

(No Model.)

J. CASEY.
CHECK RECEIVER.

No. 353,051.

Patented Nov. 23, 1886.

Fig: 1.

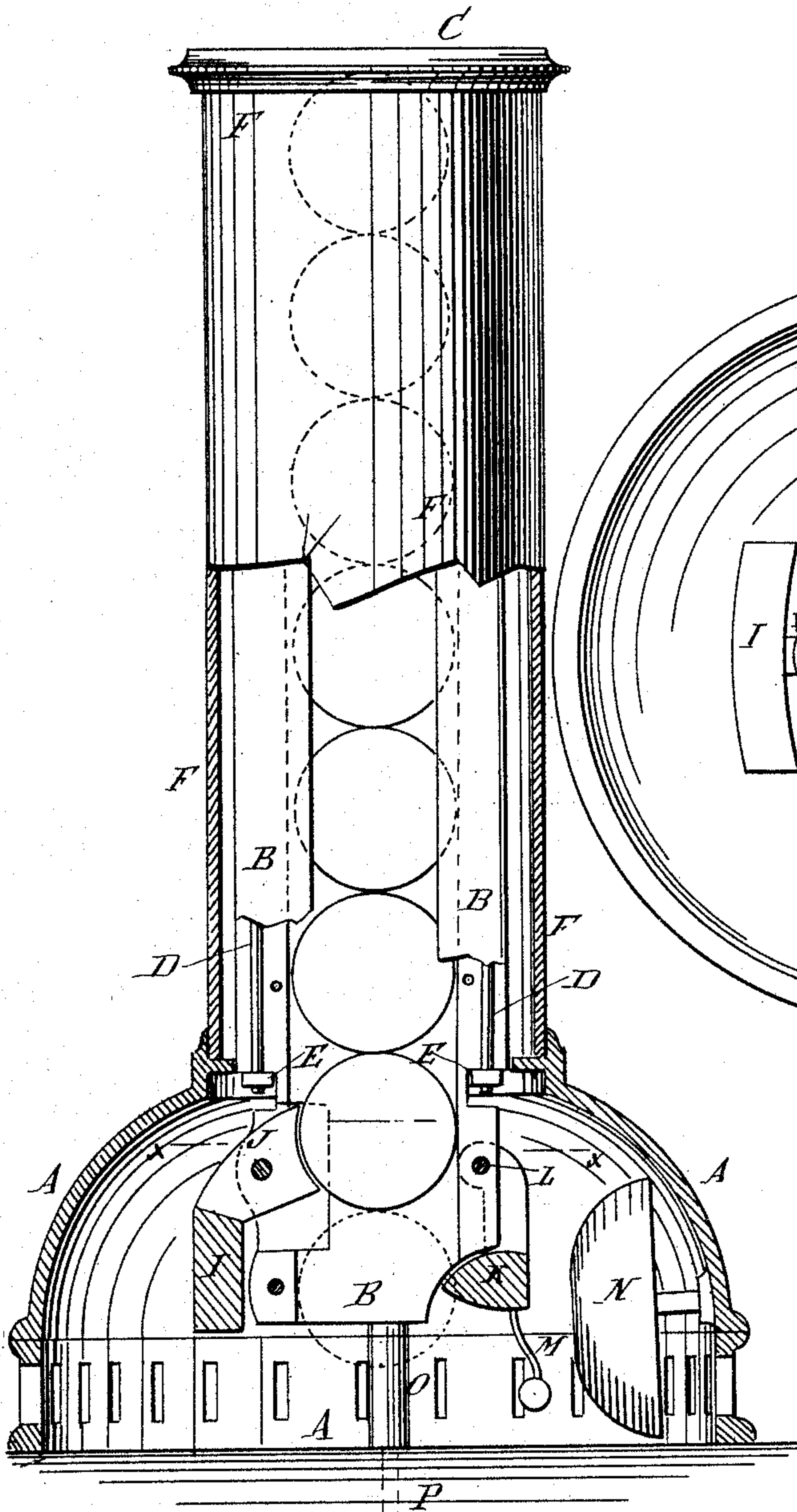


Fig: 2.

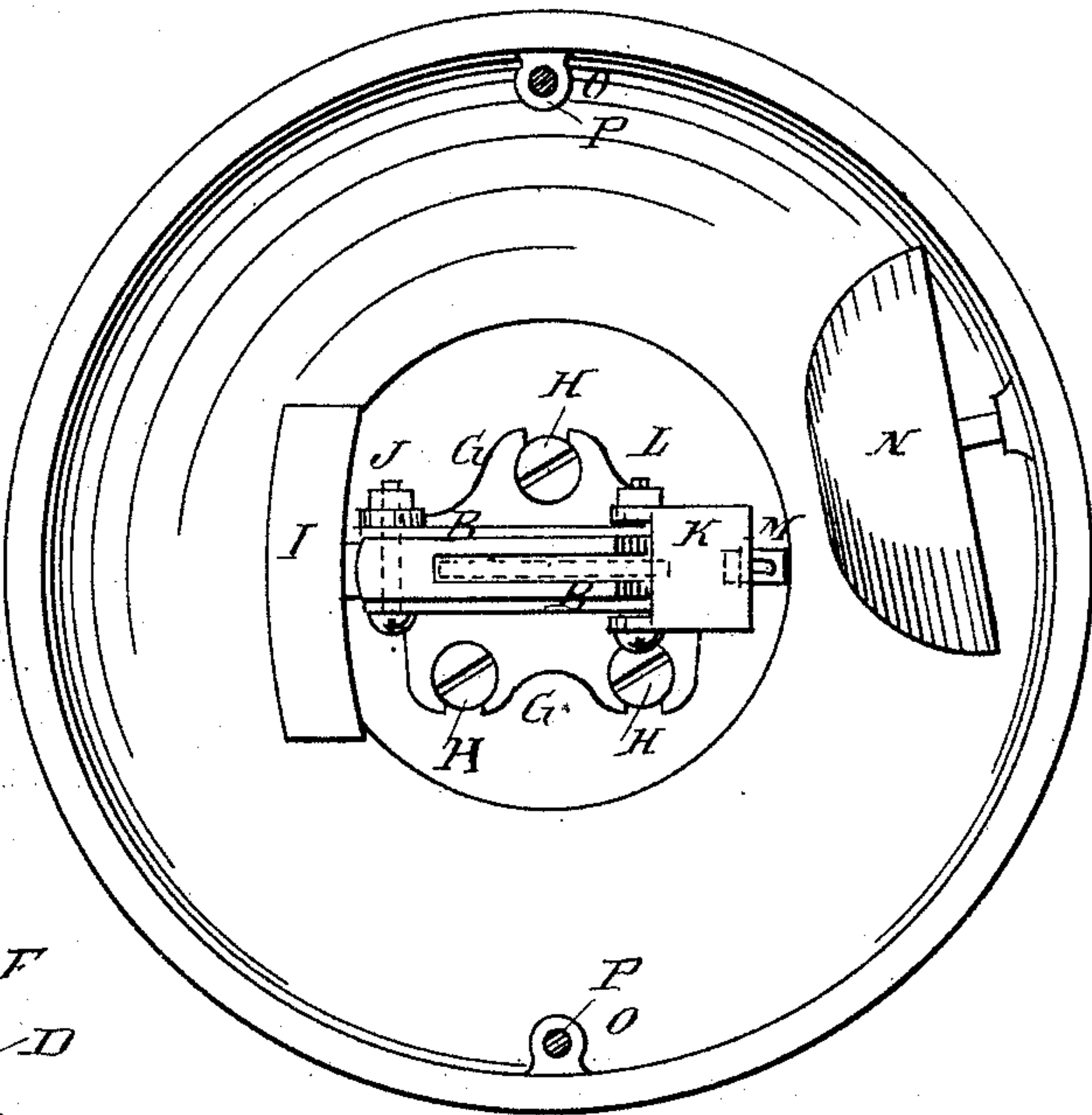
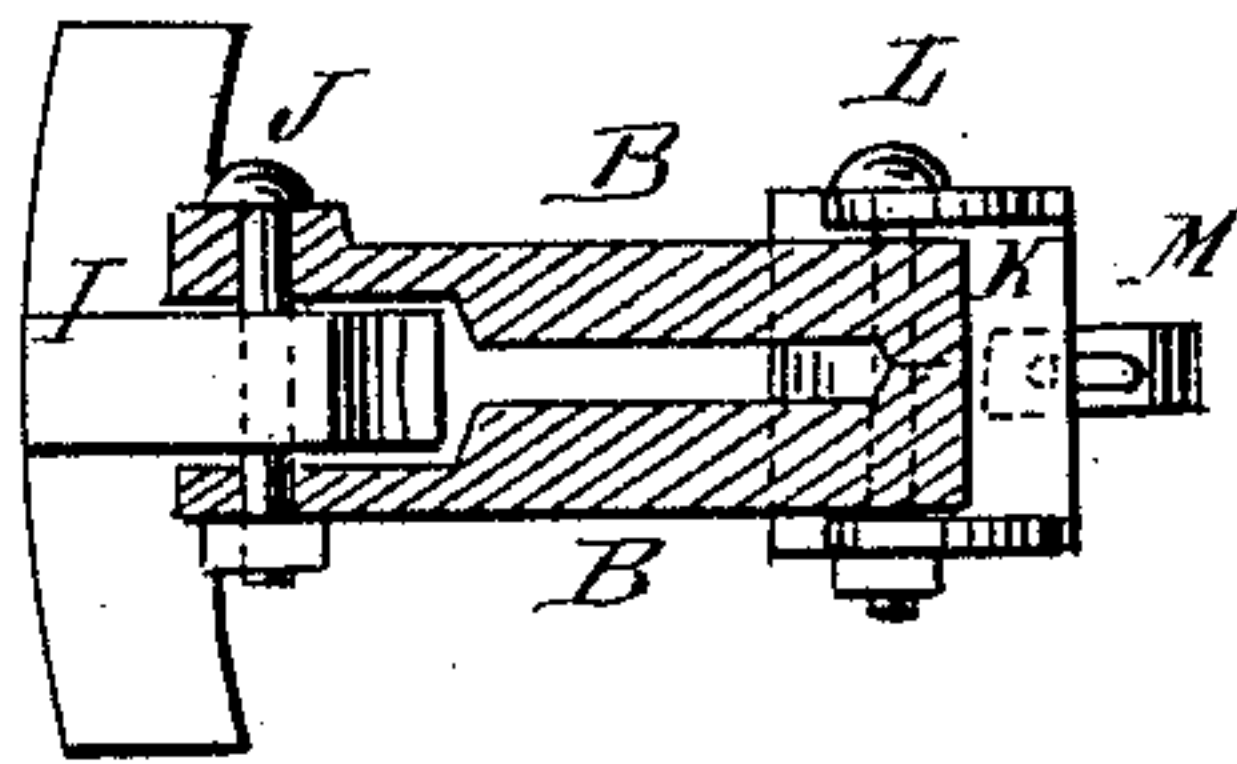


Fig: 3.



WITNESSES:

Chas. Nida
C. Bedgwick

INVENTOR:

J. Casey
BY *Munn & Co*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN CASEY, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

CHECK-RECEIVER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 353,051, dated November 23, 1886.

Application filed September 25, 1885. Serial No. 178,150. (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 certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Check-Receivers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification,
10 in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a front elevation, partly in section and parts being broken away, of one of my improved check-receivers. Fig. 2 is a bottom view of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional
15 plan view of a part of the same, taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 1.

The object of this invention is to improve the construction of the check-receivers for which
20 Letters Patent Nos. 204,004 and 235,740 were granted to me May 21, 1878, and December 21, 1880, respectively, in such a manner as to make them more convenient and reliable in use, simpler in construction, and less expensive in
25 manufacture.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of various parts of the check-receiver, as will be hereinafter fully described and then claimed.

30 A represents the base of the check-receiver, which is made in the form of an inverted bowl, and has a slot in its top to receive the flat tube B. The middle parts of the sides of the flat tube B are cut away, as shown in Fig. 1, so as
35 to display the checks while in the said tube.

The tube B is provided with a cap, C, which is made with a slot corresponding in shape and size with the opening in the upper end of the flat tube B, so that the checks can be readily
40 passed through the said slot into the said tube.

The cap C is secured to the flat tube B by rods D, secured at their upper ends to the said cap, passing through channels in the edges of the said tube, and having nuts E screwed upon their
45 lower ends in recesses in the lower parts of the said edges.

The flat tube B is inclosed in a glass tube, F, interposed between the said cap C and the top of the base A.

50 Upon the flat tube B, near its lower end, are

formed flanges G, to receive the screws H, that secure the said tube to the base A.

In one edge of the lower end of the flat tube B is formed a slot to receive the shank of a weight, I, which is pivoted to the said tube by a
55 bolt, J. The shank of the weight I inclines inward, and its end is concave, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, the said concave being so formed that when the weight I hangs free a check passing down through the tube B will pass the upper
60 angle of the said end and rest upon the lower angle, as shown in Fig. 1.

The gravity of the weight I should be sufficient to support all the checks that can be placed in the tube B.
65

With this construction, when the tube B is full of checks and another check is forced into the upper end of the said tube with sufficient force to cause the downward pressure of the lowest check upon the lower angle of the weight-shank to swing the said weight outward, the
70 said lowest check will pass the said lower angle and drop out of the tube. The outward movement of the weight I swings the upper angle of the weight-shank inward, so as to receive the
75 next lowest check and support the checks until the return of said weight to its normal position allows the said check to descend to and rest upon the lower angle of the said shank, ready to be dropped in turn, so that one check will
80 always be discharged from the lower end of the tube B as a check is forced into the upper end of the said tube. The other edge of the lower end of the flat tube B is slotted to receive the shank of the weight K, which is pivoted to the said
85 tube by a bolt, L. The weight K is so formed as to swing into a recess in the lower corner of the tube B so far that it will be struck and pushed back by the check as it is passing out of the said tube B.
90

To the weight K is attached, or with it is connected, a bell-hammer, M, which, as the said weight K is moved by the discharge of a check, is swung against a bell, N, and thus gives notice that a check has been discharged. The
95 bell N can be attached to a support formed upon or attached to any convenient part of the base A. Openings are formed in the lower part of the base A, to allow the alarm given by the bell to be readily heard.
100

Upon the base A are formed lugs O, to receive screws P, for securing the said base to a counter or other support, beneath which is placed a locked receptacle for the checks.

5 The tubes B F can be made of such a length as may be most convenient for the place where the check-receiver is to be used. In the drawings the tubes B F are shown as holding seven checks, six of which are exposed to view.

10 The checks can be made of metal, celluloid, or other suitable material, should have the sum they represent marked plainly upon them, and may be made of different colors, so that each salesman or each department of the business can have distinctive checks.

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

1. In a check-receiver, the combination, with

the slotted lower end of the flat tube B, having 20 open sides, of the pivoted weight I, having the inwardly-projecting end of its shank concaved, substantially as herein shown and described, whereby the checks will be discharged one at a time, as set forth.

25 2. In a check-receiver, the combination, with the tube and the base provided with the bell, of the pivoted weight having the inwardly-projecting end of its shank concaved and arranged in the lower end of the tube, and the 30 additional pivoted weight, also disposed in the lower end of the tube and having the bell-hammer, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN CASEY.

Witnesses:

JAMES T. GRAHAM,
EDGAR TATE.