G. BEADLE.

Cash-Drawer for Street-Cars.

No. 197,316. Patented Nov. 20, 1877.

Fig. 1.

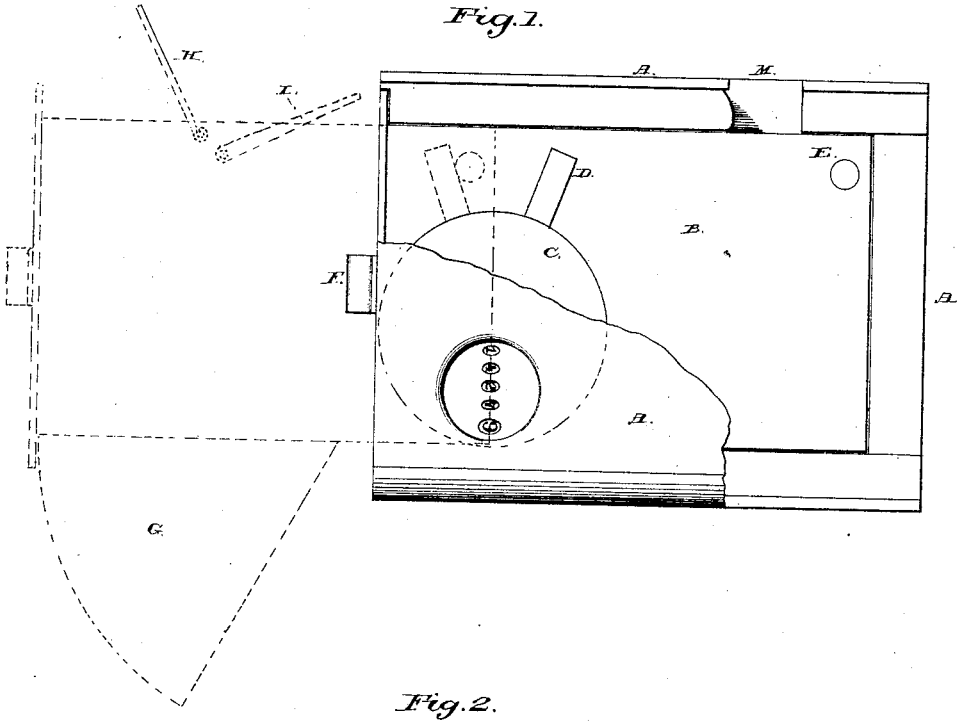
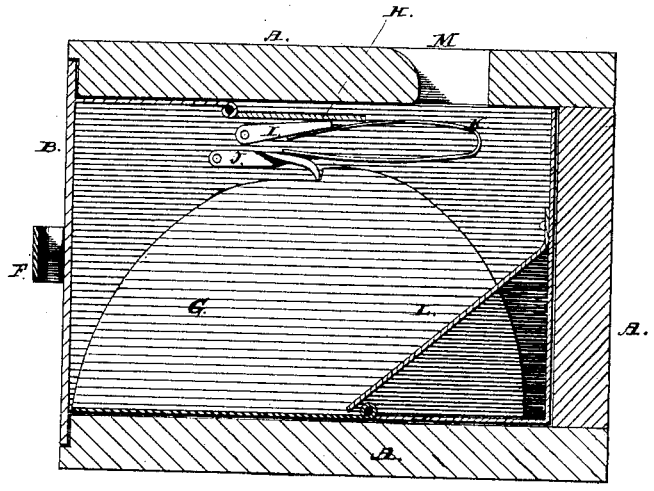


Fig. 2.



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GEORGE BEADLE, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN CASH-DRAWERS FOR STREET-CARS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **197,316,** dated November 20, 1877; application filed October 27, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE BEADLE, of the city of Syracuse, county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cash-Drawers; and that the following is a clear and exact description of the same, reference being had to accompanying drawings, making a part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly broken away to show the means of operating the register; and Fig. 2 is a central vertical section.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts in both figures.

The principal object of my invention is to provide the cash-drawers of street-cars with an alarm and a register, which shall indicate, by means of the alarm, audibly when such drawers are being opened, and, by means of the register, the number of times they have been opened, in order to defeat peculation and the unauthorized opening of the drawer.

Although designed principally for street-cars, it is also applicable to all drawers wherein valuables and money are deposited.

In the drawings, A represents the ordinary casing which incloses cash-drawers. Within this casing is slid the drawer B, to which my improvements relate.

At or near the rear end of the drawer B, and passing through a slot in the casing A, and projecting into the chamber wherein is located the register C, is a bolt, E, which, as the drawer is drawn out, impinges against the lever D of the register and actuates the same, causing the alarm to sound and the register to indicate an additional number to that shown by it before the drawer was thus drawn out. I hereby obtain infallible proof that the drawer has been opened. After the bolt E has actuated the lever it returns to its normal position when the drawer is closed, thus actuating the register during only the outward movement of the drawer.

I also provide further details of construction, as follows: The drawer B is closed at its top by means of a cover, which is permanently secured thereto, excepting that portion H which is hinged to the permanent portion, and is caused by the stop I and spring K to fly open as it emerges from the casing A, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1. The object of this construction is to facilitate opening the portion H of the cover, and to provide stops I, which shall impinge against the casing A, to prevent closing the drawer without first closing the hinged portion H; and furthermore, and principally, to prevent the pushing in of the drawer far enough to enable the projection E to actuate the register, or a partial opening of the drawer. In other words, the stop I prevents the operation of the register except by a complete opening of the drawer, and renders it necessary to completely close the drawer before it can again actuate the register.

I further add the following construction to the drawer: A portion of its bottom is permanently secured to its sides, and a portion is also hinged to such permanent portion, and provided with sides independent of the sides of the drawer, which independent sides are curved in their outlines, and are thus adapted to form, with said hinged bottom, a chute, G, for the ready removal of the contents of the drawer. As a further aid to this object, I place in the rear end of the drawer the inclined plane L, in order that when the chute is dropped there shall be a continuous plane, down which the entire contents shall slide, thus preventing any lodgment of the contents in the rear end of the drawer. Upon the edges of these curved sides of the chute G, I form a depression, into which the pivoted lever J is forced by the spring K, for the purpose of retaining the chute in a closed position.

It will be observed that the spring K performs a double office—that of holding the lever J in its place, and that of forcing the stops I upward as soon as the drawer is opened.

I may dispense with the chute G and still retain many of the benefits of my invention; but I prefer the use of said chute. A suitable back is usually provided to secure the drawer within the casing.

The operation of my device is as follows: Money is deposited in the drawer at the aperture M, and at the end of a day's business, or at any desired time, the drawer is opened, and during the movement of opening it by a handle, F, the bolt E advances and actuates the register and alarm, as hereinbefore de-

scribed. As the drawer is completely opened the hinged portion H is forced upward by the spring K. The pivoted lever J is then raised out of the depression in the side of the chute G, which falls, and the contents are deposited in a bag or other suitable receptacle held beneath the drawer to receive such contents.

To close the drawer, the chute is raised into position, when the spring K forces the lever J into place, which firmly locks such chute. The hinged portion H is closed, forcing at the same time the stops I downward, and then the drawer is pushed within the casing.

It will be readily seen that no access can be had to the chute-fastening lever J when the drawer is closed.

Having described the construction and operation of my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The drawer B, provided with the bolt E, and register C, provided with the lever D, in combination with casing A, substantially as described.

2. The drawer B, provided with the hinged portion H, stop I, and spring K, in combination with the casing A, substantially as described.

3. The drawer B, provided with the chute G, inclined bottom L, lever J, and spring K, substantially as shown and described.

GEORGE BEADLE.

Witnesses:

THOMAS C. CONNOLLY,

W. S. CHASE.