

E. S. WALKER.
 POSTAL CASH SALES RECEPTACLE.
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 16, 1910.

991,567.

Patented May 9, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

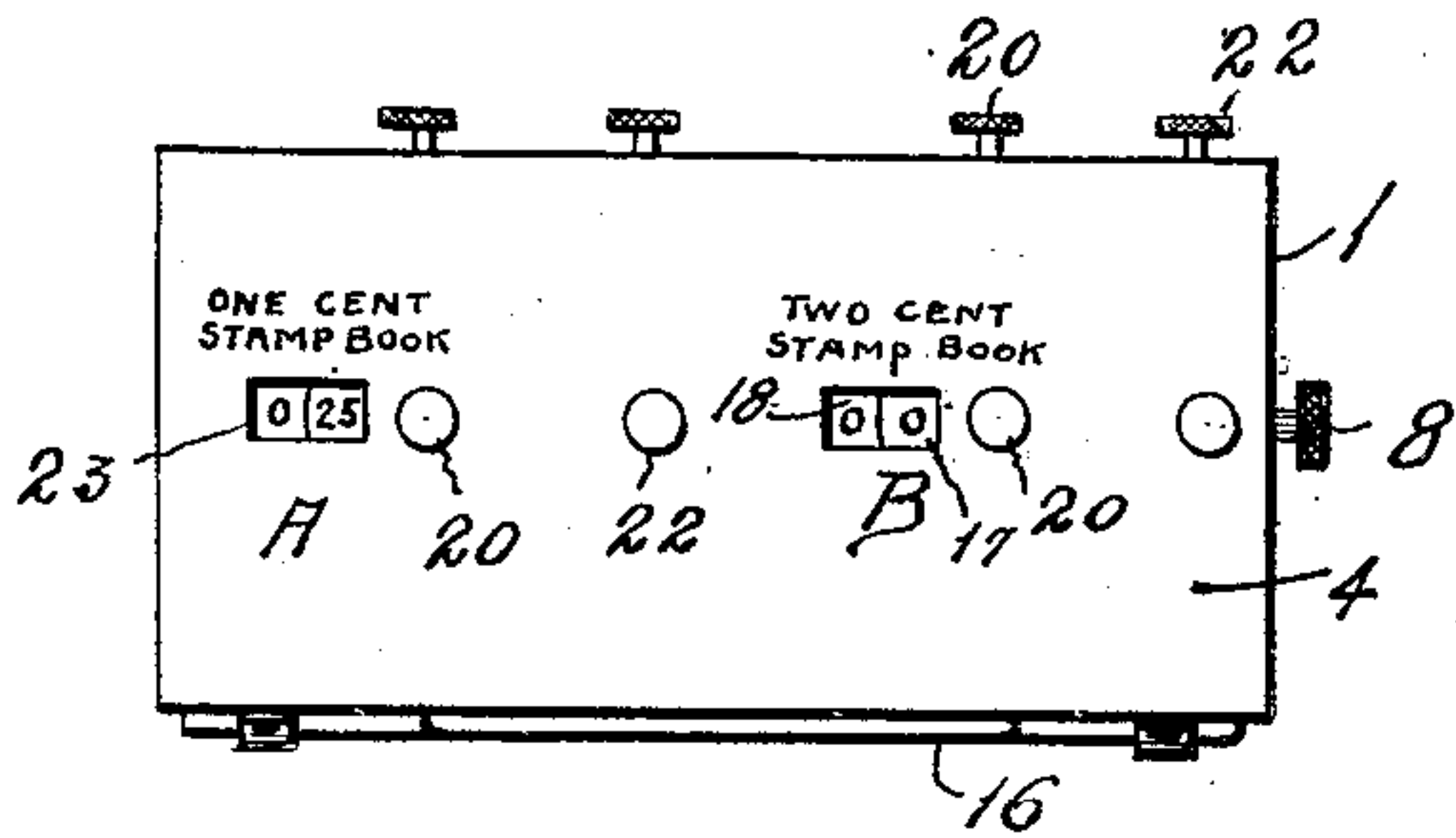


Fig. 1.

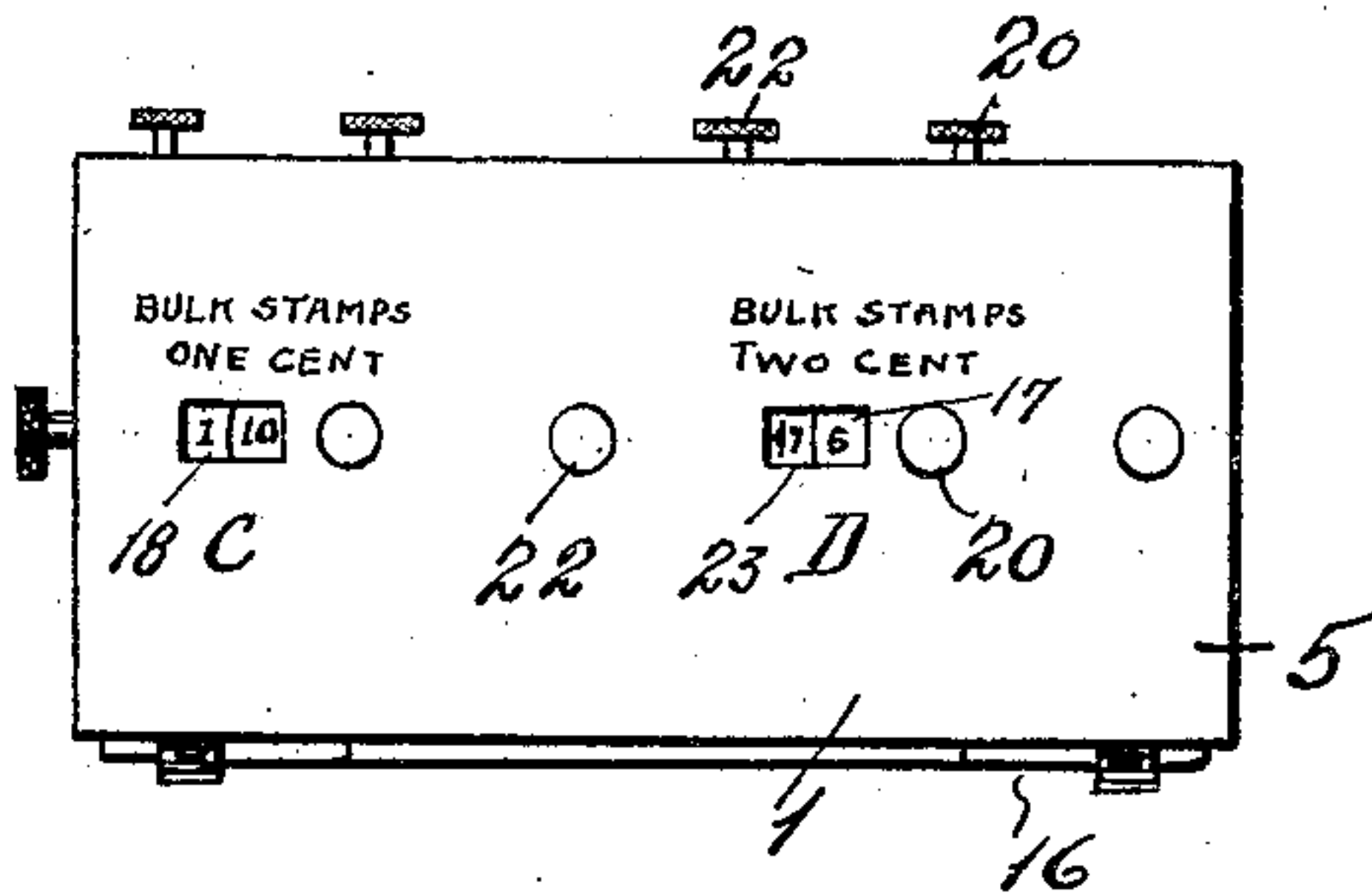


Fig. 2.

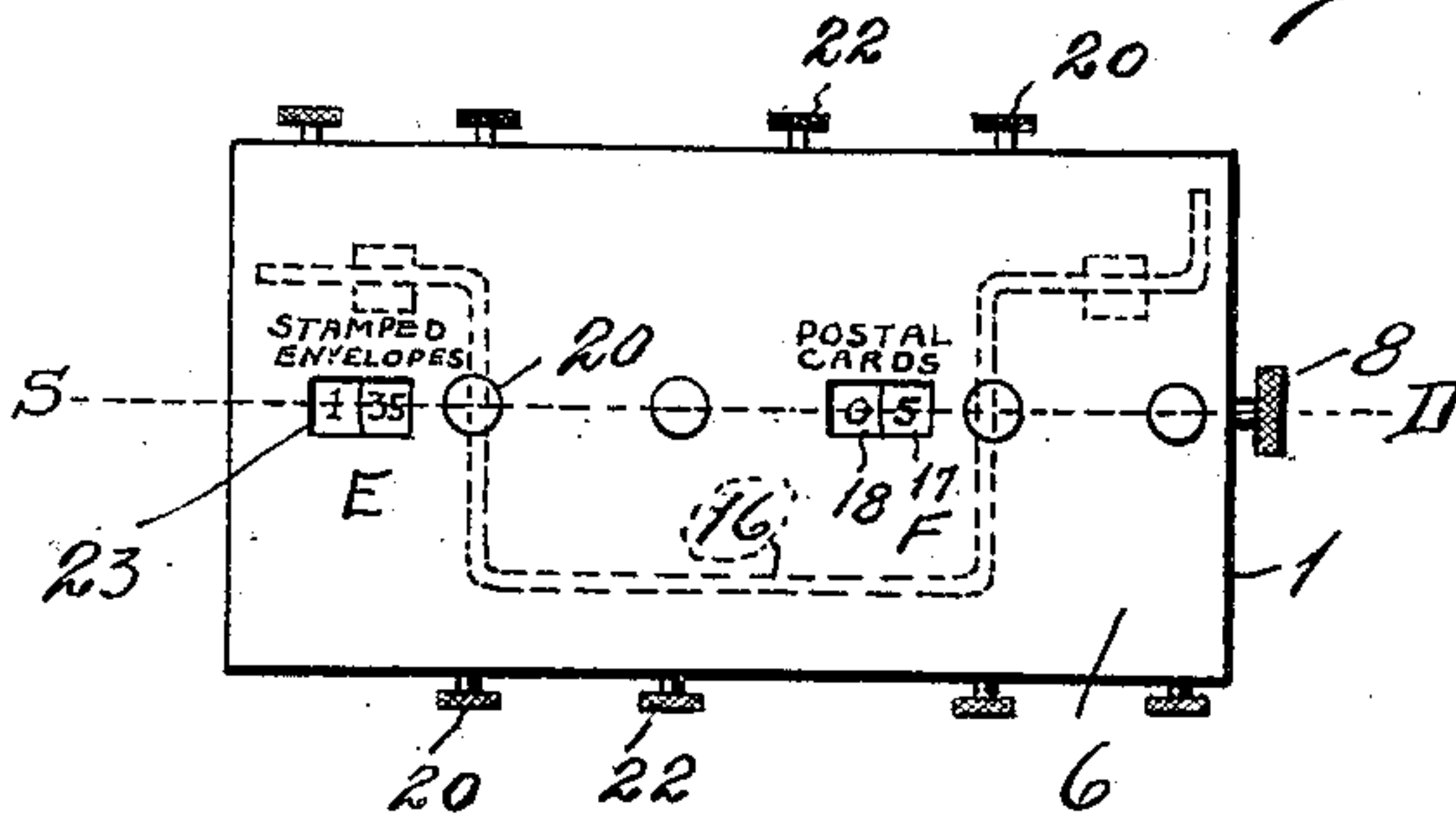


Fig. 3.

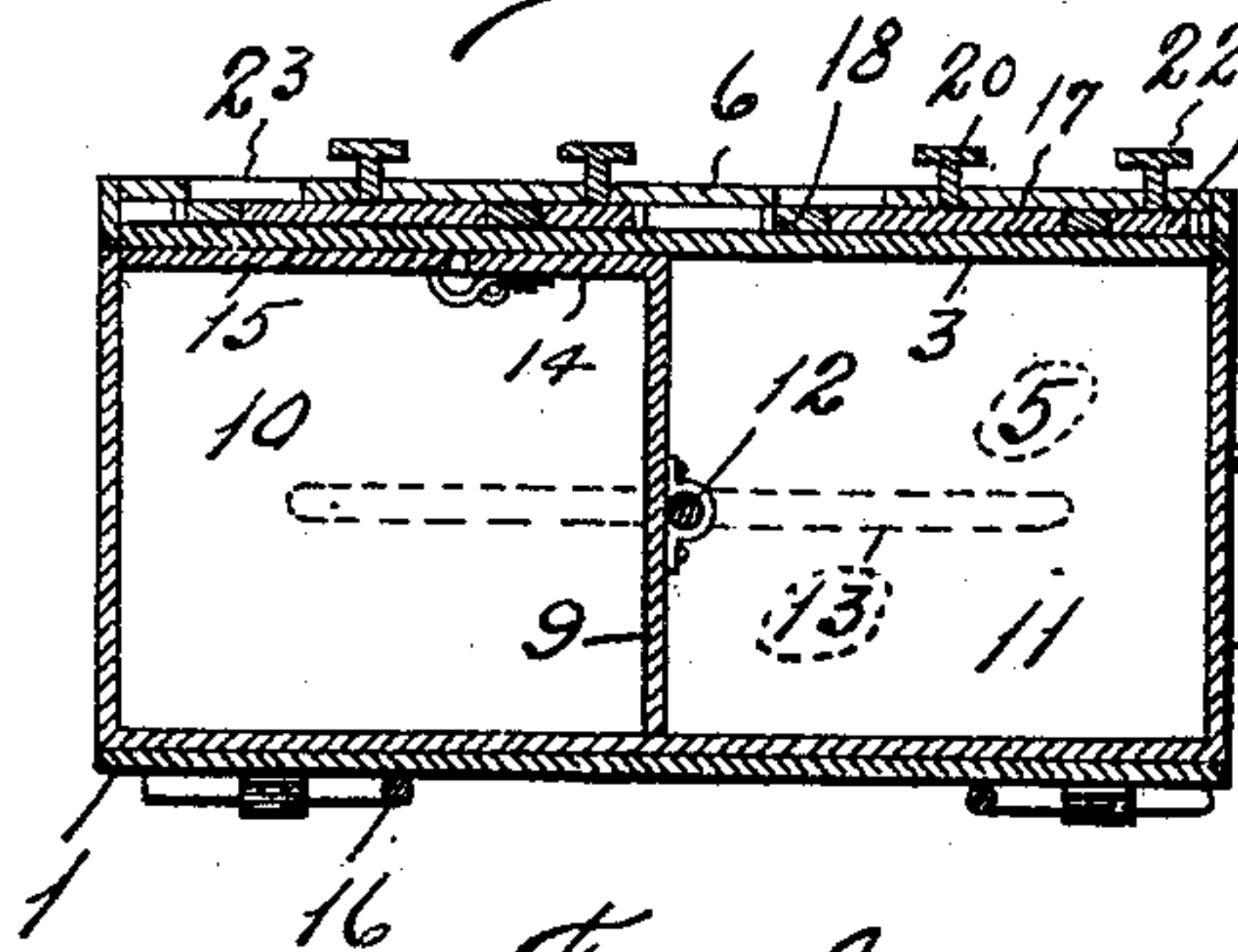


Fig. 4.

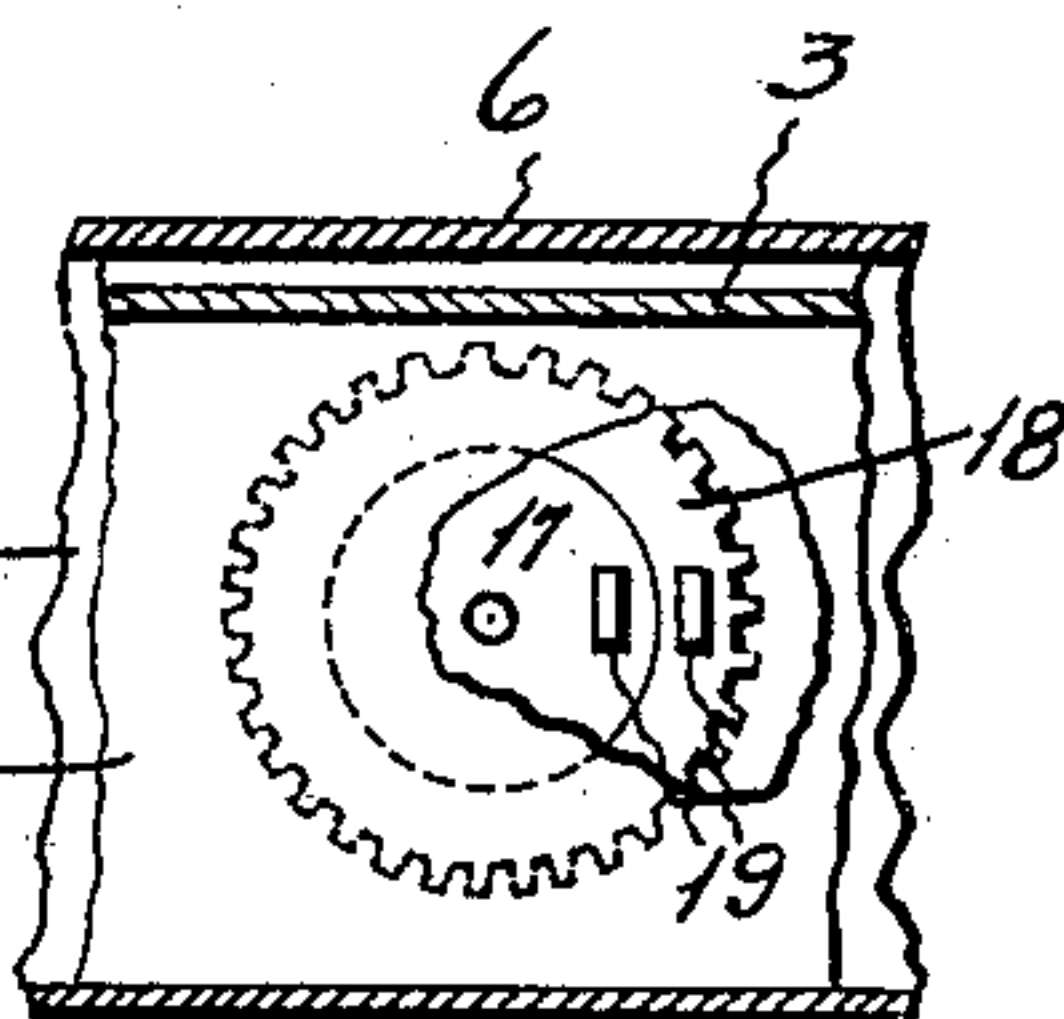


Fig. 12.

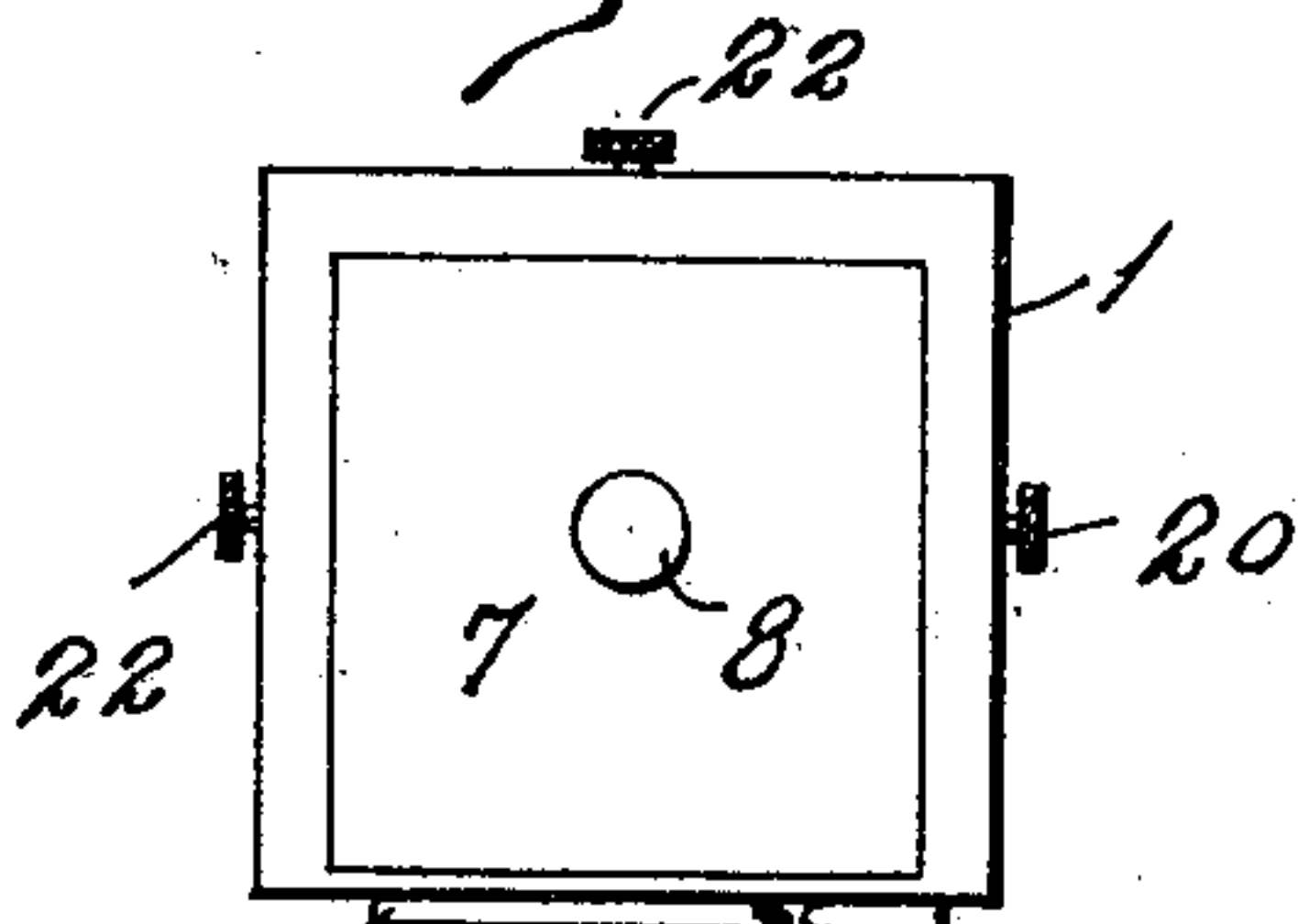


Fig. 5.

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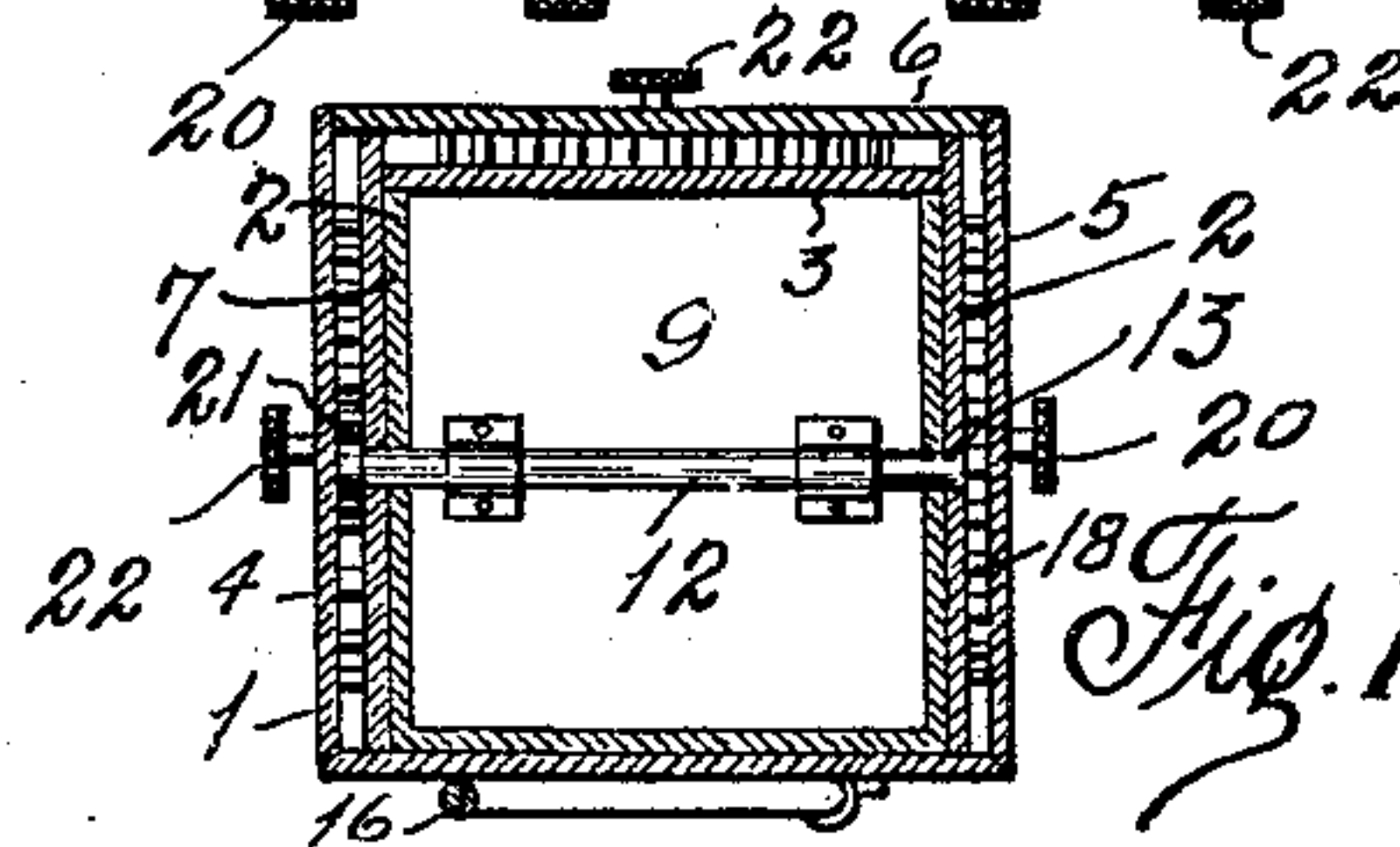
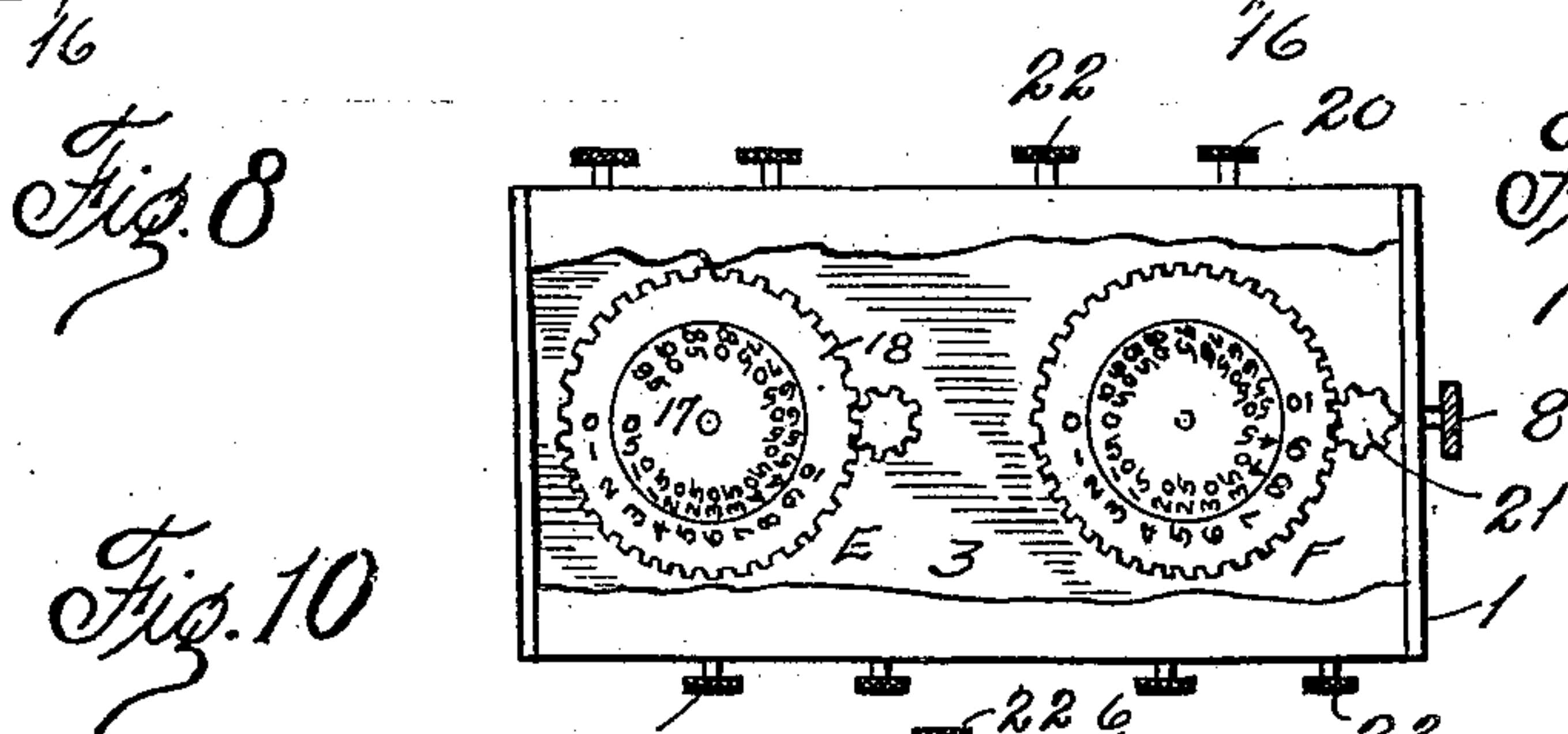
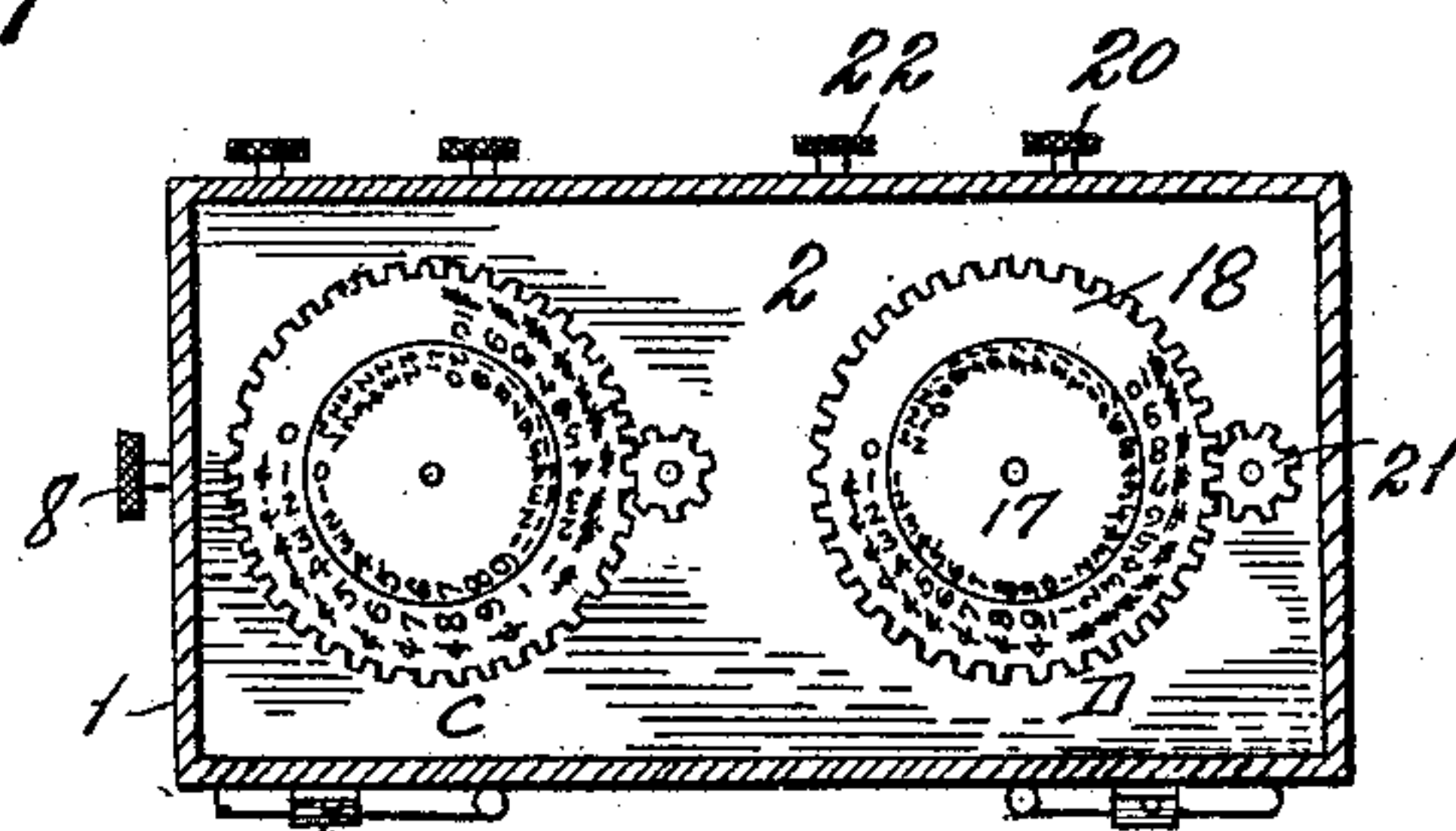
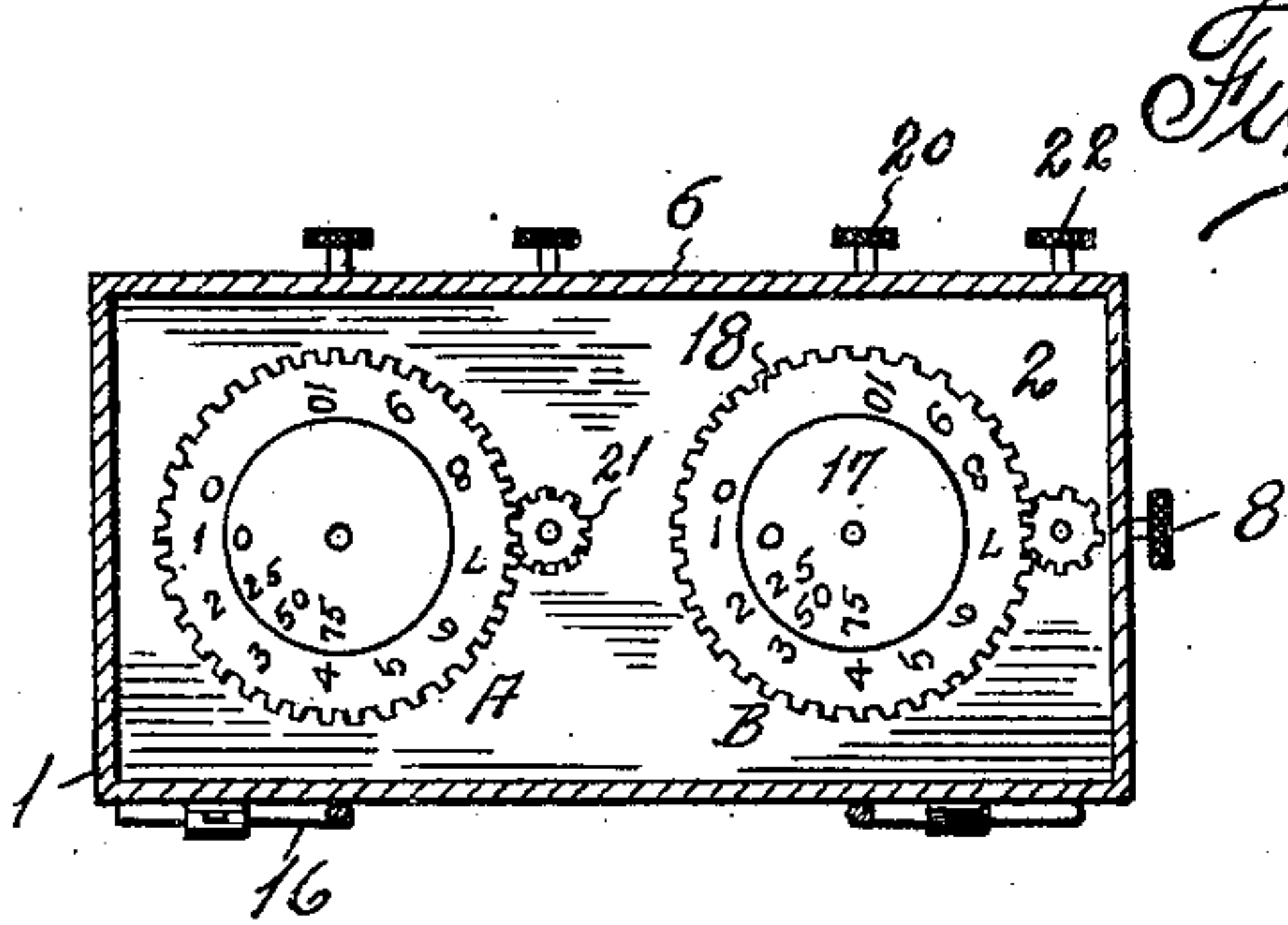
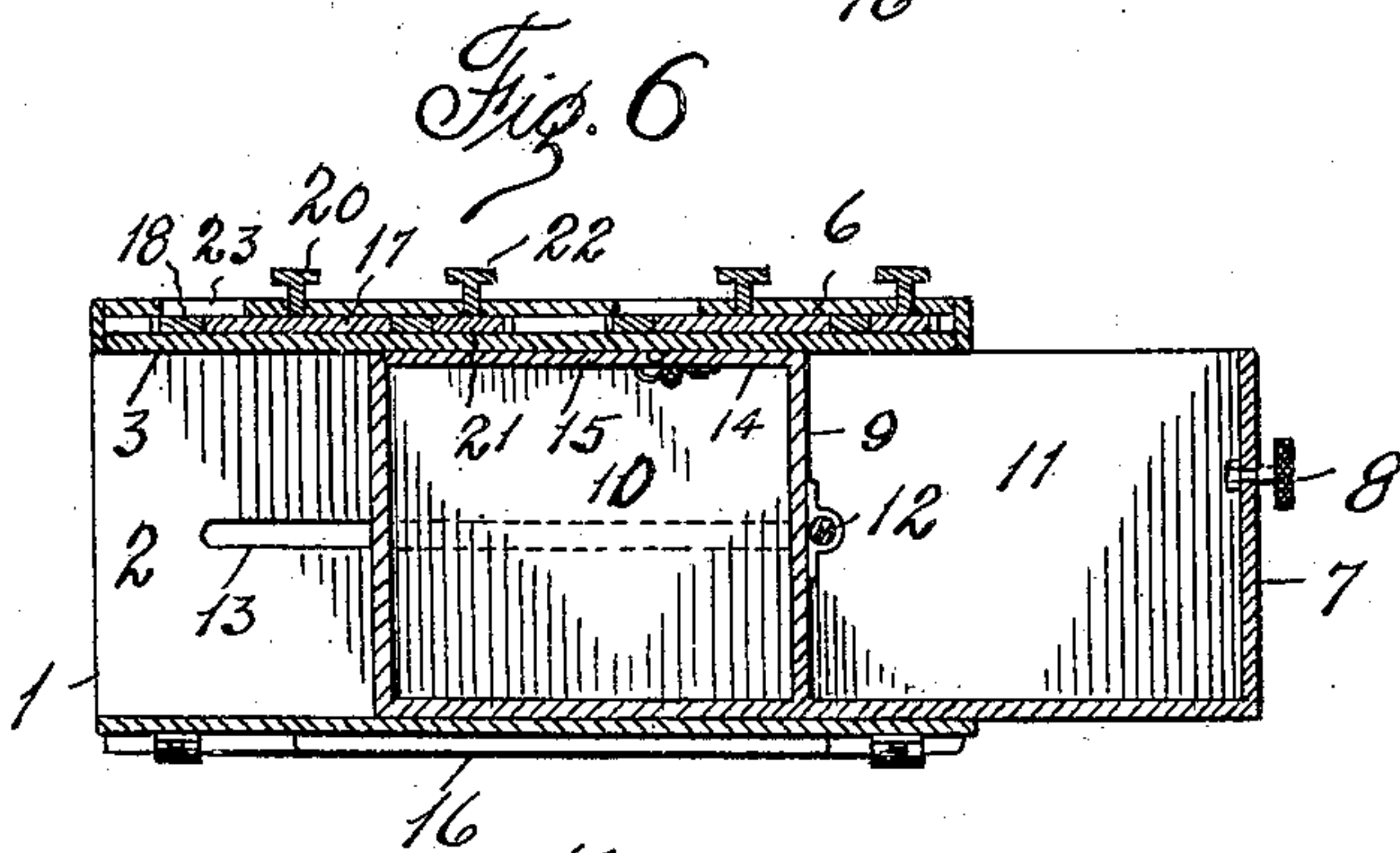
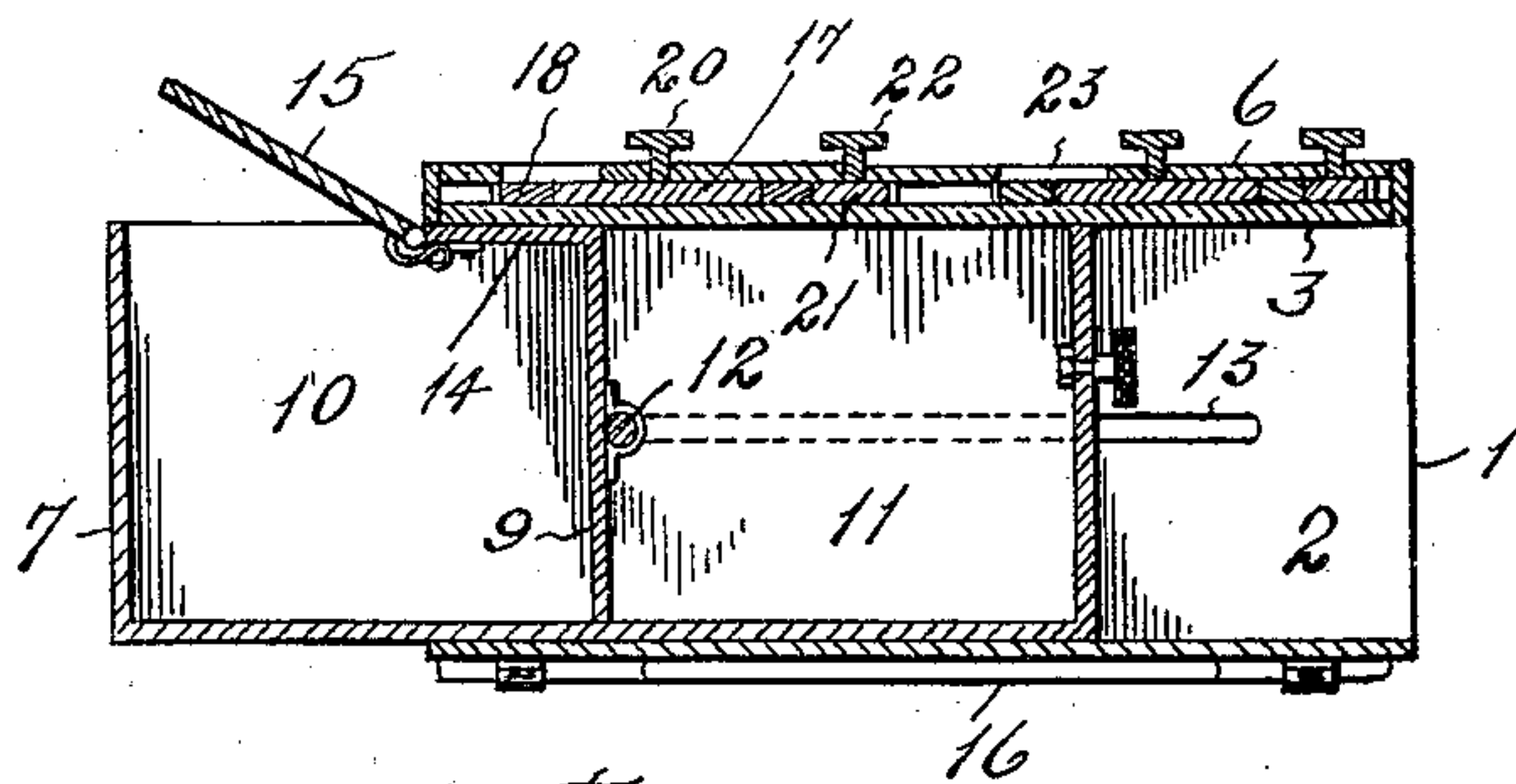
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMMITT STONE WALKER, OF ROSCOE, TEXAS.

POSTAL CASH-SALES RECEPTACLE.

991,567.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 9, 1911.

Application filed April 16, 1910. Serial No. 555,969.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMMITT STONE WALKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Roscoe, in the county of Nolan and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Postal Cash-Sales Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cash sales receptacles for rural mail boxes.

The object of the invention is to provide a receptacle adapted to be placed in a rural mail box and comprising a frame or casing having a plurality of indicating dials and a combined cash and stamp drawer sliding in the casing.

Another object resides in providing a small and compact receptacle adapted to be deposited in a rural mail box and having means whereby the amount of stamps, postal cards or stamped envelopes desired may be indicated and the cash in payment for the purchase inclosed in a drawer provided in the device.

Finally the object of the invention is to provide means of the character described that will be strong, durable, efficient, and easy of operation, simple and comparatively inexpensive to construct, and also in which the several parts will not be likely to get out of working order.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention has relation to certain novel features of construction and operation, an example of which is described in this specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1. is a side elevation of the receptacle, Fig. 2. is an elevation of the opposite side, Fig. 3. is a plan view, Fig. 4. is a longitudinal vertical sectional view on the line S—D of Fig. 3, Fig. 5. is an end elevation, Fig. 6. is a similar view with the drawer open at the cash box end, Fig. 7. is a similar view with the drawer open at the opposite end, Fig. 8. is a sectional view of the receptacle as shown in Fig. 1 with the side of the casing removed, Fig. 9. is a similar view of Fig. 2 with the side of the casing removed, Fig. 10. is a view similar to Fig. 3 with the casing broken away to show the dials, Fig.

11. is a transverse vertical sectional view, and Fig. 12. is a detail in elevation looking from the interior and the casing being broken away to show the springs for holding the dials in position.

In the drawings the numeral 1, designates an elongated metallic casing substantially square in cross section and open at each end. This casing has false walls 2 at each side and a similar wall 3 at the top. By means of these false walls, suitable spaces are provided between the latter and the side and top walls, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

Between the false walls 2 and 3 and the bottom of the receptacle a drawer 7 is mounted to slide. This drawer has substantially the same length as the casing and is provided at one end with a knob 8 by which it may be pulled from the casing or pushed out the other end of the casing. This drawer is divided by a central partition 9 into two compartments 10 and 11 or a cash box and a stamp box respectively. A transverse pin 12 secured to the partition engages in longitudinal slots 13 in the false walls 2 and the slots terminate short of the ends of the casing whereby the sliding movement of the drawer is limited and it cannot be displaced from the casing.

The cash box or compartment 10 has extending from the partition, a cover 14 provided with a spring hinged member 15 adapted to open upward when the drawer is pushed from the casing as shown in Fig. 6. The cash for the purchase is placed in this compartment and when the drawer is pushed into the casing, the spring cover member will be closed down by engagement with the edge of the false top wall 3. The drawer is pulled open to expose the compartment 11 as shown in Fig. 7 and the stamps placed therein by the postman, who then pushes the drawer into the closed position shown in Fig. 4.

This receptacle is placed loosely in a rural mail box and may be attached thereto with a chain or the like (not shown). One desiring stamps, envelopes, stamp books or postal cards and not desiring to wait until the postman arrives, sets certain indicating mechanism, hereinafter described, places the

required amount of cash in the cash box 10 and deposits the receptacle in the mail box. The postman removes the cash from the cash box and after observing the said indi-
 5 cating mechanism, places the stamps or stamp books in the compartments 11 after closing the drawer, deposits the receptacle in the mail box. If stamped envelopes or postal cards are ordered, these are placed
 10 under a spring clip 16 mounted on the bottom of the casing.

The indicating mechanism comprises dial rings, dial disks and operating means. Each dial disk 17 is surrounded by a dial ring 18,
 15 the surfaces of both lying substantially flush. A dial disk and a dial ring constitute an indicating mechanism, several of which are employed. These disks and rings are disposed in the spaces between the false
 20 walls 2 and 3 and the side and top walls 4, 5 and 6 of the casing. Each disk and ring have flat springs 19 secured on their rear sides, the free ends of these springs bearing against the adjacent false walls and main-
 25 taining the disks and rings in concentric relation and holding them in close contact with the inner faces of the casing walls.

A turning knob 20 is mounted for each disk on the outside of the casing wall
 30 through which it has connection with the disk and whereby the disk may be rotated. Each ring dial fits snugly about its disk, but is free to rotate independently thereof and is provided on its periphery with gear
 35 teeth adapted to be engaged by a flat pinion 21. For rotating the pinions, a turning knob 22 is mounted opposite each pinion on the outside of the casing wall and secured to the pinion through the wall. The knobs
 40 20 and 22 are disposed so as to aline longitudinally of the casing and preferably in alinement with the knob, a slot 23 is cut over each ring and disk so as to expose a portion of the face of each and display
 45 through the slots, characters carried by the disks and rings.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, six slots will be found, two on each side and two on top. Over each slot a legend is displayed
 50 explaining the particular value of the indicating mechanism displaying through the slot. I have differentiated these mechanisms by the letters A, B, C, D, E and F and it is to be understood that any number of mecha-
 55 nisms desired may be employed. In the indicating mechanism for books of one cent stamps, numerals beginning with 25 and increasing in multiples of 25 are provided on the disk near its periphery so as to display
 60 at one side of the slot, while on the ring numeral beginning with zero and ranging upward at multiples of 1 are provided so as to display at the other side of the slot. The numerals on the disk indicate cents and
 65 the numerals on the ring, dollars. If one

should wish to purchase a book of twenty-five one-cent stamps, he turns the ring by the knob 22 until "zero" is displayed through the slot 23 of the mechanism A and then rotates the disk by the knob 20 until "25" is
 70 displayed through the said slot. This will notify the postman of the character and amount the purchaser desires. The mechanism B is for books of two cent stamps and the disk and ring bear the same numerals
 75 as above described. The mechanisms C and D are for one and two cent stamps in bulk and the disks are provided with numerals beginning at zero; while the rings have numerals beginning at "zero" and running to "9"
 80 for cents and other numerals for dollars. By turning the knobs the rings and disks can be set to indicate through the slots the stamps desired. The mechanisms E and F on top of the casing are for stamped envel-
 85 ops and postal cards. Numerals indicating dollars are provided on the rings and numerals in multiples of five are provided on the disks. These disks and rings like the others can be set to indicate the quantity wanted.
 90 Of course when it is not desired to purchase certain kinds of stamps or envelopes or postal cards, the respective indicating mechanisms thereof are set at zero, thereby indicating to
 95 the postman just what supplies are requested by the numerals shown through the various slots.

What I claim is:

1. In a postal cash sales receptacle, a casing open at each end and having indicating
 100 slots in its walls, false walls provided in the casing, dial disks and dial rings mounted to rotate between the walls of the casing and the false walls, the disks and rings having characters displaying through the slots of
 105 the casing walls, means for rotating the disks, means for operating the rings, and a drawer slidable through the casing and having a cash compartment and a stamp compartment, the drawer being arranged to
 110 slide outward from either end of the casing and provided with means for limiting its sliding movement.

2. In a postal cash sales receptacle, a casing, false walls within the casing on two or
 115 more sides, a drawer slidable through the casing and held against lateral displacement by the false walls, indicating devices arranged in pairs between the outer walls of the casing and the false walls, each pair of
 120 indicating devices comprising two members one of which has a portion of its face displaying beyond the other, and operating devices engaging the members.

3. In a postal cash sales receptacle, a casing open at each end, false walls within the casing on two or more sides, indicating mem-
 125 bers arranged between the outer walls of the casing and the false walls on two or more sides of the casing, devices for operating the
 130

indicating members, a drawer slidable
through the casing and confined against lat-
eral displacement by the false walls, a trans-
verse partition dividing the drawer into two
5 compartments, and a spring opened closure
over one of the compartments of the drawer.

In testimony whereof I have signed my

name to this specification in the presence of
two subscribing witnesses.

EMMITT STONE WALKER.

Witnesses:

B. G. BLY,

JAMES C. EVANS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."
