

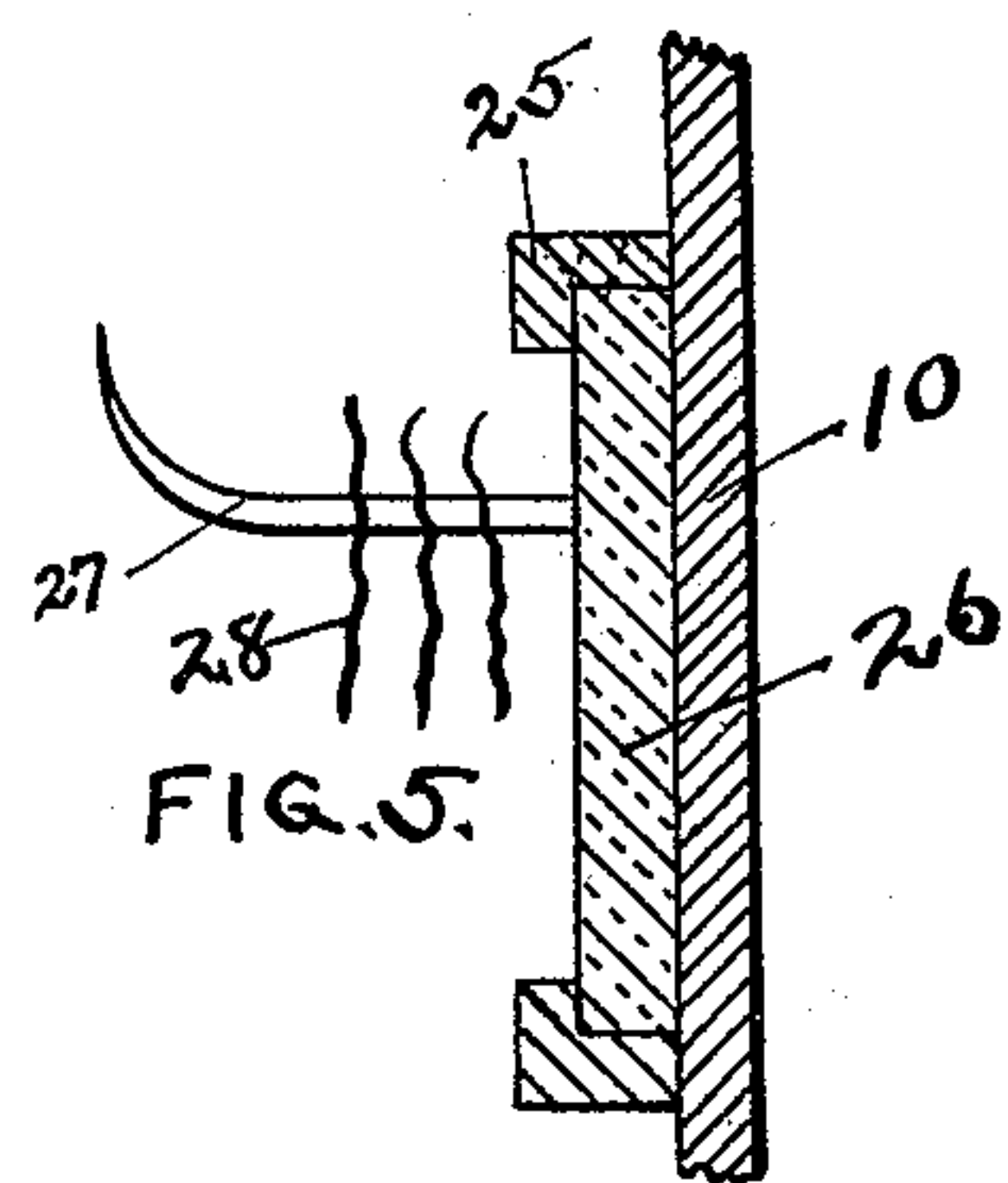
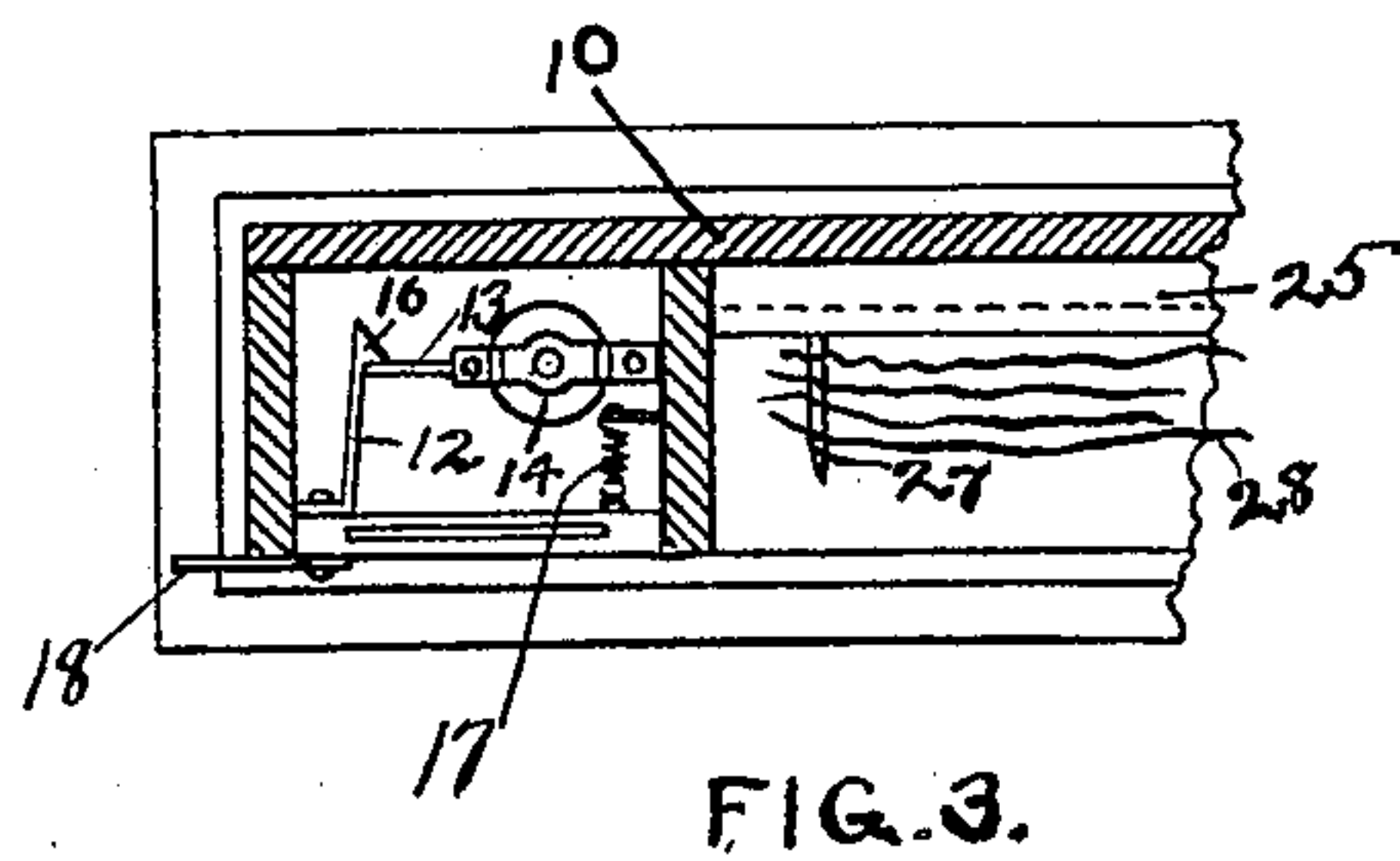
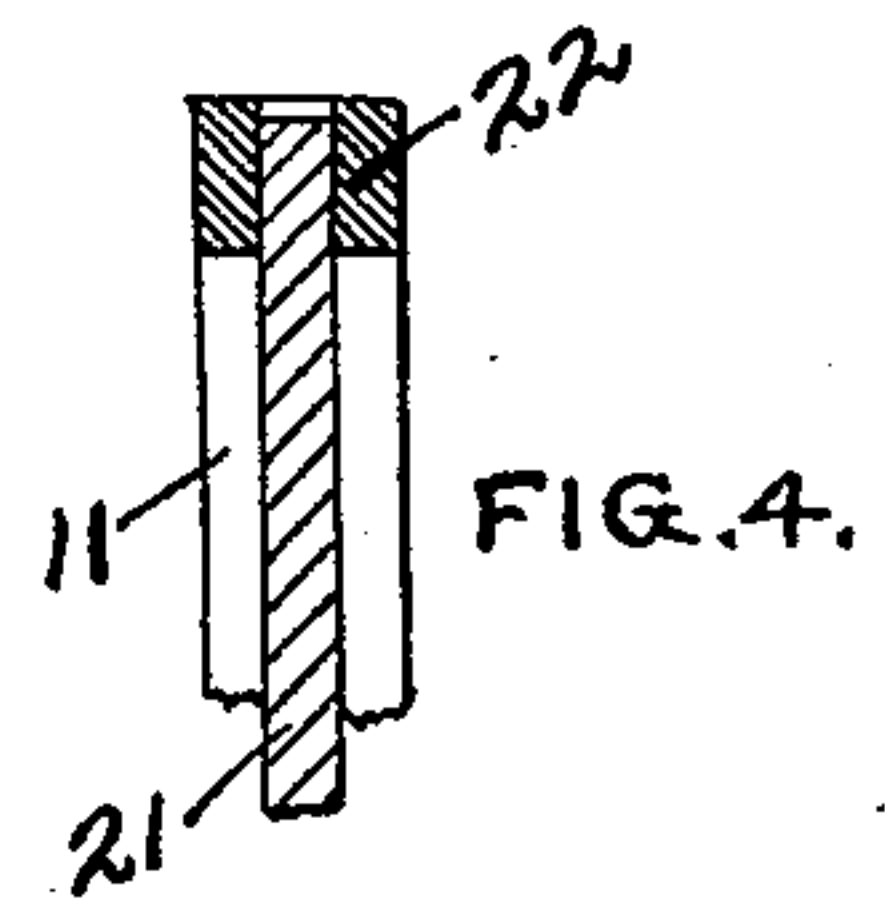
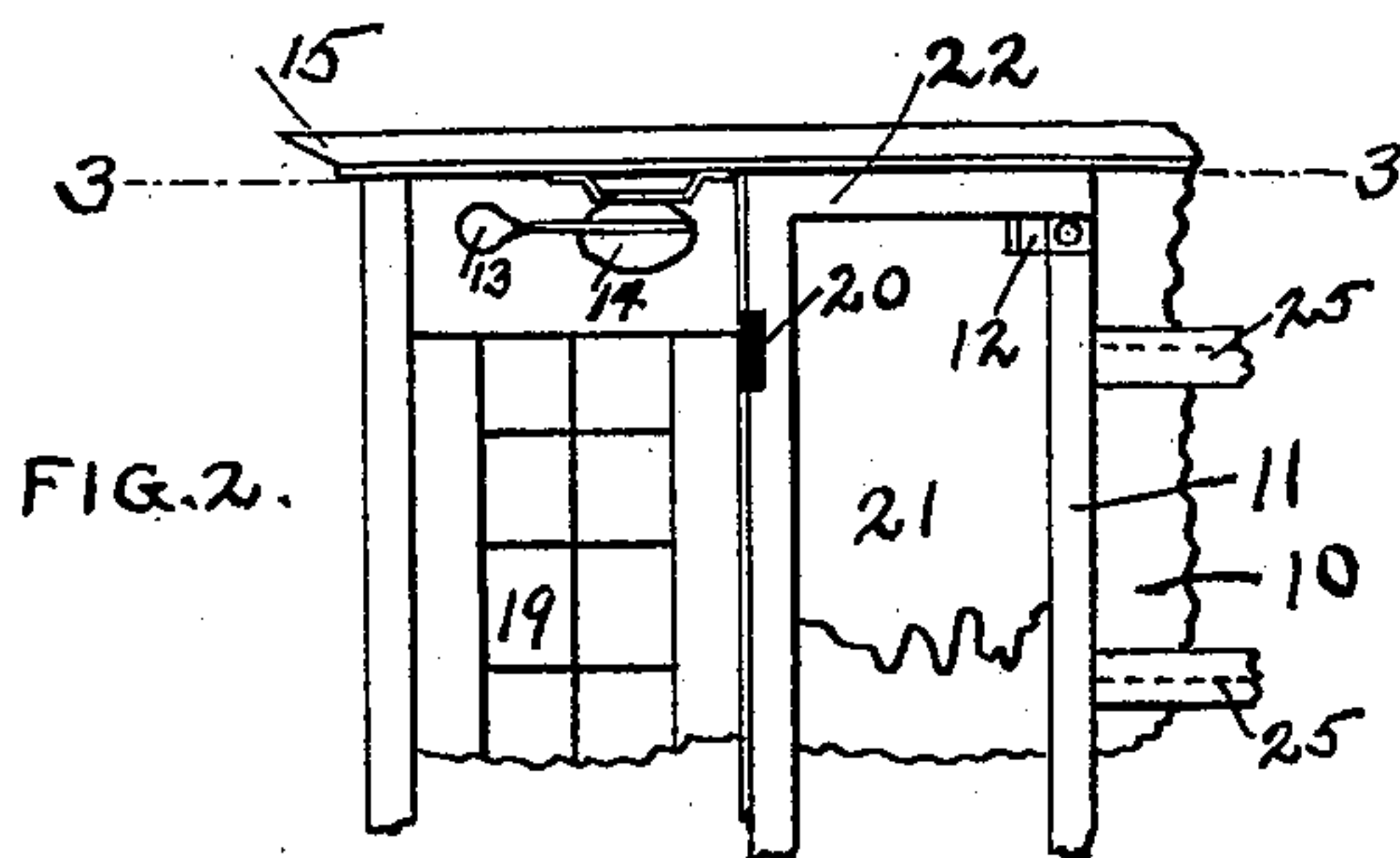
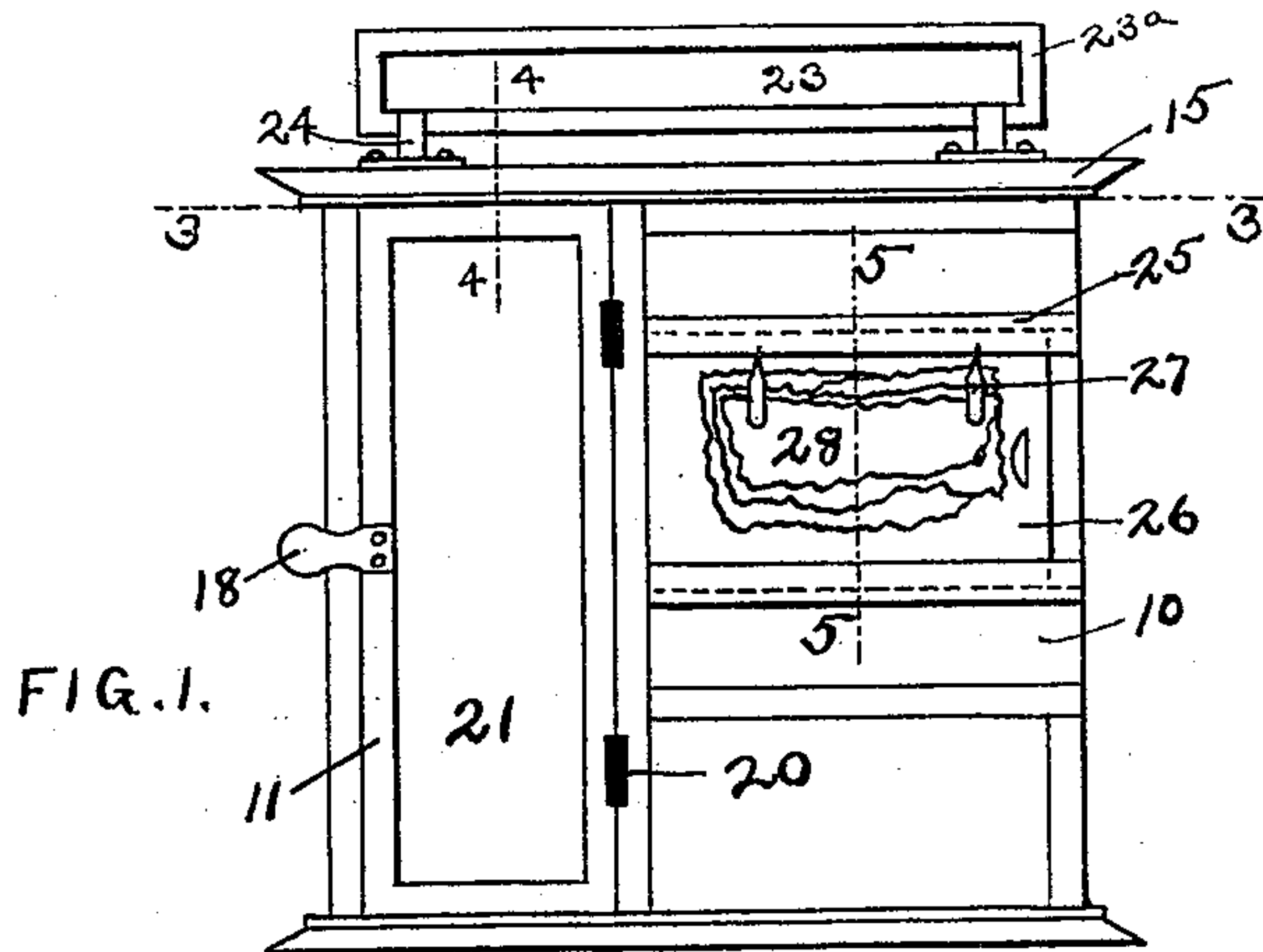
No. 616,183.

Patented Dec. 20, 1898.

S. L. DAVIS.
CHECK HOLDING CABINET.

(Application filed Apr. 14, 1898.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

Howard A. Redfield,
Wm. H. Petersen.

INVENTOR:
SPENCER L. DAVIS
BY Casper L. Redfield
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SPENCER L. DAVIS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CHECK-HOLDING CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 616,183, dated December 20, 1898.

Application filed April 14, 1898. Serial No. 677,598. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SPENCER L. DAVIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Check-Holding Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated a cabinet for holding cashiers' checks and arranged for use in a barber-shop.

In the said drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation. Fig. 2 is a similar partial view showing the door open. Fig. 3 is a section in plan on the line 3 3 of Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is an enlarged section of the door on line 4 4 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 is an enlarged section on line 5 5 of Fig. 1.

The left side of the cabinet 10 is closed by a door 11, that is provided with a spring-catch 12, which engages a lever 13 on the bell 14, said bell being secured to the inside of the top 15 of the cabinet 10. The lever 13 is connected to the clapper of the bell 14 and so arranged that when it is pulled forward and released the bell will ring. The catch 12 has a beveled head 16, so made that it will spring back and pass the lever 13 as the door is being closed; but as the door is being opened the catch will turn the lever and cause the bell to ring. A spring 17, having one end connected to the door and the other end connected to the inside of the cabinet, serves to close the door when not held open, and a handle 18, secured to the outside of the door, serves as a means for opening it by hand. In the space closed by the door are a series of pigeonholes 19, arranged to hold checks of varying denominations, such as are used to indicate the sum of money to pay to a cashier. The sides or edges of the door 11, to which are secured the hinges 20 and handle 18, are grooved frames for holding the panel 21. The upper edge 22 of the door 11 is left open, as shown in Fig. 4, so that the panel 21 may be removed and another one inserted in

its place. The object of this is to provide means for using the panel 21 as an advertising-sign that may be easily removed and another substituted in its place. By making these panels of enameled metallic plates they can be gotten up very tastefully and can be removed and replaced an indefinite number of times without injury. On top of the cabinet is another plate 23, held in the frame 23^a, that is supported by the standards 24. This frame is also open at the top, exactly as described for the door, so that the plate may be removed. At the right of the check-holding compartment 19 are a pair of ways 25, in which slides a plate 26, provided with hooks 27 for holding pieces of paper 28. By making this plate 26 removable it may be taken to some other place for putting the paper on the hooks 27, or an empty one may be removed and a full one inserted in its place.

When a barber finishes with one customer, he opens the door of the cabinet and selects the proper check. Opening the door rings the bell 14 and announces to the cashier that a check is to be paid. It also calls the porter to brush off the customer and notifies the waiting customers that a chair is vacant, and thereby serves as the equivalent of the customary "next." Incidentally a bell-ringing cabinet for holding cashiers' checks will attract attention to the advertisement carried thereon.

What I claim is—

In a check-holding cabinet, a door therefor, a spring for closing said door, a handle by which said door may be opened, a bell secured to the inside of said cabinet, a spring-catch secured to the door, means whereby the closing of the door will cause said catch to engage said bell, and means whereby the opening of said door will cause said bell to ring.

SPENCER L. DAVIS.

Witnesses:

C. L. REDFIELD,
HOWARD A. REDFIELD.