

(No Model.)

G. J. KELLER.

TILL LOCK.

No. 430,525.

Patented June 17, 1890.

Fig. 1.

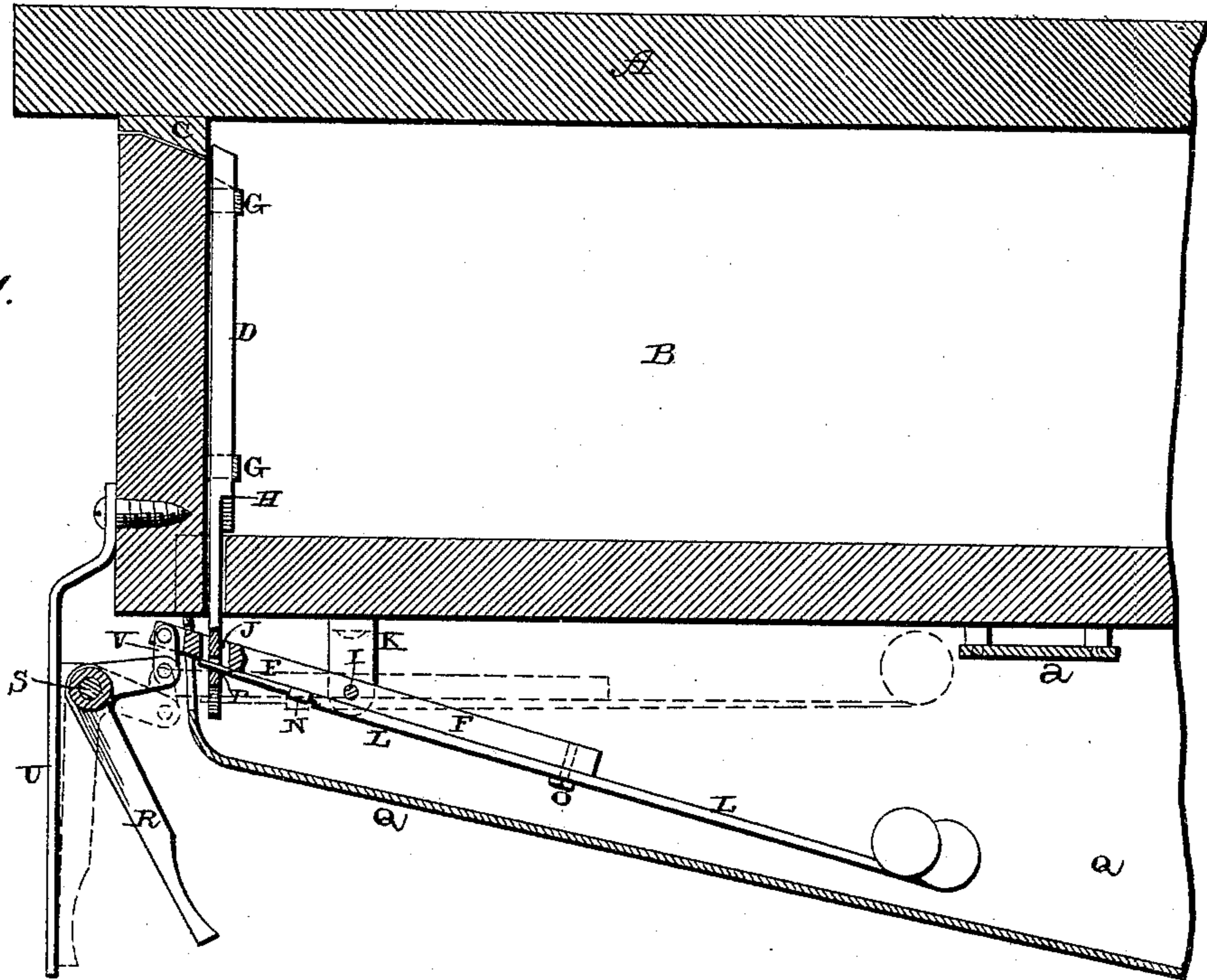
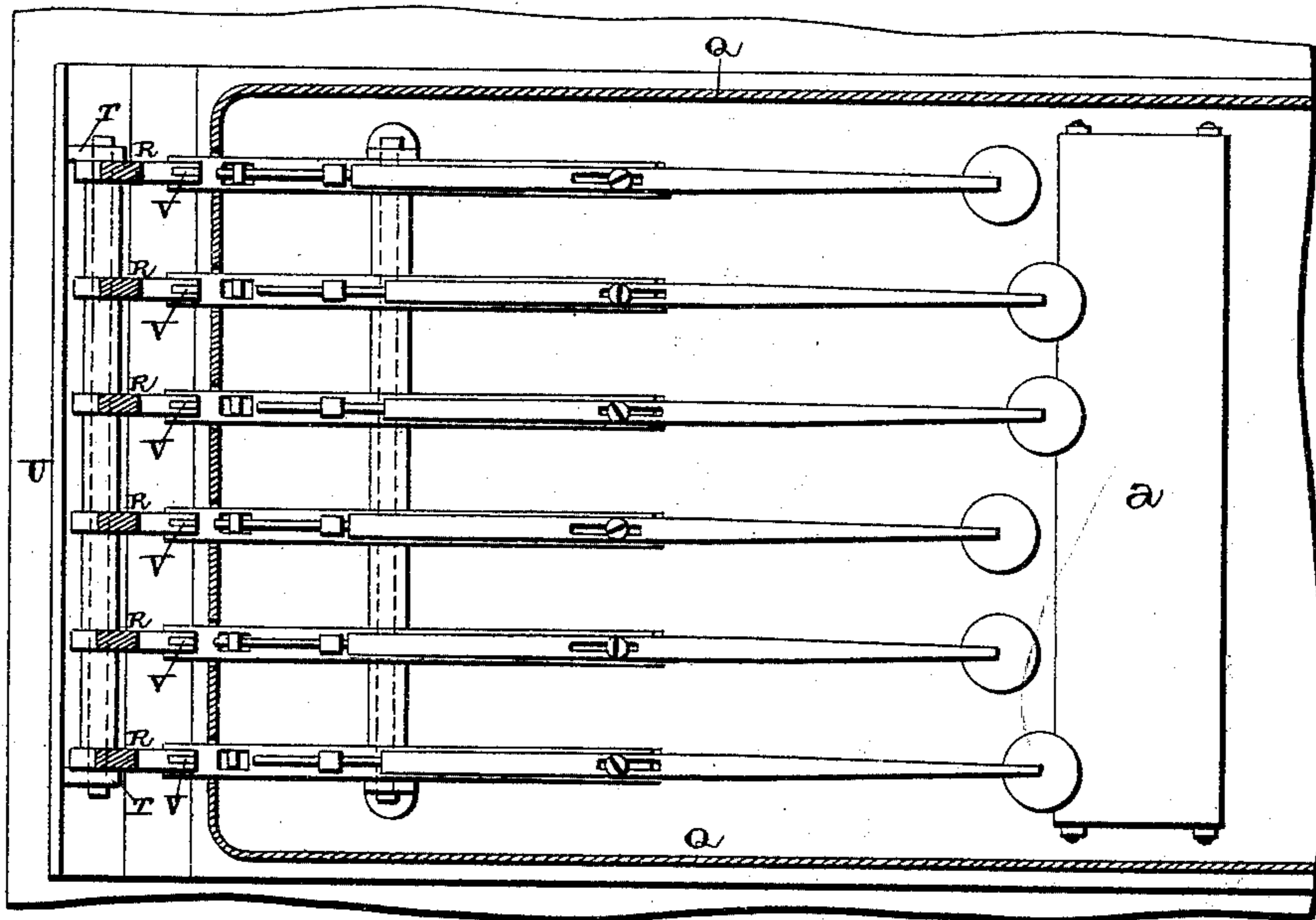


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TILL-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 430,525, dated June 17, 1890.

Application filed March 29, 1890. Serial No. 345,820. (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 useful Improvements in Combination Till-Locks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable 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 till-locks, and is intended especially as an improvement upon the patent granted to me February 11, 1890, No. 421,286; and it consists in the combination, with the till or drawer, of the locking-bolts placed therein, the operating-levers to which the lower ends of the bolts are connected and which carry the alarm-levers, the connecting-links attached to the outer ends of these levers, the L-shaped operating-levers, and the shield or support upon which these levers are supported, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The objects of my invention are to provide shields for the operating parts, so as to prevent persons from seeing or feeling to find out which of the levers are in or out of the combination, and to provide a support upon which the operating L-shaped levers are placed, and which support at the same time serves as a drawer-pull.

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

A represents the counter, and B the drawer, which is placed under it, and which has its upper front edge shaped as shown, so as to prevent a person from seeing between the upper edge of the drawer and the lower edge of the flange C, secured to the under side of the counter, and thus seeing which ones of the locking-bolts are in the combination. Inside of this drawer B are placed any desired number of locking-bolts D, which extend parallel with the front end of the drawer, and which are guided in their vertical movements by the keepers G. There will be any desired number of these bolts D, and any number of these bolts will be used in a combination for locking the drawer or till when it is closed, and

those not in the combination will only be brought into use for locking the drawer when some one not acquainted with the combination attempts to open the drawer or till. The upper ends of these bolts are beveled away, as shown, so that when they strike the inclined under surface of the flange C they will be automatically depressed and then raised into the position shown in Fig. 1 by the levers connected to them. Near the lower end of each bolt D is formed a shoulder H, which limits the distance that the bolts shall drop. The lower ends of the bolts below the shoulders H are reduced in thickness, as shown, and pass down through openings made in the bottom of the drawer and through the openings J in the operating-levers F, which are pivoted upon the rod I, which is supported on the under side of the drawer by the hangers K.

Connected to the under side of the levers F are the weighted slotted levers L, which are held in contact with the under sides of the levers F by the keepers N and the screws O. These levers L can be adjusted endwise the whole length of their slots, through which the screws O pass.

When any of the levers are to be used in the combination for locking the drawer when it is closed, the screws O are loosened and the levers L are forced forward, so that their reduced front ends will pass through the openings P made in the lower ends of the bolts D just below the levers F, and thus lock those bolts which are to be used in the combination and their corresponding levers F together, so as to cause them to move together. Where any of the bolts D are to be thrown out of the combination, the screws O are loosened, and then the levers L are moved backward, so that their front ends will not engage with the bolts D, which then drop in the drawer as far as their shoulders will allow. Those bolts not in the combination, not being connected to and operated by the levers F, do not then take part in the locking of the drawer when it is closed, even if their levers are operated by some one attempting to open the till who does not know the combination.

Secured to the under side of the drawer at any suitable point is a plate of sounding-metal *a*, against which the weights or balls on

the lower ends of the levers L strike for the purpose of sounding an alarm when any of the levers not in the combination are operated.

In order to prevent a person who wishes to
 5 get access to the till from seeing or feeling to find out which of the levers L and corresponding bolts D are in the combination, a shield or inclosing-case Q of any suitable shape is secured to the under side of the drawer, and
 10 which is made to completely hide all of the operating-levers F L and the lower ends of the bolts D from sight. Through the upper front edge of this shield Q are formed a number of slots or openings, through which the
 15 front ends of the levers F project for the purpose of forming connection with their corresponding operating L-shaped levers R. There is a lever R for each one of the bolts D, and these levers are pivoted upon the rod S, which
 20 extends horizontally through the ears T, secured to the under side of the guard U, which is secured to the lower front edge of the drawer. This guard U serves both as a support for the levers R and as a drawer-pull
 25 by means of which the drawer is opened. This guard also serves to conceal the levers R from sight, and thus make it more difficult for a person not acquainted with the combination to operate the right bolts D to unlock
 30 the drawer. The front ends of the levers F and the upper ends of the levers R are connected by suitable coupling-links V, which allow the parts a free movement. When the levers R which correspond to the bolts D
 35 which are in the combination are operated by having their lower ends drawn backward against the guard U, the front ends of the corresponding levers F are depressed, thus drawing the bolts downward with them, so as to
 40 unlock the drawer and thus leave it free to be opened. In case a person not familiar with the combination and who has no right to open the till should operate any one or more of the levers R which correspond to the

bolts D which are not in the combination, 45 the rear ends of the levers F, connected to the wrong levers R are thrown upward, so as to strike against the alarm, and thus call attention to the fact that the till is being opened. When the proper levers are operated, they 50 throw up the rear ends of the corresponding levers F and L without sounding an alarm, because the levers L are sufficiently forward on the levers F to prevent the balls on their rear ends from striking the alarm, and hence 55 no alarm is sounded when the proper levers are operated to open the drawer.

It has been found by me that the guards U and Q are very necessary, for without them a person by looking under the drawer or by 60 feeling the levers can determine which ones of the levers are to be operated for unlocking the drawer without sounding an alarm.

Having thus described my invention, I claim— 65

1. The combination, with the drawer or till, of the guard U, secured to its front end, the pivoted levers connected thereto, the connecting-links, the levers F L, and the bolts D, substantially as set forth. 70

2. In a combination-lock for tills or drawers, the combination of the guard U, which forms a support for the L-shaped operating-levers and serves as a drawer-pull, the levers R, F, and L, the connecting-links V between 75 the levers R and F, and the bolts D, provided with openings through their lower ends, in which the front ends of the endwise-moving alarm-levers L are made to catch when the bolts D are to be used in the combination, 80 substantially as shown and described.

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

GEORGE J. KELLER.

Witnesses:

OSCAR N. KELLER,
 EZRA L. KELLER.