

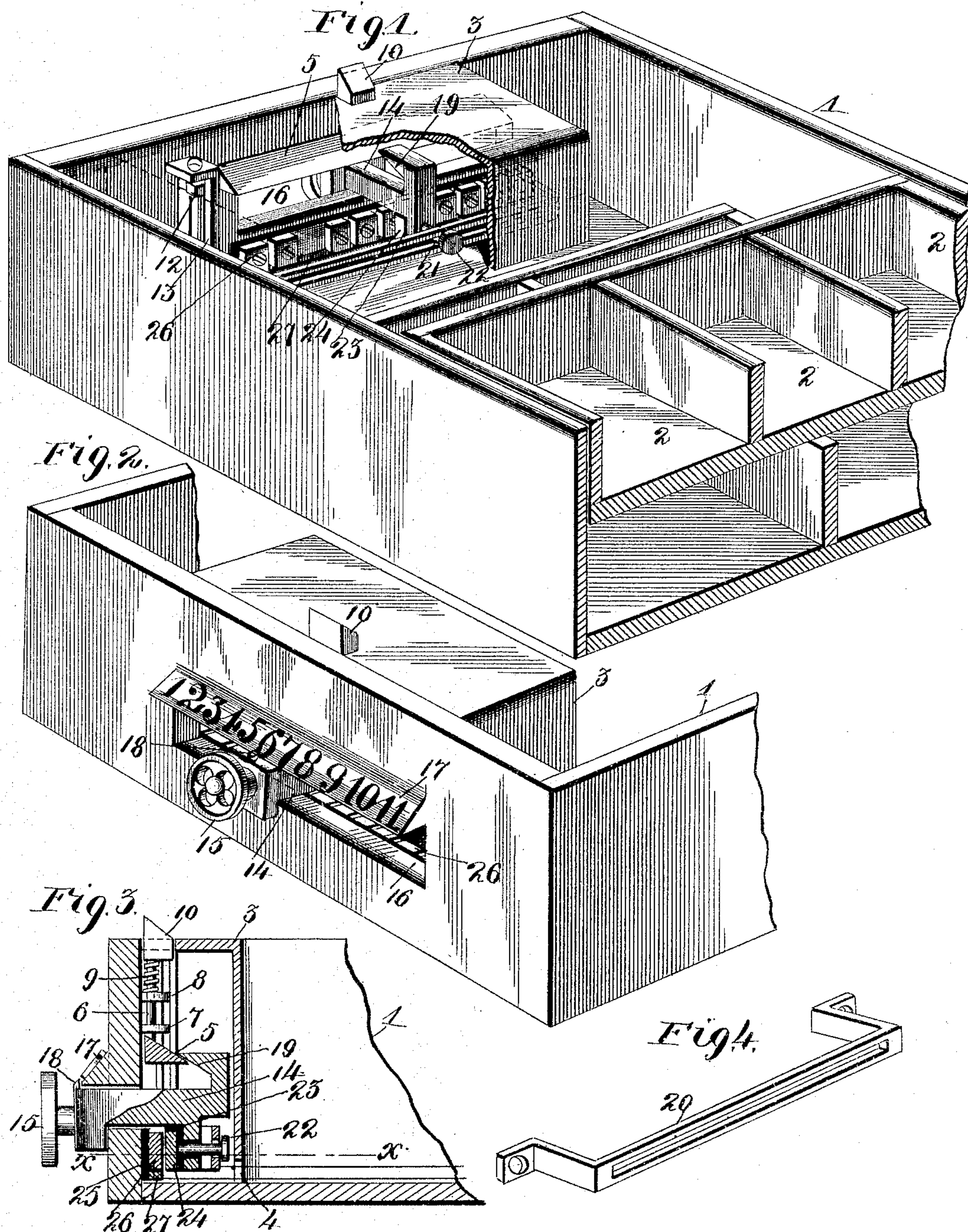
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. J. WALKER.
ELECTRIC ALARM MONEY DRAWER.

No. 492,646.

Patented Feb. 28, 1893.



Witnesses
John B. Dampsey
James B. Clark

Inventor
William J. Walker
By *his* Attorneys
Keller & Starex

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Fig. 5.

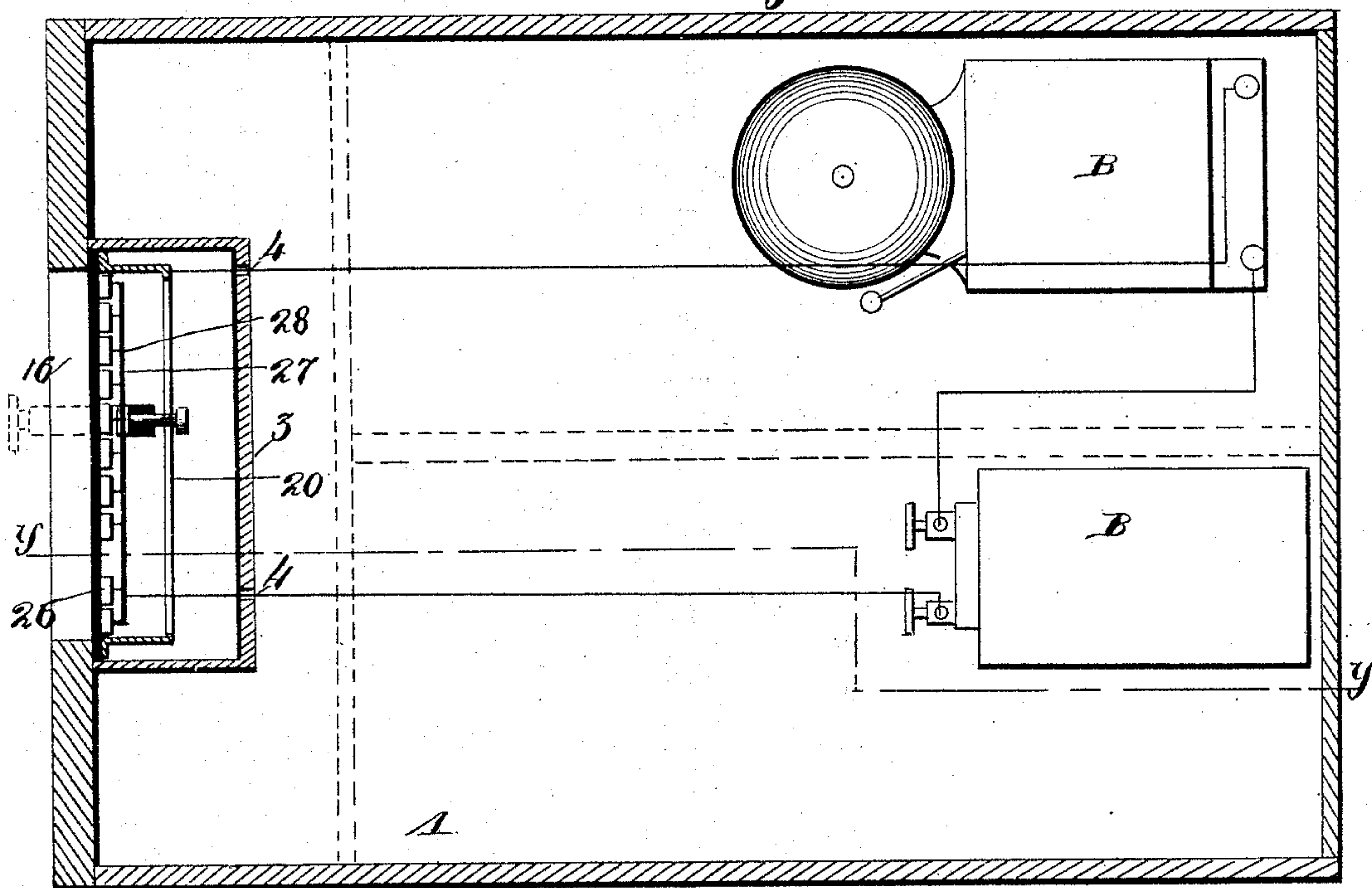
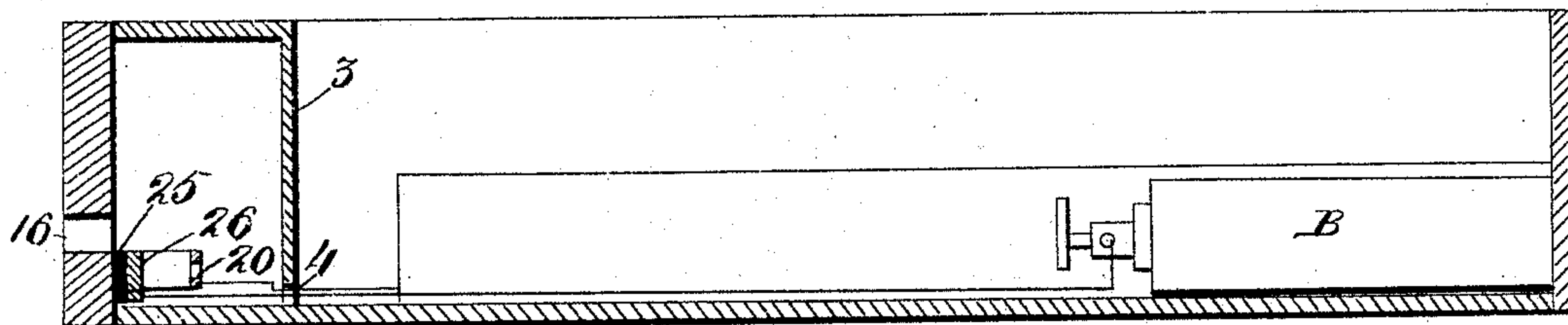


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, OF ST. LOUIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ALEXANDER L. BEDFORD, OF SAVANNAH, MISSOURI.

ELECTRIC-ALARM MONEY-DRAWER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 492,646, dated February 28, 1893.

Application filed October 29, 1892. Serial No. 450,379. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. WALKER, of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Alarm Money-Drawers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to improvements in electric alarm money drawers and consists in the novel arrangement and combination of parts more fully described in the specification and set out in the claims.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention showing the interior arrangement thereof as applied to the ordinary drawer. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the exterior showing the number plate and the sliding knob with suitable index on the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken through the locking latch and sliding knob vertically. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the slotted strip for guiding the sliding knob. Fig. 5 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line $x-x$ of Fig. 3; and Fig. 6 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line $y-y$ Fig. 5.

The object of my invention is to construct a money drawer which will sound an electric alarm when the same is tampered with by unauthorized persons, before such drawer is in any wise moved or disturbed from its closed position. To this end my invention contemplates a drawer provided with a movable knob or handle a contact carried thereby co-operating with contact plates secured to the drawer by which the electric circuit is broken or completed under conditions hereinafter more fully described; and in other details of construction by which such manipulation is effected.

Referring to the drawings 1 represents the ordinary money drawer with the usual money receptacles 2 located therein.

3 represents the walls of a suitable casing within which the various parts of my invention are confined, although such casing is not indispensable. This casing has suitable openings 4 at the bottom thereof for the reception of wires leading to and from the battery as fully shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

The locking device for the drawer is composed of a suitable beveled strip 5 to which is attached a vertically sliding rod 6 passing through lugs 7 and 8. The lower of said lugs limits the movement upwardly of the beveled strip 5, and the upper lug 8 confines the coiled spring 9 between it and the bevel latch 10 as fully shown in Fig. 3. The ends of the beveled strip 5 are provided with short arms 12 sliding within suitable guide strips 13 as best shown in Fig. 1. It will be seen from Fig. 3 that a downward movement of the strip 5 will unlock the latch 10, and when said strip is released the spring 9 coiled about the rod 6 will throw the latch back into position and thus lock the drawer.

14 represents a sliding handle provided with an operating knob 15, which handle slides within a suitable opening 16 in the front part of the drawer over which is a number plate 17 and with the numbers on which registers a suitable index 18 on the handle 14. The handle 14 is rather T-shaped as shown in Fig. 1 and one of the arms of said T is beveled as shown at 19 for the purpose of co-operating with the strip 5 of the locking device. The handle 14 has two movements, one a lateral movement in the direction of the front side of the drawer, and the other at right angles thereto. This latter movement is intended to operate the locking device through the medium of the bevel 19 as more fully hereinafter described. The handle 14 is guided in its lateral movement by the slotted spring plate 20 shown in Fig. 4. Within this slotted plate 20 slides a rod 21 with the head 22 for securing the same within the slot. The rod 21 is attached to the second arm of the T of the handle 14 but is insulated therefrom by suitable insulating or non-conducting material 23 shown in heavy black lines in Figs. 1 and 3.

To the forward end of the rod 21 is attached a disk 24 for purposes hereinafter described.

To the interior of the front wall of the drawer and at the base thereof, is attached a non-conducting or insulating strip 25 best shown in Figs. 3 and 6, and to said strip is secured a series of conducting contact plates 26 whose position on said strip is determined by the relative position of the numbers or figures on the number plate on the exterior of the

drawer. The number of these contact plates is one less than the number indicated by the numbers on the number plate so that when said plates are secured in position opposite the places occupied by the numbers on the number plate, a space will remain between two of the contact plates on the insulating strip 25. The bottoms of the contact plates rest against a conducting plate 27 formed with or attached to the bottom edge of the insulating strip 25. This conducting plate 27 has connected to it one end of the wire leading from the battery in the drawer; the other wire connects with the opposite end of the spring plate 20.

It will be seen from an inspection of either Figs. 1, 3 or 5, that if the handle 14 be slid until the same comes opposite one of the contact plates 26, and then pulled forward until the disk 24 attached to rod 21 comes in contact with one of said contact plates, such action will complete the electric circuit and the bell will accordingly sound; but if the handle 14 be slid until the disk 24 comes opposite the space between two of the contact plates and then pulled forward, the disk 24 will come in contact with the insulating strip 25 and the circuit is broken. It will further be seen from an inspection of the above figures that the contact plates 26 limit the forward movement of the handle 14 so that there is no possibility of the bevel piece 19 engaging with the beveled strip 5 of the locking device sufficiently to depress the same and opening the drawer. When, however the handle 14 comes opposite the space between any two contact plates, the forward movement of said handle is not limited, the bevel piece 19 engages with the strip 5 depressing the latch and the drawer opens. It will thus be seen that the latch opens at a time when the circuit is broken, and at any other time, or when the position of the handle is such that it does not come opposite the space between two contact plates, the circuit will be closed at the slightest provocation in any attempt to pull upon the knob of the handle; and a person not knowing opposite which number on the number plate the space between the contact plates is located, and consequently ignorant of the exact spot or number to which the handle should be slid, would in the attempt to open the drawer close the circuit and sound the alarm. When the drawer is closed and the handle is slid at random to any position indicated on the number plate, the said handle or rather the disk 24 thereof is kept out of contact with the contact plates by the resilient action of the slotted spring plate 20 which not only acts as a guide for the lateral movement of the handle, but also retracts the handle to its normal position after the hand of the operator has let go of the same. The disk 24 is made narrower than the space between the contact plates so as to avoid the danger of making contact if by carelessness

the operator did not move the handle precisely opposite the center of such space.

The conducting plate 27 which conducts the current from the contact plates 26 back to the battery B, may be secured to the insulating strip 25 in any suitable manner or it may be cast with the strip 25 and then insulating material be put upon said strip subsequently. The conducting plate 27 may be marked with suitable division lines 28 opposite which the contact plates 26 are secured on the insulating strip 25. In the drawings they are shown as secured by screws, but it is obvious that any other mechanical way would suffice and I do not accordingly limit myself to the precise construction herein shown.

The numbers on the number plate may either be cast with said plate or may be painted thereon or indicated in any other way. If cast, they may be raised at the same time and thus the operator can feel the "combination" or the exact number to which the handle should be moved even on a dark day and thus not be annoyed by looking or hunting for the combination in order to open his drawer.

It will be readily seen that the contact plates 26 can be shifted at will on the insulating strip 25 and can be moved so as to bring the space between two of them opposite any desired number on the number plate. Accordingly, any "combination" can be effected by the arrangement herein shown. In actual use of the drawer the operator after closing the same may shift the handle to that position of the slot at which if the same be tampered with or pulled by an unauthorized person the same will come in contact with the contact plate and immediately sound an alarm.

Although the battery and bell are herein shown as located in the drawer, it is obvious that the same may be located outside thereof without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A money drawer having a series of contacts interrupted by a space, a handle for said drawer, a contact on said handle co-operating with said contacts and space, a lock for the drawer, and suitable means for operating said lock when the handle is brought opposite the space between the contacts, substantially as set forth.

2. A money drawer comprising an electric circuit, a sliding handle located on the front wall of the drawer, a slotted spring plate guiding said handle and connected with one end of the circuit, contact plates connected with the other end of the circuit, and means for connecting said handle with the contact plates for completing said circuit, substantially as described.

3. In a money drawer, a sliding handle, a slotted spring plate, a connecting rod moving

in the slot of said plate, and connected to said handle, insulating material between said rod and handle, a disk attached to the forward end of said rod, and contact plates co-operating with said disk, substantially as described.

4. In a money drawer, a sliding handle, an insulating strip secured to the front wall thereof, contact plates removably secured on said strip with a suitable space between two of said plates to present an insulated surface, a conducting plate in contact with said contact plates, and connected with one end or wire of the circuit, and a contact on the handle co-operating with said contact plates, substantially as described.

5. In a money drawer, a sliding handle provided with a suitable index, a number plate co-operating with said index, a beveled arm at the rear of said handle, a beveled strip co-operating with said arm, guides for said strip, a rod attached to said strip and a beveled latch at the end of said rod, a lug on the drawer limiting the movement of said strip, a coiled spring below the latch, and a second

lug limiting the movement of said spring, substantially as described.

6. A money drawer comprising a sliding handle, a slotted spring plate connected with one end of the circuit, an electric circuit, a connecting rod moving in the slot of the spring plate and connected to said handle, insulating material between said rod and handle, a disk attached to the forward end of said rod, an insulating strip attached to the front wall of said drawer, contact plates removably secured thereon with a suitable space between two of said plates to present an insulated surface, a conducting plate in contact with the bottoms of said contact plates and connected with the other end of the circuit, substantially as described.

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

WILLIAM J. WALKER.

Witnesses:

C. F. KELLER,
EMIL STAREK.