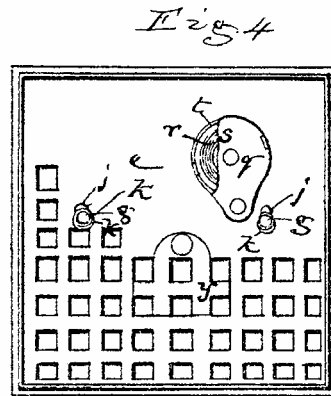
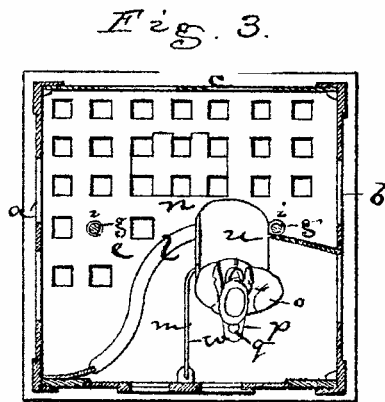
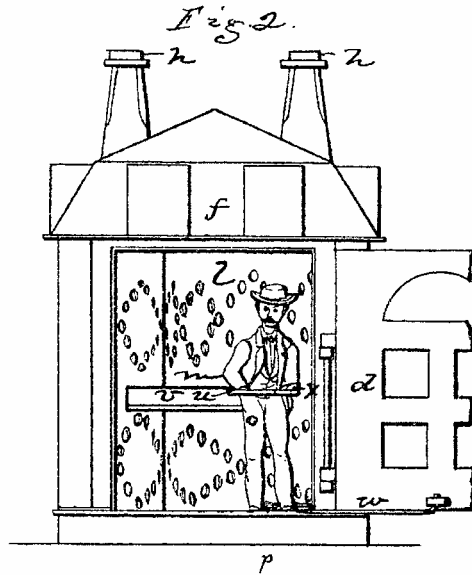
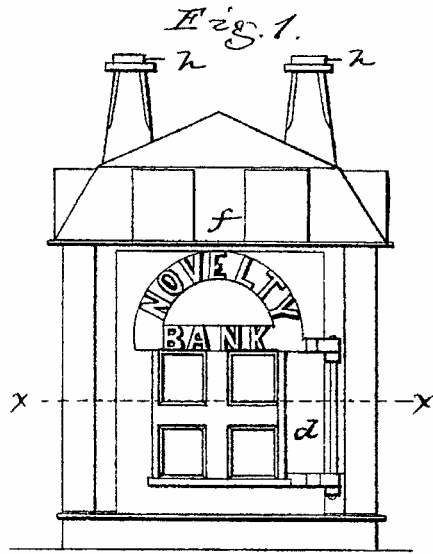


C. C. JOHNSON.
 Toy Money-Boxes.

No. 144,106.

Patented Oct. 28, 1873.



Witnesses.
 W. W. Frothingham,
 L. H. Atimer.

Inventor,
 Charles C. Johnson.
 By his Atty.
 Crosby & Gould

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES C. JOHNSON, OF SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TOY MONEY-BOXES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 144,166, dated October 28, 1873; application filed July 10, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. JOHNSON, of Somerville, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Toy Savings-Bank; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

The invention relates to the construction of a toy savings-bank. In my invention I use a toy building made up of cast-metal plates, to represent the four outer walls and the floor and roof of a building, and within the building, dividing the front part thereof from the rear part, I place a cast-metal partition. In the front wall is a door, and between the door and the partition stands an image representing a money-receiver. This image is fixed to a pivot connected with a coiled spring, the stress of which tends to hold the clerk or money-receiver up toward the partition, with his back to the door, and, by a connection between the image and the door, the stress of the spring also tending to hold the door closed. Through the partition is a horizontal slot, and extending from the image is a plate that projects through this slot when the door is closed. When the door is opened (against the stress of the spring) the wire connection between the door and the image causes the image to turn on its pivotal center or bearing, and to face or stand in the open doorway with his plate extended to receive money. The wire connection operates as a spring; when the door is wide open, to keep the door open and the image to the front; but, when the door is started from this position, the stress of the coil-spring tends to shut the door; and with some force. As the door thus shuts, the image, with the money upon the plate, turns and approaches the partition, and the plate enters the partition-slot, and, by its movement, throws the money from the plate inside of the partition. It is in this construction, and details pertaining thereto, that my invention consists.

The drawing represents a toy bank embodying the construction.

Figure 1 shows the bank in front elevation, the door being closed. Fig. 2 is a similar ele-

vation with the door open. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan on the line *x x*. Fig. 4 is a bottom view of the bank.

a b denote the side plates; *c*, the rear plate, and *d* the door hinged in the front plate. *e* denotes the floor, and *f* the roof. All of these plates are cast in any shape to represent a building, and are formed and joined at the respective edges in any suitable manner; so that, by rods *g*, the whole structure will be held together. These rods are preferably formed with heads or caps *h*, and, extending down through the building, pass through holes *i* in the floor.

Below the floor, the rods are hooked, as seen at *j*, and the hooks extend over circular incisions *k*, which are formed with notches, so that by simply turning the hooks in one direction the rods may be tightened more or less, as may be required, to firmly secure the parts together, reverse movement of the hooks loosening the rods, so that the plates may separate. These rods constitute the only fastenings. Within the building is a partition, *l*, which separates the building into two compartments, *m n*. The rear compartment constitutes the deposit-room or vault, and the front compartment the receiving-room; and in the latter room is the image *o*, that represents the receiver. This image stands upon one end of a plate, *p*, from whose opposite end extends down a pin, *q*, through the floor. To the pin beneath the floor is fixed one end of a coiled spring, *r*, contained in a case formed by the floor and a plate, *s*, and the rim or flange *t*. The stress of this spring tends to keep the plate *p* turned in, and holds the image up toward the partition; and the front of the image has projecting from it the plate *u*, which, when the image is turned toward the partition, extends through a slot, *v*, in the partition *l*. The end of the plate *p* opposite to the partition *l* is connected, by a wire link, *w*, with the door *d*, and the wire is so bent that when the door is wide open the wire acts as a spring to hold it open. When the door stands open the receiver *o* stands with the plate *u* ready to receive money; and when a coin is deposited upon the plate, and the door is turned forward in closing it, the stress of the spring will tend to close the door. If allowed to close by the force of the spring, the plate *u* will carry the

money through the slot *v*, and the momentum will project the money from the plate, from which it will fall into the vault or money-room. The coin is prevented from moving back on the plate by a flange, *x*.

It will be observed that the slot *v* is at a considerable height from the floor, and, hence, that there is abundant room for receiving a large amount of pennies and other small coins before the slot can become obstructed by the accumulating pile. It will also be observed that the opening of the door does not open the money-room, but that the latter is entirely separate from the room into which the door opens, and is not accessible through said room, the only communication being through the slot *v*, which only admits money on the plate.

When the money is to be withdrawn, access is to be obtained to the bank-vault through a removable trap-door, *y*, in the floor.

I claim—

1. The toy bank having the partition *l*, with

its money-slot *v*, and the image *o* and its plate *p*, operated by the spring *r*, to carry the money through the slot *v*, and to close the door, when the said parts are combined and arranged substantially as shown and described.

2. In combination with the door and image *o*, the wire link *w*, arranged to move the image as the door is opened and closed, and to hold the door in open position, all substantially as shown and described.

3. In combination with the rods *g*, the incisions *k* for securing the rods, substantially as shown and described.

4. The spring *r*, in combination with image, for throwing it inward and shutting the door, and with the spring-link to hold the door open, all substantially as shown and described.

CHARLES C. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS GOULD,

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