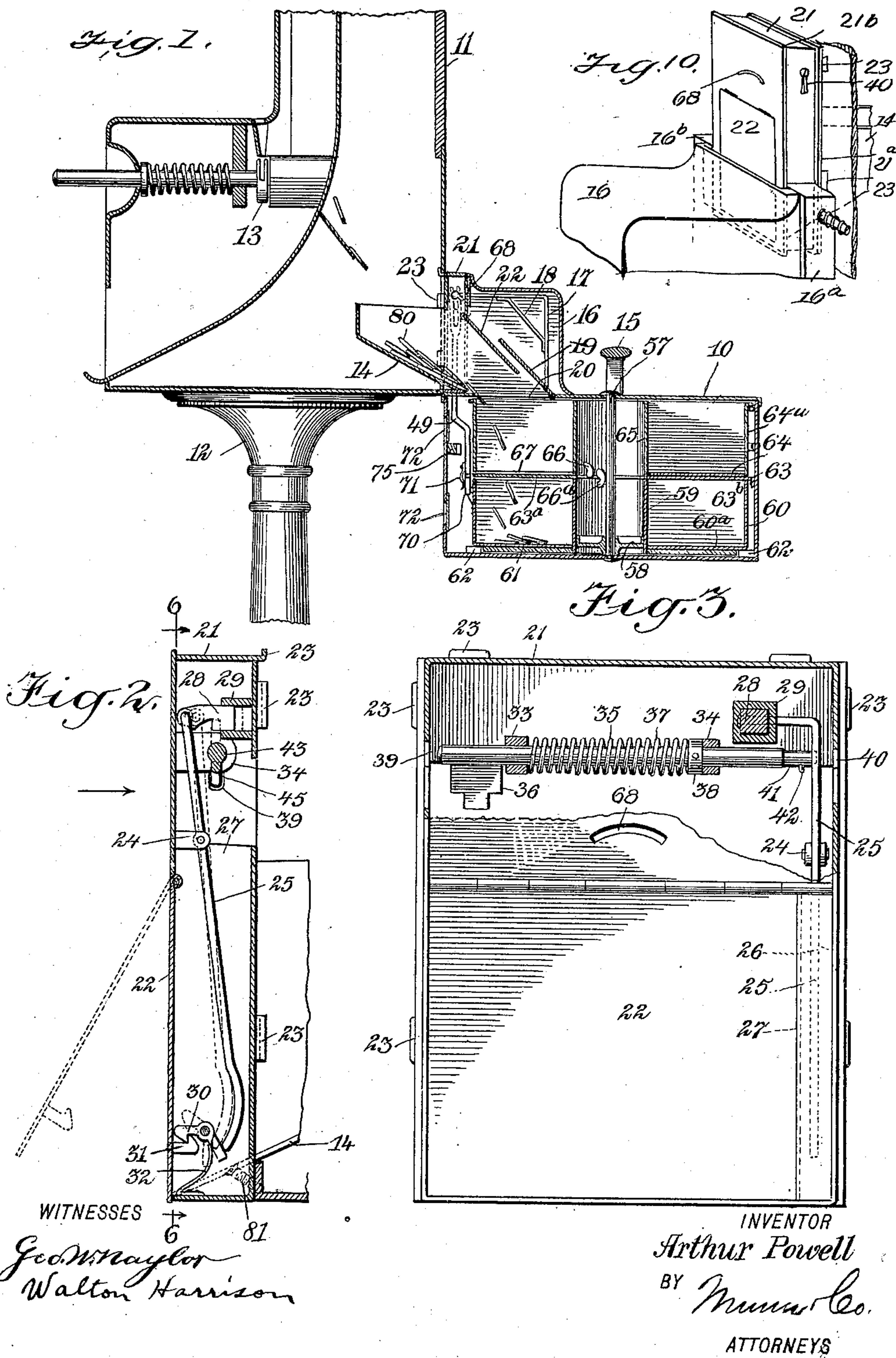


A. POWELL.
TRANSFERRING CASE FOR VALUABLES.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 15, 1908.

967,667.

Patented Aug. 16, 1910.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

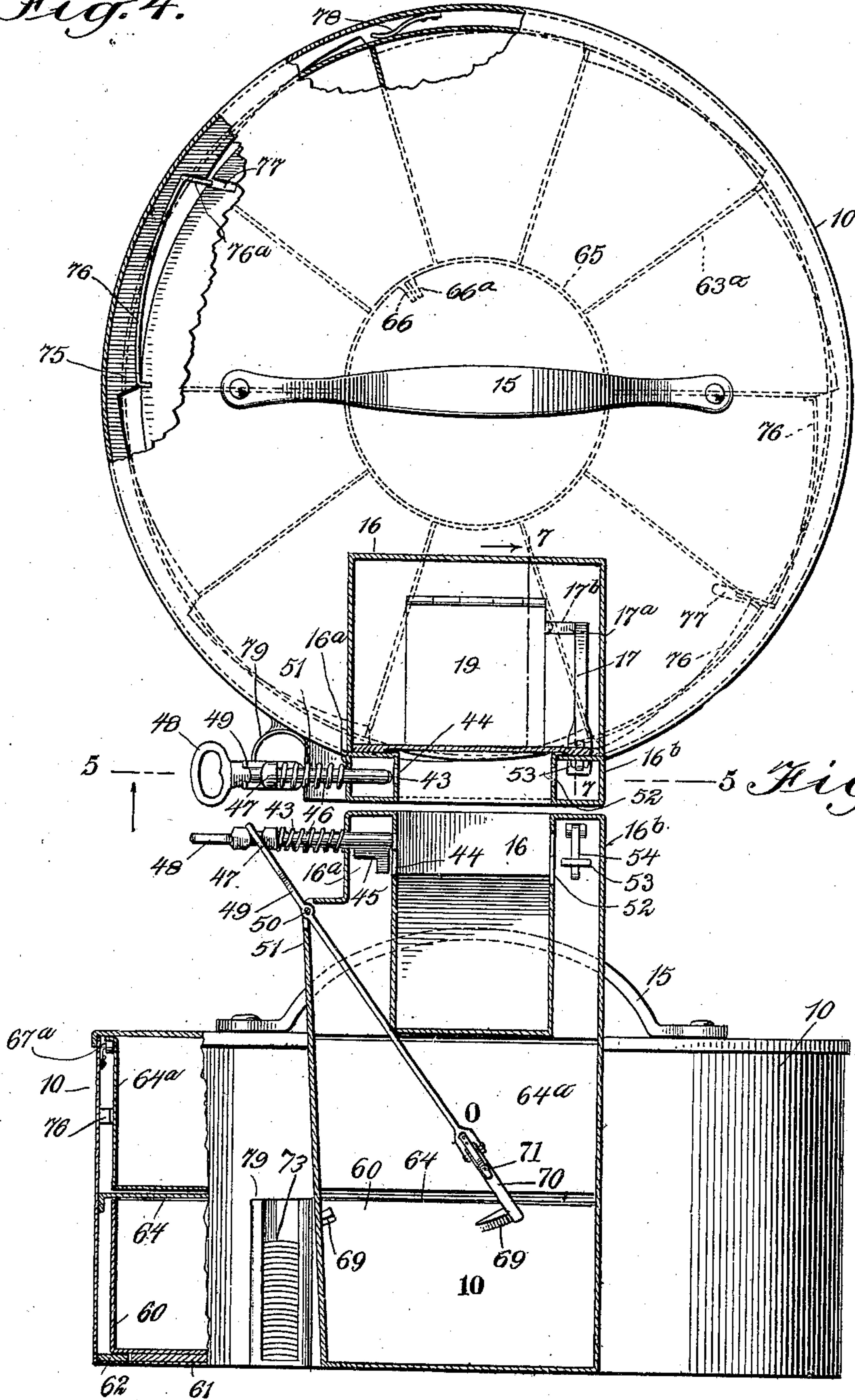


Fig. 5.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

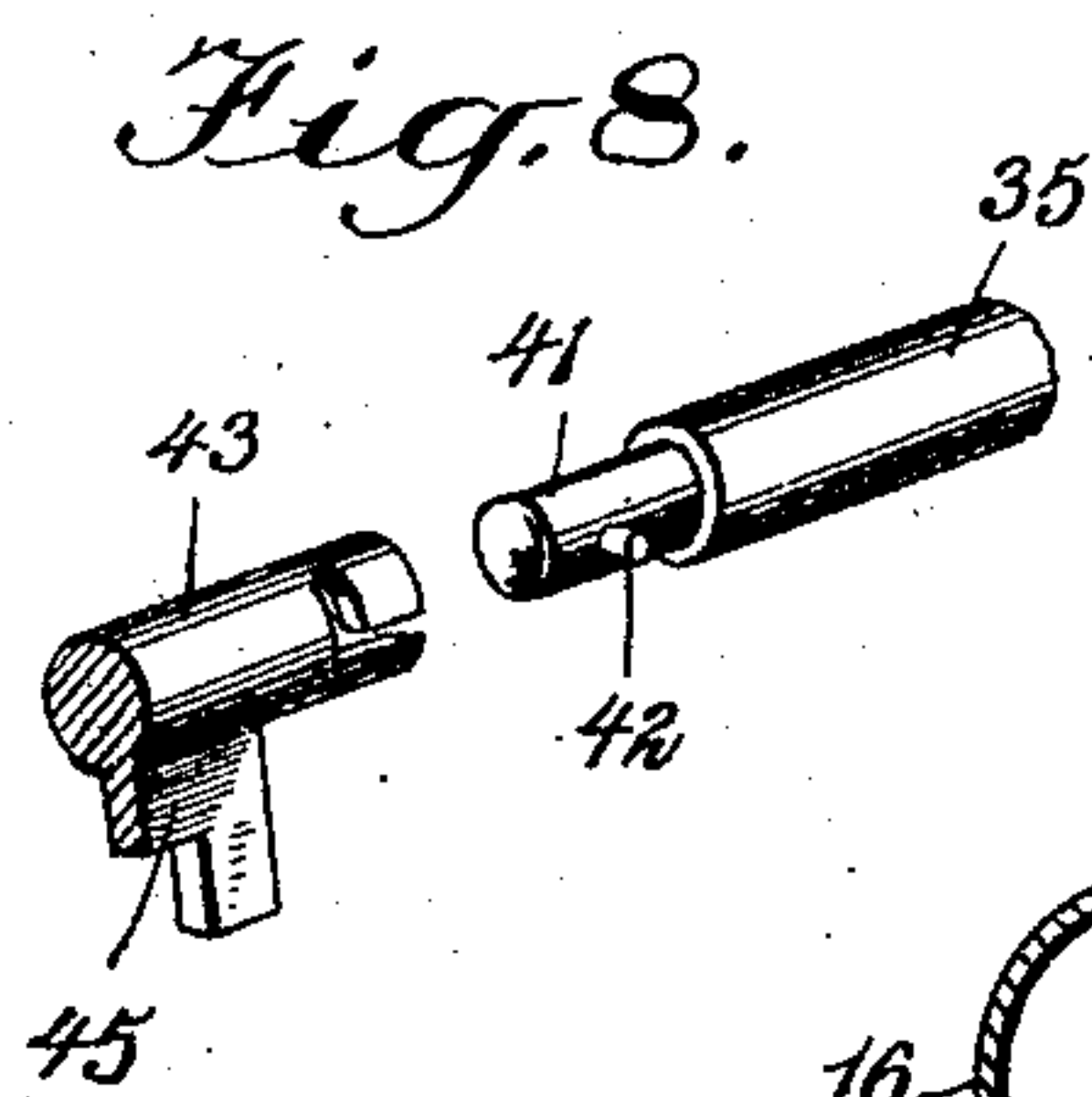
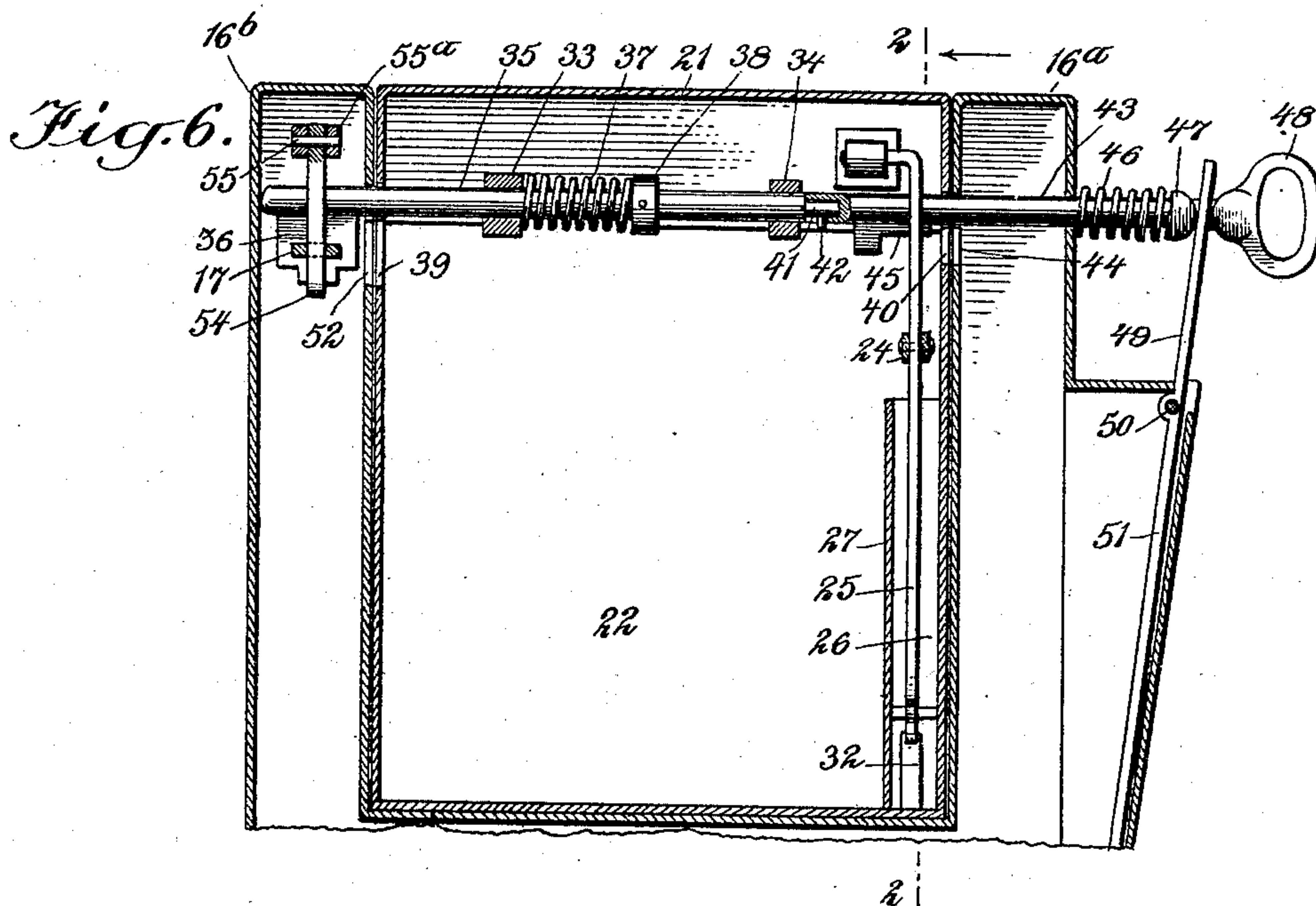


Fig. 7.

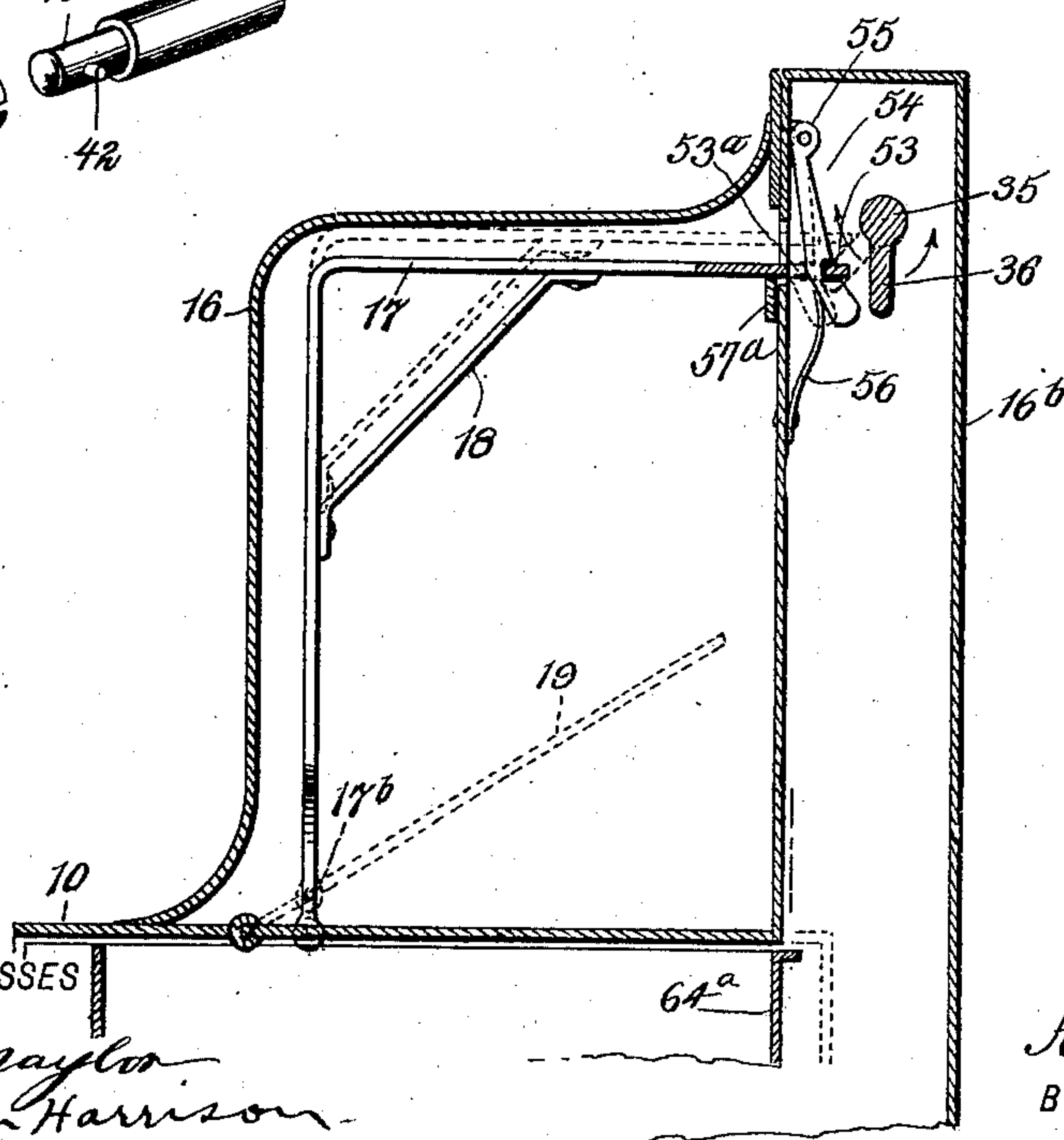
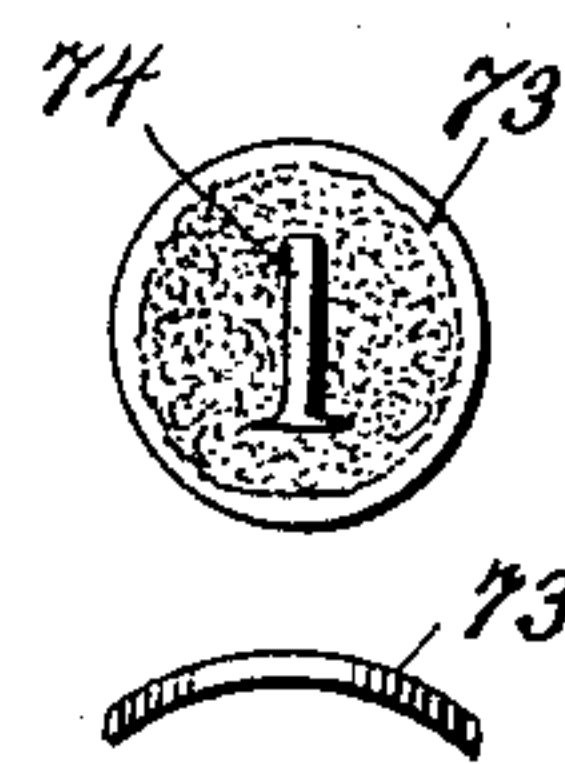


Fig. 9.



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TRANSFERRING-CASE FOR VALUABLES.

967,667.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 16, 1910.

Application filed August 15, 1908. Serial No. 448,705.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR POWELL, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and a resident of Stratford, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Transferring-Case for Valuable, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to transferring cases for valuables, my more particular purpose being to provide a type of transferring case which may be readily employed as a safety device for use in connection with small articles, such as coins and employed for the purpose of collecting together from independent sources a number of such articles under conditions where the collector has no direct access to the articles.

My invention admits of general use, and I do not wish to be limited to the employment of the device for any specific purpose, as the device may be used in a large number of separate relations. For the sake of brevity, however, I show and describe only a single type of the device, which comprises in this instance a transferring case adapted for use in connection with vending machines for the purpose of enabling the collector to pass along from one vending machine to another, thus collecting up the coins contained in the several vending machines, yet the device being so constructed and arranged that the contents of the respective vending machines are kept separate in the collecting device, and that the various collections made from the various vending machines may be afterward identified and counted so as to distinguish the various earning powers of the respective vending machines.

Briefly summarized my invention, when used in connection with coin-controlled vending machines, comprises a transferring case to be carried around at will by a collector, and containing one or more revoluble cylinders having separate tills for holding coins, the transferring case being provided with means for temporarily connecting it with a vending machine, and both the vending machines and the transferring case being provided with locking devices controllable at will by the operator for the purpose of transferring coins from the vending machine to some one or other of the tills, yet, under conditions where the collector is unable to open either the vending machine or

the transferring case for the purpose of tampering with the contents thereof.

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

Figure 1 is a vertical section showing the transferring case connected up temporarily with a vending machine, and the locking mechanism released for the purpose of discharging coins from the vending machine into one of the tills of the transferring case; Fig. 2 is a vertical section upon the line 2—2 of Fig. 6, looking in the direction of the arrow, and showing the lever for releasing the door of the vending machine in order to permit the discharge of the coins therefrom into the transferring case; Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view partly in section and partly in elevation, showing substantially the same mechanism as that appearing in Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a view partly in plan and partly in section, showing the transferring case provided with a hand-operated key for actuating certain locking mechanism where-with the vending machine is provided; Fig. 5 is a section upon the line 5—5 of Fig. 4, looking in the direction of the arrow, and showing an arm connected with the hand-operated key of the transferring case and used for the purpose of turning the cylinders provided with the coin tills; Fig. 6 is a vertical section upon the line 6—6 of Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrow and showing the key-controlled mechanism for temporarily unlocking the doors of the vending machine and of the transferring case; Fig. 7 is a vertical section upon the line 7—7 of Fig. 4, looking in the direction of the arrow and showing more completely the key-operated means for opening the door of the transferring case in order to permit the entrance therein of coins from the vending machine; Fig. 8 is a fragmentary perspective showing the manner in which the key carried by the transferring case is fitted to the key mounted within the vending machine, these keys acting conjointly to control the doors of the transferring case and the vending machine; and Fig. 9 is a detail showing in plan and also in elevation a slug of peculiar form to be dropped into the vending machine before the latter is emptied in order to serve as an

identification mark for designating the contents from that particular vending machine. Fig. 10 is a detail showing in perspective how the transferring case is temporarily connected with the vending machine by a sliding vertical movement, for the purpose of transferring coins from the vending machine into the transferring case.

A casing 10 having substantially a cylindrical form is adapted to be temporarily secured to a vending machine 11. This vending machine is, for convenience, shown as mounted upon a pedestal 12 and is provided with coin-controlled mechanism 13 and with a slideway 14 upon which coins passed into the machine from time to time may accumulate. I do not deem it necessary to give any further description of the vending machine for the reason that its construction and action are old and well known.

Mounted upon the casing 10 is a handle 15 whereby it may be carried. Disposed adjacent to this handle is a chute 16, and mounted upon either side of this chute are horns 16^a, 16^b. Disposed partially within the horn 16^b is an L-shaped rod 17 and secured upon this rod is a strengthening brace 18. The rod 17 is provided with a horizontally-extending portion 17^a which is secured by a pivot pin 17^b to a trap door 19 for the purpose of raising the latter as indicated in Fig. 7.

The top of the casing 10 (see Fig. 1) is provided with an opening 20 closed by the trap door 19. A box 21 is permanently connected with the vending machine and is provided with a door 22 which is normally closed and locked so as to prevent entrance into the vending machine. In order to hold the box 21 securely in position it is provided with expanded lugs 23. Mounted within the box 21 is a bearing 24 and pivoted upon this bearing is a lever 25. This lever is disposed within a compartment 26 formed by aid of a partition 27.

Connected with the upper end of the lever 25 is a bolt 28 which is slidably mounted in a tubular slideway 29. A dog 30 is pivotally mounted within the box 22 and is adapted to engage and disengage a latch 31 carried by the trap door 22. A leaf spring 32 engages the dog 30 and holds the same normally in such position that when the door 22 is closed, as indicated by full lines in Fig. 2, the dog holds the latch securely.

Mounted within the box 21 are lugs 33, 34 serving as bearings. Extending through these bearings is a key 35 provided with a leaf 36. Encircling a portion of the key 35 is a spiral spring 37 which engages the lug 33. A set collar 38 is mounted upon the key and is engaged by the spring 37. The box 21 is provided with key holes 39, 40. The key 35 is provided with a neck 41 and

with a boss 42 extending radially outward from this neck. A key 43 is revolvably mounted in relation to the casing 10 and is disposed substantially in alignment with the key hole 44 of the horn 16^a.

The key 43 is provided with a wing 45 of such size and shape as to barely pass through the key hole 44. Encircling the key 43 is a spiral spring 46 which engages a bead 47 carried by the key and serving as a limiting stop for the spring. The key 43 is provided with a handle 48 whereby it may be turned. A lever 49 has its upper end forked so as to readily engage the key 43. This lever is mounted upon a pivot 50 and extends partially within a projection 51 of the chute 16.

The horn 16^b is provided with a key hole 52 which is adapted to register with the key hole 39 whenever the transferring case is temporarily connected with the box 21 of the vending machine. When this occurs the key holes 40, 44 are likewise in registry with each other. The rod 17 is provided with a head 53 (see Fig. 7) having a slot 53^a. An arm 54 is notched and when in normal position is rigidly connected with the head 53 which, however, has a little elasticity. The arm 54 is supported from a pivot pin 55, the latter being supported by lugs 55^a.

When the parts appear in normal position, as indicated in Fig. 7, the head 53 rests within the notch in the arm 54. This being the case, the arm 17 can not be moved until the arm 54 is displaced and moved away from it, which is done by aid of a key, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 7 and as hereinafter more fully explained.

Whenever the key 35 is turned the leaf 36 (see Fig. 7) engages the head 53 and lifts the rod 17 slightly, as indicated by dotted lines in this figure. This raises the trap door 19. The arm 54 and consequently the rod 17 and trap door 19 are normally held in the position indicated by full lines in Fig. 7. This is done by aid of the leaf spring 56 which presses the arm 54 outwardly at its bottom.

Extending vertically through the center of the casing 10 is a fixed shaft 57 carrying upon its lower end a disk 58 and encircling this disk is a collar 59. Attached to the base of this collar is an annular disk 60^a having an annular rim 60 of the same height as the collar 59. An annular disk 61 is connected with the bottom 60^a and encircling this annular disk 61 is a ring 62. This ring rests upon the bottom of the casing 10 and serves as a bearing for supporting the bottom 60^a.

I designate the collar 59, bottom 60^a, annular member 60 and disk 61 as the "lower cylinder" which may be turned by aid of the shaft 57. The lower cylinder is provided with partitions 63^b extending radially outward from the collar 59 and having a

height substantially equal to that of said collar and the annular member 60. Mounted within the casing 10 is an annular floor 63 disposed immediately above the lower cylinder and serving as a limiting stop for preventing upward movement of the same.

Resting loosely upon the annular floor 63 is an annular bottom 64 and connected with this annular bottom is a collar 65 of substantially the same size and shape as the collar 59. A lug 66 is mounted upon the collar 65 and projects internally thereof. A lug 66^a is similarly mounted within the collar 59. These two lugs each lie partially within the path of the other. The bottom 64 is bounded on its outer edge by an annular wall 64^a. This wall, the bottom 64 and collar 65 together constitute a part which I designate as the "upper cylinder." The flooring 63 is provided with an opening 63^a. The bottom 64 is provided with an opening 67 which is adapted to register with the opening 63^a when the upper and lower cylinders are in proper relative position for this purpose. The upper cylinder is flared slightly at its upper edge, which rests upon antifriction rollers 67^a, as will be understood from Fig. 5.

The box 21 is provided with a slot 68 of arcuate form, as will be understood from Fig. 3. The lower cylinder is provided with lugs 69, each of substantially wedge-shape, as indicated in the lower portion of Fig. 5. A pawl 70 is journaled upon the lower edge of the lever 49, and is held in its normal position by aid of a spring 71. Whenever the lever 49 is actuated by pushing the key 43 into the key hole 44, the pawl 70, by engaging one of the lugs 69, tends to turn the lower cylinder a slight distance. Each time the lever 49 is restored to its normal position, the pawl 70 glides over the surface of a lug 69 and this leaves the lever in proper position to turn the lower cylinder again. Since the lower end of the lever 49 describes an arc in a vertical plane, while the lugs 69 describe an arc in a horizontal plane, some compensating movement is necessary in order to maintain a proper working relation between these two parts. This is furnished by a lateral swing of the pawl 70, hereinafter described, so that as the lever 49 reciprocates at intervals, the pawl, when moving in one direction, rides freely over the lug 69, but while moving in the opposite direction locks against this lug and thus turns the lower cylinder.

The casing 10 is provided with windows 72 (see Fig. 1) through which the numbers of the tills may be observed from time to time, and to facilitate the proper setting of the cylinders before the collections are taken. It is necessary that, at the start of a tour of collection, the last till of the lower cylinder shall be directly between the horns

of the case, and that till designated as 0 (the bottomless till of the upper cylinder) shall be directly above till No. 1. This is because, in operating the keys for the first collection, the collector moves the trays to an extent representing the width of one division or till, and this renders it necessary, at the start, to set the last till of the lower cylinder between the horns of the machine. The windows thus afford a ready means of ascertaining what tills are between the horns of the case. Slugs 73 (see Fig. 9) are each of arbitrary conformity, for instance being arcuate in cross section so as to fit the slot 68 in the box 21 of the vending machine. These slugs 73 are provided with intelligible legends 74 or intelligible characters whereby they may be distinguished from each other. Each vending machine has its number or its legend corresponding to the legend 74 upon the slug 73. When, therefore, a particular slug representing a certain vending machine is selected by the operator and passed through the slot 68 of that machine, the presence of the slug affords a ready means for identifying the contents of that particular machine after such contents have been passed into the transferring case.

A toothed ring 75 is mounted within the casing 10, and engaging this toothed ring are leaf springs 76 each serving as a pawl, as will be understood from Figs. 4 and 5. The leaf springs 76 tend to hold the upper cylinder in definite positions, each position representing the position in which the lower cylinder stops at the end of any successive movement. The upper cylinder is provided with notches 77, and the leaf springs 76 are provided with in-turned ends 76^a for extending into these notches. A leaf spring 78 is mounted upon the interior of the casing 10 and presses constantly against the outer surface of the upper cylinder. The action of the toothed ring 75 and spring 76 is very simple. The spring engages the wheel as indicated in Fig. 4 and prevents retrogression of the revoluble member carrying the spring relatively to the casing—the spring 76 performing substantially the office of a pawl, and the toothed ring serving as a ratchet.

As indicated in Fig. 10, the box 21 is provided with flanges 21^a, 21^b, extending directly outward, these flanges together with the outer edges of the box 21 constituting slideways for receiving the horns 16^a, 16^b. The idea of this arrangement is to prevent the transferring case from being connected with or disconnected from the vending machine except by a vertical sliding movement. In order to connect the transferring case with the vending machine, the transferring case is first placed at a low level so that the horns of the transferring case are in the

slideways above mentioned and the transferring case is then raised bodily upward. In order to disconnect the transferring case it is moved bodily downward.

5 A slug holder 79 is mounted upon the casing 10 for the purpose of holding a number of the slugs 73 (see Fig. 5). At 80 are shown the contents of the vending machine as the same are passing into the transferring
10 case (see Fig. 1). The slideway 14 is removable from the vending machine when the door is open and is secured merely by two screws 81 for this purpose. As may be understood from the above description, the
15 slideway 14 is no more accessible ordinarily than are the things contained in it. When, however, the door 22 is open, the operator may remove the slideway 14, and if desired may replace it by another of the same kind.
20 Notwithstanding the removability of the slideway 14, it is always secured against robbery and against unauthorized tampering, because after the transferring case is disconnected from the vending machine the
25 slideway is inaccessible to the collector and can not be disturbed by him.

The parts are so arranged that when the transferring case is once connected with the vending machine, it can not be disconnected
30 therefrom, except by sliding downward, and in doing this the door 22 (see Fig. 1) is necessarily closed and when closed it is held by the latch 30, as will be understood from Fig. 2, being thus effectively locked by the
35 mere removal of the transferring case.

After the coins have been transferred from a vending machine to the transferring case, the removal of the hand-operated key and the mere displacement of the collecting
40 case from the vending machine causes the automatic locking of the door of the vending machine and also the door of the transferring case.

The operation of my device is as follows:
45 I will suppose that a number of vending machines of the type shown in Fig. 1, and bearing different numbers have deposits of coin in them and that the various deposits are to be collected. As each machine has its
50 box 21 and as the trap door 22 of such box is normally closed, the coins are lodged against the doors, one of which is shown at 22 and are ready to be removed.

The collector takes up the transferring case shown in Figs. 4, 5, and carries it to the first vending machine. He now selects a slug 73 provided with the particular legend
55 74 indicating the machine from which he first wishes to remove the contents. Having selected this slug he passes it through the slot 68 and directly into the monetary contents of the machine. The transferring case at the beginning of the collector's trip is, as above stated, so arranged that the opening
60 67 is directly over the opening 63^a, as indi-

cated in Fig. 1, and the lug 66^a is, according to this figure, a little to the right of the lug 66. The transferring case is next raised into the position indicated in Fig. 1, the horns 16^a, 16^b being placed upon opposite sides of
70 the box 21. The operator next grasps the handle 48 of the key 43, adjusts this key and forces it partially through the key hole 44. As will be understood from Fig. 8, the key 43, being hollow at its end and fitted for en-
75 gagement with the neck 41 and boss 42, readily locks with the key 35. The operator thereupon turns the key 43 until the key 35 is in proper registry with the key holes 39, 52, the key holes in question being in regis-
80 try with each other by virtue of the relation to the horns 16^a, 16^b to the box 22 of the vending machine. The operator now turns the handle 48 thereby causing both keys 43 and 35 to turn. By this movement several
85 distinct purposes are accomplished. The leaf 36 (see Fig. 7) dislodges the head 53 from the arm 54 and then lifts the rod 17 and arm 54, thereby raising the trap door 19 which assumes the position indicated for it
90 in Fig. 1. The rotation of the key 43 causes the leaf 45 to engage the bolt 28, thereby forcing it to the right according to Fig. 2. The lower end of the lever 25 thereupon swings to the left, according to Fig. 2, and
95 engages the dog 30 and causes it to rock. This liberates the latch 31 and allows the door 22 to swing open. The contents 80 of the vending machine now glide through the opening 20 for the reason that both trap
100 doors 19, 22 are raised, as indicated in Fig. 1. The contents also pass downwardly through the openings 67, 63^a and lodge in one of the tills of the lower cylinder. In this connection it should be noted that when
105 the key 43 is first thrust through the key hole 44, so as to swing the lever 49, the action of this lever turns the lower cylinder so that for each successive vending machine emptied by aid of the transferring case a
110 new till of the lower cylinder is brought into registry with the openings 67, 63^a. Therefore the contents of the several vending machines are taken into separate tills of the lower cylinder. Suppose, now, that by a
115 successive step-by-step movement of the lower cylinder all of the tills of the same have received deposits from vending machines. When the last till in the lower cylinder receives its coin, the lugs 66, 66^a (see
120 Fig. 1) are in engagement with each other. When, therefore, the operator now moves to another vending machine, he drops a slug into the same, places the transferring case upon the machine and manipulates the key
125 as above described. The coins in this vending machine do not pass into the lower cylinder but into the first till of the upper cylinder. This is because the engagement of the lugs 66, 66^a, coupled with the rotation of
130

the lower cylinder, in consequence of a movement of the lever 49, causes the rotation of both upper and lower cylinders. Each successive vending machine reached by the operator in his travels now has its coins deposited in the upper cylinder, the contents of the respective machines being kept separate as above described. This process is continued until the last vending machine has been emptied or until the upper tills have all been successively brought into use. The capacity of the transferring case is therefore limited to the number of its tills.

In order to eject the collections, the case 10 is turned upside down. This is done, of course, by some authorized person at the main office, who unlocks the trap 19 and rotates the tills. The person attending to the matter is supplied with a key which is a duplicate of the key 35. After the case 10 has been upturned upon a table, and the trap 19 is unlocked, the handle 48 is pushed a number of times in succession. This brings the tills one at a time over the trap, and as this is done, the contents of the various tills are spilled out upon the table. As the official empties each till, he notes the slug contained in it, and in this way identifies the particular vending machine from which the till has been filled.

It should be remembered that when once the transferring case is unlocked, say at the office of a railroad company, the upper cylinder carrying the upper tier of tills, is readily accessible to the fingers of the cashier or official who has charge of the matter, and can be easily made to assume any desired position relative to the lower cylinder. When, therefore, the contents of the upper tills have been emptied out and the bottomless till is brought into registry with the aperture left by the lifting of the trap door 19, a finger or a lead pencil interposed at this aperture and pressed against the side of this bottomless till in the direction in which the cylinder is free to move, will rotate this cylinder so that the lug 66 recedes from the lug 66^a. As the successive partitions of the tills of the upper cylinder come within reach of the finger or pencil, they are successively moved along until, a complete rotation of the upper cylinder having been accomplished, the lug 66 of the upper cylinder again engages the lug 66^a of the lower cylinder, but in this instance from the opposite side thereof. In other words, while the bottomless till of the upper cylinder again occupies a position coinciding with the aperture of the trap door, successive thrusts of the key 48 working the bar 51 will not now disturb the position of the upper cylinder but will result in bringing the tills of the lower cylinder (the case being now in inverted position) above the bottomless till and the successive emptying of the lower tills is

thus accomplished. Each time the transferring case is to be set ready for a collecting tour, recourse is had to the finger or the pencil, as just described, in order to rotate the upper cylinder into the required position. 70

As will be seen from the above description, the key carried upon the transferring case does not by itself unlock the door of the transferring case. This office it performs in conjunction with a part found only upon the vending machine; to wit, the key 35. It will also be noted that the key 35 alone is unable to affect the mechanism of the transferring case, being in operative relation thereto only when the transferring case and the vending machine are placed together. There is no danger that the door 19 (see Fig. 7) can ever be left open under conditions where a collector might have any opportunity to rob the transferring case. In order for the door 19 to be opened it is necessary that the key 35 shall be turned as indicated in Fig. 7, and this can never take place except when the key 43 is pushed inward by the collector and turned. So long as the key 43 remains in its inward or abnormal position, it effectively prevents the removal of the transferring case. When the key 43 is withdrawn—that is, moved endwise into its normal position—the key 35 is necessarily restored likewise to its normal position, as indicated by full lines in Fig. 7. When the key 35 is turned for the purpose of unlocking the door 19, the leaf 36 of the key first lodges against the lower end of the arm 54 and swings this arm to the left according to Fig. 7, until the arm reaches the limit of its travel, as will be understood from this figure. This bends the leaf spring 56 slightly to the left. The leaf 36, having thus displaced the arm 54, now engages the head 53 and raises the same directly upward. A guide 57^a prevents the L-shaped rod 17 from moving to the right and the engagement of the head 53 with the middle right-hand portion of the arm 54 prevents the L-shaped rod 17 from traveling to the left. As a consequence, the L-shaped arm 17 can have no movement except a virtual sliding movement directly upward, and when, therefore, the key is turned as just described, the L-shaped rod 17 is raised directly upward, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 7, so that the door 19 is opened positively. The pressure of the spring 56 against the arm 54 tends to hold this arm firmly against the head 53 and to maintain the door 19 open. When, however, the key 35 is turned in the opposite direction—that is, in a contraclockwise direction according to Fig. 3, the leaf 36 lodges upon the upper side of the head 53 and forces the L-shaped rod 17 directly downward, thereby closing the door 19 with a positive motion. When this door is completely closed, the arm 54, under impulse of

the leaf spring 56, swings slightly to the right, so that the head 53 occupies the notch in the arm 54. The closing of the door 19 is thus rendered positive, the door when closed being effectively locked as well.

The operator is enabled to leave the door 19 partially open by giving the key 35 a partial turn only. For instance, according to Fig. 7, if the key 35 should be turned so as to press the arm 54 to the left, thereby disengaging the member 17 and but partially opening the door 19, and the key 35 should then be turned back into its normal position, this does not leave the door 19 partially open because the weight of the door and also the weight of the member 17, cause the door to close and by aid of the arm 54 (see Fig. 7) to become effectively locked. This is done before the key 43, controllable by the operator, can be withdrawn.

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

1. The combination of a receptacle adapted to receive valuables and provided with an opening of arbitrary form, a slug having a similar form and thereby adapted to mate said opening so that said slug may be passed into said receptacle, a transferring case provided with a plurality of tills for receiving the contents of various receptacles, means controllable at will by an operator for discharging the contents of a receptacle into a particular till which is thereby identified by the presence of said slug therein, and means for preventing accessibility of said operator to said contents thus discharged.

2. The combination of a case, an upper revoluble cylinder mounted therein, a lower revoluble cylinder mounted within said case, mechanism connected with said case for turning one of said cylinders, means for enabling the cylinder thus turned to turn the other cylinder, and mechanism for depositing valuables in said upper and lower cylinders.

3. The combination of a case, a plurality of cylinders revolubly mounted therein and adapted to communicate with each other, mechanism connected with said case for turning one of said cylinders, means controllable by the cylinder thus turned for turning another of said cylinders, and mechanism for depositing valuables in all of said cylinders.

4. The combination of a case, a plurality of cylinders mounted therein and adapted to communicate with each other, means controllable by movements of one of said cylinders for turning another of said cylinders, and mechanism for depositing valuables in the said cylinders.

5. The combination of a case, a plurality of revoluble members mounted therein, one

of said revoluble members being provided with an opening for communication between it and another of said revoluble members, means controllable by movements of one of said revoluble members for turning another of said revoluble members, and mechanism for depositing valuables first in one and then in another of said revoluble members.

6. The combination of a receptacle for valuables, a transferring case to be occasionally connected with said receptacle for the purpose of receiving said valuables therefrom, a door for closing said receptacle, a door for said transferring case, means controllable by hand for unlocking both of said doors while said transferring case is connected with said receptacle, and mechanism controllable automatically by the removal of said transferring case from said receptacle for the purpose of locking the door of said receptacle.

7. The combination of a receptacle for valuables, a door for said receptacle, a transferring case for receiving said valuables from said receptacle, said transferring case being attachable to and removable from said receptacle, a door for said transferring case, mechanism controllable by hand for unlocking said door when said transferring case is attached to said receptacle, and mechanism controllable by movements of said transferring case during its removal from said receptacle for the purpose of locking said door of said receptacle.

8. The combination of a receptacle for holding valuables, a transferring case for receiving said valuables from said receptacle, a slidably mounted key connected with said receptacle, another key connected with said transferring case and adapted to engage end to end said key of said receptacle, a door mounted upon said receptacle for the purpose of protecting valuables held therein, and a lock for controlling said door, said lock being controllable by said mechanism upon said transferring case.

9. The combination of a receptacle for holding valuables, a transferring case for receiving said valuables from said receptacle, a hinged door for said receptacle and adapted to open outwardly, a door carried by said transferring case and mounted to swing inwardly in relation thereto, means for temporarily connecting said transferring case with said receptacle, and mechanism co-acting with both of said doors for opening the latter in a predetermined order of succession and for closing said doors in the reverse order of succession.

10. The combination of a receptacle for holding valuables, a door for said receptacle, a transferring case for receiving said valuables from said receptacle, a door for said transferring case, a key mounted upon

said receptacle, a key mounted upon said transferring case and fitted for engagement with said key of said receptacle, and means co-acting with said case for opening the 5 door of said receptacle and the door of said transferring case one at a time and in a predetermined order of succession.

11. The combination of a receptacle for holding valuables, a transferring case fitted 10 with a number of tills adapted to revolve and to receive and segregate into separate groups the valuables collected from said receptacle and other receptacles similar to the same, means for connecting said transfer- 15 ring case temporarily with said receptacle

for the purpose of transferring said valuables from said receptacle to said transferring case, and mechanism controllable by a sliding movement of said transferring case relatively to said receptacle during its removal therefrom for the purpose of automatically locking said receptacle. 20

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ARTHUR POWELL.

Witnesses:

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G. F. APPLEYARD.