

T. E. BOYCE.

MONEY TILL.

No. 264,235.

Patented Sept. 12, 1882.

Fig 1.

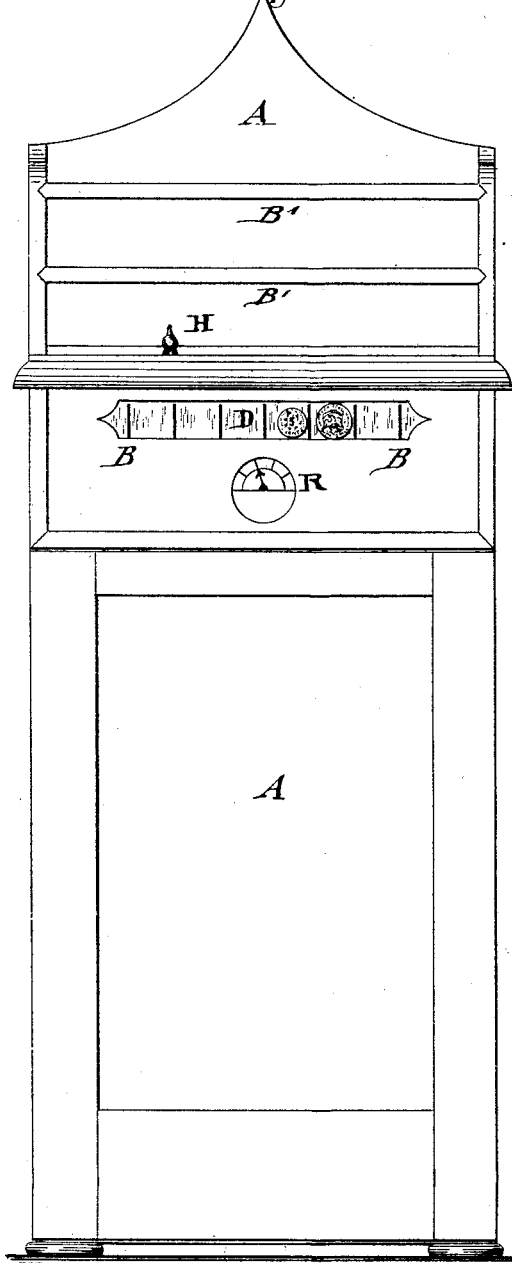
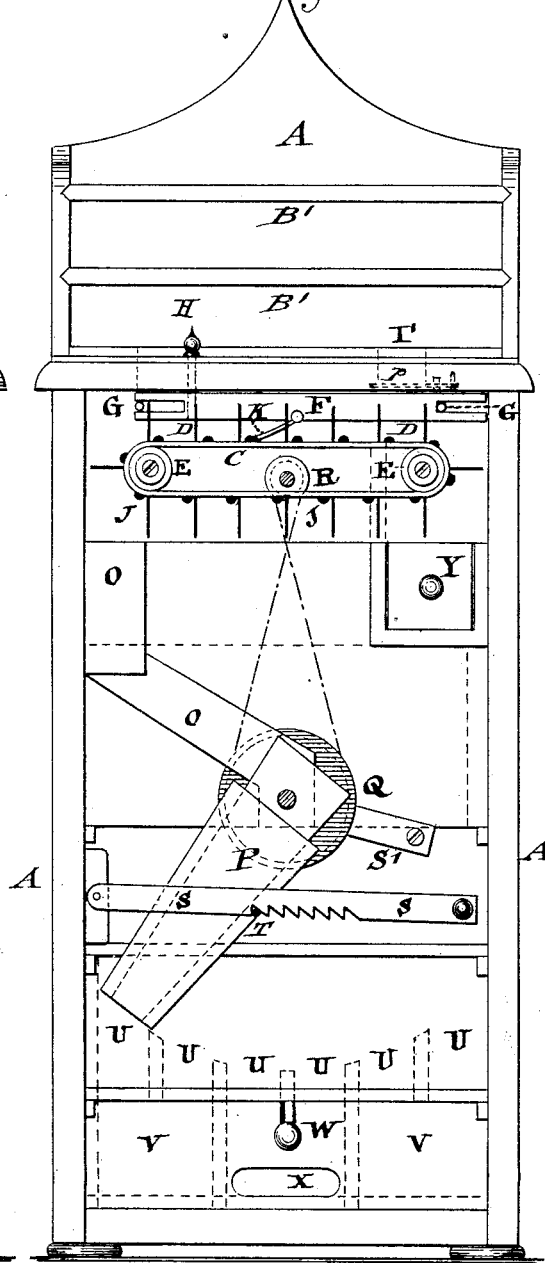


Fig 2.



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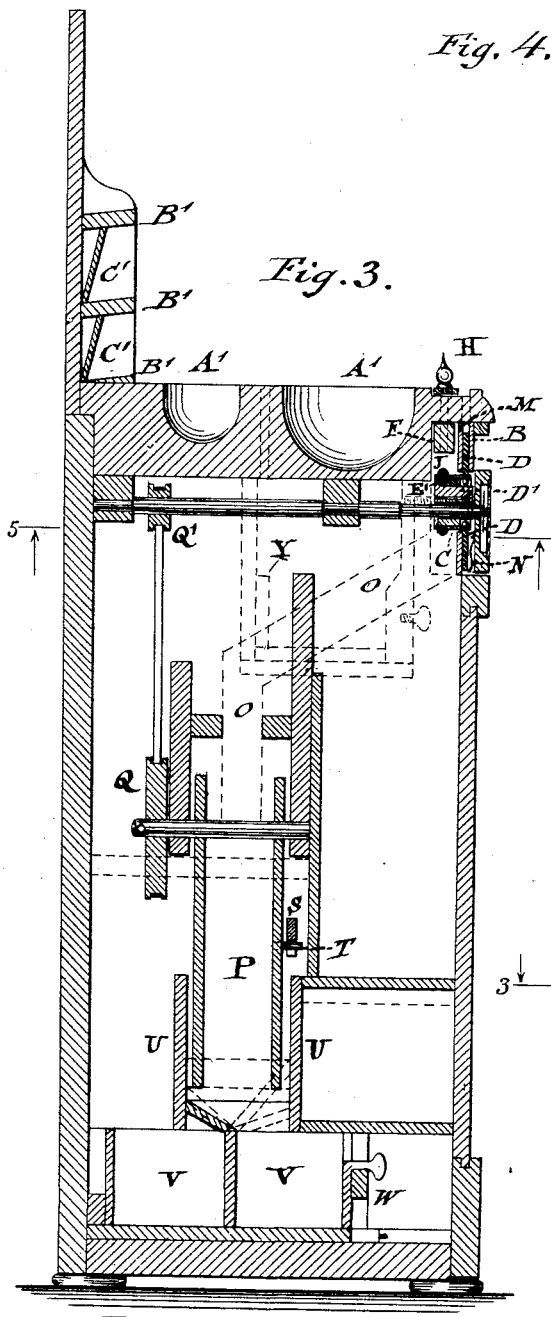


Fig. 4.

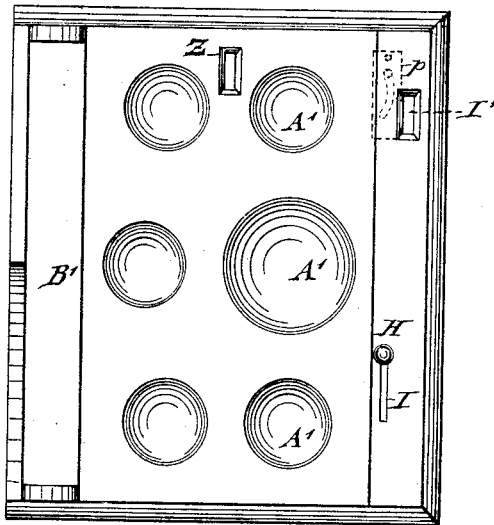
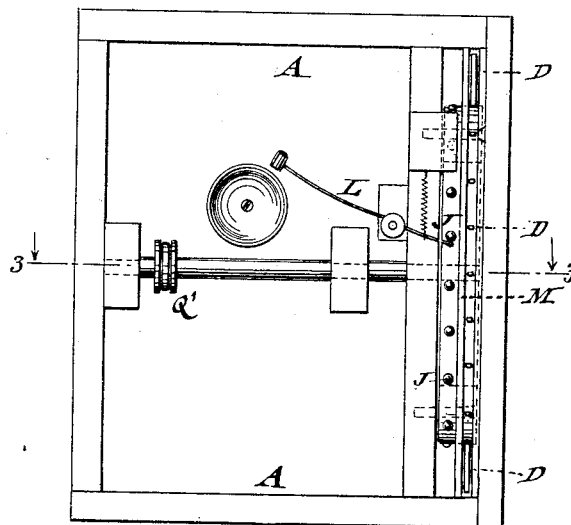


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS E. BOYCE, OF WESTBOURNE PARK, LONDON, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JAMES SINCLAIR, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

MONEY-TILL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,235, dated September 12, 1882.

Application filed November 18, 1881. (No model.) Patented in England April 2, 1881, No. 1,452; in Germany September 24, 1881, No. 17,961, and in France November 8, 1881, No. 145,049.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS EDWARD BOYCE, of Westbourne Park, London, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Money-Tills, (for which I have obtained Letters Patent in Great Britain, No. 1,452, dated April 2, 1881,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to a cheap, simple, and effective money-till or apparatus for the use of restaurants, hotel and shop keepers, and others.

It consists in a case or cabinet suitably constructed, having a glazed opening at or near the top of the front or face. Behind this is arranged an endless traveling band having fingers or partitions. On the horizontal top of the case is arranged a slot at each side over the traveling band. Above the band, and working on the bottom of each slot, is placed a laterally-movable slide, with a stud or handle projecting through one of the slots, so that when drawn back an alarm or bell is struck and the other slot uncovered and the band advanced, so that a piece of money can be dropped through this slot into the space beneath. The money, therefore, cannot be dropped into a partition till the bell is rung and the band advanced, which it does only in one direction, preventing its being moved back and money from being abstracted. As the band travels on, the pieces of money, as they successively arrive at a pivoted piece of spring metal, are thrown into a chute, from which they slide into a pivoted trunk or chute. The spindle of this trunk carries a counterbalanced wheel, which is connected by a belt or chain with a pulley on the spindle of an index-finger capable of being set on a dial. Below the trunk vertical compartments are arranged over a drawer in the cabinet or case, divided into various spaces by inclined partitions, so that by moving the dial-finger the trunk may be actuated and be set over any space corresponding to any period of time, as indicated on the dial, whereby the money received during said period may be directed into the desired compartment. A pivoted rack-bar retains the trunk in position, and can only be released

when the proprietor or manager opens the cabinet with his key. The attendant at the bar or counter cannot, therefore, alter the position of the trunk or deliver into another compartment unless by an arrangement hereinafter described. A shelf or shelves for trays are fitted on the top of the apparatus, the silver or gold received being dropped through separate slots.

In order that my invention may be understood and carried into practical effect, reference is made to the accompanying sheets of drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my till; Fig. 2, a front view with the front side of the casing removed; Fig. 3, a vertical transverse section on line 2 3 of Fig. 5; Fig. 4, a plan view; and Fig. 5 is a horizontal sectional elevation on the line 5 5 of Fig. 3, looking upward.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, A represents the case or cabinet, which is constructed of suitable material and provided with a glazed front opening, B, through which the coins are seen as they travel along on an endless leather band, C. The endless band C is provided with fingers or partitions D, which form narrow compartments of equal size. The leather band C is stretched over rollers E and moved forward by means of a horizontal slide, F, at the inside of the case, said slide being slotted at the ends and guided on pins G G, or in other convenient manner, so that it can be moved forward or back by means of a handle, H, that passes through a slot, I, in the top of the case, as shown in Fig. 1.

D' is a block which supports the leather band C, and which carries a glass block, E', over which the same slides, so as to reduce the friction as much as possible. A slot, I', is arranged in the top part of the case, near the opposite end of the leather band C, as shown in Fig. 4, said slot serving for dropping the money into the money-till. It is kept closed by a plate of metal, k, which is moved laterally by a pin of the slide F taking into a slot in the said piece when the slide is drawn sideways, as shown in dotted lines in Figs. 2 and

4, and which is so arranged that if the coin does not pass fairly through no alarm is sounded when the slide is moved to free it. A pawl, K, on the slide engages knobs or projections J of the leather band C, so that the band is advanced for the distance between two knobs each time the slide F is drawn forward. The knobs J also serve for engaging the end of a spring-acted bell-lever, L, so as to ring thereby a bell back of the band in the upper part of the casing whenever the band is advanced.

M is a piece of opaque glass back of the band, which hides the other mechanism from view. The surfaces of the glass plates B and M reduce considerably the friction of the fingers, and consequently of the traveling band C.

The coins which are dropped through the slot I' onto the band between the partitions or fingers D travel along with the band and strike a spring, N, which is shown in Fig. 3, whence they pass down a chute, O, into a pivoted trunk, P.

To the rear end of the pivot-spindle of the trunk P a pulley, Q, is mounted and connected by a belt with a small pulley, Q', on the spindle of the index-wheel R, the spindle turning in suitable bearings at the inside of the case.

The mechanism for swinging the trunk is operated by turning the index-finger, which is exposed at the front of the case and attached to the front end of the shaft which carries the pulley Q'.

To the pulley Q is applied a counter-weight, S', or a spring, if desired. The pivoted trunk P is provided with a pin, T, which engages one of the teeth of the rack-bar S and holds thereby the trunk over one of the compartments U U, arranged at the lower part of the case A, from which the coins are delivered into one of the compartments V of the drawer W, communicating with the compartments U, to which the trunk P is set. The delivering-compartments V are arranged with inclined bottoms, having alternately forward and backward slopes, as shown in Fig. 3.

X is a slot in one of the compartments of the drawer W, for discharging the money by pulling up a slide. The other compartments may also be provided with slots and slides.

Y is a gold-drawer, which is arranged vertically below a slot, Z, in the top of the case. The top of the case is arranged with bowls A', for holding coins of different denominations. B' are slightly-inclined shelves for holding sil-

ver change, which is reflected by inclined mirrors C' C'.

The apparatus is operated as follows: By adjusting the trunk P at stated intervals the amount in each of the different compartments of the drawer will correspond to the receipts during a certain period of time.

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

1. In a money-till, the combination of an endless traveling band, C, having fingers D, a glass-faced guide-block, D', and glass front and rear plates, B and M, for guiding the fingers, substantially as described.

2. In a money-till, the combination of an endless traveling band or belt, having fingers and projections or knobs back of the fingers, with a laterally-guided slide having a pawl engaging the knobs, substantially as set forth.

3. In a money-till, the combination of an endless band having fingers for carrying along the coin, projections and knobs back of the fingers, and a fulcrumed lever and alarm-bell operated by the knobs when the belt is moved forward, as specified.

4. In a money-till, the combination, with an endless money-carrying belt or band, of a downwardly-extending chute, O, pivoted trunk, and means for adjusting the latter, substantially as set forth.

5. In a money-till, the combination of an endless money-carrying belt, C, intermediate chute, O, pivoted trunk P, compartments U, having inclined bottoms, and drawer W, having compartments V, as specified.

6. In a money-till, the combination of a pivoted and laterally-oscillating trunk, P, having a pin, T, with a ratchet, S, transmitting belt and pulleys Q Q', and index-dial R at the front of the case, substantially as set forth.

7. In a money-till, the combination of an oscillating trunk, P, conducting compartments U, having alternately-facing inclined bottoms, and receiving-drawer W, having compartments V, communicating with the different conducting compartments U, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 30th day of September, 1881.

THOS. E. BOYCE.

Witnesses:

FREDERIC DU VÆUX,
E. GARDNER COLTON.