

(No Model.)

R. MILLS.
CHECK RECEIVER.

No. 388,901.

Patented Sept. 4, 1888.

Fig.1.

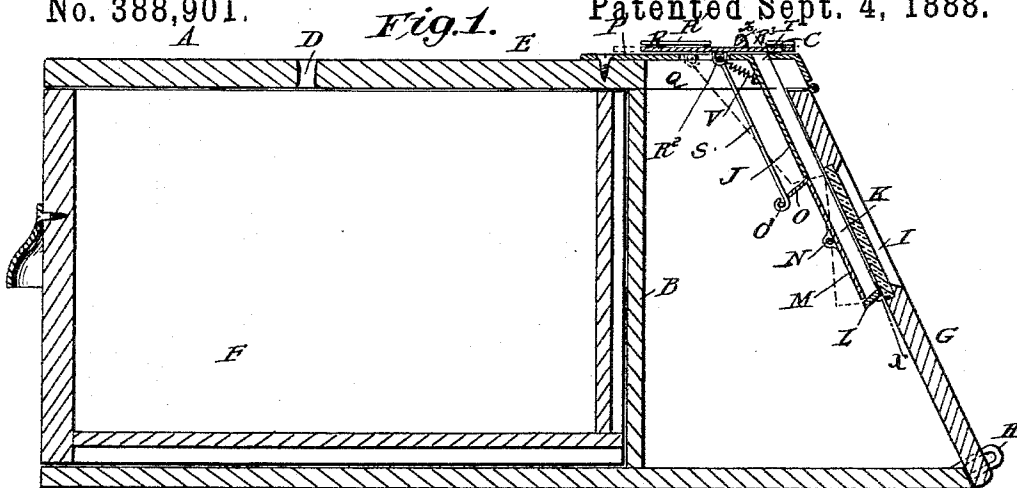


Fig.2.

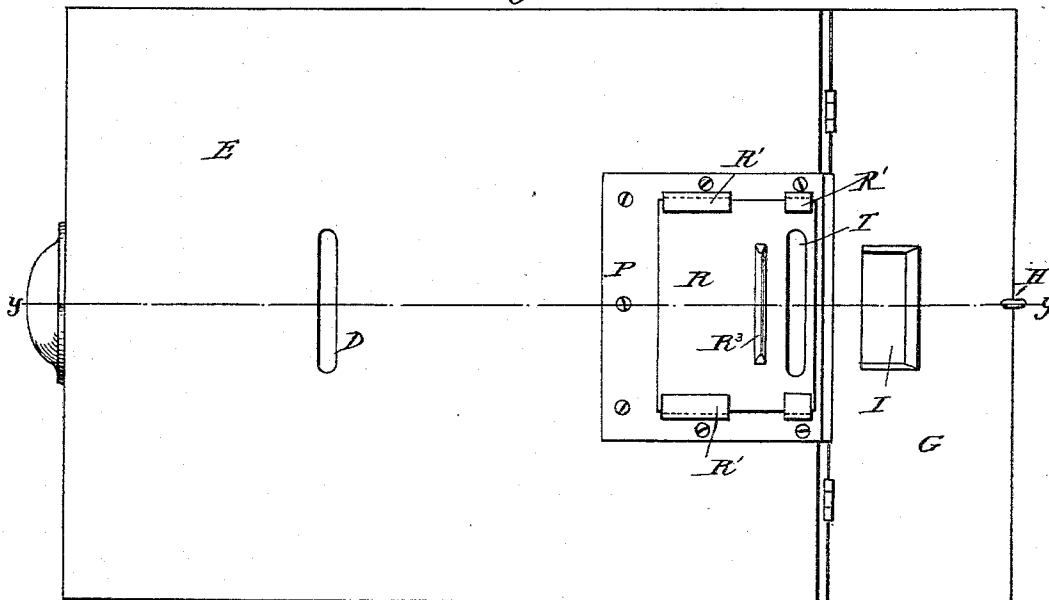
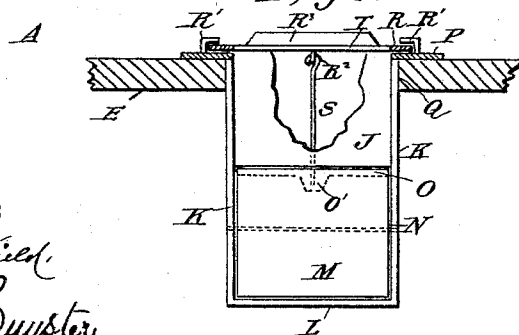


Fig.3.



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CHECK-RECEIVER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 388,901, dated September 4, 1888.

Application filed November 28, 1887. Serial No. 256,325. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RALPH MILLS, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Cash-Check Devices, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention has reference to a device designed particularly for the use of cashiers in restaurants, saloons, and other business places, for the reception of the cash payments and the checks corresponding thereto, and arranged to exhibit after each payment the deposited check corresponding thereto, so that the customer can verify his individual payment and the head of the house the total receipts for any specified time.

The object of the invention is to secure the entire isolation of the deposited checks from the cash, to afford easy access to either without disturbing the other, and to render the final deposition of each exhibited check certain when another check is introduced, all by a simple and effective arrangement.

The invention consists of a check device constructed and adapted to operate substantially as hereinafter described, and as claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of a cash-check device embodying my improvement on the line *y y*, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a front sectional view taken on the line *x x*, Fig. 1.

The case A of the cash-check device, which I have taken to illustrate my invention, is constructed in shallow desk-like shape to adapt it to sit conveniently upon the top of a counter or like support, and is divided into front and rear compartments for the checks and cash, respectively, by a transverse partition, B. Check and cash slots C and D are formed in the horizontal top E of the case, leading into the respective compartments.

A drawer, F, is arranged in the rear compartment to receive the deposited cash, and should generally be provided with a suitable lock for security.

The front of the case A, and hence of the check-compartment, is open and inclined, and

is provided with a hinged drop-lid, G, by which access may be had to the deposited checks, but which may be securely locked, as by a staple, H, and a suitable padlock.

A glazed opening, I, is formed in the lid G, to and by the back of which an inclined slideway, J, is arranged, leading downward from the check-slot C in the top E of the case in such proximity to the back of the lid when closed, that a rectangular card-board or other check when introduced in the slot C face forward will slide freely downward, but will not overturn. The slideway J is preferably made of sheet metal, a little wider than the checks, and is provided on either side with straight guide-rails K, which should come nearly or actually in contact with the back of the lid G, as shown, so that the slideway will be inclosed on all sides, forming a chute, of which the slot C is the mouth.

The lower ends of the guide-rails K are connected transversely by a brace, L, forming also a rest just below the glazed opening I in the lid, so that the check coming in contact with the rest will be supported so as to be plainly visible through the opening I.

The lower portion, M, of the slideway J is made separate therefrom, and is fitted and mounted to tilt between the guide-rails K on a transverse pivot-rod, N. The upper end of the pivot-section M is bent rearward to form a stop, O, which, when the section is tilted to the position shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1, cuts off the slideway and stops a descending check at that point. At the same time the lower end of the tilting section M will swing clear of the bottom rest, L, so that the check previously supported thereby, as before described, will be allowed to fall therefrom into the bottom of the compartment. If the section M be again returned to its former position in coincidence with the stationary upper portion of the slideway, the stop O will be thereby withdrawn from the path of the check, permitting the same to descend to the rest L. The upper portion of the slideway J is in this case formed integral with a metal plate, P, in which the check-slot C is really formed, and which is secured to the top A over the slot Q, formed therein to accommodate the slideway and connections. In guides R' on the plate P is

mounted to slide lengthwise in the horizontal plane a plate, R, which has a downward projection, R², on its under side, working in a slot in the plate P, the ends of which slot form stops to properly limit the movement of the slide-plate R.

The projection R² is connected pivotally to a rod, S, which is also connected pivotally to an arm, O', projecting rearward from the pivotal slideway-section M, and in this case forming an extension of the stop O.

The slide-plate R is provided with a top finger-piece, R³, and with a check-slot, T, which is normally held out of register with the slot C in the fixed base-plate P, by a spring, V, acting on the slide plate, but which may be brought to register with the slot C to permit the introduction of the check by moving the slide-plate with the hand or fingers to its rear position against the tension of the spring V. By this movement the pivotal section M, with the stop O, is, through the rod S, tilted, as before described, to temporarily arrest the check, and to finally deposit the preceding check, and on releasing the slide-plate the spring will cause it to move forward, so as to again cover the slot C and to permit the last check to descend to the rest L and show through the glazed opening in the lid G.

At the close of the day the cash and check compartments may be unlocked and opened

for verifying the amounts represented by the cash and checks.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with a check-receptacle having a window in its front, and an inclined check-chute having a mouth opening at the top of the receptacle and extending continuously from said mouth to and along the back of said window, with which it has an open or transparent front to correspond, and so constructed and adapted to the size of the check as to guide the same from its mouth to the window without permitting the check to overturn, of a movable check-stop adapted to be projected across the chute above the window, a check-rest arranged to project across the chute just below the window, a movable cover adapted to close the mouth of the chute, and operating mechanism, substantially as described, whereby when the cover is opened the stop will be projected across the chute and the rest be retracted relatively from the chute, and when the cover is closed the stop will be retracted from the chute and the rest project across the same, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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