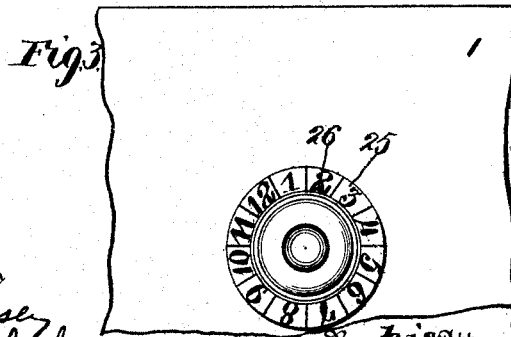
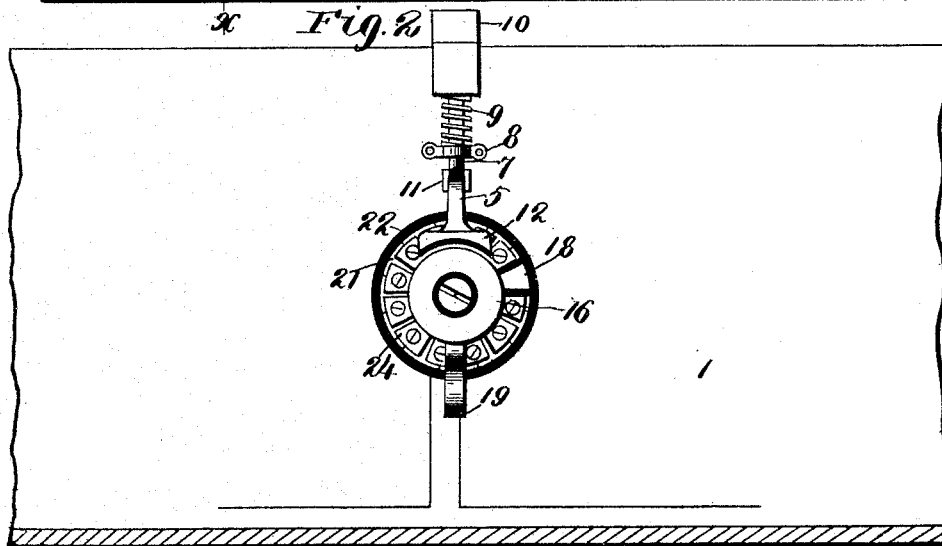
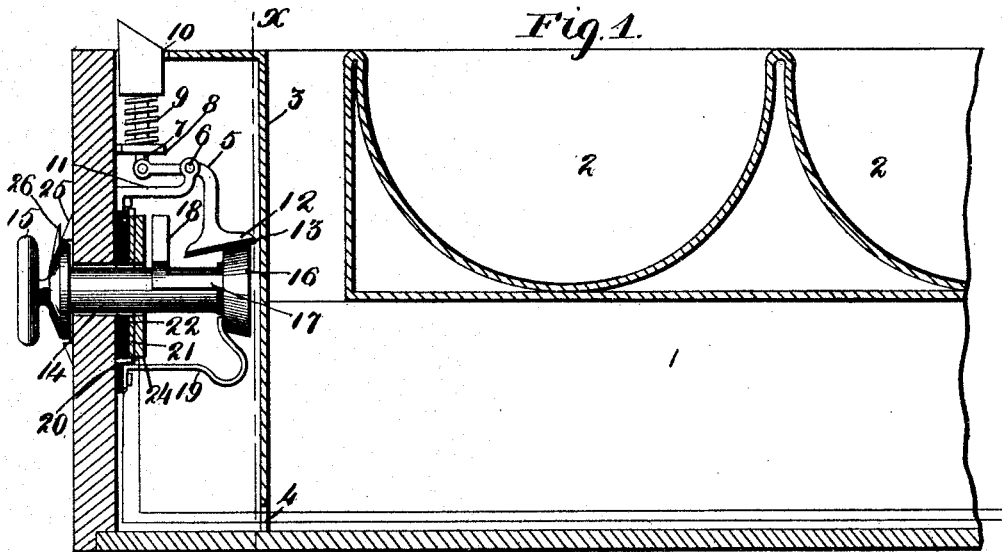


W. J. WALKER.
ELECTRIC ALARM MONEY DRAWER.

No. 491,824.

Patented Feb. 14, 1893.



Witnesses
John B. Dunsen
James B. Kelark

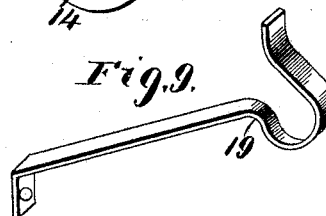
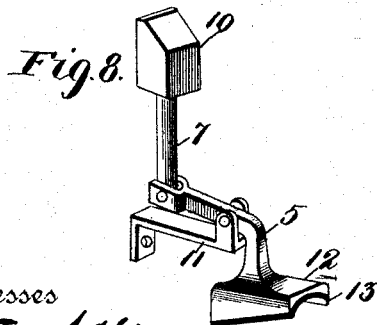
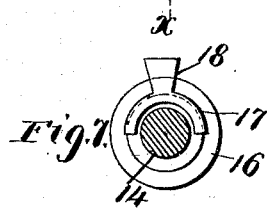
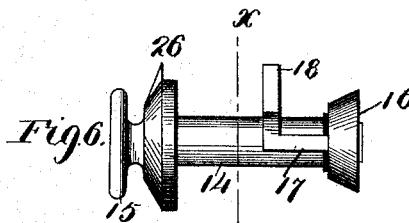
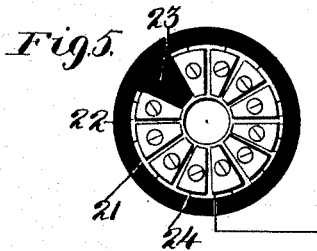
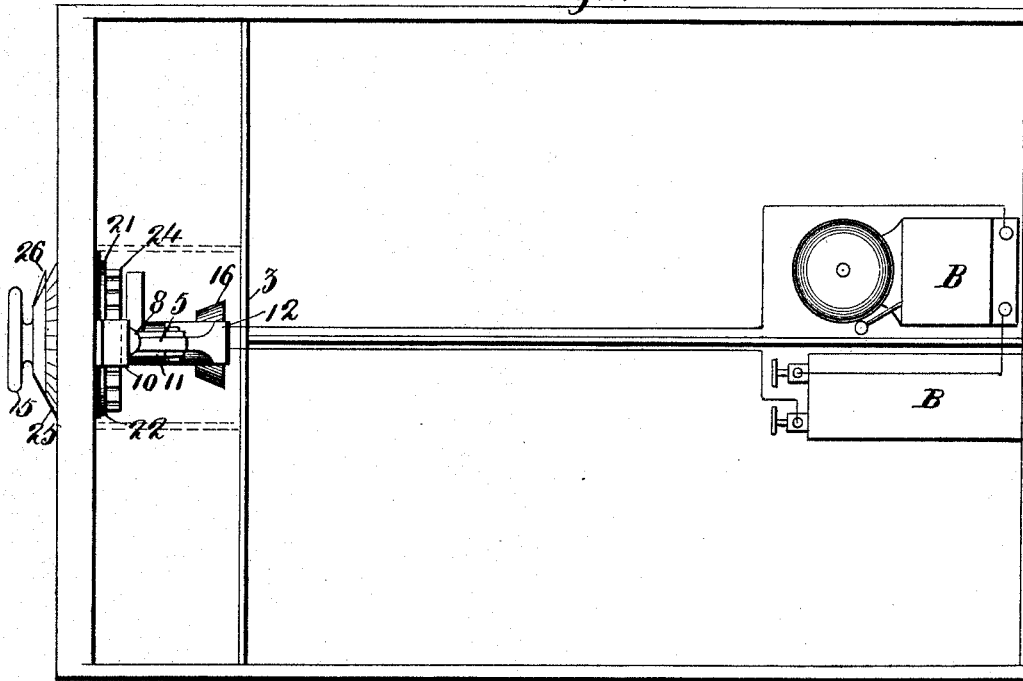
Inventor
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By *his* Attorneys
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Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. WALKER, OF ST. LOUIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ALEXANDER L. BEDFORD, OF SAVANNAH, MISSOURI.

ELECTRIC-ALARM MONEY-DRAWER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 491,824, dated February 14, 1893.

Application filed October 29, 1892. Serial No. 450,380. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. WALKER, of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Alarm Money-Drawers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to improvements in electric alarm money drawers and consists in the novel arrangement and combination of parts more fully described in the specification and set out in the claims.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of the drawer showing my invention located therein; Fig. 2 is a face view of the rear of the invention with the walls 3 of the casing in Fig. 1 removed; Fig. 3 shows the outside arrangement including the number plate; Fig. 4 is a plan view showing the battery and its connection with my improved lock; Fig. 5 shows the contact plates and the insulating disk more fully hereinafter described; Fig. 6 shows the handle and the contacting yoke in connection therewith; Fig. 7 is a section through the line $x-x$ Fig. 6; Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the locking latch and the rocking lever connected therewith; and Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the spring operating the handle shown in Fig. 6.

The present invention is a modified form of one shown and described in an application filed of even date herewith Serial No. 450,379 and like it involves in its construction the principle of a movable knob or handle capable of completing or breaking an electric circuit under conditions hereinafter fully described and pointed out in the claims. The movable handle in the present case is a rotating one instead of sliding.

Referring to the drawings 1 represents the ordinary money drawer with the usual money receptacles 2 located therein.

3 represents the walls of a suitable casing within which the various parts of my invention are confined, although such casing is not indispensable. This casing has suitable openings 4 at the bottom thereof for the reception of wires leading to and from the battery as shown in Fig. 1.

The locking device for the drawer is composed of a curved lever 5 pivoted at a point 6 slightly to one side of the curved angle of the lever and toward the front wall of the drawer. The front end of said lever 5 is attached to a vertically moving rod 7 passing through a lug 8 and about which is coiled a spring 9 pressing against the said lug and the bottom of a bevel latch 10. The lever 5 is supported by a projecting arm 11 secured to the front wall of the drawer. The lower and inner arm of the lever 5 has an expanded portion 12 best shown in Fig. 8 which expanded portion is slightly concave and is inclined to the front wall of the drawer. The surface of this concave portion is provided with suitable insulating or non-conducting material 13.

Through an opening in the front wall of the drawer passes a suitable rotating handle 14 provided with a knob 15, which handle can also be moved backward and forward within said opening. To the rear portion of said handle is attached a metallic piece of the shape of the frustum of a cone 16, which cone-shaped piece is properly insulated from the handle and carries a yoke 17 having a contacting lug 18 at the end thereof. Secured to the front wall of the drawer and below the handle is a spring 19 the rear end of which presses against the cone piece 16 to restore the handle to its original position after the operator has let go of the same. The spring 19 is properly insulated from the front wall of the drawer by suitable non-conducting material 20 as shown in Fig. 1.

Secured to the front wall of the drawer and surrounding the handle 14 are two annular disks 21 and 22, the latter of which is composed of insulating or non-conducting material and is directly attached to the front wall of the drawer. The inner disk 21 is superposed directly upon and attached to the disk 22 in any suitable manner, but said disk 21 is not a complete annulus a portion or segment being cut away therefrom so as to expose a corresponding segment on the insulating disk 22. The disk 21 has either secured thereto by means of screws, or cast therewith, or struck out with the same, a series of contact plates 24 projecting a slight distance

from the face of the disk. The combined disks 21 and 22 may be turned about the handle 14 to any position and in such position may be secured to the inside of the front wall of the drawer. One of the wires of the battery leads to the disk 21 and the other wire connects with the end of the spring 19 secured to the front wall of the drawer.

Secured to the outside of the drawer is a number plate 25 the numbers on which correspond to the contact plates 24 as to relative position, and one number on said number plate corresponds with the space or segment 23 (Fig. 5) on the insulating disk 22. It will thus be seen that by turning the insulating disk 22 a different number on the number plate can be made to come opposite the segment 23 on said disk. The handle 14 has a suitable index 26 to point to the proper number on the number plate.

From the foregoing description the operation of the device will be readily understood. Briefly it may be stated as follows: If the handle 14 be turned so as to bring the contacting lug 18 secured to the yoke 17 opposite the segment 23 on the insulating disk 22 so as to freely permit said handle to move forward to the front wall of the drawer as far as the insulating disk, then under those circumstances the cone piece 16 will engage with the curved surface of the expanded portion 12 of the lever 5, raising the expanded portion of said lever and thus depressing that arm of the lever to which the rod 7 is attached and thus depressing the bevel latch 10 and allowing the drawer to open. Under the above conditions, the contacting lug 18 being in contact with the insulating disk, no current can pass from the battery B to complete the circuit and no alarm will be sounded. If however the handle 14 be turned so as to bring the contacting lug 18 opposite one of the contact plates 24 on the disk 21 its forward movement will be limited thereby and the latch 10 will fail to depress. Moreover, the contacting lug 18 being in contact with the contact plate of the metallic disk 21 communicating with the wire leading from the battery, will complete the circuit and the alarm will be sounded. It will therefore be seen that if the operator knows before hand opposite which number on the number plate the segment 23 lies, he can by the aid of the index on the knob turn the handle in such a position as to bring the contacting lug 18 opposite said segment and thus be enabled to open the drawer without closing the circuit and thus sounding the alarm. Of course the contacting lug 18 is made narrower than the width of the segment 23 so that it can pass freely into the same without danger of striking the adjacent contact plate and thus sounding the alarm in case of carelessness on the part of the operator.

Although the battery and bell are herein shown as located in the drawer it is obvious that the same may be located outside of the

same without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having fully described my invention what I claim is,

1. A money drawer having a series of contacts arranged in a circle and interrupted by a space, a rotatable handle having a contact co-operating with said contacts and said space, a lock for said drawer, and suitable means for operating said lock when the handle is brought opposite the space between the contacts, substantially as set forth.

2. In a money drawer, a rotatable handle movably secured to the drawer, a spring for restoring the handle to its normal position connected with one end of the circuit, a cone piece at the rear end of said handle carrying a yoke, a contacting lug on said yoke, and contact plates co-operating with said lug, substantially as set forth.

3. In a money drawer, a rotatable handle secured to the wall of the drawer, an insulating annular disk adapted to be secured around said handle, an annular segmental plate attached to said disk having a series of contact plates, and a suitable contact on said handle co-operating with said contact plates, substantially as set forth.

4. In a money drawer, the curved lever having an expanded portion 12, insulating material 13, the arm 11 pivotally supporting said lever at the point 6 forward of said curve, a vertically sliding rod 7, lug 8, bevel latch 10, coiled spring 9 between said lug and latch, and means for operating said lever, substantially as set forth.

5. A money drawer comprising a rotatable handle movably secured thereto, an insulating annular disk surrounding the handle and secured to the front wall of the drawer, an annular segmental plate attached to said disk and having a series of contact plates, exposing an insulated segment on said disk, a battery wire connected to the plate carrying the contact plates, means on said handle for co-operating with said contact plates, and suitable connections between said handle and the other wire of the battery, substantially as set forth.

6. A money drawer comprising a rotatable handle movably secured thereto, an insulating annular disk surrounding the handle, contact plates on said disk exposing an insulating segment on said disk, a battery wire leading to said contact plates, a cone piece at the rear end of said handle, a yoke secured to said cone piece and carrying a contacting lug, a spring for restoring the handle to its normal position co-operating with said cone piece, insulating material between the front end of said spring and the wall of the drawer, and a second battery wire connected to the front end of said spring, substantially as set forth.

7. In a money drawer, a suitable lock, an annular number plate, a rotatable handle

passing through said plate and provided with
a suitable index to co-operate therewith, a
cone piece at the rear of said handle, means
co-operating with the cone piece for operat-
5 ing the lock, and a spring co-operating with
said cone piece for restoring the handle to
its normal position, substantially as described.

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

WILLIAM J. WALKER.

Witnesses:

C. F. KELLER,
EMIL STAREK.