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[54] MECHANISM FOR EXPEDITING THE DEPOSIT, TRANSPORT AND SUBMISSION OF CHECKS INTO THE PAYMENT SYSTEM

5,198,975 3/1993 Baker et al. 364/406

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[57] ABSTRACT

[21] Appl. No.: 507,856

A mechanism and process for effecting the expedited deposit, settlement and submission into the payment system for collection of funds represented by tangible financial instruments that are received by a payee at a location remote from the payee's collecting and clearing bank in which the instruments are sorted at a first location where indorsements on behalf of the payee and the collecting and clearing bank are applied, cash letters are prepared according to predetermined criteria, the sorted instruments and the cash letters are delivered into the check payment system and the checks' deposit with the collecting and clearing bank is coordinated with the timing of a settlement of accounts in the check payment system.

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Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation of Ser. No. 156,190, Nov. 22, 1993, abandoned.

[51] Int. Cl.⁶ G06F 17/00

[52] U.S. Cl. 395/245; 395/230

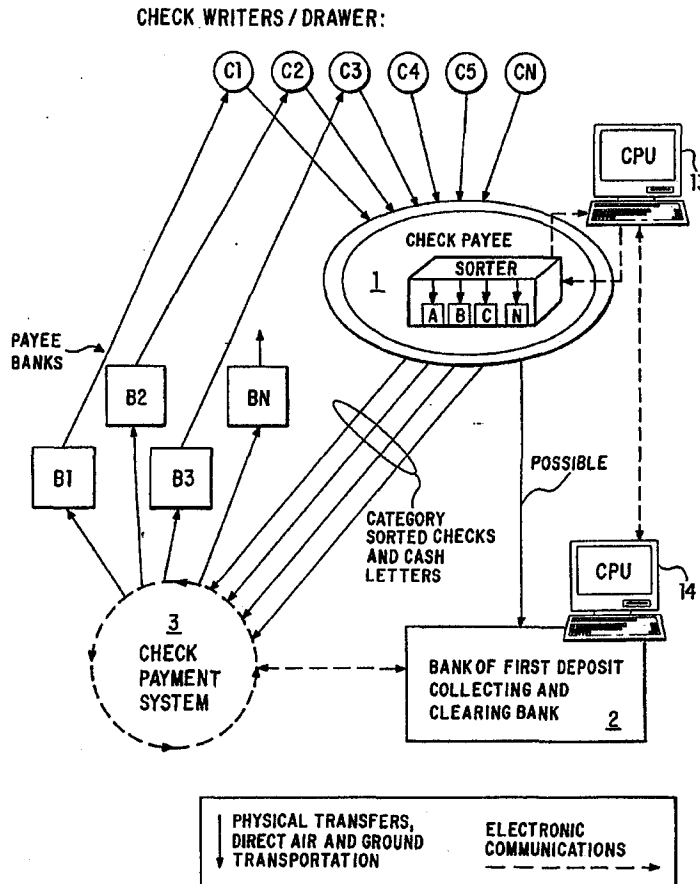
[58] Field of Search 364/401, 406, 364/408

[56] References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,175,682 12/1992 Higashiyama et al. 364/408

16 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



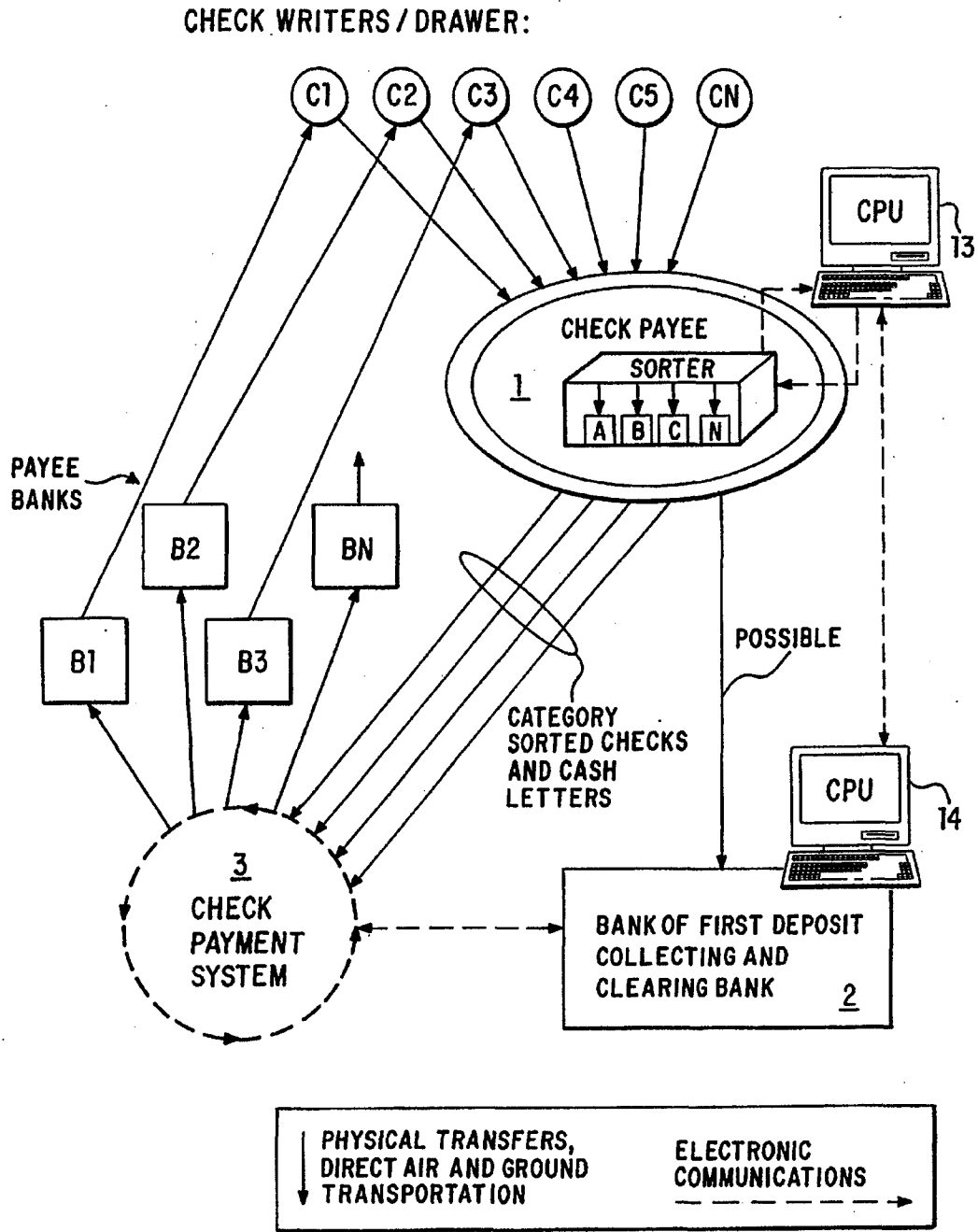


FIG. 1

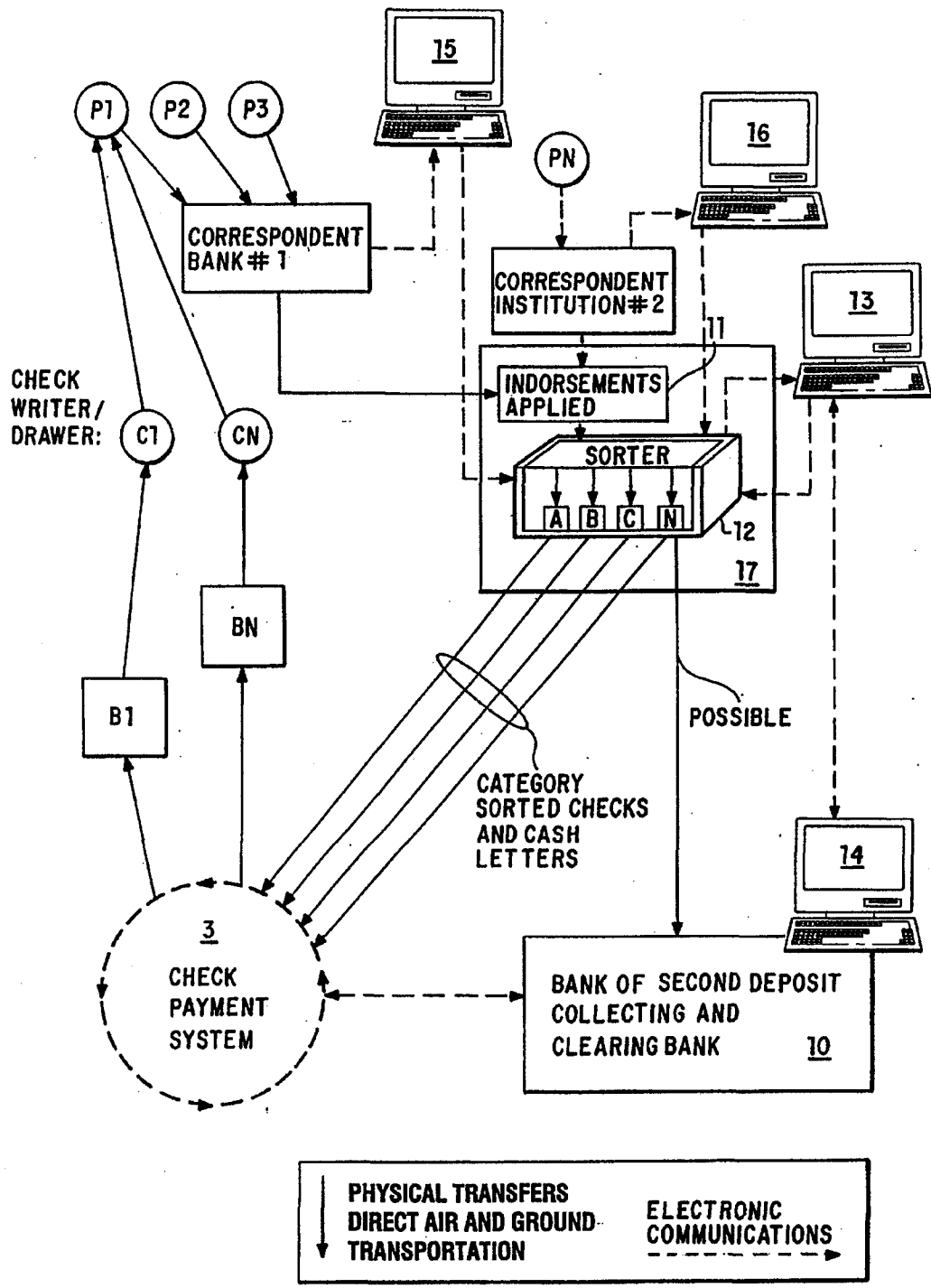


FIG. 2

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**MECHANISM FOR EXPEDITING THE
DEPOSIT, TRANSPORT AND SUBMISSION
OF CHECKS INTO THE PAYMENT SYSTEM**

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a continuation of Application for U.S. patent Ser. No. 08/156,190 filed on Nov. 22, 1993 now abandoned, having the common inventor and assignee of the present invention and incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a system for the coordination of the physical transport of financial instruments with the electronic processing of a deposit by the payee of the instrument into a collecting and clearing bank. The instruments are prepared for submission into the check payment system. The deposit and collection of funds represented by the financial instruments is expedited. The financial instruments are checks and other cash items.

In the prior art, the deposit and payment of a check tendered for an amount due is effected in accordance with well established traditional procedures. The drawer (the check writer) establishes a checking account containing funds with a bank. A check is written against the drawer's account in favor of the payee. The payee indorses the check and deposits the check in the payee's account at the bank of first deposit for collection. That bank handling the payee's account and the deposited check presents the check through the check payment system to the drawer's bank for payment. This bank in turn debits funds from the drawer's account, and typically archives the check or a copy of the check and/or returns the physical check to the payor, and the cycle is thus completed. In the sequence of check handling, a check transferee remits, or is responsible for, the funds represented by the check to its transferor if the check is honored by the drawee.

The multiple steps in the process and the physical handling of checks involve a period of "float" time for the funds represented by the check. Recent banking regulations have shortened the traditionally permitted times for check processing and collection.

The receipt of 10,000 to 1,000,000 or more checks drawn on numerous different banks is not unusual for many large businesses such as credit card issuers, utilities, mail order processors, and other large commercial entities. In situations where large numbers of checks are involved, the handling of individual checks and effecting their posting, deposit and clearing is a complex multiple step process.

Thus there exists a need for a system whereby the conventional deposit and collection of funds represented by a check or other financial instrument may be simplified and expedited, particularly for large business institutions such as public utilities, mail order processors, and the like which receive large numbers of checks on a regular basis.

It is an object of this invention to provide such an expedited check deposit and collection mechanism and to reduce the amount, complexities and requirements for physical transport of financial instruments. It is a further object to eliminate duplicative data capture steps and multiple handling involved in the payee's and the bank of first deposit's handling of the same instrument.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The foregoing objectives are achieved in an integrated system for effecting the deposit, settlement and submission

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of financial instruments into the payment system for collection of funds. The financial instruments received by a payee at a location remote from the payee's collecting and clearing bank are presented for payment to the multiple institutions on which the instruments are drawn. A sorter at a first location established by the payee receives the financial instruments and sorts the instruments according to the predetermined sort pattern categories determined by the payee's collecting and clearing bank. Indorsements on behalf of the payee and the collecting and clearing bank with respect to each instrument received are applied to each instrument by a printer. The sorter further assembles the sorted instruments into discrete groups with respect to the predetermined sort pattern categories and associates one or more cash letters with each assembled group of instruments. A communication link is established between the first location and the collecting and clearing bank which reports to the collecting and clearing bank information in the cash letters in anticipation of a deposit in the payee's account corresponding to the cash letter.

The present invention also includes a transport means which delivers groups of instruments and the one or more cash letters from the first location into the check payment system. A central processing unit and communication link predetermines the timing and monitors the transport of the sorted checks. The processing unit also coordinates the checks' deposit with the collecting and clearing bank in a sequence coordinated with the timing of a settlement of accounts in the check payment system. The invention includes alternative embodiments involving a bank of first deposit and a bank of second deposit.

These and further objects of the invention will be more readily understood with reference to the following description of the preferred embodiment taken in conjunction with the figures in which:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

FIG. 1 is a diagram showing the physical transport of checks from the payee into the check payment system, the processing of the checks for collection and deposit, and the ultimate payment from the account of the check writer, as such activities are coordinated by processing means at locations of the check payee and the depository bank.

FIG. 2 depicts an alternate system useful in correspondent banking relationships.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED
EMBODIMENT**

In brief a system is provided which structures the processing mechanisms for checks to expedite (1) the processing of checks; (2) the submission of the checks for payment into the check payment system and (3) the deposit of funds represented by the checks into a depositor's account.

In the system, a check payee that receives a large number of checks drawn on numerous different banks, will, at the instruction of the payee's depository bank (i.e., its bank of first deposit), upon processing the checks in its own accounting records (such as by recording a payment to a customer's account) sort the checks according to MICR (Magnetic Ink Character Recognition) data, including routing transit number. The sort by MICR data may be in a sort pattern determined by volume in a predetermined geographic area, the financial institution(s) on which the checks were drawn, or the geographic or commercial area of a bank that will otherwise accept a check for clearing and collection.

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In addition to sorting received checks, the payee indorses the check for its own account, and on behalf of its depository bank, which is the bank of first deposit to which the physical check would be otherwise delivered. An institutional indorsement is conventionally applied as a stamp that prints payment instructions and the identity of the indorser on the reverse side of a check. The bank of first deposit is an agent for its depositor and assumes liability for obtaining payment of the check in subsequent processing.

Following sorting and indorsement, the payee then delivers the checks on behalf of the bank of first deposit into the check payment system along with a cash letter in the name of the bank of first deposit, where the checks are cleared and returned to the check writer's bank for ultimate payment against funds in the check writer's account, and the check writer's account is appropriately debited. The "check payment system" includes clearing institutions such as the Federal Reserve Banks, correspondent banks, The National Clearinghouse Association (described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,265,007) and like mechanisms. By reason of its direct relationship to the check payment system, the collecting and clearing bank is a part of the check payment system. In the following two examples, the legend box appearing at the bottom right corners of both FIGS. 1 and 2, indicates that physical transfers are denoted by a solid line and electronic transfers are denoted by a dashed line.

EXAMPLE 1

The system is illustrated in FIG. 1 in which the check payee and bank customer 1 may be a public utility such as a telephone company. In this example, the "bank customer" is a banking client of the bank of first deposit, and is referred to as the "check payee". Typically such a utility will receive from its customers, C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, CN, etc., tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, or millions, of checks per month, drawn on numerous different banks, savings and loans, credit unions or other checking account providers.

In the prior art, once the utility processed and indorsed these checks to reconcile its own and its customer's accounts, the utility would physically transport to and deposit the indorsed checks with its depository bank 2 where the utility maintained an account. The depository bank in turn would credit the utility's account for the checks, and the depository bank, being the bank of first deposit, would separately indorse the checks on its own behalf and collect the checks through the check payment system 3, which leads to the ultimate payment of the check from the check writer's account at banks B1, B2, B3 or BN.

In that process, the bank of first deposit would physically sort the checks received from and deposited by the utility. Check sorting by MICR codes, the addition of the check amount to the MICR line, and other facets of check processing, including MICR code sorting by routing transit numbers, and the use of sorter machines, are known. The sorted checks would then be delivered in a cash letter (i.e., a listing of checks and the amounts of the checks drawn on a particular institution or group of institutions from a particular area) into the check payment system where settlements with other financial institutions on which the checks were drawn would be effected. Such a settlement involves the physical transport and exchange of the checks, and a calculation of aggregate amounts owing and payable by participants in either a bi-lateral or multi-lateral settlement at a predetermined time. After settlement, the check payor's

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bank would physically have custody of the check and would conventionally process the check for its customer's account.

In contrast, the present system provides that the utility, in its own processing of the checks, at a site distant from the location of the depository bank, indorses the check for payment (1) on its own behalf and (2) on behalf of the bank of first deposit where the utility or check payee 1 maintains an account and deposits the check. In its processing of the checks, the utility adds the check amount to the MICR line.

In the next step, the indorsed checks are sorted by the utility or check payee in accordance with predetermined sort pattern categories selected by the depository institution; and, the utility prepares a cash letter in the name of the depository bank for each group of checks within the predetermined sort category. The sort may be by individual bank, geographic location, clearinghouse affiliation or other criteria determined by the depository bank.

Upon the sorting and preparation of the cash letter, the utility or check payee 1 transmits, between the utility's CPU (Central Processing Unit) 13 and the depository bank's CPU 14, check MICR line information to the depository bank 2 and the bank thus has information for crediting the utility's deposit account for the funds represented by the checks and for other banking purposes with respect to the utility's account. The utility, or check payee 1, however, in lieu of actually transporting the physical checks to the depository bank 2 to make the deposit, as illustrated in FIG. 1 by the solid line with the word "Possible" contiguous thereto, transports the doubly indorsed checks, and accompanying cash letters, for submission directly into the check payment system. The direct submission of the doubly indorsed checks into the check payment system is depicted by the lines connecting payee 1 and check payment system 3 bearing the legend "Category Sorted Checks and Cash Letters".

With reference to the Example, it is evident that improvements in efficiency and time, and a reduction in paper handling is achieved by the system, compared with the instances of physical handling and duplication in the prior art process. The conventional step of delivering the physical items to the bank of first deposit is eliminated; the two indorsements of the check are applied at the same time, instead of twice at the different locations of the payee and the bank of first deposit. The faster availability of funds to all payees in the clearing sequence is achieved. It is necessary, however, that the timing of steps in the present system be synchronized and coordinated between the depositor, the bank and the check payment system with respect to the indorsing and sorting of checks, the transmission of check MICR information, the submission of doubly indorsed checks into the payment system, and the deposit, collection and verification of funds represented by the checks.

EXAMPLE 2

An alternative utilization of the invention is shown in FIG. 2, where a collecting and clearing bank 10 is a provider of check processing services to other correspondent banks or financial institutions, correspondent Bank #1, correspondent Institution #2, etc. Here, however, correspondent Bank #1 and correspondent Institution #2 receive, as the institutions of first deposit, checks received from their customers P1, P2, P3, PN, the payees of checks written by check writers/drawers C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, CN. Bank 10 is a bank of subsequent deposit that further submits the checks received from the correspondent banks and institutions into the check payment system for collection and clearing. This example is