

(No Model.)

J. REILLY.
PNEUMATIC CASH CARRIER.

No. 460,160.

Patented Sept. 29, 1891.

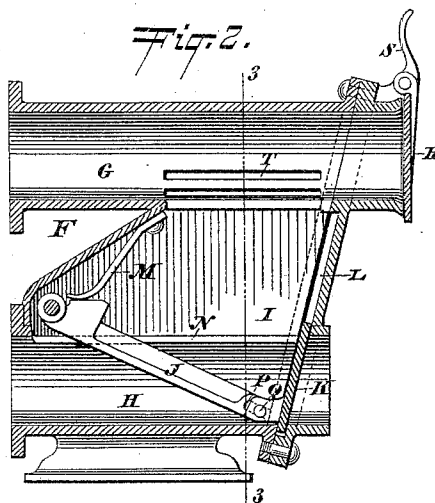
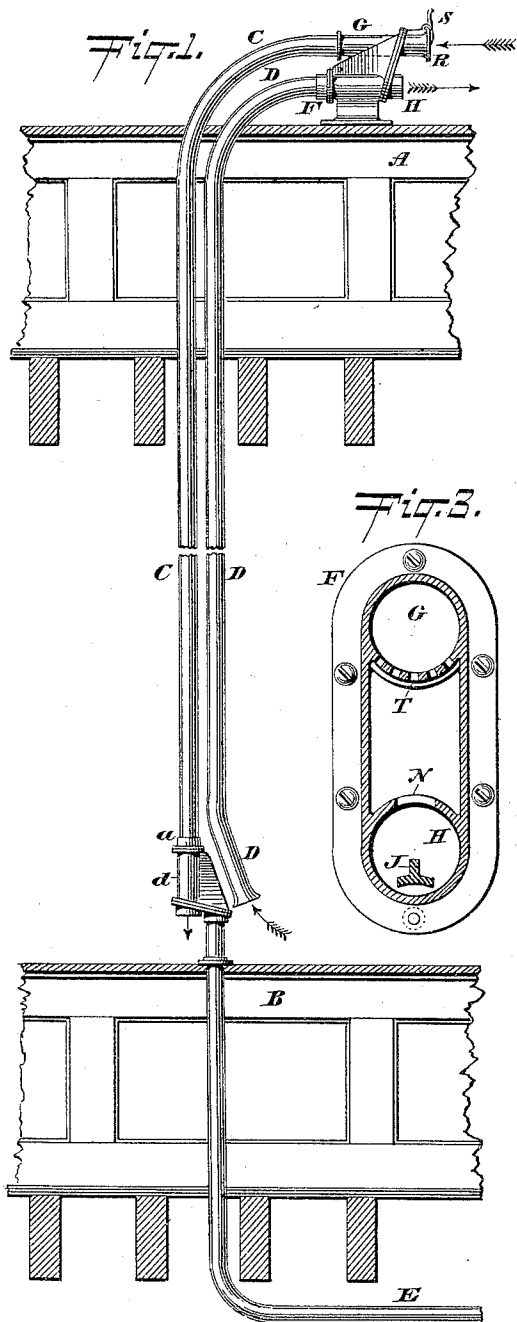


Fig. 3.

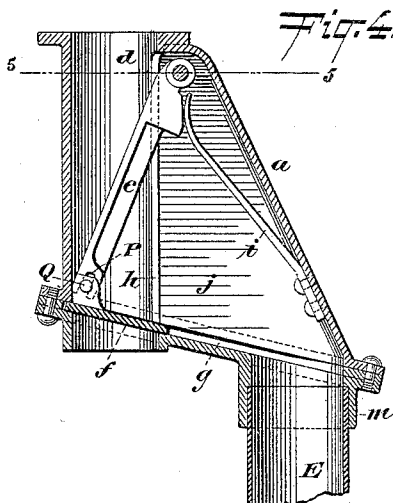
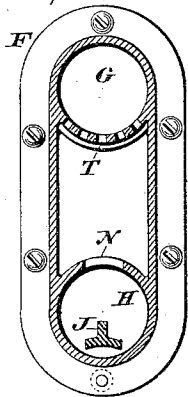
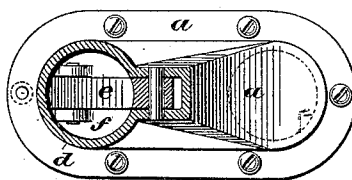


Fig. 5.



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JAMES REILLY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

PNEUMATIC CASH-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 460,160, dated September 29, 1891.

Application filed January 24, 1891. Serial No. 378,887. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES REILLY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pneumatic Cash-Carriers, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in pneumatic cash-carriers; and it consists in the devices hereinafter described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a section through two floors of a building, showing the tubes and valves constituting my invention in position for use, said tubes extending from the sales-counter to the cashier's desk. Fig. 2 is an enlarged central vertical section through the valve and its casing, located at the sales-counter. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of same on the dotted line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an enlarged central vertical section of the valve and its casing, located at the cashier's desk; and Fig. 5 is a sectional view of same on the dotted line 5 5 of Fig. 4.

The valves at the terminals of the tubes constitute the important features of the invention.

In the drawings, A designates the sales-counter; B, the cashier's desk; C D, the delivery and return tubes, and E the air-pipe leading to the suction-blower of usual construction. (Not shown.)

The upper ends of the tubes C D terminate in the casing F, which consists of the tubular portions G H and connecting-chamber I, and said casing is provided with the pivotally-secured arm J and sliding valve-plate K, the latter being pivotally secured to the outer end of said arm J and adapted to have a reciprocating movement in the guides L when actuated by the said arm. Within the chamber I is provided the spring M, whose tension serves to return the arm J and plate K to their normal position, which is that illustrated in Fig. 2, after said parts have been elevated by the passage of the cash-receptacle through the casing F. The plate K, when in its normal position, closes the outlet from the tubular portion H of the casing F, as shown in Fig. 2, and when said plate is in its elevated position it is sustained in the guides L be-

tween the tubular portions G H of said casing. The arm J is concave on its lower side, and when in its elevated position fits within the elongated opening N, connecting the tubular portion H with the chamber I, and leaves said portion H with a smooth unobstructed bore or surface, as represented more clearly in Fig. 3.

It will be observed upon reference to Fig. 2 that the arm J extends at an angle from the pivot securing it to the point of its connection with the plate K, and hence it will be understood that when the cash-receptacle passing through the tubes comes into contact with the arm J the latter will thereby be caused to rise sufficiently to free the tubular portion H of the plate K and permit the said receptacle to escape upon the counter A, after which the spring M will insure the return of the arm J and plate K to their normal position.

The spring M is not essential when the casing F is secured in a horizontal position, since the arm J and plate K would then return to their normal position automatically or by their own specific gravity; but should the casing be given a vertical position it would be better to employ the spring. The outer end of the arm J has an elongated slot P, encompassing the pivot Q, and hence said arm may conveniently reciprocate the plate K along the inclined guides L.

The tubular portion G of the casing F has upon its outer or inlet end the hinged cap or plate R, having a handle S, the normal position of said plate R being that shown in Fig. 2, and within said portion G are formed the openings T, in order to permit the air to pass freely from the tube D into the tube C.

Upon reference to Fig. 1 it will be observed that the tube C is connected with the tubular portion G of the casing F, and that the tube D is connected with the tubular portion H of said casing, the portion G being the inlet for the cash receptacle or carrier and the portion H the outlet therefor.

The tube D extends to the cashier's desk B, where it has a permanently-open end to constantly admit the air and also to receive the cash-receptacle preparatory to its return to the sales-counter A. The tube C at its lower end is connected with the casing G, and through this with the pipe E, leading to the suction-

blower. (Not shown.) The casing *a* is adjacent to the inlet end of the tube D and contains, as shown in Fig. 4, the tubular portion *d*, the pivoted arm *e*, valve-plate *f*, inclined guides *g*, elongated opening *h*, spring *i*, chamber *j*, and tubular nozzle *m*, the last-named element being to receive the upper end of the air-pipe E. The portion *d*, arm *e*, plate *f*, guides *g*, opening *h*, and spring *i* (shown in Fig. 4) are similar to the elements contained in the casing F. (Illustrated in Fig. 2, and hereinbefore specifically described.) The lower end of the tubular portion *d* of the casing *a* is the outlet for the cash-receptacle when sent from the salesman to the cashier.

In the operation of the apparatus there is a constant current of air passing upward through the tube D, and thence through the casing F, into and down through the tube C, casing *a*, and air-pipe E to the suction-blower. When it is desired to transmit cash from the sales-counter, it is placed in the usual cash-receptacle and the latter then inserted into the tubular portion G of the casing F, when the receptacle will be drawn downward through the tube C and be deposited on the cashier's desk B. On its passage through the casing *a* the cash-receptacle will strike the arm *e* and force the same back with the plate

f, leaving a clear unobstructed exit, after which the spring *i* will return the arm *e* and plate *f* to their normal position, being that illustrated in Fig. 4. The cashier may then place the proper change in the cash-receptacle and return it through the tube D to the salesman.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a pneumatic cash-carrier, the tubes C D E, combined with the casing *a*, consisting of the portion *d*, the pivoted arm *e*, valve-plate *f*, guides *g*, elongated opening *h*, chamber *j*, and nozzle *m*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a pneumatic cash-carrier, the tubes C D; combined with the casing F, connected therewith, said casing consisting of the tubular portions G H, the former having the closing-plate at its end and the latter the pivoted arm and valve-plate, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 22d day of January, A. D. 1891.

JAMES REILLY.

Witnesses:

CHAS. C. GILL,
ED. D. MILLER.