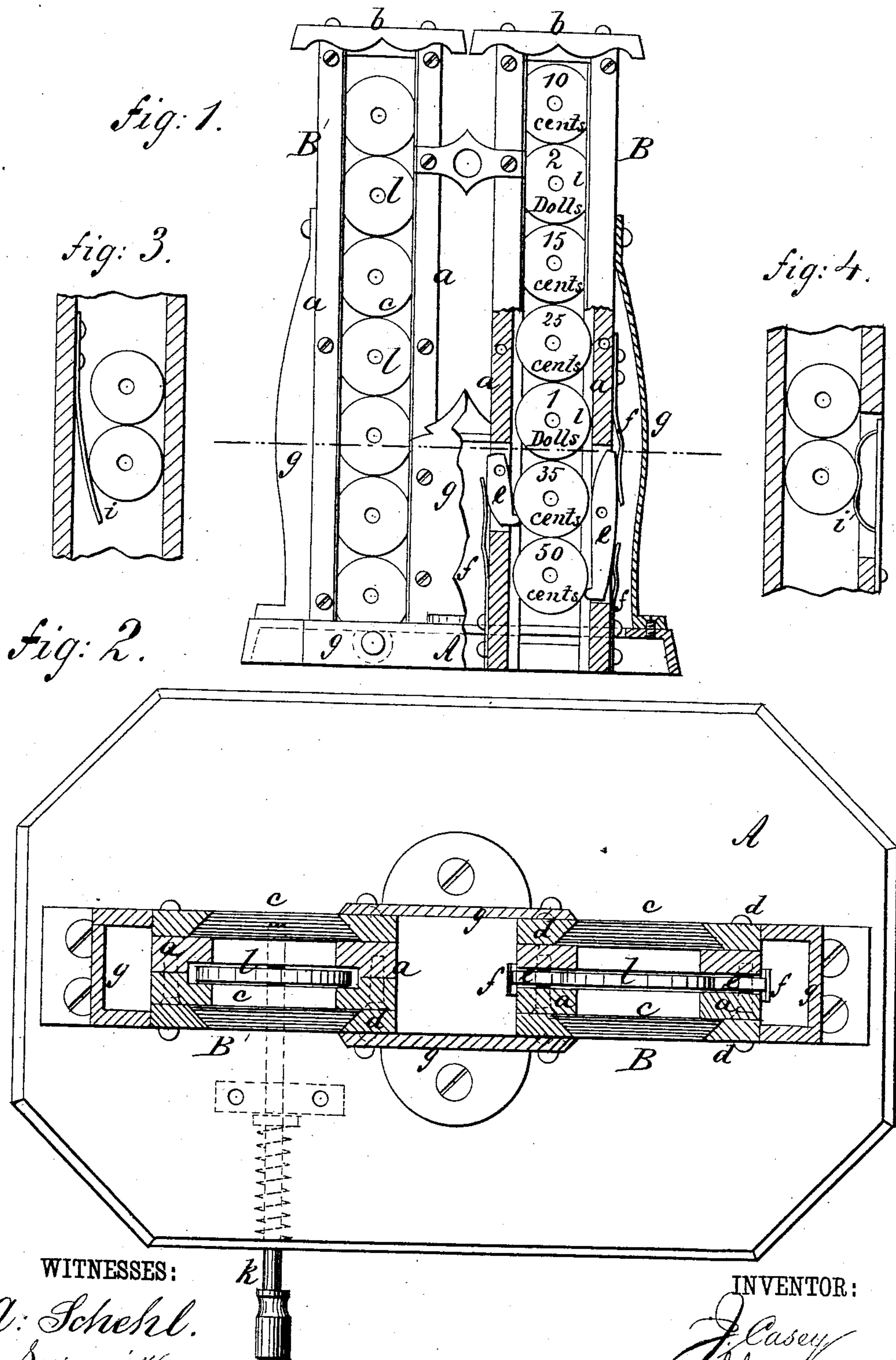


(No Model.)

J. CASEY.
Check Receiver.

No. 235,740.

Patented Dec. 21, 1880.



WITNESSES:

A. Schehl.
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JOHN CASEY, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

CHECK-RECEIVER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 235,740, dated December 21, 1880.

Application filed October 4, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN CASEY, of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful
5 Improvement in Check-Receivers, of which the following is a specification.

My improvements relate to devices for use in restaurants, bar-rooms, and other places to receive the checks handed in by customers
10 and furnish a guard on the money-receiver.

Heretofore it has been usual to provide a locked receptacle simply for receiving the checks; but such method affords no security against the insertion of a wrong check, and
15 gives no opportunity for detection of fraud after the checks are inserted as they drop in a pile together.

The object of my invention is to provide for exposure of all the checks inserted and retaining those last inserted up to a certain
20 number exposed.

To this end my invention consists in receiving tubes or guides formed with open or transparent sides and provided with spring retaining-fingers combined with a receptacle for receiving the checks from the tubes. With this
25 apparatus the checks are inserted into the upper end of the tube or guide and remain exposed until the tube is filled, when the insertion of additional checks forces the same
30 number through the retaining-fingers at the bottom into the receptacle.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a front elevation, partially in section. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section in larger size. Figs. 3 and 4 show
35 modifications of the retaining devices.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

40 A is the base or stand of the apparatus, on which are fixed the guide-tubes B B'. The tubes B are each formed by two standards, *a*, that are fixed to the base A at a suitable distance apart, and slotted lengthwise on their
45 adjacent faces to receive the checks edgewise and form a guideway for them. The upper ends of the tubes are open and are fitted with cap-pieces *b*, slotted to coincide with the opening. The lower ends of the tubes open

through base A, and thereby communicate 50 with the check-receptacle, upon which the apparatus is to be secured.

The space between standards *a* of each tube is covered at each side by a plate, *c*, of glass or other transparent material, held in place
55 by metal strips *d*, attached to the standards and lapping upon the glass. The glass, however, is not essential, and may be dispensed with.

At the lower end of tube B are fitted retaining-fingers *e e*, which may be of any suitable construction. As shown, the standards
60 *a* are mortised and the fingers *e* pivoted in the mortises. The fingers consist of metal strips formed with lugs at their lower ends for catching the checks, and springs *f*, attached to
65 standards *a*, bear upon the back of the fingers to force them into contact with the checks. To protect the springs they are covered by cap-plates *g*, attached to the standards and
70 base.

Instead of the fingers shown at *e*, they may be made simply as springs *i*, Figs. 3 and 4, attached to the inner side of the standards.

The tube B' is fitted at its lower end with a
75 spring-slide, *k*, fitted for operation by hand and extending normally across the tube.

In using the tube B the checks (represented at *l*) are placed in at the top edgewise, and, being retained by the fingers, the tube be-
80 comes filled. After that, as another check is inserted, the column of checks is pressed down and the lower check forced out at the bottom. The checks in the tube are open to observation, and remain so until forced out
85 successively. It is thus always easy to watch the checks, and any attempt at fraud can be readily detected.

The guides or tubes may be made of any suitable length, so that the desired number of
90 checks will be exposed at once.

In using the tube B' the checks will be placed in the tubes, and when it is filled slide
95 *k* will be pulled out, and all the checks thus allowed to drop at once into the receptacle.

I have shown two tubes for the purpose of illustrating both methods; but the apparatus need have but one tube.

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

5 In a check-receiver, the combination, with the check-receptacle, of the slotted guide-tubes B, having open or transparent sides, and near the lower end spring-actuated fingers e, arranged as shown and described, whereby

the checks are exposed to view until the insertion of additional checks forces a corresponding number through the fingers.

JOHN CASEY.

Witnesses:

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