Nov. 21, 1933. C. F. SIOBERG 1,935,959

DEPOSITORY FOR BURGLARPROOF CHESTS

Filed Sept. 9, 1932 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

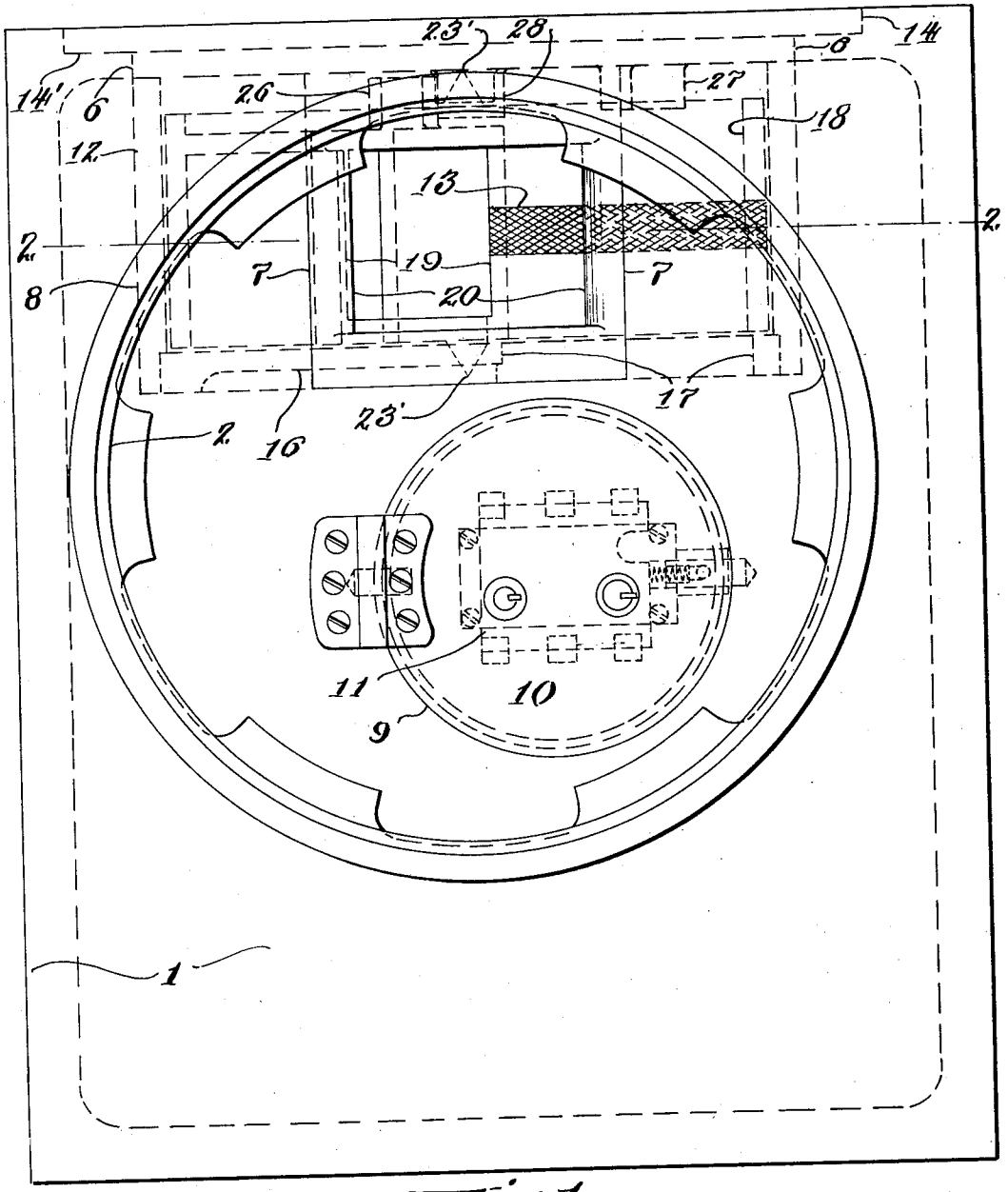


Fig. 1.

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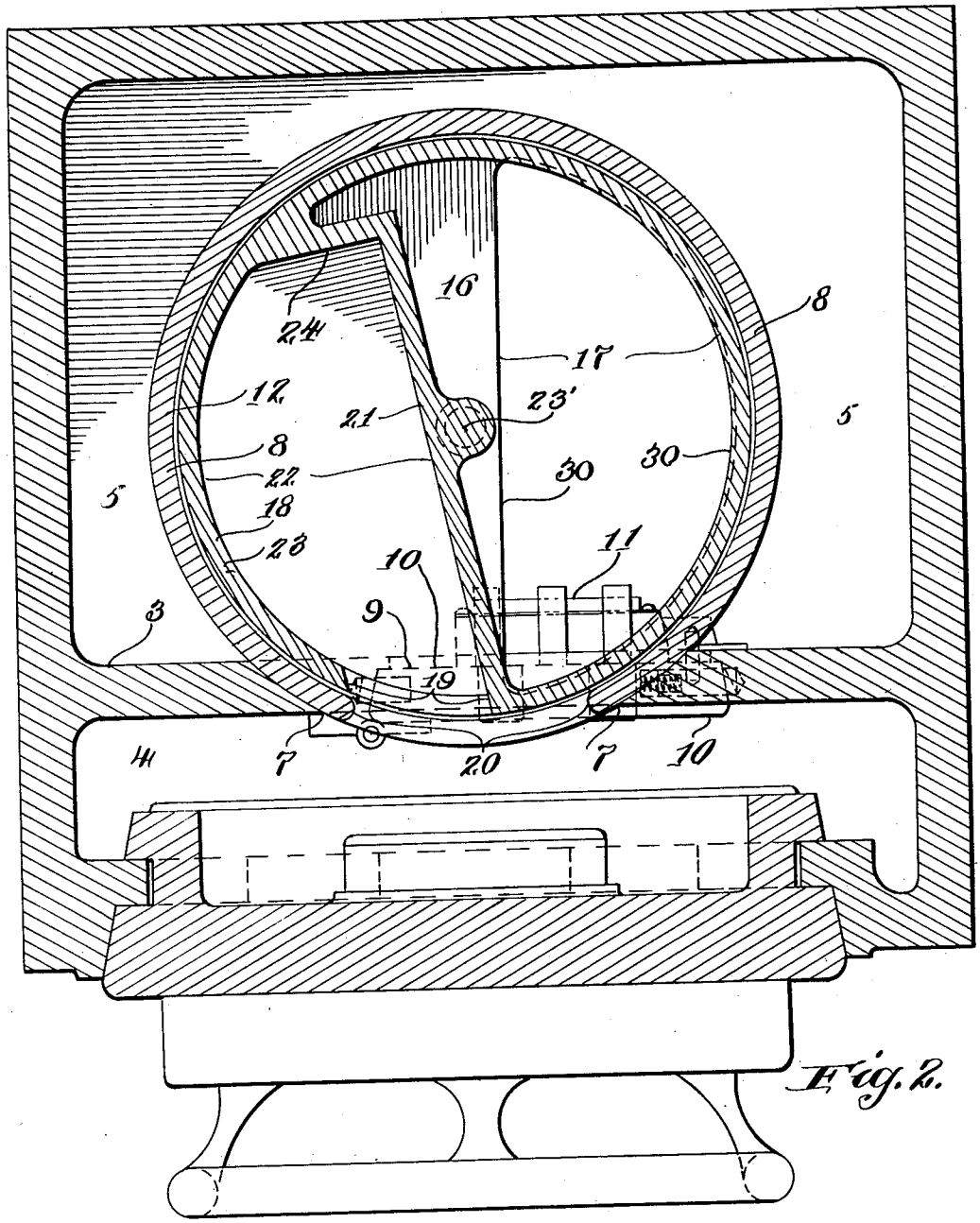


Fig. 2.

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DEPOSITORY FOR BURGLARPROOF CHESTS

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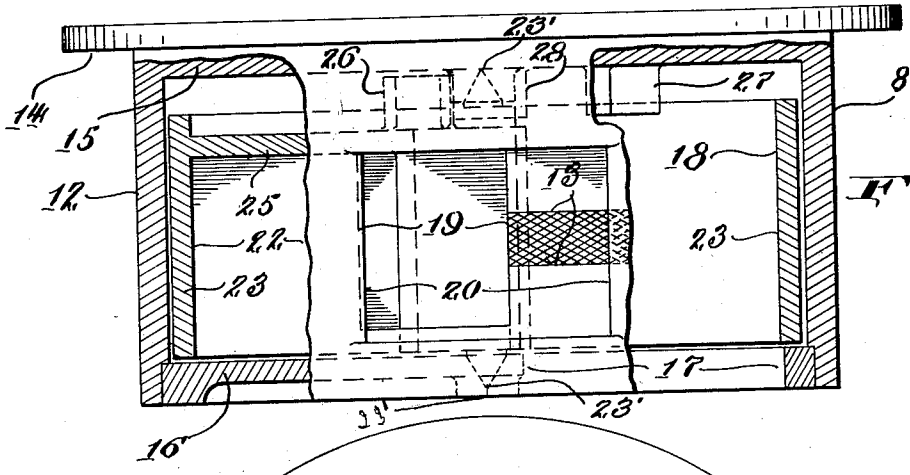


Fig. 3.

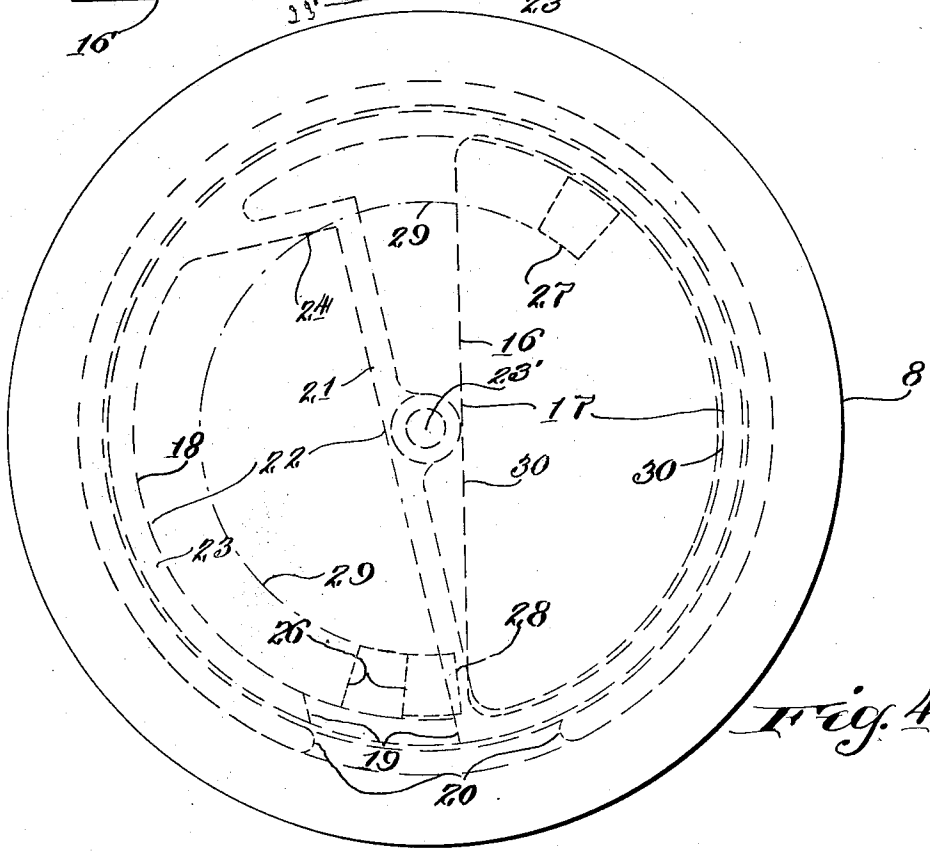


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,935,959

DEPOSITORY FOR BURGLARPROOF CHESTS

Charles F. Sioberg, York, Pa., assignor to York Safe & Lock Company, York, Pa., a corporation of Delaware

Application September 9, 1932. Serial No. 632,335

7 Claims. (Cl. 109—1)

The invention relates to a depository for a burglarproof chest having an inner partition forming an inner compartment. The device of the invention includes as an important advantage of the invention a feature whereby the opening through which the package is inserted is completely and entirely closed before the opening from the pocket into the inner compartment first begins to be exposed. Most of the depositories previously constructed are so arranged that it is quite possible to fish out the package after it has been delivered to the inner compartment. This is true even where baffles are used to prevent this practice. The baffles are, as a matter of fact, for the most part, more or less ineffective. An important object of the present invention is to eliminate the possibility that deposits may be fished out or otherwise removed through the pocket.

The device of the invention is also unique in that it is placed close to the top wall of the chest whereby a greater storage capacity is available than with any previous device for this same general purpose which can be used in a burglarproof chest.

Another advantage of the new construction is that the package or bag in which the deposits are placed for insertion through the depository may be and is preferably oblong in shape and permits the storing of bills without folding, almost two hundred bills if desired being handled at one time in the operation of the depository.

The money or other valuables thus packed or otherwise suitably packed, are inserted in the pocket at the front. By rotation of the pocket the deposits are transported and dropped in the operation of the depository preferably well back in the inner compartment of the chest passing downwardly through an aperture at any desired point in the rotation of the pocket provided that the receiving opening is closed before said aperture is opened.

It is of interest that while the depository is preferably mounted in the chest at the top, access to the pocket for admission of deposits is had from the side and particularly from the outer compartment of the chest through the inner wall of which the pocket is made accessible for this purpose.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the chest with the chest door removed.

Figure 2 is a section on the line 2, 2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an elevation of the rotary depository unit or pocket removed from the chest, parts being broken away for convenience of illustration.

Figure 4 is a top plan view of the depository unit.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, each of which is used to indicate the same or similar parts in the different figures, the construction shown comprises a burglarproof chest 1, having a front door opening 2 which may be provided with a rotary door as described in applicant's Patent No. 1,850,639 issued March 22, 1932 or any suitable type of door. The chest is shown as provided with an inner partition 3 dividing the chest into two compartments consisting of an outer compartment 4 immediately behind the rotary door and an inner or storage compartment 5.

For the purposes of the present invention the chest has been formed with a circular aperture 6 in the top as best illustrated in dotted lines in Figure 1. This aperture extends through the inner wall 3 exposing the rotary depository unit or pocket in the front compartment 4. The opening in the wall 3 is indicated by reference character 7 in Figures 1 and 2.

The depository unit 8 to be further described is inserted in this opening and projects downwardly into the chest to a convenient extent which in the form of the invention shown is a little more than one third of its vertical height. The construction also includes a door opening 9 in the inner wall which is closed by any suitable door 10 provided with a lock 11, which may be a key or combination lock usually under the control of a responsible agent of the organization maintaining the chest.

The depository unit 8 comprises an outer cylindrical casing 12, shown as provided with a flange 14 at its upper edge, the casing fits in the aperture 6 in the top of the chest, being supported by the flange 14 which is seated in the top wall of the safe, which is rabbeted at 14' for this purpose, or it may be supported and held in any suitable manner, it being understood that the outer casing would be secured in its operative position in the most approved manner known to the art. The outer casing 12 is formed with a thick permanent top wall 15 and a bottom wall 16 which is secured in and to the depository unit as assembled outside the chest, but is not removable in the operative position of the depository within the chest. Bottom wall 16 of the depository unit is provided with a delivery opening 17 of a little less than one half of the area of the bottom wall, which delivery opening overlies a portion of the inner

chamber 5 preferably in front of the door opening 9 in the inner partition, whereby the articles deposited in the chest are most easily accessible for removal through the door 10 in the inner partition. The outer casing 12 of the depository unit contains in the form of the invention shown a rotary pocket member 18 shown in detail in Figure 3 which is a top plan view. This pocket member is provided with a receiving opening at the side indicated at 19 in Figure 2. This opening is arranged to register in receiving position with the opening 7 in the inner partition 3 and with the opening 20 in the outer casing 12 of the depository unit which it will be understood is stationary, the opening 20 registering at all times with the opening 7. The rotary pocket member 18 which, as already pointed out, is preferably cylindrical, as is also the casing 12, is provided with a transverse vertical partition 21, see Figure 2, which as shown preferably extends from the right hand side of the receiving opening 19 in said pocket member as seen in Figure 2 across or nearly across the rotary pocket member, the depository pocket 22, i. e. the pocket proper being formed by and between said partition 21 and the cylindrical wall 23 of the pocket member on the left, i. e., on the opposite side of the receiving opening 19 from the partition 21. To avoid the presence of a sharp corner in the pocket 22, which might catch and hold the articles and prevent their delivery as hereinafter described, the partition 21, as shown, terminates at the rear opposite the opening 19 in a right angular portion 24 which is joined to the cylindrical wall and serves in turn to join the partition 21 to the cylindrical wall. The pocket proper 22 is closed above by a top wall or roof 25 and is open at the bottom, the other side of the pocket member being shown as open from top to bottom to save metal, the cylindrical wall 23 being preferably continuous and provided with manually engageable means for rotating the pocket member shown in the form of knurled surface 13 extending circumferentially along the outside of the cylindrical wall 23. This knurled portion 13 is at all times even in the closed position of the pocket, exposed at the opening 20 for manual engagement, to oscillate the pocket from open to closed position and vice versa.

The rotary pocket member 18 is shown as provided with an upwardly projecting stop 26 which cooperates with two depending stops 27 and 28 projecting downwardly from the inner surface of the top wall 15 of the outer casing 12 of the depository unit. The stop 26 is located in the assembled position of the depository in the arc 29 between the stops 27 and 28 which permits the pocket member to be oscillated through this arc and limits its movement to such oscillation. In receiving position when opening 19 in the side of the pocket registers with openings 7 and 20, stop 26 engages stop 28 and in discharge position stop 26 engages stop 27. The pocket member 18 is held in a freely oscillating suspension concentric with the casing 8 by means of center top and bottom pivots 23' engaging the top and bottom walls 15 and 16 which are suitably bored to receive them.

The position illustrated in Figure 2 is the receiving position in which the articles to be stored are inserted in the pocket 22 of the pocket member 18. As already pointed out, the bottom wall 16 of the outer casing 12 of the depository unit has an aperture 17 which is shown as of a little less area than one half the bottom of the depository unit. This in the form of the invention shown has one arcuate side and one straight side, the latter indicated by reference character 30 being most conveniently at right angles to the front wall of the chest. The arcuate side 30' of the opening is at the right, as seen from the front, though this arrangement can, of course, be changed by reversing or otherwise. The bottom of pocket 22 is open so that when the articles to be stored are inserted through the receiving opening 19, they rest on the bottom wall 16 of the casing 12 at the left, and as the rotary pocket member is swung in righthanded rotation through the arc permitted by the stop lug 26 on the pocket member cooperating with lugs 27, 28 on the depository casing 12, the articles inserted are engaged by the transverse wall 21 of the pocket and moved along the bottom wall of the casing until they encounter the opening 17 in said bottom wall when they are passed downwardly by gravity through opening 17 into the inner compartment 5 of the safe. As the arc of rotation permitted by the stops is completed, the pocket 22 is brought into full or substantially full registration with the opening 17 so that whatever is contained in the pocket is thus discharged into the inner compartment 5 of the chest, it being of particular interest to note that as the pocket 22 first begins to come into registration with the opening 17, the receiving opening 19 is completely closed off so that there is no chance at all for a dishonest employee or other person attempting to crack the chest, to fish out or in any manner to remove any package or article after it has been deposited. It is believed that this result has not been accomplished by any previous depository by the use of baffles or otherwise. Baffles have proved more or less ineffective and it is with a particular view to the overcoming of this objection that the new type of depository was devised and constructed.

It is also of importance that the depository is located against the top inside wall of the chest and that because of this fact the storage capacity of the safe which is available, is much greater than with other depository devices, and particularly it is greater than where the deposit is made through a slot in the inner partition. In the preferred practice the bills or notes deposited are enclosed in a bag of oblong shape which permits the storing of bills in their full size flat without folding. It has been found that a package of two hundred bills or bank notes can be deposited in this way and inserted through the opening, and when the head or pocket member 18 is revolved through 180 degrees or through a sufficient arc, the bag or package is dropped from the pocket into the storage chamber of the chest.

The deposits are preferably thus carried for a considerable distance in a horizontal direction from the point of deposit and dropped in the central area of the inner compartment and so stowed as to give economical storage without waste of space as when they are merely passed through a slot in an upright wall. As thus placed the deposits are easily accessible to the trusted agent or employee supplied with the key or combination of the lock 11 of the inner door 10.

I have thus described specifically and in detail a chest embodying the features of my invention in the preferred form in order that the nature and manner of constructing and operating and using the same may be fully understood, however, the specific terms herein are used descriptively rather than in a limiting sense, the scope of the invention being defined in the claims.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A burglarproof chest having a front door opening and an inner upright partition with a door therein and an inner compartment behind the partition, a depository unit back of the partition, the unit consisting of a casing and a pocket member mounted to oscillate therein on a vertical axis from receiving to discharging position, the chest having a seat in the top wall for the depository unit in which the casing is secured, and means permanently closing the top of the unit, the casing having an opening in its side registering with an opening in the inner wall which is provided for this purpose and is conveniently accessible from the front door opening, and the pocket having a receiving opening in its side which registers with the forementioned openings in the receiving position of the pocket, the pocket being open at the bottom, the construction including a wall which closes the bottom of the pocket in receiving position, the bottom of the depository unit being otherwise open so that as the pocket is rotated from receiving position to discharging position, the articles deposited therein are dropped into the inner compartment of the chest where they are accessible through the door in the inner partition, the pocket member closing the receiving opening before the discharge is opened.

2. The combination in a burglarproof chest having a front door opening, an inner partition forming an inner compartment having a door accessible through the front door opening, a depository unit having a casing secured to the chest and projecting downwardly from the top of the chest, a pocket mounted to oscillate therein about a vertical axis, from receiving to discharging position, the inner partition having an opening and the depository casing having an opening in its side which registers therewith, the pocket having a receiving opening in its side which registers with said openings in the partition and casing in the receiving position of the pocket, the pocket being open at the bottom, a stationary wall closing the bottom of the pocket in the receiving position of the pocket, the bottom of the depository having an opening which directly underlies the open bottom of the pocket in discharge position so that as the pocket is rotated away from receiving position to discharge position, the articles deposited therein are dropped through said opening into the inner compartment of the chest, the pocket also having a wall which closes the opening in the inner partition as the pocket is rotated from receiving position before the bottom of the pocket is opened and during the entire period in which it is open or partly open, and means closing the top of the unit.

3. The combination in a burglarproof chest having a front door opening, an inner upright wall forming an inner compartment beyond the front door opening, a depository secured to the chest and projecting downwardly from the top, the depository including a pocket mounted to oscillate from receiving to discharge position about an upright axis, the inner partition having a receiving opening, and the pocket having an upright side wall with a receiving opening therein which registers with said receiving opening in the inner partition in the receiving position of the pocket, the inner wall having a door opening beneath the pocket opening, both the door opening in the inner wall and the receiving opening being accessible from the front door opening of the chest, the pocket being open at the bottom and the construction having a stationary wall closing the bottom of the pocket in the receiving position of the pocket, said wall having an opening leading to the inner compartment which registers with the open bottom of the pocket in discharge position so that as the pocket is rotated away from receiving position to discharge position, the articles deposited therein are dropped into the inner compartment of the chest, the pocket also having a wall which closes the opening in the inner partition as the pocket is rotated from receiving position before the bottom of the pocket is opened.

4. A burglarproof chest having a front door opening, an inner upright partition immediately back of said opening, the portion of the chest beyond the partition serving as an inner chamber, a rotary depository unit having a casing which projects downwardly into the chest from the top and is secured to the chest, a rotary pocket mounted in the casing to rotate about an upright axis, the pocket having a receiving opening at the side and the inner partition having an opening with which said receiving opening registers in the receiving position of the pocket, the pocket being open at the bottom, a stationary horizontal partition closing the bottom of the pocket in the receiving position of the pocket, the partition having a downwardly disposed opening which is located at one side of the pocket in the receiving position so that as the pocket is rotated from receiving position the articles deposited therein are dropped through said opening into the inner compartment of the chest, the pocket having a substantially cylindrical wall portion which closes the opening in the inner partition as the pocket is rotated toward and into the discharging position in which the articles are dropped, the closing of the said opening taking place prior to the opening of the bottom of the pocket to drop the articles, the inner partition having a door opening for removal of deposits the same being below the pocket and both the door opening of the inner partition and the receiving opening being accessible from the front door opening of the chest.

5. A burglarproof chest having a front door opening which is normally in a vertical plane, an inner partition immediately back of said opening, the portion of the chest beyond the partition serving as an inner chamber, a rotary depository unit having a casing which projects downwardly into the chest from the top and is secured to the top wall, a rotary pocket mounted in the casing to rotate about a vertical axis, the pocket having a receiving opening at the side, and the inner partition having an opening with which said receiving opening registers in the receiving position of the pocket, the pocket being open at the bottom, a stationary horizontal portion closing the bottom of the pocket in the receiving position of the pocket a portion of the horizontal partition being omitted providing a downwardly disposed opening which is located at one side of the pocket in the receiving position so that as the pocket is rotated from receiving position, the articles deposited therein are dropped through said opening into the inner compartment of the chest, the pocket having a substantially cylindrical wall portion which closes the opening of the inner partition as the pocket is rotated toward and into the discharge position in which the articles are dropped, the closing of the said opening taking place prior to

the opening of the bottom of the pocket to drop the articles, the inner partition having a door opening below the depository.

6. A burglarproof chest having a casing closed at the top and seated in the top of the chest, the casing being partially closed at the bottom and having an opening at one side, a pocket therein near the top of the chest rotatable about a vertical axis from receiving to depositing position, and having a substantially vertical partition, the pocket having a downwardly disposed opening on one side of the partition to register with the opening in the bottom of the casing in depositing position and a receiving opening on the same side of the pocket partition, the casing having a receiving opening with which the pocket opening registers in receiving position and the chest having an inner partition dividing it into front and rear compartments, the latter partition having a receiving opening at the top with which the openings in the casing and the pocket register in receiving position and a door opening below said receiving openings and below the bottom of the casing, the chest having a front door opening through which both the receiving opening and the door opening in the partition are accessible whereby the packages to be stored can be introduced through the front door opening of the safe into the pocket, the pocket being rotated to drop them through the bottom of the casing back of the partition, the packages being accessible for removal through the front door opening and the door opening in the partition.

7. A burglarproof chest completely closed at the top and having a front door opening with a front door, a pocket in the chest at the top rotatable about a vertical axis from receiving and depositing position and having an upright partition dividing it near the axis, the pocket having a side receiving opening on one side of the partition and being open at the bottom adjacent the receiving opening, the chest having a vertical partition with a receiving opening with which the receiving opening in the pocket registers in receiving position, the chest also having a horizontal partition just beneath the pocket with an opening to register with the bottom opening of the pocket in discharge position, the partition also having a door opening below the horizontal partition, both the receiving opening and the door opening in the partition being accessible from the front door opening of the chest.

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