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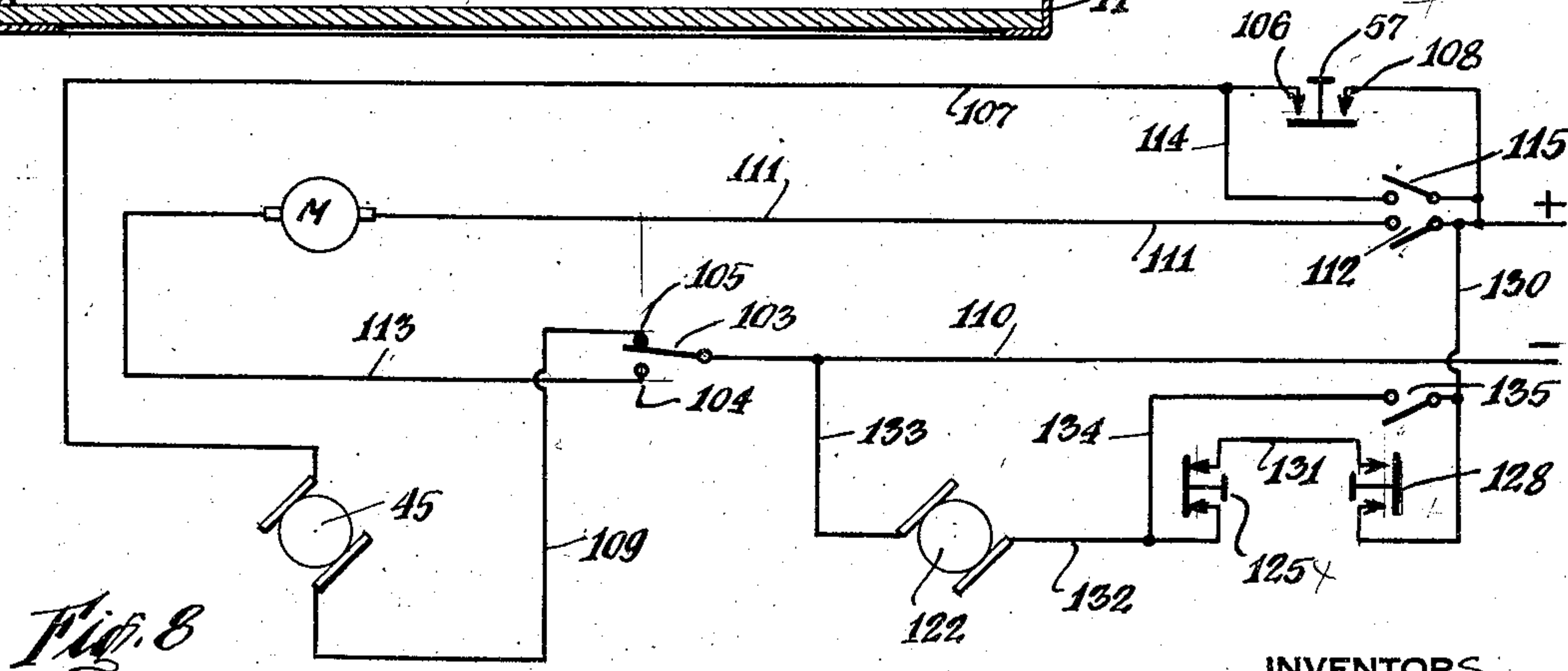
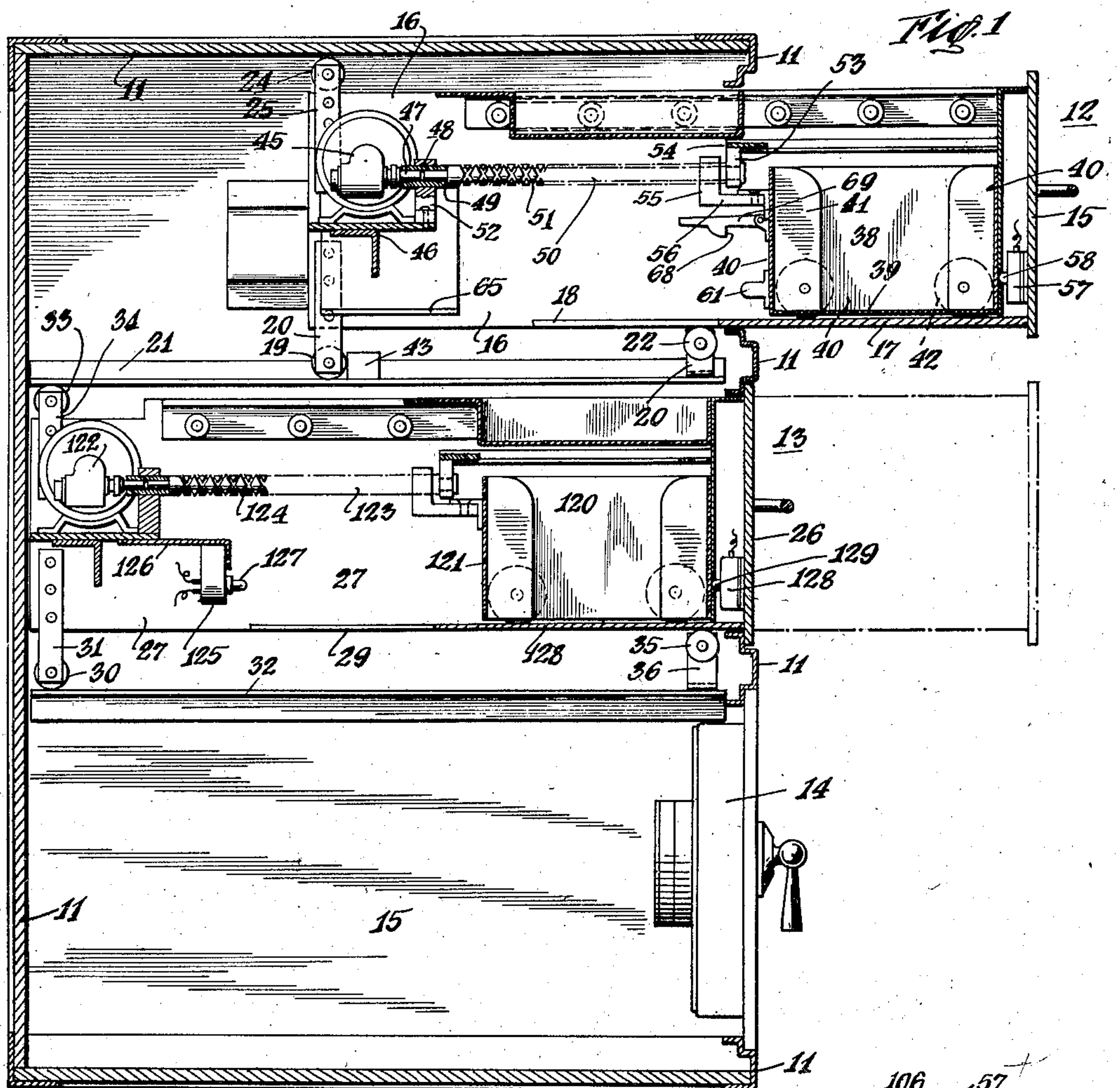
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2,022,382

ANTIROBBERY RECEPTACLE

Filed April 16, 1935

4 Sheets-Sheet 1



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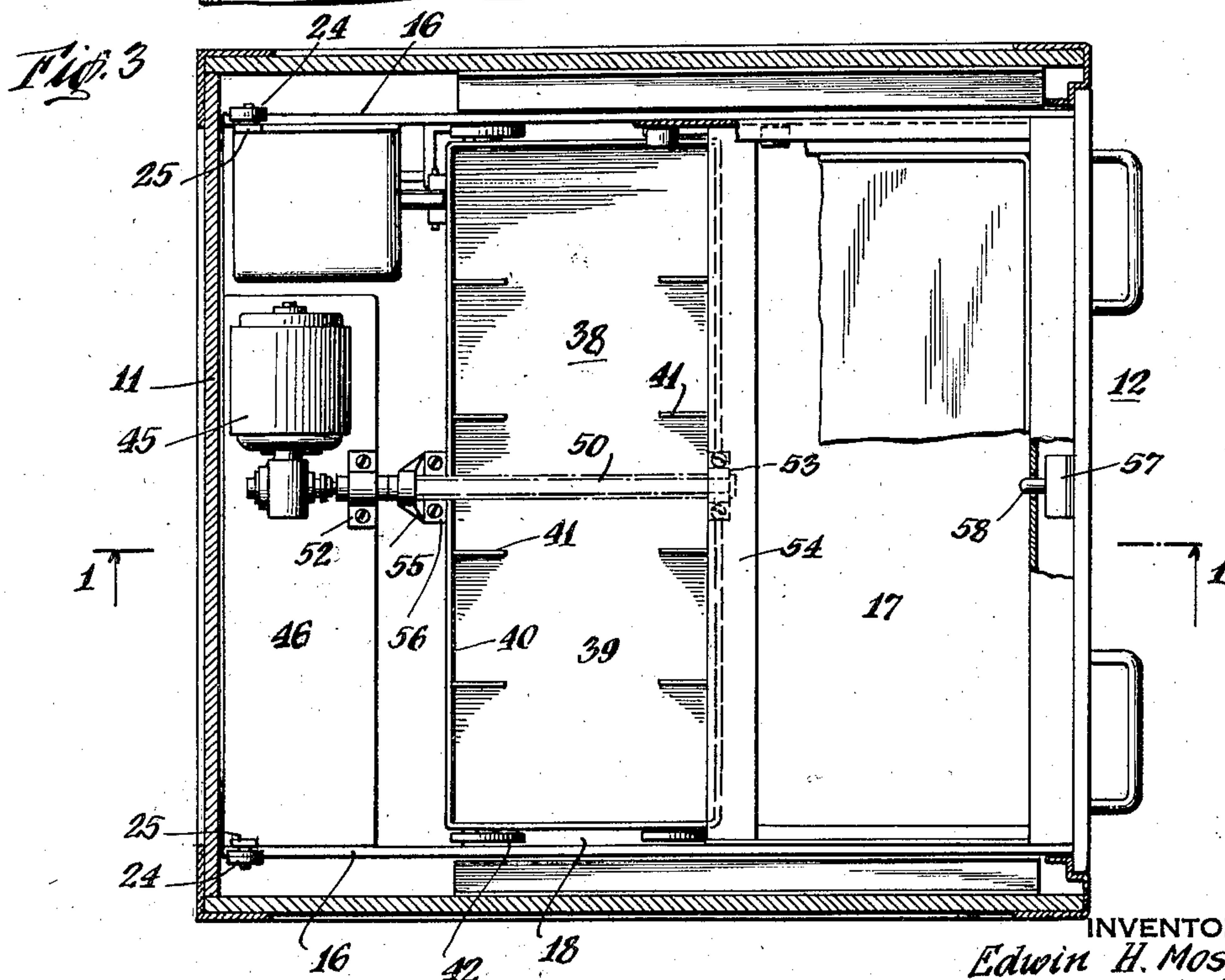
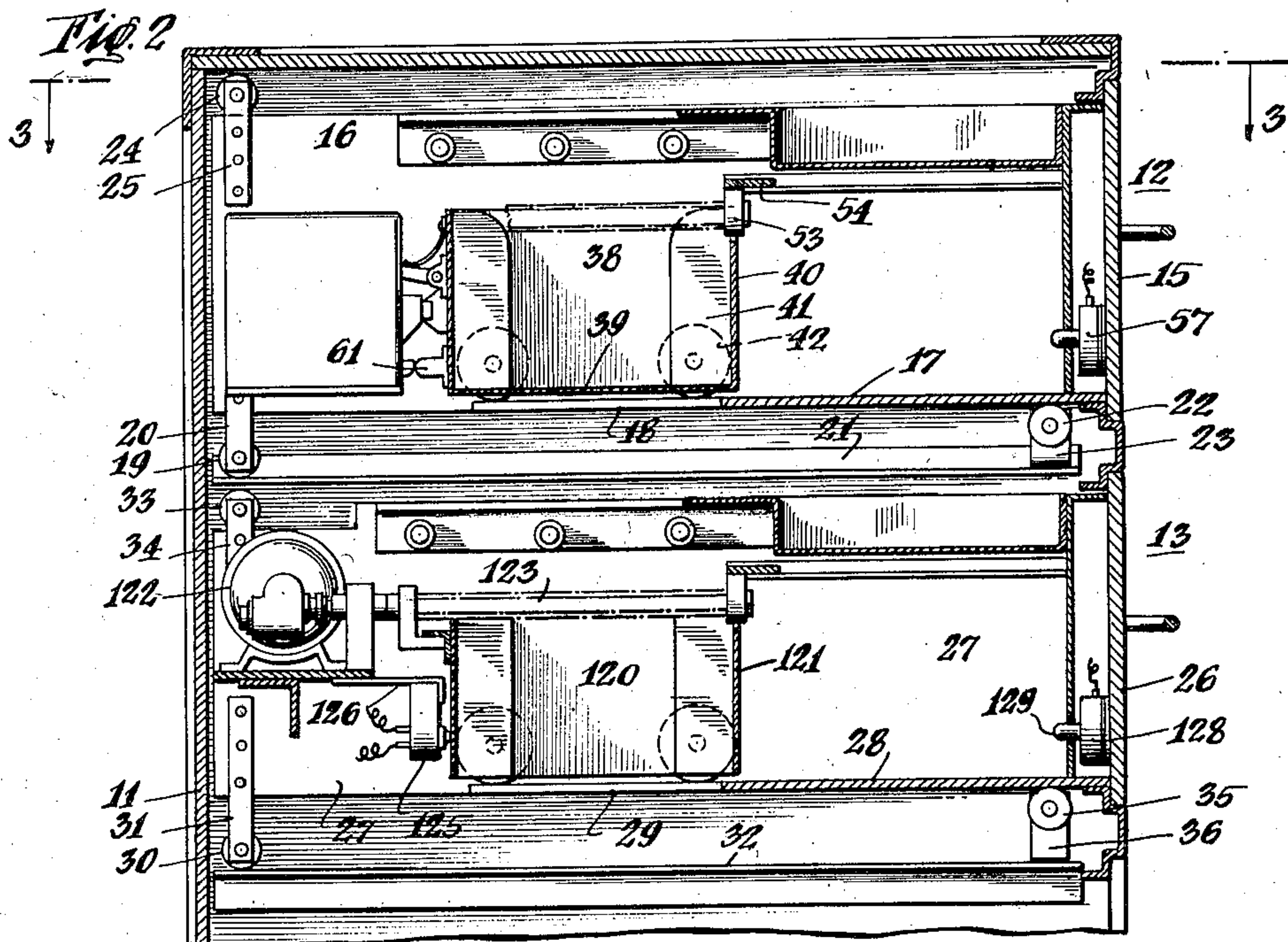
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ANTIROBBERY RECEPTACLE

Filed April 16, 1935

4 Sheets-Sheet 2



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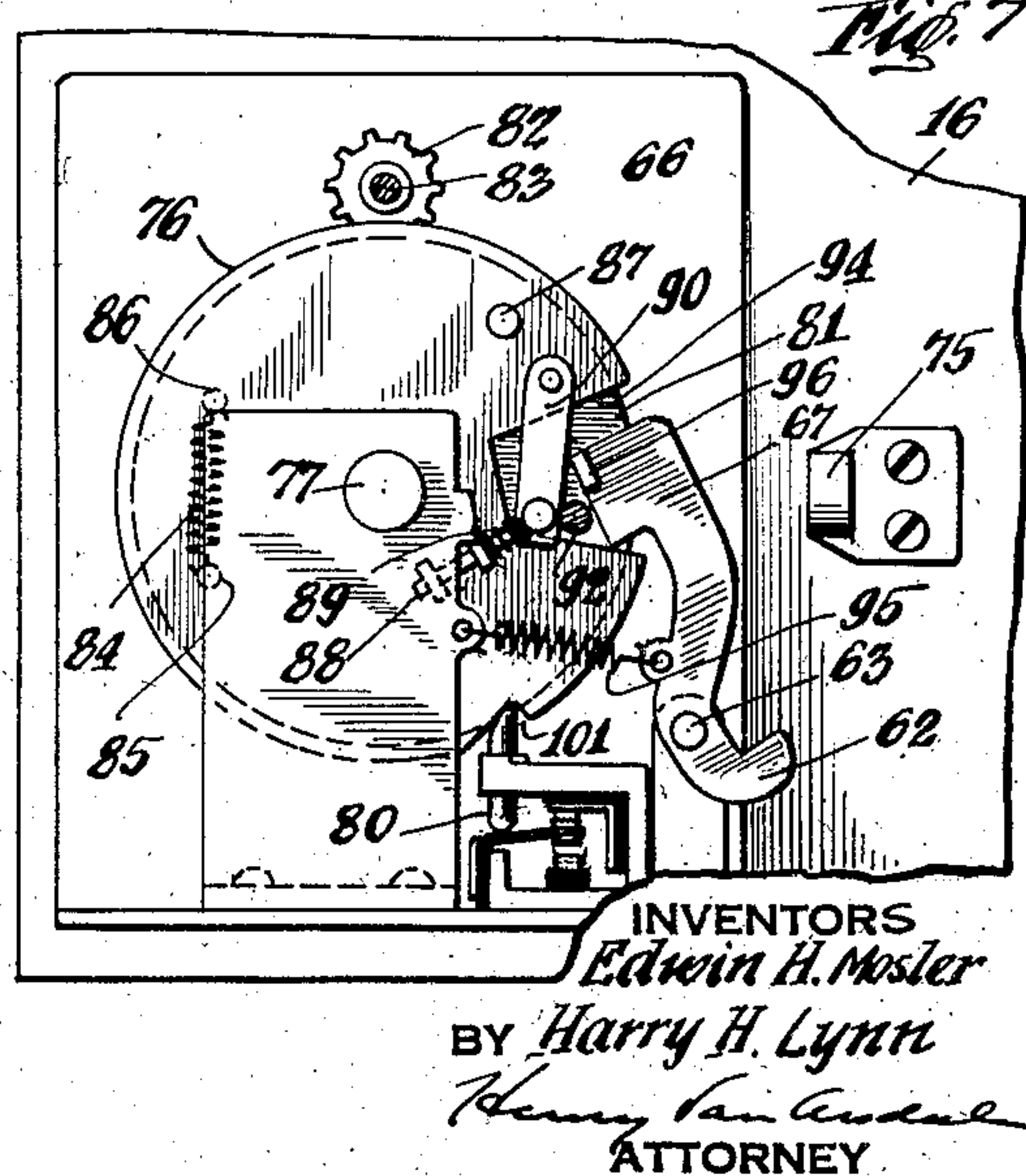
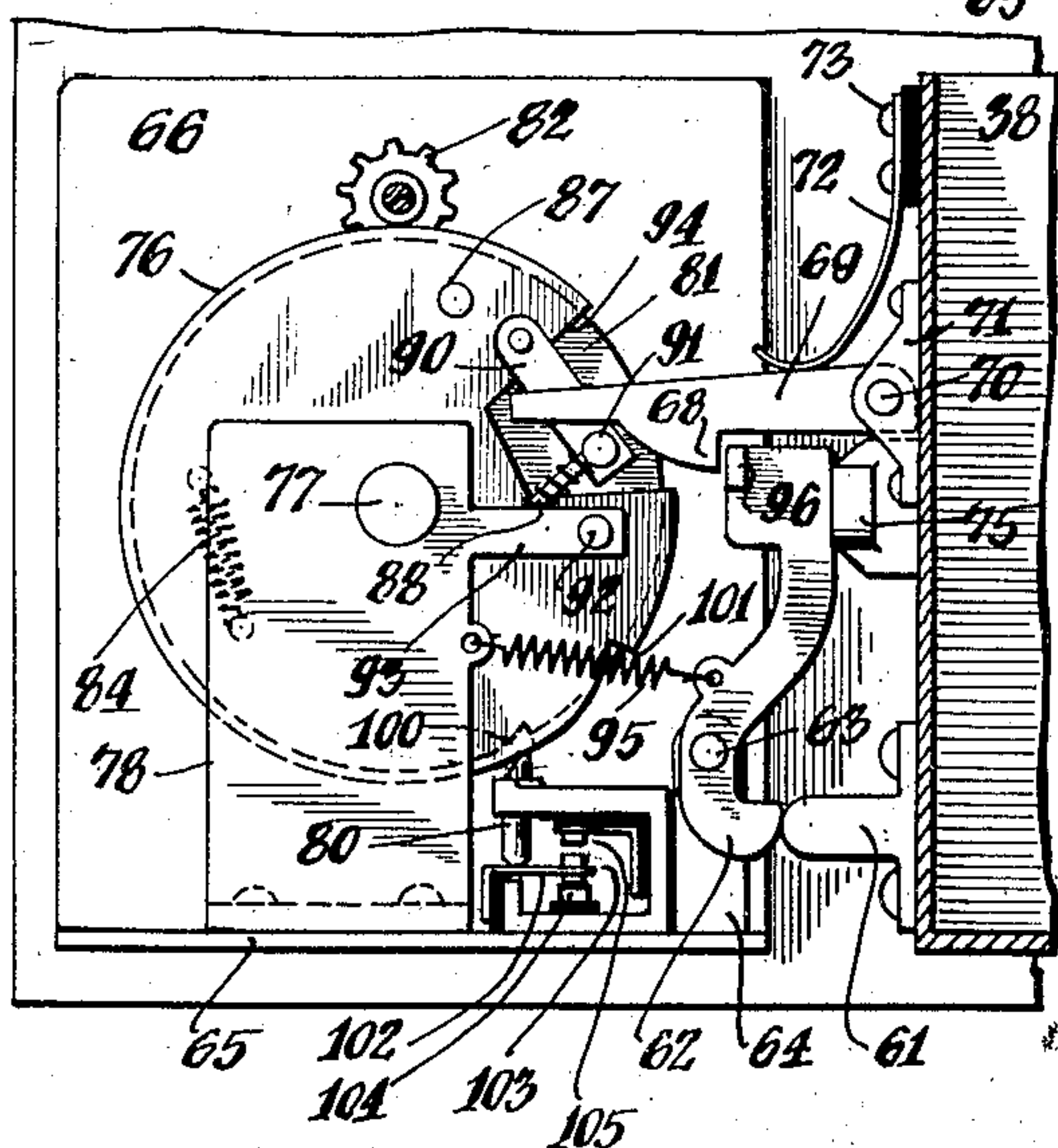
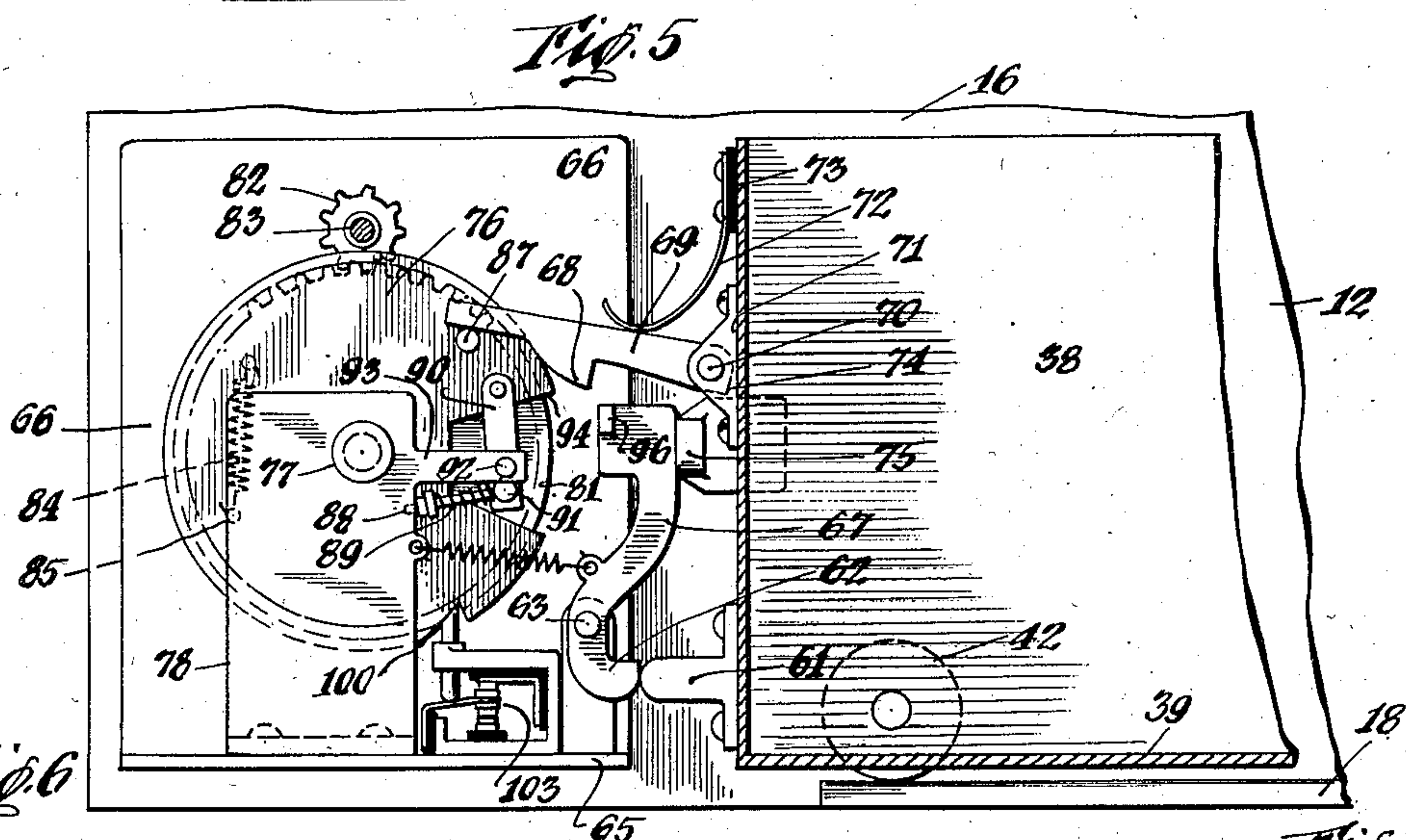
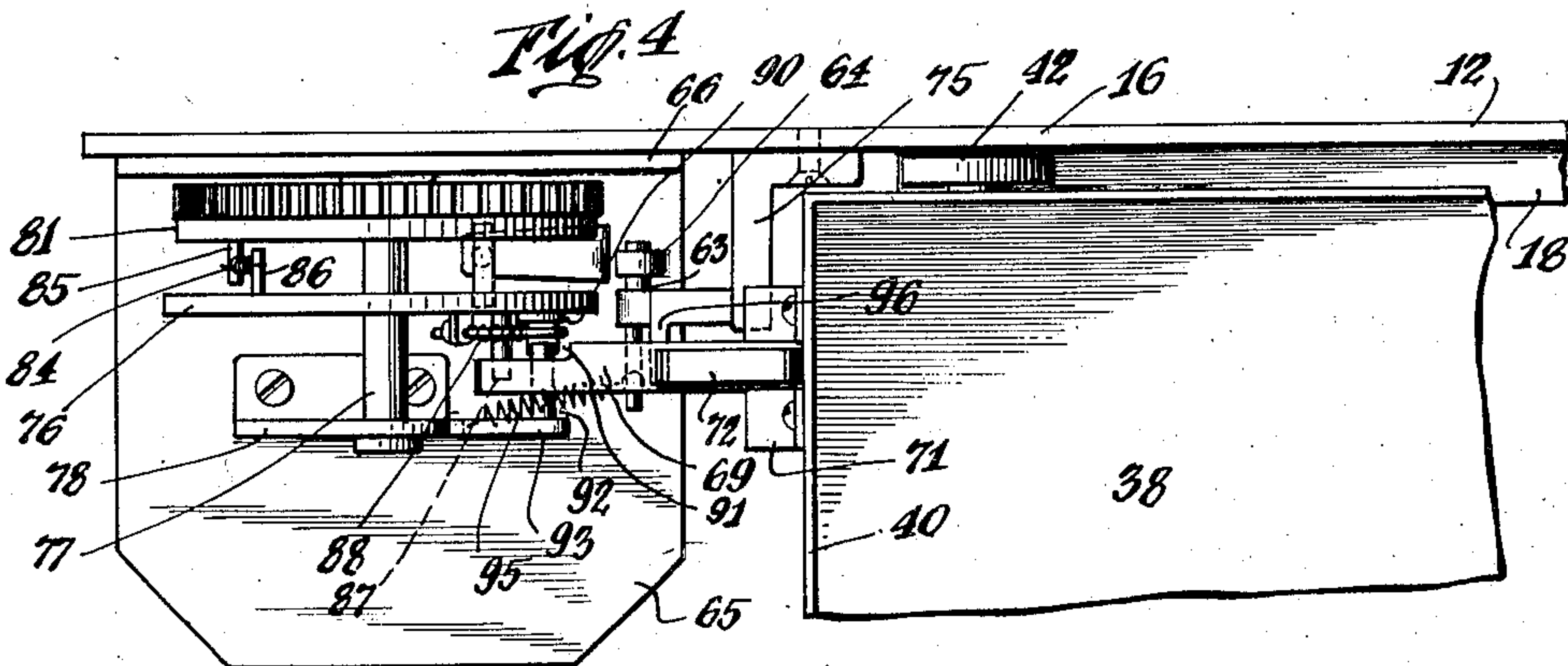
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ANTIROBBERY RECEPTACLE

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4 Sheets-Sheet 3



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4 Sheets-Sheet 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,022,382

ANTIROBBERY RECEPTACLE

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Application April 16, 1935, Serial No. 16,568

13 Claims. (Cl. 109—1)

This invention relates to anti-robbery receptacles, and more particularly relates to money tills and counters and cabinets adapted to hold money or other articles for dispensing, handling or display, and provided with means for safeguarding the money or other articles against seizure in the event of a hold-up or other threat of robbery.

A principal object of this invention is to provide an anti-robbery receptacle of the character described, and which normally renders money or other articles therein readily and conveniently accessible for money changing, handling or display, and is provided with a transfer member adapted to be moved to shift the money or other articles to a safety location in the receptacle, and another object of this invention is to provide improved operating means for operating the transfer member and adapted to be set in operation conveniently, quickly and secretly by a person near to or remote from the receptacle.

Further objects of this invention include, among others, the provision of operating means of the character referred to and which returns the transfer member to normal position; the provision of means delaying the return of the transfer member to normal position; and the provision of a transfer member adapted after having shifted money or other articles to the safety location in the receptacle, to return the money or other articles to the normal accessible location.

Another object of this invention is to provide an anti-robbery receptacle of the character described, and one which operates to safeguard the contents without the robber being made aware that anything has transpired, thus tending to save the attendant from the harm the robber might be inclined to inflict on him or on others should the robber sense that the money or other articles have been rendered inaccessible and safeguarded contrary to his orders.

A further object of this invention is to provide an anti-robbery receptacle of the character described, and one which normally gives full and free access to the money or goods in the till or drawer for money changing or handling, and adapted, if desired, to be arranged to require a minimum of working space for the teller or clerk, and a receptacle which may be set in operation to safeguard the contents quickly, conveniently and by a simple operation performed at a near or remote point and readily concealable, and a receptacle which, when directed, operates promptly, positively and effectively to safeguard the normally readily accessible contents, and hav-

ing a construction and mechanism which are effective and durable, and not apt to get out of order or fail in proper operation.

Other objects of this invention will be in part obvious and in part pointed out hereinafter.

In accordance with this invention, a transfer member is provided which is adapted to be moved to a safety position and transfers the money or other articles to be safeguarded from a normal accessible location in a drawer or other compartment of the anti-robbery receptacle, counter or cabinet, to a safety location therein, where the money or other articles become safeguarded, and means are provided for moving the transfer member to safety position and to return this member to normal position. The transfer member may be so constructed that when it moves to safety position it discharges the money or other articles into a safe storage compartment, or the construction may be such that the money or other articles remain so associated with the transfer member that when this member returns to normal position it carries the money or other articles back to their normal accessible location. With the latter arrangement, the transfer member takes the money or other articles to a safeguarded location, difficult of access, and means are provided for locking the transfer member in this location, which means may include a lock in the nature of a time lock so that return of the transfer member and the money or other articles subject to its movement will be impossible, at least until after the time lock has completed its run. When the transfer member is arranged to discharge the money or other articles to a safeguarded location, and to not return the money or other articles to accessible location, the transfer member may be restored immediately to normal position, so that when inspected by a robber, all the parts are in their natural places and it appears that nothing has been disturbed and nothing has been safeguarded. Suitable control and operating means are also provided. If desired there may also be supplemental masking devices, such, for instance as shown in our prior application for Anti-Robbery Receptacle filed December 21, 1934, Serial No. 758,556.

In order that a clearer understanding of this invention may be had, attention is hereby directed to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this application, and illustrating certain possible embodiments of this invention, and in which:—

Fig. 1 is a vertical sectional view of a cabinet embodying this invention, and is taken on the

line 1—1 of Fig. 3, the parts being in normal positions, as when holding the money or other articles to be safeguarded in readily accessible location.

Fig. 2 is a similar view of the upper portion of the cabinet, the parts being shown in safety positions.

Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view, and is taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2,

Fig. 4 is an enlarged top view of a detail, showing a part of the safety time lock mechanism.

Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view thereof, and the parts being shown in the positions assumed at the end of a time run of the lock mechanism.

Fig. 6 is a similar view showing the positions the parts assume when the transfer member arrives at safety position.

Fig. 7 is a similar view showing the positions assumed by the parts after withdrawal of the transfer member following release.

Fig. 8 is a wiring diagram of the operating, locking, and control circuits.

Fig. 9 is a horizontal sectional view partly broken away of a modified construction, and is taken on the line 9—9 of Fig. 10; and

Fig. 10 is a vertical sectional view of the same, and is taken in the line 10—10 of Fig. 9, the safety position being indicated by dot and dash lines.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, and first to the embodiments illustrated in Figures 1 to 8 inclusive, thereof, there is shown a cabinet having walls 11, housing two drawers 12 and 13, one above the other, in its upper portion and having a lower safe storage compartment 15 provided with a safe door 14 in its lower portion.

As shown, the drawers 12 and 13 are of similar construction, the upper drawer 12 having a front 15, side walls 16 and short bottom 17 having side arms 18 extending further back toward the rear of the drawer. The drawer is movably supported by rollers 19 journaled on brackets 20 secured to the rear ends of the side walls 16 and rolling on track strips 21 fastened to the sides of the cabinet, and on rollers 22 journaled on brackets 23 mounted on the front ends of the track strip 21, the drawer bottom and its side arms 18 rolling on these rollers. The drawer may also be guided and steadied by rollers 24 journaled on brackets 25 secured to the rear ends of the side walls 16 and rolling in contact with the upper wall of the cabinet.

Similarly, the second drawer 13 has a front 26, side walls 27, short bottom 28 having rearwardly extending side arms 29, rear supporting rollers 30 journaled on depending rear brackets 31 secured to the side walls and rolling on track strips 32 secured to the side walls of the cabinet, rear guide rollers 33 journaled on rear upper brackets 34 and rolling in contact with the under surface of side track strips 21, and also supported by rollers 35, journaled on brackets 36 mounted on the front ends of track strips 32 and on which the bottom 28 and its side extensions 29 ride.

Within the top drawer is a container 38 for money or other articles, having a fixed bottom 39 and enclosed upon all four sides by walls 40. Partition members 41 in this container divide the interior into suitable compartments for separated stacks of bills. The container is movably supported by means of rollers 42 carried on the side walls of the container and which roll on the drawer bottom and its extensions 18, so that the con-

tainer may be moved alternately to the back part of the drawer and to the front part of the drawer. When the container is toward the front of the drawer it is in accessible position; that is, when the drawer is open the contents of the containers are exposed and when the drawer is closed it is only necessary to open the drawer to have access to the contents. When, however, the container is positioned in the rear portion of the drawer, it is not in accessible position, since stop blocks 43 are fixed on track strip 21 which prevent the drawer being opened sufficiently to expose the contents of the container when so positioned.

Operating means are provided for drawing the container to the rear of the drawer and for locking the container in this position in the drawer. These means, as shown, may comprise a suitable electric motor 45 mounted on a suitable supporting plate or frame 46 extending between and supported by the two side walls of the drawer. The shaft 47 of the motor has a driving connection as at 48 with one end 49 of a shaft 50 which is provided with reverse helical grooves 51 connected together at their ends so as to be continuous. The motor end 49 of this shaft is journaled in a suitable bracket 52 supported on the frame 46 and the opposite end is journaled in a bracket 53 fastened to a cross-piece 54 which extends between and is supported by the side walls of the drawer.

Shaft 50 extends through a hub or sleeve 55 provided on a bracket 53 which is secured to the rear wall of the container, and suitable riders, of any usual form, are provided in the hub 55 which engage and ride in the grooves of the shaft 50 so that when shaft 50 is rotated by the motor 45 the container is drawn to the rear of the drawer, and on continued rotation of the shaft the container is returned to the front of the drawer. A switch 57, supported on the front wall 15 of the drawer, is included in the motor circuit and has a push button 58, or other suitable operable member, adapted to be operated by the container as it is moved to front position in the drawer to open the motor circuit and suspend operation of the motor.

One or more switches 115 (see Fig. 8), which may be at a near point or at one or more remote points, or both, are provided, and adapted to be operated manually to shunt switch 57 to close the motor circuit and start the motor running. Means are also provided whereby, when the container is drawn to the rear of the drawer, that is, to safeguarded position, the operation of the motor is suspended and the container becomes locked in this retracted position. To this end a striker knob 61, is secured to the rear wall of the container, and as the container arrives at the rear, or safety position in the drawer, knob 61 strikes and moves the lower arm 62 of an upright lever, which is pivotally mounted on a pin 63 carried on a bracket 64 supported on a plate 65 extending from a vertical plate 66 secured to the side wall of the drawer. Knob 61 swings the head 67 of the lever toward the container so as to be latched by a locking lug 68 of a horizontal latch arm 69 which is pivoted on a pin 70 supported on a bracket 71 secured to the rear wall of the container. A spring 72 affixed to the container, as at 73, bears downwardly on latch 69, and the extent of downward movement of latch 69 is limited by the engagement of the square lower corner 74 of the latch abutting the rear wall of the container. When so latched, the up-

per end 67 of the lever arm is against an abutment bracket 75 fixed on the adjacent side wall of the drawer to prevent further displacement of the lever, which might tend to cause it to disengage from the latch.

Any suitable means may be provided whereby the latch may be disengaged from the container and the motor energized to return the container to initial position in the drawer, and these means may be manually or mechanically or electrically operable, as desired.

For purpose of illustration, such means are shown in the drawings to include electric time lock mechanism of the nature disclosed in patent to W. T. Benham, No. 1,942,045, for antibandit electric time lock. As shown, there is a disk 76 rotatable on an arbor 77, carried by plate 66 secured to the side of the drawer and by a bracket 78 supported on the shelf plate 65 extending from plate 66. Also on arbor 77 is a gear disk 81 which is rotated by an engaging pinion 82 fixed on a rotor shaft 83 driven by a suitable motor (not shown) and which may be any reliable self-starting synchronous clock motor. A spring 84 anchored to a pin 85 on gear disk 81 and to a pin 86 on disk 76 establishes a drive connection between the disks.

Disk 76 has a pin 87, which, when the container is latched, is adapted at the end of each revolution of the disk to engage under the end of latch 69 and to raise the latch out of engagement with lever 67, and thus release the container for forward movement. At the same time, a pin 88 and spring 89, carried on the disk holds a pivoted finger 90 in such position that a lug 91 on finger 90 will engage a lug 92 on an extension 93 of bracket 78 and stop further rotation of disk 76; and in this position of the disk a radial notch 94 in the disk is in position to receive the head of lever 67, which, when the latch 69 is raised, is projected into and held in this notch by a spring 95 stretched between lever 67 and bracket 78. Head of lever 67 has an extension 96 which strikes the finger 90 to disengage lug 91 from lug 92, but since the head of lever 67 is disposed in the recess 94 movement of disk 76 is prevented until the lever head is taken out of this recess. This will occur when the container is moved to rearward position.

The clock motor is so controlled that after the stopping of disk 76 the gear disk 81 continues to travel a slight distance and sufficiently to increase the tension of spring 84 so that, when disk 76 is released spring 84 will immediately move it a bit without requiring rotation of the gear disk 81, and this movement of disk 76 is utilized in the control of the clock motor circuit and of the circuit of the container shifting motor, as will now be described.

Gear disk 81 has a peripheral notch 100, which comes into sidewise alignment with a peripheral notch 101 in disk 76 after disk 76 has been stopped and gear disk 81 has rotated a bit further. In all other positions of the disks these notches are not in alignment. A plunger 80 bearing against a spring finger 102 rides against the periphery of both disks and it and finger 102 are held depressed thereby except when the notches 100 and 101 come into the alignment referred to, and when that occurs the spring finger raises. When so raised finger 102 moves an electrical contact 103 out of contact with a contact 104 to break the circuit of the clock motor, and moves the contact 103 into contact with another contact 105 to close the main motor circuit and energize the

motor to return the container to initial position.

The circuits may be laid out as shown in Fig. 8 of the drawings. From one side 106 of switch 57 a conductor 107 leads to main motor 45 and from the other side 108 to one side of a suitable source of current supply. Conductors 109 lead from motor 45 to the contact 105. Conductor 110 leads from the other side of the main current supply to contact 103. Conductor 111 leads through a manually operable switch 112 to one side of the clock motor M from whence conductor 113 leads to contact 104. Conductor 114, including switch 115, bridges switch 57.

Normally contacts 103 and 105 are closed and switches 57 and 115 are open so that anyone by closing switch 115, which may be at a near or remote point, can energize motor 45 and cause the container to retreat into safeguarded position in the drawer, whereupon lever 67 is retracted and disk 76 is moved by spring 84, causing contacts 103 and 105 to separate to suspend operation of motor 45 and causing contacts 103 and 104 to come together. However, the clock motor circuit is open at switch 112, which may be manually operable, and requires closing to start the clock motor running. When the clock motor has run a complete cycle, thus bringing notches 100 and 101 into sidewise alignment, this notch alignment results in contacts 103 and 104 separating and deenergizing the clock motor, and bringing contacts 103 and 105 together to energize the main motor 45 and cause the container to return to initial position in the drawer.

Thus it is apparent that when it is desired to place the contents of the container 38 in inaccessible and safeguarding location, it is only necessary for someone to close the emergency switch 115, whereupon motor 45 is energized and draws the container to the rear of the drawer, where the container becomes locked by latch 69 and the motor deenergized on account of the opening of contacts 103 and 105 due to the movement of disk 76 resulting from withdrawal of lever 69 from its notch 94, depressing plunger 80. The container is held locked in safeguarded position until the time clock mechanism has run a complete cycle, which may be set for any desired length of time run, for instance fifteen minutes. This time run may be arranged to start automatically, but preferably not. As shown to start the time run it is necessary to close switch 112, so that after this switch has been closed the return of the container is delayed until the time clock mechanism has run a complete cycle. At the end of such run the mechanism separates contacts 103 and 104 to deenergize the time clock motor, and closes contacts 103 and 105 to energize the main motor to cause the container to return to accessible position, whereupon the container opens switch 57 to suspend operation of this motor.

The container 120 in the under drawer 13 has no bottom but has front, rear and side wall 121. The money or other articles rest on the bottom 28 of the main drawer, and when the container 120 is retracted it scrapes the contents from bottom 28 and dumps them off the rear edge of bottom 28 so that they fall into the lower safe storage compartment 15. Container 120 is moved back and forth in drawer 13 by means, including motor 122 and shaft 123 having reverse helical threads 124, similar to the drive means for container 38 in drawer 12. There are no means shown however for locking container 120 in rearward position, and instead there is merely provided a switch 125 supported on a suitable bracket 126 in the

drawer and having a push button 127 adapted to be contacted and depressed by the rear wall 121 of container 120 as it arrives in rearward position to break the motor circuit and suspend operation of the motor. A similar switch 128 is mounted on the front plate 26 of drawer 13 and has a push button 129 adapted to be engaged and depressed by the front wall of container 120 as it moves to the front of the drawer, this switch being also included in the motor circuit so that the motor will be deenergized when the container is in this position.

As shown in Fig. 8 this motor circuit may lead from one side of the source of current supply through conductor 130 to one side of switch 128, thence through conductor 131 to one side of switch 125. Conductor 132 leads from the other side of switch 125 to motor 122 from whence conductor 133 connects with conductor 110, and thereby to the other side of the current supply. Conductor 134, including an emergency switch 135, bridges the switches 125 and 128 so that by closing switch 135 motor 122 may be energized and the container 120 caused to be moved to retracted position in drawer 13. If desired, switches 115 and 135 may be connected for a simultaneous operation so that by operating a single manual control member the containers in both drawers 12 and 13 may be caused to be moved to safeguarded positions in their respective drawers.

In the modification illustrated in Figs. 9 and 10 of the drawings, the cabinet is not provided with drawers, but instead its top wall 140 is provided with an opening equipped with a sliding door 141 comprising telescopic sections. A container 142 for money or other articles is shiftably mounted within the cabinet, and is normally so related with the opening in the top of the cabinet that the contents of the container are readily accessible when the door 141 is open. As shown, cross partitions 143 in the container divide it into three compartments, and each compartment has a bottom section 144 which supports the money or other articles, and is hinged, as at 145, to swing down and dump the contents. The free edge of each bottom section 144 is provided at each side with a roller 146 which rests on a guide track 147 secured to the side wall 148 of the cabinet. Each track has an elevated end which maintains the bottom sections raised when the container is toward the front wall 149 of the cabinet, and has a rearwardly extending downwardly inclined portion so that when the container is drawn rearwardly in the cabinet the rollers 146 ride down these inclines to open the container compartments at the bottom and cause the contents to be dumped. When the container is returned to forward position in the cabinet, the rollers ride up the inclined track and onto the raised portions thus conditioning the compartments of the container to receive and hold money or other articles.

The side walls 150 may be provided with suitable guide strips 151, which ride on rollers 152 mounted on the side walls of the cabinet and whereby the container is supported and guided for reciprocation in the cabinet.

If desired, an endless belt or conveyer 153 may be mounted on suitable pulleys or rollers 154 supported on shafts 155 and 156, suitably supported within the cabinet and positioned to receive the money or other articles dumped from the container 142 when it is retracted. This belt may be driven through a suitable chain and sprocket drive 157 and by a motor 158 which may be supported on a bracket 159 secured to the inside of

one of the walls of the cabinet. This arrangement is intended to dump the money or other articles transferred thereto from the container 142 into the lower portion of the cabinet, and to act as a guarding and blocking means which obstruct and prevent access being had to the articles through the opening in the top of the cabinet and through the bottom of the container 142.

The container 142 may be arranged to be shifted back and forth in the cabinet, either manually or by any suitable mechanical or electrical means as desired. As shown, the operating means employed may be similar to the operating means previously described for moving the containers 38 and 120 in the drawers 12 and 13, to wit: an electrical motor 160 mounted on a suitable shelf or frame work 161, and driving a shaft 162 having reverse helical threads and engaged with the container 142. In this instance a switch 163 is mounted in the front wall 149 of the cabinet, and has a push button 164 adapted to be engaged and depressed by the front wall of container 142 as it reaches forward position in the cabinet to open the switch. This switch is in the circuit of motor 160, and an emergency switch (not shown) is also preferably provided in the circuit which bridges switch 163 so that when this emergency switch is closed the motor is energized and the container is retracted so that its contents will be dumped into the lower safe storage compartment, and then returned immediately to initial position, and the motor deenergized through the opening of switch 163 by the container.

From the above it will be apparent that in all modifications means are provided for drawing the container to a safeguarded position, and for returning the container to initial or service position. The arrangement may be such that the container is moved to safety position and immediately back to service position, meanwhile dumping its contents to a safeguarded location in the cabinet. As shown for purposes of illustration in connection with container 38, return of the container to service position may be delayed, as for instance, by requiring manual closing of a control switch. Further the container may become automatically locked in safety position, and if desired may retain its contents instead of discharging them, and return of the container to service position may be delayed by the time control means, if desired.

It is obvious that any of the forms of containers, 38, 120, 142, may be associated with any of the specific operating and control means therefor shown and described.

It is also apparent from the above that the contents are normally maintained in convenient and readily accessible location for handling and dispensing, and may quickly and easily be transferred to a safeguarded location in the cabinet by the mere pushing of an emergency control button or other simple operation, and which can be arranged to be done at any one of a number of different points and secretly. The contents whether remaining in the container or whether discharged therefrom are taken to a thoroughly safeguarded and well protected location in the cabinet.

It is comprehended that the invention is adapted to many variations and modifications, and therefore since many changes could be made in the above construction and as many different embodiments of the invention could be made without departing from the scope thereof, it is

understood that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawings be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

5 What we claim is:

1. In an anti-robbery receptacle of the character described, having an accessible compartment for money or other articles, in combination, a transfer member movable from said compartment to a safety position in the receptacle and adapted on such movement to transfer money or other articles from said compartment to a safeguarded location in the receptacle, and operating means for moving said transfer member to said safety position and back to initial position.

2. In an anti-robbery receptacle of the character described, having an accessible compartment for money or other articles, in combination, a transfer member movable from said compartment to a safety position in the receptacle and adapted on such movement to transfer money or other articles from said compartment to a safeguarded location in the receptacle, operating means for moving said transfer member to said safety position and back to initial position, and control means for suspending operation of the operating means upon the return of the transfer member to initial position.

3. In an anti-robbery receptacle of the character described, having an accessible compartment for money or other articles, in combination, a transfer member movable from said compartment to a safety position in the receptacle and adapted on such movement to transfer money or other articles from said compartment to a safeguarded location in the receptacle, operating means for moving said transfer member to said safety position and back to initial position, and means associated with the operating means and the transfer member for locking the transfer member in said safety position.

4. In an anti-robbery receptacle of the character described, having an accessible compartment for money or other articles, in combination, a transfer member movable from said compartment to a safety position in the receptacle and adapted on such movement to transfer money or other articles from said compartment to a safeguarded location in the receptacle, operating means for moving said transfer member to said safety position and back to initial position, means associated with the operating means and the transfer member for suspending operation of the operating means when the transfer member arrives at said safety position and for latching the transfer member in said position, means for unlatching the transfer member, and means for restarting the operating means to return the transfer member to initial position.

5. In an anti-robbery receptacle of the character described, having an accessible compartment for money or other articles, in combination, a transfer member movable from said compartment to a safety position in the receptacle and adapted on such movement to transfer money or other articles from said compartment to a safeguarded location in the receptacle, operating means for moving said transfer member to said safety position and back to initial position, means associated with the operating means and the transfer member for suspending operation of the operating means when the transfer member arrives at said safety position and for latching the transfer member in said position, and release means, including a time

mechanism, adapted after a predetermined period of running time to unlatch the transfer member and restart the operating means to return the transfer member to initial position.

6. In an anti-robbery receptacle of the character described, having an accessible compartment for money or other articles, in combination, a transfer member movable from said compartment to a safety position in the receptacle and adapted on such movement to transfer money or other articles from said compartment to a safeguarded location in the receptacle, operating means for moving said transfer member to said safety position and back to initial position, means associated with the operating means and the transfer member for suspending operation of the operating means when the transfer member arrives at said safety position and for latching the transfer member in said position, release means, including a time mechanism, adapted after a predetermined period of running time to unlatch the transfer member and restart the operating means to return the transfer member to initial position, and manually operable control means for starting said time mechanism to run.

7. In an anti-robbery receptacle of the character described, in combination, a cabinet having an opening affording access to the interior thereof, means for disposing money or other articles alternately in accessible relation to said opening and in an inaccessible, safeguarded location in the cabinet, said means including a container for the money or other articles normally in position disposing the money or other articles in accessible relation to said opening and movable with its contents to a safety position in the cabinet and back again, with its contents, to normal position; means for releasably locking the container in said safety position whereby its contents are locked in the safeguarded location in the cabinet, and operating means for moving said container to said safety position and, when released from said locking means, back to said normal position.

8. In an anti-robbery receptacle of the character described, in combination, a cabinet having an opening affording access to the interior thereof, means for disposing money or other articles alternately in accessible relation to said opening and in an inaccessible, safeguarded location in the cabinet, said means including a container for the money or other articles normally in position disposing the money or other articles in accessible relation to said opening and movable with its contents to a safety position in the cabinet and back again, with its contents, to normal position; means for releasably locking the container in said safety position whereby its contents are locked in the safeguarded location in the cabinet, operating means for moving said container to said safety position and, when released from said locking means, back to said normal position, and release means, including a time mechanism, adapted after a predetermined period of running time to unlatch the container for return to initial position.

9. In an anti-robbery receptacle of the character described, in combination, a cabinet having an opening affording access to the interior thereof, means for disposing money or other articles alternately in accessible relation to said opening and in an inaccessible, safeguarded location in the cabinet, said means including a container for the money or other articles normally in position disposing the money or other articles in acces-

sible relation to said opening and movable with its contents to a safety position in the cabinet and back again, with its contents, to normal position; means for releasably locking the container in said safety position whereby its contents are locked in the safeguarded location in the cabinet, operating means for moving said container to said safety position and, when released from said locking means, back to said normal position, release means, including a time mechanism, adapted after a predetermined period of running time to unlatch the container for return to initial position, and manually operable control means for starting said time mechanism to run to unlatch the container.

10. In an anti-robbery receptacle of the character described, in combination, a cabinet having an opening affording access to the interior, a container for money or other articles movably mounted in the cabinet and normally in an accessible position therein disposing the money or other articles in accessible relation to said opening and adapted to be moved to a safety position in the cabinet and to carry the money or other articles to a safeguarded location in the cabinet and to be moved, with its contents, back to initial position in the cabinet, operating means for moving said container to said safety position and back to said accessible position, means for suspending operation of said operating means when the container moves to said safety position and latching the container in said position, time lock means delaying unlatching of the container, and means whereby after completion of the time run of the time lock means, the container is unlatched and the operating means started to return the container to initial position.

11. In an anti-robbery receptacle of the character described, having an accessible compart-

ment and a lower safe storage compartment for money or other articles, in combination, a transfer member movable from said compartment to a safety position in the receptacle and adapted on such movement to dump money or other articles from said compartment into said safe storage compartment, and operating means for moving the transfer member to said safety position and back to initial position.

12. In an anti-robbery receptacle of the character described, in combination, a cabinet, a transfer member, for money or other articles shiftably mounted in the cabinet, and normally in an accessible position therein, operating means including a rotating drive shaft, having reverse helical grooves connected at their ends so as to be continuous, connected to said transfer member, for shifting the transfer member from said accessible position to a safety position in the cabinet and back to said accessible position, means for setting the operating means in operation and means for stopping operation of the operating means.

13. An anti-robbery receptacle of the character described, including, in combination, a housing having a compartment comprising an accessible portion adapted to house money, or other articles, for handling, and an inaccessible portion, a transfer member bodily shiftable from said accessible portion of the compartment to a safety position in the compartment to transfer money, or other articles, from the accessible portion of the compartment to said inaccessible portion of the compartment, wherein the money, or other article is safeguarded, and operating means for moving said transfer member to said safety position and back to initial position.

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