

N. J. MARSH.

CASE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 25, 1912.

1,051,607.

Patented Jan. 28, 1913.

Fig. 1.

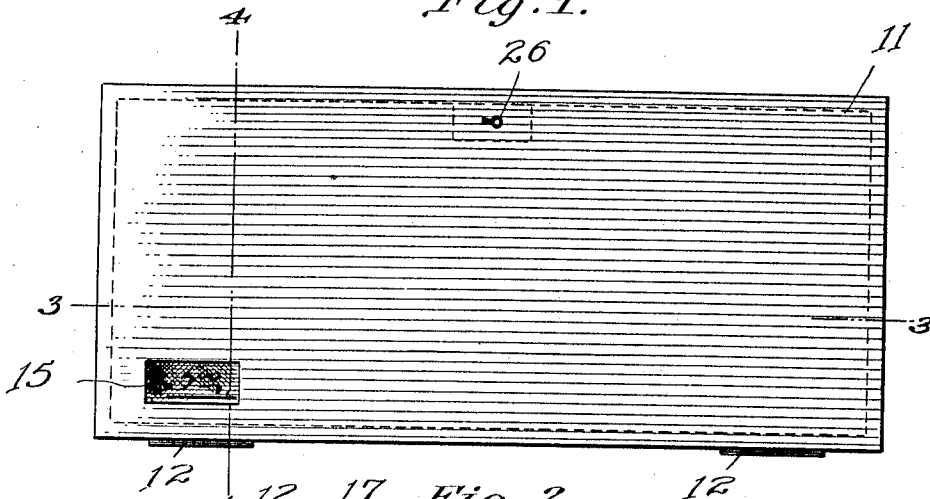


Fig. 2.

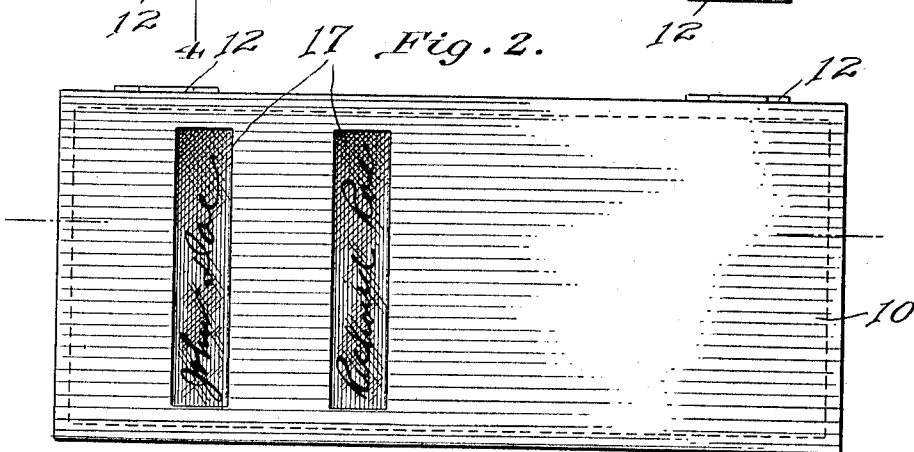


Fig. 3.

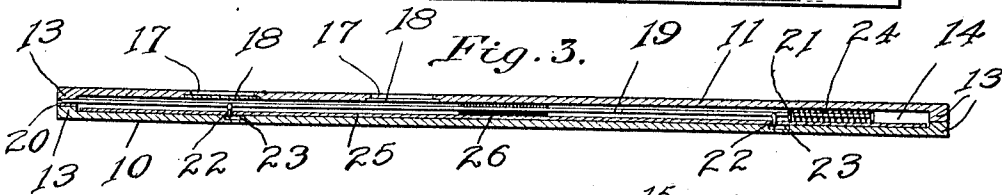


Fig. 4.

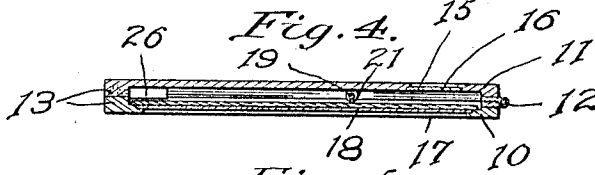
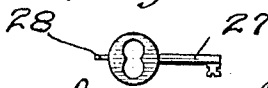


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHAN JOSEPH MARSH, OF MEADOW CREEK, WEST VIRGINIA.

CASE.

1,051,607.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 28, 1913.

Application filed April 25, 1912. Serial No. 693,145.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHAN J. MARSH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Meadow Creek, in the county of Summers and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cases, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

10 This invention relates to a device in which it is intended to place a check, the device protecting the check and preventing unauthorized persons from tampering with the check. This will prevent the check from
15 being raised and will also, to a great extent prevent the loss of the check, since the loss of the case containing the check would be noticed a great deal quicker than would be the loss of the check itself.

20 This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a view of the check case. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1 but looking at the opposite face of the case. Fig. 3 is a sectional view along the line 3—3 Fig. 1.
25 Fig. 4 is a sectional view along the line 4—4 in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a view of the key used in connection with the case.

Referring to the accompanying drawings will be seen that this case comprises the two sections 10 and 11 which are hinged together by means of the hinges 12 and which are provided with the edge flanges 13, which hold the central portion of the case in spaced relations, thus forming a pocket
35 14 in which the check is placed. The section 10 is provided with an opening 15, formed near one corner, through which the amount of the check may be seen, as is illustrated in Fig. 1, the opening being covered
40 by a transparent plate 16 which is preferably formed from isinglass or some other similar material. The section 10 is provided with the openings 17, through which the indorsements written on the back of the
45 check may be seen, the openings 17 being closed by the transparent plate 18 similar to the plate 16 so that the indorsements may not be tampered with.

50 The rod 19 is mounted in the section 11 and passes through the slot 20, formed at one end and has its opposite end passing through the eyes 21. Spurs 22 are carried by the rod 19 and are positioned in recesses
55 23 formed in the section 10. This rod 19 is held in the position shown in Fig. 3 by

means of a coiled spring 24, which is positioned between the eyes 21 and has one end connected with the rod and the opposite end bearing against one of the eyes. It will thus
60 be seen that the rod is slidably mounted in the casing for a purpose which will hereinafter be brought out. It should also be noted that this rod is formed of resilient material so that the rod may be raised to
65 place the check 25 in the casing. After the check has been placed in the casing, the rod is released and its free end springs back into the slot 20. After the check has been inserted in the casing and the lock 26 turned to
70 securely hold the sections together, the amount of the check will be seen through the opening 16 and the indorsement will be seen through the opening 17.

The key 27, which is used to turn the lock, 75 is provided with a small pin 28, which is inserted through the slot 20 and into contact with the rod 19. The rod 19 is pushed inwardly so that the check will be torn slightly by the spurs 22. The key is removed and the spring returns the rod to its
80 normal position and the casing is now in condition to be sent to the bank. When the receiving teller of the bank receives the case, he unlocks the case by a key which he has,
85 and removes the check. If the case is lost on the way to the bank and the finder removes the check from the case, the paying teller at the bank will refuse to cash the
90 check since the torn places formed in the check by the spurs 22 will indicate that the check has been in the case and, it will thus be impossible for the finder to use the check. It will also be impossible for a person sent
95 to the bank, to raise the check before delivering the same since this could not be done without breaking the lock, and thereby indicating that the case has been tampered with.

Having thus described my invention, 100 what I claim is:—

1. A device of the character described comprising a pair of sections said sections being provided with side flanges and forming a pocket when said device is closed, one
105 of said sections being provided with recesses in its inner face and the other of said sections with a slot in one of its flanges, a rod slidably connected with said last mentioned section and having its free end positioned in
110 said slot, and spurs carried by said rod and entering said recess.

2. A device of the character described comprising a receptacle having recesses formed in its inner face and with a slot in one end, eyes carried by said receptacle, a resilient rod having its inner end passing through the said eyes and having its outer end passing through said slot, spurs carried by said rod and having their ends passing into said recesses, and a spring surrounding said rod between said eyes. 10

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

NATHAN JOSEPH MARSH.

Witnesses:

H. M. BURKE,
WM. DENT.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."