Aug. 7, 1951 H. C. BEHRENS 2,563,150

ROTARY DOUBLE CYLINDER DEPOSITORY

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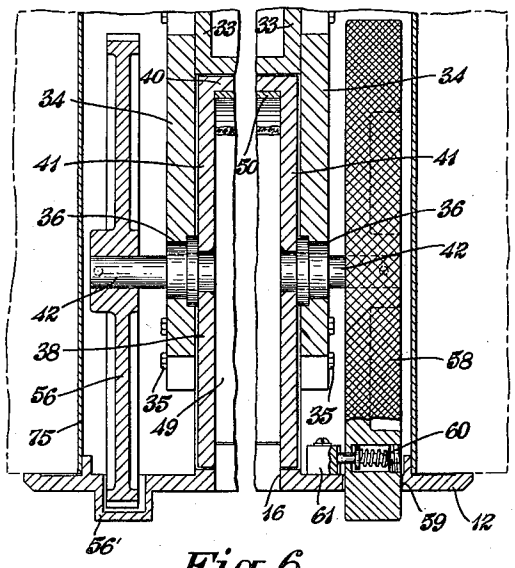



Fig. 6

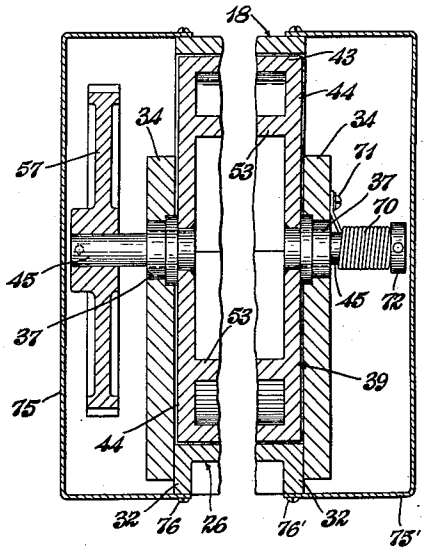



Fig. 7

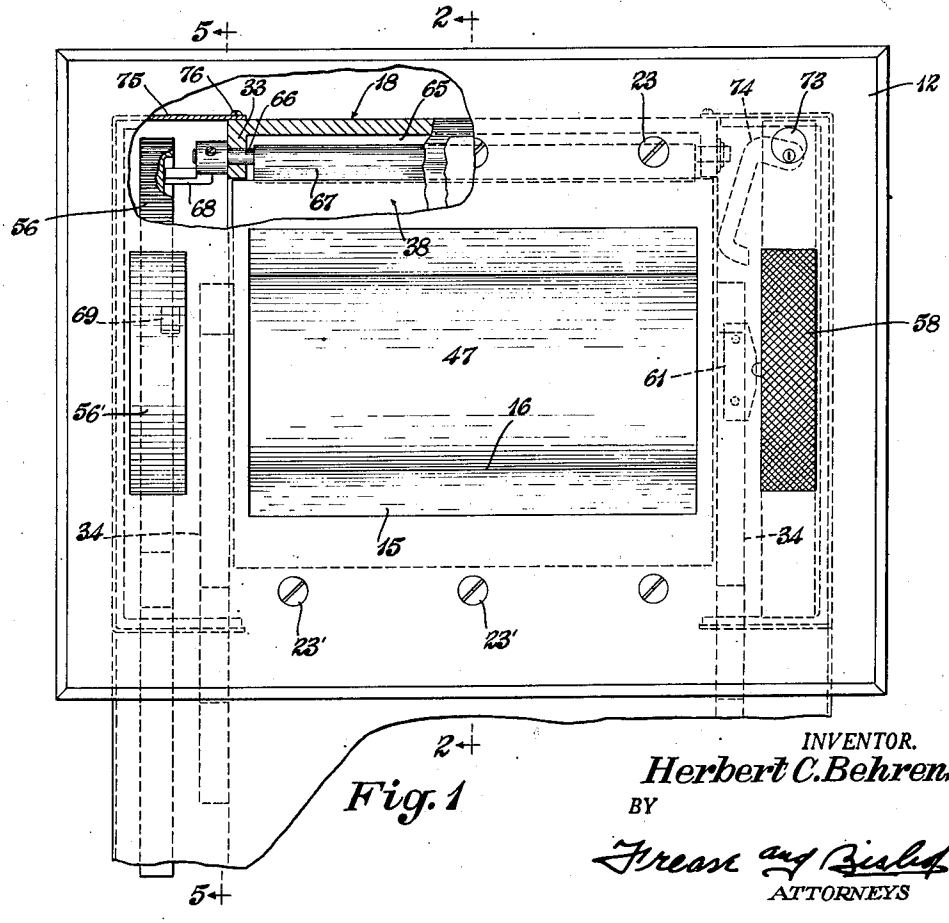



Fig. 1

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Filed May 17, 1949 4 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 3

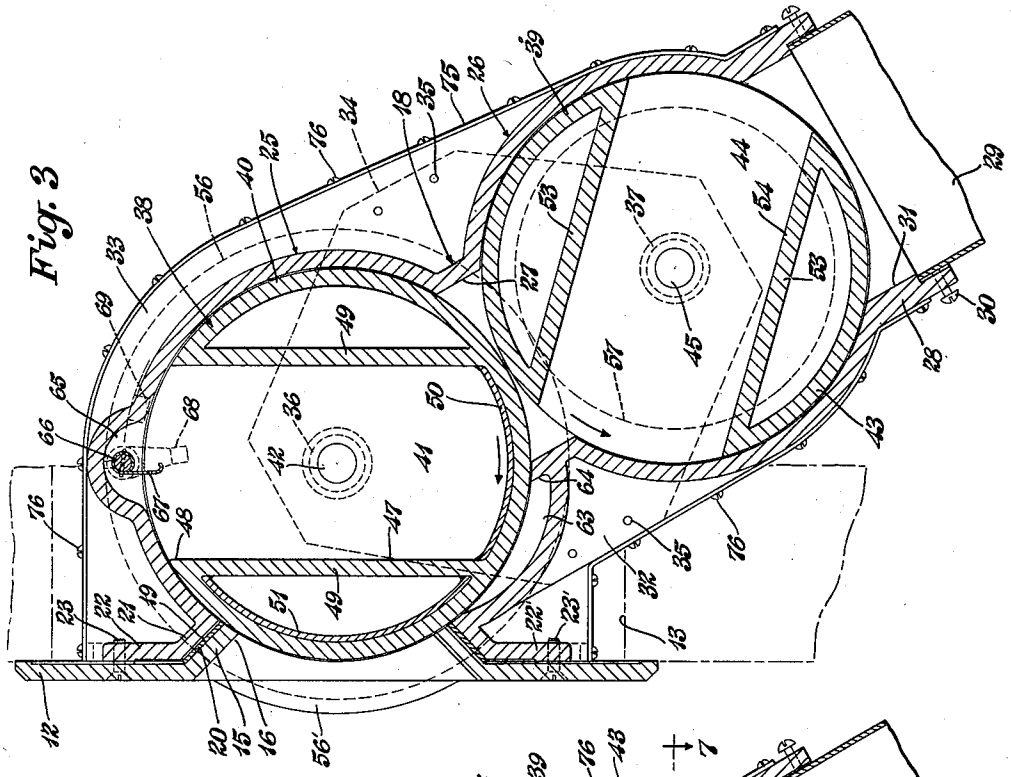
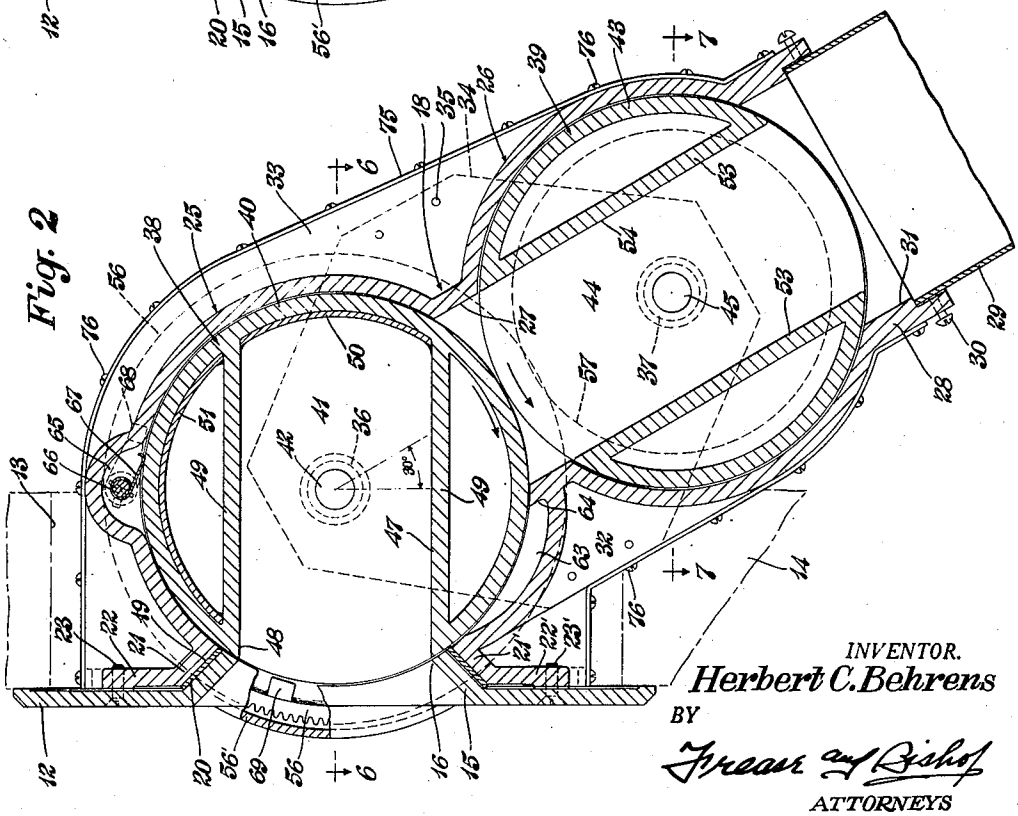


Fig. 2



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Filed May 17, 1949 4 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 5

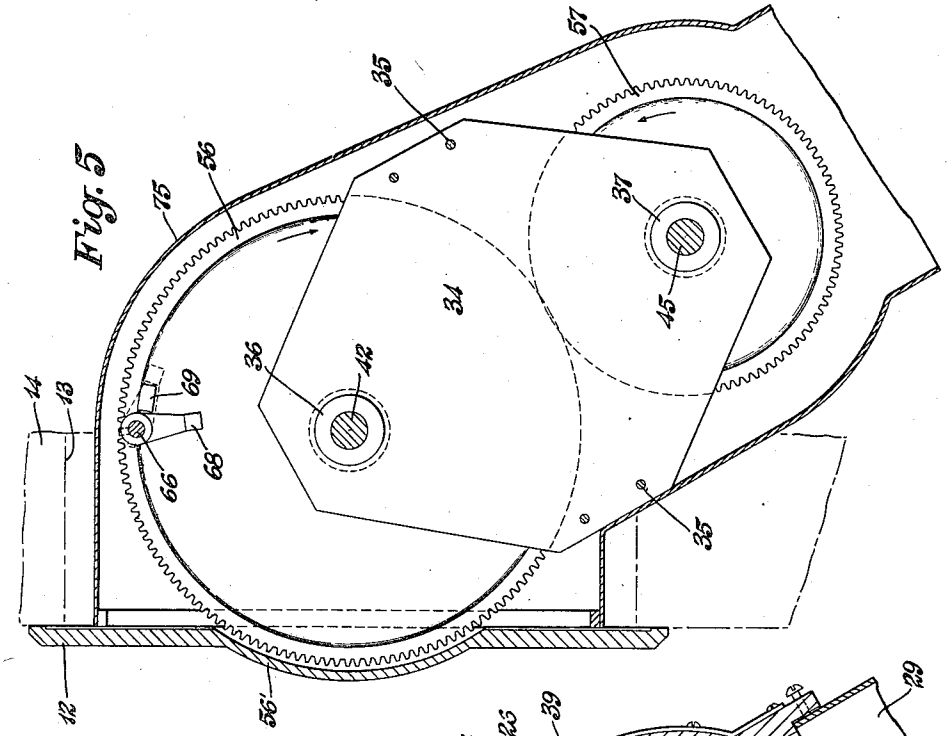
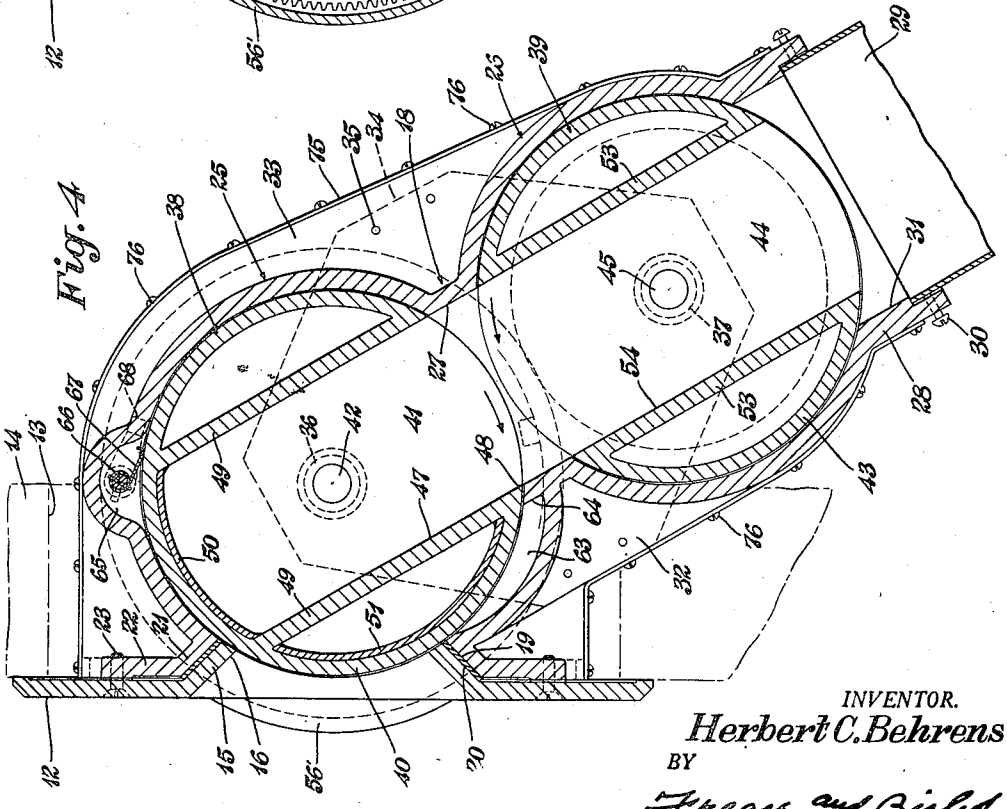


Fig. 4



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Filed May 17, 1949 4 Sheets-Sheet 4

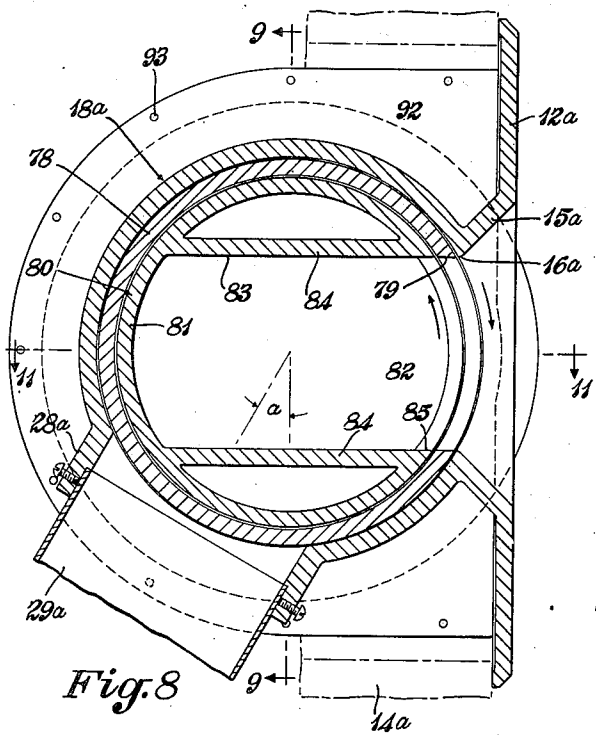



Fig. 8

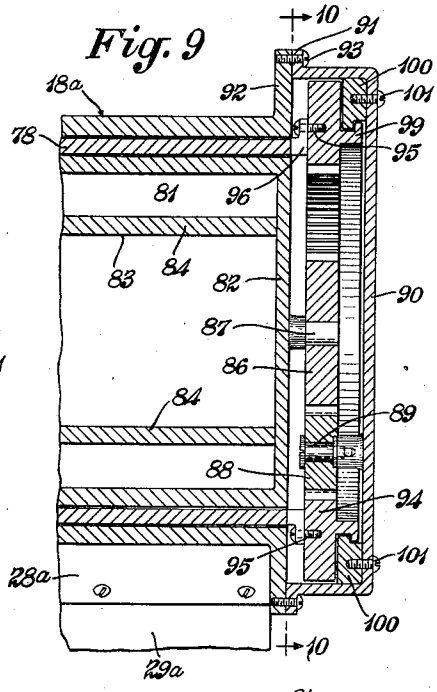



Fig. 9

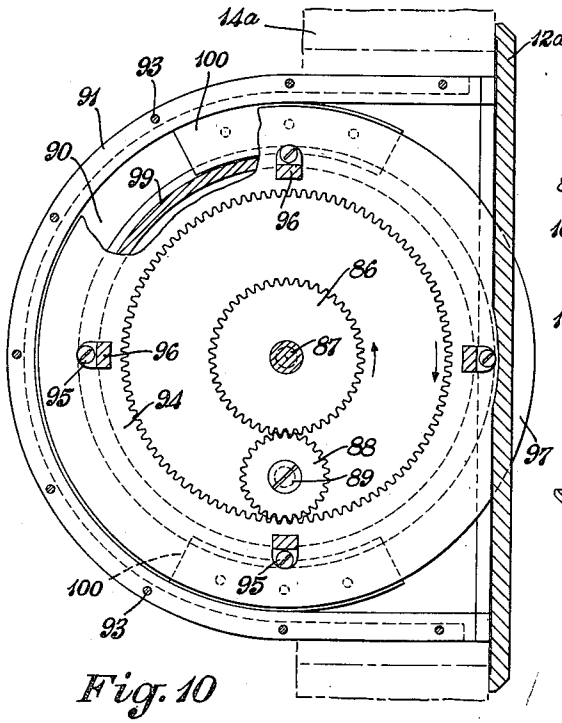



Fig. 10

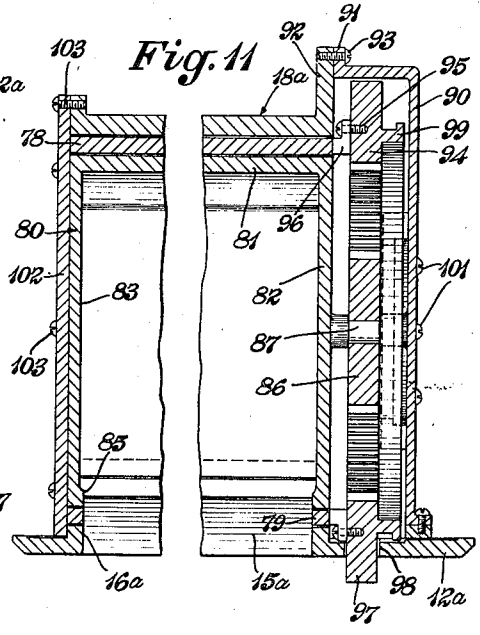



Fig. 11

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,563,150

## ROTARY DOUBLE CYLINDER DEPOSITORY

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Application May 17, 1949, Serial No. 93,720

11 Claims. (Cl. 232—44)

1

The invention relates generally to depositories used by banks to permit making deposits after business hours, and more particularly to a night depository of the rotary drum or cylinder type having a novel construction for preventing unauthorized access to deposits within the depository.

In certain prior constructions of this type various devices have been provided for rendering the depository theft-proof and burglar-proof. In one prior construction a safety door has been provided within the cylinder and operatively connected to the outer door in such manner that the depositor cannot lock the outer door and remove his key until he closes the safety door; and the safety door cannot be closed until the deposit bag has been dropped or dumped into the chute which conducts the bag from the depository cylinder down to the vault.

In another prior construction, an interlocking connection is provided between the lock and the receiving cylinder which requires the depositor, after he has rotated the cylinder to dump the deposit bag into the chute, to rotate the cylinder back to deposit-receiving position and to inspect the cylinder to make sure the deposit bag has been dumped, and then to rotate the cylinder again to the closed position before he can lock the depository and remove his key.

These constructions are not only complicated, but they require additional operations to be performed by the depositor, and thus the success of the theft-proof device employed therein depends upon the careful and proper operation by the depositor, and this is always more or less uncertain.

A principal object of the present invention is to provide a novel and improved depository which will be burglar-proof and theft-proof at all times, regardless of careless or improper operation by a depositor.

Another object is to provide a novel depository having a theft-proof construction which absolutely prevents withdrawal of a deposit by anyone after the depository has been rotated toward its closed or dumping position.

Another object is to provide a novel depository which does not require additional operations by the depositor beyond the single closing operation which rotates the depository to dumping position.

A further object is to provide a novel and improved depository which is theft-proof even though the depositor fails to lock the depository or remove his key.

Another object is to provide an improved depository which is so constructed as to be theft-proof without requiring additional safety devices such as spring-operated doors or flaps.

2

A still further object is to provide a novel and improved depository which is economical to manufacture and easy to operate, and which is long wearing and requires a minimum amount of maintenance and repair.

These and other objects are accomplished by the parts, constructions, arrangements and combinations which comprise the present invention, the nature of which is set forth in the following general statement, and preferred embodiments of which are set forth in the following description and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, the invention being particularly and distinctly pointed out and set forth in the appanded claims forming part hereof.

In general terms, the present invention may be described as comprising a depository having a housing mounted in a building wall for discharging into the chute of a deposit vault, with a pair of rotary cylinders within said housing and geared together for rotation in opposite directions, the cylinders having transverse openings for registering with each other and dumping into the chute in the closed position of the depository, and one of said openings being adapted for receiving a deposit bag in the open position of the depository.

Referring to the drawings forming part hereof, in which preferred embodiments of the invention are shown by way of example;

Figure 1 is a fragmentary front elevation of one embodiment of the depository, parts being broken away and in section;

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view thereof as on line 2—2, Fig. 1, showing the depository in open position;

Fig. 3 is a similar view, showing the depository in an intermediate position;

Fig. 4 is a similar view, showing the depository in fully closed and dumping position;

Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view as on line 5—5, Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary horizontal sectional view as on line 6—6, Fig. 2;

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary horizontal sectional view as on line 7—7, Fig. 2;

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view of another embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary sectional view as on line 9—9, Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 is a sectional view as on line 10—10, Fig. 9, parts being broken away and in section; and

Fig. 11 is a fragmentary sectional view as on line 11—11, Fig. 8.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the drawings.

The improved depository preferably includes a

face plate 12 which is mounted in overlapping position with respect to an opening 13 in a building wall 14 of masonry and the like. The face plate 12 is provided with a central inwardly beveled frame portion 15 forming a rectangular door opening 16 through which deposits may be received into the depository when the same is open.

The depository includes a cast metal housing indicated generally at 18, and the housing has at its upper end portion a flanged door opening 19 which conforms to and fits closely around the door frame portion 15 of the face plate. Preferably flexible ceiling gaskets 20 of composition material are interposed between the door frame portion 15 and the opening 19 of the housing, for making frictional contact with the surface of the upper rotating cylinder of the depository. The flange 21 of the housing forming the upper edge of the opening 19 terminates in an upturned vertical flange 22 which preferably is secured to the back of the face plate by screws 23. Similarly, the flange 21' of the housing forming the lower edge of the door opening 19 terminates in a downturned vertical flange 22' which is secured to the face plate by screws 23'.

The housing 18 preferably includes an upper cylindrical portion indicated generally at 25 and a lower cylindrical portion indicated generally at 26 communicating with the upper portion through an opening 27 of reduced size with respect to the diameters of the cylindrical portions 25 and 26, which may be equal. The opening 27 is preferably inclined rearwardly at an angle of 30°, for example, to the vertical, and is positioned in alignment with a flanged neck portion 28 formed at the lower end of the housing and attached to the upper end or head of a chute 29 by screws 30. The chute 29 extends downwardly and is connected at its lower end with a deposit vault (not shown) in a usual manner. As shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4, the opening 31 within the neck 28 is in alignment with the inner surface of the chute 29 and is preferably substantially the same size as the chute opening. The housing 18 is provided with end flanges 32 between the cylindrical portions 25 and 26, at the front side thereof, and with end flanges 33 at the rear side thereof extending between the cylindrical portions and partially around the upper cylindrical portion 25 to terminate at the upper side of the face plate 12.

A pair of mounting plates 34 is attached one to each end of the housing 18 by screws 35 which secure opposite sides of the plates to the end flanges 32 and 33 of the housing. The plates 34 have upper and lower tapered portions in which are mounted bearings 36 and 37 respectively, for journaling the upper and lower cylinders 38 and 39 for rotation in the cylindrical housing portions 25 and 26.

The upper cylinder 38 has a cylindrical wall 40 and end walls 41, and the end walls have axial stub shafts 42 secured therein and journaled in the bearings 36 for rotatably mounting the cylinder on a horizontal axis in the cylindrical housing portion 25. Similarly, the lower cylinder 39 has a cylindrical wall 43 and end walls 44, with axial stub shafts 45 secured in the end walls and journaled in the bearings 37 for rotatably mounting the cylinder 39 on a horizontal axis in the cylindric housing portion 26. As shown, the cylinders 38 and 39 are rotatably mounted within the housing portions 25 and 26 with a close working clearance, and in substantial tangential abutment with each other, so as to make it difficult for an unauthorized person to insert thin metal or wires between the cylinders and the housing, or around the upper cylinder and past the lower cylinder. The flexible sealing gaskets 20 further increase this difficulty.

The upper cylinder 38 is provided with a central transverse or radially extending opening 47 which opens through one side of the cylinder 38 and is closed by the cylinder wall 40 at the other side to form a pocket. The open side 48 of the opening 47 is adapted to register with the opening 16 in the face plate, when the depository is in open position, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, so that a deposit bag may be received in the pocket formed by the opening 47. The opening 47 is rectangular in cross section and is formed by two spaced transverse partition walls 49 extending parallel to the longitudinal axis of the cylinder 38 and connected to the end walls 41 and the cylindrical wall 40. The opening 47 is identical in size with opening 27 so as to register therewith in the closed position of Fig. 4.

The closed side of the pocket 47 is preferably lined with a curved plate 50 of drill-resisting material which may be welded in place, and a similar curved plate 51 is provided inside of the cylindrical wall 40 above the upper partition plate 49 (as viewed in Fig. 2). These drill-resisting plates 50 and 51 are behind the portions of the cylindrical wall 40 which are accessible through the door opening 16 when the depository is in closed position as shown in Fig. 4, so that it is substantially impossible for an unauthorized person to drill through the wall 40 when the depository is closed and locked.

The lower cylinder 39 has two spaced partition walls 53 which extend parallel to the longitudinal axis of the cylinder and are connected to the opposite end walls 44 thereof. The partition walls 53 form a transverse or radially extending opening 54 which extends entirely through the cylinder 39 from one side to the other, and this opening is identical in size with the opening 47 in the upper cylinder and with the connecting opening 27 of the housing, so that in the closed position of Fig. 4, the openings 47, 27 and 54 are in register and in alignment with the chute 29 for discharging a deposit bag from the pocket formed by opening 47 into the chute 29 by gravity.

Preferably the opening 54 is in register with the opening 27 and the chute 29 when the upper cylinder 38 is in open position as in Fig. 2, and also in the closed position of Fig. 4, and the cylinder 39 makes a complete revolution counterclockwise 360° while the upper cylinder 38 is rotating clockwise 240° from its open position of Fig. 2 to its closed position of Fig. 4. Accordingly, the cylinder 39 turns through one-half revolution or 180° counterclockwise while the upper cylinder 38 is turning 120° from the closed position of Fig. 4 clockwise to the open position of Fig. 2. Thus, alternate sides of the opening 54 register with the opening 47 during consecutive depositing operations, because the cylinder 38 rotates only in a clockwise direction while the cylinder 39 rotates in a counterclockwise direction, as will be more fully described. Accordingly, if in some unforeseen manner, a deposit bag were trapped in the lower cylinder, the next deposit would force the bag downward into the chute. The rotation of each cylinder in one direction only serves to prevent oscillating the cylinders back and forth by an unauthorized person in order to facilitate inserting thin metal strips or wire between the cylinders and housing for obtaining access into the depository.

The means for correlating the rotation of the cylinders 38 and 39, and causing them to rotate in opposite directions, preferably includes interengaging gears mounted on the axial shafts 42 and 45 of the cylinders. As best shown in Figs. 5 and 6, one of the stub shafts 42 of the upper cylinder has secured on its outer end a gear wheel 56, the rim of which passes through a bulged portion 56' on the plate 12, and the lower stub shaft 45 on the same side of the housing has secured on its outer end a gear wheel 57 which meshes with the gear wheel 56. The ratio between these two gears is such that the gear 57 makes one and one-half revolutions to one revolution of the gear 56, which is the ratio required for turning the lower cylinder 39 counterclockwise through a full revolution while the upper cylinder 38 turns clockwise from the open position of Fig. 2 to the closed position of Fig. 4, and so that the cylinder 39 turns through 180°, as the upper cylinder 39 turns 120° from the closed position of Fig. 4 to the open position of Fig. 2.

The stub shaft 42 at the opposite end of the cylinder 38 has secured thereon a knurled operating wheel 58, and a portion of its periphery extends through an opening 59 in the face plate 12, so that it can be manually rotated from the exterior of the depository. Preferably the operating wheel 58 is provided with two spring-pressed plungers 60 of usual construction, one of which is arranged to frictionally engage a stop 61 when the cylinder 38 is in the open position of Figs. 2 and 6, and the other engages stop 61 when cylinder 38 is in the closed position of Fig. 4, to indicate the fully open and fully closed positions to the depositor.

In order to prevent an unauthorized person from inserting thin metal strips or wires between the upper cylinder 38 and the lower part of housing portion 25, a guarding recess 63 is provided in the lower front side of the housing portion 25, and the recess extends tangentially outward from the inner cylindrical surface of the housing, so that if a thin strip of metal should be forced past the lower gasket 20 and between the cylinder 38 and housing portion 25, it will naturally follow tangentially into the recess and be curled up and stopped by the inner wall 64 thereof.

The insertion of a thin metal strip or wire around the cylinder 38, and between the cylinder and the upper part of housing portion 25, is prevented by an upper recess 65 formed in the housing portion 25; and additional means preventing pilfering or unauthorized access into the depository preferably includes a rocker shaft 66 extending through the recess 65 the full length of cylinder 38 parallel therewith and journaled at its ends in the end walls 33 of the housing, as shown in Fig. 1. The rocker shaft 66 has secured thereon a metal strip 67 which is arranged normally to frictionally engage the outer cylindrical surface of the cylinder 38. A lever arm 68 is secured on the outer end of the shaft adjacent the gear wheel 56, and the outer angular end of the lever arm 68 is arranged to be normally in the path of a stop lug 69 located on the inner rim of the gear wheel 56, as best shown in Fig. 2.

As the upper cylinder 38 rotates from the open position of Fig. 2 toward the closed position of Fig. 4, when the open end 48 of the opening 47 reaches the strip 67, the strip drops by gravity into the opening and the lever arm 68 drops also and occupies the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3 and in full lines in Fig. 5, so that the stop lug 69 on the gear wheel can pass above the



angular end of the lever arm as the cylinder rotates clockwise toward its closed position. If a thin strip or wire has been inserted in some unforeseen manner around the upper cylinder 38 and across the recess 65 it will hold the strip 67 and lever arm 68 in the position of Fig. 2 when the opening 48 reaches the strip 67, and the end of lever 68 will be in the dotted position of Fig. 5 and will engage the stop lug 69 to prevent further rotation of the depository until the inserted strip or wire is removed so as to allow the strip 67 to drop into the opening, as in Fig. 3.

The means for permitting rotation of the cylinders 38 and 39 respectively in clockwise and counterclockwise directions, as indicated and described, preferably consists of a torsion spring stop which may be applied to one of the stub shafts on either cylinder, and is shown in Fig. 7 as applied to the stub shaft 45 opposite to the gear wheel 57. The spring 70 has its inner end secured to the mounting plate 34 as by a screw 71, and its outer end is free to rotate on the shaft but is retained thereon by a collar 72 secured to the end of the shaft. The spring 70 is formed to have a close sliding fit with the shaft, so that when the shaft is rotated against the direction of the winding of the spring the shaft will rotate freely, but when it is attempted to rotate the shaft in the opposite direction, the frictional engagement with the spring immediately locks the shaft in the spring.

As shown in Fig. 1, a cylinder type lock 73 may be provided for locking the depository in the closed position of Fig. 4, the lock being arranged to swing a bolt 74 for being received in a socket in the operating wheel 58, which socket registers with the end of the bolt when the cylinder 38 is in closed position.

A sheet metal covering 75 may be provided encasing the gears 56 and 57, and is preferably attached to one end of the housing 18 and the housing flanges 32 and 33 by means of screws 76. A similar covering 75' is provided for encasing the operating wheel 58 and the spring 70 on the opposite end of the housing, said covering being secured to the housing 18 and housing flanges 32 and 33 by screws 76'.

Referring to the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 8–11, the face plate 12*a*, which overlaps the building wall 14*a*, has a central inwardly beveled portion 15*a* forming the rectangular door opening 16*a*, and the housing indicated generally at 18*a* is preferably integral with the door frame portion 15*a*. In this embodiment the housing 18*a* has only one substantially cylindrical portion, and two rotating cylinders are arranged to rotate one within the other in opposite directions in the housing.

The outer cylinder is indicated at 78, and consists merely of a cylindrical wall with a rectangular opening 79 extending radially through one side, the opening 79 conforming to and registering with the door opening 16*a* when the cylinder is in the open position of Fig. 8. The inner cylinder indicated generally at 80 is coaxial with the outer cylinder and with the cylindrical housing 18*a*, and consists of a cylindrical wall 81 connected to end walls 82. A transverse or radially extending opening 83 is formed in the cylinder 80 by two spaced partition walls 84 which are parallel to the longitudinal axis of the cylinder, and the opening 83 is closed by the cylindrical wall 81 at one side to form a pocket and has an opening 85 at the other side. The opening 85 is rectangular and conforms to and registers with the

opening 79 in the outer cylinder when the cylinders are in the open position of Fig. 8.

The cylinders 78 and 80 are arranged to rotate in opposite directions, as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 8, the outer cylinder preferably rotating in a clockwise direction while the inner cylinder rotates in a counterclockwise direction. The cylinders are arranged to rotate in such manner that when the opening 85 of the inner cylinder registers with the head of the open chute 29a attached to the housing neck 28a, the opening 79 of the outer cylinder will also be in register with the chute for dumping a deposit bag located in the opening 83 downwardly into the chute. Thus, if the angle a is 30°, the outer cylinder will rotate clockwise through 120° from the open position of Fig. 8 to the closed position when the opening 79 is in register with the chute, and at the same time the inner cylinder will rotate counterclockwise through 180° plus 60°, or 240° from its open position of Fig. 8 to its closed position in register with the chute. Accordingly, the inner cylinder travels twice as far as the outer cylinder, or in the ratio of two to one.

The gear means for obtaining this two to one ratio preferably includes a pinion gear 86 journaled on a stub shaft 87 mounted coaxial with the inner cylinder on one end wall 82. The pinion gear 86 meshes with an idler gear 88 which is journaled on a stub shaft 89 mounted on a housing cover plate 90 which encloses the gears, and which has a rim flange 91 secured to the end flange 92 of the housing 18a by screws 93. The idler gear 88 meshes with an internal ring gear 94 which is secured by screws 95 to circumferentially spaced lugs 96 which are attached to the end of cylinder 78, as by welding. Thus rotation of the ring gear 94 rotates the outer cylinder 78, and through the gears 88 and 86 the inner cylinder 80 is caused to rotate in the opposite direction.

The outer rim 97 of the ring gear 94 projects through a slot 98 in the face plate 12a, so that the ring gear can be manually rotated from the exterior of the depository, so as to rotate the inner and outer cylinders from open to closed position, and the ratio of the gears 86 and 94 is such that the inner cylinder 80 rotates through two revolutions while the outer cylinder rotates through one revolution.

The front face of the ring gear 94 is preferably provided with an angular guide ring 99 which slidably engages gear segments 100 attached to the cover plate 90 by screws 101, for preventing axial movement of the ring gear. Preferably an end plate 102 is secured to the opposite end of the housing 18a by screws 103, and slidably abuts the ends of the inner and outer cylinders 80 and 78 at that end of the housing.

If desired, a spring stop similar to the spring 70 shown in Fig. 7, can be applied to an axial stub shaft on the inner cylinder 80 to prevent rotation of the cylinders in one direction.

In the operation of the embodiment shown in Figs. 8–11, it would be extremely difficult to burglarize the depository, because when a deposit bag has been placed in the opening 83 in the inner cylinder, the open side 85 thereof is closed off by the outer cylinder in all intermediate positions of the depository, and the only time the openings 79 and 85 of the outer and inner cylinders are in register is in the open position of Fig. 8 when they are in register with the door opening 16a, and in the closed position when they are in register with the chute 29a.

In both embodiments of the invention shown herein, the depositor is required to perform only the simple operation of unlocking the depository and rotating the receiving cylinder to open position where he inserts the deposit bag, and then rotating the cylinder in the same direction to the closed position where the bag is dropped by gravity through the chute. The depository is so constructed and arranged as to be fully burglarproof and theft-proof without requiring additional operations by the depositor, and without depending upon spring-operated doors or flaps as safety devices to guard against unauthorized access into the depository. Even if the depositor should fail to remove his key after making a deposit so that an unauthorized person can rotate the depository to open position, the double cylinder construction still renders the depository proof against access.

The improved double cylinder construction is economical to manufacture and easy to operate, and requires a minimum of maintenance and repair, because there are no parts employed which are subject to wear or require adjustment.

Having now described the construction and operation of preferred embodiments of the invention, and the new and useful results accruing therefrom; the novel constructions, together with reasonable mechanical equivalents obvious to those skilled in the art, are defined in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A depository including a housing having a door opening at its upper portion and a discharge opening at its lower portion, a horizontal receiving cylinder axially rotatable in said housing and having a radial opening for registering selectively with said door opening and discharge opening, a horizontal discharging cylinder axially rotatable in said housing and having a radial opening for registering with said receiving cylinder opening and said discharge opening, and interengaging gear means on said cylinders for rotating the same in opposite directions at relative speeds to cause the openings in both cylinders to register with the discharge opening in said housing in the closed and dumping position of said receiving cylinder.

2. A depository including a housing having a door opening at its upper end and a discharge opening at its lower end, an upper horizontal cylinder axially rotatable in said housing and having a receiving pocket for registering with said door opening, a lower horizontal cylinder axially rotatable in said housing and having a transverse passage therethrough for registering with said discharge opening, and interengaging gear means on said cylinders for relating the rotation of said cylinders in such manner that said transverse passage connects said receiving pocket with said discharge opening only when the upper cylinder is fully closed.

3. A depository including a housing having a door opening at its upper end and a discharge opening at its lower end, an upper horizontal cylinder axially rotatable in said housing and having a receiving pocket for registering with said door opening, a lower horizontal cylinder axially rotatable in said housing substantially in tangential abutment with said upper cylinder and having a transverse passage therethrough normally registering with said discharge opening in both the open and closed position of the depository, a hand wheel on said upper cylinder for manually rotating the same, and interengaging gear means on said cylinders for rotating said lower cylinder

through 360° as the upper cylinder rotates from open position with its receiving pocket in register with said door opening to closed position with said pocket in register with said transverse passage.

4. A depository including a housing having a door opening at its upper end and a discharge opening at its lower end, an upper horizontal cylinder axially rotatable in said housing and having a receiving pocket for registering with said door opening, a lower horizontal cylinder axially rotatable in said housing and having a transverse passage therethrough normally registering with said discharge opening in both the open and closed position of the depository, and interengaging gear means on said cylinders for rotating said lower cylinder through 360° as the upper cylinder rotates from open position to closed position with said receiving pocket dumping into said transverse passage.

5. A depository including a housing having a door opening at its upper end and a discharge opening at its lower end, an upper horizontal cylinder axially rotatable in said housing and having a receiving pocket for registering with said door opening, a lower horizontal cylinder axially rotatable in said housing and having a transverse passage therethrough normally registering with said discharge opening in both the open and closed position of the depository, and interengaging gear means on said cylinders for rotating said lower cylinder through 360° as the upper cylinder rotates from open position to closed position with said receiving pocket dumping into said transverse passage, and for rotating said lower cylinder through 180° as the upper cylinder rotates from closed to open position.

6. A depository including a housing having a receiving opening and a discharging opening, a discharging cylinder rotatable on a horizontal axis within said housing and having a radial opening therein for communicating selectively with said housing receiving and discharging openings, a receiving cylinder within said discharging cylinder and coaxially rotatable therewith and having a radial receiving opening therein for registering selectively with said housing receiving and discharging openings, and interengaging gear means on said cylinders for causing them to rotate in opposite directions, said gear ratio being such that said cylinder openings register with each other when they communicate selectively with said housing receiving opening and discharging opening.

7. A depository including a housing having a receiving opening and a discharging opening, a pair of horizontal cylinders axially rotatable one within the other within said housing and each cylinder having a radial opening therein selectively registrable with said housing openings, interengaging gear means on said cylinders for causing them to rotate in opposite directions, and said gear ratio being such that both said cylinder openings communicate with each other and with the housing receiving opening in the open position of the depository and that both said cylinder openings communicate with each other and with the housing discharging opening in the closed position of the depository.

8. A depository including a housing having a door opening at its upper end and a discharge opening at its lower end, an upper horizontal cylinder axially rotatable in said housing and



having a receiving pocket for registering with said door opening, a lower horizontal cylinder axially rotatable in said housing and having a transverse passage therethrough for registering with said discharge opening, interengaging gear wheels one on each cylinder for relating the rotation of said cylinders so that said transverse passage connects said receiving pocket with said discharge opening only when the upper cylinder is fully closed, a stop lug on the upper gear wheel, a rocker shaft journaled in said housing parallel with said upper cylinder, a strip on said shaft normally engaging said upper cylinder and arranged to fall within said receiving pocket as the upper cylinder rotates, and a lever on said shaft normally in the path of said stop lug and adapted to be moved out of said path by said falling movement of said strip.

9. In a depository including a housing and a cylinder axially rotatable within said housing and having a radial receiving pocket therein, a stop lug associated with said cylinder for rotation therewith, a rocker shaft journaled in said housing parallel with said cylinder, a strip on said shaft normally slidably engaging said cylinder and arranged to drop by gravity within said receiving pocket as the cylinder rotates, and an arm on said shaft normally in the path of said stop lug and movable out of said path by the gravity movement of said strip.

10. A depository including a housing having a receiving opening and a discharge opening, a pair of horizontal cylinders axially rotatable in said housing and each having a radial opening therein, one cylinder being positioned in said housing with its opening selectively rotatable into alignment with said receiving opening and said discharge opening, the other cylinder being positioned in said housing with its opening selectively rotatable into alignment with said one cylinder opening, and interengaging gear means on said cylinders for rotating them in opposite directions to align said one cylinder opening with said other cylinder opening only when said one cylinder opening is aligned with the receiving or discharge opening.

11. A depository including a housing having a receiving opening and a discharge opening, a pair of horizontal cylinders axially rotatable in said housing and each having a radial opening therein, said cylinders being positioned in said housing with their openings rotatable into alignment with each other and said housing discharge opening, and interengaging gear means on said cylinders for causing them to rotate in opposite directions selectively to align their openings with said discharge opening when they are aligned with each other and the receiving opening of the housing is fully closed.

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