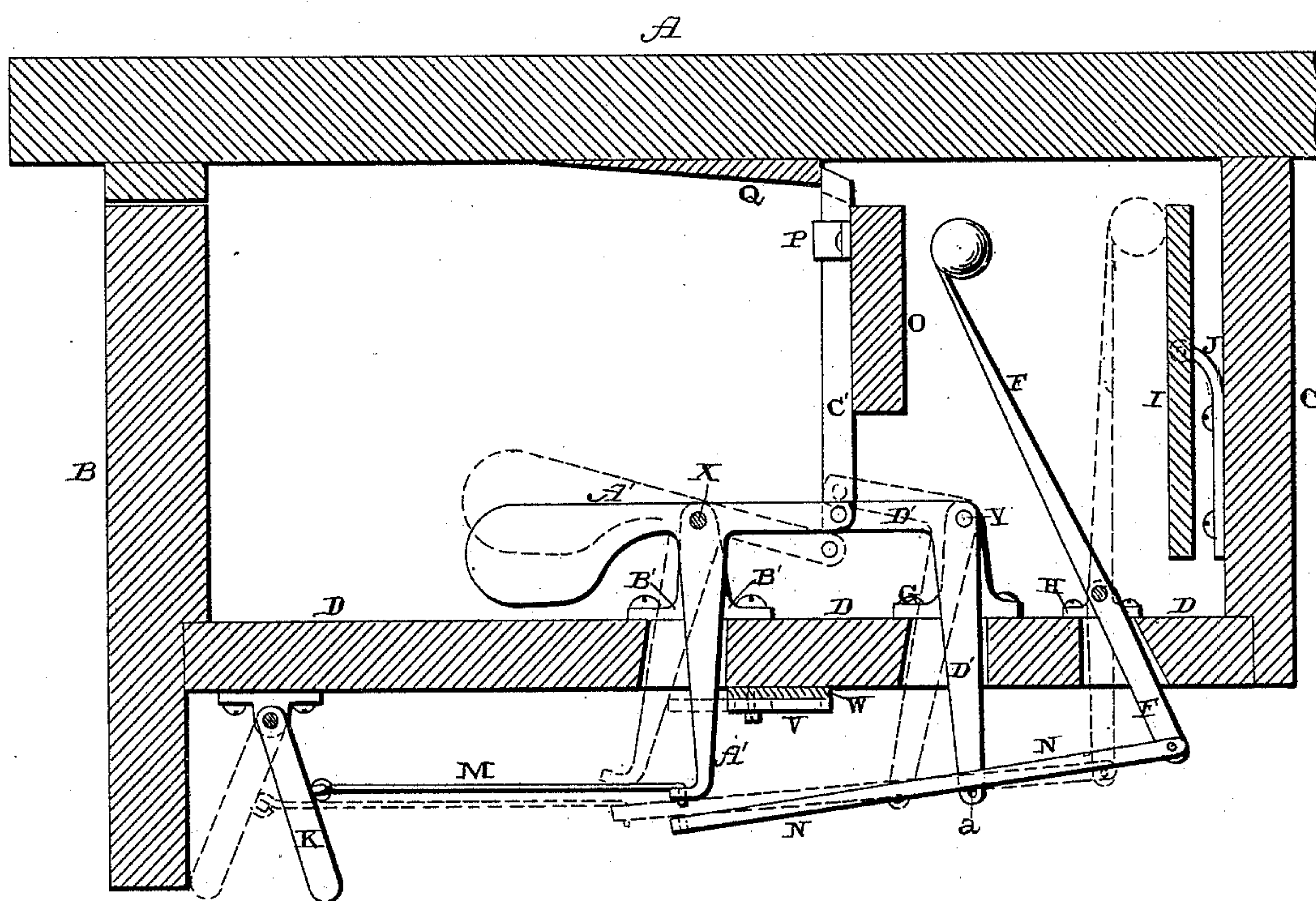


2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

No. 421,287.

Patented Feb. 11, 1890.

Fig. 1.



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No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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TILL LOCK.

No. 421,287.

Patented Feb. 11, 1890.

Fig. 2.

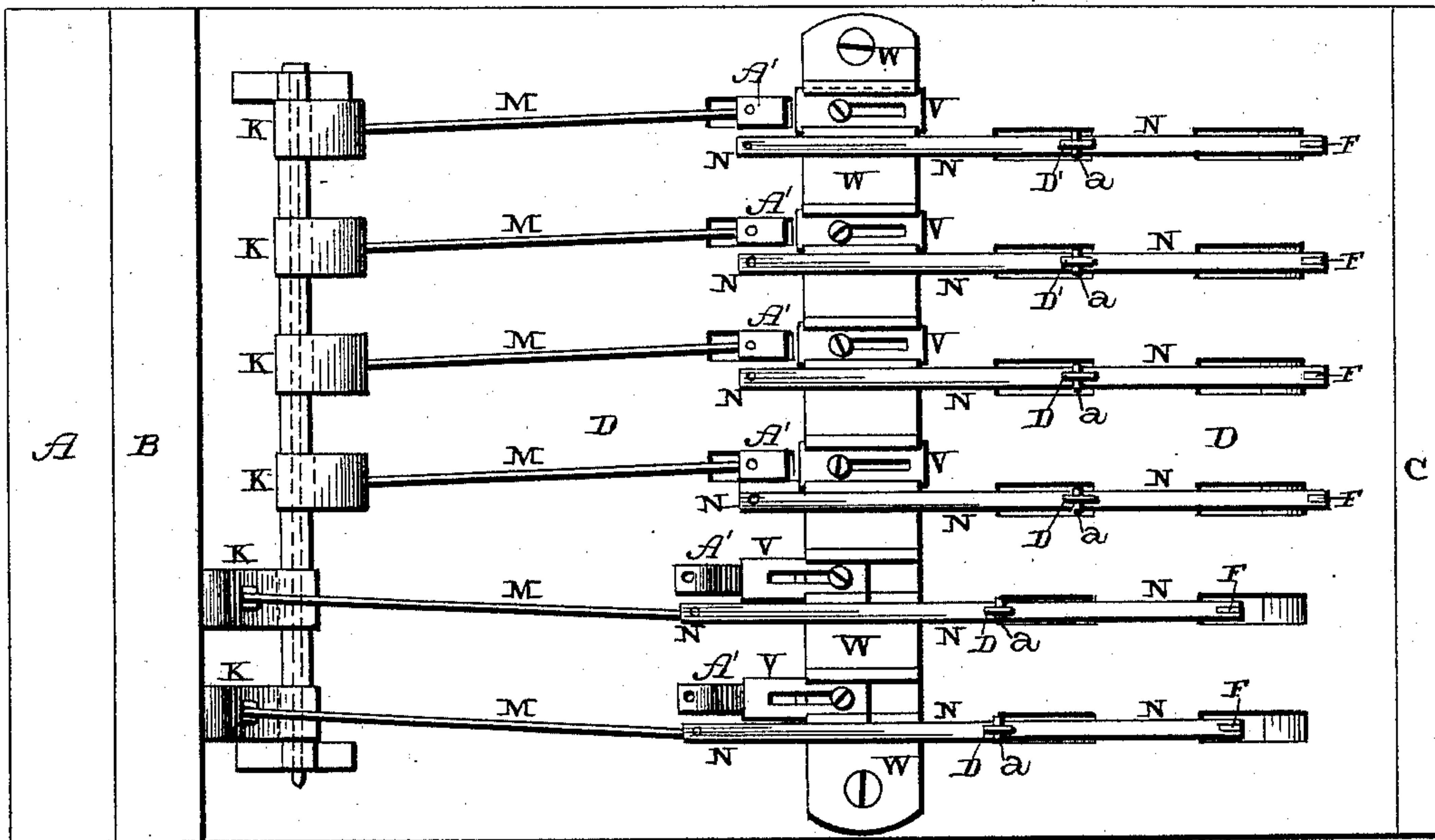
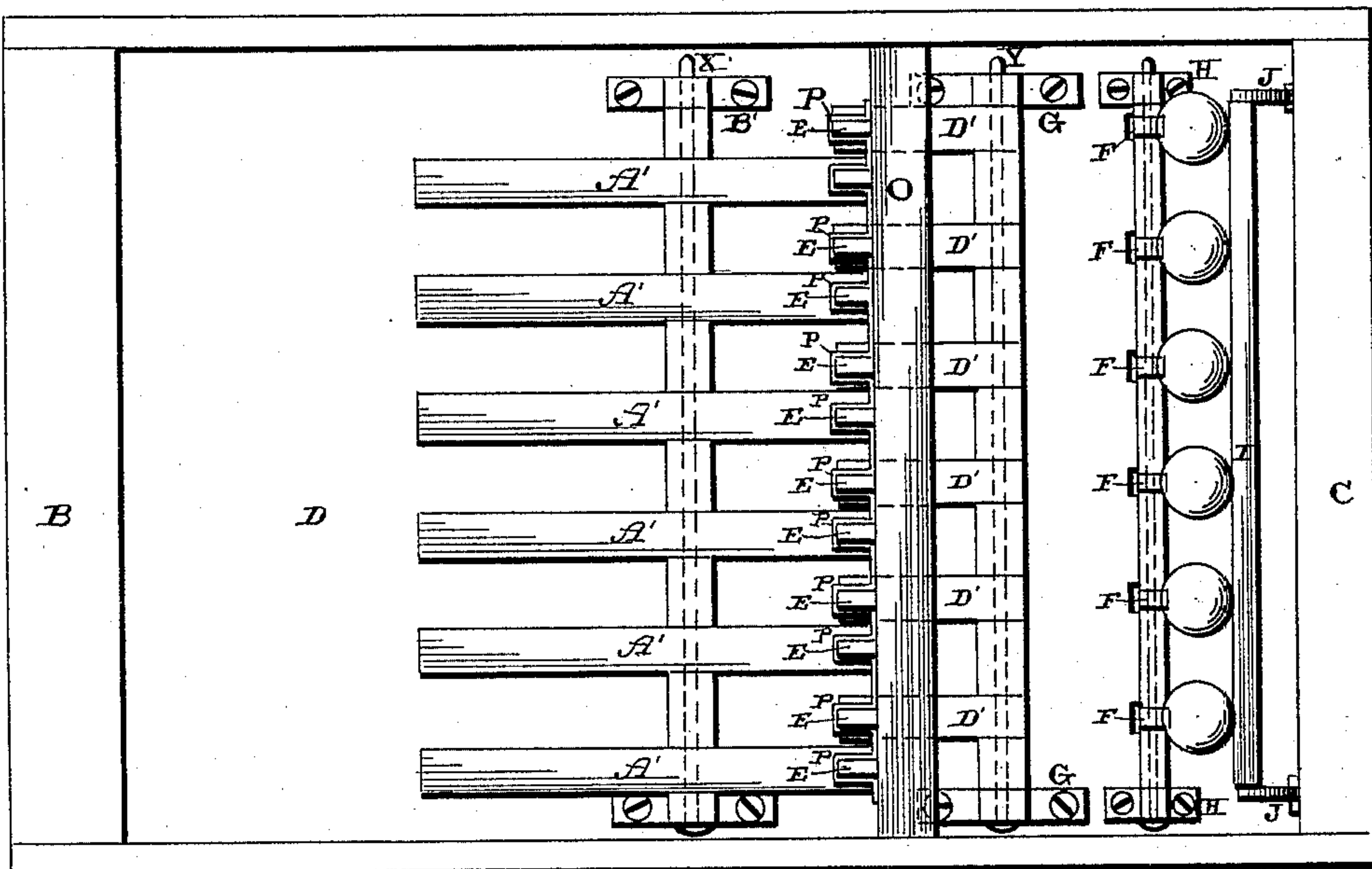


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE J. KELLER, OF OSCEOLA, NEBRASKA.

TILL-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 421,287, dated February 11, 1890.

Application filed December 7, 1889. Serial No. 332,883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE J. KELLER, of Osceola, in the county of Polk and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and
5 useful Improvements in Combination-Locks for Money-Drawers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable
10 others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in combination-locks for money-drawers; and it
15 consists in the combination of two sets of pivoted levers placed inside of the drawer, and having their lower ends extend through suitable openings in its bottom, locking-bolts
20 connected to these levers, hand-levers, rods connected to and operated by the levers, and an alarm, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to provide a money-drawer with three separate sets of
25 levers, so that any one or more of one of the sets of levers may be thrown out of the combination, so that should any one not knowing the combination attempt to open the money-drawer he will only lock it and at the same
30 time sound an alarm.

Figure 1 represents a vertical section of a lock which embodies my invention. Fig. 2 represents an inverted view of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same.

35 A represents the top of a counter, B the front of the money-drawer, C the back, and D its bottom. Placed inside of this drawer are the two supports or standards B', through which the pivotal rod X is passed, and pivoted
40 upon this rod X are a number of T-shaped levers A', which are weighted at their upper outer corners or ends, and which have their lower ends project down through suitable slots in the bottom D of the drawer. Con-
45 nected to the lower ends of each of these levers A', which are to be used in the combination, is a connecting-rod M, which has its outer end attached to an operating hand-lever K, which is pivoted on the under side of
50 the drawer. There is an operating-lever K for each one of the levers A' and D', and each of these levers is separated from the ones next

to it by suitable blocks or tubes which are placed upon the pivotal rods upon which the levers K, A', and D' are pivoted. If a lever 55 A' is to be used in the combination, the rod M is connected to it; but when a lever or levers are not to be used in the combination, then the rods M are disconnected from their lower ends. Pivoted to the upper and rear 60 ends of the levers A' are the bolts C', which are passed through suitable keepers P upon the rod O, which extends across the drawer for the purpose of holding the locking-levers in position.

65 Secured to the under side of the counter is a triangular-shaped block Q, behind which the locking-bolts catch for the purpose of locking the drawer, and which block is made inclined, as shown, on its under side, so that 70 the locking-bolts C will be automatically depressed as the drawer is pushed back into position, and then made to snap up behind the rear end of the block Q by the weighted 75 ends of the levers A'. When the hand-levers K of the levers A' which are in the combination are operated, the lower ends of the levers A' are drawn outward toward the operator, thereby raising the weighted ends of the levers A' and depressing their rear ends, 80 and thus drawing the locking-bolt C' downward from behind the block Q.

When any one or more of the levers A' are not to be used in a combination, the rod 85 M is disconnected from their lower ends and connected to the operating-rods N, and then the lower ends of the levers A' are forced outward toward the front end of the drawer and the locking-slides V are moved forward and fastened so as to lock the levers A' in 90 position. These slotted locking-slides V are supported upon a supporting-bar W, which extends across the under side of the drawer, and which is provided with supporting- 95 flanges for catching against the lower sides of the slides V. After the slides V have been moved backward so as to lock the levers A' in position, the set-screws which pass through the slots in the slides are tightened. When the levers A' are thus thrown out of 100 the combination, the locking-levers C' connected to them are held down so that they will not strike against the block Q. Also placed upon the top of the drawer are suit-

able standards or supports G, through the upper ends of which is passed a pivotal rod Y, upon which the L-shaped levers D' are pivoted. The lower ends of these levers D' pass through slots in the bottom D of the drawer, while to their upper ends are connected locking-bolts E. Only one or two of these levers D' are brought into use when a corresponding number of the levers A' are thrown out of the combination.

When a lever D' is to be brought into use, the rod M, which is disconnected from the lower end of the lever A', is connected to an operating-rod N, which is pivoted at its rear end to the lower end of an alarm-lever F. Through each of these rods N is made a slot, which corresponds to one of the levers D', and the lower ends of the levers D' are passed through slots, so that when the corresponding hand-levers K and rods M N are operated the alarm-levers F, which are pivoted in the bearings H, and the levers D' will be operated. The lower ends of the levers D' are not connected to the rods N, but simply passed through slots in the rods N, and through the lower ends of the levers are passed supporting pins or rods a, which prevent the rods N from dropping down when not in use.

When the rod N is drawn forward by the lever K, the lower end of the lever D' is drawn forward, thereby raising the locking-lever E, so as to catch behind the block Q, and thus prevent the drawer from being opened. At the same time the upper end of the lever F is moved backward, so that the ball or knocker upon its upper end will strike against a metal plate I, which is pivoted upon suitable supports J upon the back C of the drawer.

If a person not familiar with the combination should attempt to open the drawer and either operate all of the levers K or one of them which has been thrown out of the combination, the lever D' is operated so as to throw up a locking-bolt E, and thus prevent the drawer from being opened, at the same time that a lever F is made to strike against the plate I and sound an alarm. If only the levers K which are in the combination are operated, the levers A' are made to depress the locking-levers C', while those levers A'

D' F which are not in the combination will not be touched at all. If, however, a person not familiar with the combination happens to strike one of the levers K not in the combination, he both locks the drawer so that it cannot be opened and sounds an alarm at the same time.

As shown in Fig. 2, six sets of levers are used and only four of them are in the combination, while the other two sets are thrown out. A person in opening the drawer has but to operate the four levers K in the combination and the drawer will open without any opposition whatever.

I do not limit myself to any precise number of sets of levers, for these may be varied indefinitely. The number of levers which are thrown out of the combination, or the arrangement of them, is a mere matter of choice.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination, with a money-drawer and a block or stop secured to the under side of a counter, of a set of weighted levers A', having their lower ends to project through the bottom of the drawer, the locking-levers C', connected thereto, the operating-levers K, connecting-rods M, the pivoted levers D', the locking-levers E, connected thereto, the operating-rod N, the levers F, and an alarm, substantially as shown.

2. The combination, in a money-drawer, of a set of weighted levers A' and a corresponding number of L-shaped levers D', the locking-bolts C E, connected to these levers, the alarm-levers F, the connecting-rods M N, the operating-levers K, and an alarm, substantially as described.

3. The combination of a set of weighted levers A', locking-bolts C', connected thereto, the L-shaped levers D', the locking-levers E, connected thereto, the operating-rods M N, the alarm-levers F, the alarms I, the locking-slides V, and the operating-levers K, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE J. KELLER.

Witnesses:

OSCAR N. KELLER,
I. M. KELLER.