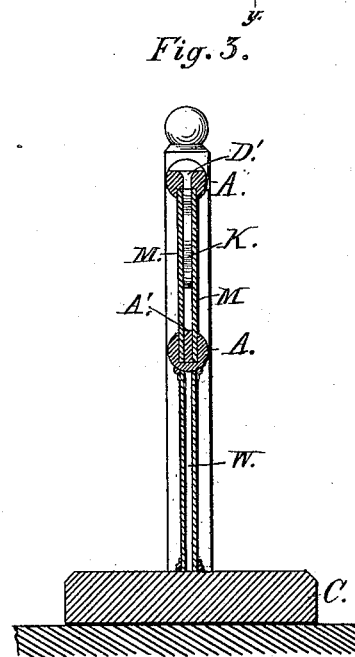
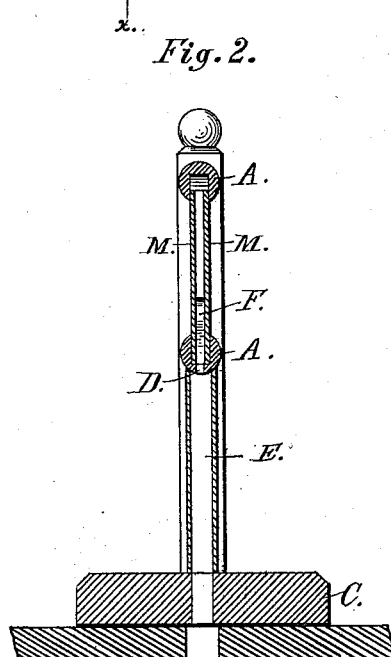
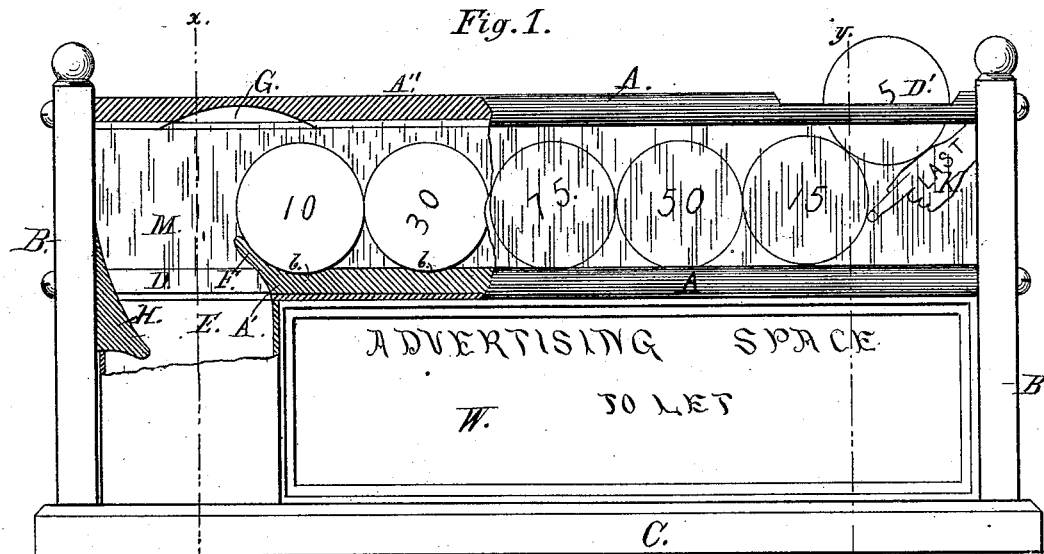


(No Model.)

C. W. WEISS.
CHECK RECEIVER.

No. 301,309.

Patented July 1, 1884.



Witnesses.

Alfred Steiger.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. WEISS, OF BROOKLYN, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES KRUSE, OF
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHECK-RECEIVER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 301,309, dated July 1, 1884.

Application filed June 20, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. WEISS, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Check-Receivers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

My invention relates to check-receivers constructed with transparent receptacles, within which the checks, as deposited, are temporarily detained in view, before being finally dropped into the box or drawer beneath.

It consists of a closed horizontal receptacle constructed with glass sides of a depth slightly greater than the diameter of the checks, and the bottom of which terminates at one end in an upwardly-curved detaining-lug on the edge of a discharging-aperture, a recess being formed in the top of the receptacle above the lug to permit the checks to ride up over the latter, and then drop into a suitable passage leading to the receiving box or drawer beneath. The top of the receiving end of the receptacle is slotted to permit of an insertion of the checks edgewise, and is fitted with an inclined plate secured diagonally under the opening, so that each check, when pressed downward into the receptacle, shall operate as a wedge against said incline to force forward the series of checks in advance of it, and thus push the last one of the series over the lug into the box.

It consists, also, in the combination and arrangement of the transparent detaining-receptacle and its drop-tube with a base-plate and supporting-frame adapted for the display of an advertising-card, whereby the entire structure of the device is practically utilized.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my device, partly in section; Fig. 2, a transverse section in line *x x*, and Fig. 3 a similar section in line *y y* of Fig. 1.

A A represent two parallel metallic bars, confined at either end in uprights B B, secured upon a base-plate, C. These bars are each grooved longitudinally to receive and confine

the edges of two parallel plates of glass, M M. Narrow strips A' A'' are inserted and secured between the plates at top and bottom to maintain the interval between them, and the width of said interval is made to slightly exceed the thickness of the metallic checks to be deposited. The width of the glass plates between the bars A A is somewhat greater than the diameter of the checks, so that the latter may pass freely along between the plates from end to end thereof. The bottom strip, A', and the lower bar, A, are cut away at one end of the receptacle thus formed, to provide an opening, D, through which the checks may drop into a passage, E, leading down to and through the base-plate to communicate with a suitable box or drawer placed beneath it. This discharge-opening D is guarded by a lug or finger, F, formed as a continuation of the bottom strip, A', between the glass plates, and which projects from the edge of the opening at an upward angle, so that the checks rolling or sliding toward the opening must ride up upon and over said lug before dropping into the passage E. The inner side of the upper strip, A'', is recessed sufficiently at G, immediately over the end of the lug F, to permit a check to ride up over said lug. A second lug, H, is made to project inward from the upright B to form an incline, a counterpart substantially of the under side of the lug or upright F, so as to leave a space between the two somewhat greater than the diameter of the check. The inclination of the downward passage E, in combination with the offset formed by the projecting end of the lug H, serves to prevent a rebound or return of any check which shall have dropped over the end of the lug F. The bottom of the interposed strip, A', determining the interval between the glass plates, is preferably recessed in a series of curved depressions, *b b*, each describing an arc whose radius corresponds with that of one of the checks, the first and deepest depression being formed at the base of and in connection with the terminal lug F. The interval between the centers of these depressions equals the distance between the centers of the checks when in contact, and the depressions are gradually reduced in depth toward the receiving end of

the receptacle. At this end an opening, D', is cut in the upper strip, A'', separating the glass plates, and in the superimposed bar, A, to admit of the ready insertion of the checks.

5 An inclined plate, K, (which may be of an ornamental form,) is inserted under the opening. Its upper face forms an angle of about forty-five degrees with the bottom of the receptacle, and its front end so terminates as to
10 come nearly into contact with the first of the checks detained in the receptacle somewhat below a horizontal line drawn through the center of the check, so that when a check is inserted through the opening at D' it shall
15 rest upon this inclined plate on one side and upon the curved edge of the first check on the other.

In the use of the machine, when a check, 5, is inserted through the opening at D' for deposit in the receiver and is pressed down into the receptacle, it will operate as a wedge to force forward the entire series of checks, 15, 50, &c., and cause the last in the row to mount up upon the lug F which has confined it, and
25 drop over beyond into the passage E, to fall through it into the receiving-box beneath. The check last deposited will remain in full view and continue in sight until, having been pushed intermittently forward by the new
30 checks inserted, it finally drops out of sight into the closed receiving-box under the stand.

The space between the upright on the receiving end of the device, the drop tube or passage at its opposite end, and the transparent receptacle above and base-plate below are utilized for advertising purposes by the insertion of a panel, W, or a skeleton frame therein, upon which the advertisement, in any desired form, may be readily produced.

40 The advertising-space may be dispensed with by letting the casing of the drop-passage E enter an aperture cut for the purpose in the top of a counter or case, and securing the frame incasing the glass receptacle directly upon the top of said case or counter.

45 I am aware that check-receivers have been constructed of a vertical tube or receptacle formed with open or transparent sides provided with pivoted spring-actuated retaining-fingers at the lower end, which are sprung or forced apart to allow the passage of a check between them. My improvement thereon con-

sists in the use of a horizontal or inclined receptacle, provided with a fixed detaining-lug formed or fitted and secured in the bottom of the case at its discharging end, so that each check is made to ride over it in order to be discharged from the receptacle when forced forward by the insertion of an additional check, and I am enabled thereby to avoid all
60 the objections incident to the use of pivoted spring-actuated appliances, and to secure a thoroughly reliable, permanent, and unalterable device which cannot get out of order.

I claim as my invention—

65 1. The combination, in a check-receiver, with a horizontal or inclined receptacle adapted to the display on edge of a series of checks inserted therein singly at one end, to be discharged singly therefrom at the opposite end, of a fixed inclined detaining-lug projecting upward from the bottom of the receptacle in front of the discharge-opening under a recess in the top of the receptacle, and over which each check brought in contact therewith is
70 forced by the insertion of a new check into the receiver, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

2. The combination, in a check-receiver, with a horizontal or inclined receptacle, and with a fixed inclined detaining-lug, F, projecting upward in front of a downward discharge passage, E, at the end of said receptacle, of a second fixed lug, H, projecting within said discharge-passage opposite to and below the lug F, substantially in the manner and
85 for the purpose herein set forth.

3. The combination, in a horizontal check-receiver provided with suitable receiving and discharging openings, D D, of the upper and lower bars A A, intervening strips, A' A'', upright standards B B, and glass plates M M, with an upright discharging tube or case, E, panel W, and supporting-base C, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set
95 forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES W. WEISS.

Witnesses:

JULIUS LEVY,

HENRY T. GRIGGS.