

R. N. HAINS.
CHECK AND DEPOSIT SLIP TRAY.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 14, 1916.

1,257,481.

Patented Feb. 26, 1918.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

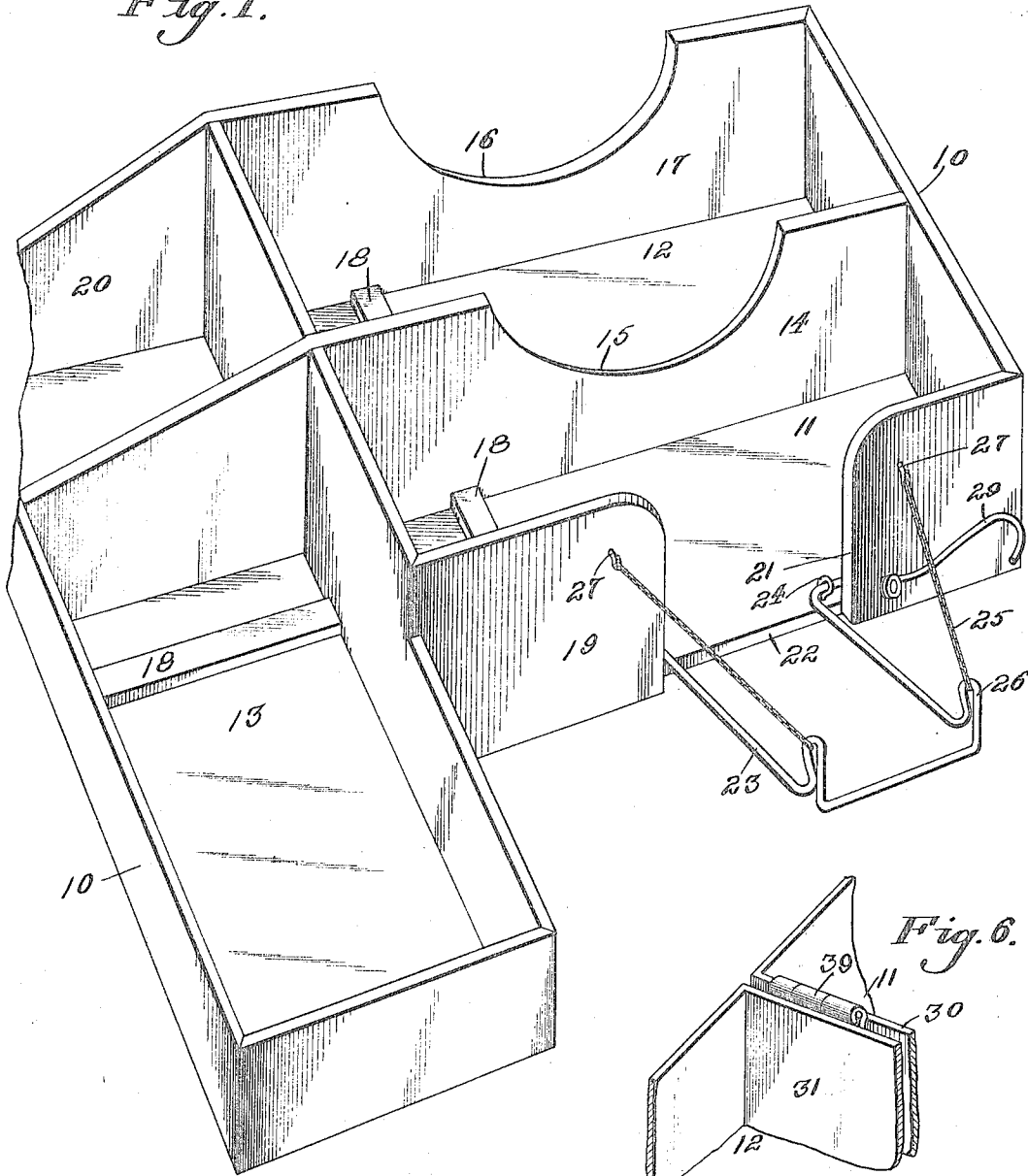
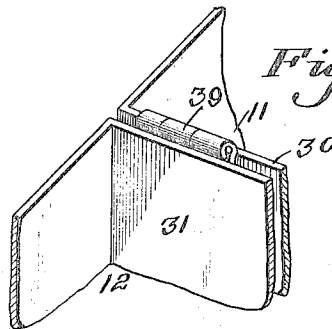


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

Roland T. Williams.
A. Hollingsworth

BY

Richard A. Brown.

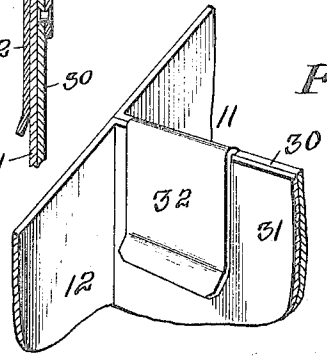
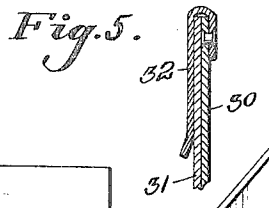
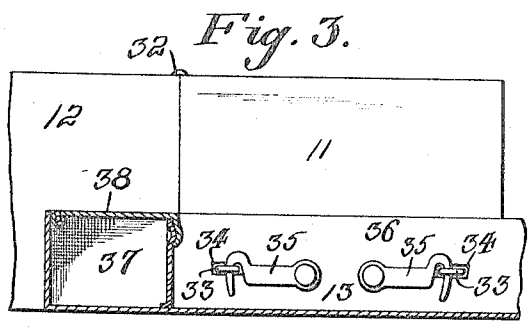
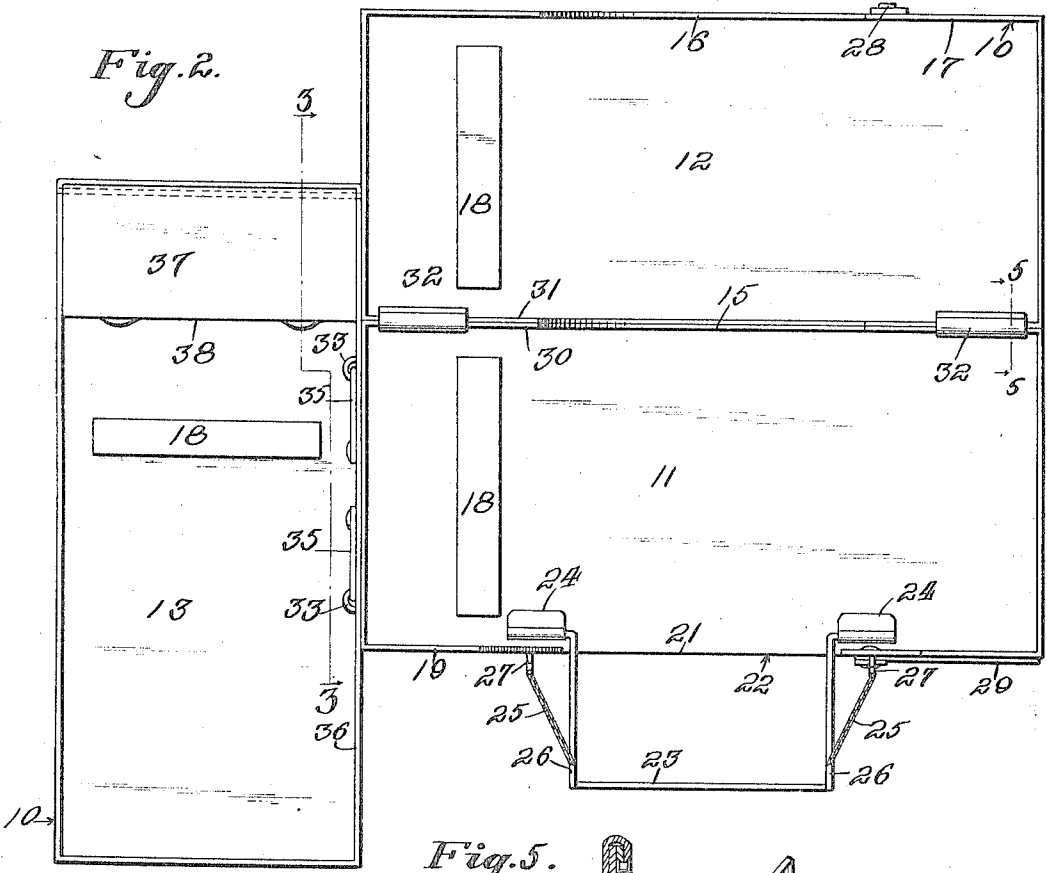
INVENTOR

Rosier N. Hains

ATTORNEY

1,257,481.

Patented Feb. 26, 1918.
 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES

Roland T. Williams.
J. P. Hollingsworth

BY

INVENTOR
Rosier N. Hains
Richard E. Owen.

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROSIER N. HAINS, OF MARSHALL, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO JAMES A. WALKER, OF MARSHALL, MISSOURI.

CHECK AND DEPOSIT-SLIP TRAY.

1,257,481.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 26, 1918.

Application filed April 14, 1916. Serial No. 91,151.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROSIER N. HAINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Marshall, in the county of Saline and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Check and Deposit-Slip Trays, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a tray for office use and is designed to provide a convenient article of furniture for use in connection with computing machines for holding slips of paper containing items of various kinds including amounts that are to be added or subtracted and entered upon suitable records. This tray has a common receptacle in which is placed the slips of different kinds and a plurality of associate receptacles in each of which is placed a particular variety of slip after it has been posted.

The principal object of the invention is to provide in an article of this kind a simple and convenient means in which slips of paper such as checks, deposit slips and the like may be placed as they are received and within easy reach of the machine operator and close to his eye where the items thereon may be read at a glance, posted and the uppermost slip removed and deposited in its proper receptacle. Checks, deposit tickets and other small slips of paper are easily disarranged by the jar or vibration of the calculating machine while operating the same and also by air currents from open windows and from rotary fans such as are universally used in office at the present day. To avoid such disorganization of the slips and to enable the machine operator to more quickly do his posting and properly distribute the slips afterward is a further object of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the preferred form of the invention,

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of a modified form of tray, the several parts of which are adapted to be disconnected and placed one within another,

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view on the line 3-3 of Fig. 2,

Fig. 4 is a perspective view, and,

Fig. 5 is a sectional view of a detail of the invention, and,

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a slight change in the form of tray illustrated in

Fig. 2 showing how the parts may be made to fold.

Referring to the drawings by numerals 10 indicates the tray as a whole which in Fig. 1 is preferably made of wood and comprises three receptacles 11, 12 and 13, the receptacle 11 being designed to receive slips of different kinds while the receptacles 12 and 13 are each intended to hold slips of one kind only.

The receptacles 11 and 12 are substantially the same size, being relatively long and narrow, said receptacles having one long side 14 in common that serves to separate them. The common side 14 is cut away at 15 to form a deep semi-circular depression, a similar cut-away portion 16 being formed in the opposite side 17 of the compartment 12, these depressions enabling the hand to be easily placed in the compartment to remove the contents. To further assist the hand in grasping the slips, a rib 18 extending transversely of each compartment 11, 12 and 13 projects upwardly from the bottom near one end.

The receptacle 13 is substantially the same size as the other receptacles, but is arranged perpendicularly thereto against one end of the receptacle 11 and being longer than the width of the latter receptacle it projects forwardly beyond its front 19 as shown.

At the back of the receptacle 13 and adjacent the receptacle 12 is a small box-like compartment 20 which may be used for rubber bands, pins, paper fasteners or any other convenient article.

The front 19 of the receptacle 11 has an opening 21 substantially in the center thereof of a width about that of the receptacle 13 and extending from the top to the bottom of the side 19. Pivotally connected or hinged to the bottom 22 of the receptacle 11 just within the opening 21 is a shelf 23 here shown in the form of a U-shaped frame with outwardly turned ends that pivot in eyes 24 fastened to the bottom 22. To the front of the shelf on each side is connected a chain 25 by which the shelf may be raised and held in elevated position to any height desired. As shown, the chains 25 are connected to loops 26 on each corner of the U-shaped frame or shelf 23 and to hooks 27 near the top of the front side 19 of the receptacle 11. These hooks engage the links of the chain as the shelf is raised and hold said shelf where placed. On the back of the

tray 10 near the bottom is a hook 28 designed to be connected to an eye on the shelf of a calculating machine while a hook 29 on the front of the tray engages over the edge of said shelf and thus holds the tray in place adjacent the machine.

In using a tray such as described, all checks and deposit slips, for which this particular form of tray has been devised, are placed at a regular time each day in the common receptacle 11 after being arranged in alphabetical order, the checks extending longitudinally of the same and the deposit slips cross-wise thereof and being longer than the width of the receptacle 11, the bottom ends of these slips are supported by the shelf 23. The receptacle 11 is more or less filled with checks and deposit slips, but as the checks received far outnumber the deposit slips, the latter would hang down below the checks with their totals more or less out of sight unless the shelf 23 could be raised to a height that would lift the deposit slips even with the checks. For this reason the shelf has adjustable connections with the side of the tray as shown by the chains 25 and hooks 27.

After the receptacle 11 has been filled the tray if distant from the calculating machine, is carried thereto and secured to the shelf by the hooks 28 and 29. The slips are now posted in order and after entry of the uppermost slip is made if it be a check, it is placed in the receptacle 12 face downward and so on with other checks. When a deposit slip is reached, after posting, it is turned face downward in the receptacle 13, the shelf 23 serving to hold the bottom of the deposit slips containing the totals on a level with the rest of the slips which makes it very easy for the operator to see the entire slip without touching it. After exhausting the receptacle 11 all the checks will be found in the receptacle 12 and the deposit slips in the receptacle 13. With a tray of this type it will not be necessary to make separate piles of checks and deposit slips before posting and when more individual trays such as 12 and 13 are used as would be necessary when a greater variety of slips are to be posted and assorted, all the slips taken in may be piled up together being properly assorted as they are removed from the common receptacle.

The tray shown in Fig. 1 as before stated is made of wood, the several receptacles of which are inseparably connected, but if desired the several receptacles may be made each distinct from the other and provided with means for connecting them together in the order shown, said connecting means being of a separable character so that the several parts can be nested together to form a compact package suitable for mailing purposes.

The adjacent sides 30 and 31 of the receptacles 11 and 12 as shown in Figs. 2, 4 and 5 are in contact when said receptacles are connected for use and held together by broad flat hooks 32 attached to the side 30 at each end of the receptacle and engaging over the side 31, said hooks being resilient and having a spring sufficient to hold these two receptacles together. On the end of the receptacle 11 against which the receptacle 13 is placed are two eyes 33 which extend through perforations 34 in the contacting side of the receptacle 13. These eyes receive hooks 35 pivoted to the wall 36 of the receptacle 13 and hold said receptacle in place against the ends of receptacles 11 and 12. The rear of the receptacle 13 is formed into a box 37 for the same purpose as the compartment 20 and may be provided with a cover 38. This nesting tray is preferably made of thin sheet metal but may be made of wood if preferred. When the parts are to be packed away or used for mailing purposes the hooks 35 are disconnected from the eyes 34 thus separating the receptacle 13 from the receptacle 11 and the latter receptacle on being lifted is disconnected from the receptacle 12, the resilient hooks 32 disengaging themselves from the side 31. The shelf or frame 23 may now be turned entirely within the receptacle 11 after which the receptacle 13 is placed on the top of the shelf and the receptacle 12 is also placed bottom upward within the receptacle 11.

Instead of having separable connections between the receptacles 11 and 12, such as are shown by the broad hooks 32, hinges 39 (see Fig. 6) may be connected to the walls 30 and 31 of the two receptacles and when closed they will fold one upon the other.

I claim:

1. A tray for checks and deposit slips, comprising two elongated receptacles with one long side in common, a third similar receptacle at a right angle thereto, one of said first named receptacles having a portion of a side cut away substantially as wide as the breadth of the last named receptacle, and an outstanding support at the cut-away portion.

2. A tray for checks and deposit slips, comprising two elongated receptacles with one long side in common, and a third like receptacle at a right angle thereto, one of said first named receptacles having a portion of a side cut-away, a vertically swinging outstanding support at said cut-away portion, and a transverse rib near one end of each receptacle.

3. A tray for checks and deposit slips, comprising two elongated receptacles with one long side in common, and a third like receptacle at a right angle thereto, one of said first named receptacles having a portion of a side cut-away, an outstanding sup-

port hinged to the tray and projecting through said cut-away portion, and means for holding said support at different elevations.

5 4. A tray for checks and deposit slips, comprising two elongated receptacles with one long side in common, and a third like receptacle at a right angle thereto, one of
10 said first named receptacles having a portion of a side cut-away, an outstanding support hinged within the tray and projecting through said cut-away portion, a chain attached to said support, and means on the
15 side of the tray to engage the links of the chain and hold said support at different elevations.

5 5. A tray for record slips of various kinds and sizes including a common receptacle having an opening in one side that will enable the receptacle to hold a stack of slips
20 piled crosswise, a plurality of receptacles arranged around said first receptacle each

to receive a distinct kind of slip after the record thereon has been posted, and separable means connecting all of said receptacles. 25

6. A tray for checks and deposit slips comprising two elongated receptacles arranged with one long side of each co-incident, means for separably connecting said sides, a third similar receptacle placed at a
30 right angle to the first two receptacles at one end, separable connections between the third receptacle and one of the other two; one of said first named receptacles having a portion of a side cut-away, and a support out-
35 standing from the receptacle at said cut-away portion.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ROSIER N. HAINS.

Witnesses:

JAMES A. WALKER,
GEO. H. ALTHOUSE.