No. 788,327. PATENTED APR. 25, 1905.

A. NELSON.

TIME, SAVINGS, AND SAFETY DEPOSIT BOX.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 29, 1903.

7 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 2.

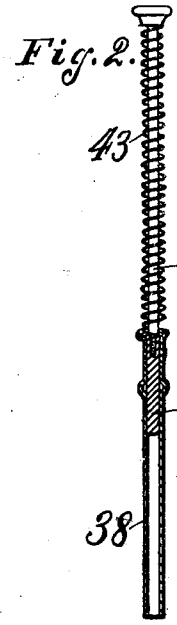


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

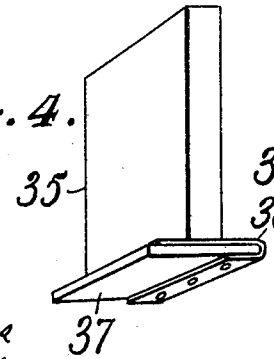
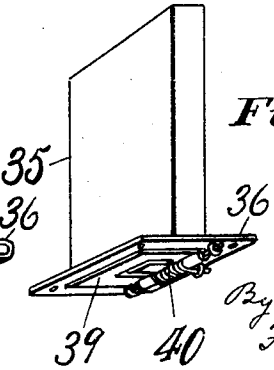


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
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7 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

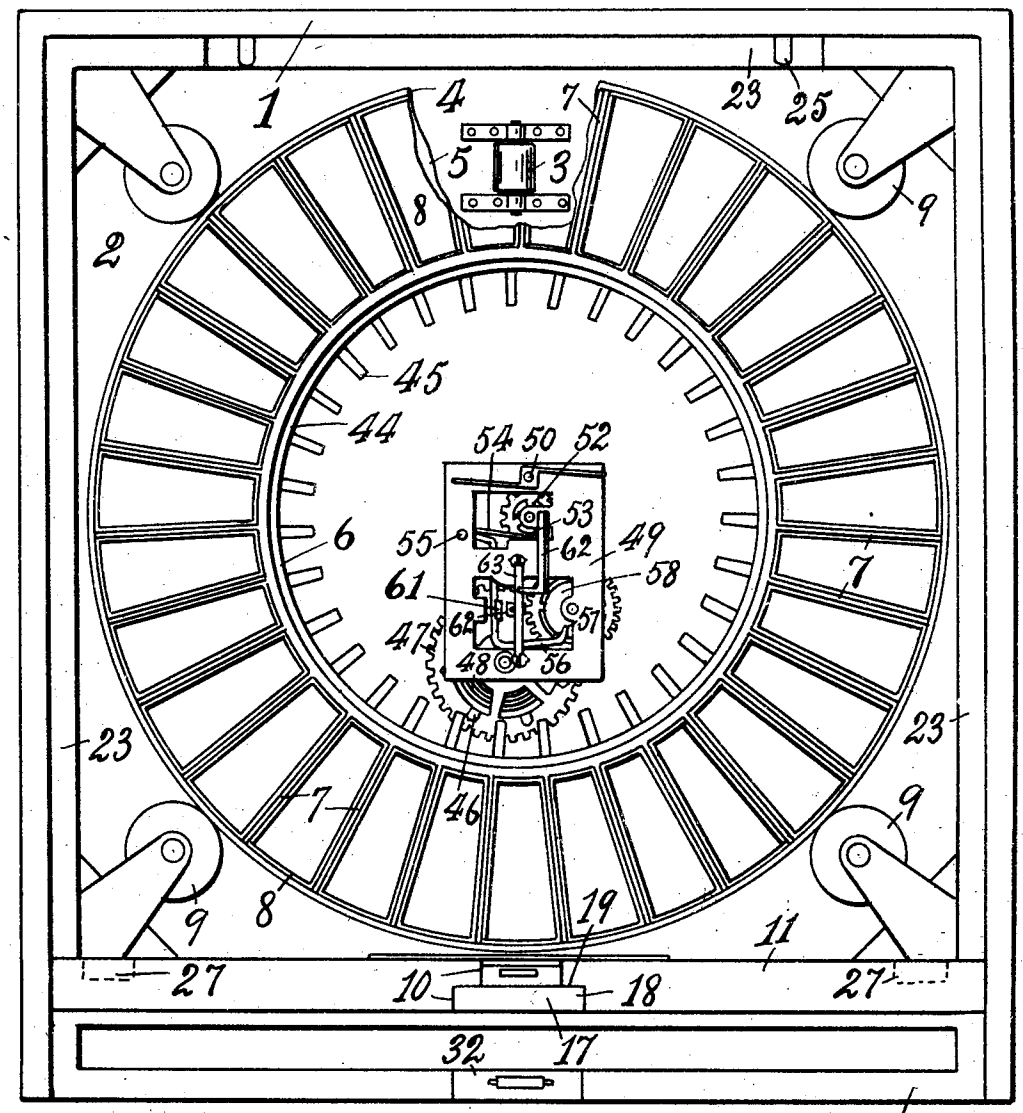

Fig. 6.

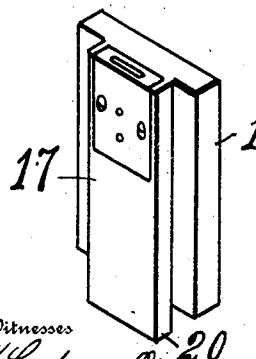

Fig. 7.

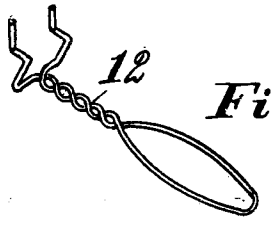

Fig. 8.

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7 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

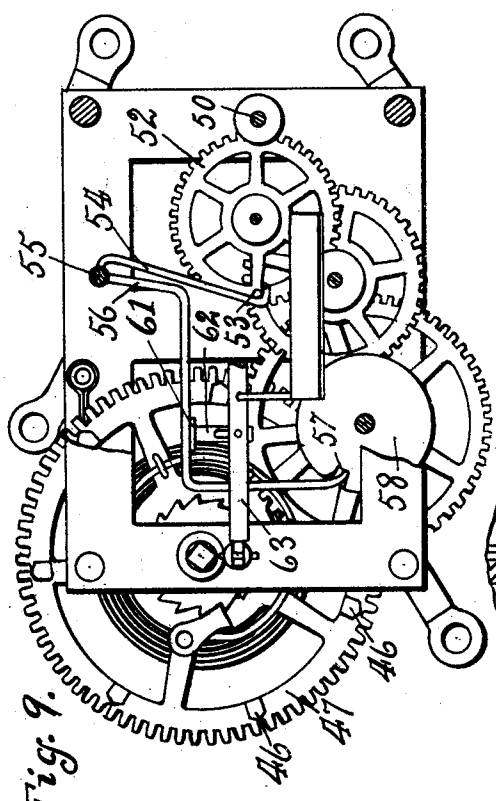

Fig. 9.

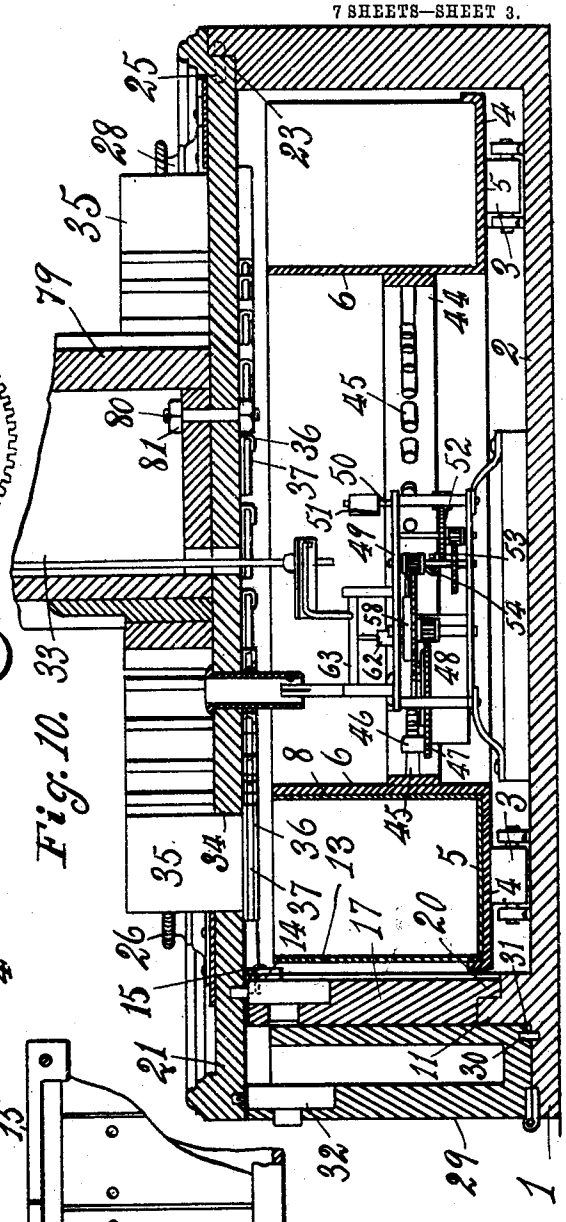

Fig. 10.

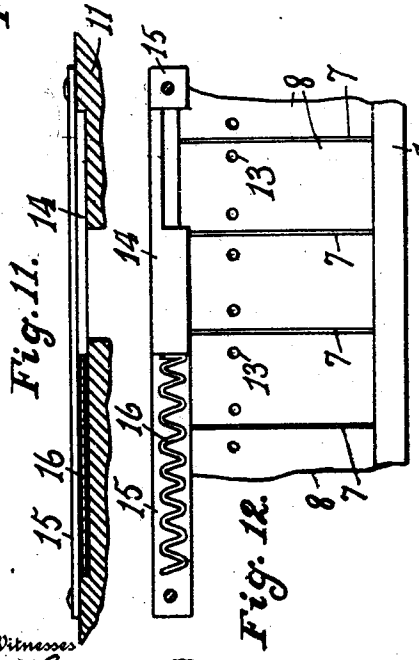

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

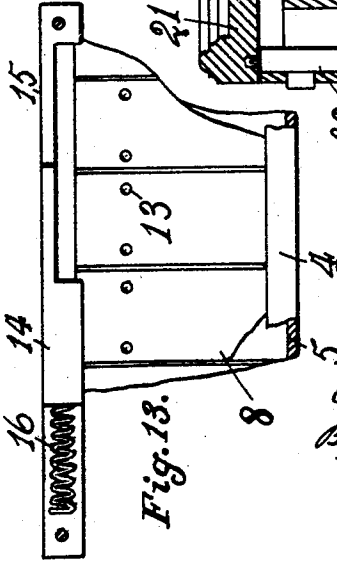

Fig. 13.

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7 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

Fig. 17.

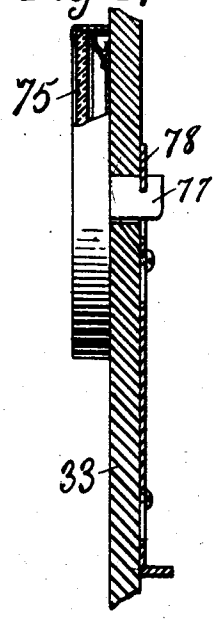


Fig. 14.

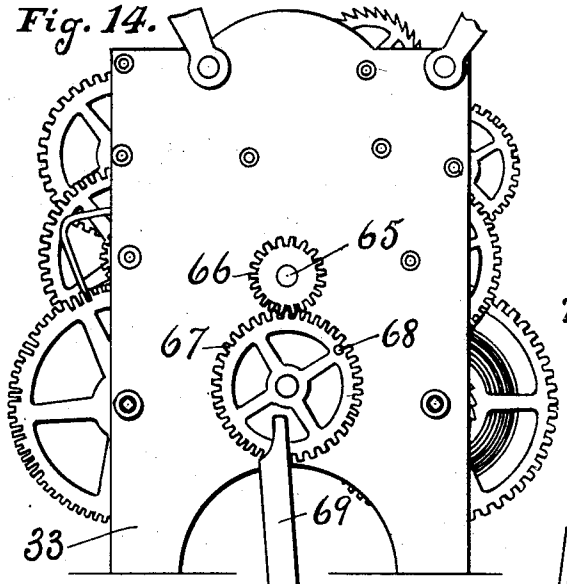
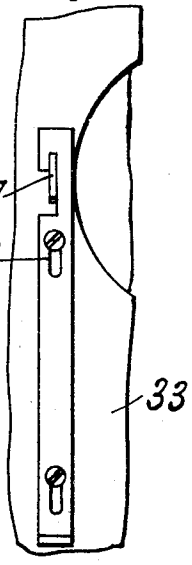


Fig. 18.



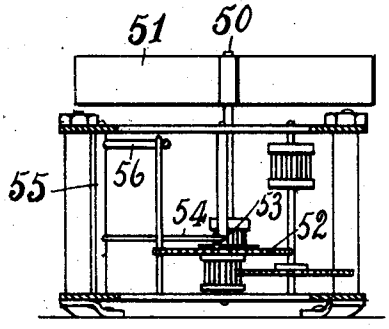


Fig. 15.

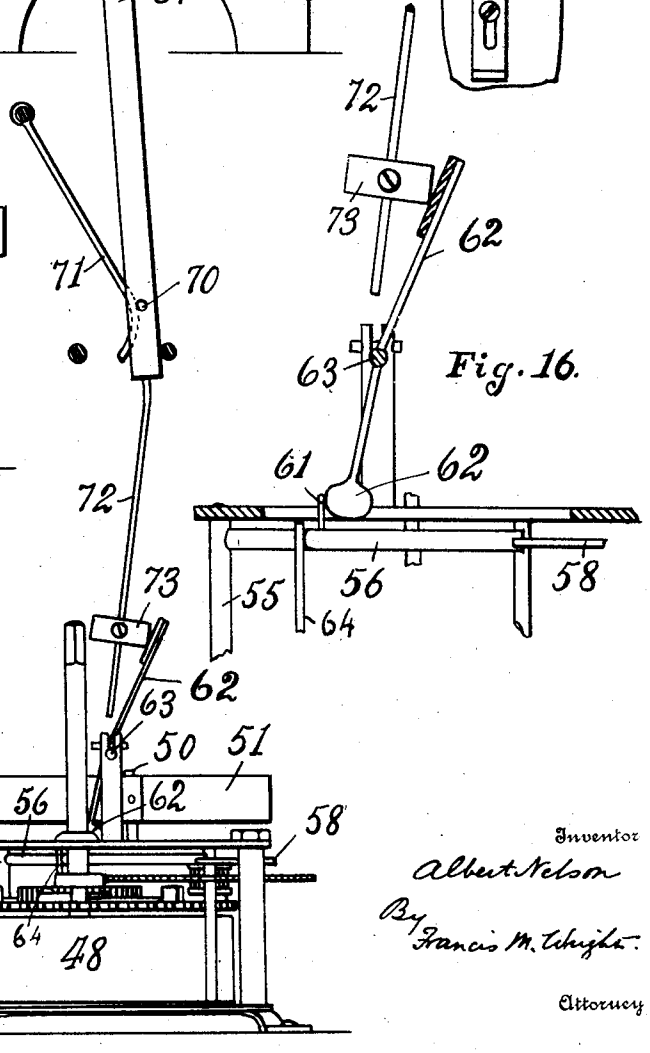


Fig. 16.

Witnesses

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No. 788,327. PATENTED APR. 25, 1905.

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7 SHEETS—SHEET 5.

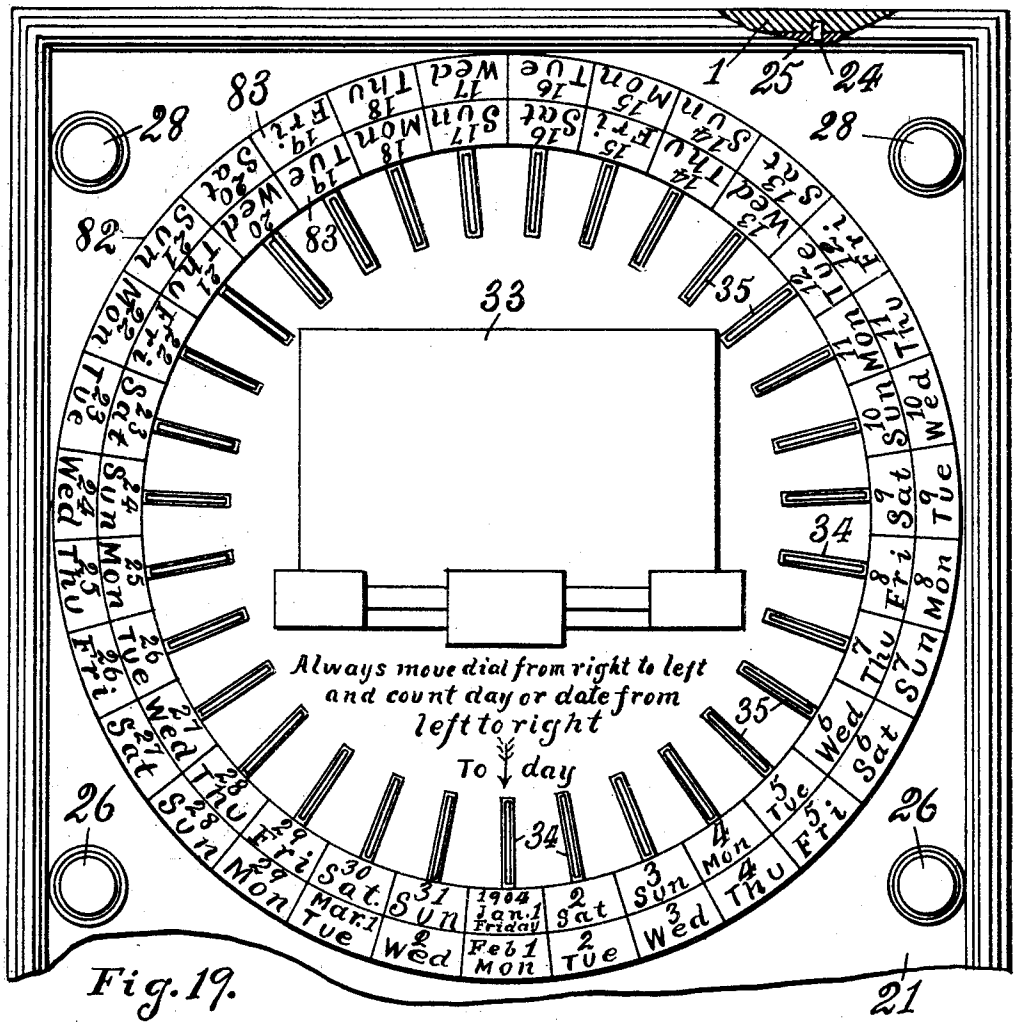

Fig. 19.

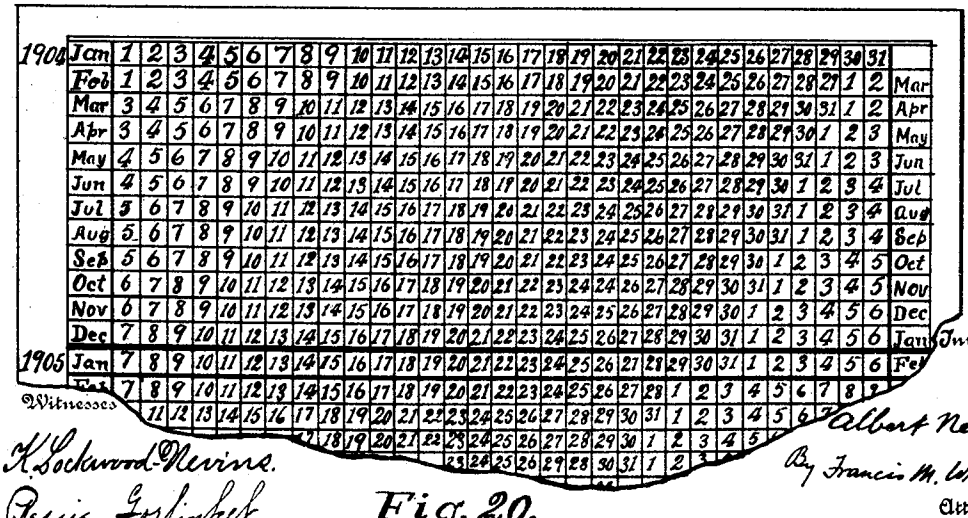

Fig. 20.

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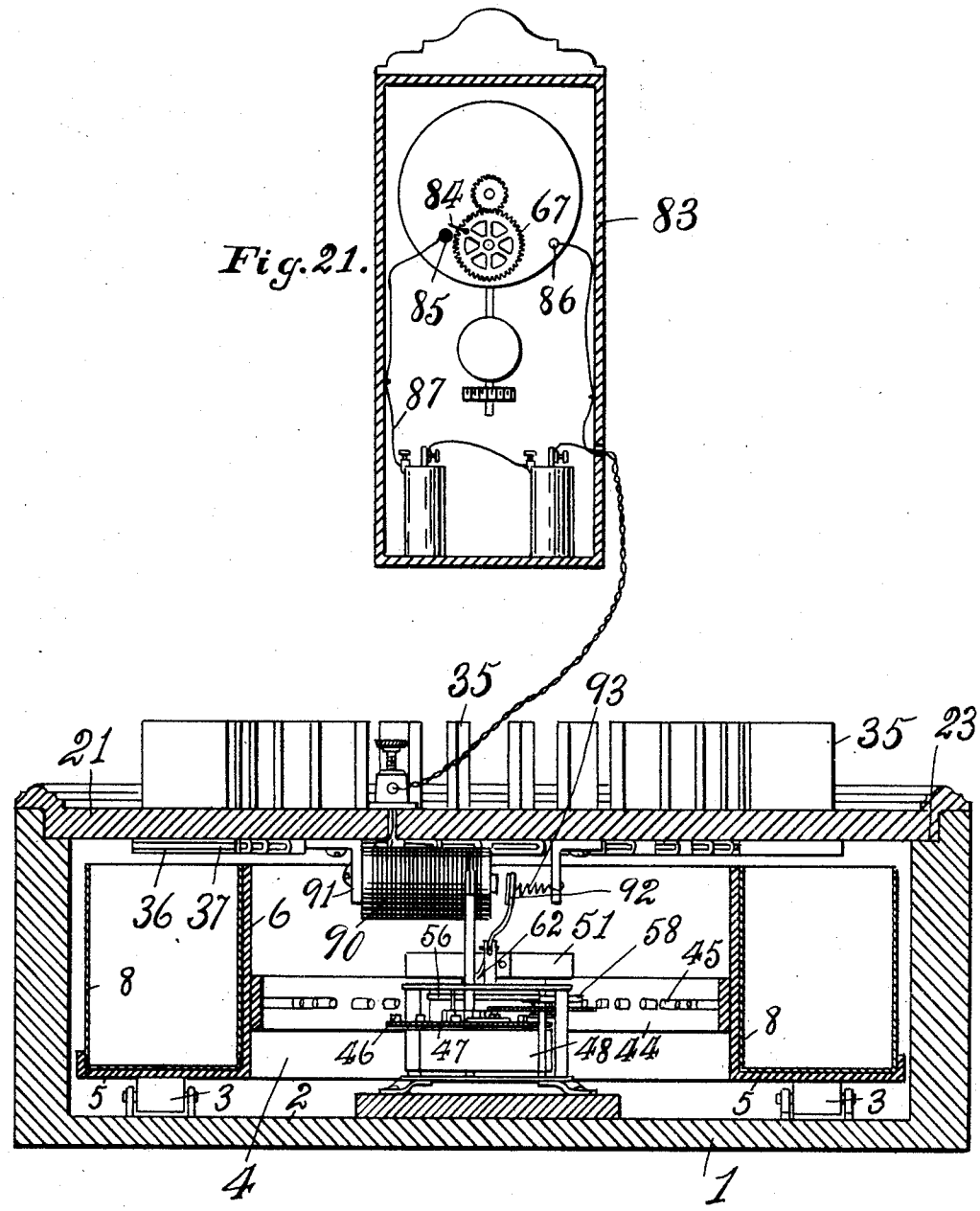
7 SHEETS—SHEET 6.

Fig. 21.



Witnesses

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No. 788,327. PATENTED APR. 25, 1905.

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7 SHEETS—SHEET 7.

Fig. 22.

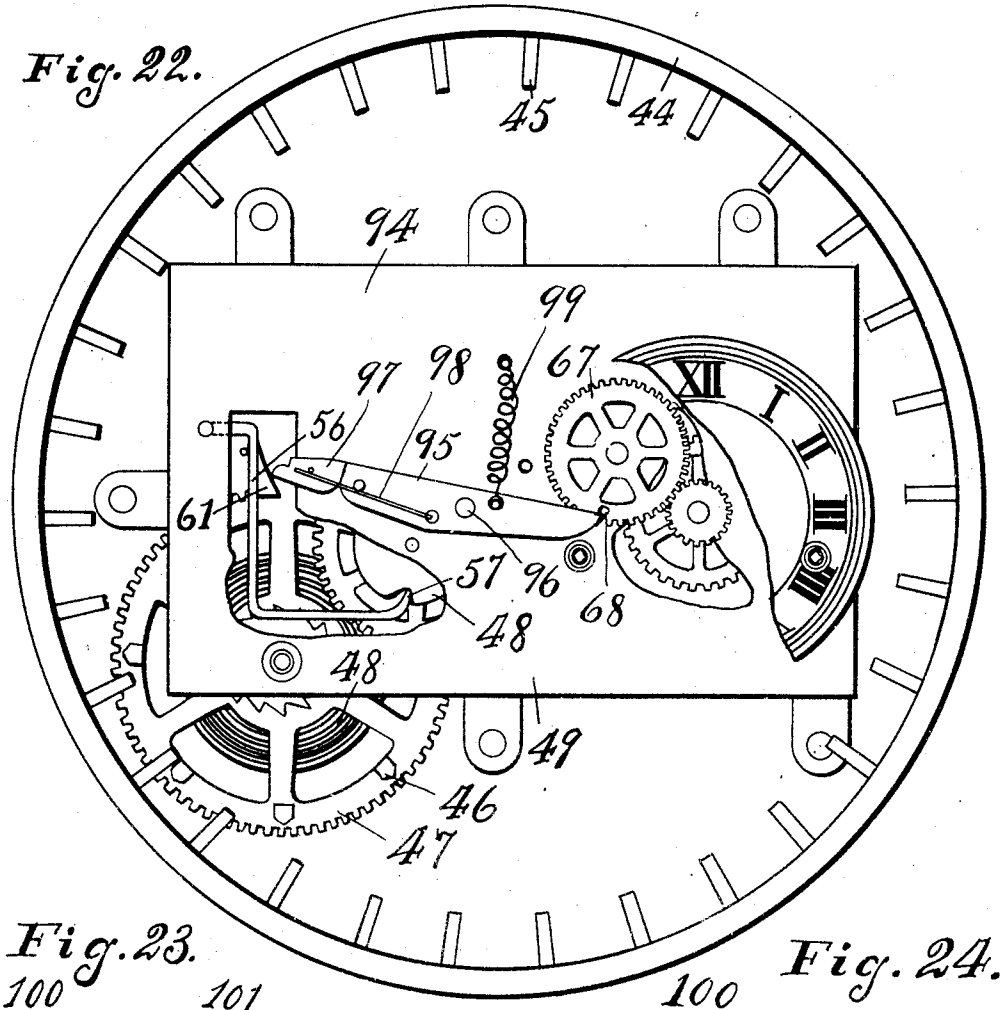


Fig. 23.

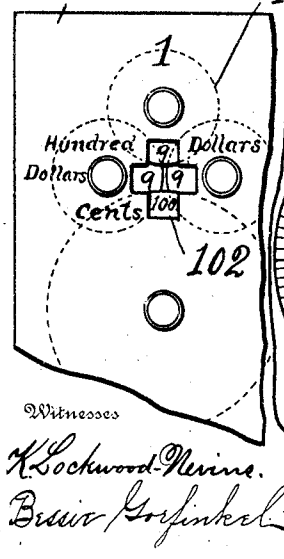
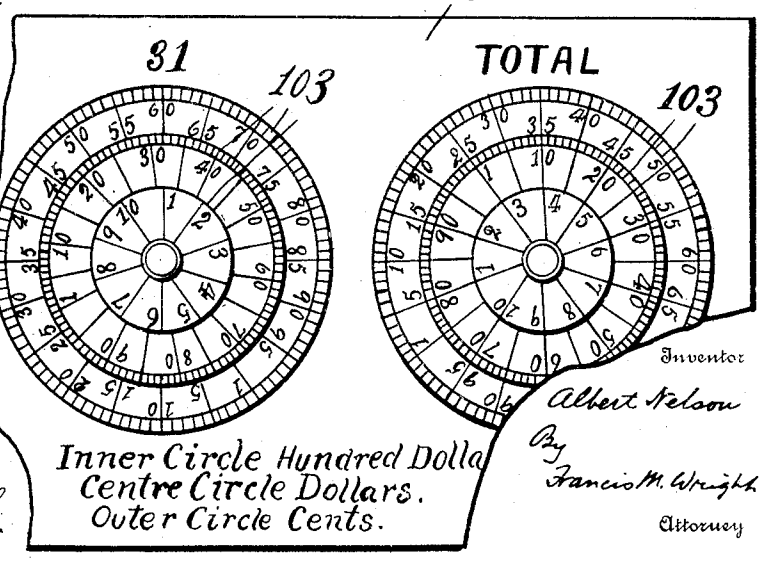


Fig. 24.



Witnesses

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No. 788,327. Patented April 25, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT NELSON, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

TIME, SAVINGS, AND SAFETY-DEPOSIT BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 788,327, dated April 25, 1905.

Application filed December 29, 1903. Serial No. 187,022.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT NELSON, a citizen of Sweden and Norway, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Time, Savings, and Safety-Deposit Banks or Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in time and savings banks. It is of especial value for domestic time-banks, affording an opportunity of depositing money or other valuables at any day, which can after being deposited be withdrawn only at a predetermined future time. Thus if a person is paid, say, at the end of the week a certain sum of money, which is to supply the current expenses for the ensuing week, month, or longer period, as the case may be, he will deposit in suitable receptacles various portions of the said money, as it will be required, the mechanism being such that only one receptacle can be opened at a time, and also that access can be had to these receptacles in succession, one on each day. Thus if payment is necessary of a certain sum on any given day, then such sum will be deposited in a proper receptacle, which will be accessible on that day only, and so for all the other days. Provision is also made for indicating the payments made of money which is to be withdrawn on any given day, so that it is known at any time how much can be so withdrawn and also how much is deposited for the whole month.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the apparatus. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the pusher. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the same. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the chutes detached. Fig. 5 is a similar view of a modified form of the same. Fig. 6 is a broken plan view of the apparatus with the lid of the casing removed. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the block closing the entrance to the casing. Fig. 8 is a similar view of the key for removing the boxes. Fig. 9 is an enlarged broken plan view of the motor-train in the receptacle. Fig. 10 is a vertical section of the receptacle. Fig. 11 is a horizontal section showing the slide covering the top of the box. Fig. 12 is a broken front view showing the same. Fig. 13 is a similar view showing the same in the retracted position. Fig. 14 is a rear view of the clock and of the motor-train and of the connection between the same. Fig. 15 is a side elevation of a portion of the motor-train. Fig. 16 is an enlarged rear view of the upper portion thereof. Fig. 17 is a sectional view showing the manner in which the clock-disk is secured in place. Fig. 18 is a rear view of the same. Fig. 19 is a broken plan view of the apparatus. Fig. 20 is a view of a table for use in connection with the apparatus. Fig. 21 is a vertical sectional view showing the apparatus controlled by an electric clock. Fig. 22 is a view showing a modification in which the clock and the motor-train are both contained within the receptacle. Fig. 23 is a broken view of the end of one of the plates with the dials thereon. Fig. 24 is a view of the other end, showing a modified form of dials.

In general terms, in the apparatus which forms the subject of my invention there are provided a number of compartments—thirty-one for a savings-bank for use a month ahead and seven for weekly banks, one for each day of the week.

In the drawings is illustrated a monthly savings-bank in which there are thirty-one compartments. The compartments are arranged in a circular series and are moved by clockwork, so that they are brought in succession at intervals of twenty-four hours opposite to an opening through which the coin previously deposited can be removed from the compartment then opposite the opening. Provision is made for dropping money or valuables into a compartment which shall be accessible at any predetermined future date only, so that when that day arrives, and then only, the money or other valuables can be taken from the compartment.

Describing the invention in detail, 1 represents a case, of wood or metal, which is here shown as rectangular, but which may also be circular or polygonal or of any other desired form. In the bottom 2 of this box are mounted a circular series of rollers 3, and upon said rollers rolls an annular coin-receptacle 4. Said

receptacle comprises a bottom 5, rolling upon the rollers, an inner annular wall 6, by means of which rotation is imparted to the receptacle, and thirty-one radial partitions 7, dividing the space around the wall into thirty-one compartments. Into each compartment there is fitted a metallic box 8, conforming to the shape of the compartment—that is to say, narrower at the inner side than at the outer. Into these boxes are dropped the coins, bank-notes, or other valuables through orifices hereinafter described. In order to accurately guide the receptacle in its rotary movement, there are provided rollers 9, bearing against the rim of the bottom of the receptacle. The compartments being caused to rotate by means hereinafter described are brought in succession opposite to a vertical rectangular opening 10 in a front wall 11, extending transversely across the case. As each compartment is thus brought opposite to said opening the box 8 therein can be withdrawn by means of a proper key 12, the prongs of which are inserted into holes 13 in the outer side of the box, so that the box can be lifted slightly to clear the raised rim of the bottom of the receptacle and then drawn outward. This construction renders it impossible even after the box has arrived opposite to the opening to withdraw it by the finger or by any other means except by a key fitting the holes 13, as above described, which key will be in possession of the person authorized to open the box. Moreover, there is provided a slide 14, which covers the upper edge of the front of the box in like manner as the rim of the bottom of the receptacle covers the lower edge. This can be slid back by the finger in a suitable guide 15, and when so slid back the portion of the slide then presented is much narrower than that first seen, permitting the box to be lifted out. A spring 16 returns the slide to original position when the finger is removed.

The opening 10 is closed by a block 17, having vertical flanges 18, which rest against shoulders 19 on the wall 11 of the casing and having also a downward extension 20, which is seated in a socket formed on the rear side of the wall 11 at the bottom of said opening. Since the top of the wall is accurately closed by the horizontal partition or lid 21, as hereinafter described, this block cannot be removed from the aperture except by the insertion of a suitable key in the keyhole of the lock 32, which withdraws the bolt of said lock from engagement with said top, and the key then serves as a means for drawing the block forward from its position, closing said opening. It will be understood that instead of a removable key for this purpose a time-lock or a combination-lock may be used, if desired.

The casing is closed by means of a lid 21, which is secured upon the top of the casing in the following manner: The rear and side walls of the casing are rabbeted at 23 and the lid rests upon the shoulders thereof. The rear edge of the lid has sockets 24, (see Fig. 19,) into which enter pins 25, secured upon the rear wall of the casing and extending horizontally forward. Then the casing is secured in front by means of two combination-locks 26, which lock the same, their bolts entering slots 27, (shown in dotted lines in Fig. 6,) formed in the rear surface of the transverse wall 11. These two locks, in combination with the pins 25 and sockets 24 at the rear, are amply sufficient to secure the lid in place upon the casing; but as an additional safeguard and also for the sake of symmetry of appearance similar devices 28 may be provided at the rear corners of the lid. The casing is closed in front by a door or shutter 29, which is preferably hinged at the bottom, as shown, and for security against removal of the door by tampering with the hinges the lower edge of the door is provided with pins 30, which enter sockets 31 in the bottom of the casing, so that when the shutter is closed, even if the hinge-pins were driven out, the shutter could not be removed. The shutter is secured to the under side of the lid of the casing by means of a lock 32, which may be of any convenient or desired construction, either for use with a removable key or a combination or time lock. If preferred, the door may be hinged at the side in the manner of safe-doors.

In the construction here shown the lid supports in the center a clock 33, which by mechanism hereinafter described imparts rotary movement to the coin-receptacle, and around said clock are cut into said lid a circular series of slots 34, (shown clearly in Figs. 10 and 19,) corresponding in number to the compartments in the receptacle, in this case thirty-one in number. Through each of said slots is passed upward a vertical chute 35, secured to a base 36, which is secured by screws on the under side of the lid. However, if preferred, these chutes may be formed or cast integral with the lid. This base 36 is also bent round on one side to form a groove or channel in which is received the edge of a rubber closing-strip 37, which strip normally closes the bottom of the chute. When a coin is dropped into a chute 35, it falls upon the rubber strip 37, and then there is used a pushing device (illustrated in Figs. 2, 3) to positively force the coin into the proper box or pocket. This pusher consists of a piece of metal 38, formed into a narrow rectangular channel of slightly-less external dimensions than the internal dimensions of the chute 35. After the coin has been deposited into the chute 35 the hollow pusher 38 is pressed down thereinto and its lower edge impinges upon the rubber sufficiently to bend it and allow the coin to drop.

Instead of using rubber on the under side of the chute I may also use a metallic shutter 39, closed by a spring 40, as shown in Fig. 5.

Through the same chutes 35 can also be deposited bank-notes, checks, or other valuable documents. In depositing paper money or other valuable paper the paper is first folded into suitable dimensions to be inserted into the hollow pusher 38, and after being inserted therein the pusher is pushed down into the chute 35 in the same manner as before, depressing the rubber strip 37 or the spring-actuated metallic shutter 39 until the slot is opened. However, although the slot is opened, the paper would not of itself drop into the compartment. I therefore provide a follower-bar 41, having a stem 42 and sliding in the hollow pusher. This follower-bar positively presses the folded note out of the hollow pusher and compels it to drop into the box or compartment. A spring 43 normally returns the stem to its extended position.

I will now describe the mechanism by which the receptacle for the coin is rotated through the width of one compartment each twenty-four hours.

On the inner wall 6 of the receptacle is secured a ring 44, having thirty-one inwardly-extending pins 45. However, these pins may, if preferred, be formed directly on said inner wall 6. By means of these inwardly-projecting pins the receptacle is rotated, for they come in succession into engagement with lugs 46, formed on the upper side of a wheel 47, rotated by a spring 48 through a suitable motor-train 49, which is started in the following manner: The shaft 50, which is geared to revolve the most rapidly, has mounted thereon a fan 51, which by the resistance of the air controls the motion of the train. Upon a gear-wheel 52, which also revolves rapidly, is formed a pin 53, which is engaged by an arm 54 from a vertical shaft 55. Said shaft 55 carries a bent arm 56, the end of which engages a notch 57 in a disk 58, revolving much more slowly than the wheel 52. Slowest of all revolves the wheel 47, carrying the pins 46 and driven by the disk 58. Upon the bent arm 56 is secured a plate 61, and against said plate is adapted to swing a hammer 62, suspended from a horizontal shaft 63. When said hammer strikes said plate with sufficient force, it swings the arm 54 away from the pin 53 and also withdraws the bent arm 56 out of the notch in the disk, thereby allowing the disk to make one revolution. One revolution of said disk 58 causes the wheel 47 to make one-seventh of a revolution, and there being seven of the lugs 46 on said disk the next lug is brought up into the same position as the preceding lug in readiness to engage the next inwardly-extending pin 45 on the ring. Thus for every revolution of the disk 58 the receptacle is caused to move through one thirty-first part of its circumference. As soon as the disk 58 has made one revolution the arm 56 drops back into the notch under the action of a vertical spring 64, (see Figs. 14 and 16,) and the arm 54 again engages the pin 53 and arrests the clockwork. It being understood how the receptacle makes one thirty-first part of a revolution each time that the hammer is caused to strike the plate upon the dog, it now remains to be ascertained how this hammer strikes said place once every twenty-four hours. It has been already stated that upon the lid of the casing is secured a clock 33. On the shaft 65 of the hour-hand of the clock where it projects through the front side of the clockwork-frame is secured a gear-wheel 66, which meshes with a gear-wheel 67 of twice the diameter of the gear-wheel 66. Thus the gear-wheel 67 makes one revolution in twenty-four hours. A pin 68 upon the wheel 67 is arranged to contact with a lever 69, pivoted at 70 and operated by a spring 71. At the lower end of said lever is secured a wire rod 72, upon which is adjustably attached a block 73. When the lever after having been moved by the pin is released therefrom, the block 73, which has been raised by this movement of the lever, returns, striking the hammer 62, which in its turn strikes the plate 61 on the bent arm, withdrawing the tooth of the arm 54 out of engagement with the pin 53, as already described, thus starting the mechanism for rotating the receptacle. It will thus be seen that this receptacle rotates through a fraction of its circumference once every twenty-four hours. This movement is preferably arranged to take place at twelve o'clock at night, dividing one day from another.

It is important to prevent the hands (see Fig. 10) of the clock being turned rapidly to bring a compartment containing coin into the proper position to be opened before its due time. For this purpose the glass cover 75 of the clock is made thick and has two holes 76 for winding up the clock. The glass cover has at each side plates 77, which pass through slots or holes in the face of the clock and have hooked rear sides which are engaged by the plates 78, movable vertically against the rear face of the clock. The rear side of the clock is closed by a vertically-sliding shutter 79; but as the shutter is withdrawn downward it is impossible to open the clock from the rear side when the clock is secured upon the lid or cover, which is done by means of bolts and nuts 80 81. It will therefore be seen that it will be impossible to set the hands of the clock ahead or tamper with the mechanism of the clock without knowing the combination of the lock or possessing the keys for the time-bank.

In order to assist in depositing the coin or other valuables in the proper box, there are provided rings 82, (see Fig. 19,) each ring having two concentric series of divisions 83, and in each there is marked the proper day of the month and the day of the week. In the drawings there is shown the ring for the months of January and February of the year 1904. The method of using these rings is as

follows: Supposing on January 1, 1904, a person wishes to deposit coin which can be withdrawn only on January 12, 1904, he will move the ring to such position that January 1, 1904, will be opposite to the central front slot, marked on the lid of the box "To-day." Then the division marking January 12, 1904, will indicate the slot into which the coin is to be dropped. There should at least be two concentric divisions in each ring, one for each month, in order that it may be easier to bank money which can be drawn at any day later. Thus if on January 27 a person wishes to deposit money which can be drawn only on February 28 he will move the ring until the central front chute corresponds with January 27. Then the marking of February 28 will indicate the chute in which the coin is to be dropped.

Fig. 20 shows a table for rendering it convenient to determine the proper compartment in which to drop the coin or valuables to be taken out of the bank as much as one year or more from the date of deposit of the coin. To illustrate the manner of using this table, suppose that on January 5, 1904, it is desired to deposit money which can be withdrawn from the box in February, 1905, on the 25th day only. Then by reference to the card it will be seen that the box in which this should be deposited is the same as that for January 19, 1904, and by turning the ring until January 5 comes opposite to the central front chute, marked "To-day," January 19 will indicate the chute into which the money is to be deposited. While it is true that under this system the money can be withdrawn at other dates besides February the 25, 1905—namely, on February 19, March 21, April 21, of 1904, and so on—yet the probability of the person having access to the box being desirous of withdrawing the money at the time he can do so is reduced to the proportion of 31 to 1, since it is only on one day of every thirty-one that the money can be withdrawn.

In Fig. 21 is illustrated mechanism by which the same system is applied in use with an electric clock, which may be either in the same room as the time-bank or may be at a distance therefrom, and may control a number of such banks in the same manner as clocks are now controlled electrically from a central clock. In the present instance I have shown the clock 83 as being located comparatively near to the time-bank, but it is obvious that the same construction is applicable with a sufficient amount of wire to a case where the clock is at any desired distance. In this case the wheel 67, which revolves once in every twenty-four hours in the same manner as before, carries a spring-contact 84, which at a predetermined time is arranged to contact with a terminal 85 on the clock-frame, but insulated therefrom, as shown, the other terminal, 86, being connected directly to the clock-frame. Wires 87 88 lead from said terminals, one of said wires being connected with two batteries. The wires lead to the opposite ends of a coil 90 of a magnet 91, so that when the circuit is closed said magnet is energized. When the magnet is so energized, it attracts a pole 92, which is now placed upon the hammer 62, said hammer being now retracted by a spring 93. As soon as the circuit is broken by the passage of a spring-contact said hammer immediately flies back under the action of said spring 93 and strikes the plate 61 on the bent arm 56 in the same manner as before, starting the mechanism which rotates the receptacle for the coins or other valuables. The remainder of the apparatus is precisely like that already described. The advantage of this construction is that the time-bank itself occupies little room. It can also be controlled very accurately by a timepiece from a distant point, and also, as already stated, a number of such banks can be simultaneously controlled by said timepiece.

In the modification illustrated in Fig. 22 I have illustrated a modification of my invention in which a single motor-train is used, said mechanism being now wholly within the casing of the time-bank. In fact, this mechanism now performs the function performed in the former modification by the clock upon the top of the case and also by the motor-train within the case. This whole mechanism is contained within a single frame 94, as before. The wheel 67, which revolves in twenty-four hours, carries a pin 68, which engages a lever 95; but this lever is now horizontal and is pivoted at 96 above the frame. The other end of the lever has a loose end 97 hinged thereto, as shown, and thrown forward by a spring 98. This lever when released from the pin 68 immediately moves back under the action of a spring 99 and strikes against a projection or plate 61, secured upon the arm 56, and rocks said arms withdrawing its end from the notch in the disk and allowing the mechanism to start in the same manner as before. When the outer end of the lever moves back after nearly twenty-four hours under the pressure of the stud or pin 68, the loosely-pivoted end 97 swings backward until it can pass said plate or projection 61, and as soon as it has passed the same it springs back into position under the action of the spring 99, when it is again ready for throwing back the arm 56 when the stud 68 passes said lever.

In connection with my improved time-bank I provide means for indicating the amount of money deposited on any day of the month and also for indicating the total. These means consist of cards 100, carrying thereon for each day of the month a concentric series of dials. I have herein shown two modifications of these series. In Fig. 23 the dials 101 are at the back of the strip of cardboard or other suitable material 100, which strip is cut out, as

shown at 102, to disclose a number corresponding to the cents, dollars, and the hundreds of dollars. In the modification shown in Fig. 24 the disks 103 are in front of the strip of cardboard or other material and are concentric with each other and are suitably graduated, the outer disks to indicate cents, the middle disks to indicate dollars, and the inner disks to indicate hundreds of dollars. The same arrangement is shown with reference to the series of disks for indicating the total for the month at the right-hand side of Fig. 24. These indicators are contained within the front door 29 of the casing, which is made hollow, as shown, having outer and inner walls, so that they are convenient for use by the person having access to the time-bank with the proper key, but can be manipulated by no other person.

I claim—

1. In a device of the character described, the combination of a receptacle having a circular series of compartments, clockwork mechanism for rotating said receptacle intermittently through the distance of one compartment at comparatively long intervals of time, means whereby money or valuables may be deposited into a plurality of said compartments simultaneously, and means whereby the money can be withdrawn from only one of said compartments at one time without shifting the receptacle, substantially as described.

2. In a device of the character described, the combination of a receptacle having a circular series of compartments, clockwork mechanism for rotating said receptacle intermittently through the distance of one compartment at comparatively long intervals of time, means whereby money or valuables may be deposited into a plurality of said compartments simultaneously, and means whereby the money can be withdrawn only from a predetermined portion of said compartments at one time without shifting the receptacle, substantially as described.

3. In a device of the character described, the combination of a casing, a circular series of rollers in the bottom of the casing, a receptacle revolving upon said rollers, means for suitably guiding said receptacle in its rotary motion, clockwork or other mechanism for imparting revolution to said receptacle intermittently through a small portion only of its circumference, radial partitions in said receptacle, slots in the casing corresponding in number with said partitions, and an opening in the side of the casing admitting access to only one of the compartments of said receptacle at one time, substantially as described.

4. In a device of the character described, the combination of a casing, a revoluble receptacle therein divided into a circular series of compartments, and means for intermittently revolving said receptacle through one compartment only at a time, said casing having a circular series of narrow slots corresponding in number with the compartments and having in addition an opening admitting access to only one receptacle at a time, and sufficiently large to freely remove the contents of the compartments therethrough, substantially as described.

5. In a device of the character described, the combination of a casing, a revoluble receptacle therein divided into a circular series of compartments, and means for intermittently revolving said receptacle through one compartment only at a time, said casing having a circular series of narrow slots corresponding in number with the compartments and having in addition an opening admitting access to only one receptacle at a time, and sufficiently large to freely remove the contents of the compartments therethrough, means for closing said opening, substantially as described.

6. In a device of the character described, the combination of a casing, a revoluble receptacle therein divided into a circular series of compartments, and means for intermittently revolving said receptacle through one compartment only at a time, said casing having a circular series of narrow slots corresponding in number with the compartments and having in addition an opening admitting access to only one receptacle at a time, and sufficiently large to freely remove the contents of the compartments therethrough, means for closing said opening and a lock for locking said closure, substantially as described.

7. In a device of the character described, the combination of a casing, a revoluble receptacle therein divided into a circular series of compartments, a removable box in each compartment, and means for intermittently revolving said receptacle through one compartment only at a time, said casing having a circular series of narrow slots corresponding in number with the compartments and having in addition an opening admitting access to only one receptacle at a time, and sufficiently large to freely remove the box therethrough, substantially as described.

8. In a device of the character described, the combination of a casing, a revoluble receptacle therein divided into a circular series of compartments, means for intermittently revolving said receptacle through one compartment only at a time, said casing having a circular series of narrow slots corresponding in number with the compartments and having in addition an opening admitting access to only one receptacle at a time, and sufficiently large to freely remove the contents of the compartments therethrough, said casing also having a shutter, and means for locking said shutter, substantially as described.

9. In a device of the character described, the combination of a casing, a receptacle revoluble therein, partitions dividing the receptacle

into compartments, clockwork mechanism revolving said receptacle intermittently through the distance of one compartment only at a time, a lid closing said casing and covering said receptacle, said lid having a circular series of slots corresponding in number to compartments in the receptacle, and means whereby access is had at one time to only one of said compartments, substantially as described.

10. In a device of the character described, the combination of a casing, a receptacle revoluble therein, partitions dividing the receptacle into compartments, clockwork mechanism revolving said receptacle intermittently through the distance of one compartment only at a time, a lid closing said casing and covering said receptacle, said lid having a series of slots corresponding in number to compartments in the receptacle, a chute upon said lid over each slot, means for preventing withdrawal of money or other valuables through said chutes after having been passed therethrough, and means whereby access is had at one time to only one of said compartments, substantially as described.

11. In a device of the character described, the combination of a casing, a receptacle revoluble therein, partitions dividing the receptacle into compartments, clockwork mechanism revolving said receptacle intermittently through the distance of one compartment only at a time, a lid closing said casing and covering said receptacle, said lid having a series of slots corresponding in number to compartments in the receptacle, a chute on said lid over each slot, and a flexible closure at the bottom of each chute, and means whereby access is had at one time to only one of said compartments, substantially as described.

12. In a device of the character described, the combination of a casing, a receptacle revoluble therein, partitions dividing the receptacle into compartments, clockwork mechanism revolving said receptacle intermittently through the distance of one compartment only at a time, a lid closing said casing and covering said receptacle, said lid having a series of slots corresponding in number to compartments in the receptacle, a chute on said lid over each slot, a metallic shutter at the bottom of the chute and a spring closing said shutter, and means whereby access is had at one time to only one of said compartments, substantially as described.

13. In a device of the character described, the combination of a casing, a receptacle revoluble therein, partitions dividing the receptacle into compartments, clockwork mechanism revolving said receptacle intermittently through the distance of one compartment only at a time, a lid closing said casing and covering said receptacle, said lid having a series of slots corresponding in number to compartments in the receptacle, a chute on said lid over each slot, a hollow pusher adapted to be inserted into said chute, and a bar in the pusher to expel therefrom the object placed therein, and means whereby access is had at one time to only one of said compartments, substantially as described.

14. In a device of the character described, the combination of an annular receptacle divided into a circular series of compartments, pins in number corresponding to the compartments projecting inwardly from said receptacle, a clockwork mechanism released at predetermined intervals engaging said pins to move the receptacle through the distance corresponding to one compartment, means whereby money or other valuables can be deposited in any of the compartments, and means whereby the contents of only one compartment can be withdrawn without shifting the receptacle, substantially as described.

15. In a device of the character described, the combination of an annular receptacle divided into a circular series of compartments, inwardly-extending pins corresponding in number to the compartments, a clockwork mechanism comprising a wheel having lugs engaging said pins, means for intermittently operating said clockwork mechanism whereby the receptacle is moved intermittently through the distance of one compartment, means whereby money or other valuables can be deposited at any time in one of the compartments, and means whereby the contents of only one compartment can be withdrawn until the receptacle is again shifted, substantially as described.

16. In a device of the character described, the combination of a revoluble annular receptacle divided into compartments, pins corresponding in number extending inward from the receptacle, a wheel having lugs engaging said pins, clockwork mechanism for operating said wheel, said mechanism comprising a wheel having a stop and an arm engaging said stop, a plate secured to said arm, a hammer arranged to strike said plate to withdraw the arm from the stop, and a clock arranged to swing the hammer and to release it at a proper moment to start said mechanism, substantially as described.

17. In a device of the character described, the combination of a revoluble annular receptacle divided into compartments, pins corresponding in number extending inward from the receptacle, a wheel having lugs engaging said pins, clockwork mechanism for operating said wheel, said mechanism comprising a wheel having a stop and an arm engaging said stop, a plate secured to said arm, a hammer arranged to strike said plate to withdraw the arm from the stop, and a clock having a pin thereon engaging the hammer to swing the same and adapted to release said hammer at the proper moment to start said mechanism, substantially as described.

18. In a device of the character described, in

combination with a receptacle having a series of compartments, means for intermittently revolving said receptacle, a lid covering the receptacle and having a corresponding series of slots, and a ring movable around said slots having marks thereon to indicate the proper slot into which to deposit money, means for intermittently rotating said receptacle, and means whereby the contents of only one compartment can be withdrawn until the receptacle has again been shifted, substantially as described.

19. In combination with a receptacle divided into compartments and means for revolving the same intermittently, means whereby the contents of only one compartment can be withdrawn until the receptacle has again been shifted, an indicating device having a plurality of series of divisions corresponding in number to the compartments, all divisions indicating the same compartment being arranged transversely to the order of the divisions of the different compartments, substantially as described.

20. In a device of the character described, the combination of an annular receptacle having a plurality of compartments, clockwork mechanism wholly within said receptacle for rotating said receptacle intermittently through the distance of one compartment at comparatively long intervals of time, means for depositing money or valuables in any of said compartments at will, and means for preventing access to more than one of the compartments at a time to withdraw the money or valuables therefrom, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALBERT NELSON.

Witnesses:
FRANCIS W. WRIGHT,
BESSIE GORFINKEL.