

No. 722,905.

PATENTED MAR. 17, 1903.

M. J. ROBERTSON.  
CASH CARRIER AND APPARATUS THEREFOR.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 10, 1902.

NO MODEL.

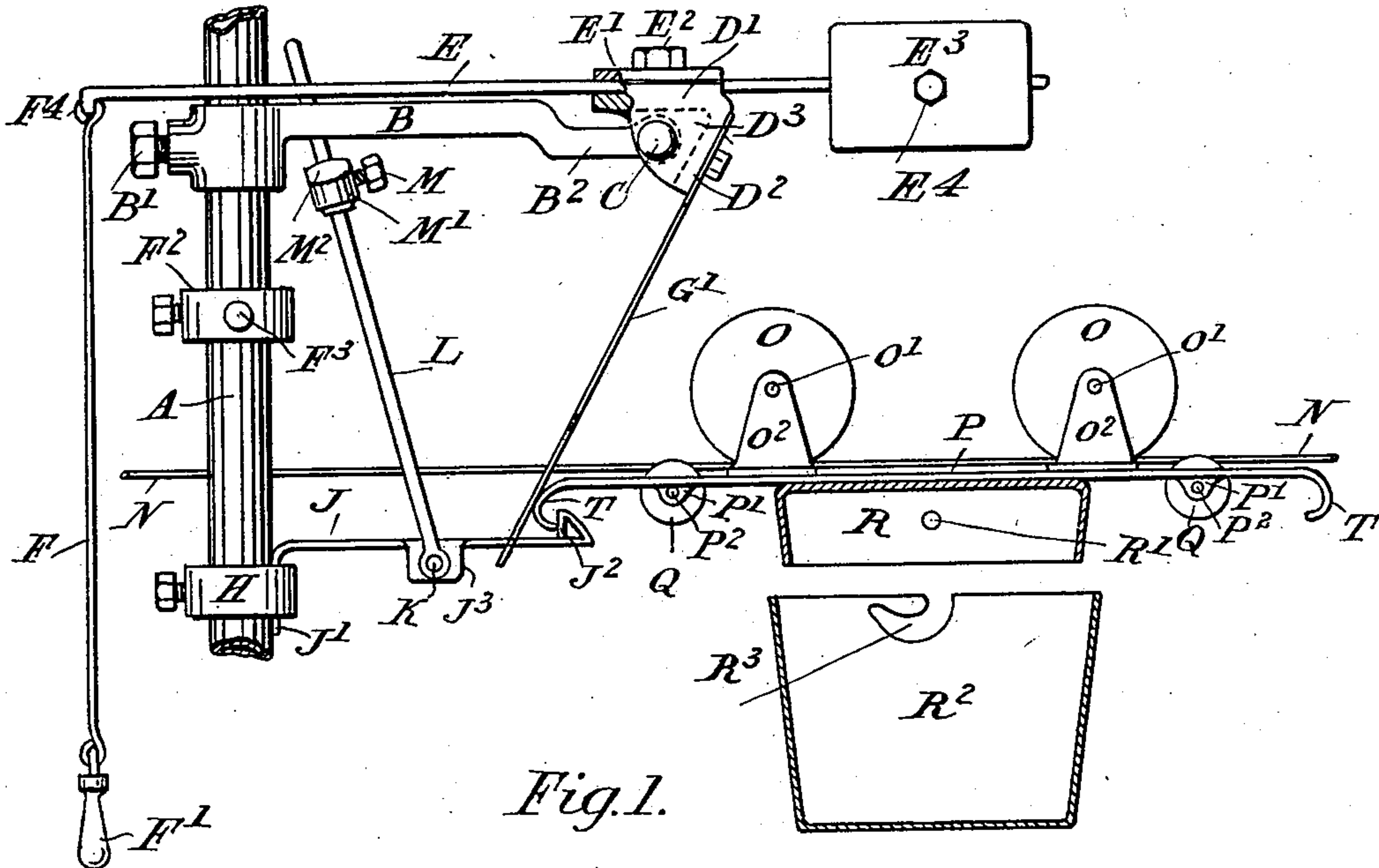


Fig. 1.

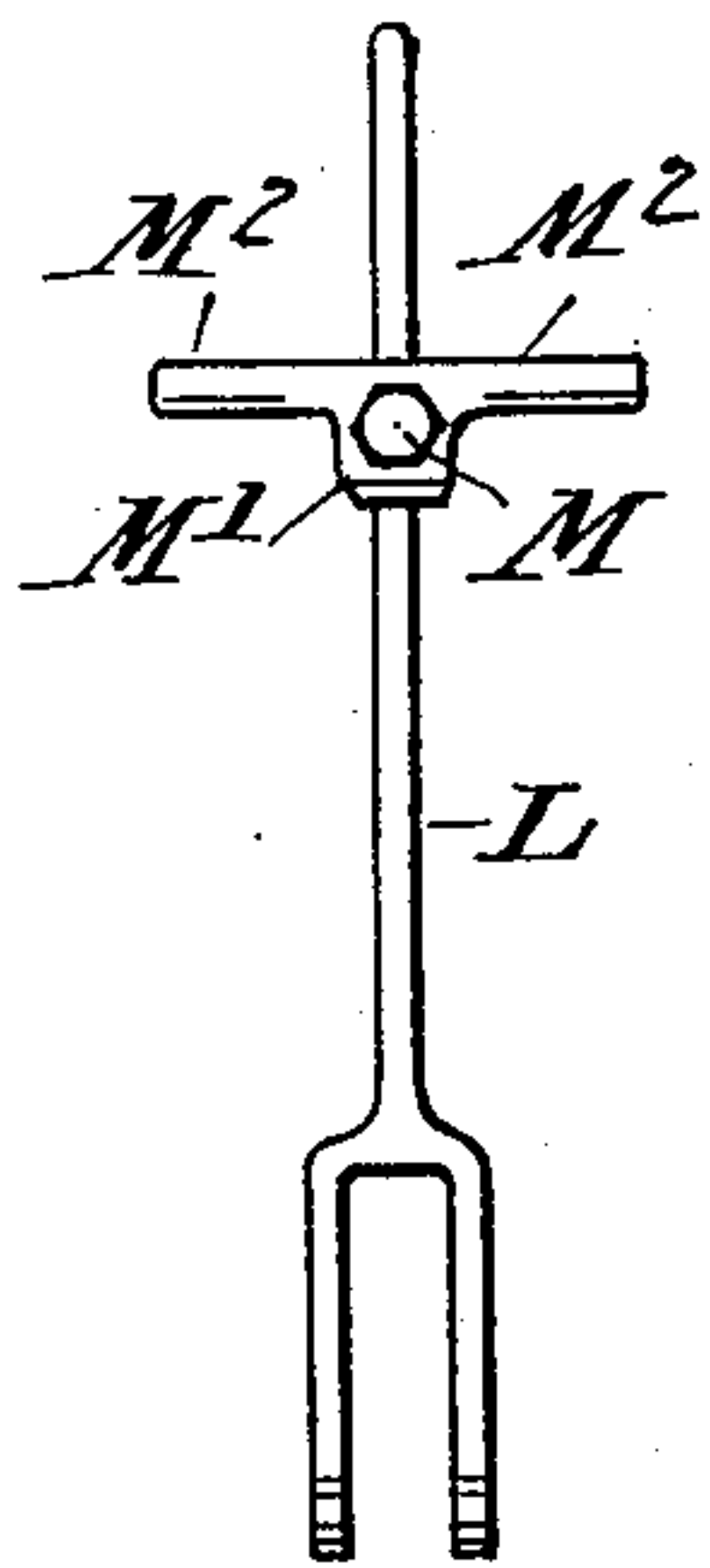


Fig. 2.

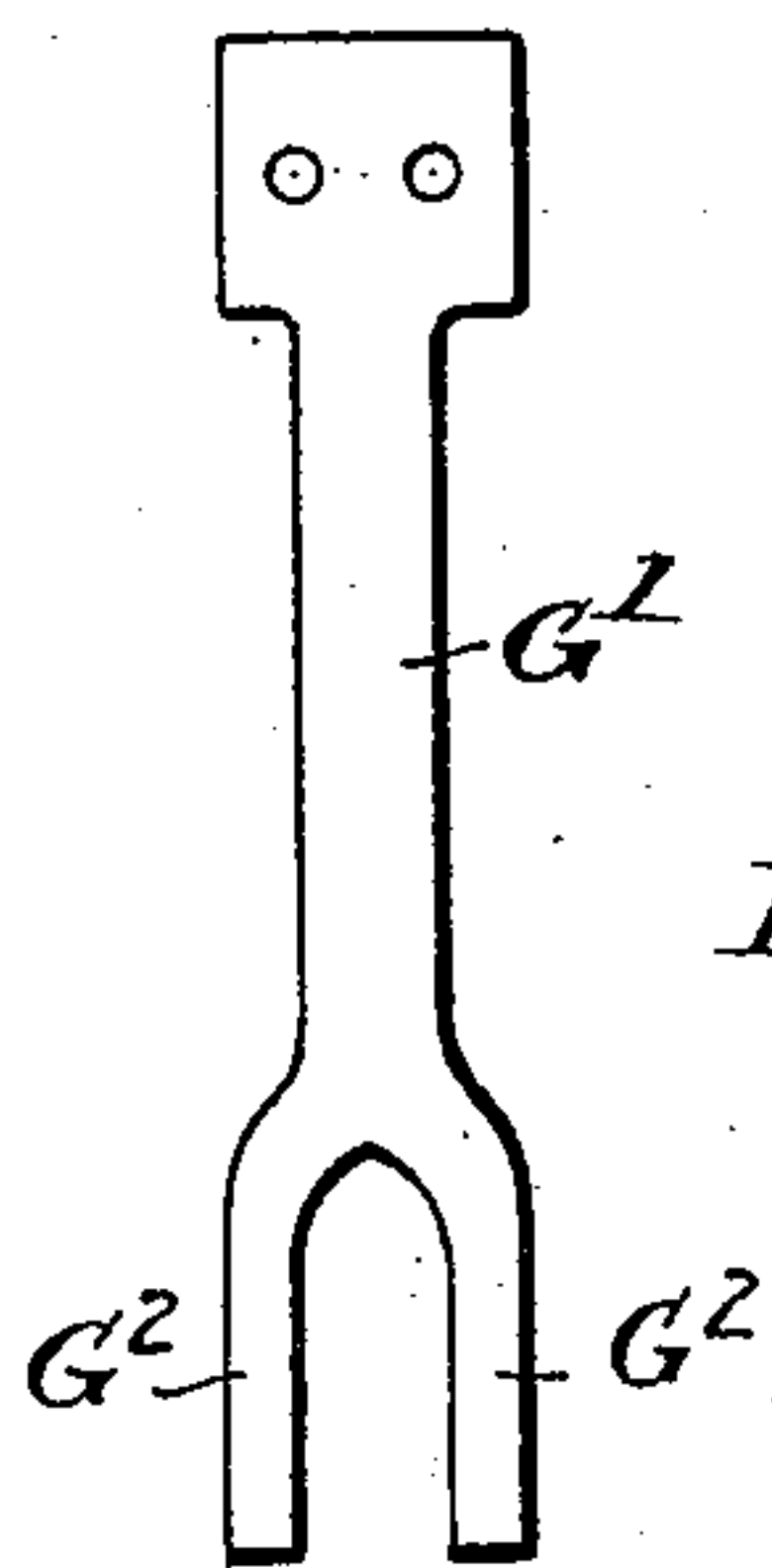


Fig. 3.

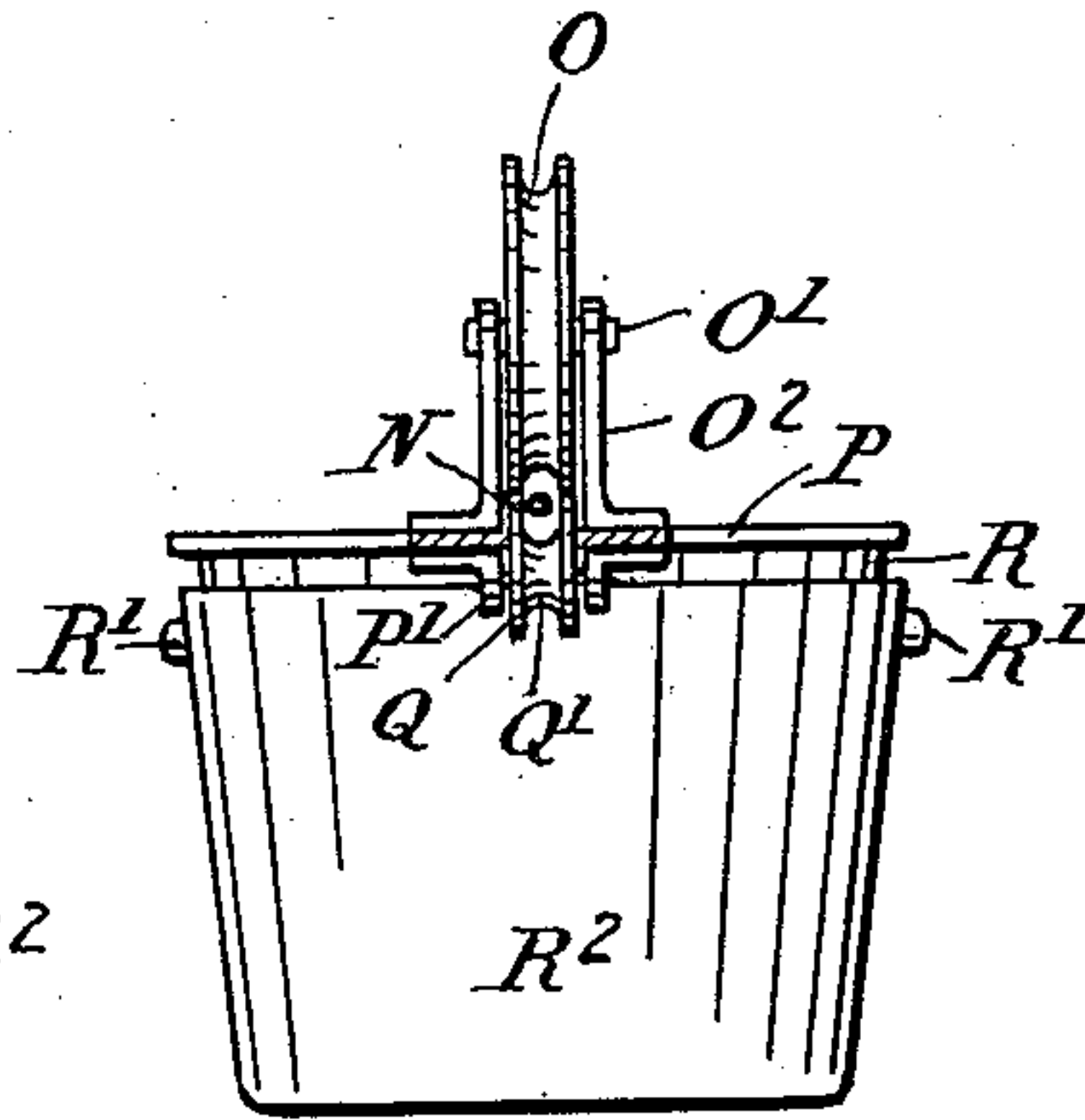


Fig. 4.

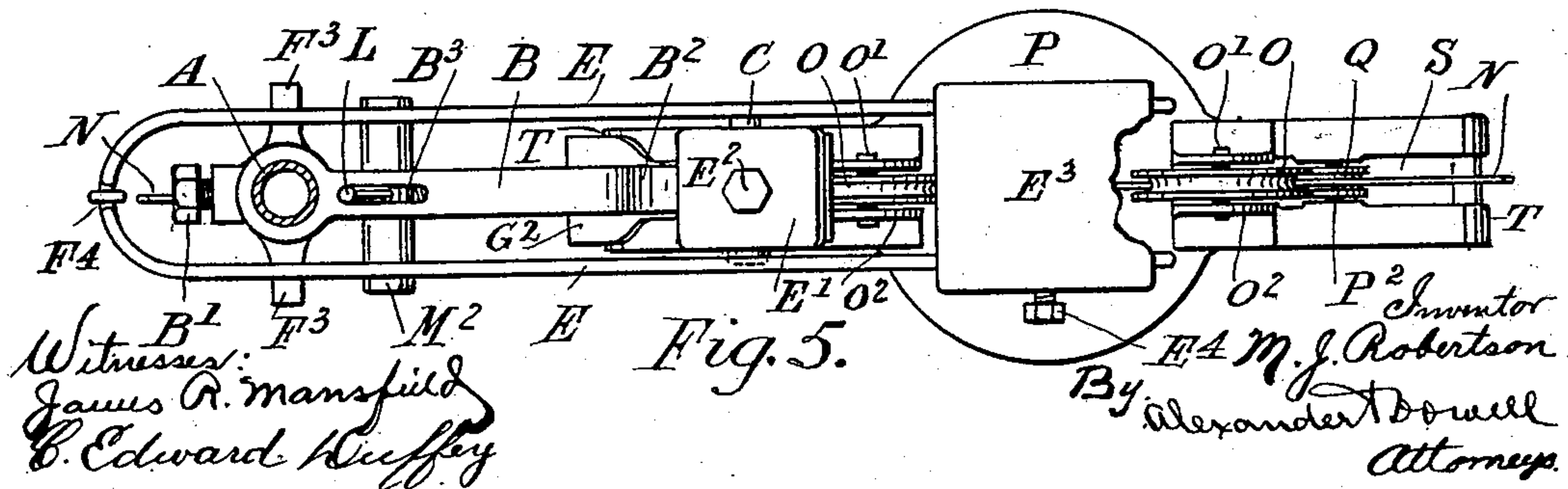


Fig. 5.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL JAMES ROBERTSON, OF GEELONG, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

## CASH-CARRIER AND APPARATUS THEREFOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 722,905, dated March 17, 1903.

Application filed September 10, 1902. Serial No. 122,878. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MICHAEL JAMES ROBERTSON, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at 200 Moorabool street, Geelong, in the county of Grant, State of Victoria, and Commonwealth of Australia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash-Carriers and Apparatus Therefor, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a cheap, simple, effective, and durable apparatus for despatching cash from a salesman to a cashier, or vice versa. In the past various devices have been used to this end, but with mine a combination is produced in which the parts are few, the liability to derangement diminished, and the call for adjustment wanting. The cost of maintenance is also reduced to a minimum, since the recovery of the discharging portion of the apparatus to the normal position after the discharge of a carrier is effected by gravity.

Referring to the drawings which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a side elevation, partly in section, of the apparatus in its normal state, the carrier being shown removed from its cover. Fig. 2 is an end view of the releasing-rod. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the flat discharge-spring. Fig. 4 is an end view of the cash-carrier and the framework and cover below it, the carrier being in its place. Fig. 5 is a plan of the apparatus.

Similar letters of reference indicate similar or corresponding parts where they occur in the several views.

On reference to the drawings it will be seen that A is a pendent or upstanding post, preferably tubular, one of which is fixed near the salesman and another near the cashier. This can be supported from the ceiling or roof above the counter or to a wall-bracket. To this is secured the inner end of the arm B, which arm can be locked to the said post by a locking-screw B' or any other means. The outer end has a stepped or sunken portion B<sup>2</sup> thereon, at the extremity of which is a hole to accommodate a pivot-pin C. Pivoted to the stepped portion is a pivoting-piece having an upper member D', a lower member D<sup>2</sup>, and end pieces or webs D<sup>3</sup>. Through the said end pieces is a hole to accommodate the

pivot-pin C, and between the said end pieces the outer end of the stepped portion B<sup>2</sup> of the arm B is situated.

Resting upon the top of D' and locked there by a cross-plate E' and a screw E<sup>2</sup> are the two legs of the U-shaped lever E. These extend outwardly beyond the bracket and have attached thereto a balance-weight E<sup>3</sup>. This can be locked in any desired position by a screw E<sup>4</sup> or any other means. To a drop F<sup>4</sup> in the rounded end of this lever (which end extends beyond the post A) is attached the upper end of a pull wire, chain, or cord F, to the lower end of which is secured a handle F', reachable from the floor or desk. To prevent this lever being overpulled downwardly, there is secured to the post A a collar F<sup>2</sup>, from each side of which protrude stops F<sup>3</sup>.

To the outer surface of the lower member D<sup>2</sup> is secured the upper end of a flat discharge-spring. This has a neck G', and at its lower end it is divided into a fork having legs G<sup>2</sup>. There is also secured to the post A by a collar H or other means the inner depending end J' of the flat retaining-spring J. The outer end of this is inclined upwardly and backwardly upon itself, the angle varying with conditions. It is then turned downwardly, as at J<sup>2</sup>, forming a catch. The width of the said spring depends upon conditions; but in any case it is of such a width that it passes between the legs G<sup>2</sup> of the flat discharge-spring. Depending from each side of the flat retaining-spring J are the ears J<sup>3</sup>. Through each one of these is a hole to accommodate a pivot-pin K.

Pivoted to the pivot-pin K, before referred to, is the lower forked end of the releasing-rod L. This is preferably at the angle shown in Fig. 1, and the upper end of it passes through an elongated hole or passage-way B<sup>3</sup> in the arm B. Secured near the top of the releasing-rod by a screw M or other means is the boss M'. From this protrude cross-arms M<sup>2</sup>, the outer ends of which protrude beyond the outer edges of the lever E. These cross-arms are capable of adjustment vertically upon the rod L.

Upon the top of the carrier-wire N, which extends between the salesman and the cashier, bear the circumferentially-grooved carrier-wheels O. These turn upon axles O', which



are secured to the standards  $O^2$ , resting upon the framework P. Beneath the said framework are cheeks  $P'$ , to which are secured the axles  $P^2$ . Upon these axles rotate the rollers Q, the circumferential surfaces of which are grooved, as at  $Q'$ . The before-mentioned carrier-wire N passes beneath the carrier-wheels O and above the rollers Q.

Below the framework P and attached above the cash-carrier by rivets or other means, or it can be integral therewith, is the cash-carrier cover R. From each side of this protrudes a stud  $R'$ . Beneath the cover is the metallic cash-carrier  $R^2$ , which has below its upper surface on each side a pocket or incut  $R^3$ . These accommodate the studs  $R'$ , and when the carrier is pushed upwardly and partially turned it is locked there and remains secure till removed at its destination.

At each end of the framework portions S are removed, so that the possibility of the wire rubbing against the framework is reduced to a minimum. The said ends are turned downwardly and form buffers T, the lower inside ends of which make contact with and engage the catch  $J^2$ , before referred to.

By the aid of the rollers Q beneath the framework the possibility of the said framework "kicking" on discharge and being retarded thereby is reduced to a minimum.

Instead of the boss on the arm B being secured to the post A in the manner shown it may be divided and open on one side and secured by one or more bolts. The legs of the lever E also instead of being secured by a screw and a cross-plate may be cast to the upper member  $D'$  of the pivoting-piece, and the said pivoting-piece may be so constructed as to form its own balance-weight. The collar H, as also the collar  $F^2$ , can be divided either on one or both sides and locked, as desired. Instead also of the outer end of the retaining-spring J terminating at  $J^2$  it may extend toward the post and be then bent upwardly, thereby forming a stop. If the said spring be extended as described, the releasing-rod L need not be pivoted to the retaining-spring J, but the fork can be arranged to rest upon the top of the said retaining-spring and against the said stop.

The cycle of operations is as follows: The apparatus being as shown in Fig. 1, the cash-carrier is pulled downwardly and the cash placed therein. The carrier is then elevated to its cover and partially turned. It is then locked by the studs to its cover, and with the left hand the operator pulls the handle  $F'$ . This depresses the U-shaped lever E and not only elevates the balance-weight  $E^3$ , but also bends the flat discharge-spring and forces its forked portions  $G^2$  against the buffers on the framework P. The arms of the said lever E before being arrested in their downward movement by the stops  $F^3$  strike the cross-arms upon the releasing-rod L. The retaining-spring J is thereby depressed, and the catch descends beneath the ends of the framework

and the framework and its carrier is discharged to its destination. On the release of the hand the balance-weight  $E^3$  causes the handle  $F'$  to rise, and the lever recovers itself, as shown in Fig. 1. On a carrier and its framework reaching a station the buffer T passes over the inclined surface of the catch  $J^2$  and drops down, as seen in Fig. 1, ready for another impulse.

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

1. In a cash-carrier apparatus, the combination of an arm, a lever pivotally connected to said arm, a discharge-spring connected with said lever adapted to engage the carrier, a catch adapted to hold the carrier against the tension of said spring, a releasing-rod connected to said catch and projecting into the path of the lever, and a pull connected with the lever, substantially as described.

2. In a cash-carrier apparatus, the combination of an arm, a lever pivotally connected to said arm, a discharge-spring connected with said lever adapted to engage the carrier, a catch adapted to hold the carrier against the tension of said spring, and a releasing-rod connected to said catch and projecting into the path of the lever and stops for limiting the movement of the lever; with a pull connected to the lever whereby the lever may be depressed, and thereby the discharge-spring first tensioned and then the releasing-rod caused to disengage the catch from the carrier; and a weight on said lever automatically returning the parts to normal position.

3. In a cash-carrier apparatus, the combination of a post, an arm connected therewith, a lever pivotally mounted on said arm, having a pull on one end and a weight on the other end, a discharge-spring connected to said lever adapted to engage the carrier, a catch adapted to hold the carrier against the discharge-spring, and a releasing-rod connected to said catch and projecting upwardly, and stops on said rod adapted to be engaged by the lever when the latter is depressed, substantially as described.

4. In a cash-carrier apparatus, the combination of a post, an arm connected therewith, a lever pivotally mounted on said arm, a pull on one end thereof, a discharge-spring connected to said lever adapted to engage the carrier, a spring-retaining catch adapted to hold the carrier against the discharge-spring, a releasing-rod pivoted to said retaining-spring and adapted to be engaged by the lever when the latter is depressed, and stops on said post for limiting the downward movement of the lever.

5. In a cash-carrier apparatus, the combination of a post, a slotted arm projecting therefrom, a lever pivotally attached to the outer end of said arm having a weight on one end and a pull on the other end, a discharge-spring attached to said lever and adapted to engage the carrier, a spring-retaining catch,



attached to said post adapted to hold the carrier in engagement with the spring, a releasing-rod pivoted to said catch extending upwardly through a slot in the arm, stops on  
5 said arm adapted to be engaged by the lever, and stops on said post adapted to limit the downward movement of said lever.

6. In a cash-carrier apparatus, the combination of a post, a slotted arm projecting there-  
10 from, a piece pivotally attached to the outer end of said arm, a lever attached to said piece having a weight on one end and a pull on the other end, a discharge-spring attached to said piece and adapted to engage the carrier, a  
15 spring-retaining catch attached to said post,

and adapted to hold the carrier in engagement with the spring, a releasing-rod pivoted on said catch extending upwardly through a slot in the arm, stops on said arm adapted to be engaged by the lever, and stops on said  
20 post to limit the downward movement of said lever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand to this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

MICHAEL JAMES ROBERTSON.

Witnesses:

EDWIN PHILLIPS,

CECIL W. LE PLASTRIER.