

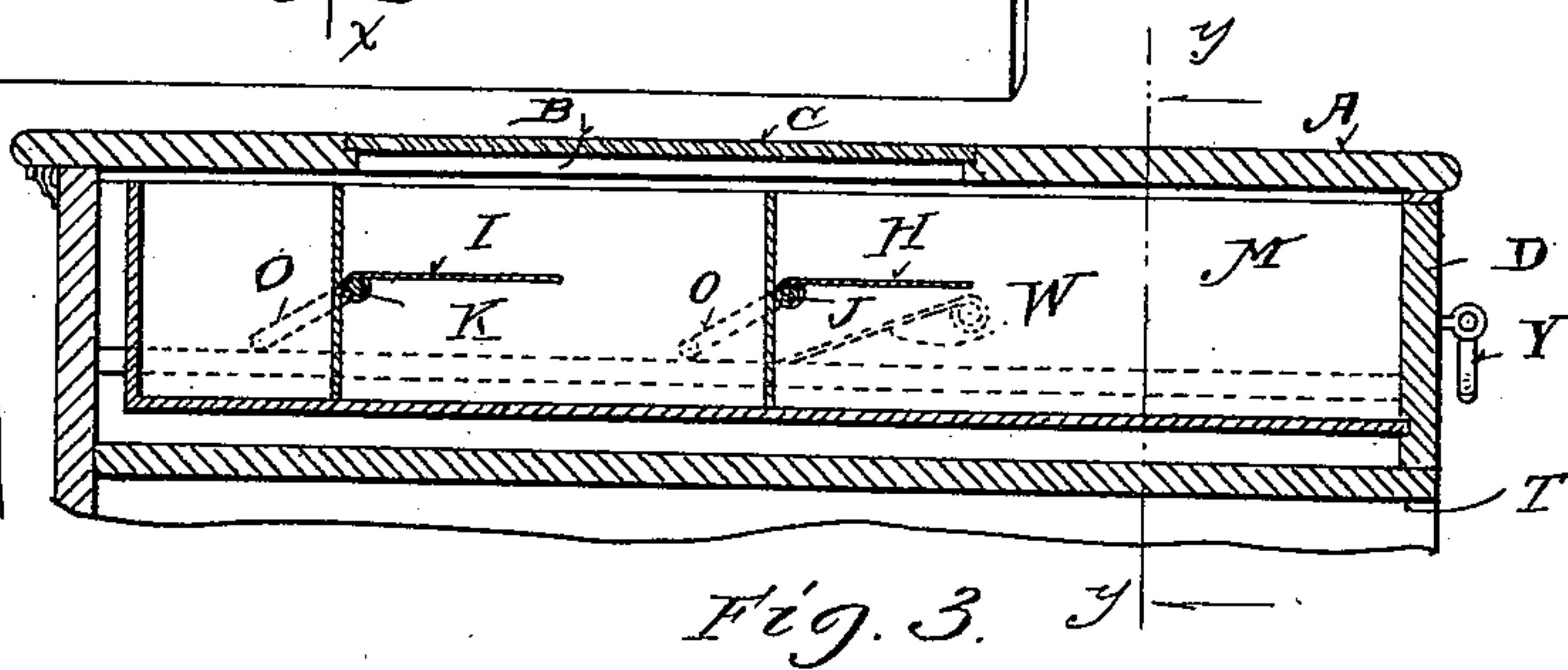
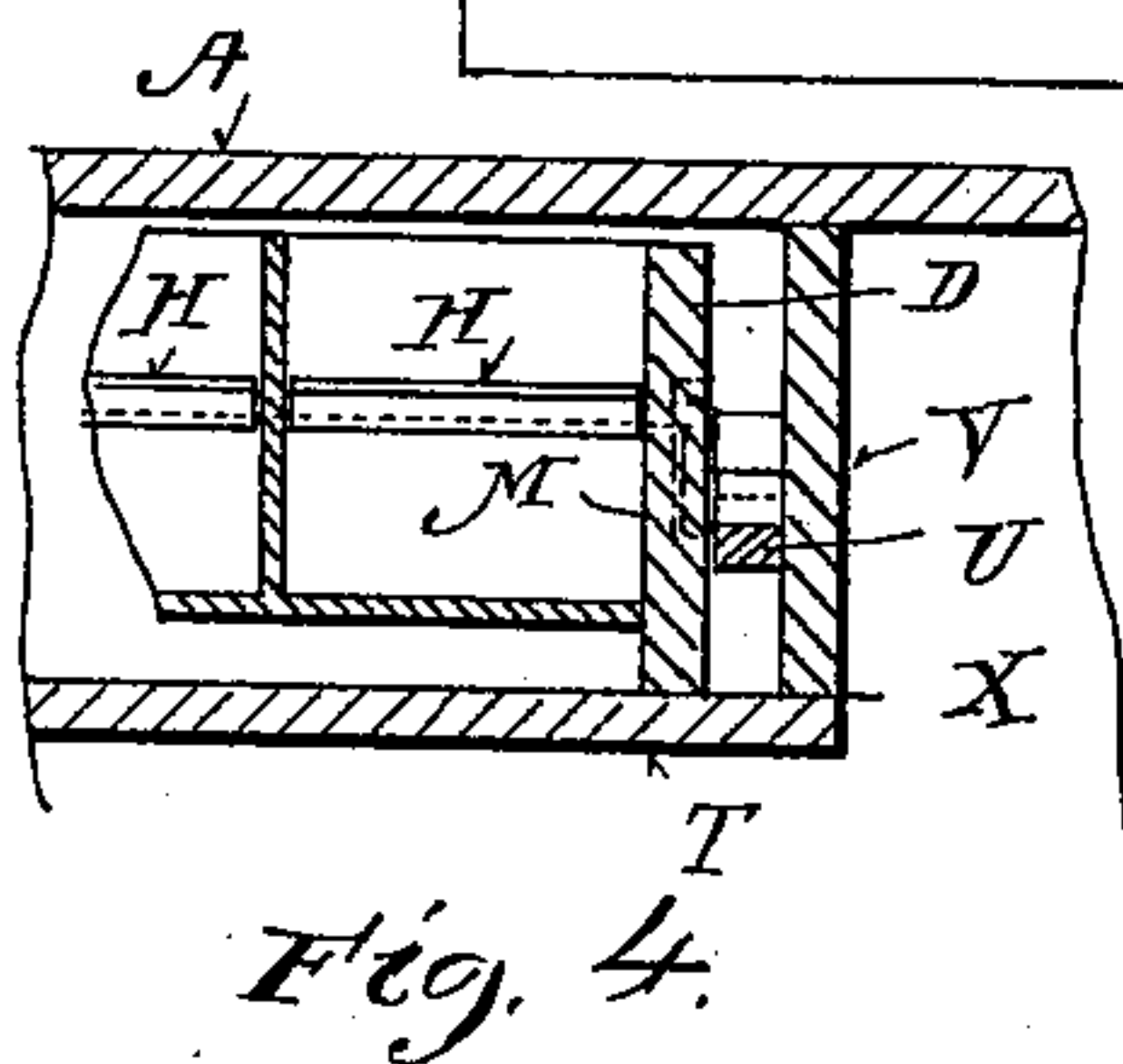
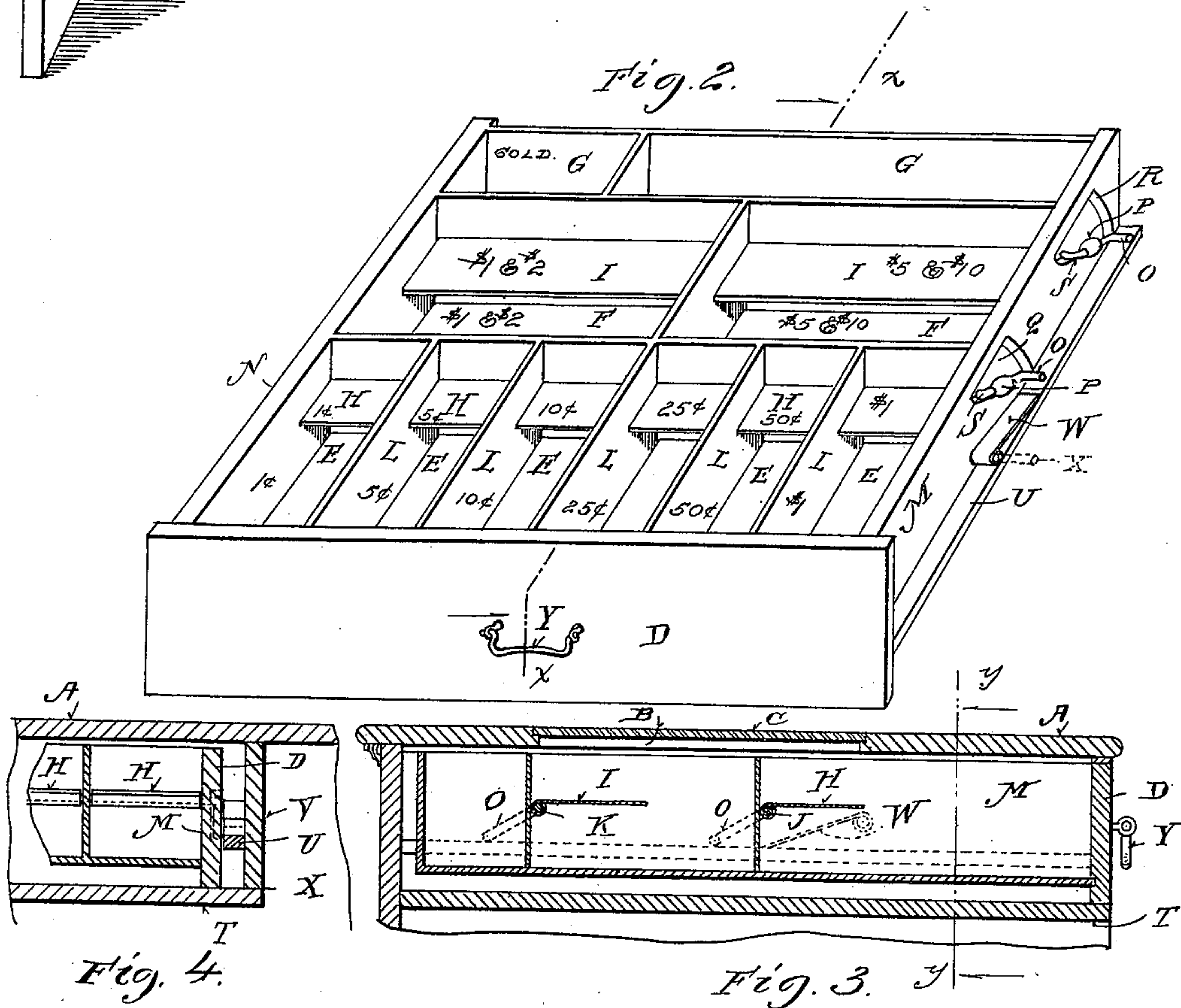
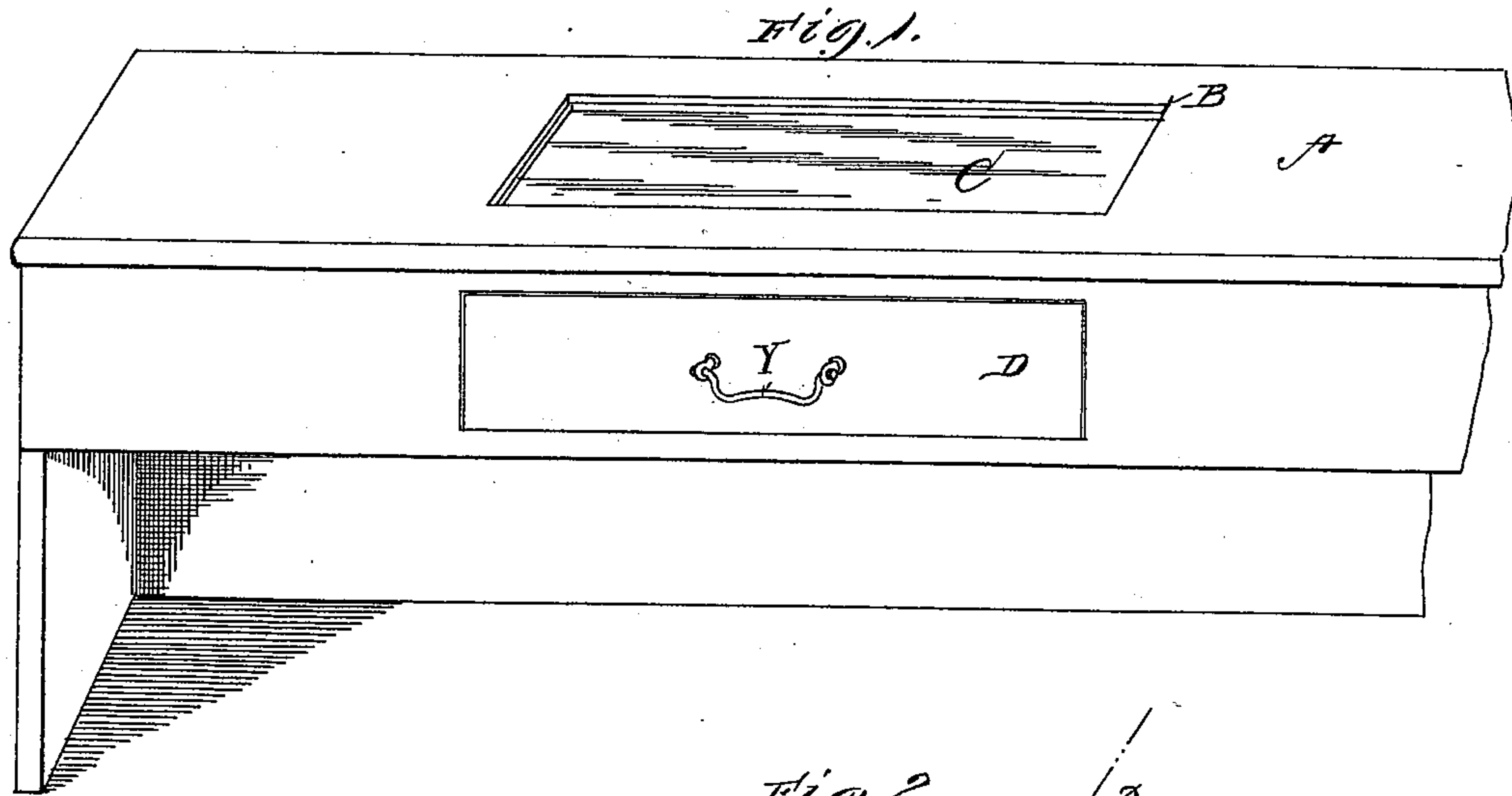
No. 652,991.

Patented July 3, 1900.

S. C. ANDERSON.
MONEY DRAWER.

(Application filed Sept. 30, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
J. D. Lawley
H. M. McNair.

Inventor
Samuel C. Anderson.
By his Attorney
H. A. Goulburn.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL C. ANDERSON, OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

MONEY-DRAWER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 652,991, dated July 3, 1900.

Application filed September 30, 1899. Serial No. 732,171. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL C. ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Clark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Money-Drawers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in money-drawers.

The general object of this invention is to provide a money-drawer in which the amount of money received from the purchaser may be kept in view until another sale is made and the money-drawer is pulled out to receive the next purchase-money from another customer, during which operation the money previously received is deposited in its proper receptacle or till.

My invention also relates to details of construction and operation hereinafter appearing and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, on which like reference-letters indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a store-counter with my improved money-drawer mounted therein; Fig. 2, a detail perspective view of the drawer and also showing the manner in which the money-holding tables are operated to deposit the money in the proper receptacles; Fig. 3, a sectional view on the line *xx* of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 a partial sectional view on the line *yy* of Fig. 3.

35 Storekeepers frequently have much difficulty and in the course of a year lose much money by reason of customers claiming that they gave a bill of a certain denomination when in reality it was a bill of smaller denomination, while, on the other hand, when the bill is placed in the money-drawer the storekeeper, forgetting the amount of the bill received, gives more change than he should to the customer.

45 While I am aware that devices for exhibiting the money received from a customer have heretofore been used, still none of such devices have ever deposited the money received in its proper receptacle before the next purchase-money is placed within the drawer, whereby none but the last purchase-money is exhibited to view. In my invention the op-

erator has but to place the money within the drawer upon a receiving-table for whatever denomination the money may be and without again touching it it is deposited in its proper receptacle set apart for its denomination. 55

The letter A represents a suitable counter or stand, in which is formed an opening B, adapted to be closed by a glass plate C. Within this counter or desk is mounted a drawer D, which is divided off into suitable compartments E and F, respectively, the compartments E preferably holding the silver and small change, while the compartments F hold the bills. Immediately back of the compartments F are also formed other compartments G for the reception of gold and larger bills, if desired; but these latter two compartments are not provided with my improved arrangement for exhibiting the money and for depositing it in its proper receptacle, although I wish it to be understood that, if desired, such device may be made to operate therein, as will hereinafter appear. Within each of the compartments E and F are provided tables H and I, respectively. These tables are fixedly engaged with rods J and K, respectively, such rods extending through the partitions L and the sides M and N of the money-drawer, such sides and partitions forming bearings therefor. It will be observed that the rods J and K are bent at their outer ends to form cranks O, and upon each of which is mounted a weight P, the latter being sufficiently heavy to counterbalance the respective tables H and I after the money is placed upon them. The side M is cut out, as shown at Q and R, so that the arms S of the cranks, as also the weights P, may not extend beyond the outer face of such side. 75 80 85 90

It will be observed, particularly from Figs. 3 and 4, that the drawer is adapted to slide upon the bottom T and that there is interposed between the side M and the cross-piece V a guide-strip U. Upon this guide-strip is adapted to fit one end of a flat spring W, one end of which is fastened to a pin X, such pin projecting from the cross-piece V and above the guide-strip U. Thus as the drawer is pulled outward by means of a handle Y the cranks O ride on the spring W, thereby partially rotating the shafts J and K, so that the tables H and I, secured to said shafts, are 95 100

also caused to partially rotate. This partial rotation of said tables dumps any coin or paper money which may be upon them into their respective tills or receptacles. For convenience each receptacle may be numbered to indicate the denomination to be placed therein, such as one cent for one, five cents for another, ten cents for another, twenty-five cents for still another, &c., as indicated in Fig. 2.

Let us suppose that the drawer is out and that a purchase has been made, the purchaser handing the storekeeper five dollars. The five dollars is placed upon the table I in the five and ten dollar receptacle, (see Fig. 2,) when the drawer is again pushed in. This action causes the cranks to pass beneath the spring W, which rises at its lower end to permit the cranks to pass. Consequently the tables remain in their normal position, such as indicated in the drawings, while upon again pulling out the drawer the tables will all be operated, and consequently the five-dollar bill will be deposited in the five and ten dollar receptacle. The instant, however, the cranks ride over the spring W the weights P will return them, as also the tables H and I, to their normal position. Thus when the drawer is closed the piece of money handed in by the customer may be seen on one of the tables through the glass C, it being understood that such glass is immediately over said tables.

From the above description it will be understood that should a customer state to the storekeeper that he had handed the storekeeper five dollars or ten dollars the truth or falsity of the statement could be quickly detected by simply glancing through the glass top, where such bill would appear upon its proper table, while all the other tables would be free from money of any kind. Then, again, it often happens that the storekeeper himself forgets the amount of money received from the purchaser after the money-drawer is pushed in, and all this is avoided by being able to see the bill before giving the customer his change and until other purchase-money is placed therein.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with a money-drawer, of a table pivotally supported therein and adapted to receive purchase-money thereon, means for normally holding said table in a substantially-horizontal plane, and means operated by the drawer for moving said table out of said plane on opening the drawer, whereby money which is placed upon the table may remain thereon until the drawer is pulled out, all substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination with a money-drawer, divided into receptacles for different denominations of money, of a table for each receptacle pivotally mounted therein, means for normally holding said tables in a substantially-

horizontal plane, and means for moving each of said tables out of a horizontal plane by opening said drawer, such tables being adapted to receive purchase-money thereon and hold the same thereon until moved out of a horizontal plane, thereby discharging such money into its respective receptacle, all substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination with a money-drawer, divided into receptacles for different denominations of money, of a table mounted in each receptacle upon which the money for its receptacle is adapted to be deposited, said tables also holding the money deposited thereon until the drawer is opened, and means to discharge the money into its proper compartment by opening said drawer, all substantially as shown and described.

4. The combination with a money-drawer divided into receptacles for different denominations of money, of a table for each of said receptacles and mounted therein, one or more pivoted rods to which said tables are secured and means for rocking said rods by the opening of said drawer before purchase-money may be placed upon any of said tables, thereby discharging money previously placed upon any of them into its respective receptacle, all substantially as shown and described.

5. The combination with a counter, of a money-drawer adapted to slide therein, a transparent cover over said drawer, a double row of receptacles in said drawer, one row of receptacles being for money of smaller denominations while the other row of receptacles is for money of larger denominations, a rod for each row of receptacles, said rods each having a crank, a table for each receptacle adapted to be secured to the rod for such receptacle, a guide-strip upon which said cranks normally rest, means to normally hold said cranks in such position and to return them thereto after being partially rotated, a spring supported at one end by said counter above said guide-strip and at its other end resting upon said guide-strip in the path of said cranks, whereby when said drawer is pulled out the cranks will ride over said spring and partially rotate said tables, and when said drawer is pushed in said cranks will ride under said spring without moving said tables.

6. The combination with a counter, of a money-drawer slidingly mounted therein, said drawer being divided into suitable receptacles for various denominations of money, of a swinging table for each of said receptacles, a rod extending through said receptacles, a weighted lever connected with said rod to normally hold said tables in their normally-raised position, and an inclined spring for raising said crank and partially rotating said tables, whereby money placed upon the tables will be deposited in its proper receptacle, all substantially as shown and described.

7. In a money-drawer, a series of longitudinal receptacles and a series of transverse receptacles, a rod adapted to extend through

said transverse receptacles and having its
bearings in the partitions between them, a
table for each of said receptacles secured to
its respective rod, a crank for each of said
5 rods, a weight upon each of said cranks and
adapted to operate upon said cranks to nor-
mally hold said tables in their normally-raised
position, and an inclined spring adapted to
operate each of said cranks to partially rotate
10 said tables when said drawer is pulled out and

adapted to yield to permit said cranks to pass
beneath it when the drawer is pushed in, all
substantially as shown and described.

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

SAMUEL C. ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

B. B. ESTERLINE,
W. M. McNAIR.