

(No Model.)

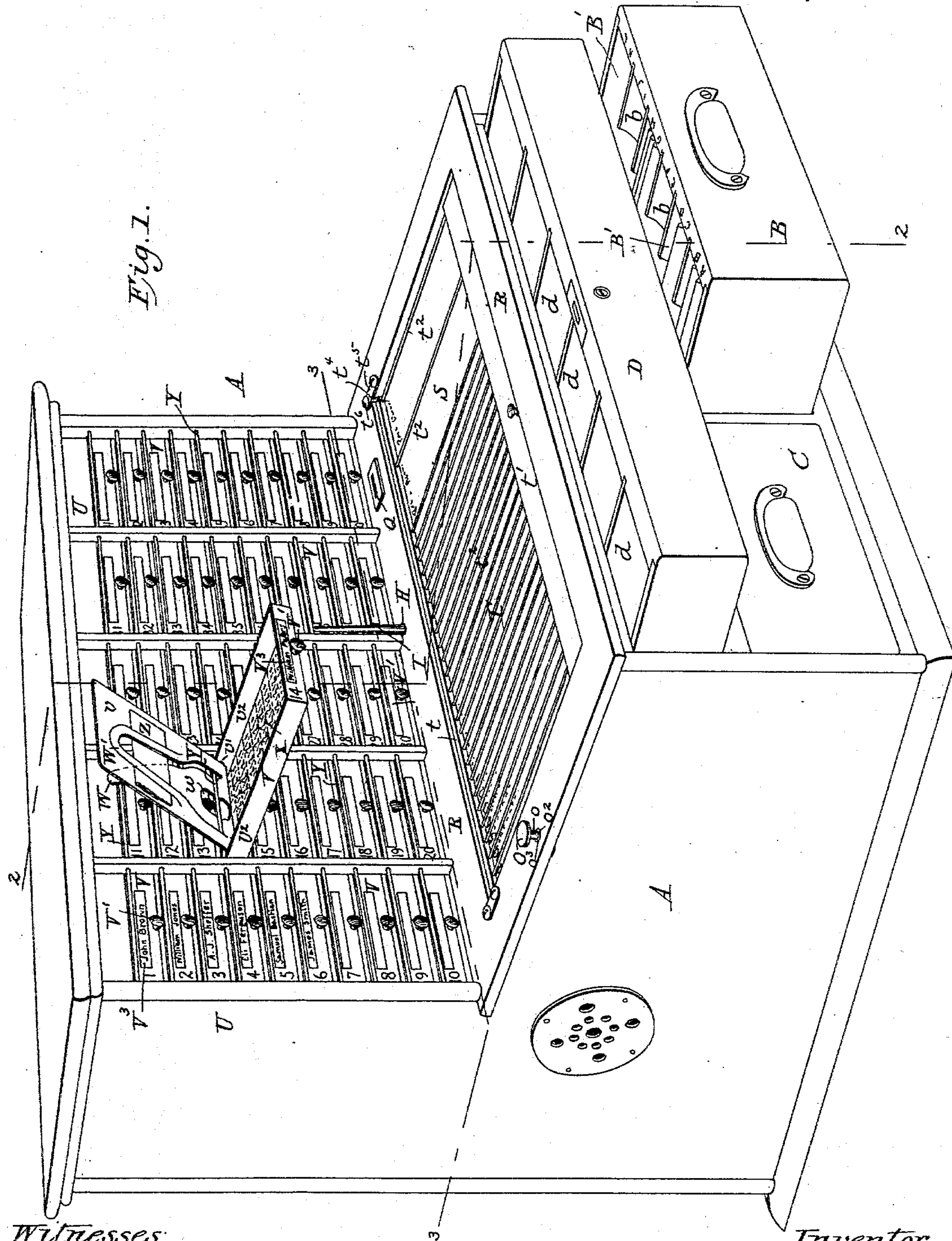
3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. F. BECK.

CABINET FOR HOLDING MONEY, COUPONS, &c.

No. 511,231.

Patented Dec. 19, 1893.



Witnesses;
Sidney P. Hollingsworth
 Baltus J. Long.

Inventor,
Warren F. Beck,
by his attorneys,
Paldani, Davidson & Wright.

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

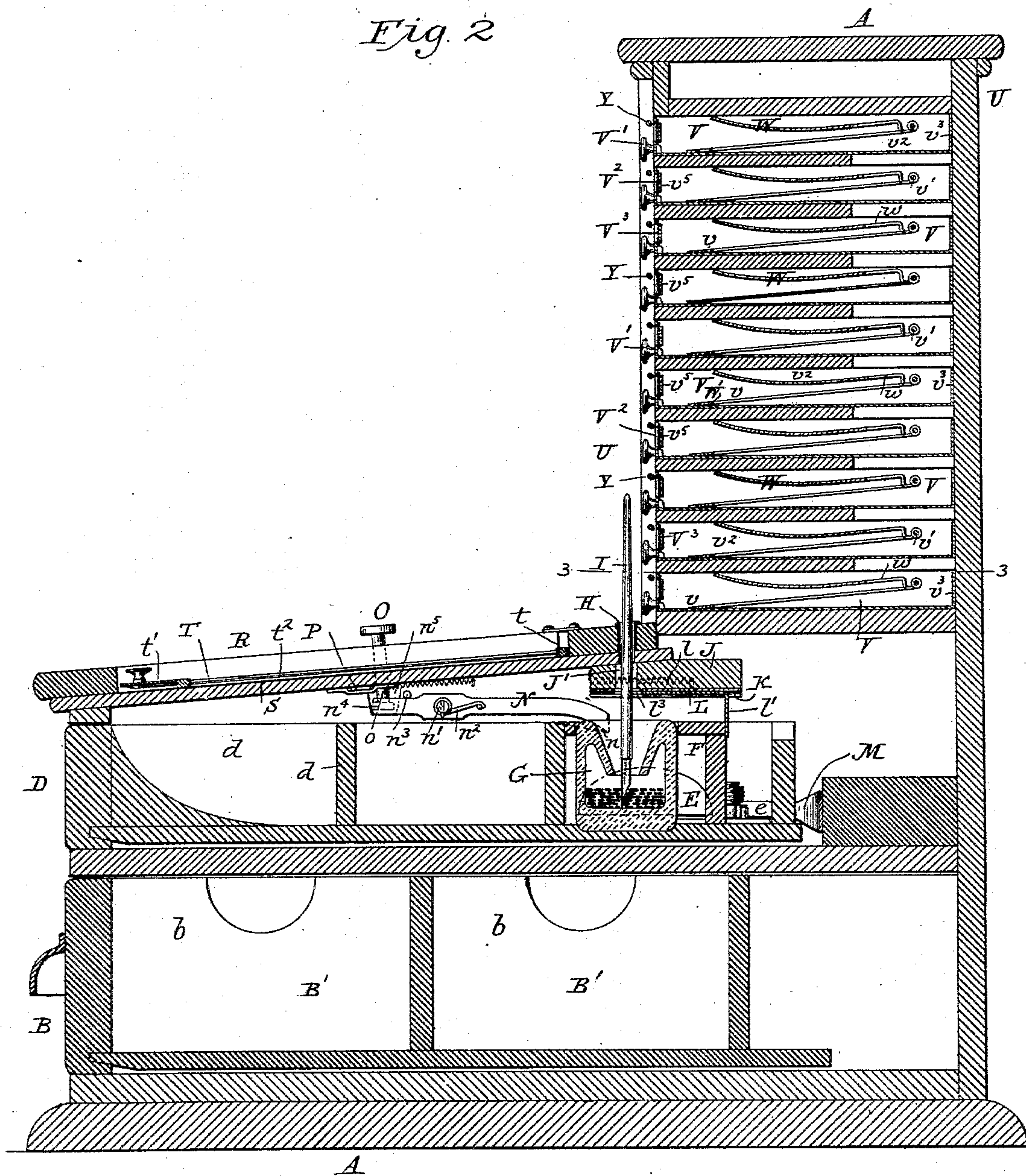
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Fig. 2



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3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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Fig. 3. Patented Dec. 19, 1893.

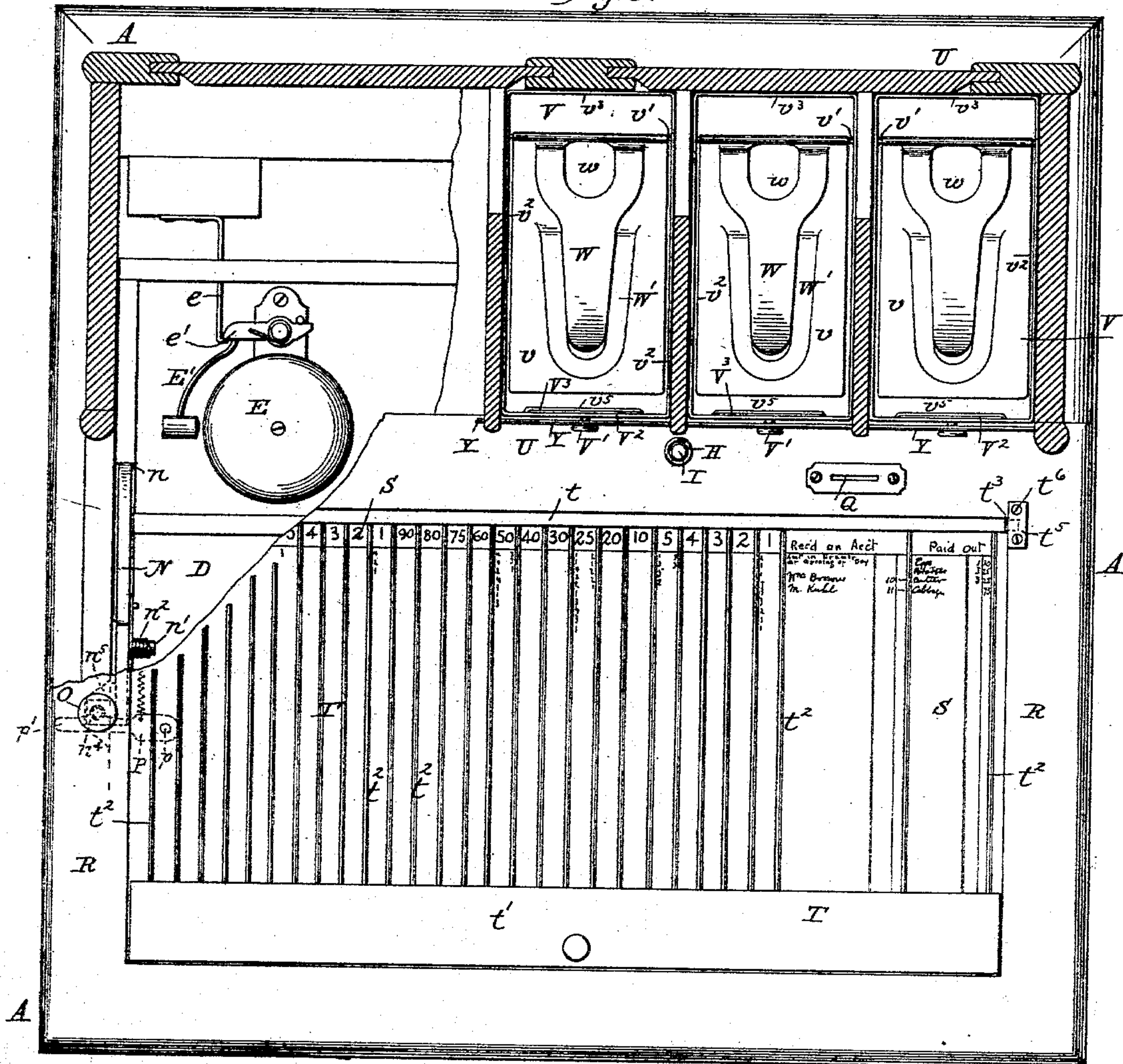


Fig. 4.

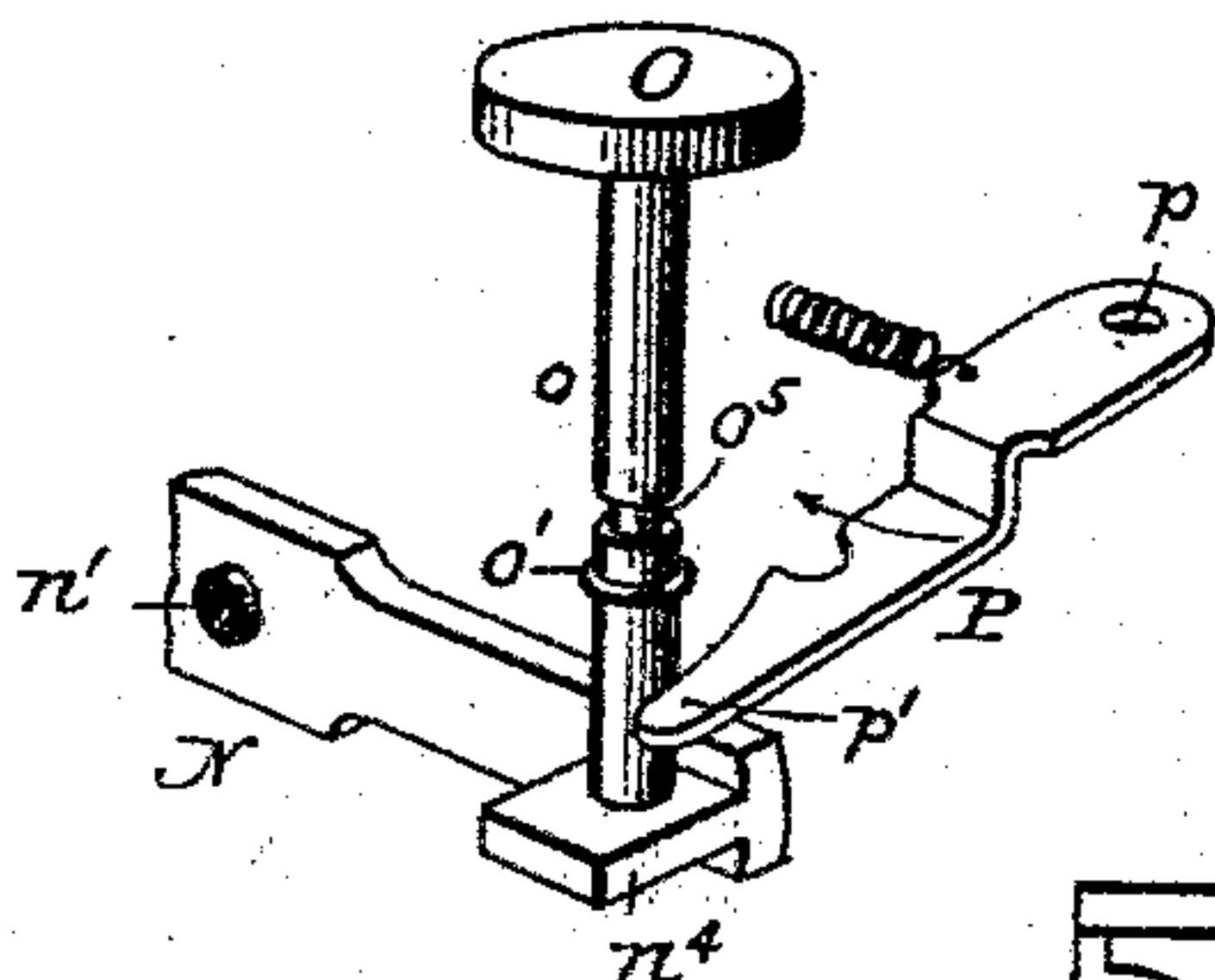


Fig. 5.

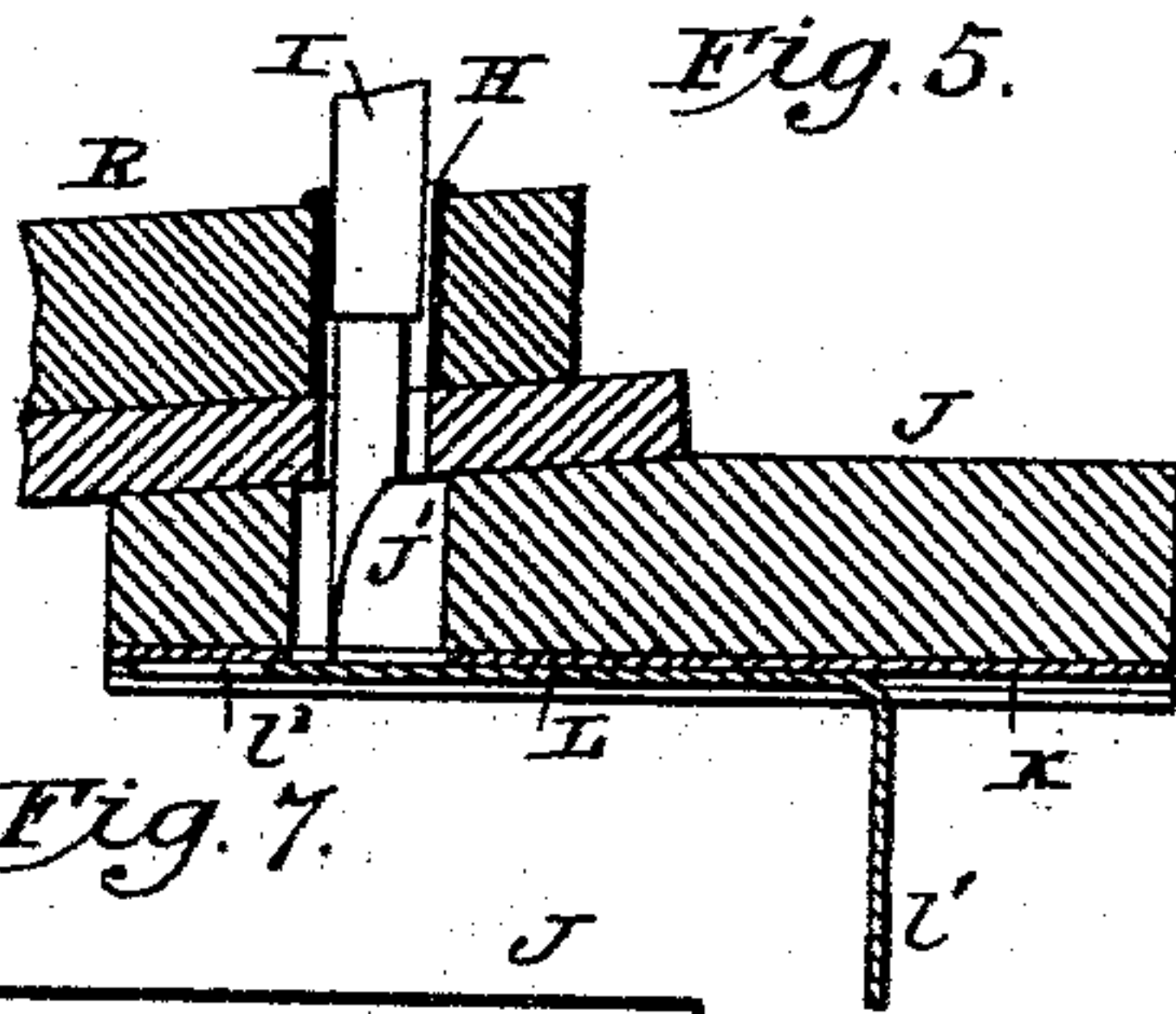


Fig. 6.

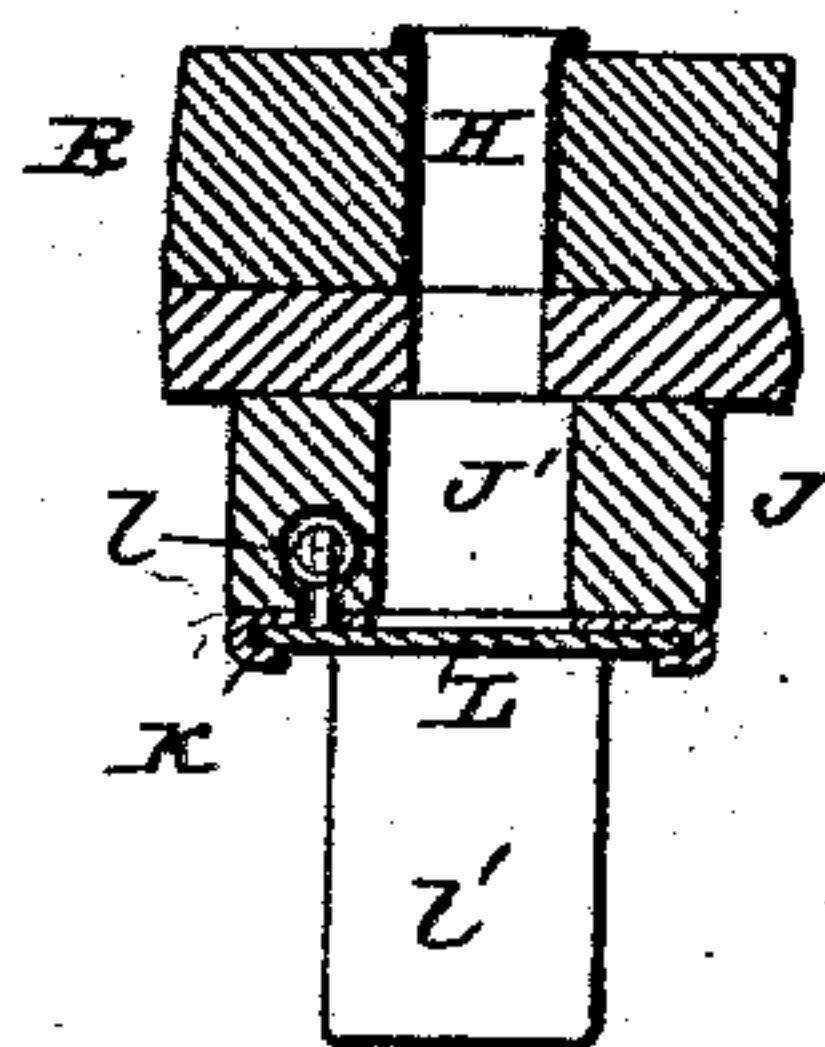
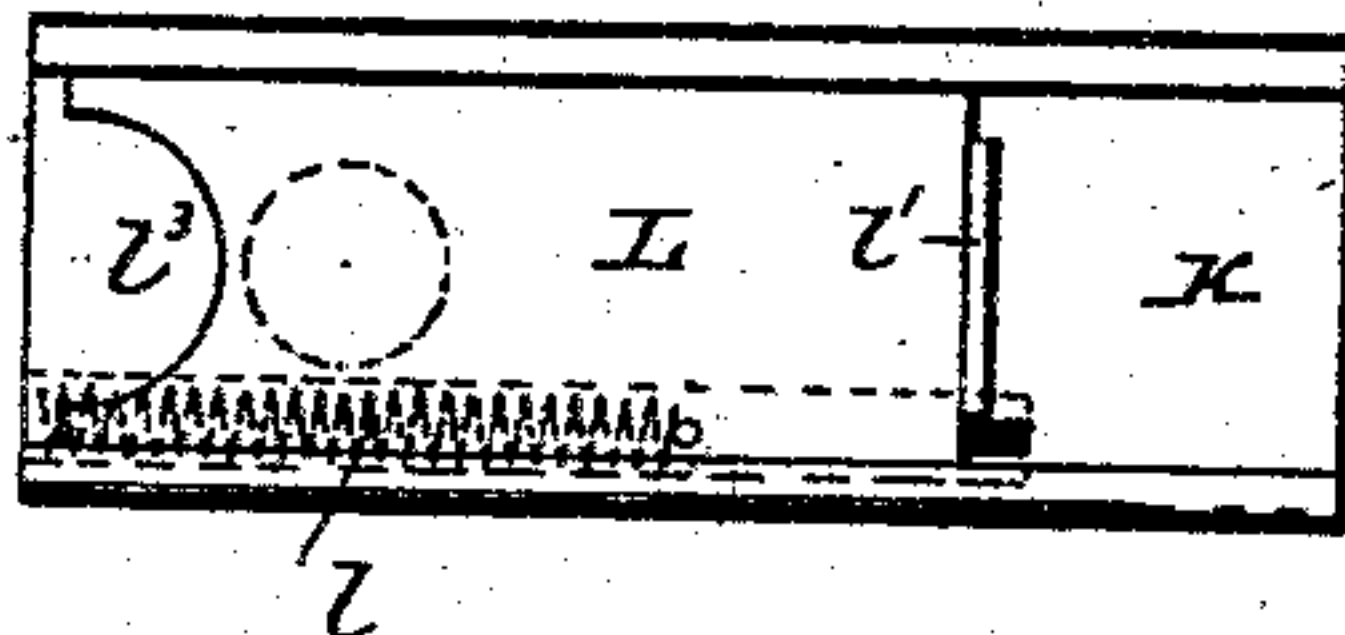


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WARREN F. BECK, OF KNOXVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE EUREKA CASH AND CREDIT REGISTER COMPANY, OF ELMIRA, NEW YORK.

CABINET FOR HOLDING MONEY, COUPONS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 511,231, dated December 19, 1893.

Application filed March 1, 1893. Serial No. 464,236. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WARREN F. BECK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Knoxville, in the county of Tioga and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinets for Holding Money, Coupons, &c., of which the following is a specification.

According to my invention, I combine a money till with drawers or receptacles for holding pass books, drawers or trays for holding coupons detached from pass books and a register on which itemized entries of sales, purchases, &c., are made.

My invention not only involves the combination of the till, the drawers or receptacles for holding the pass books of customers, the drawers or trays for the detached coupons and the frame or holder for the register sheet, but also involves irrespective of this combination, a coupon drawer of an improved construction, improved mechanism for locking and unlocking the money drawer and an improved frame or holder for the register sheet, all of which will be hereinafter fully explained and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cabinet embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line 3—3 of Figs. 1 and 2, with some of the parts broken away to show the interior mechanism. Fig. 4 is a detail view of part of the locking mechanism. Figs. 5, 6 and 7 are detail views of mechanism whereby a pen is made to lock the drawer or prevent it from being opened until the pen is removed.

I provide a case A, of suitable construction, to hold the drawers, trays, receptacles and register sheets. The drawer B, is sub-divided by partitions *b*, into compartments *B'*, all of which are suitably indexed, as indicated. In these compartments the customers' pass books are held when they are left at the store for safe keeping, it being understood that in many instances, the customers retain their pass books in their own custody. The drawer C, may be used for any desired purpose. Extra pass books may be kept in this drawer,

and also slips of paper on which to make due bills, &c.

Above the drawers B and C, is the money drawer or till D, which is sub-divided into compartments *d*, for separating money of different denominations. At the back of the drawer is secured a bell E, and in the case or cabinet in rear of the drawer is a tripping finger *e*, which engages with a finger *e'*, on the spring hammer E'. When the drawer is opened, the hammer is tripped and the bell is caused to ring. I also arrange in the back part of the drawer in a frame F, an inkstand G, which is firmly held in place as shown in Fig. 2. It is immediately under an opening H, in the cabinet frame, so that when the drawer is closed, a pen I, may be passed through the opening H, into the ink. Beneath the opening H, and secured to the top of that part of the case or cabinet over the money drawer is a frame or block J, having an opening J' registering with the opening H, and to the under side of this block is secured a metallic frame or guide K, in which is a spring-controlled slide L, having an opening *l*³, the spring *l*, secured to the side, of which, tends to hold it closed or in such position as to cover the lower end of the opening J'. This slide is provided with a downwardly projecting flange *l'*, which is adapted to engage with the rear end of the frame F, secured to the money drawer. The back piece D' of the money drawer, is cut away at *d'*, so that when the drawer is opened or pulled forward, the back D', may pass by the flange *l'*. The organization is such that when the drawer is closed, as shown in Fig. 2, the slide L is held back against the force of the spring *l*, in such position that the opening *l*³, in the slide, registers with the opening J', in the frame or block J, and a pen may be inserted through the openings H, J and *l*³, and caused to enter the inkstand, but when the pen is removed and the drawer is opened, the frame F, moves away from the flange *l'*, and the spring *l* and causes the slide L to move forward and close the opening J' and it remains closed until the drawer is fully closed. It will thus be seen that when the drawer is closed, it cannot be

opened until the pen I, is withdrawn, and the pen cannot be inserted into the inkstand until the drawer is closed.

5 Secured to the frame in rear of the drawer is a spring M, which is under compression when the drawer is closed and which forces the drawer open when it is free to move forward. The drawer is locked by a dog N, engaging with a notch n , in the side of the drawer
10 and pivoted at n' to the inner side of the casing, just above the drawer. A spring n^2 tends to hold the rear end of the dog down in position to engage with the notch n , this downward movement being limited by a stop n^3 .
15 A lug n^4 , on the front end of the dog extends laterally into a recess n^5 in the casing into which projects the shank o , of a key O, the lower end of which bears against the lug n^4 . The shank o , extends through a vertical opening o^2 in the cabinet frame, and this opening
20 is provided with a bushing or cylindrical guide o^3 . A flange or stop o^4 limits the upward movement of the key. Above the flange is an annular recess o^5 .

25 When the drawer is closed, a spring-controlled pivoted finger P, engages with the shank in the annular recess o^5 . The finger P, is pivoted at p , to the under side of the top of the cabinet above the money drawer, and
30 is adapted to move back and forth toward and from the shank o . When the finger is turned back on its pivot against the force of the spring, the key is free to be moved up and down and when pressed down, to a sufficient extent, it will act upon the dog N to
35 raise it from the notch n , and the drawer will be opened by the spring M, it being understood, of course, that at this time, the pen I, is removed. Normally, however, the finger
40 P, engages with the shank o in the groove or recess o^5 , and in order that the key may be depressed, it is necessary to move the finger away from the shank. This may be done by manipulating the outer end p' , of the lever.
45 An additional safe-guard is thus provided. An unauthorized person might open the cash drawer hurriedly by pressing down the key O, but it will require some little study to discover that it is necessary to turn the catch
50 lever P before the key can be depressed. The pen catch above referred to also provides an additional safe-guard, as an unauthorized person would not observe readily that it was necessary to remove the pen before the drawer
55 could be opened.

60 The spring n' of the dog N, as before stated, holds the rear end of the dog elevated, and this normally holds the key O, in an elevated position. When in its normal position, the catch lever P, engages with the shank of the key in the groove o^5 , and it automatically assumes this position as the key rises.

65 The frame or cover R, above the cash drawer, is provided with a slot Q, which is directly over a compartment in the money drawer, designed to receive pennies and other small change without opening the drawer. This

provision is particularly advantageous in my system where I design to enter the amount of each sale as it is made. By providing the
70 penny slot, the cash received for small sales may be deposited in the drawer without opening it, and without making an entry. The total of the small sales may be readily determined at the close of business, and a single
75 entry made therefor.

The frame or cover R, above the money drawer, is constructed to receive one or more cash and credit register sheets S. Preferably,
80 it is made to receive a pad of such sheets, and the frame is made to neatly fit the edges of the pad.

The details of the register sheets referred to are shown, described and claimed in my application for patent filed March 1, 1893,
85 Serial No. 464,235. The general outlines of the sheet are indicated in Figs. 1 and 3. It consists of a sheet divided into vertical columns which are marked to indicate different monetary values, and the columns are sub-
90 divided and marked in such manner that separate entries of the sales may be made and the totals of all the sales made and indicated in the several columns is indicated near
95 the space where the last sale is entered in each column.

In order that the sheets or pad may be held securely in place, I provide a frame, grid or grating T, comprising a narrow top bar t , a
100 wide, flat bottom bar t' , and a series of connecting bars t^2 , which are arranged at distances apart corresponding with the widths of the vertical columns of the register sheets. The bars t^2 serve as guides in order that the
105 entries may be made in the right columns and may be arranged symmetrically. The top bar t , is provided with projections t^3 , which enter recesses t^4 , in the frame S. One of these recesses is covered by a permanently
110 attached cap t^4 , while the other is covered by a cap t^5 , which is pivoted at t^6 . When the caps are in the position shown in Fig. 1, the grating is held in place and cannot be removed,
115 but by turning the cap t^5 , on its pivot, the recess beneath it is opened and the grating may be removed.

At the rear of the register sheet, and above it, is a frame, case or cabinet U, containing the coupon drawers or trays V. The frame may
120 be constructed in any suitable way to support the drawers, and permit them to slide in and out. As shown, there are fifty drawers in the cabinet, but a greater or less number may be employed. In general construction,
125 the drawers or trays are similar to those shown in my Patent No. 450,925, of April 21, 1891, but I have very much simplified the construction of the drawers and improved them. Each drawer is provided with a lid v ,
130 hinged at v' , to the sides v^2 , below their upper edges, and a little in front of the rear end v^3 . The front of the drawer has a knob or handle V' , and is formed with a label holder V^2 , in which a label V^3 bearing the name of a

customer is inserted. The drawers and the cover are preferably made of sheet metal, such as tin, and the label holder may be made by simply cutting parallel horizontal slits in the front piece and pressing the material or stock between the slits back to such an extent that the label may be slid in vertically between the strip v^5 , and the front piece of the drawer. All the drawers are numbered consecutively at the front, as indicated in Fig. 1. The lid, as before mentioned, is preferably made of sheet metal and it is provided with a finger W and a tongue W'. The tongue W' is formed by cutting out from the stock of the lid a tongue-shaped portion thereof, which, however, is attached at its rear end to the lid proper, and the finger W, is formed by cutting out from the rear portion of the lid and from the tongue W', a long, narrow strip, which is attached at its rear end only to the lid proper, or to the cross-piece or pivot v' thereof. The finger at its rear end is provided with a cut away portion or opening w , in order that when the drawer is pulled out, and the lid is raised, as shown in Fig. 1, it may not strike against the knob of the drawer immediately above it, but as shown the knob projects into the opening and part way through it, and thus the lid may be raised to a sufficient extent to permit the coupons X, to be deposited and removed conveniently. In the frame above each drawer, and in front thereof, is a cross bar Y, so located that the drawer may be moved in and out without being impeded, but when the drawer is partly opened, the front end of the finger W, springs into place above the rod, and as the drawer is moved forward, to a further extent, the finger rises along the rod and causes the lid to be raised. The finger, it will be observed, is inclined from its rear end upwardly, and thus facilitates the opening of the lid, as the drawer is pulled out. There is sufficient elasticity or "spring" in the material of which the finger is formed to cause it to yield when the drawer is being closed, and to move into position above the rod Y, when the drawer is opened. As shown in Fig. 2, the finger bears at all times, when the drawer is closed, against the top of the case above the drawer, and it slides along the top while the drawer or tray is being opened or closed. When the drawer is being closed, the front end of the finger is depressed and serves to hold the lid down and keep the coupons in place. The tongue W', is for the purpose of holding due bills or memorandum slips Z, which are used when no coupons are deposited in the drawer to correspond with a sale.

It should be understood that my cabinet is designed for use in connection with coupon pass books, furnished to the customers. Each customer is furnished with a pass book, such, for instance, as shown in my application for patent, Serial No. 378,822, filed January 23, 1891, and he is assigned a number. The pass books are alphabetically arranged in the

drawer B, where the customer does not care to carry his own book. The items of the sales are entered on the leaves of the pass book, as described in my application above referred to, and the items are footed up at the end of the purchase. This gives a correct figure to guide in removing the requisite number of coupons. After the coupons are removed, the amount of the sale is entered on the register sheet S, and the detached coupons are placed in one of the drawers V, assigned to the customer. If a customer should not bring his book with him at the time of making his purchase, a due bill is made, which is placed under the tongue W', as indicated in Fig. 1. When the book is brought, the items of the sale are transferred from the due bill to the pass book, and the due bill may be destroyed. At this time, also, the proper number of coupons are removed from the pass book, and the amount of the purchase is entered on the register sheet. In sending out goods on approval, a memorandum of them may be made on a slip of paper and placed under the tongue W', and if a purchase results from this transaction, the memorandum or bill is removed and the proper entries made on the register sheet and in the coupon book. In depositing coupons in the drawers, they may be so arranged that the figure on the margin of the last coupon may be in sight in order that the status of the customer's account or the amount he owes may be determined.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination with the case or cabinet, of a series of coupon drawers or trays, a register sheet and its frame below the coupon trays, a money drawer below the register sheet, and a drawer having compartments for arranging pass books, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the case, the money drawer, the dog pivoted to the case and engaging with the money drawer and the key engaging with the dog, for the purpose specified.

3. The combination of the case, the money drawer, the dog pivoted to the case and engaging with the money drawer, the key engaging with the dog to operate it, and the catch lever engaging with the key.

4. The combination of the case, the drawer, the dog pivoted to the case and engaging with the drawer, the key engaging with the dog, and the spring-catch engaging a groove in the key.

5. The combination of the sliding drawer, an ink-stand in the drawer and adapted to move back and forth therewith, a stationary cover above the drawer and having an opening in it in line with the opening of the ink-stand when the drawer is closed, whereby a pen may be passed through the cover and into the inkstand to lock the drawer, substantially as described.

6. The combination of the case, the drawer, an inkstand in the drawer, an opening in the

case above the drawer for the insertion of a pen, and means for opening and closing said opening as the drawer is opened and closed.

7. The combination of the case, the drawer, an inkstand in the drawer, openings in the case above the drawer, a slide for opening and closing said opening in the case, and connections between the slide and the drawer.

8. The combination of the case, the money drawer, a register sheet, a frame above the money drawer in which the register sheet is held, and a series of coupon drawers arranged in a case above the register sheet and in rear thereof.

9. The combination of the case, the register sheet, the frame in which the register sheet is held, and a removable frame or grid for holding the register sheet in position.

10. The combination of the case, the register sheet, the frame in which the register sheet is held, and a removable frame or grid comprising top and bottom pieces and a series of connecting bars.

11. The combination of the register sheet, its frame, the grid having the top and bottom pieces and connecting bars, the lugs projecting laterally from the grid into recesses in the frame, and the caps for covering the recesses.

12. The coupon drawer or tray herein described having a lid pivotally connected to the side below the top thereof, said lid being provided with a tongue movable relatively to the body of the lid and with a finger movable relatively to the tongue.

13. The combination with the case of a drawer having a lid pivoted thereto and provided with a finger projecting upwardly and engaging with a rod or guide secured to the frame at the front of the drawer.

14. The combination with the frame of a horizontally arranged rod, a drawer adapted to slide back and forth in the frame and a lid pivoted to the drawer and having a finger which passes over the rod and causes the lid to rise as the drawer is opened.

15. The coupon drawer herein described having a lid formed with a tongue, and a finger having an opening at its rear end to accommodate the knob of an adjacent drawer, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

WARREN F. BECK.

Witnesses:

T. C. CAMPBELL,

CHAS. E. BURGLER.