

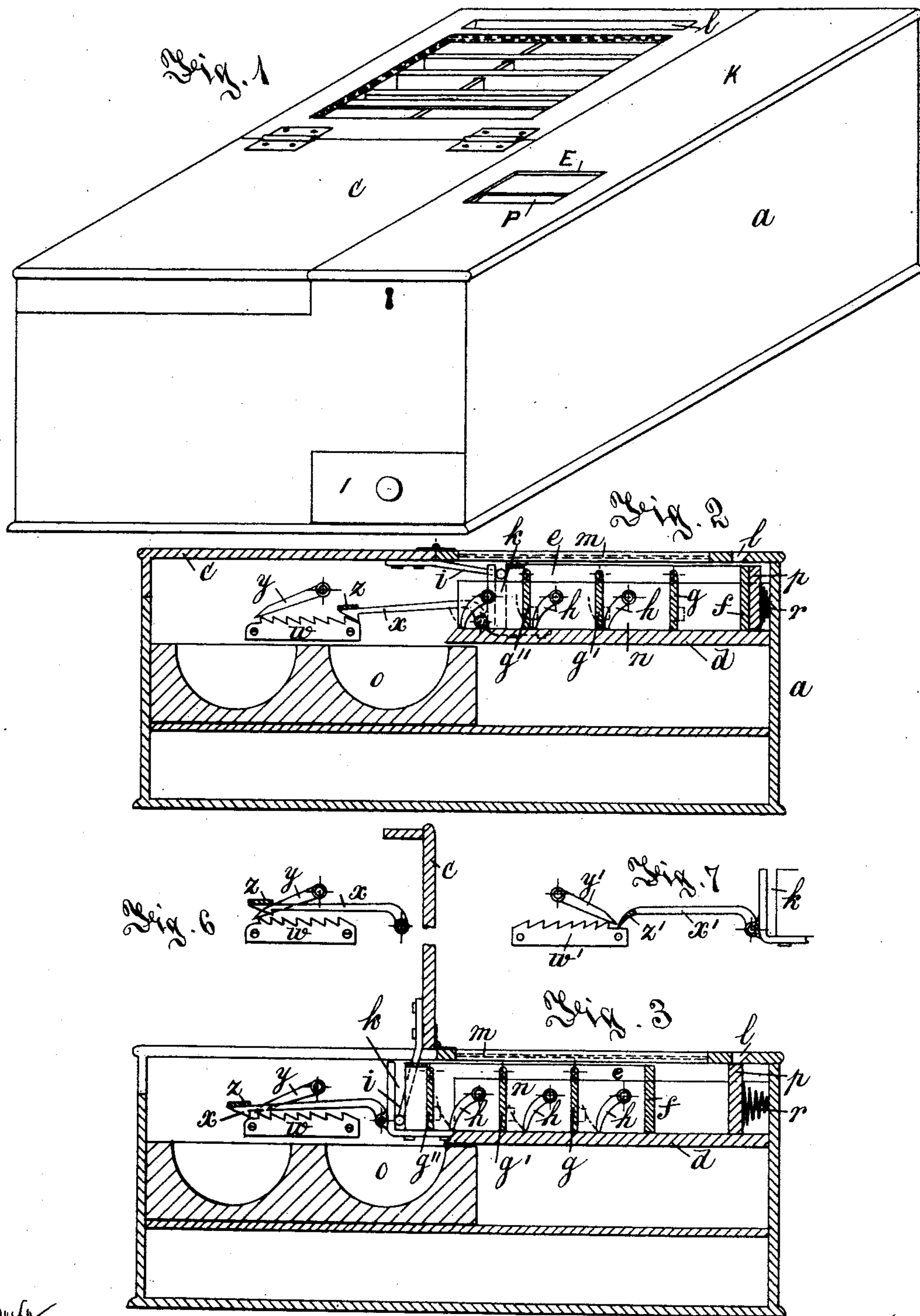
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. J., W. H. & F. WALKER.
RECORDING MONEY TILL.

No. 475,643.

Patented May 24, 1892.



Witnesses:
J. C. Wilson
W. H. Graham.

Inventors:
Joseph John Walker
William Henry Walker
Frank Walker
By Attest Whitman & Wilkinson

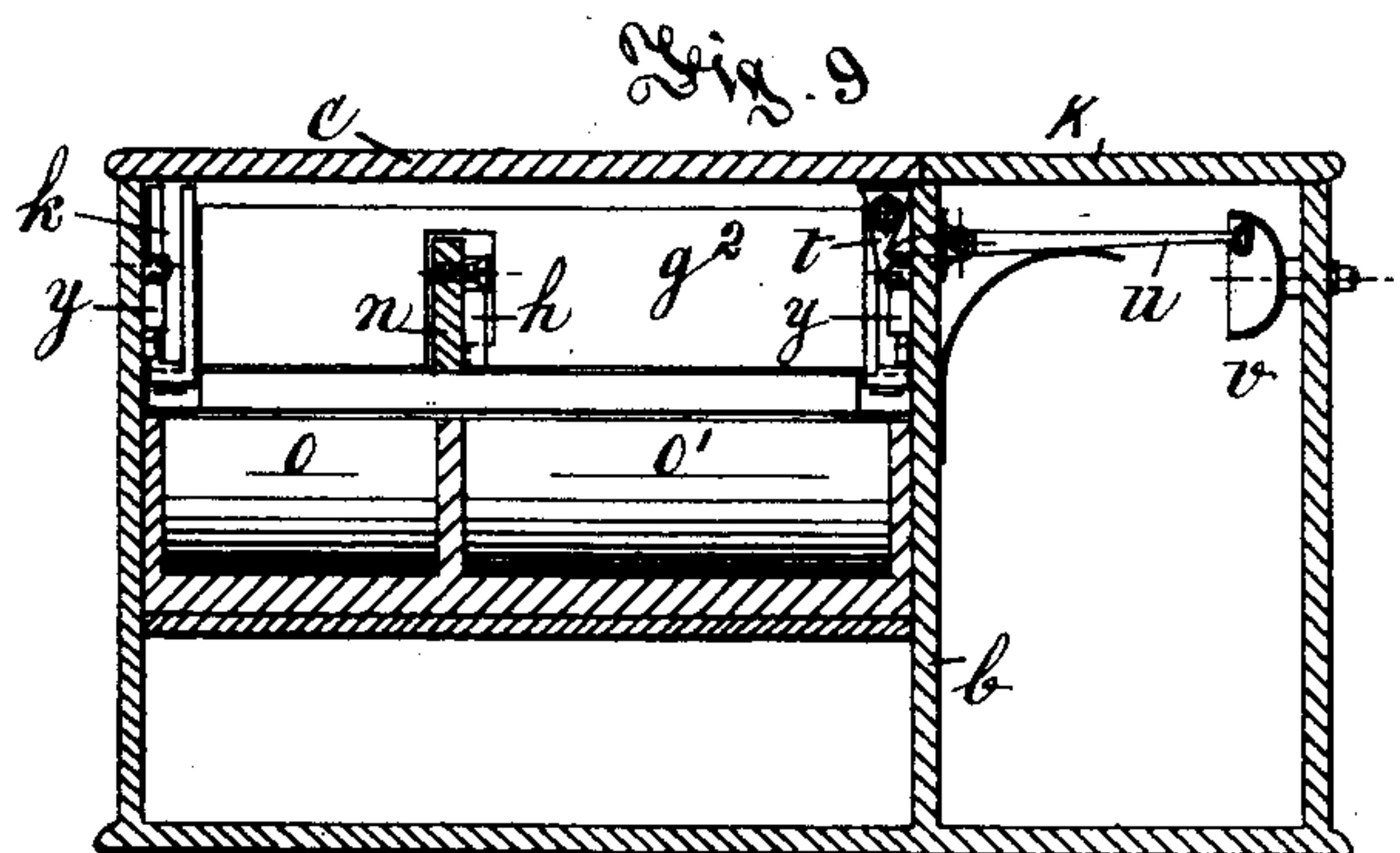
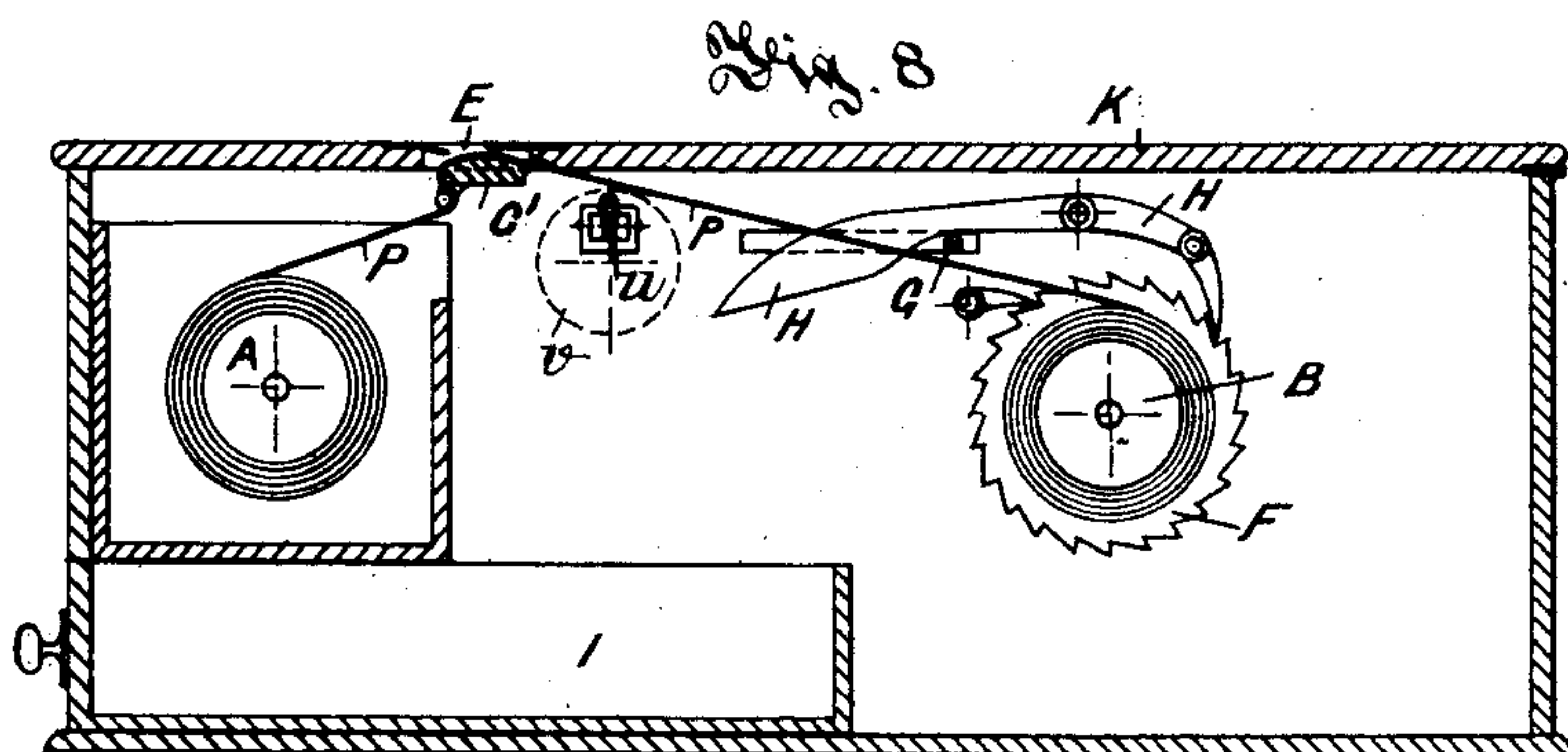
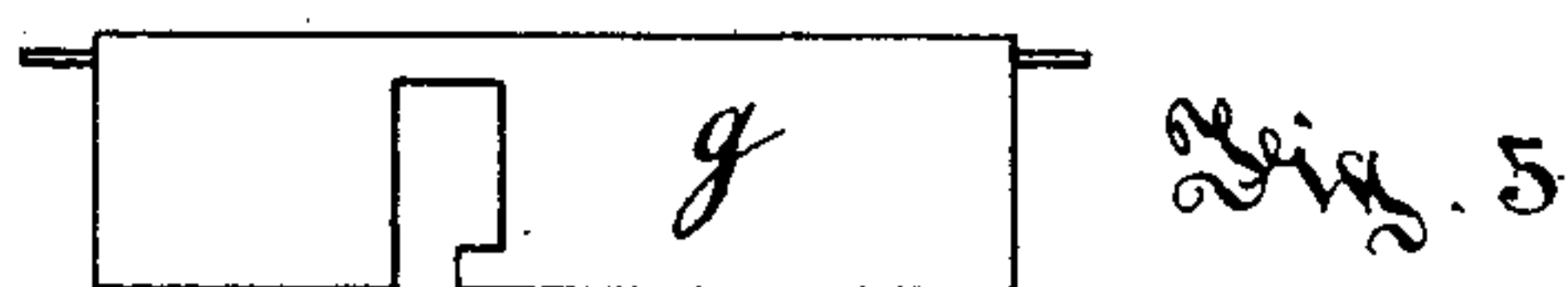
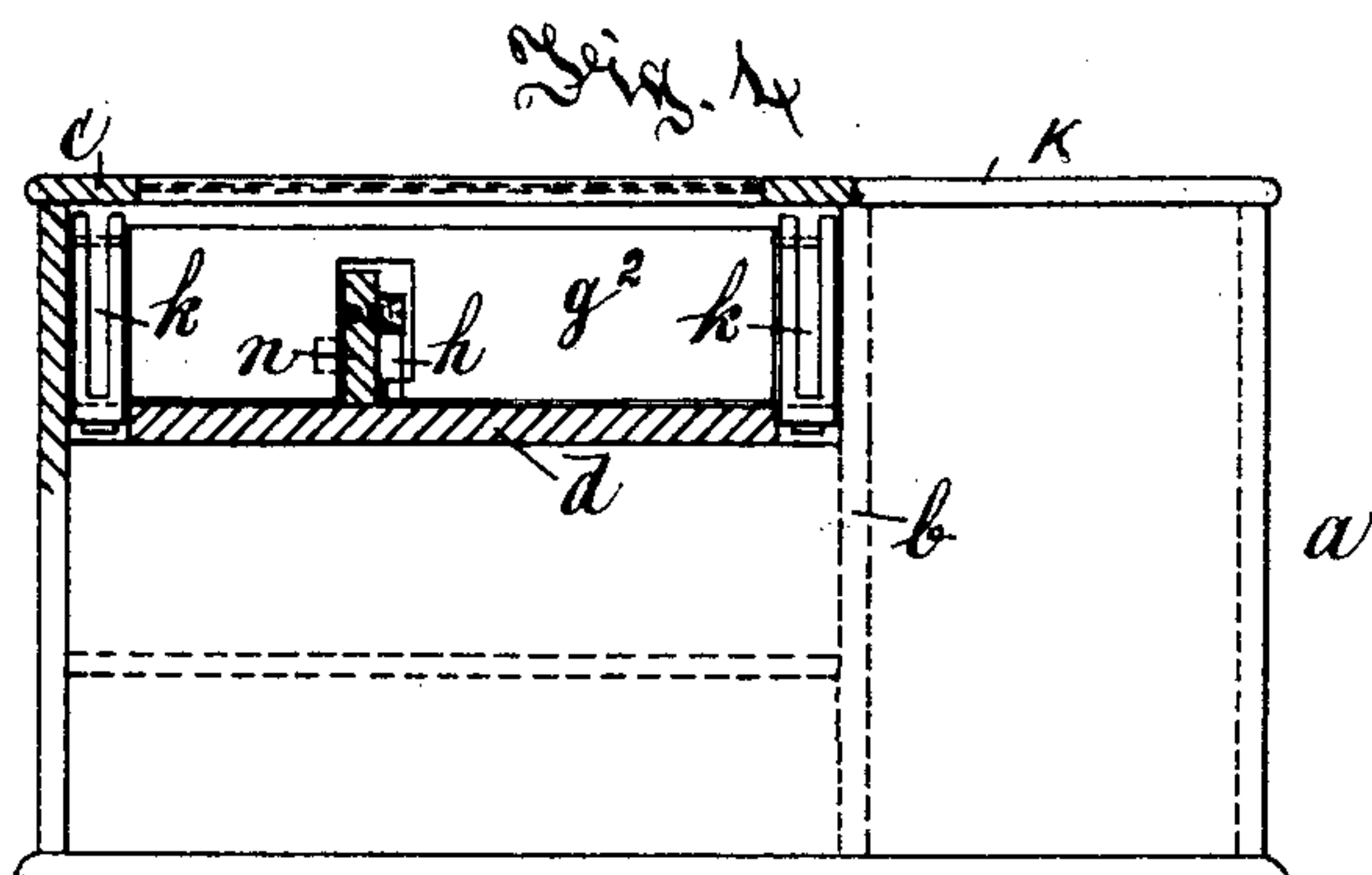
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. J., W. H. & F. WALKER.
RECORDING MONEY TILL.

No. 475,643.

Patented May 24, 1892.



Witnesses:
J. C. Wilson
W. H. Graham.

Inventors:
Joseph John Walker
William Henry Walker
Frank Walker,
by Whitman & Wilkinson, Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH JOHN WALKER, WILLIAM HENRY WALKER, AND FRANK WALKER,
OF ST. HELIER'S, ENGLAND.

RECORDING MONEY-TILL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 475,643, dated May 24, 1892.

Application filed August 4, 1891. Serial No. 401,650. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH JOHN WALKER, WILLIAM HENRY WALKER, and FRANK WALKER, manufacturers, all of St. Helier's, Jersey, England, subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tills for Receiving and Containing Money and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in tills for containing money and bank-notes and the like; and the objects of our improvements are, first, to keep the different sums of money visible separately for a sufficient time before they are finally discharged into the cash-receptacles; second, to provide a traveling band upon which the amounts of money deposited in the till may be entered, a bell being sounded every time the till is operated; third, to insure that the different parts shall be completely and properly put in operation every time the till is used, and, fourth, to prevent the insertion of coins into the till when the latter is open. We attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the till closed. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the same; Fig. 3, a similar section showing the lid open, and Fig. 4 a transverse section. Fig. 5 is a separate view of one of the hanging partitions, and Figs. 6 and 7 separate views of the devices by which the complete opening and closing of the lid is insured. Fig. 8 is a longitudinal section showing the recording apparatus, and Fig. 9 is a transverse section showing the method of sounding a bell when the lid is opened.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in the several figures.

The improved till consists of a box or case *a*, of wood or other suitable material and rectangular in plan. This case is divided into two parts by longitudinal partitions *b*, one part being wider than the other. The wider part is provided with a hinged cover *c* at its front end, the transverse hinge being near the center of the box, and this part of the box

is provided at its back end with a horizontal partition *d* a short distance from the top. Upon this horizontal partition *d* slides a frame consisting of two sides *e e'* and a back *f*, its front being open, and across it are suspended a number, preferably three, of hanging partitions *g g' g''*, the lower edges of which slide in contact with or close to the horizontal partition *d* in the box when the frame is drawn forward, while when it is pushed back they are raised up on their hinges by cams *h h h*, attached to the partition *n*.

A lever *i i* is fixed upon each side of the hinged lid or cover *c*, already described, and the outer ends of these levers are provided with projections working in vertical guides *k*, formed on or attached to the front ends of the sides *e e'* of the sliding frame, so that when the hinged cover *c* is opened the frame is drawn forward and when it is closed the latter is pushed back. A slot *l* to receive money is arranged above the sliding frame at the back of the box, the remainder of the top above the sliding frame being covered with a plate of glass *m*, through which the contents can be seen. The sliding frame is divided longitudinally by the fixed partition *n* into two parts, one of which is preferably narrower than the other, the hanging partitions extending across both, and gold coins are dropped through the slot into the narrower part and silver or other coins into the wider one.

The front part of the box below the hinged cover or lid *c* is provided with receptacles *o o'*, into which the coins finally pass and from which they can be removed when required. When any sum of money is dropped through the slot *l*, it remains on the horizontal partition *d* until the sliding frame is drawn forward in the way described by opening the hinged lid or cover *c*, when the back *f* at the back of the frame brings the money forward for a short distance, and when the lid *c* is closed the hinged partition *g* passes backward over the cam *h* and over the coin and returns to its original position. When the next sum of money is introduced through the slot *l* and the lid *c* opened, the same operation is re-

peated, the second hanging partition g' bringing the money farther forward, the sums of money remaining separate and visible through the glass top m until they are finally drawn forward in succession far enough to fall into the receptacles $o o'$, provided for them, whence they can be removed as desired.

A movable board or plate p is arranged at the back of the box, which is normally pressed forward by a spring r , so that its upper face covers the slot l and prevents money from being introduced into the latter when the sliding frame is drawn forward, but is pushed back so as to open the slot when the sliding frame is pushed back, and in this way the introduction of coins into the till when the hinged lid or cover c is opened is prevented.

The front part of the case may be provided at the bottom with drawers or receptacles—such as I—for checks and bank-notes.

The lid or cover c is provided with a suspended hook t , Fig. 9, the lower end of which catches the end of a lever u when the lid is opened, and the other end of the lever u is provided with a hammer, which strikes a bell v , the hook first raising the lever and then releasing it, when it is brought back against the bell by a spring. When closing the lid, the suspended hook t passes over the lever u without moving it.

In order to insure the complete opening and closing of the lid c every time it is moved, we arrange at each side of it in the walls of the box a rack $w w'$, having angular or ratchet shaped teeth, those upon one of the racks pointing in one direction and those upon the other rack in the opposite direction, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, 6, and 7, Figs. 6 and 7 representing the racks upon the opposite side of the box to Figs. 2 and 3.

The front end of the sliding frame has pivoted to it upon each side a pawl $x x'$, each engaging with one of the racks $w w'$, so that when both are so engaged the lid can neither be opened nor shut. A guiding arm or cam $y y'$ is also pivoted to each side of the box and so arranged that a lateral projection $z z'$ upon the pawl passes under it as the pawl passes over the angular teeth, (when the lid is being opened or closed, as the case may be;) but when the pawl has reached the end of its stroke, (the lid being then entirely opened or closed,) but not before, the pivoted guide y or y' falls behind the projection z or z' upon the pawl, and when the latter is moved in the opposite direction by the reverse movement of the lid the pawl is lifted from the teeth by the pivoted guide, as shown in Fig. 6, upon which the projection passes back until the lid c is completely opened, (or closed, as the case may be,) when it clears the pivoted end of the guide and falls again upon the teeth of the rack. As a rack, pawl, and pivoted guide are provided at each side of the

lid, but acting in opposite directions, it is evident that when the lid is moved in either direction its movement cannot be reversed until its full stroke in such direction has been completed and it has been either entirely opened or entirely closed.

The devices just described are of great importance for insuring the proper operation of the till.

In the narrower division into which the box is divided, as first described, we arrange two transverse spindles having rollers or drums A B, Fig. 8, fixed upon them, round one of which A a long strip of paper P is wound, its end being carried over a guide c' to the other roller B in the front part of the division, so that when the latter is made to move forward it carries the paper with it underneath an opening E in the cover of the box, through which opening the amount of money inserted may be recorded or any other memoranda may be written upon the paper. The spindle of the roller B, round which the paper is passed, is provided with a toothed ratchet-wheel F, and a projecting-pin G upon the side of the sliding frame first described operates a lever H, by which the ratchet-wheel F is moved forward every time the hinged door c is opened and closed, so that the strip of paper P is carried forward for a sufficient distance at every such movement. A drawer or receptacle I may also be arranged for holding papers or other articles in the front part of the narrower division of the box, and the whole of such division may be closed by a separate hinged cover K. Proper locks or fastenings are used where necessary and the lid K may be provided with a tablet for notes or orders.

We are aware that prior to our invention money-tills have been made in which the sums of money inserted remain visible for a certain time and in which the sums inserted can be recorded upon a moving strip of paper. We do not therefore claim such a combination, broadly; but

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

1. The combination, in a money-till, of the box a , hinged lid or cover c , sliding frame and hanging partitions $g g' g^2$, cams h , levers $i i$, guides k , money-slot l , and coin-receptacles o , substantially as set forth and shown.

2. In combination with the hinged lid or cover c , sliding frame, and levers $i i$, the toothed racks $w w'$, pawls $x x'$, and pivoted guides or cams $y y'$, arranged and operating substantially as set forth and shown.

3. The combination, with the hinged lid or cover c , sliding frame, levers i , and hanging partitions $g g' g^2$, and money-slot l , the movable board or plate p , and spring r , substantially as set forth and shown.

4. In combination with the hinged lid or

cover *c*, sliding frame and hanging partitions *g g' g²*, levers *i*, toothed racks *w w'*, pawls *xx'*, and cams *yy'*, the rollers or drums A B, paper P, opening E, ratchet-wheel F, lever and pawl H, and pin G, as set forth and shown.

5
10 5. In combination with the hinged lid or cover *c*, operating as described, the suspended hook *t*, lever *u*, and bell *v*, as set forth and shown.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in the presence of two witnesses July 20, 1891.

JOSEPH JOHN WALKER.

WILLIAM HENRY WALKER.

FRANK WALKER.

Witnesses:

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