

A Deposit Box

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a registering assembly for registering cheques being deposited in a cheque deposit box. More particularly, this invention relates to a registering assembly for providing a complete record of cheques being deposited in the cheque deposit box.

Prior Art

The use of a cheque deposit box is to allow cheques to be received by a bank at any time of the day. This also permits a customer officer tending to a counter to deal with matters other than clearing cheques. However, if the cheques in the cheque deposit box are misplaced during transportation of the cheques to a designated place for clearance, all information regarding the cheques in the cheque deposit box will be lost. Hence, it would be good to register all cheques being deposited in the cheque deposit box so that a record of the information of all cheques is readily available when required.

A known system for registering cheques being deposited is shown in US Patent number 2,960,377 published on 15 November 1960. This US patent discloses a depository machine that includes a complicated assembly to convey a cheque to a designated location in order for a camera to capture an image of the cheque. Specifically, the complicated assembly requires various cam, shaft and gear mechanisms to work in tandem in order to convey the cheque to a designated location and activate the camera to capture an image of the cheque. Should any of the mechanisms be faulty, the depository machine will not be able to function and record the articles being deposited to the depository machine.

Thus, those skilled in the art are constantly striving to implement a system that will record all cheques being deposited in a cheque deposit box that is simple and robust.

Summary of the Invention

The above and other problems are solved and an advance in the art is made by an assembly and/or system in accordance with this invention. A first advantage of an assembly and system in accordance with embodiments of this invention is that it can be implemented to existing cheque deposit box. A second advantage of an assembly and system in accordance with embodiments of this invention is that it is a simple assembly which does not require a lot of components. Hence, it is cost effective to implement. A third advantage of an assembly and system in accordance with embodiments of this invention is that it easy to maintain. A fourth advantage of an assembly and system in accordance with embodiments of this invention is that all cheques are recorded and can be accessed at a remote end.

In accordance with an embodiment of this invention, an assembly for a cheque deposit box is provided. The assembly includes a base enclosure, an image capturing device, a first mirror, a second mirror, an entrance sensor and a controller. The base enclosure includes having a first compartment, a second compartment and a passageway. The passageway is between the first and second compartments. The passageway includes a first opening for receiving a cheque and a second opening for allowing the cheque to exit the passageway.

The first mirror is disposed in the first compartment such that an image of a first side of the cheque passing through the passageway is being reflected to the lens of the image capturing device. The second mirror is disposed in the second compartment such that an image of a second side of the cheque passing through the passageway is being reflected to the lens of the image capturing device. The controller is communicatively connected to the image capturing device and the entrance sensor. The controller is configured to activate the image capturing device to capture at least one image including both the first and second sides of the cheque in response to a detection of the cheque by the entrance sensor.

In accordance with an embodiment of this invention, the assembly may further include a database for storing the image captured by the image capturing device.

In accordance with an embodiment of this invention, the image capturing device is a still camera. Preferably, the still camera has high shutter speed and a wide angle lens.

In accordance with an embodiment of this invention, the first and second mirrors are magnifying mirrors.

In accordance with an embodiment of this invention, the entrance sensor is a passive sensor.

In accordance with an embodiment of this invention, the passageway includes a frame having a front side, a back side, a first side and a second side. The passageway further includes a front plate secured to the front side of the frame, a back plate secured to the back side of the frame, a first side plate secured to a portion of the first side of the frame, and a second side plate secured to a portion of the second side of the frame. In accordance with some embodiments of this embodiment, the entrance sensor is secured to a through opening of the first side plate.

In accordance with an embodiment of this invention, the first compartment includes a first enclosure having a top side, a bottom side, a front side, a back side, a first side and a second side. In accordance with some embodiments of this embodiment, the second compartment includes a second enclosure having a top side, a bottom side, a front side, a back side, a first side and a second side. In accordance with some embodiments of this embodiment, the second side of the first enclosure is secured to another portion of the first side of the frame and the first side of the second enclosure is secured to another portion of the second side of the frame. In accordance with some embodiments of this embodiment, an inner surface of the passageway is formed by the front plate, back plate, first side plate, second side plate, second side of the first enclosure and first side of the second enclosure.

Preferably, the front and second sides of the first enclosure and the front side and first side of the second enclosure are form of transparent material. Preferably, the first and second mirrors are hermetically sealed within the first and second enclosures respectively. Preferably, the inner surface of the passageway is anti-static. Preferably, the first and second sides of the frame are planar.

In accordance with an embodiment of this invention, the assembly further includes a light source. Preferably, the light source is a light emitting diode.

In accordance with an embodiment of this invention, the assembly is secured to a cheque deposit box to register the cheque prior to being deposited in the cheque deposit box.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The above and other features and advantages of a method and/or system in accordance with this invention are described in the following Detailed Description and are shown in the following drawings:

Figure 1 illustrates a sample cheque deposit box;

Figure 2 illustrates a sample cheque;

Figure 3 illustrates a registering assembly in accordance with an embodiment of this invention above the cheque deposit box;

Figure 4 illustrates a skeletal perspective view of the registering assembly in accordance with an embodiment of this invention;

Figure 5 illustrates an exploded view of the registering assembly in accordance with an embodiment of this invention;

Figure 6 illustrates an exploded view of a first compartment, a second compartment and a passageway in accordance with an embodiment of this invention;

Figure 7 illustrates an exploded view of the passageway in accordance with an embodiment of this invention;

Figure 8 illustrates a perspective view of the first compartment in accordance with an embodiment of this invention;

Figure 9 illustrates a perspective view of the second compartment in accordance with an embodiment of this invention;

Figure 10 illustrates a top view of the registering assembly in accordance with an embodiment of this invention;

Figure 11 illustrates a front view the registering assembly in accordance with an embodiment of this invention;

Figure 12 illustrates a system in accordance with an embodiment of this invention;

Figure 13 illustrates a flow diagram of a process performed by the system in accordance with an embodiment of this invention;

Figures 14-17 illustrate a cheque entering the passageway during a registration process in accordance with an embodiment of this invention; and

Figure 18-20 illustrate samples of images taken by an image capturing device with reference to the registration as a cheque enters the passageway shown in figures 14-17 in accordance with an embodiment of this invention.

Detailed Description

This invention relates to a registering assembly for registering cheques being deposited in a cheque deposit box. More particularly, this invention relates to a registering assembly for providing a complete record of cheques being deposited in the cheque deposit box.

It is envisioned that a registering assembly in accordance with embodiments of this invention records all cheques being inserted into a cheque deposit box. This recordation of cheques provides a complete record of the cheques being deposited in the cheque deposit box. In the event of a natural or man-made hazard causing damage to the cheque deposit box, a complete record of the cheques is available.

Figure 1 shows a typical prior art cheque deposit box 100 which is a shape of a cube. Cheque deposit box 100 has an opening 110 on a top surface 120 of the cheque deposit box. Cheques are deposited into the cheque deposit box 100 via the opening 110. One skilled in the art will recognise that the cheque deposit box 100 may come in other configurations and the exact configuration is left to those skilled in the art.

Figure 2 shows a sample of a cheque 200. Cheque 200 includes 2 images, namely, a front image 210 and a back image 220. Clearance of a cheque is based on the details provided on both the front and back images 210 and 220 of cheque 200. Hence, it is important to have a record of both the front and back images 210 and 220 of all cheques being deposited in the cheque deposit box 100.

Figure 3 shows a registering assembly 300 and the cheque deposit box 100. The registering assembly 300 includes a top plate 321 with a first opening 311 and a bottom plate 322 with a second opening 312. The bottom plate 322 of the registering assembly 300 is secured to the top surface 120 of the cheque deposit box 100.

Dotted lines 390 show that the registering assembly 300 is aligned to the cheque deposit box 100. One skilled in the art will recognise that the dimension of the registering assembly 300 may be different should the registering assembly 300 be retrofitted within the cheque deposit box 100 and the exact configuration is left as a design choice to those skilled in the art.

The registering assembly 300 further includes a passageway between the first opening 311 and the second opening 312 to guide cheques being inserted from the first opening 311 to the second opening 312. More details of the passageway will be described below with reference to figure 7. The second opening 312 is configured such that when the registering assembly 300 is secured to the cheque deposit box 100, the second opening 312 is aligned to the opening 110 of the cheque deposit box 100 as shown by dotted lines 392. More details of the registering assembly 300 will be described below with reference to figures 4-12.

Figure 4 shows a skeletal view of the registering assembly 300. The registering assembly 300 includes an enclosure 320 having a top plate 321, a bottom plate 322, and four sides 323-326. The first opening 311 is provided on the top plate 321 and the second opening 312 is provided on the bottom plate 322.

Figure 5 shows an exploded view of the registering assembly 300 without the four sides 323-326 of the enclosure 320. The registering assembly 300 includes a first compartment 400, a second compartment 500 and a passageway 600. The passageway 600 is between the first compartment 400 and the second compartment 500. Further details of the first compartment 400, second compartment 500 and passageway 600 will be described below with reference to figures 7-9.

The registering assembly 300 also includes a light source 350, a controller 360, a sensor 370, and an image capturing device 380. The light source 350 is a typical artificial lighting device such as lamps and light fixtures. In order to achieve efficient use of energy, light emitting diode (LED) may be used. The light source 350 is provided on an inner surface of the bottom plate 322. One skilled in the art will recognise that the light source 350 may also be provided on the inner surface of top plate 321 or other parts in the enclosure 320 and the exact location of the light source 350 is left to those skilled in the art.

The controller 360 is a typical control unit that manages the processes for recording the cheques in accordance with this invention. The controller 360 is provided on the inner surface of the bottom plate 322. One skilled in the art will recognise that the controller 360 may also be provided on other parts in the enclosure 320 and the exact position is left to those skilled in the art.

The sensor 370 is any type of passive sensor for detecting a presence of a cheque in accordance with this invention. The sensor 370 is provided on the passageway 600 to detect the presence of a cheque. Although figures 4 and 5 show that only one sensor 370 is being provided on the passageway 600, one skilled in the art will recognise that more than one sensor may be used without departing from the invention.

The image capturing device 380 is any typical device that is capable of capturing still and/or moving images such as a still camera or a video camera. Preferably, the image capturing device 380 has fast shutter speed. The image capturing device 380 may also be provided with a wide angle lens. The image capturing device 380 is provided above the controller 360. One skilled in the art will recognise that image capturing device may also be secured on an inner surface of the side 324 and the exact position of the image capturing device 380 is left to those skilled in the art.

Figure 6 shows a perspective view of the first compartment 400, second compartment 500, and passageway 600. Figure 7 shows a top view of the first compartment 400, second compartment 500, and passageway 600. A first mirror 410 is disposed within the first compartment 400 and a second mirror 510 is disposed within the second compartment 500.

The first and second mirrors 410 and 510 are one-way mirrors. The first and second mirrors 410 and 510 are plane mirrors (which have a flat surface). One skilled in the art will recognise that the first and second mirrors 410 and 510 may also be magnifying mirrors (which have a curve surface to produce magnified images) and the exact configuration of the first and second mirrors 410 and 510 are left as a design choice to those skilled in the art.

Figure 7 shows an exploded view of the passageway 600. The passageway 600 includes a frame 610, a front plate 620, a back plate 630, a first side plate 640 and a second side plate 650.

The front plate 620 is secured to the front side 612 of the frame 610 as shown by the dotted lines. The front plate 620 is made of a transparent material to allow light to pass through. The sensor 370 is secured to a through opening of the first side plate 640. The first side plate 640 and a second side 460 of first compartment 400 are secured to a first side 614 of frame 610 as shown by the dotted lines. One skilled in the art will recognise that the sensor 370 may also be secured to a through opening of the second side plate 650 without departing from this invention.

The second side plate 650 and a first side 550 of the second compartment 500 are secured to the second side 615 of frame 610 as shown by the dotted lines. The back plate 630 is secured to the back side 613 of the frame 610. A through opening is formed within the frame 610 extending from a top opening 616 to a bottom opening 617 of the frame 610.

The bottom opening 617 of frame 610 has the same dimension as the second opening 312. The passageway 600 is arranged such that the bottom opening 617 of frame 610 is aligned to the second opening 312 of the enclosure 320.

An inner surface of passageway 600 is formed when the first side plate 640, second side 460 of the first compartment 400, front plate 620, second side plate 650, first side 550 of the second compartment 500, and back plate 630 are secured to the frame 610. An anti-static layer is provided on the inner surface of passageway 600 to improve the guiding of the cheque 200 out of the bottom opening 617.

In most instances, the cheque 200 is not as straight as that shown in figures 14-17 when inserted into the passageway 600. Hence, if the width, marked as X, is too narrow, the cheque 200 may be trapped within the passageway 600. Thus, X has to be of certain length such that when the cheque 200 is inserted into the passageway 600, cheque 200 is able to pass through the passageway 600. The optimum width of X is in the range of 5cm - 6cm. The height, marked as Y, has to be at least longer

than a length of a typical cheque. This is to ensure that a complete front and back image of the cheque 200 can be captured by the image capturing device 380.

Figure 8 shows the first compartment 400. The first compartment 400 is an enclosure having 6 sides, namely, a top side 420, a bottom side 430, a front side 470, a back side 440, a first side 450 and the second side 460. The first mirror 410 (shaded) is provided in the first compartment 400. The first mirror 410 is hermetically sealed within the first compartment 400. The front side 470 and the second side 460 are form of transparent materials.

Figure 9 shows the second compartment 500. The second compartment 500 is an enclosure having 6 sides, namely, a top side 520, a bottom side 530, a front side 570, a back side 540, the first side 550 and a second side 560. The second mirror 510 (shaded) is provided in the second compartment 500. The second mirror 510 is hermetically sealed within the first compartment 500. The front side 570 and the first side 550 are form of transparent materials.

Both first and second mirrors 410 and 510 are hermetically sealed within the first and second compartments 400 and 500 respectively. This prevents dusts or other types of particles from entering the first and second compartments 400 and 500. Therefore, the first and second mirrors 410 and 510 can be kept clean and regular maintenance of the first and second mirrors 410 and 510 can be avoided.

Figure 10 shows a top view of the first compartment 400, second compartment 500, passageway 600, image capturing device 380, light source 350 and controller 360. Figure 11 shows a front view of the first compartment 400, second compartment 500, passageway 600, image capturing device 380, light source 350 and controller 360. As shown in figures 10 and 11, the image capturing device 380 is arranged such that lens 381 is facing the front side 470 of the first compartment 400, front side 570 of the second compartment 500, and front plate 620 of passageway 600.

The first mirror 410, second mirror 510 and image capturing device 380 are arranged such that when the cheque 200 is being inserted into the passageway 600, a first image of the cheque 200 is being reflected to the lens 381 of the image capturing device 380 via the first mirror 410 while a second image of the cheque 200 is being

reflected to the lens 381 of the image capturing device 380 via the second mirror 510. Dotted lines 1010 and 1020 show the angle of view of the lens 381 of the image capturing device 380.

The first side 614 and second side 615 of the frame 610 of the passageway 600 are planar. This ensures that images of the cheque 200 are not distorted when reflected by the first and second mirrors 410 and 510.

The sensor 370 is provided on the first side plate 640 of passageway 600. In particular, the sensor 370 is secured to a through opening of the first side plate 640 of passageway 600. The sensor 370 is a distance away, marked as Z, from the top side 420 of the first compartment 400 or the top side 520 of the second compartment 500. This is because there is no mechanism within registering assembly to stop the cheque 200 from falling. This means that the cheque 200 is in a state of free fall when the cheque 200 is inserted into the registering assembly 300. Hence, Z has to be chosen such that when a substantial portion of cheque 200 falls within the passageway 600, there is sufficient time to allow the controller 360 to activate the image capturing device 380 to capture images of the cheque 200. The optimum length of Z is in the range of 1cm - 3cm.

The image capturing device 380 is being elevated by the controller 360 so that the lens 318 of image capturing device 380 has full view of the first and second mirrors 410 and 510 as shown by dotted lines 1010 and 1020.

Figure 12 shows a system 1200 provided in accordance with an embodiment of this invention. As shown in figure 12, the system 1200 includes the controller 360, sensor 370, light source 350 and image capturing device 380.

The controller 360 performs the processes for recording the cheques in accordance with this invention. The controller 360 is a processing device such as a desktop computer or other computer terminal that executes instructions to perform the processes described below in accordance with this invention. The controller 360 includes a Central Processing Unit (CPU), a non-volatile, a volatile memory, input/output ports, and a database.

The CPU is a processor, microprocessor, or any combination of processors and microprocessors that execute instructions to perform the processes in accordance with this invention. CPU is communicatively connected to non-volatile (such as a Read Only Memory) and volatile memory (such as Random Access Memory).

The non-volatile memory stores instructions and data needed to operate various sub-systems of the controller 360 and to boot the controller 360 at start-up. One skilled in the art will recognize that any number of types of memory may be used to perform this function.

The volatile memory stores the instructions and data needed by the CPU to perform instructions for processes such as the processes required for providing a system in accordance with this invention. One skilled in the art will recognize that any number of types of memory may be used as volatile memory and the exact type used is left as a design choice to those skilled in the art.

The CPU is communicatively connected to the input/output ports to transmit and or receive data from devices connected to the input/output ports. Controller 360 is communicatively connected to sensor 370, image capturing device 380, and light source 350 via the input/output ports of controller 360 either through wireless or "hard-wired" connections. The form of connection is a design choice left to those skilled in the art.

The database is any typical memory bank that collects and stores digital files such as digital images from image capturing device 380.

An optional server 1210 may be connected to controller 360 to allow a user to access the images captured by the image capturing device 380 from a remote end. The controller 360 is communicatively connected to the server 1210 at a remote end via wireless, "hard-wired", or a combination of both wireless and "hard-wired" connections. The form of connection is a design choice left to those skilled in the art.

The image capturing device 380 is any device capable of capturing still and/or moving images such as a still camera or a video camera. The image capturing device 380 is able to capture images in a digital format. The image capturing device 380 has

fast shutter speed. The image capturing device 380 may also be provided with a wide angle lens. The image capturing device 380 is communicatively connected to the controller 360 via wireless or "hard-wired" connections. The form of connection is a design choice left to those skilled in the art. The image capturing device 380 is configured to capture image when activated by the controller 360.

The sensor 370 is any type of passive sensor for detecting a presence of a cheque. One skilled in the art will recognize that embodiments of this invention may have more than one sensor without departing from the invention. The sensor 370 is communicatively connected to the controller 360 via wireless or "hard-wired" connections. The form of connection is a design choice left to those skilled in the art. The sensor 370 is configured to transmit a signal to the controller 360 upon detecting a presence of a cheque. The sensor 370 will continue to send the signal to the controller 360 until the cheque is not in sight.

Figure 13 illustrates a flow diagram of process 1300 performed by the system 1200 in accordance with this invention. Process 1300 begins in step 1310 by receiving a signal from the sensor 370 in response to a detection of the cheque 200 entering the passageway 600.

In response to receiving the signal from the sensor 370, the controller 360 activates the image capturing device 380 to take multiple burst shoots of the front and back of cheque 200 in step 1320. One skilled in the art will recognise that the controller may activate the image capturing device to take a single image of the front and back of cheque 200 without departing from the invention.

In step 1325, process 1300 determines if the controller 360 is still receiving the signal from the sensor 370. If controller 360 is still receiving the signal from sensor 370, process 1300 repeats from step 1320 to continue activating the image capturing device 380 to capture images of the front and back images of the cheque 200. If the controller 360 does not receive the signal from sensor 370, process 1300 proceed to step 1330 to stop activating image capturing device 380 and store images captured by image capturing device 380 to the database. Process 1300 ends after step 1330. One skilled in the art will recognise that the image capturing device 380 may transfer

any images to the database during steps 1320 and 1325 without departing from the invention.

The light source 350 may be controlled by the controller 360 to light up when the image capturing device 380 is activated to capture image. Alternatively, the light source 350 may be configured to light up at all time and the exact method of lighting up the light source 350 is left to those skilled in the art.

Figures 14-17 show a process of the cheque 200 entering the passageway 600. Figure 14 shows the cheque 200 about to be inserted to the passageway 600. In figure 15, the sensor 370 detects the cheque 200 entering the passageway 600 via the first opening 311. Upon detection of the cheque 200, the sensor 370 transmits a signal to the controller 360. As shown in figure 15, a portion of the front and back images of cheque 200 is reflected on the first and second mirrors 410 and 510.

In response to receiving a signal from the sensor 370, the controller 360 activates the image capturing device 380 to capture at least one image. As cheque 200 enters the passageway 600 in a free fall state, the controller 360 may activate the image capturing device 380 to take multiple burst shoots.

Figure 16 shows the cheque 200 in the passageway 600. At this juncture, the sensor 370 will stop sending signal to the controller 360 as the cheque 200 has moved out of sight of the sensor 370. However, image capturing device 380 will still be activated to capture images due to a delay in transmission of signal from the sensor 370 to the controller 360, and from the controller 360 to the image capturing device 380. The front and back images of cheque 200 are being reflected onto the first and second mirrors 410 and 510 in figure 16.

Figure 17 shows the cheque 200 leaving the passageway 600 via the second opening 312. After leaving the passageway 600, the cheque 200 is channeled to the cheque deposit box 100 via the opening 110. By this juncture, the controller 360 should stop activating the image capturing device 380 to capture image and store images captured by the image capturing device 380 to the database.

Figures 18-20 show some sample images taken by the image capturing device 380 with reference to the process of the cheque 200 entering the passageway 600 as shown in figures 14-17. Although only 3 sample images are shown, one skilled in the art will recognise that other numbers of images may be taken and the exact number of images to be taken by the image capturing device 380 is left as a design choice to those skilled in the art.

The above is a description of embodiments of a system and method in accordance with this invention. It is envisioned that others can and will design alternative methods and systems as set forth in the following claims based upon this disclosure.

Claims

1. An assembly for a cheque deposit box comprising:
 - a base enclosure having a first compartment, a second compartment and a passageway, said passageway being between said first and second compartments, wherein said passageway includes a first opening for receiving a cheque and a second opening for allowing said cheque to exit said passageway;
 - an image capturing device;
 - a first mirror disposed in said first compartment such that an image of a first side of said cheque passing through said passageway is being reflected to a lens of said image capturing device;
 - a second mirror disposed in said second compartment such that an image of a second side of said cheque passing through said passageway is being reflected to said lens of said image capturing device;
 - an entrance sensor for detecting said cheque entering said passageway via said first opening; and
 - a controller communicatively connected to said image capturing device and said entrance sensor, said controller configured to activate said image capturing device to capture at least one image including both said first and second sides of said cheque in response to a detection of said cheque by said entrance sensor.
2. The assembly according to claim 1 further comprising:
 - a database for storing said image captured by said image capturing device.
3. The assembly according to claim 2 wherein said image capturing device is a still camera.
4. The assembly according to claim 3 wherein said still camera has high shutter speed and a wide angle lens.
5. The assembly according to claim 1 wherein said first mirror is a magnifying mirror and said second mirror is magnifying mirror.

6. The assembly according to claim 1 wherein said entrance sensor is a passive sensor.
7. The assembly according to claim 1 wherein said passageway includes:
 - a frame having front side, a back side, a first side and a second side;
 - a front plate secured to said front side of said frame,
 - a back plate secured to said back side of said frame,
 - a first side plate secured to a portion of said first side of said frame; and
 - a second side plate secured to a portion of said second side of said frame,wherein said entrance sensor is secured to a through opening in said first side plate.
8. The assembly according to claim 7 wherein said first compartment includes:
 - a first enclosure having a top side, a bottom side, a front side, a back side, a first side and a second side, wherein said front side and second side are form of transparent material.
9. The assembly according to claim 8 wherein said first mirror is hermetically sealed within said first enclosure.
10. The assembly according to claim 8 wherein said second compartment includes:
 - a second enclosure having a top side, a bottom side, a front side, a back side, a first side and a second side, wherein said front side and first side are form of transparent material.
11. The assembly according to claim 10 wherein said second mirror is hermetically sealed within said second enclosure.
12. The assembly according to claim 10 wherein said second side of said first enclosure is secured to another portion of said first side of said frame and said first side of said second enclosure is secured to another portion of said second side of said frame.
13. The assembly according to claim 12 wherein an inner surface of said passageway is formed by said front plate, said back plate, said first side plate, said second side plate, said second side of said first enclosure and said first side of said second enclosure.

14. The assembly according to claim 13 wherein said inner surface of said passageway is anti-static.
15. The assembly according to claim 7 wherein said first and second sides of said frame are planar.
16. The assembly according to claim 1 further comprising:
a light source.
17. The assembly according to claim 16 wherein said light source is a light emitting diode.
18. An installation comprising an assembly according to claim 1 and a cheque deposit box wherein said assembly is secured to said cheque deposit box to register said cheque prior to being deposited in said cheque deposit box.
19. A system for registering a cheque being received by a cheque deposit box comprising:
a base enclosure having a first compartment, a second compartment and a passageway, said passageway being between said first and second compartments, wherein said passageway includes a first opening for receiving a cheque and a second opening for allowing said cheque to exit said passageway;
an image capturing device disposed within said base enclosure;
a first mirror disposed in said first compartment such that a first image of a first side of said cheque passing through said passageway is being reflected to a lens of said image capturing device;
a second mirror disposed in said second compartment such that a second image of a second side of said cheque passing through said passageway is being reflected to said lens of said image capturing device;
an entrance sensor for detecting said cheque entering said first opening; and
a controller configured to activate said image capturing device to capture at least one image showing said first side and second side of said cheque in response to a detection of said cheque by said entrance sensor, wherein said enclosure is being retrofitted to said cheque deposit box such that a cheque leaving said second opening is being received by an entrance of said cheque deposit box.

20. A method of registering cheque being received by a cheque deposit box comprising a base enclosure having a first compartment, a second compartment and a passageway, said passageway being between said first and second compartments, wherein said passageway includes a first opening for receiving a cheque and a second opening for allowing said cheque to exit said passageway, said method comprising:

receiving a signal from a sensor in response to said sensor detecting a cheque entering said first opening of said passageway;

activating an image capturing device to capture at least one image including a first image of said cheque being reflected by a first mirror being disposed in said first compartment and a second image of said cheque being reflected by a second mirror being disposed in said second compartment in response to receiving a signal from said sensor; and

storing said single image of said cheque in a database.