

(No Model.)

A. B. GILL.
CHECK RECEIVER.

No. 324,677.

Patented Aug. 18, 1885.

Fig. 1.

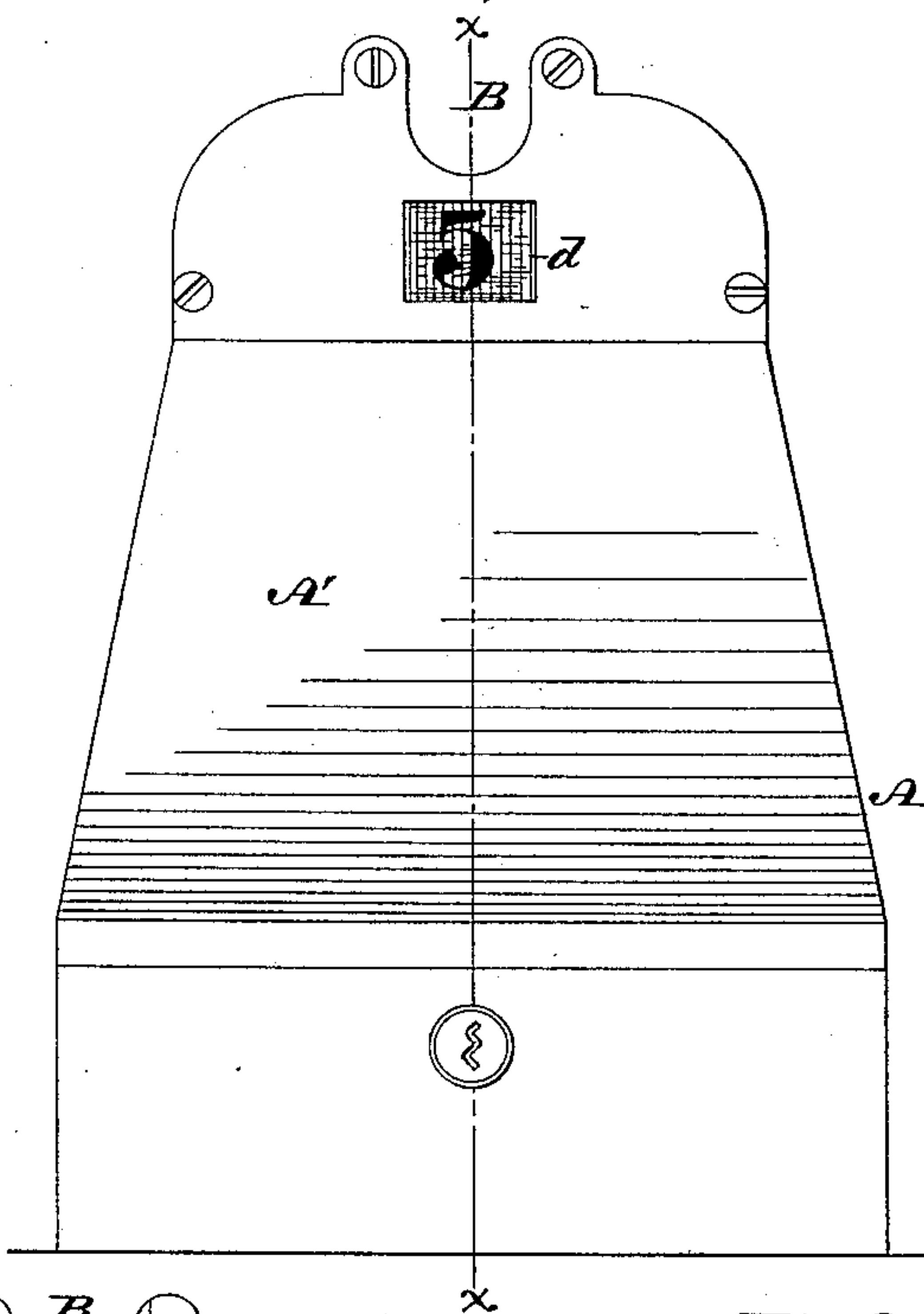
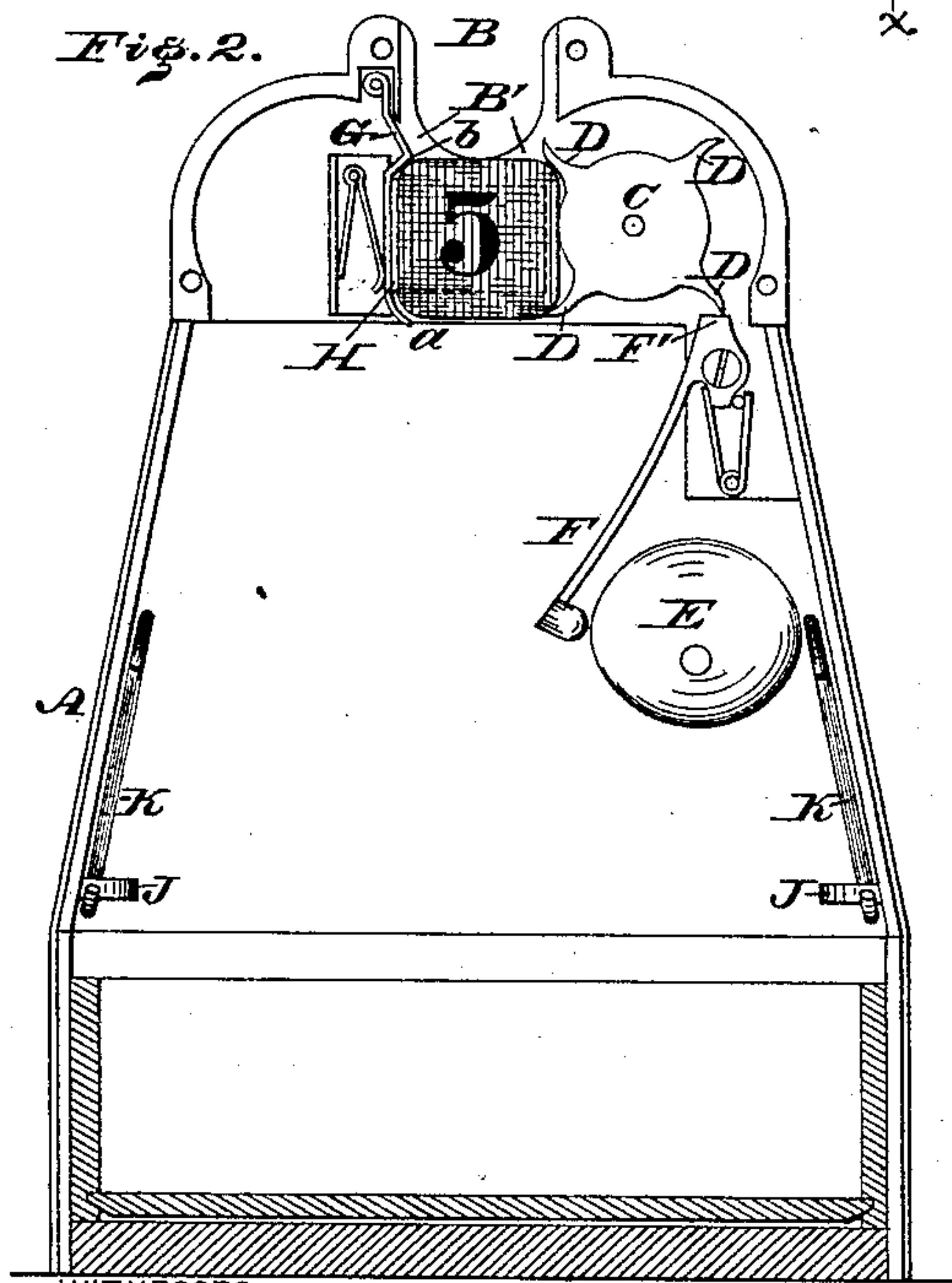


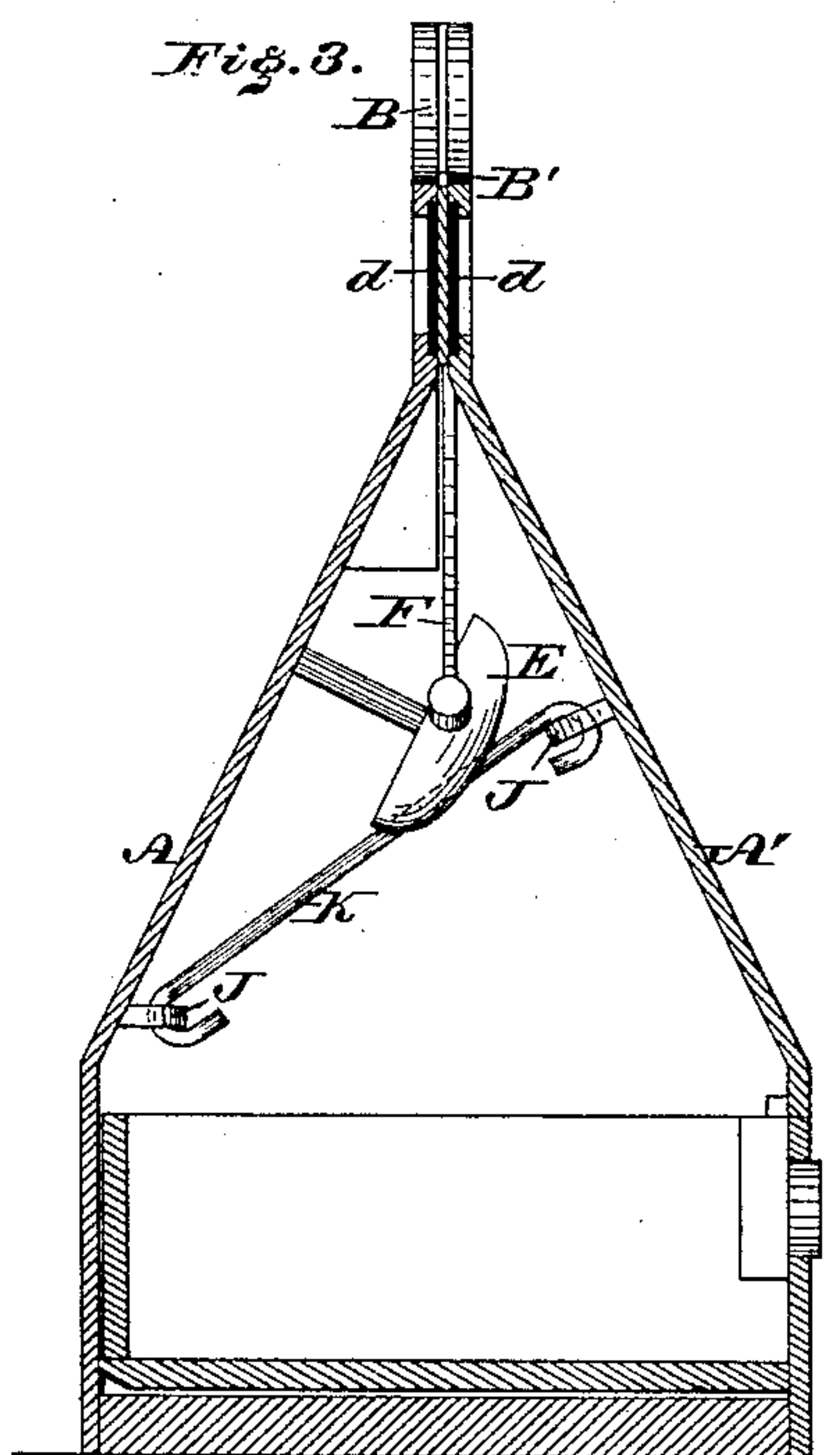
Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CHECK-RECEIVER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 324,677, dated August 18, 1885.

Application filed December 6, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ASHER B. GILL, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Check-Receivers, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

10 Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a check-receiver embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a view of the interior thereof. Fig. 3 represents a vertical section in line *xx*, Fig. 1.

15 Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

My invention relates to improvements in a check-receiver; and it consists of the construction thereof as hereinafter fully set forth, 20 whereby the inserted check, while causing the ringing of a bell, is also prevented from being withdrawn from the inlet.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the casing of a check-receiver, and B represents 25 a mouth or inlet therein for the entrance of the checks.

C represents a rotary disk which is mounted within the casing near the mouth B, and provided with fingers D, which when the disk is 30 rotated projects across the path of the throat B' of said mouth.

Within the casing is secured a bell or gong, E, the hammer F whereof is pivoted in such position adjacent to the disk C that its heel F' 35 will be engaged by the fingers D of said disk when the latter is rotated.

To the portion of the casing near the mouth B is secured an arm, G, which is pressed by a suitable spring against a strip, H, at the side of 40 the throat B' opposite to the disk C, said strip being rigidly held in position, and said arm having its lower or inner end bent around the adjacent end of the strip H, forming a lip, *a*, for temporarily arresting the inserted check. 45 The upper part of the arm G has a shoulder, *b*, for purposes to be hereinafter explained.

It will be noticed that the fingers D take hold of the inserted check on its edge, so that the same is not defaced or punctured thereby.

50 The operation is as follows: The checks may be deposited by the waiter who gives the checks, or the customer who receives the same,

or the clerk in charge. A check is first inserted in the mouth B, and as it descends it strikes one of the fingers D and rotates the 55 disk C, and continues its motion between the periphery of the disk and the strip H until it reaches the lip *a*, which acts as a stop. Meanwhile one of the fingers D bears against the side of the bell-hammer and trips the same, 60 whereby the bell is rung, thus directing attention to the fact that the check has been properly introduced into the throat B'. It will now be seen that the check rests on one side between two fingers of the disk C and on the 65 other side between the lip *a* and shoulder *b* of the arm G, so that it cannot descend further without pressure from above. Lateral motion of the check is prevented by the periphery of the disk C on one side, and the rigid 70 strip H on the other side, said strip thus being both a guide and guard for the check. The abstraction of the check through the mouth B is only possible by the rotation of the disk in the reverse direction to that occasioned by 75 the descent or advance of the check into the throat; but it will be noticed that the finger which tripped the bell-hammer has cleared the side of the heel of the same and now rests directly against the back of said heel, so as to 80 be controlled by the same, and thus the return motion of the disk is prevented. When another check is inserted in the mouth B and forced toward the throat B', it pushes the previously-inserted check through the throat, 85 overcoming the holding power of the arm G. The disk C rotates, and the check drops from the lower finger into the body of the casing, and thence into the drawer, which is under lock and key. The second check now occupies the throat B', and is guarded as in the 90 other case, and it has caused the ringing of the bell so that its service has been announced and the same will be considered in the subsequent count of checks removed from the drawer 95 in making up the report of the business for which the register is intended.

The casing has the side plate, A', separate for necessary purposes of manufacturing the register, said plate being afterward held in 100 position by screws, which, of course, could be removed and the side plate detached, thus exposing the check. To prevent this, the fixed and removable side plates are formed with eyes

J to receive hooks K, the ends of which are bent around the eyes, access thereto being had through the space occupied by the drawer. Consequently when the plate A' is secured in position, and the hooks K are connected with the eyes J, said plate cannot separate from the outside, the hooks K and the eyes J being accessible only when the drawer is removed, which, as has been stated, is under lock and key, controlled by the proprietor or other authorized person. Hence the security of the fastening of side plate.

In order that the number, denomination, or character of the check lodged in the throat B' may be seen from the outside, the opposite walls of said throat are cut away, and the spaces thus formed occupied by pieces of glass, as at d, so that the check may be seen from both sides of the register, without, however, being accessible.

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

1. A check-receiver having an inlet and a rotary wheel provided with fingers on its periphery, said wheel being on one side of the said inlet and having its fingers projecting therein so as to come in contact with the edge of the

inserted check and be actuated by the same, and a bell having a hammer which is tripped or operated by the fingers of the said wheel, all the said parts being combined and arranged substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A check-receiver having the inlet B, and provided with the arm G, having shoulder b and lip a, strip H, and a spring normally pressing the arm G against the said spring H to press the inserted check between the fingers of the rotary wheel C on the opposite side of the inlet, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A check-receiver having a mouth or inlet, a throat, a rotary wheel or disk with fingers on one side of the throat, and a guard and guide-plate with a spring-arm on the other side thereof, a bell and a bell-hammer, the latter being tripped by the fingers of the rotary wheel or disk and afterward locking the same, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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