Feb. 27, 1934. J. J. MURTAUGH, JR 1,949,283

DEPOSITORY

Filed Oct. 21, 1932 6 Sheets-Sheet 1

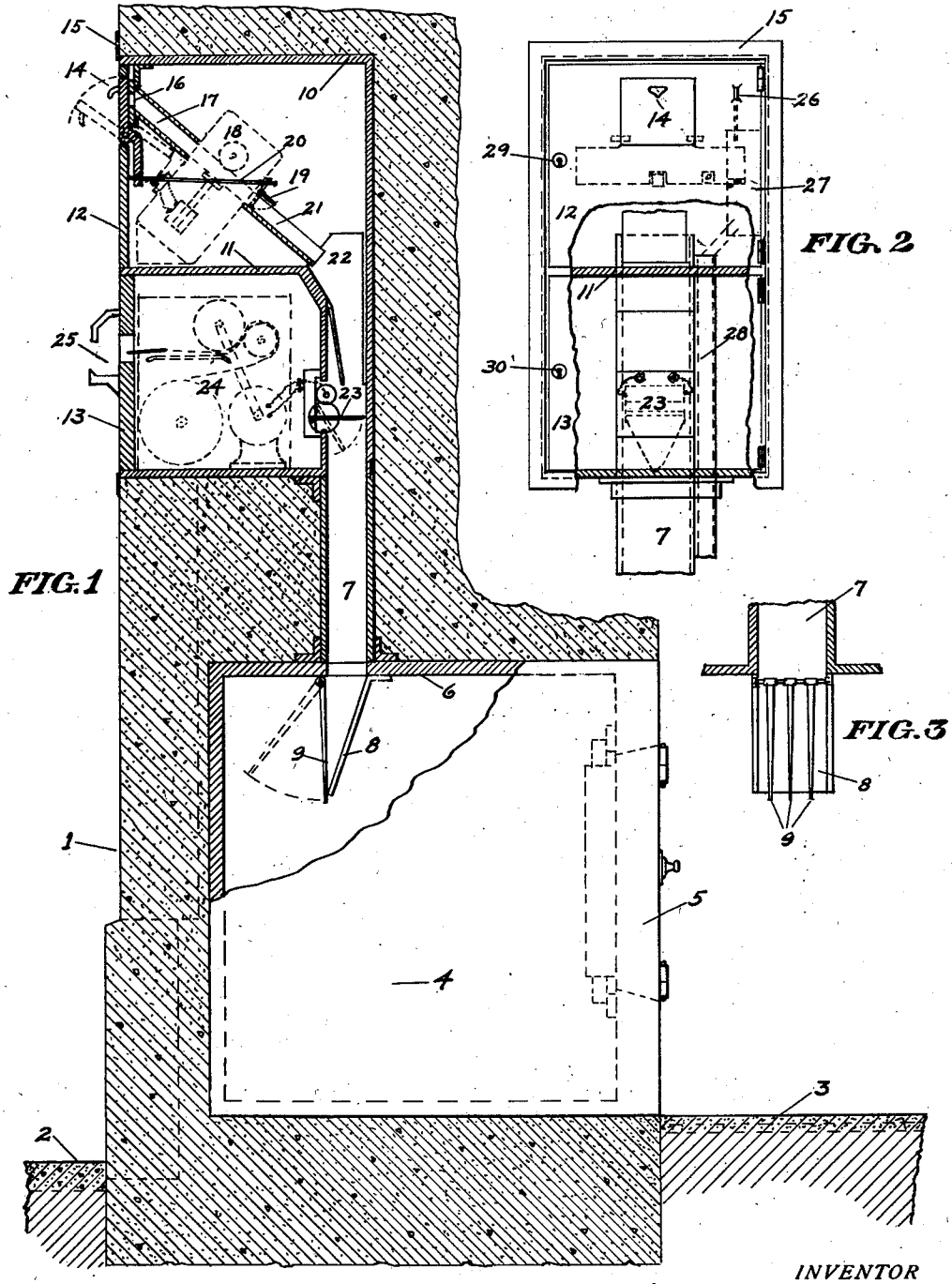


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

FIG. 3

INVENTOR

John J. Murtaugh Jr

BY Henry Van Arsdale

his ATTORNEY

Feb. 27, 1934. J. J. MURTAUGH, JR 1,949,283

DEPOSITORY

Filed Oct. 21, 1932 6 Sheets-Sheet 2

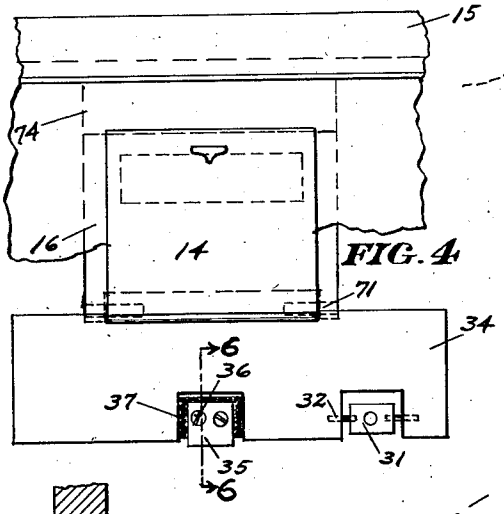


FIG. 4

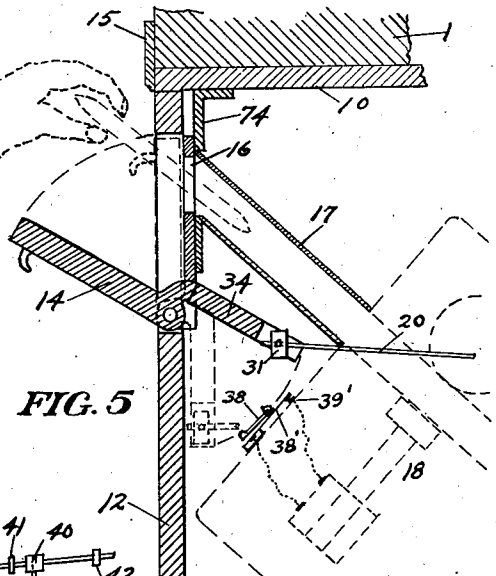


FIG. 5

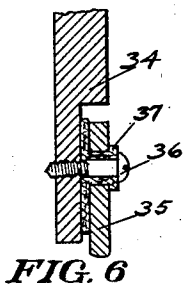


FIG. 6

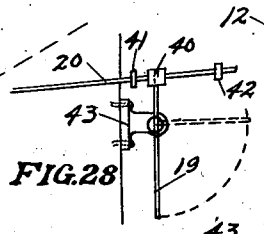


FIG. 28

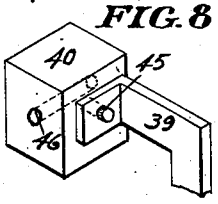


FIG. 8

FIG. 7

INVENTOR
John J. Murtaugh Jr
BY Henry Van Arsdale
his ATTORNEY

Feb. 27, 1934. J. J. MURTAUGH, JR 1,949,283

DEPOSITORY

Filed Oct. 21, 1932 6 Sheets-Sheet 3

FIG. 9

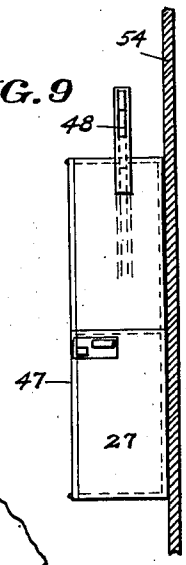
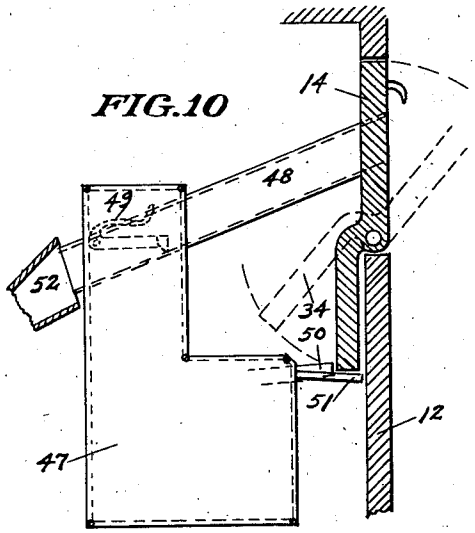


FIG. 10



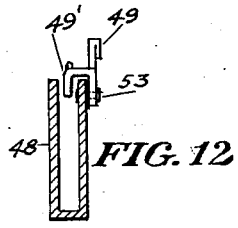
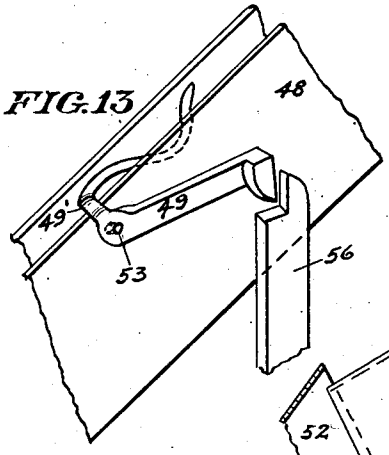


FIG. 12

FIG. 13



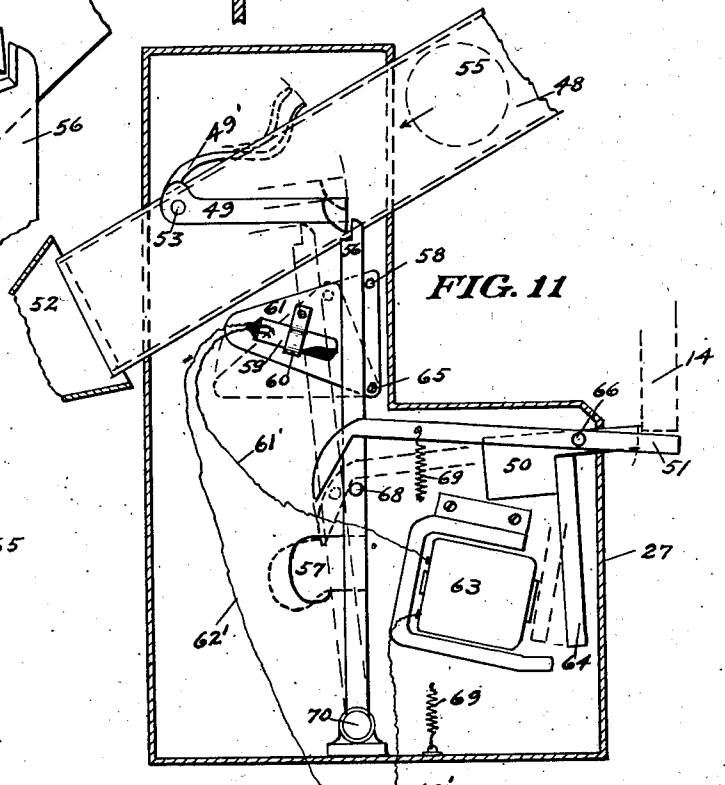


FIG. 11

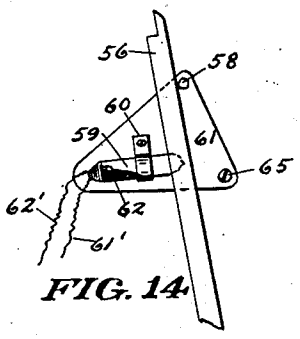


FIG. 14

INVENTOR
John J. Murtaugh Jr

BY Henry Van Arsdale
his ATTORNEY

Feb. 27, 1934. J. J. MURTAUGH, JR 1,949,283

DEPOSITORY

Filed Oct. 21, 1932 6 Sheets-Sheet 4

FIG. 15

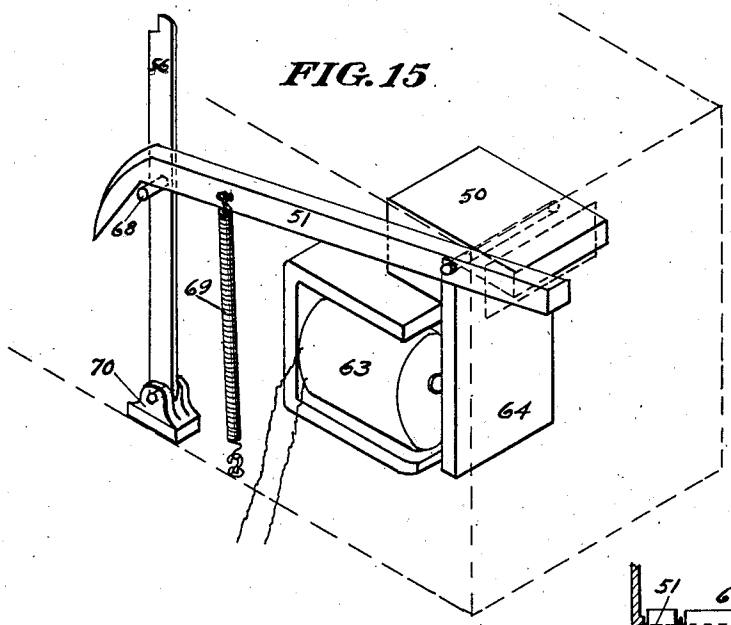


FIG. 16

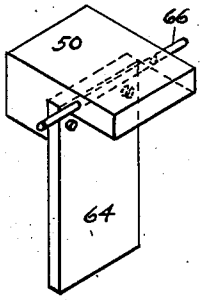
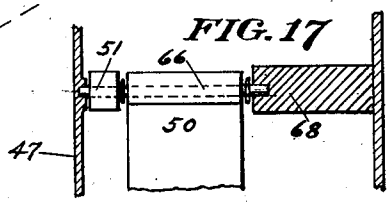


FIG. 17



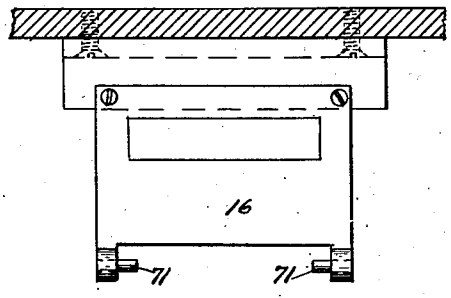


FIG. 18

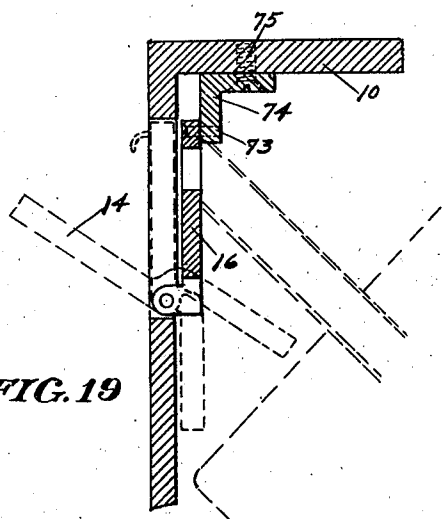


FIG. 19

INVENTOR

John J. Murtaugh Jr

BY Henry Van Arsdale

his ATTORNEY

Feb. 27, 1934. J. J. MURTAUGH, JR 1,949,283

DEPOSITORY

Filed Oct. 21, 1932 6 Sheets-Sheet 5

FIG. 20

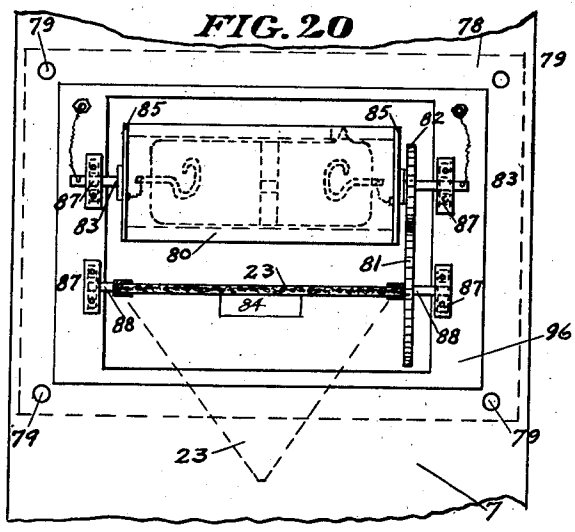


FIG. 21

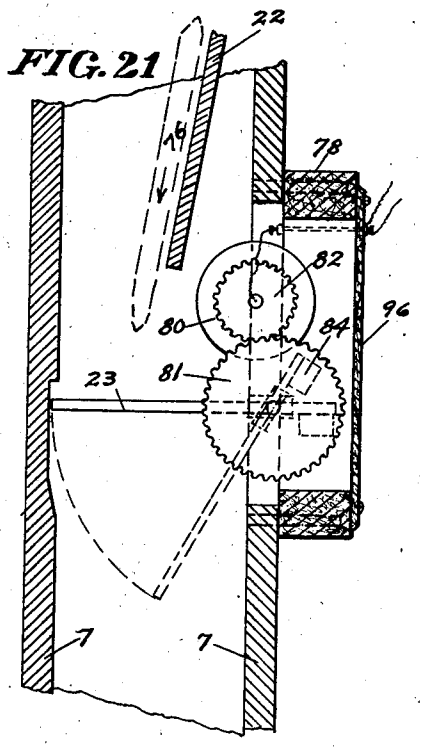
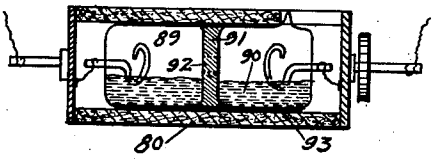


FIG. 22



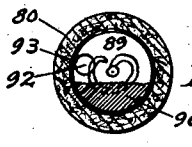


FIG. 23

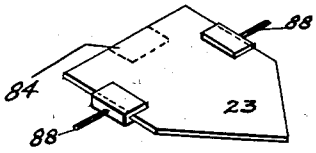


FIG. 24

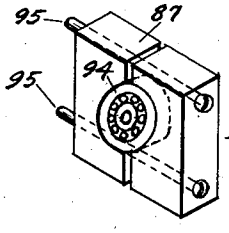


FIG. 25

INVENTOR
John J. Murtaugh Jr

BY Henry Van Arsdale
his ATTORNEY

Feb. 27, 1934. J. J. MURTAUGH, JR 1,949,283

DEPOSITORY

Filed Oct. 21, 1932 6 Sheets-Sheet 6

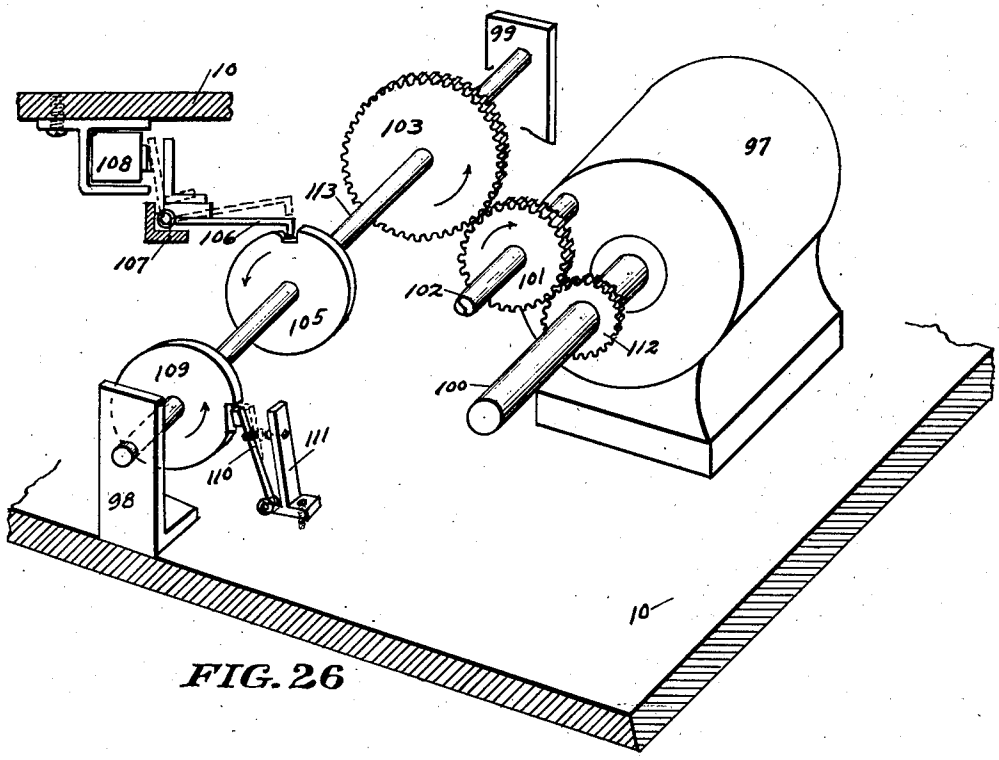


FIG. 26

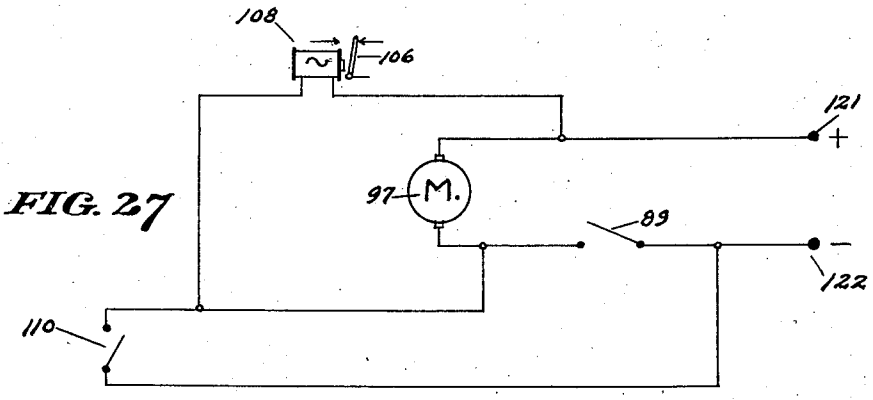


FIG. 27

INVENTOR
John J. Murtaugh Jr

BY
Henry Van Arsdale
his ATTORNEY

Patented Feb. 27, 1934 1,949,283

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,949,283

DEPOSITORY

John J. Murtaugh, Jr., Floral Park, N. Y., assignor to Mosler Safe Co., Hamilton, Ohio, a corporation of New York

Application October 21, 1932. Serial No. 638,908

12 Claims. (Cl. 194—2)

This invention relates to depositories, and more particularly relates to depositories for money and other valuables, notably bank deposits; and to depositories of the type in which the receiving aperture is in one location, for instance on the outside of a bank building so that a deposit may be made by a person standing on the adjacent sidewalk, and the safe-storage compartment into which the deposits fall is in another location, such as inside the building, for safe keeping pending removal and proper disposition by authorized employees of the bank.

During the last few years depositories of this type have come into quite extensive use. The usual practice is for the depositor to place the deposit in an envelope, preferably also enclosing a properly filled out deposit slip and his bank book, to seal the envelope and then drop it into the depository. At appropriate times an authorized employee of the bank withdraws the accumulated deposits from the terminal compartment. Proper records and entries are then made of the deposits, the deposits are handled in accordance with banking practice, the proper bank books being returned to the several depositors.

Obviously these depositories must safeguard the deposits against burglary and fire, yet must permit the deposits to be made conveniently. Also possible confusion of deposits and their loss after deposit must be avoided. Depositors are apt to feel timid about using such depositories and are apt to refuse to do so unless they feel sure their deposits are adequately protected against loss and that the deposits will be properly credited to their account. Confusion of deposits and failure to credit them to the proper accounts would be very apt to occur in the event the deposit did not carry any or sufficient identification, such as would happen in the event the depositor failed to enclose a properly filled out deposit slip, bank book, or other identifying token, and no identification was affixed to the deposit otherwise. The loss of a deposit and the failure to credit a deposit to the proper account might also occur in the event the deposit was surreptitiously removed from the safe compartment and no indisputable record or evidence existed of the deposit having been made.

Accordingly, the principal object of my invention is to provide a depository so organized and constituted that the depositors will have no hesitancy or fear of using it, and to provide a depository which not only protects the deposits against burglary and fire but one which also positively insures clear, positive and individual identification of each deposit, and a clear and positive record made of each deposit placed in the depository, to the end that depositors will feel assured their deposits will be properly credited to their accounts and will not be confused or lost.

A further object of this invention is to provide a depository so constituted and organized as not only to place a definite and individual identification mark directly on each deposit, preferably on the deposit envelope, placed in the depository but also to issue to the depositor a physical receipt for each deposit, the receipt preferably bearing a similar individual identification mark to one given to the deposit.

Another object of this invention is to provide a depository of the character described and one which avoids the possibility of confusing or duplicating identification marks being placed on different deposits, and a depository which is safeguarded against the issuance of improperly identified receipts and the issuance of receipts at improper times, and one which is thoroughly safeguarded against unauthorized removal of deposits.

Another object of this invention is to provide a depository of the character described, and one which permits deposits to be made conveniently but which discourages the introduction of foreign matter; and a depository permitting convenient withdrawal of deposits by properly authorized officials of the bank.

A further object of this invention is to provide a depository of the character described which is highly efficient in operation, attractive in appearance and set-up, of reasonably simple and inexpensive construction, and one so constructed as to allow convenient access by authorized persons to the interior parts for replacement and repair.

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

In accordance with this invention the receiving face of the depository is not only provided with a receiving slot, but also has an aperture through which the depository discharges a receipt or memorandum for the depositor to take and keep to show that the deposit has been made. The receiving slot preferably is covered by a normally locked door requiring the insertion of a suitable token or coin in a suitable slot to unlock it, thus discouraging the introduction of foreign matter into the depository. The depository has means for guiding each deposit dropped into the receiving slot to a safe storage com-

partment, such as a safe-cabinet, or bank vault. Means are provided whereby the door for the receiving slot controls the passage of the deposit through the depository and also controls mechanism which clearly and positively places on each deposit an identification individual to it, for instance, an individual serial number, the date, by year, month, and day, and the time of day or night. The depository is also provided with means set in operation by the physical deposit in passing through the depository for issuing and discharging a receipt through the receipt aperture, the receipt preferably bearing the same serial number as that given the deposit, and also, if desired, the date by year, month, and day, and the time of day or night. Thus each deposit is insured of having a positive and definite identification, even though the depositor fails to include any identification with the deposit, and the depositor and the bank officials will be able, by means of the receipt issued by the depository, to trace improperly credited deposits; and in case any deposit is lost or is surreptitiously removed, the receipt will show that the particular deposit was actually made.

Further improvements and advantages, together with a more detailed description of one possible construction of a depository embodying this invention, will be brought out more fully hereinafter, and to this end 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 side elevation, mostly in section, of a depository embodying my invention, installed in the wall of a building, and showing a portion of the sidewalk outside and also a portion of the floor inside the building.

Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the upper part of the installation, certain parts being shown broken away, others in section, and others by broken lines in order to more clearly show certain parts.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view of a fragment of the installation at the top of the safe storage cabinet and showing the anti-theft gate.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged front elevation of the receiving slot door, certain adjacent parts being indicated by broken lines.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view through the receiving door and adjacent parts, the closed position of the door and the position of the stamping mechanism being shown in broken lines.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view of a detail and is taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged perspective view of a detail of the construction including the barrier at the stamping mechanism, this stamping unit being indicated by broken lines.

Fig. 8 is an enlarged perspective view of a detail of the gate operating means.

Fig. 9 is a side elevation of the electrical coin lock-box in position, the depository wall being shown in section.

Fig. 10 is a side view of the same with receiving door and walls of the depository being shown in section.

Fig. 11 is an enlarged side elevation of the mechanism within the coin lock-box, the walls of the box being shown in section.

Fig. 12 is an enlarged section through the coin chute and shows the coin trip.

Fig. 13 is an enlarged perspective view of the same.

Fig. 14 is a side elevation of the pivoted switch plate and its actuating finger.

Fig. 15 is an isometric view of some of the parts within the lock-box and including the door locking dog and the operating solenoid.

Fig. 16 is a perspective view of the locking dog.

Fig. 17 is a sectional view of a fragment of the structure adjacent the locking dog.

Fig. 18 is a front elevation, partly in section, of the bracket on which the receiving slot door is hinged.

Fig. 19 is a sectional view of the door and bracket assembly in position.

Fig. 20 is a rear elevation of the circuit closing means for the receipt mechanism.

Fig. 21 is a sectional view of the same.

Fig. 22 is a longitudinal sectional view of the mercury switch.

Fig. 23 is a transverse sectional view of the same.

Fig. 24 is a perspective view of the switch actuating plate.

Fig. 25 is a perspective view of a bearing and block such as is used for mounting the swinging plate and the mercury switch.

Fig. 26 is an isometric view of a portion of the receipt unit driving and controlling mechanism.

Fig. 27 is the wiring diagram of the same; and

Fig. 28 (Sheet 2) is a side view of the barrier at the stamping unit.

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

In Fig. 1 of the drawings the wall 1 of the building is shown in its relation to the sidewalk 2 outside and also in its relation to the interior floor 3 of the building, and the manner in which any commonly used burglar-proof receptacle 4 is provided, set in the wall, together with a door 5 for obtaining access to same from within the bank building, and an opening through the top of the body 6 of the chest 4 for allowing the passage into the chest of deposits coming through a steel chute 7 leading to the chest aperture. Withdrawal of deposits through the chest aperture is prevented by a steel plate 8 fixed on an angle to the top of the chest at one side of the aperture co-acting with a plurality of light metallic fingers 9 which swing on a hinge fastened to the top of the chest on the opposite side of the aperture and rest against the edge of plate 8. A deposit coming through the aperture pushes fingers 9 aside freely, and falls into the chest without obstruction, and when the deposit has passed the fingers, they close against the plate 8 again by gravity to prevent withdrawal of any deposits out of the receptacle through the chute 7.

The installation shown in the drawings includes a large steel cabinet or box 10 having a horizontal partition 11 in the center and metal doors 12 and 13 at the front, hinged to swing outwardly and equipped with key locks, 29 and 30, to allow access by authorized persons to the mechanism in the box. No mechanism is mounted on doors 12 or 13 so that when unlocked they are clear to be opened. Box 10 is set into the building wall and is held in place by an architrave 15.

A portion of door 12 is cut away to accommodate a small door 14 which is supported on hinge pins 71 carried on a plate 16 fastened by screws 73 to an angle iron 74 attached by screws 75 to the top of the box 10. When closed, door 14 covers an aperture in plate 16 through which deposits are inserted into the depository, and this receiving slot is only accessible when door 14 is open.

However, doors 12 and 13 may be opened without disturbing the door 14.

A coin controlled locking mechanism normally maintains door 14 locked in closed position so that by requiring the deposit of a special token or a valuable coin before the door can be opened, mischievous and unwarranted opening of the door 14 and the insertion into the depository of foreign substances are discouraged. This locking mechanism is contained in a case 27 within the upper compartment of cabinet 10. Case 27 is secured to one side wall 54 thereof and is penetrated by a coin slide 48 extending from a coin slot 26 provided in the door 12 adjacent the door 14. Slide 48 delivers the coin into a chute 52 which conducts the coin into the safe-storage chest 4.

A dogging lever 50, pivoted on a shaft 66 held in the case by and between one wall 47 and a lug 68 fixed to the opposite wall, has an end protruding through an aperture in the front of case 27, and is so weighted that this end is normally disposed immediately behind the door portion 34 so that the door 14 cannot be opened until the dogging lever is first moved out of the way. When a solenoid 63, mounted in a case 27, is energized it attracts an arm 64 of magnetic material fixed to dog arm 50 and swings the projecting end of dog 50 down from behind portion 34 of door 14, thus releasing the door so that it may be opened.

The circuit for the solenoid includes two conductors connected to opposite poles of a suitable source of power, one conductor 60' leading to the solenoid and the other conductor 61' leading to one terminal of a mercury switch 56 which is secured, as by a clip 60, to a plate 61, pivoted on one lower corner on a pin 65 secured to the lock case. The other terminal is connected to the other side of the power supply by a conductor 62'. The mercury switch has both terminals at the same end of its tube.

Plate 61 is normally held elevated, so that mercury switch will be held tilted into open position, by means of an upright lever 56 which has its lower end pivoted on a bracket 70 secured to the base of the lock case and bears near its upper end against a pin 58 fixed to an upper corner of plate 61. Abutting the upper end of lever 56, to hold it upright, is a detent finger 49 which is secured to a pin 53 rotatably supported in one wall of the coin trough 48, and has a trip finger extension 49' extending over the trough wall and into the coin trough so as to be engaged and raised by a coin passing down the trough, thereby also disengaging detent 49 upwardly from lever 56. An offset weight 57 is secured to lever 56 to draw it inwardly when released, thus allowing plate 61 to rock into a position in which the mercury in the switch 59 will bridge the switch terminal and close the circuit through the solenoid, thus causing the solenoid to attract the door detent arm 64 and to move the locking dog 50 out of dogging relation to the door, so that the door may be opened.

To relock door 14 there is provided a relocking lever 51 pivoted intermediate its ends on shaft 66 and having an end protruding through the lock case aperture and extending under and held down by door portion 34, and having a cam tailpiece at its other end adapted to engage behind a pin 68 fixed to lever 56. When door 14 is opened its portion 34 swings off of lever 51, and then a tension spring 69, stretched between the lever and the bottom of the lock case, rocks lever 51 to raise its projecting end and to press down its cam tailpiece up on pin 68, camming lever 56 into upright position; whereupon detent 49 falls by gravity behind the top of lever 56 and holds it upright. As lever 56 raises, its engagement against pin 58 of the switch plate 61 tilts the switch plate and the mercury switch thereon so that this switch will open and break the circuit to the solenoid, allowing dog 50 to resume door-locking position. Lever 50 yields when door portion 34 passes over it as the door closes, and as soon as the door is fully closed dog 50 engages behind portion 34 and holds the door closed, the bottom of portion 34 holding lever 51 tilted so as not to interfere with lever 56.

A commonly used stamping mechanism unit 18, such, for instance, as is manufactured by Instograph Co., of Oakland, California, is housed in the upper compartment of box 10, and a chute 17 leads from the deposit slot 16 to the inclined stamping passage of the stamping unit. A swinging barrier 19 closes the lower end of the stamping passage to stop an article in the passage in position to be stamped.

The stamping mechanism is adapted to be actuated once each time a switch, mounted on the stamping unit casing, is closed. This switch includes a spring terminal finger 38', normally spaced from a stationary terminal 39', and having pivoted thereon a kick finger 38 disposed in the path of a plate 35 secured by screws 36 to the bottom edge of door portion 34 and insulated therefrom by fibre 37, and so arranged that as door 14 opens plate 35 will merely kick the finger 38 upwardly without closing terminal finger 38' against terminal 39', and without closing the circuit of the stamping mechanism but so arranged that as the door 14 is closed, the engagement of plate 35 with the kick finger 38 closes the spring finger 38' upon the terminal 39' and the circuit is closed to set the stamping mechanism into operation, so that the deposit envelope halted by barrier 19 will be stamped. It is understood that the circuit of the stamping mechanism is suitably connected to a suitable source of current and properly includes the switch referred to.

The barrier 19 consists of a plate hinged on pins supported in brackets 43 secured to stamping unit case 18 and has an extension 39 pivotally supporting a pin 45 carrying a block 40. A rod 20 secured at one end to a block 31 pivotally hung on pins 32 carried on the door portion 34, extends slidably through a perforation in block 40, and has two blocks, 41 and 42 fixed thereto on opposite sides of block 40 in such positions that when door 14 is shut block 42 holds the block 40 displaced so that barrier 19 is open and articles may slide out of the stamping passage freely. When door 14 opens block 42 retreats from block 40 and barrier 19 closes by gravity, and when door 14 is fully open block 41 abuts block 40 and holds barrier 19 closed, thus preventihg the impact or weight of any article delivered into the stamping passage from brushing the barrier aside and leaving the passage before being stamped by the stamping mechanism.

Articles passing barrier 19 enter a slide 21 and the barrier plate 19 has depending fingers 44' which enter slots 44 at the head of slide 21 to prevent thin articles passing under the barrier.

Slide 21 discharges into a funnel 22 which in turn discharges into chute 7 leading to chest 4. An article passing through chute 7 strikes and rotates a plate 23 disposed in the chute and normally held in position to be so engaged and de-

flected. Plate 23 has a trunnion pin 88 fixed thereto at each side, each pin being journaled in a ball bearing 94 carried by a suitable bearing block 87, these being attached, as by pins or rivets 95, to a fibre block 78 which is fixed to the chute 7, as by screws 79. Block 78 is open at the center and the chute wall has an aperture in alignment therewith. A fibre plate 96 covers the aperture through plate 78 at the rear.

Also mounted on the block 96 by means of bearings and blocks such as 94 and 87, is a rotating mercury switch 89, housed in a fibre casing 80 having metal end walls carrying trunnion pins 83 which are journaled in the bearings 94. This mercury switch is of the type having a central transverse wall or portion 91 provided with an eccentrically disposed aperture 92, with mercury 90 on both sides of this wall and with the terminals at opposite ends of the tube. When the tube is rotated to take the aperture 92 below the level of the mercury the switch is closed quickly by the mercury on opposite sides of the partition 91 meeting through aperture 92, and the circuit is quickly broken when the tube is rotated to place the aperture 92 above the level of the mercury in the tube.

Mercury switch 89 is rotated by means of meshing gears 82 and 84, one mounted on a pin 88 fixed to plate 23 and the other on a pin 83 fixed to the switch housing. Plate 23 carries a weight 84 at its rear end so that the plate will normally be held in horizontal position by gravity. In this position of plate 23 the mercury switch is open, but when an article depresses plate 23, mercury switch is rotated into closed position, opening again, however, as soon as the article has passed by plate 23 and the plate resumes elevated position.

The more or less brief closing of the mercury switch, however, is sufficient to set into operation a commonly used receipt issuing mechanism, housed in the lower compartment of box 10, to issue a single receipt through a receipt aperture and into a covered tray 25 provided in door 13 on the face plate of the depository.

The momentary closing of the rotating mercury switch closes a circuit to a motor 97 supported on the bottom of box 10, which drives the receipt issuing mechanism as well as mechanism for maintaining the current until a single receipt has been issued, and then cutting off the current and positively stopping the motor. The drive shaft 100 of the motor has a gear 112 engaging a pinion 101 carried on a side shaft 102, pinion 101 meshing with a gear 103 fixed to a shaft 113 supported by two brackets 98 and 99 fixed on the bottom wall of box 10. Also fixed to shaft 113 is a wheel 105 having a single notch and a cam wheel 109 having a recess. The upset end of one arm of a bell crank lever 106, mounted on a bracket 107 within box 10, engages in the notch of wheel 105 to limit rotation of shaft 113. Lever 106 may be rocked to disengage the wheel 105 by means of a solenoid 108 mounted in a bracket secured to the partition 11 and adapted, when energized, to attract the other arm of lever 106.

The periphery of cam wheel 109 engages a pivoted lever 110 having a switch terminal, and holds this lever in such position that its terminal is in contact with a terminal of a stationary switch arm 111, until lever 110 falls into the recess in wheel 109, whereupon the switch terminals separate. At the same time locking lever engages in the notch of wheel 105 and prevents further rotation.

As shown in Fig. 27, the motor circuit and the solenoid circuit are made as soon as the mercury switch rotated by plate 23 closes. Thereafter the motor circuit and the solenoid circuit are held closed by wheel 109 pressing the switch arms 110 and 111 together until they open by reason of switch arm 110 entering the recess in wheel 109, whereupon the solenoid circuit is broken and the stop lever 106 engages in the notch in wheel 105 and the entire mechanism is stopped. Meanwhile the motor will have driven the receipt issuing mechanism to issue a single receipt.

As will be readily apparent from the above, a depository embodying my invention permits a person to safeguard his money or valuable papers, or the like any time after official banking hours when no official is at hand or available to receive the deposit. Such deposits may also be made during business hours without obliging the depositor to enter the building or to wait for a person in the bank to be available to receive the deposit personally.

When the depository is used, the depositor preferably encloses his deposit, together with a properly filled out deposit slip and his bank book, in a suitable sealed envelope, goes to the depository, drops the proper coin into the coin slot to unlock the door masking the deposit slot, then opens this door and drops the deposit envelope through the deposit slot, closes or releases the door and takes away the receipt that is automatically issued and projected into the receipt tray.

As soon as door 14 is fully closed it automatically becomes relocked and cannot be opened again until another proper coin has been dropped into the coin slot and is unlocked thereby.

So long as the deposit door 14 is open it holds the barrier 19 down to hold the deposit envelope in position to be stamped, and as the door closes it actuates the stamping mechanism to stamp the envelope a sufficient length of time before opening the barrier to insure clear and positive stamping of the deposit envelope. The barrier is raised when door 14 becomes fully closed, and the deposit envelope then goes down slide 21 and drops through funnel 22 and chute 7 into the safe-storage chest 4, meanwhile rotating plate 23 in chute 7 to set the receipt issuing mechanism in operation to issue a single receipt. At proper times the accumulated deposits are removed by authorized persons from the chest 4 and are dealt with according to the established practice.

It will be noted that both the stamping mechanism and the receipt issuing mechanism is controlled by the door 14, specifically the closing movement thereof, since the door in closing, closes the stamping unit switch to set this in operation and also sets in motion the deposit envelope to start the receipt issuing mechanism. All the depositor need do is to open the door 14 and drop his deposit into the receiving slot. As door 14 is self-closing, everything else is automatic. All deposits are fully protected at all times and confusion of deposits is positively avoided, and lost deposits or deposits credited to a wrong account easily and positively traced by means of the issued receipts. The depository is attractive in appearance and the interior parts are readily accessible for replacement and repair. Other advantages and improvements are self-evident and still others will be readily apparent to those familiar with this art.

However, as many changes could be made in the above construction, and as many widely dif-

ferent embodiments of this 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 shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

What I claim is:

1. In a depository of the character described having a receiving aperture and a door therefor, in combination, a device for stamping a deposited object, operating means therefor, a device for halting a deposited object in position to be stamped by the stamping device, a device for issuing a receipt, driving means therefor including a control member movably positioned to be displaced by a deposited object to start the driving means, and means associated with the door whereby movement of the door from open to closed position sets the stamping mechanism in operation, and then actuates the halting device to release the deposited object to start the driving means.

2. In a depository of the character described having a receiving aperture and a door therefor, in combination, a device for stamping a deposited object, operating means therefor, a device for halting a deposited object in position to be stamped by the stamping device, a device for issuing a receipt, driving means therefor including a control member movably positioned to be displaced by a deposited object to start the driving means, means associated with the door whereby movement of the door from open to closed position sets the stamping mechanism in operation, and then actuates the halting device to release the deposited object to start the driving means, and means for restoring said control member to its normal position after having been displaced by a deposited article.

3. In a depository of the character described, the combination with a member providing a receiving slot, a door normally masking the slot, a safe-storage compartment, stamping mechanism, and means for guiding a deposit from the receiving slot through the stamping mechanism and into the safe-storage compartment, of means controlled by the door for actuating the stamping mechanism to stamp a deposit disposed therein, and means actuated by the door to hold a deposit in position to be stamped and to release the deposit after being stamped.

4. In a depository of the character described, the combination with a member providing a receiving slot, a door normally masking the slot, a safe-storage chest, stamping mechanism, and means for guiding a deposit from the receiving slot through the stamping mechanism and into the chest, of co-acting means associated with the door and stamping mechanism whereby movement of the door from open to closed position actuates the stamping mechanism to stamp a deposit disposed therein.

5. In a depository of the character described, the combination with a member providing a receiving slot, a door normally masking the slot, a safe-storage chest, stamping mechanism, and means for guiding a deposit from the receiving slot through the stamping mechanism and into the chest, of co-acting means associated with the door and stamping mechanism whereby movement of the door from open to closed position actuates the stamping mechanism to stamp a deposit disposed therein, a barrier for holding a deposit in the stamping mechanism to be stamped thereby, and means associated with the barrier and the door whereby movement of the door from open to closed position raises the barrier to free the deposit after the deposit has been stamped.

6. In a depository of the character described, the combination with a member providing a receiving slot, a door normally masking the slot, a safe-storage chest, stamping mechanism, and means for guiding a deposit from the receiving slot through the stamping mechanism and into the chest, of co-acting means associated with the door and stamping mechanism whereby movement of the door from open to closed position actuates the stamping mechanism to stamp a deposit disposed therein, a barrier for holding a deposit in the stamping mechanism to be stamped thereby, and means associated with the barrier and the door whereby movement of the door from open to closed position raises the barrier to free the deposit after the deposit has been stamped, and whereby movement of the door into open position locks the barrier in position holding the deposit in position to be stamped by the stamping mechanism.

7. In a depository of the character described having a deposit-receiving slot, in combination, a stamping unit having a passage therethrough and adapted to stamp an object disposed in said passage, a chute leading from the deposit-receiving slot to said passage, a movable barrier at the exit end of said passage adapted to trap an object therein in position to be stamped by the stamping unit, control means for the stamping unit and associated with the barrier, including a manually movable member adapted on predetermined movement to start the stamping unit to stamp an object in said passage and then to open the barrier to allow the stamped object to pass by, a safe-storage chest, chute means providing a passage for an object from the stamping unit into the chest, a gate so positioned in said passage as to be deflected by an object traversing said passage, a receipt issuing unit, operating means therefor, and control means associated with said operating means and with said gate whereby deflection of said gate by an object traversing said passage sets the receipt issuing unit in operation to issue a receipt.

8. In a depository of the character described having a receiving aperture and a door therefor, in combination, a device for stamping a deposited object, operating means therefor, a device for halting a deposited object in position to be stamped by the stamping device, a device for issuing a receipt, driving means therefor including a control member movably positioned to be displaced by a deposited object to start the driving means, means associated with the door whereby movement of the door from open to closed position sets the stamping mechanism in operation, and then actuates the halting device to release the deposited object to start the driving means, and a coin lock associated with the door preventing opening thereof except after proper operation of the coin lock.

9. In a depository of the character described having a receiving aperture and a door therefor, in combination, a device for stamping a deposited object, operating means therefor, a device for halting a deposited object in position to be stamped by the stamping device, a device for issuing a receipt, driving means therefor including a control member movably positioned to be displaced by a deposited object to start the driving means, means associated with the door

whereby movement of the door from open to closed position sets the stamping mechanism in operation, and then actuates the halting device to release the deposited object to start the driving means, a coin lock associated with the door preventing opening thereof except after proper operation of the coin lock, and means associated with the door and coin lock for automatically resetting the lock into locking relation to the door each time the door is closed.

10. In a depository of the character described, the combination with a member providing a receiving slot, a door normally masking the slot, a safe-storage compartment, stamping mechanism, and means for guiding a deposit from the receiving slot through the stamping mechanism and into the safe-storage compartment, of means controlled by the door for actuating the stamping mechanism to stamp a deposit disposed therein, and means actuated by the door to hold a deposit in position to be stamped and to release the deposit after being stamped, receipt issuing mechanism and actuating means therefor responsive to the passage of a deposit through said deposit guiding means to set the receipt issuing mechanism in operation.

11. In a depository of the character described, the combination with a member providing a receiving slot, a door normally masking the slot, a safe-storage compartment, stamping mechanism, and means for guiding a deposit from the receiving slot through the stamping mechanism and into the safe-storage compartment, of means controlled by the door for actuating the stamping mechanism to stamp a deposit disposed therein, means actuated by the door to hold a deposit in position to be stamped and to release the deposit after being stamped, receipt issuing mechanism and actuating means therefor responsive to the passage of a deposit through said deposit guiding means to set the receipt issuing mechanism in operation, and means for automatically limiting each operation of said receipt issuing mechanism to the issuance of a single receipt.

12. In a depository of the character described, in combination, members defining a passageway for a deposited article, a device for stamping an object halted at a predetermined location in said passageway, a barrier associated with the passageway for halting the object at said location, a receipt issuing device, means, including a member associated with the passageway in position to be engaged by an object passing along a predetermined portion of said passageway, for setting the receipt issuing device into operation to issue a receipt, and means, including a door at the entrance to said passageway and associated with said stamping device and said barrier, controlling the closing and opening of the barrier and the actuation of the stamping device.

JOHN J. MURTAUGH, JR.