J. Serrill,

Till Check:

No. 51,625. Patented Dec. 19, 1865.

Fig: 1

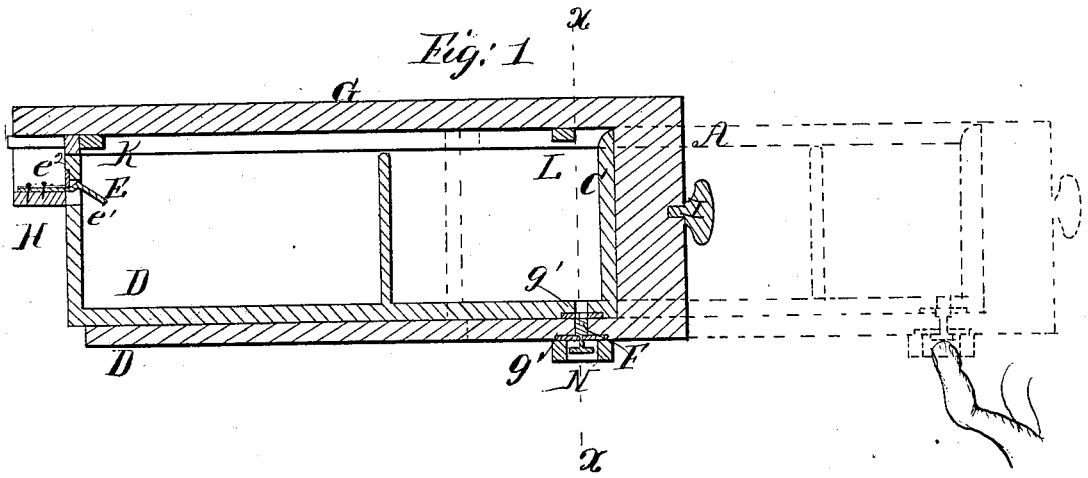
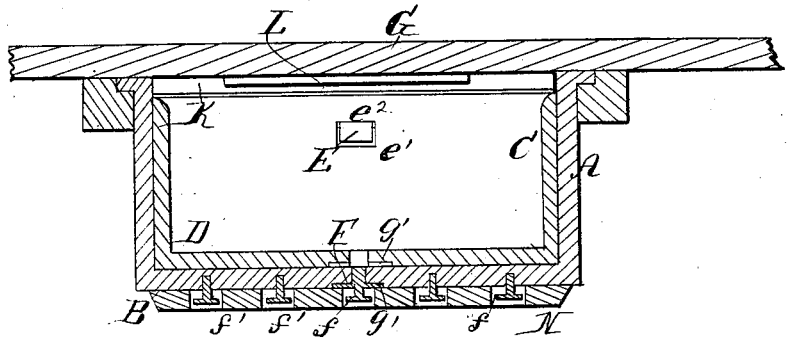


Fig: 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES SERRILL, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN DRAWER-FASTENINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **51,625**, dated December 19, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES SERRILL, of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Mode of Fastening Till-Drawers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal central section of a till-drawer having my said improvement applied thereto, and Fig. 2 a vertical transverse section of the same on the dotted line *x y* of Fig. 1.

Like letters of reference indicate the same parts when in both figures.

It is generally important to retailers in stores and shops to have some simple and inexpensive device applied to their till or money drawers, whereby it will be difficult or impossible for a thief to rob it by reaching over the counter for the purpose, and at the same time so readily operated as to enable the owner by applying his finger to release it in a moment from the inner side of the counter; and such a device is the object of my invention.

It consists in the application to a till-drawer of a supplemental drawer, a catch-spring, and a drop-pin constructed so as to operate together, substantially as hereinafter described and set forth.

In the drawings, A B is the usual till-drawer; C D, the supplemental drawer; E, the catch-spring, and F the drop-pin.

The drawer A B is constructed and applied to slide in contact with the under side of a counter, G, in the usual manner, excepting that it is made to have an open back.

The supplemental drawer C D fits within the drawer A B, so that it will slide accurately backward and forward therein when the said drawer A B is moved outward and inward alternately, the drawer C D being held fast to the counter by the catch-spring E.

The catch-spring E is a thin strip of spring-steel, bent as represented in Fig. 1, and attached, by screws or otherwise, to a cross-piece of wood, H, which is fixed to the counter G, and projects forward in a downward direction, as seen in the same figure, and opposite to this spring E a hole, e', is made through the back of the supplementary drawer C D, and a thin plate of iron, e^2, fixed at its upper boundary at such a height as will cause it to press down the spring E as the drawer is being closed, slide over it, and catch behind its inclined notch or catch, and thus hold the supplemental drawer sufficiently fixed to allow the till-drawer A B to slide along it.

The drop-pin F is made to slide vertically and freely in a small hole made in the bottom of drawer A B. It has a shoulder, which prevents it from falling out, and a head, whereby it can be raised upward by one's finger, and its length above its shoulder is such as will just allow the drawer C D to slide freely over it when the pin is down or resting upon its shoulder, and from the shoulder to the head of such a length as will permit it to be pushed upward, so as to enter a small hole in the bottom of the drawer C D when it is desired that the said drawer C D be pulled out with the drawer A B.

The holes through which the drop-pin works are strengthened each by a thin plate of iron, g' g'.

The head of the drop-pin E is let into one of a series of roomy holes, f' f', made in a strip, H, which is fastened across the bottom of drawer A B. The other holes of the series have either fixed or loose heads in them, each shaped like that of the loose pin F, and the latter may be placed in any one of the holes in making the drawers.

K is a stop fixed across the drawer A B, and L a stop fixed to the under side of the counter G, which keeps the drawer A B from being pulled entirely out.

Operation: When the drawer A B is pulled forward simply by means of the knob I the supplemental drawer C D remains and its front shows as a back to the drawer A B, which of course is empty; but if, before pulling out the drawer A B, the operator presses the drop-pin F upward, it will enter the hole in the bottom of drawer C D and consequently cause it to be drawn out simultaneously with the drawer A B, and so give access to its contents, as represented by the dotted lines in Fig. 1. By simply pushing the drawer A B back again the drawer C D becomes fastened.

It will be readily seen that, as the drawer C

D is the money-holder, a thief, not knowing which of the several pins F is the effective one for bringing out the drawer C D, even if he should be able to reach it over the counter, would fail to rob it, or be baffled in his attempts long enough probably to be caught in the act, for on his simply pulling out the drawer A B by the knob I he finds it entirely empty.

The device is exceedingly simple and easy of construction, application, and operation, and effectually answers the purpose intended.

Having thus fully described my improved till-fastening, what I claim as new therein, of my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In combination with a till-drawer, the supplemental drawer C D, catch-spring E, and drop-pin F, constructed and arranged so as to operate together, substantially as and for the purpose described.

JAMES SERRILL.

Witnesses:
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