

(No Model.)

W. H. WILLIAMS.
CASH CARRIER.

No. 452,469.

Patented May 19, 1891.

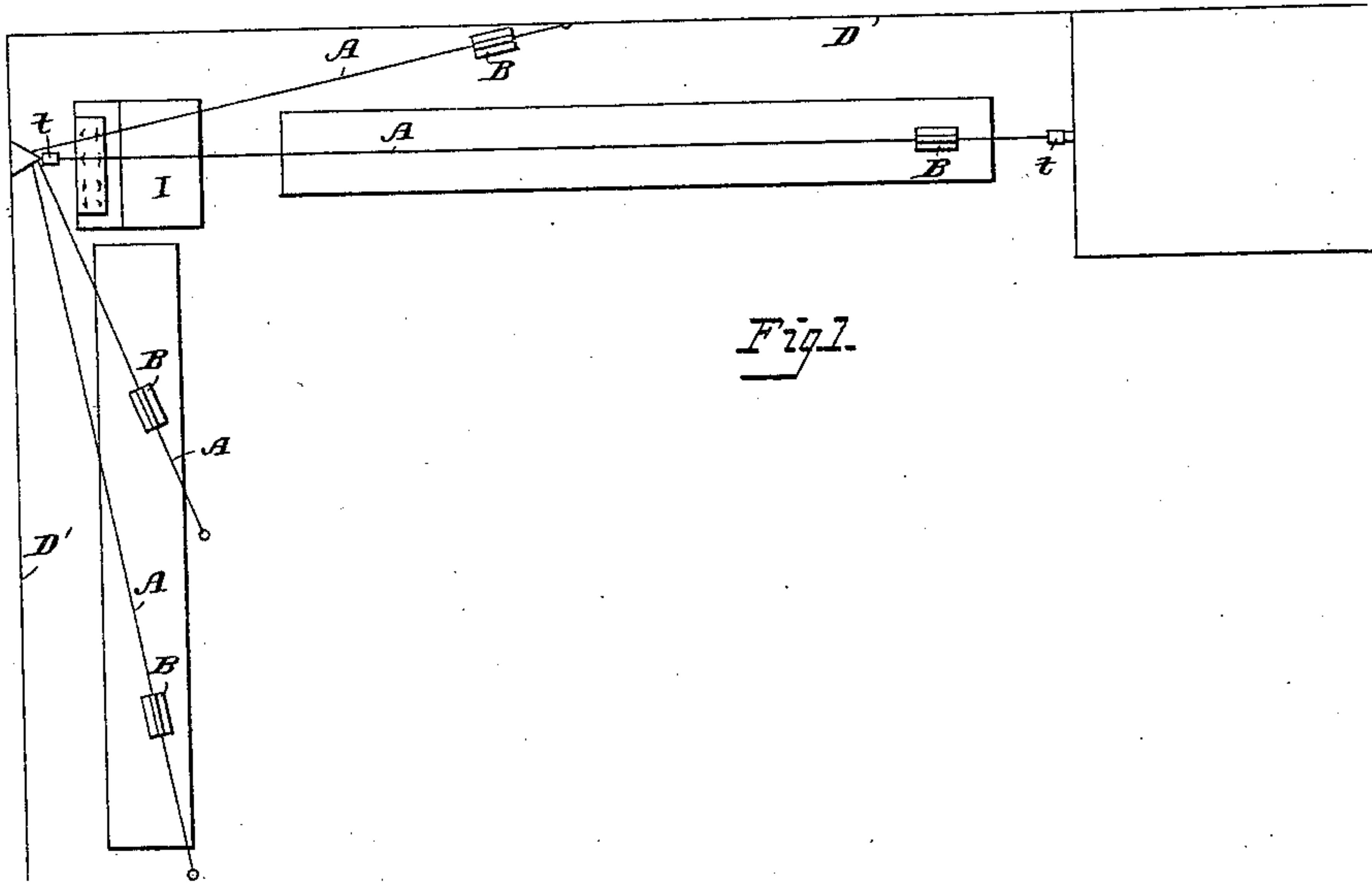


Fig. 1.

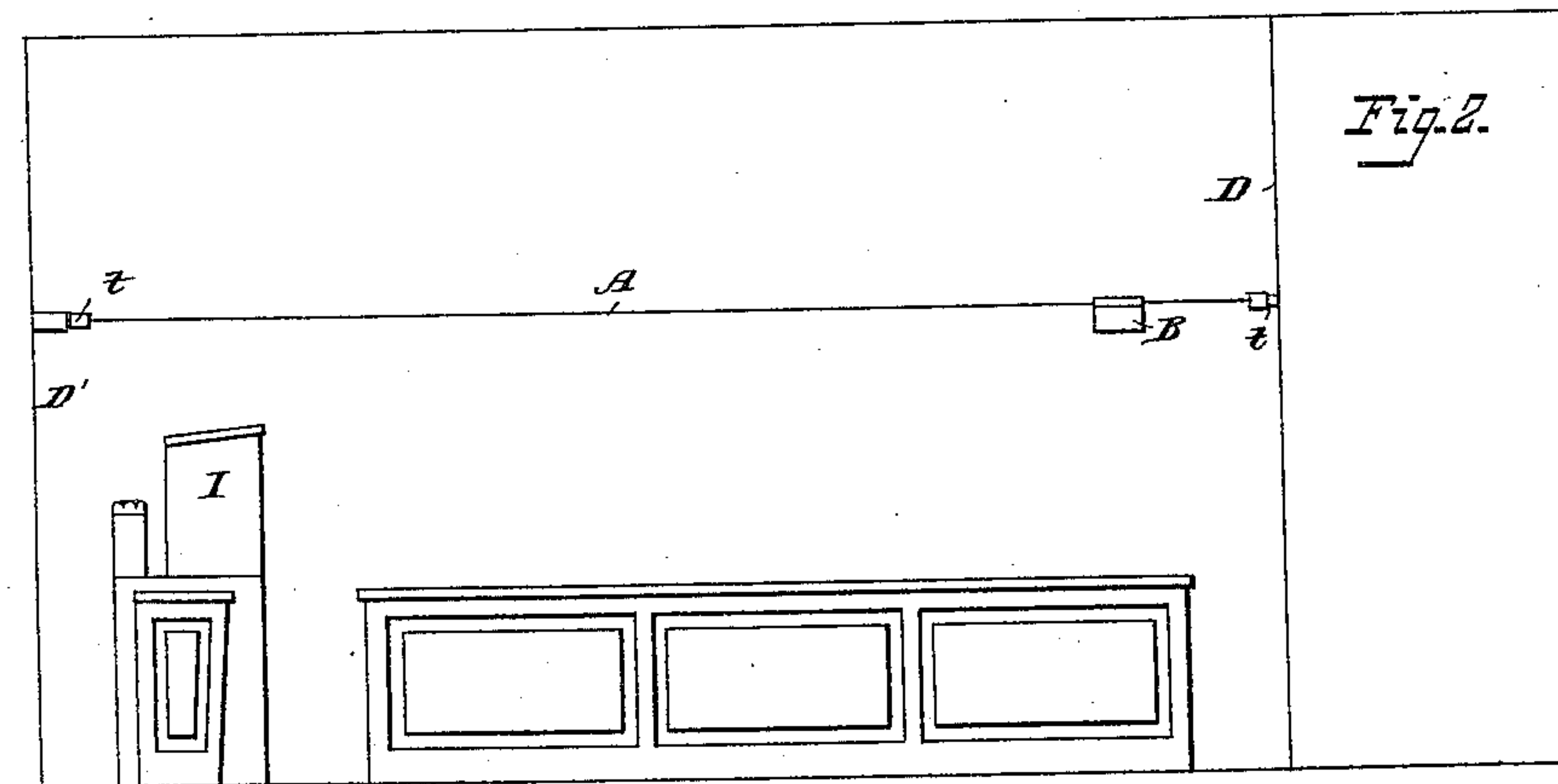


Fig. 2.

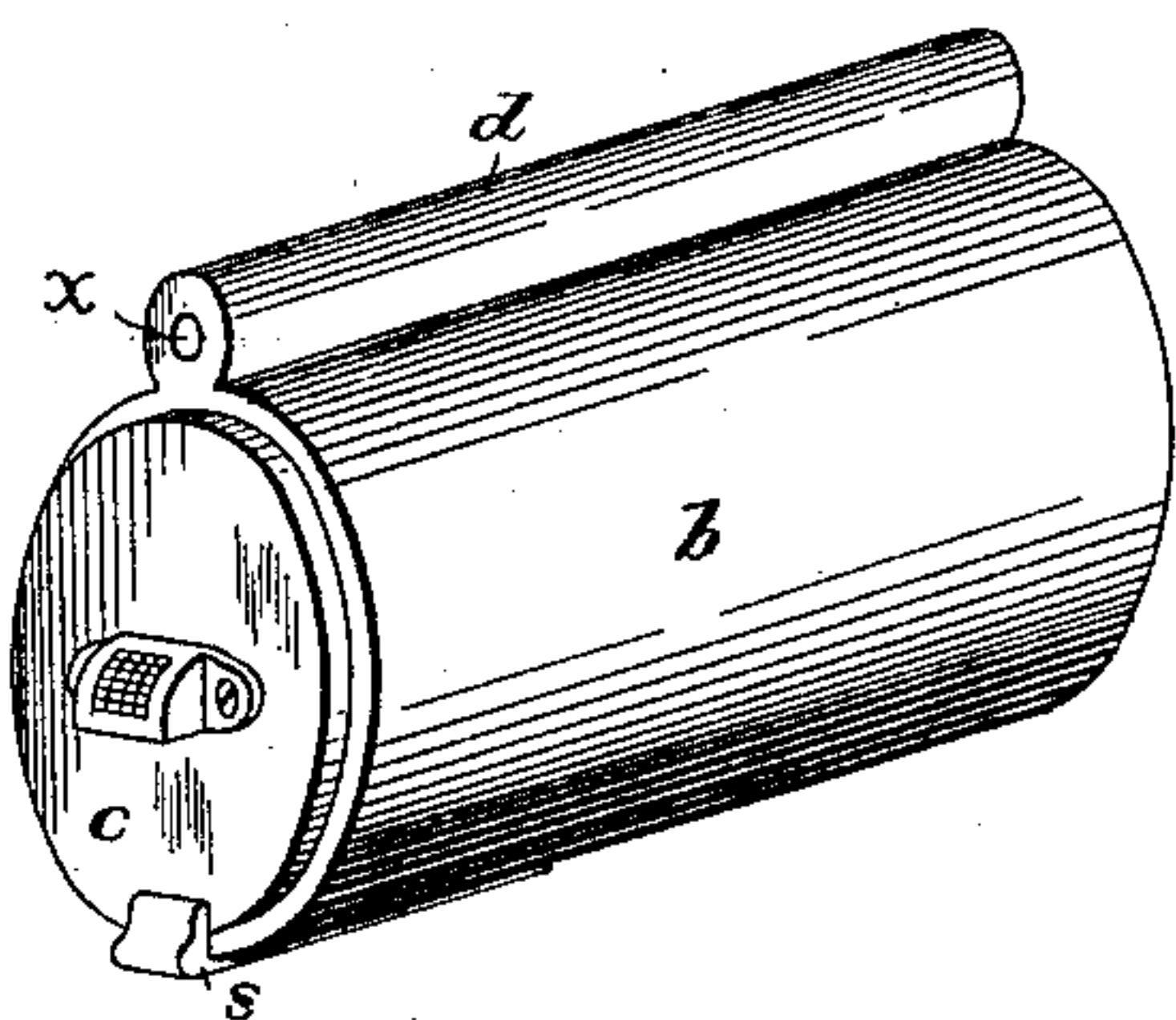


Fig. 3.

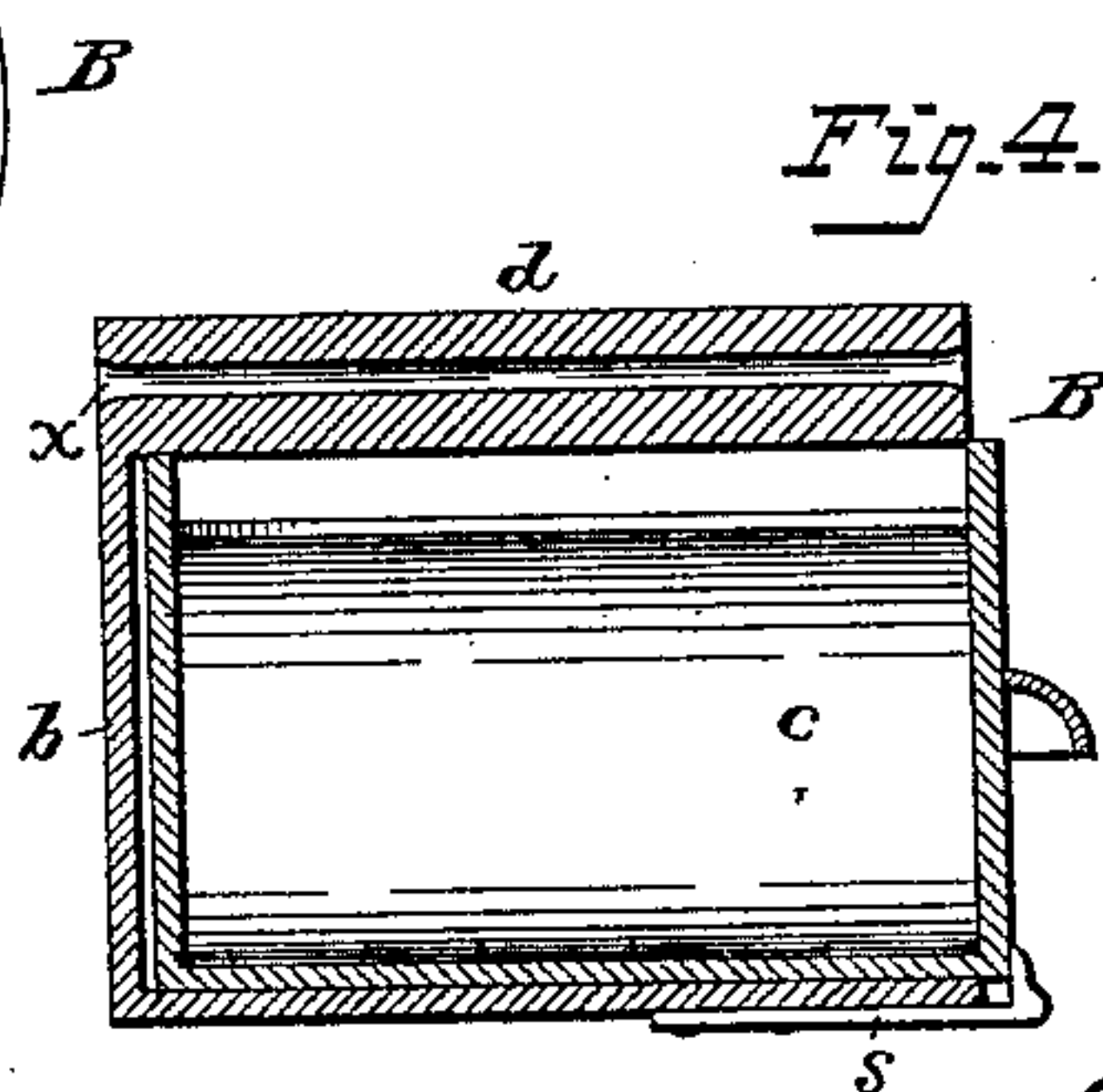


Fig. 4.

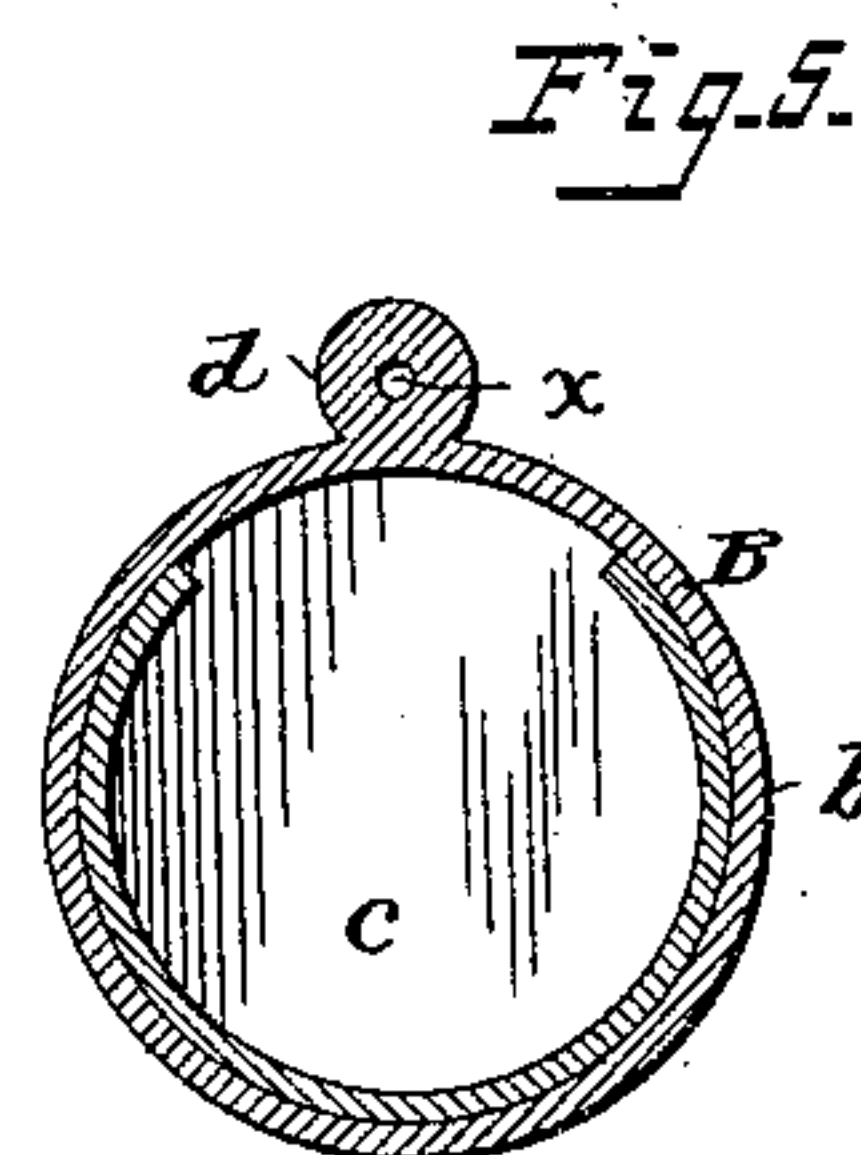


Fig. 5.

Attest:
Court. Cooper,
A. C. S. Hansmann.

Wm. H. Williams
Inventor:
My Atty. & Freeman
atky.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HUGH WILLIAMS, OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR, BY
MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE LAMSON CONSOLIDATED STORE SERVICE
COMPANY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

CASH-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 452,469, dated May 19, 1891.

Application filed November 1, 1886. Serial No. 217,703. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HUGH WILLIAMS, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and a resident of Manchester, Lancaster
5 county, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash-Carriers, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to transfer with rapidity and without the mistakes which
10 are apt to ensue from the employment of cash boys and cash girls the money which is received from customers by the salesmen to the cashier and to return the change from the cashier to the salesmen.

15 The objections to the employment of children in stores for conveying money and change between the salesmen and cashier are so well known that it is not necessary for me to particularize them. It is sufficient to state
20 that these objections have led to the employment of various devices for doing the work mechanically. Such devices have proved to be both cumbrous and expensive, and many of them are inefficient, which has led me to
25 devise the improvement which I will now describe in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of part of a store illustrating my improvement. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the parts shown in Fig. 1.
30 Fig. 3 is a perspective view illustrating the form of the traveler or carrier in which the money is inserted and transferred. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of a carrier. Fig. 5 is a
35 transverse section.

The apparatus consists, essentially, of two parts—that is, the track or tracks A and the travelers or carriers B.

Each track A consists of a polished wire
40 stretched tightly between supports connected to the walls D D' of the store or between other supports at such a height that it can be reached or very nearly reached by the cashier and salesmen, and each traveler or carrier
45 consists of a receptacle of any suitable shape provided with a longitudinal opening, through which the wire track A extends, and hanging down below the track, so that it can be reached by the hands of the salesmen and cashier.

As shown, the travelers or carriers B consist each of a cast-metal cylinder *b*, hollow, and receiving a detachable drawer or box *c*, which may be withdrawn and inserted in the cylinder and which is retained by any suitable catch that may be used for this purpose, a
50 spring-catch *s* being shown in the drawings, and along the top of the cylinder is a rib *d*, in which is a longitudinal opening *x* for the passage of the wire track.

Each track extends from a point adjacent
60 to the cashier's desk I to one of the stations, so that each salesman can communicate with the cashier, which is done by inserting the money or small parcel or memorandum in the drawer *c*, placing the latter in the receptacle,
65 and then giving the traveler a push with the hand, which sends it easily to the other end of the line.

It will be evident to any skilled mechanic that the travelers or carriers may be made in
70 many different forms, so as to slide readily on the wire tracks, it only being essential that there be a perforated portion of the carrier for the passage of the wire, which supports the carrier and upon which it will slide easily,
75 without the use of any friction rollers or wheels, the employment of which is objectionable because of the expense, the liability to get out of order, and mainly because of the reduction of speed, for a wheelless carrier may
80 be thrown along the wire almost as rapidly as if it were thrown through the air by hand.

I do not herein claim, broadly, wheelless carriers traveling on wires for conveying
85 cash in stores, as I am aware that such carriers are old in the art.

Blocks of rubber *t* or other equivalent means may be used for limiting the jar resulting from the sudden stoppage of the travelers.

Having thus described my invention, what I particularly claim, and wish to patent, is—

1. In a store-service apparatus, the combination of a track or wire stretched taut between two distant points, a carrier having an
95 opening at one end to receive a drawer, which is held in place by a spring, said carrier having a rib provided with a longitudinal open-

ing adapted to receive the wire by which the carrier is supported, substantially as described.

2. In a store-service apparatus, the combination of a track or wire stretched taut between two distant points, a hollow cylindrical carrier having an opening at one end to receive a drawer which is held in the carrier by a spring, said carrier having upon its exterior surface a longitudinal rib provided

with a longitudinal opening adapted to receive the wire by which the carrier is supported, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM HUGH WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

FELIX MCILVENNA,
EDWARD LEICESTER.