(No Model.)

A. A. HOFFMAN.

TOY SAVINGS BANK.

No. 272,049. Patented Feb. 13, 1883.

Fig: 1.

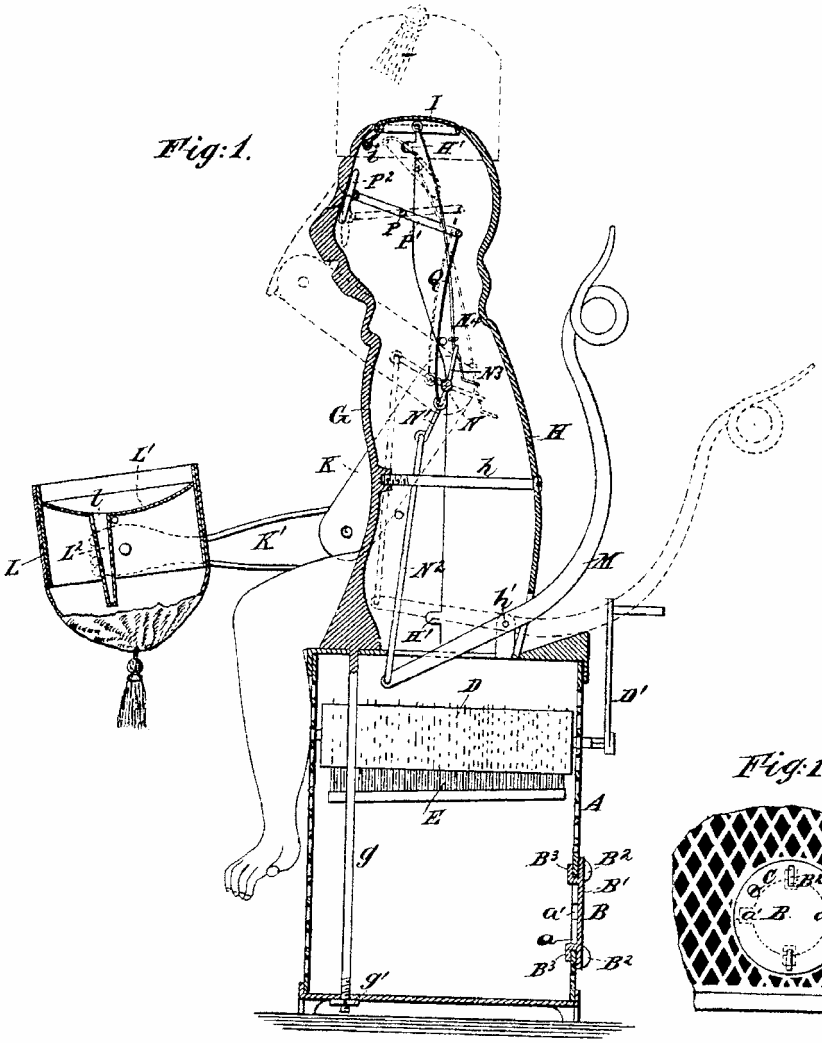
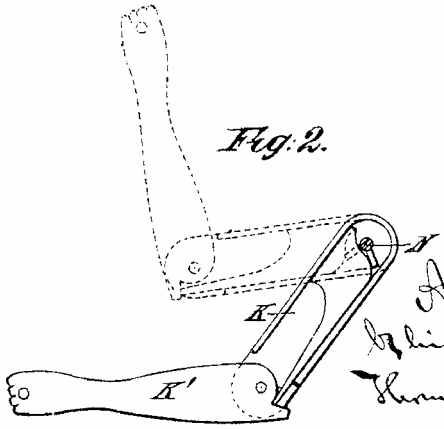


Fig: 1a

Fig: 2.



WITNESSES—

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTONY A. HOFFMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TOY SAVINGS-BANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 272,049, dated February 13, 1883.

Application filed August 10, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTONY A. HOFFMAN, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toy Savings-Banks, of which the following is a specification.

I provide a strong box capable of being opened with difficulty. The box is perforated, so as to allow the children or other users to know something of the character and quantity of the contained money without allowing it to escape. The device is made attractive by an attachment giving an approximation to a hand-organ. An image of a monkey is attached and forms a part of the top. It is hollow, and so equipped and mechanically operated that it will present its cap to receive a piece of money, and on mechanically replacing the cap the money will pass down through the image into the box or bank below. I provide mechanical connections for inducing the proper motions from another part of the apparatus.

The following is a description of what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a central vertical section through the entire machine. Fig. 1ª is a partial rear view of a portion. Fig. 2 represents the mechanism of the arm detached.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures.

A is the box, formed by preference of a number of separate plates of cast-iron rigidly secured together.

B is a door securing an aperture, *a a'*. The main portion *a* of this aperture is circular. The two recesses *a' a'* lie on opposite sides of *a*. The door B is compound, certain portions being designated by additional marks, as $B' B^2$, when necessary. The outer face, B', is large enough to cover the entire aperture *a a'*. On the outer face of the door are two projections, $B^2 B^2$, by which the door may be engaged by the thumb and finger and turned around in its seat. On the inner face of the door are two projections, $B^3 B^3$, which serve the important function of engaging the door with the safe and releasing it, according as the door is turned. When the door is in one position the projections B^3 match with the recesses *a'*, and the door may be applied and removed freely by a direct movement. When it is desired to engage the door it is applied in that position, allowing the projections B^3 to move inward through the notches *a' a'*. When the door is pressed home, so that these projections B^3 stand just within the wall of the safe, the door is turned by engaging with the thumb and finger or any suitable tool the projections $B^2 B^2$. The turning of the door brings the projections B^3 out of line with the notches *a'*, and the door is strongly held.

C is a locking-screw, which is tapped through the door and through an orifice provided partly in the door and partly in the adjacent portion of the safe A. This screw is worked by a screw-driver or by a knife-blade or the like—something which children are not likely to have strength and skill to work. When the screw is in place the door is secured. At long intervals the parents or other proper persons should assist the children to remove the screw C and to open the safe.

D is a cylinder mounted within the safe. It is mounted on a shaft, *d*, and is turned by the aid of a crank, D', standing outside and easily accessible. The surface of the cylinder D is studded with pins, which, as the device is turned, come in contact with a set of reeds, E, and produce a variety of sounds.

G H is a hollow body approximating the figure of a monkey. It is formed in two castings. The forward portion, G, is equipped with a screw-bolt, *g*, extending down through the box A and secured by a nut, *g'*. This part is applied after the several plates of the box A are put together, and the single nut *g'* confines the main body of the monkey and the several parts of the box A firmly together. H is the back portion of the figure. It is provided with projections H', which match in corresponding recesses in the edge of the part H G. It is confined and released by a single screw, *h*. The tops of the castings G and H are so formed as to present a considerable orifice in the top of the head of the figure. I is a valve adapted to close this aperture. It opens downward, turning on a hinge, *i*.

K is the upper joint, and K' the lower joint, of the right arm. These parts are jointed or articulated together, and they are also jointed to the body G H at the shoulder and to a peculiarly-formed cap at the hand. The cap is composed of a rigid circular frame, L, forming the main contour of the cap. This is provided with a soft top and tassel, as indicated. The interior is equipped with a dishing plate, L', of metal, having a slot, *l*, of sufficient size to receive a penny or other small piece of money. A flat tube, L^2, is soldered or otherwise attached to and extending from this slot toward the top of the cap.

A lever, M, mounted on a center, *h'*, in the lower portion of the back H, is operated by the hand of the attendant to induce the required motions of the right arm to present the cap for pennies, and to return it to the head and drop the contents into the safe. These movements are effected by a simple reciprocation of the lever M. The lever is so formed as to present the appearance of the ordinary caudal appendage. I will term it the "caudal-lever" M.

Through the shoulders of the figure is extended a shaft, N. The upper portion, K, of the arm is fast on the projecting extremity. An arm, N', within the figure is connected by a link, N^2, to the inner end of the caudal-lever M. Another arm, N^3, also fixed on the shaft N, is connected by a link, N^4, to the valve I. The joints of the right arm at the elbow and hand turn easily, but are provided with stops which prevent their turning in the wrong direction.

The parts being in the position indicated by strong lines in Fig. 1, when the caudal lever M is depressed vigorously by a child or other attendant the connecting-link N^2 is raised, and by means of the arm N' the shaft N is turned about a quarter-revolution. This movement brings the cap up to the head of the figure, and by reason of the lower edge of the cap striking the forehead of the figure it is compelled to turn and assume its proper place as a cap on the head of the figure. The same movement serves, through the arm N^3 and link N^4, to depress the valve I. This condition of the parts allows any piece of money previously deposited in the flat tube L^2 to fall freely down through the figure into the box A. This position of the parts is indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1. A movement of the caudal-lever M in the opposite direction promptly restores all the parts to their original position, as shown in strong lines.

I provide connected mechanism for also rolling the eyes. Orifices are presented in the front casting, G, in the places for the eyes.

P is a shaft mounted in the head of the part G. It supports a lever, P', which is rocked in a nearly horizontal position. On its front end are mounted two disks, P^2, painted on the front faces to represent eyes. To its back end is connected a link, Q, which communicates motion to it from an eye on the arm N'.

It follows that each movement of the caudal-lever M not only works the arm K and its attachments, but also, through the link Q and lever P', moves the plates P^2, presenting the appearance of rolling the eyes. The general effect is to encourage the accumulation of coins by children. The several parts combine to make the operation attractive and to promote the preservation of the coins after they are deposited.

The back plate, H, may, on the removal of the screw *h*, be taken away to allow access to the mechanism without disturbing the support of the latter.

The shaft N is held in place in the part G alone. One end may be simply notched into G, as shown in Fig. 1; but in such case the other end should be well supported in the part G to insure the retention of the mechanism on the latter when the part H is removed.

Modifications may be made in the forms and proportions. Parts of the invention may be used without the whole. I can develop the cylinder D and reeds E into a device capable of producing what would be considered music; or it may be employed in a very primitive form for cheap toys. I can dispense with it altogether. The door may be differently constructed and attached and released by other means. I can employ the same construction as shown without the locking-screw C. The cap may be employed without the flexible top.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a toy savings-bank, the figure formed of the two upright parts G H, united on an approximately vertical line, serving not only the function of a support for the mechanism, but also as a passage for the coins into the box.

2. The removable back H and its securing means *h*, in combination with the main portion G of the tubular figure, and with the box A, the said main portion G having attached to it the shaft N and its attached mechanism, whereby on removing the part H the whole interior is displayed, as herein specified.

3. The arm K K', turning on the shaft N, in combination with a swiveling cap, L, hollow figure G H, and valve I, and box A, as herein specified.

4. The door B, with its projections $B^2 B^2$, in combination with the box A, having the aperture *a a'*, substantially as herein specified.

5. In a toy savings-bank, having a box, A, hollow figure G H, valve I, arm K K', and cap L, with suitable operating means, M, and connecting mechanism, substantially as shown, the shaft P, lever P', and movable plates or parts P^2, with a connection, Q, and mechanism M N N' and their connections, so that the movement of the caudal-lever M effects the movement both of the cap L and of the eyes P^2, as herein specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at New York city, N. Y., this 4th day of August, 1882, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ANTONY A. HOFFMAN.

Witnesses:

CASP. A. HAADEN,

GUSTAVE ZACHARIAS.