April 12, 1932. S. P. YEO 1,853,486

DEPOSITORY DEVICE

Filed Sept. 26, 1928 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

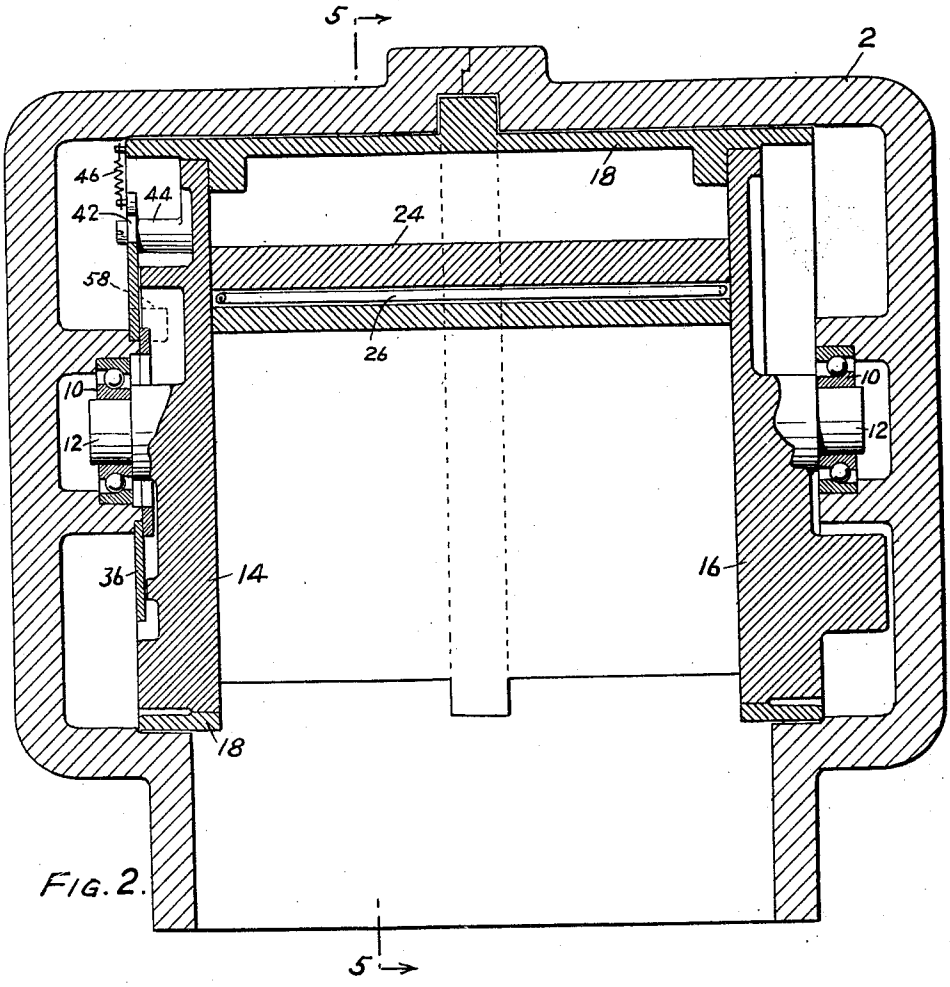

FIG. 2.

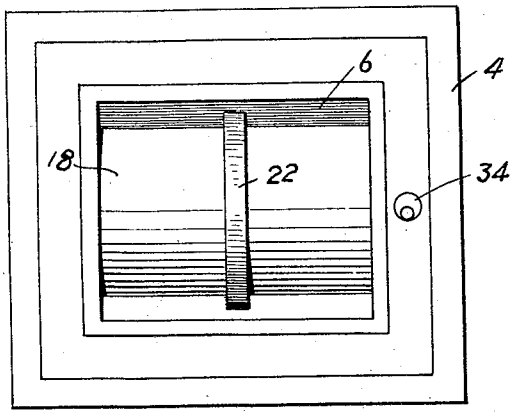

FIG. 1.

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FIG. 3.

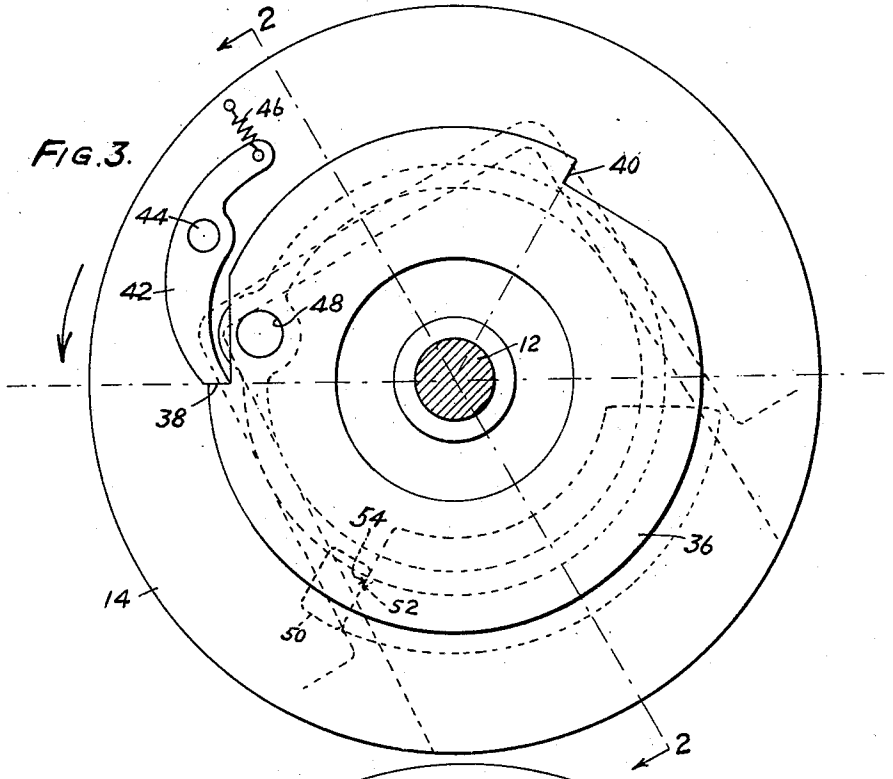
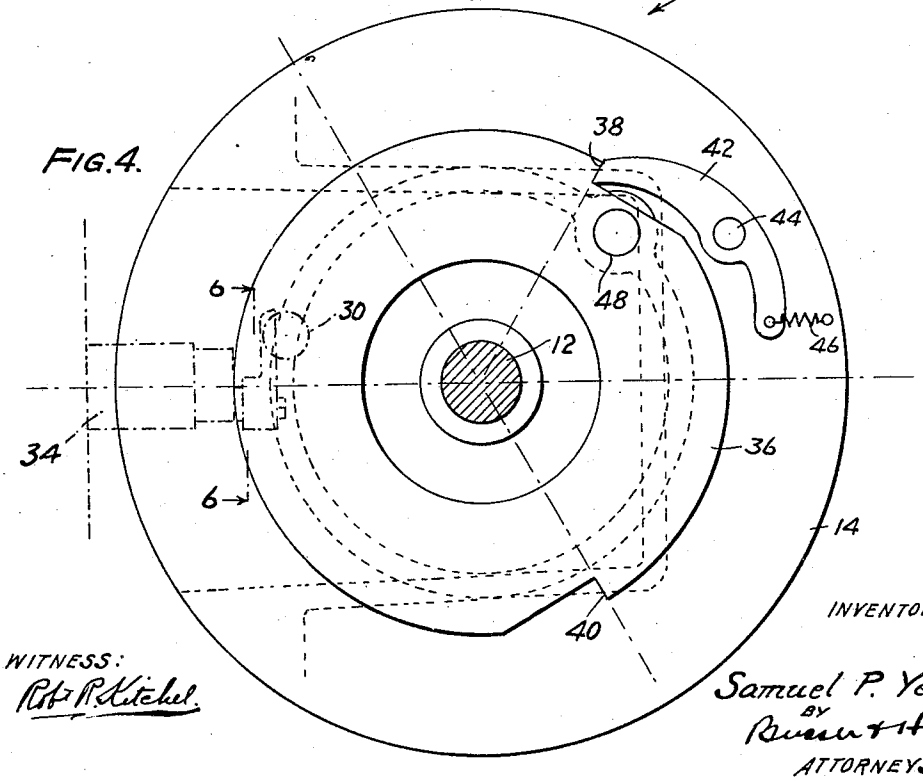


FIG. 4.



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DEPOSITORY DEVICE

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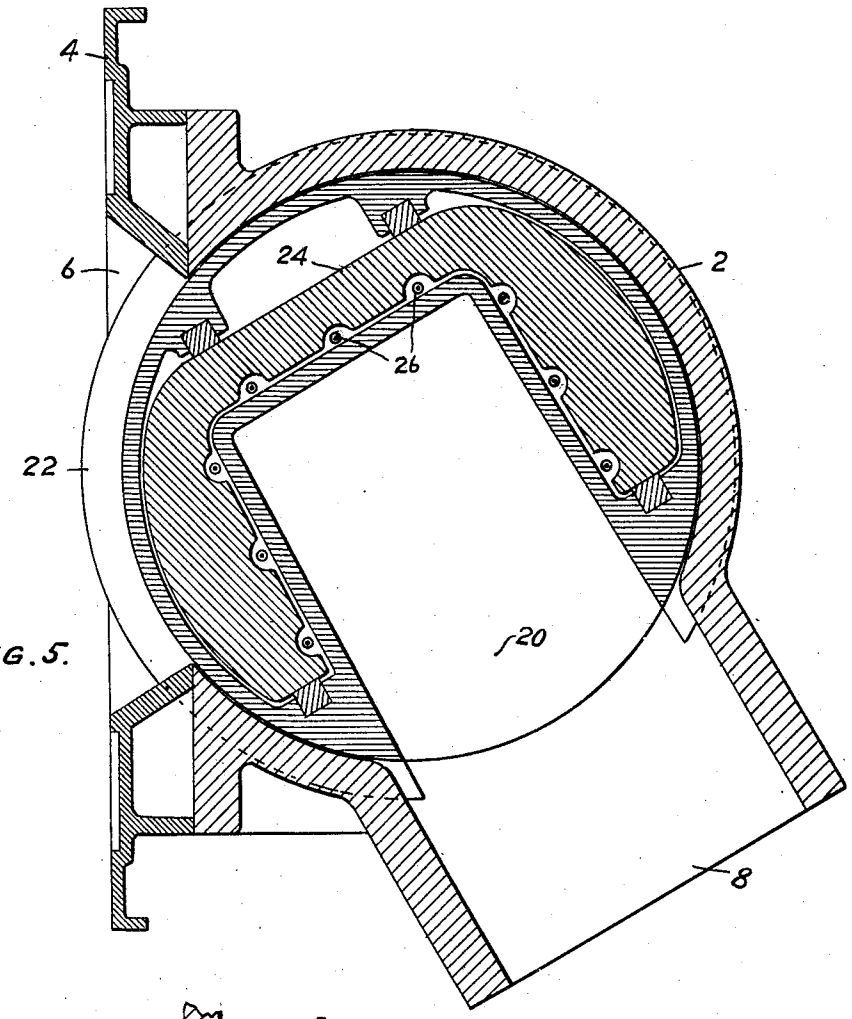

FIG. 5.

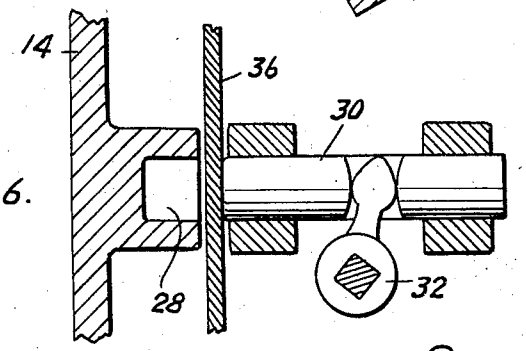

FIG. 6.

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Patented Apr. 12, 1932

1,853,486

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

SAMUEL P. YEO, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

DEPOSITORY DEVICE

Application filed September 26, 1928. Serial No. 308,515.

This invention relates to a device particularly adapted for use by banks or the like to enable depositors to safely deposit sums of money or valuables after closing hours of the bank or upon holidays, when ordinary deposit cannot be made.

It has become customary to provide, for the purpose of permitting deposits after bank hours or on holidays, receptacles within the bank in which deposits may be made through chutes extending through the outer walls. In order to prevent tampering with such chutes in an attempt to reach the deposits, devices have been provided at the entrance to the chutes preventing access thereto except for legitimate purposes. One of such devices is disclosed in my prior Patent No. 1,576,125, dated March 9, 1926. This device consists of a rotary member of U-shape which in one position is arranged to receive the deposit and which then may be turned to a discharging position so that the deposit may drop therefrom into the chute. In this device, direct access to the chute by one on the outside of the building is prevented.

The object of the present invention is the provision of a rotary depository device of this character which will prevent carelessness of the depositor in ascertaining whether the proper discharge of the contents has been made. Specifically, it is the object of the present device to provide mechanism which will necessitate, after turning of the rotary receptacle to discharging position, a reversal of movement to bring the receptacle back to charging position prior to locking or removal of the key by the depositor, so that he may ascertain whether a complete and proper discharge has been made.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation showing the appearance of the depository device from the outside of the bank.

Fig. 2 is a section taken through the axis of the rotary member on line 2—2 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation of the mechanism which accomplishes the object of the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 showing the mechanism in a different operative position.

Fig. 5 is a transverse section taken substantially on line 5—5 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on line 6—6 of Fig. 4.

The improved device is similar in many respects to the depository device disclosed in my application Ser. No. 308,514, filed Sept. 26, 1928, to which reference is hereby made for a complete disclosure of and claims directed to various broad features of the present device.

Similarly to the device disclosed in the application referred to, the present structure comprises a casing 2 secured to a face plate 4 provided with an entrance opening 6. This casing is provided with a sloping exit opening 8 communicating with a suitable chute adapted to carry deposits into a vault in the interior of the building. The casing may be enclosed in a concrete or other suitable structure, as is customary in devices of this character.

Suitably mounted in bearings 10, preferably of an anti-friction type, are trunnions 12 carried by cylinder heads 14 and 16 secured to flanges on a rotary receptacle 18, provided with a receiving space 20 therein. The rotary receptacle is provided with an outwardly extending knurled flange 22 which may be grasped by a depositor to rotate the receptacle. Interiorly of the shell-like structure comprising the receptacle is an insert of non-burnable, hardened metal such as described in the application referred to. Suitable burglar alarm wires 26 may be included within the receptacle.

The left-hand cylinder head 14 is provided with an aperture 28 into which a bolt 30, slidably mounted in the casing, is adapted to enter to lock the cylinder in its discharging position. Bolt 30 is arranged to be actuated by a lever 32 mounted on a spindle extending inwardly from a lock 34 adapted to be actuated by a key. Lock 34 is of the well-known type preventing removal of the key unless bolt 30 is in position locking the receptacle.

Rotatably journalled coaxially with the receptacle is a plate 36 provided with two

ratchet teeth 38 and 40, shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Cooperating with these ratchet teeth is a pawl 42 pivoted at 44 to the left hand cylinder head and urged into engagement with plate 36 by a spring 46. Plate 36 is provided with an aperture 48 of a size permitting bolt 30 to pass therethrough. As illustrated in Fig. 6, plate 36 passes transversely of the path of movement of the end of bolt 30 so that, unless aperture 48 is aligned with the bolt, the bolt may not pass into opening 28 in the cylinder head to lock the receptacle. As indicated in Fig. 3, the receptacle is provided with stop faces 52 and 54 arranged to cooperatively engage with a fixed stop lug 50 carried by the casing. By this means, the receptacle is permitted to move from the position shown in Fig. 5 with the receiving space therein aligned with exit 8 in a counter-clockwise direction, as viewed in that figure, to a position with opening 20 aligned with entrance opening 6. The stops prevent rotation from the charging position counter-clockwise to discharging position.

When the receptacle is locked the parts occupy the positions shown in Fig. 3, with bolt 30 passing through aperture 48 into opening 28 in the cylinder head. At this time, pawl 42 engages ratchet tooth 38. Upon unlocking of the device by withdrawal of bolt 30 from opening 28 and aperture 48 the depositor will turn the receptacle in a counter-clockwise direction, as viewed in Figs. 3 and 4, until the receiving space is brought into alignment with opening 6. At this time the parts will be in the positions shown in Fig. 4. A deposit is then placed in the receptacle and it is turned in a clockwise direction to discharging position. During this movement pawl 42 rides rearwardly away from tooth 38 and over tooth 40 and occupies a position substantially such as shown in Fig. 3. During this operation, however, plate 36 will remain in the position shown in Fig. 4.

The contents of the receptacle should now be discharged through chute 8. If an attempt were now made to lock the receptacle, it would be unsuccessful, since aperture 48 is out of alignment with bolt 30 and a solid portion of plate 36 is in the path thereof. In order to permit locking, the depositor must again move the receptacle in a counter-clockwise direction to charging position, at which time he may view the interior and ascertain whether or not a proper discharge of the contents has been effected. During this movement, pawl 42 will engage tooth 40, bringing tooth 40 into that position occupied by tooth 38 in Fig. 4, or in other words, into the position occupied by tooth 40 in Fig. 3, at which time aperture 48 will be in alignment with bolt 30. Upon again imparting clockwise movement to the receptacle in order to bring it into discharging position, pawl 42 will ride away from engagement with tooth 40 to a position in front of tooth 38, as shown in Fig. 3, at which time bolt 30, aperture 48 and opening 28 will be in alignment so that the receptacle may now be locked and the key withdrawn, all the parts being now restored to initial position.

What I claim and desire to protect by Letters Patent is:

1. In a device of the character described, a casing having entrance and exit openings, a rotary receptacle provided with a receiving space arranged to be brought into alignment with said entrance and exit openings when the receptacle is brought respectively into charging and discharging positions, means for locking said receptacle, and rotatable means actuated by rotation of the receptacle for preventing operation of said locking means after the receptacle has been initially rotated from charging to discharging position until the receptacle is rotated to a position enabling a depositor to ascertain proper discharge of the contents and again rotated to locking position.

2. In a device of the character described, a casing having entrance and exit openings, a rotary receptacle provided with a receiving space arranged to be brought into alignment with said entrance and exit openings when the receptacle is brought respectively into charging and discharging positions, means for locking said receptacle, and rotatable means actuated by rotation of the receptacle for preventing operation of said locking means after the receptacle has been initially rotated from charging to discharging position until the receptacle is rotated to charging position and again rotated to locking position.

3. In a device of the character described, a casing having entrance and exit openings, a rotary receptacle provided with a receiving space arranged to be brought into alignment with said entrance and exit openings when the receptacle is brought respectively into charging and discharging positions, means for locking said receptacle, said locking means including a bolt slidable in the casing and adapted to engage the receptacle, and means actuated upon rotation of the receptacle to prevent the engagement of the bolt with the receptacle after the receptacle has been initially moved from charging to discharging position until the receptacle is moved to a position enabling a depositor to ascertain proper discharge of the contents and again moved to locking position.

4. In a device of the character described, a casing having entrance and exit openings, a rotary receptacle provided with a receiving space arranged to be brought into alignment with said entrance and exit openings when the receptacle is brought respectively into charging and discharging positions, means for locking said receptacle, said locking

means including a bolt slidable in the casing and adapted to engage the receptacle, a rotary plate positioned in the path of the bolt and provided with an aperture through which the bolt may pass to engage the receptacle, said plate being provided with ratchet teeth, and a pawl carried by the receptacle and co-operating with said teeth and arranged to move said plate during initial actuation of the receptacle to bring the aperture out of the path of the bolt thus preventing engagement of the bolt with the receptacle after the receptacle has been initially moved from charging to discharging position, and to restore the plate to position with the aperture therein in alignment with the bolt during subsequent actuation of the receptacle so that the bolt may lock the same after the receptacle is moved to a position enabling a depositor to ascertain proper discharge of the contents and again moved to locking position.

5. In a device of the character described, a casing having entrance and exit openings, a receptacle provided with a receiving space arranged to be brought into alignment with said entrance and exit openings when the receptacle is brought respectively into charging and discharging positions, means for locking said receptacle, and means for preventing operation of said locking means after the receptacle has been initially moved from charging to discharging position until the receptacle is moved to a position enabling a depositor to ascertain proper discharge of the contents and again moved to locking position.

6. In a device of the character described, a casing having entrance and exit openings, a receptacle provided with a receiving space arranged to be brought into alignment with said entrance and exit openings when the receptacle is brought respectively into charging and discharging positions, means for locking said receptacle, and means for preventing operation of said locking means after the receptacle has been initially moved from charging to discharging position until the receptacle is moved to charging position and again moved to locking position.

In testimony of which invention, I have hereunto set my hand at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on this 24th day of September, 1928.

SAMUEL P. YEO.