(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. S. WILES & A. G. GOLDTHWAIT.

MAILING APPARATUS.

No. 497,152. Patented May 9, 1893.

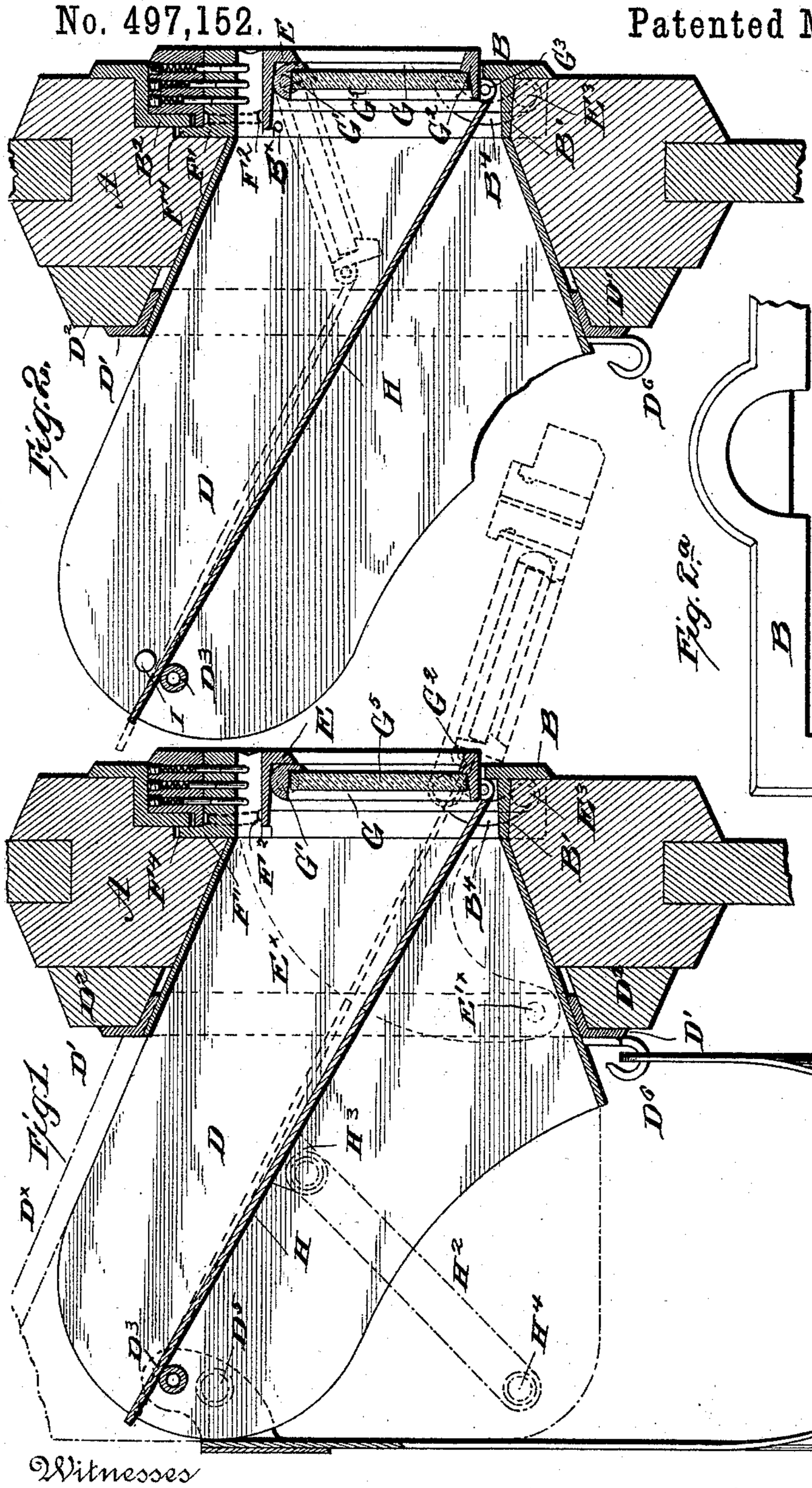

Fig. 2.

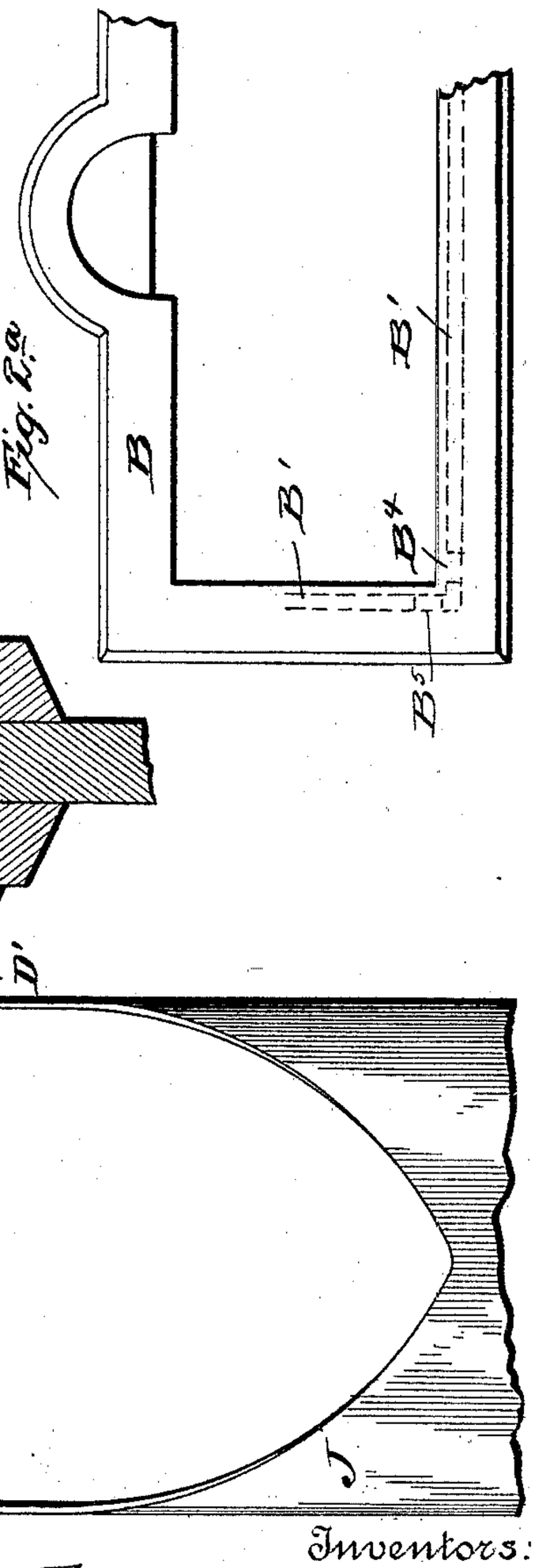

Fig. 2a.

Fig. 1.

Witnesses

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(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

T. S. WILES & A. G. GOLDTHWAIT.

MAILING APPARATUS.

No. 497,152. Patented May 9, 1893.

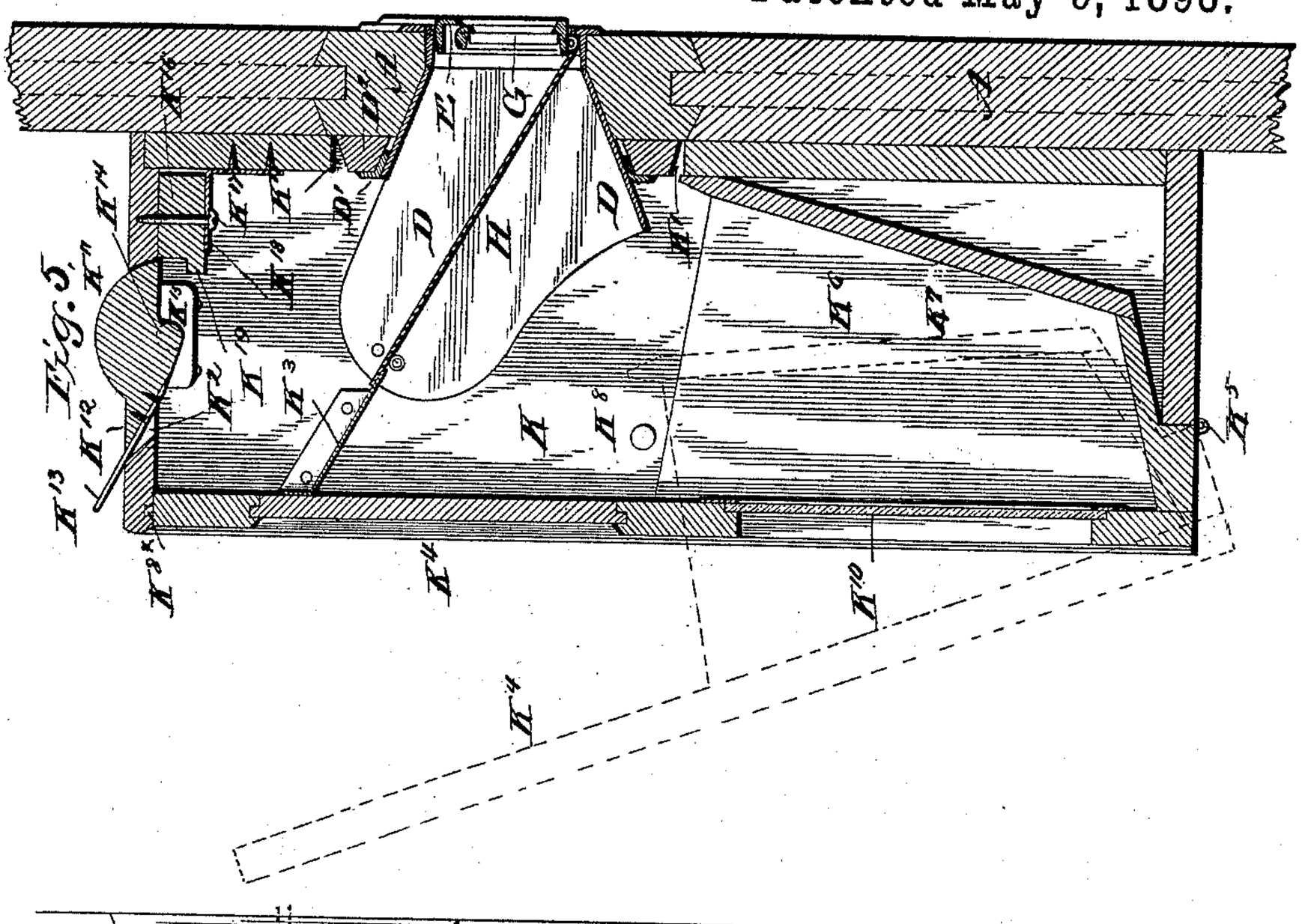

Fig. 3.

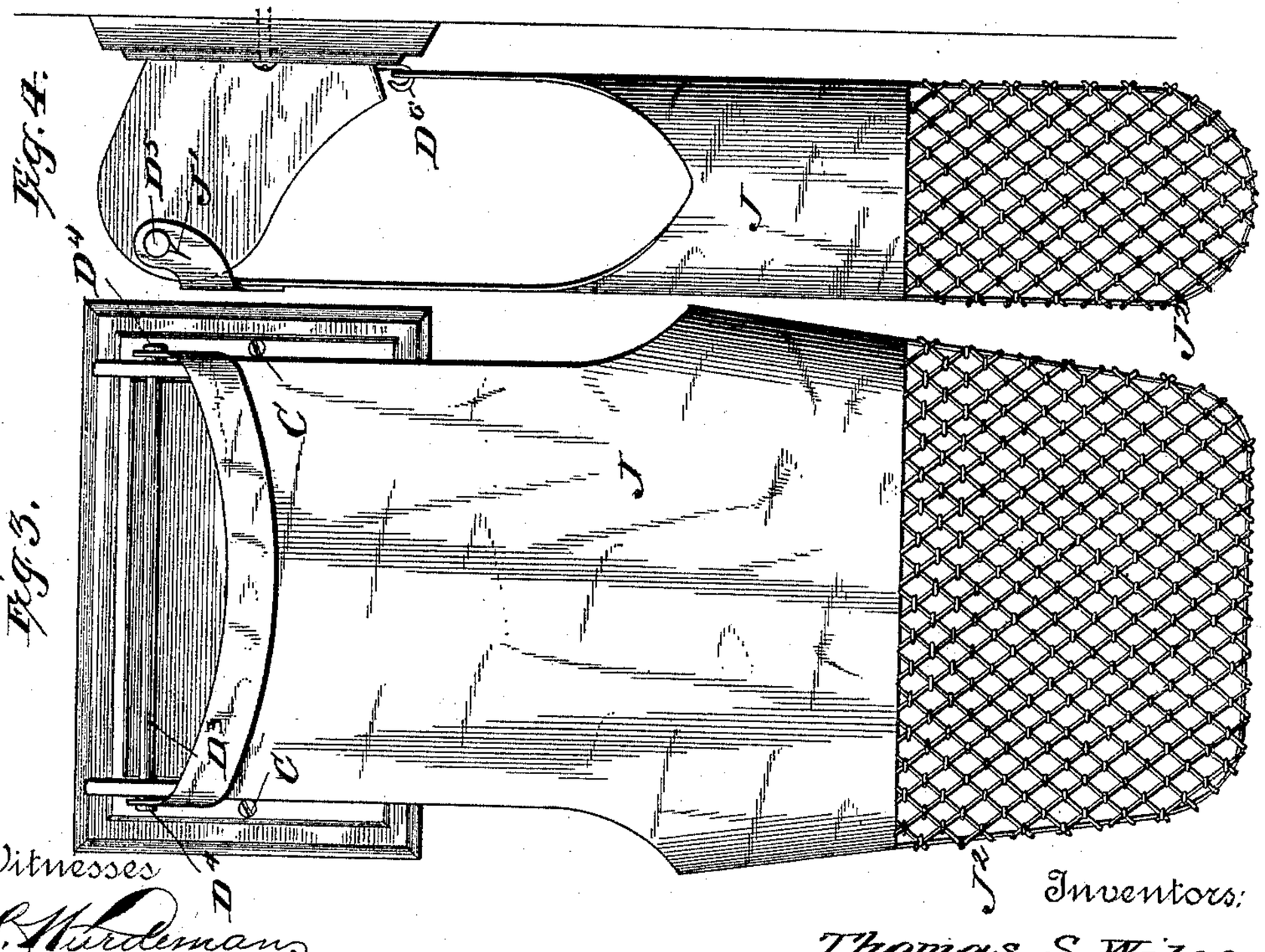

Fig. 4.

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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

T. S. WILES & A. G. GOLDTHWAIT.

MAILING APPARATUS.

No. 497,152. Patented May 9, 1893.

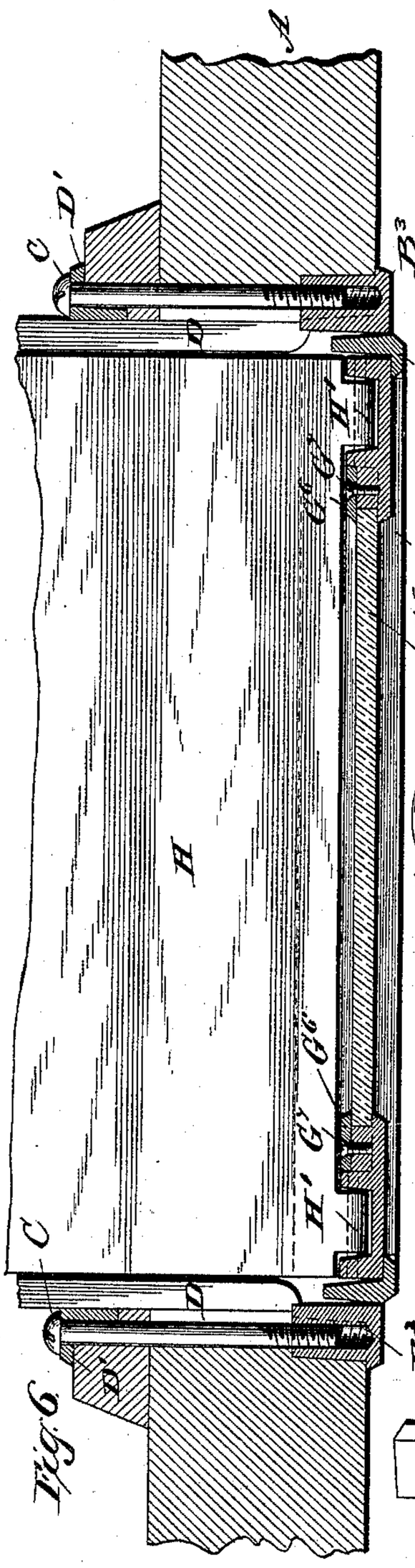

Fig. 6.

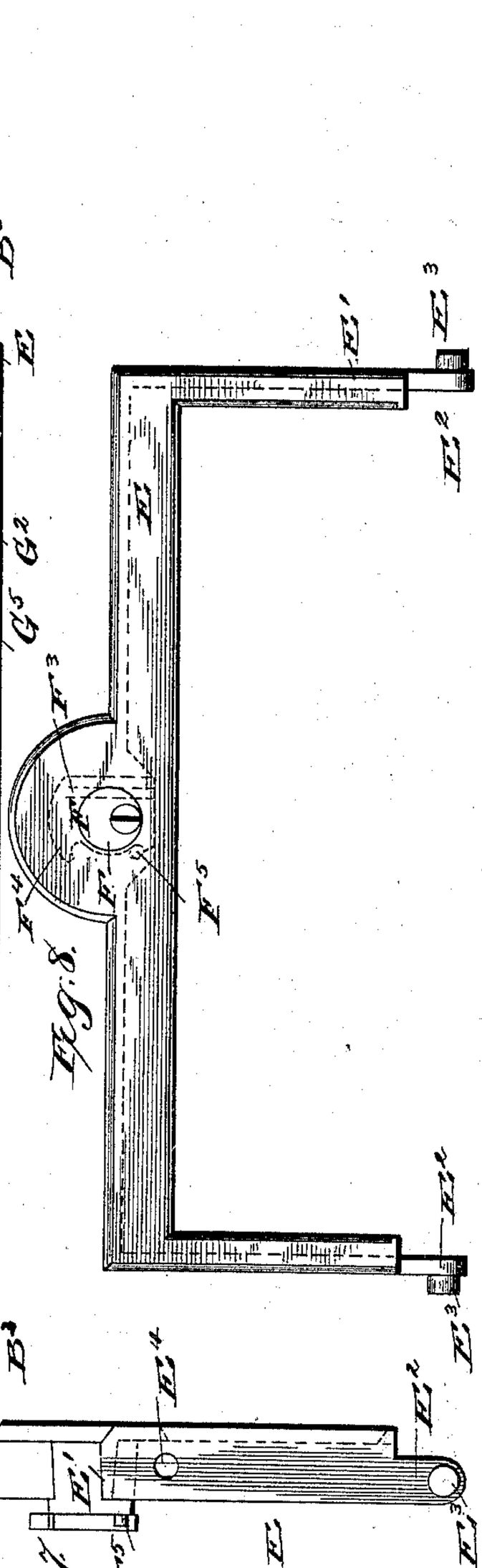

Fig. 8.

Fig. 7.

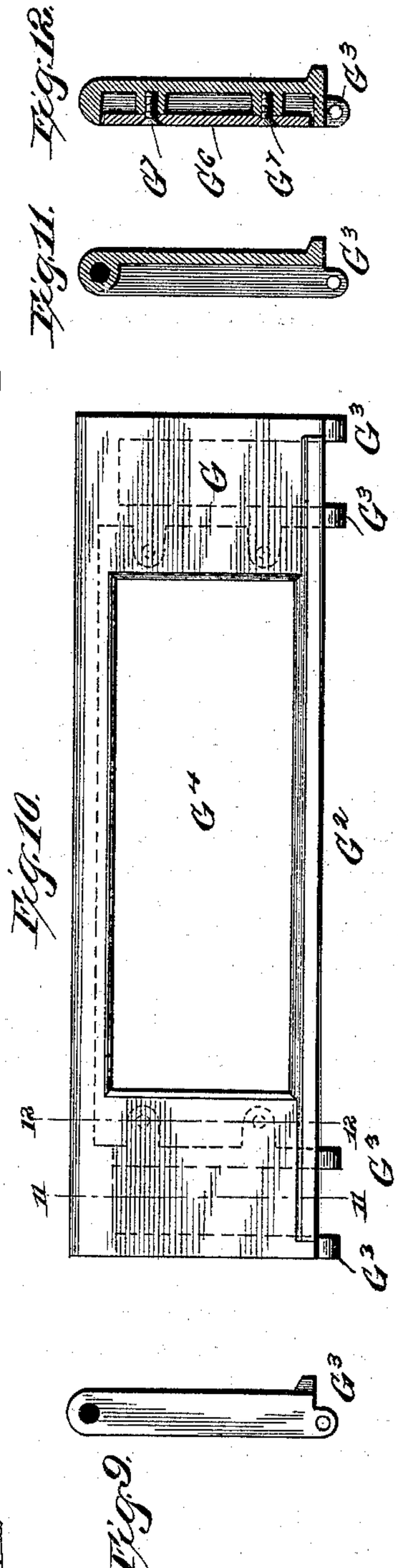

Fig. 10.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 9.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS S. WILES, OF ALBANY, AND ABEL G. GOLDTHWAIT, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

MAILING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 497,152, dated May 9, 1893.

Application filed June 24, 1891. Serial No. 397,378. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS S. WILES, residing at Albany, in the county of Albany, and ABEL G. GOLDTHWAIT, residing at Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, State of New York, citizens of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mailing Apparatus, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention has relation to an apparatus for the collection and delivery of mail, and among the objects in view are the provision of a single apparatus which serves as a medium for both the delivery and collection of mail matter; the reduction to a minimum of any opening in a door or other structure to which the apparatus is applied; the provision of the desired security against tampering with or unlawful removal of mail matter deposited in the apparatus or resting therein for collection, and the simplification in as great a measure as possible consistently with such security of the contents or the method or manner of collecting or delivering mail matter by persons authorized to perform the duties. The adaptability of the apparatus to doors and other structures of various thicknesses and the reduction, as far as possible, of the cost of its manufacture and the labor of applying it and its adjuncts are also advantages of the invention. Further objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the following description and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 is a substantially central, vertical section of the principal elements of an apparatus constructed in accordance with our invention, it being represented as applied to the latch rail of a door, the dotted lines in the figure representing the main or collection valve open. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the main parts of the invention, the dotted lines showing the subsidiary or delivery valve open for the reception of mail to be delivered. Fig. 2ª is a front elevation of the main frame of the apparatus. Fig. 3 is a front, and Fig. 4 a side elevation of the apparatus with a bag attached thereto. Fig. 5 is a modification consisting principally of the substitution of a box for and to perform the functions of the bag illustrated in Figs. 1, 3 and 4. Fig. 6 is a substantially central, horizontal section of the main parts of the apparatus and of the portions of the door in which it is located. Fig. 7 is an end elevation, and Fig. 8 a front elevation of the main valve. Fig. 9 is an end elevation, Fig. 10 a front elevation of the subsidiary valve, and Fig. 11 a cross section on the line 11 of Fig. 10, and Fig. 12 a cross section on the line 12, of Fig. 10.

Like letters refer to like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

We will first describe the fixed parts of the apparatus.

A represents a rail or portion of the house-door or other convenient part of the entrance structure, to which the apparatus is attached and through which a suitable aperture has been made to receive the apparatus. To the exterior of this aperture is fitted the marginal plate or frame B, the posterior surface of which enters the aperture. Attached to this flange or made integral with it, is the striker B^2, with which the lock of the main valve engages. The frame B, is also provided, posteriorly, with the lugs B^3, bored and tapped to receive the ends of the screws C—see Fig. 6. The lateral members of the flange B′, are pierced by the arc-shaped apertures B^4, adapted to receive the hinge-trunnions E^3, of the main valve, and the lower member of the flange B′, is pierced as seen at B^5, dotted lines, in Fig. 2^a to make way for the hinge-ears E^2, of the main valve. The aperture in the house-door is adapted to receive on the inner side of the door, the chute D, of rectangular cross-section, the smaller end of which abuts and fits against the flange B′. The upper and lower walls of this chute converge toward the flange B′, the upper and lower walls of the chute meeting the upper and lower members of the flange at obtuse angles. The lateral walls of this chute are parallel and vertical. This chute is provided with an external flange D′, arranged in a plane parallel with the marginal plate or frame B. The screws C, connect the flange D′, with the frame B, and hold the fixed parts of the apparatus firmly in co-operative position—see Fig. 6.

In constructing this apparatus, it is desirable to make it easily adaptable to doors of various thicknesses and a convenient method of securing such adaptation is to make the distance between the flange D′, and the frame B, as great as would be needed to fit the thickest latch rail ordinarily found in house doors and in cases where the rail is thinner to supplement the insufficient thickness with a suitably shaped filling device, represented in the accompanying drawings by the frame D^2. Such frames may be furnished with the apparatus of sufficient thickness to supplement the thinnest rail or panel to which it may be desired to fit the apparatus, so that a carpenter may, if the frame be of wood, reduce the frame to the desired thickness.

In the accompanying drawings the apparatus is shown as fitted to a latch rail one and seven eighth inches thick, which is about as thin as rails are found in external house-doors, while the distance between the flange D′, and the frame B, is two and one half inches which is as thick as the rails in such structures are often found, making the thickness of the frame D^2, five eighths inches, which thickness may be easily reduced to fit any intermediate thickness of rail. These frames may be furnished of sufficient thickness to be used in cases where it may be desired to fit the apparatus to a panel or other member of a structure thinner than a door rail, or it may be well to furnish the apparatus especially adapted to panels, in which the flange D′, should be placed a less distance from the frame B.

For purposes to be hereinafter set forth, the lateral walls of the chute D, are somewhat extended posteriorly beyond the flange D′, and the lower wall of the chute is also extended somewhat in the same direction. In Fig. 1, is shown a variation from the construction shown in the othes figures in which the upper walls of the chute are extended posteriorly equally with the side walls, thus affording a cover $D^\times$, for the contents of the upper compartment which extension of upper wall is indicated by dotted lines. The extensions of the lateral walls are connected by the stay bolt or rod D^3, which is conveniently made tubular and of a length exactly equal to the space desired between the lateral walls of the chute. The ends of the tubular rod are interiorly screwthreaded and the screws D^4 (Fig. 3) bind the lateral walls to the ends of the tube. The heads of the screws D^4, have formed on them buttons or hooks D^5 to serve a purpose hereinafter to be set forth. Two hooks or buttons D^6, to be employed in conjunction with D^5, are also placed at the two angles formed by the lateral and lower walls of the chute, attached either to said walls, or as shown in the accompanying drawings to the flange D′.

We will now describe the moving parts of the apparatus, beginning with the main valve represented in the accompanying drawings by E. The most convenient construction of this valve comprises the upper and lateral members of a rectangular frame, as clearly shown in Fig. 8. This valve is provided posteriorly with the flange E′ (see dotted lines Figs. 7 and 8) adapted to shut into the frame B. From the flange E′, downward, on either side below the face of the valve, extend the hinge-ears E^2 which are provided with the trunnions or lugs E^3. The upper member of the frame forming the valve E, is sufficiently expanded, where necessary to afford a place for a lock F. In the accompanying drawings the lock shown is a modification of the Yale system which will be made the subject of another application. This body or the lock is conveniently made integral with the valve frame, a cylindrical chamber being provided in the expanded portion of the valve frame into which the lock cylinder F′, is rotatably fitted. The lock cylinder is provided with an annular groove F^2, and the pin F^3, see dotted lines Fig. 8 fitted to a suitable aperture in the body of the lock, engages with the groove F^2, and retains the cylinder F in position—see dotted lines Fig. 8. This lock is provided with the well known pins and springs of the Yale system with a slot in the cylinder for the reception of a suitable key, all of which is clearly shown in Figs. 1, 2, 7 and 8. The posterior end of the lock-cylinder F, is provided with an irregular flange F^4, one portion of which, as is clearly shown in Figs. 7 and 8, is so shaped that the screw head or pin F^5 coacting with it, shall arrest the rotation of the cylinder, when the latter has been moved ninety degrees in either direction. The remaining portion of the flange is so shaped that, as is clearly shown in the drawings, when the cylinder is at one extreme of its quarter rotation, it shall be held by the locking of the pin while a portion of the flange locking behind the striker B^2, locks the valve shut, and when the cylinder is at the other extreme of its quarter rotation, the flange shall be disengaged from the striker allowing the valve to be opened while the key is locked in the cylinder.

As before indicated no claim is made upon the locking mechanism described as it forms the subject matter of another application. Any suitable locking mechanism may be substitued.

It will be seen that the ears E^2, are narrower than the flange E′, by at least the thickness of the plate B (see Fig. 7) wherefore while the ears E^2, extend through the apertures B^5 (see Fig. 2^a) and the trunnions E^3, project into the apertures B^4, the lower ends of the lateral members of the valve-frame E, rest on the lower member of the marginal frame B, and when the main valve is unlocked and its upper margin drawn forward in the act of opening it, the valve turning about a center which will be found on the upper edge of the lower member of the frame B, the trunnions E^3, traverse arc-shaped apertures B^4, upwardly un-

til they reach the limit of travel when they arrest the downward movement of the valve as shown clearly in Fig. 1. The valve E, is further provided with the two apertures or bearings E^4, in the lateral members of the flange E′, near the top. These are adapted to receive the trunnions G′, of the subsidiary valve G. This valve with its trunnions G′, supported in the bearings E^4, is adapted to close the large rectangular opening in the main valve E. It is slightly longer and wider than this opening and when at rest its upper and lateral margins are in contact with the posterior surface of the main valve E. This subsidiary valve G, while, owing to the adaptation just specified it cannot open outwardly, is free to be pushed inward from the outside. It is provided, at its lower margin, with the shed G^2, which, when the valves are closed, projects outward beyond the lower member of the frame B, for the purpose of shedding rain. The valve G, is also provided, at its lower margin, with the hinge-ears G^3, to serve a purpose to be hereinafter set forth. An opening G^4, is made in the valve G, to admit of the insertion of a piece of transparent glass G^5. The posterior surface of the valve is recessed to receive the glass, which, in the accompanying drawings, is represented as being retained in place by the plates G^6, and the screws G^7.

H represents a flat plate or shelf, the width of which is nearly equal to the distance between the lateral walls of the chute D. One end of this plate lies on the stay bolt D^3, and the other end is connected with the lower margin of the subsidiary valve G, by any convenient means. In the accompanying drawings the plate H, is provided with hinge-rolls H′, which, in conjunction with the hinge-ears G^3, in the lower margin of the valve G, and suitable pins, form a convenient hinge. The plate or shelf H, serves as a septum to divide the chute D, into an upper and lower compartment. When the valve G, is pushed inward, the plate H, being free to move between the lateral, walls of the chute and riding lightly on the stay bolt D^3, moves in conjunction with the valve and when the force opening the latter is withdrawn, assists by its gravity the automatic closing of the valve and also helps to hold it shut. Any accidental vertical displacement of the plate H, may be prevented by the small lugs or bosses I, formed on or attached to the inner surfaces of the lateral walls of the chute, slightly above the upper surface of the plate H; where the latter rests on the stay bolt D^3. It will be seen that by this means, neither lateral margin H, is permitted to rise higher than the other and that in consequence neither of the trunnions E^3, of the valve E, can rise higher than the other and thus any jamming of the valve, through careless handling in opening, it is prevented since a parallel movement of the entire system is enforced. This safety might be insured in other ways, for instance by mounting the free end of the plate H, on the links H^3, as is clearly shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. The under side of the plate H, in that case is provided with the ears H^3, to which the upper ends of the links are hinged, the lower ends of the links being mounted on the studs H^4, secured to the lateral walls of the chute. Another means of enforcing parallel movement consists in providing at each end of the main valve and at a right angle therewith, a sectoral plate $E^\times$—dotted lines Fig. 1. These sectoral plates may be provided with lugs or studs $E'^\times$, arranged to stop against the frame, to limit the outward movement of the main valve supplemental to the similar action of the trunnions E^3, in the openings B^4.

We have now described all the essential parts of the apparatus for the collection and delivery of mail matter. Certain adjuncts will be described after we have shown the operation of these essential parts which is as follows.

First, for the delivery of mail matter to the inmates of the house; assuming the apparatus to be in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 in full lines, where the main valve is closed and locked and the subsidiary valve is closed by its own weight, reinforced by the weight of the plate H, and probably by the added weight of matter deposited for collection in the upper compartment by inmates of the house, the postman, having in his hand the matter he has to deliver, thrusts the latter against the valve G, which recedes to the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, and freely admits of the mail matter being thrust through the aperture into the interior, after which the valve G, and plate H, fall back to the closed position. It will be seen that one hand only is employed in this operation and that the postman is not obliged to open any cover.

Secondly, for the collection by the postman of matter deposited by inmates of the house on the shelf H; assuming as before the apparatus to be in the closed and locked position, the postman seeing through the glass that there is matter to be collected, unlocks and opens the main valve E, which at once drops to the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1, when any matter lying on the shelf H, slides forward to a position where it is easily grasped by the postman, after which he closes and locks the valve E, and the apparatus is again in the normal position of rest. Again it will be seen that one hand only is employed although of necessity a lock is to be opened. The fact that only a quarter rotation of the key is needed either to lock or unlock, materially facilitates operating with one hand, as also does the fact that while the valve E, is open the key remains locked in the cylinder and will not drop out.

Any convenient receptacle, box, bag or basket for matter delivered, may be employed according to the preference of the householder or the matter may be permitted to drop on

the floor. In Figs. 1, 3 and 4, we have illustrated one form of bag J, which is simple and convenient. The back of the bag is provided with two button holes or eyelets, by means of which it may be attached to hooks or buttons D^6, and the front of the bag is provided with two button-holes or eyelets J′, by means of which it may be attached to the buttons or hooks D^5. The sides of the bags are made shorter than the back and front, as shown in the drawings, which conformation readily permits inspection of the interior and inserting the hand to remove the contents. The bag may be made of any desired material and its face and sides may be enriched by embroidery or other decorative treatment according to the taste of the holder. If it is desired to inspect the interior of the bag from a distance, the lower portion might be formed of net-work J^2, as indicated by Figs. 3 and 4. If it be desired to form the entire bag of net work, the upper portion should be lined to prevent the corners of letters or other articles catching in the meshes.

One great advantage afforded by a bag as compared with a rigid structure is that when any rigid article is delivered by the postman, the bag will yield to it and again fall into a vertical position which adaptation enables us to make the projection of the apparatus from the inner side of the house door less than would be necessary were a rigid box employed. However, to satisfy a demand, which must in many cases exist, for a box which would protect the mail matter from interference within the house as well as from without, we have shown in Fig. 5, a box to be used in lieu of the bag at the inner side of the door. Boxes to serve this purpose, in combination with our apparatus already described, may be constructed in great variety. The one we illustrate is convenient and efficient.

Referring to Fig. 5, the entire apparatus already described is seen in the vertical section inclosed in the box K. An opening K′, is made in the back wall of the box of sufficient size to admit the extension of the chute D. In this instance the opening K′, is made approximately to fit around the frame D^2. It is obvious that in each case the carpenter will be called to exercise judgment in adapting the box to the door according to the various conformations of surface found in doors of various constructions. It is also obvious that the apparatus may be so constructed that the lateral walls of the box shall be integral with the lateral walls of the chute, or in other words, extensions thereof. In the present instance, the box is an independent construction adapted to be slipped over the posterior extension of the chute already fully described. The upper wall of the box is pierced by the opening K^2, for insertion by inmates of the house of matter to be collected. This opening is provided with a self closing lid K^{11}, the body of which, as will be seen is a portion of a cylinder which may conveniently be made of wood when the box K, is of wood, and which is provided with a lip K^{12} which lip is further extended or prolonged by the metal plate K^{13}, secured to it. It is also provided with trunnions K^{14}, which are conveniently made integral with it. The boxes or bearings K^{15}, receive the trunnions and are held to the top of the box by screws. Behind the lid is the button K^{16}, held in position by the screw K^{17}, and the bracket K^{18}. The end of the button which, in the drawings is turned toward the lid is notched, leaving the projecting lug K^{19}, which serves as a stop to prevent the lid being opened too far. When it is desired to lock the lid shut, as sometimes might happen in an office so that it would be necessary to open the door K^4, in order to deposit matter for collection, the button is turned through half a revolution bringing the full end of the button under the tail of the lid and securely locking it shut. The space between the free end of the plate H, and the front wall or door K^2, of the box is bridged by the plate K^3, which is secured to the lateral walls of the box in any convenient manner, in this instance by screws passing through flanges on the ends of the plate. The upper margin of the plate K^3, is also ribbed or flanged to stiffen it. It is obvious that in a construction where the lateral walls of a box and chute are mutually internal, the stay bolt D^3, may be dispensed with and the free end of the plate H, may be supported by the plate K^3. The front wall K^4, of the box must be provided with a sufficient opening, and a door to close the same to admit of withdrawing matter deposited in the box by a postman, or as in the present instance the entire front wall may be a door. It has been found convenient, for obvious reasons (for the better construction of the pocket) to include with the door a portion of the lower wall of the box placing the hinge joint at K^5. There is formed on the door K^4, a pocket K^6. The back wall K^7, of this pocket shuts under the posterior extension of the bottom wall of the chute when the door is closed and when the door is sufficiently opened the pins or stops K^8, arrest its further movement. The conformation of the back and bottom walls of the pocket is such, as shown, that the lower ends of pieces delivered by postman shall rest against the door while the top ends fall back under the chute out of reach of thieves. The door K^4, is provided, at its upper margin, with a lock, the bolt $K^{8\times}$, of which is all that is shown in Fig. 5. The door is provided with a panel K^{10}, of transparent glass through which matter delivered may be seen by inmates of the house. The object of extending the door to the top of the box is to obtain access to the upper compartment which might sometimes be desired in order to withdraw a letter for correction.

It is obvious that we can easily arrange that the movement of the subsidiary valve G, when mail is delivered, shall close an electric

circuit and ring a bell, which is a well known adjunct.

We do not limit our invention to the exact details of construction herein shown and described as the same may be modified in any manner and to any extent within the skill of persons conversant with the construction of similar apparatus. The provision of a mailing apparatus which can operate through a single opening in the performance of the double function of delivery of and collection of mail matter can be constructed by a wide departure from the details hitherto described. The particular connection of the septum with the valve or closure by which we mean any device for closing the single entrance to the apparatus may be of any nature which shall cause it to take such a motion as to give access to the delivery compartment and a closure differing in detail of construction from that shown may be employed which will give alternately access to either compartment while it prevents access to the other. So far therefore as this operation of our invention is concerned we deem that it includes any well known construction and mounting or connection of a closure with an opening which adapts the same to give access to different compartments of a structure of the character and for the purposes described. In the application of any well known locking mechanism, we deem our invention to include such an arrangement of the same as will prevent access to one compartment while such access to the other compartment is not interfered with.

It is apparent that we accomplish the subdivision of the apparatus into compartments by the use of a septum H, in the chute and that this septum may be either movable or fixed, the subsidiary valve G, in the one instance being connected to the movable septem while in the other instance it may not be connected therewith but come into contact with the end thereof when raised for the introduction of mail matter into the delivery compartment. Such relative positions of the septum and subsidiary valve are illustrated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, except solely as to the pivotal connection of these parts with each other. In this construction and arrangement the end of the septum may serve as a stop to limit the inward and upward movement of the closure of this portion of the apparatus or if desired stops $B^{\times}$ may be formed on the under side of the inward flange of the marginal frame B (see Fig. 2) to limit such movement of the closure. In Fig. 5, the fixed septum K^3, and closure of the collection compartment are connected by a movable septum H, which is, in its nature, a flap to close the opening which exists between the fixed septum K^3, and the closed valve G. In case the fixed septum be extended to the point where it is desired to omit the inward movement of the valve G, it is obvious that the movable septum would be correspondingly shortened and serve only as a flap to prevent matter deposited for collection from falling into the delivery compartment of the apparatus. In either of these constructions, we have provided a mailing apparatus having two compartments and a closure which, while it closes one of the compartments simultaneously permits access to the other.

What we claim is—

1. A mailing apparatus having separate compartments, the floor of one compartment inclining outwardly and having a compound closure comprising a main and subsidiary closure constructed and arranged to alternately give access to either and simultaneously close both of said compartments, the floor being carried by the subsidiary closure, substantially as specified.

2. A mailing apparatus having separate compartments, an outwardly moving closure, an inwardly moving closure, connected therewith a partition dividing the compartments being carried by the inwardly moving closure and locking mechanism to prevent movements of the outwardly moving closure, substantially as specified.

3. A mailing apparatus having separate compartments, a compound closure constructed for closing both compartments simultaneously and locking mechanism arranged to prevent access to one compartment and to permit access to the remaining compartment, the divisional partition of said compartments being pivotally connected with the inwardly opening member of the compound closure, substantially as specified.

4. A mailing apparatus having separate compartments communicating with a single opening, a compound closure for said opening constructed in part to open inwardly and wholly to open outwardly, the septum between the compartments being carried by the inwardly moving portion of the closure and the locking mechanism for securing said closure against access to one of said openings and permitting access to the other, substantially as specified.

5. A mailing apparatus having separate compartments communicating with a single opening and a compound closure for said opening comprising a main and subsidiary closure and the septum carried upon said subsidiary closure, substantially as specified.

6. A mailing apparatus having two compartments communicating with a single opening, a closure for said opening formed of two portions having independent movements, a septum connected with the subsidiary portion and a locking mechanism arranged to secure one portion against movement, substantially as specified.

7. A mail apparatus comprising two compartments, the septum or partition of which is movable, a compound closure for said compartments, the subsidiary portion of which is

connected with the septum, and means for supporting the free end of the partition, substantially as specified.

8. In a mailing apparatus, a chute provided with a septum and the closure having a subsidiary valve or closure pivotally connected with the septum, substantially as specified.

9. In a mailing apparatus, the combination with a door or other structure having an opening therein, of a chute having upper and lower inclined walls, a closure for said chute having a subsidiary valve or closure, a septum connected therewith, marginal frames and frame-connecting screws or bolts for binding the parts in operative position, substantially as specified.

10. In a mailing apparatus, the combination with a door or other structure having a door or opening, of a chute arranged in said opening and provided with a movable septum, a closure for the chute having a subsidiary valve, marginal frames for the chute and the closure, a filling arranged between the door and the marginal frame and frame-connecting-and-binding screws, substantially as specified.

11. In a mailing apparatus, the combination with the chute having a movable septum and a compound closure for its subsidiary portion pivotally connected with the septum, of a receptacle encompassing the chute and provided with suitable openings for the delivery and removal of matter into the chute and from the receptacle, subtantially as specified.

12. The combination with a chute having a movable septum and a suitable closure having a subsidiary portion opening inwardly and carrying the septum, of a receptacle or box encompassing the chute and provided at that portion which communicates with one side of the septum with a lid and in that portion which communicates with the opposite side of the septum with a receptacle extending under and beyond the termination of the chute, substantially as specified.

13. In a mailing apparatus, a box provided with a weighted lid and a locking mechanism which is constructed to limit the movement of the lid, substantially as specified.

14. In a mailing apparatus, the combination with a lid, of a lid-locking mechanism which is provided with means for limiting the movement of the lid when unlocked, substantially as specified.

15. In a mailing apparatus, a closure for an opening provided with locking mechanism and with a subsidiary valve mounted for movement in a direction opposite to that of the closure and a septum pivotally mounted thereon, substantially as specified.

16. In a mailing apparatus, a letter chute, a closure having trunnions in combination with a flanged marginal frame having curved slots for the reception of said trunnions, and apertures for the hinge ears of the main valve substantially as specified.

17. In a mailing apparatus, the combination with a door or other structure, of a chute having a septum, a closure provided with trunnions and carrying a subsidiary valve and a marginal frame provided with curved openings for the trunnions of the closure, the subsidiary valve being pivotally connected with the septum and provided with a transparent panel, substantially as specified.

18. In a mailing apparatus, the combination of a closure provided with a subsidiary valve having a transparent panel and carrying a septum, means for locking the closure and means for limiting the movement of the subsidiary valve, substantially as specified.

19. In a mailing apparatus, the combination with a chute and its closure each being provided with marginal frames and screws or bolts connecting said frames, of a filling or frame adapted to be changed in its dimensions, substantially as specified.

20. In a mailing apparatus, a jointed closure constructed and mounted for movement in two directions by either of which access is provided to the compartment and a septum pivotally mounted on the inwardly moving portion of the closure and constructed to divide the compartment into two portions and to simultaneously close the entrance to both and alternately give access to either, substantially as specified.

21. A mailing apparatus provided with a compound closure and a septum mounted for movement with its auxiliary member, substantially as specified.

22. In a mailing apparatus, a closure pivoted to swing in two directions to give access to a compartment and carrying a septum mounted on the auxiliary portion thereof to give access to a compartment of the apparatus, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS S. WILES.
ABEL G. GOLDTHWAIT.

Witnesses:
HEATH SUTHERLAND,
L. C. HILLS.