

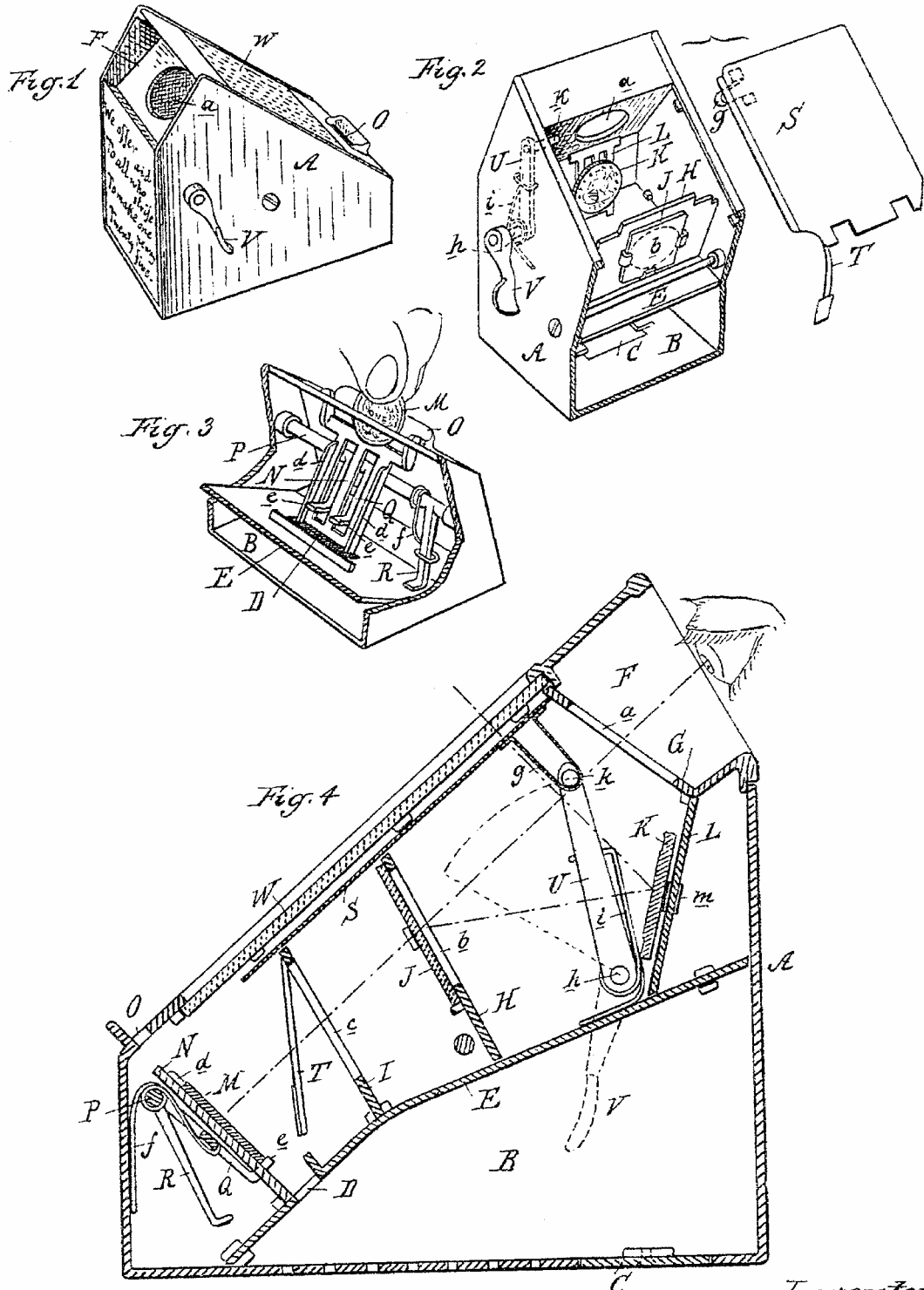
(No Model.)

H. C. HART & J. W. CROSS.

TOY BANK.

No. 296,689.

Patented Apr. 8, 1884.



Witnesses:
Charles B. Lothrop.
Sumner Collins.

Inventor
Henry C. Hart
James W. Cross
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atly.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY C. HART AND JAMES W. CROSS, OF DETROIT, MICH., ASSIGNORS TO THE HENRY C. HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

TOY BANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 296,689, dated April 8, 1884.

Application filed January 10, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY C. HART and JAMES W. CROSS, of Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful improvement in Toy Banks, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective. Fig. 2 is a perspective of the front portion of the inside of the bank, the slide being shown detached, and Fig. 3 is a similar perspective of the rear end.

Fig. 4 is a vertical central longitudinal section. Our invention consists in a toy bank so constructed that a coin placed therein is apparently caused to change into some other object.

A represents the frame of the bank, usually cast in pieces and fastened together. B represents the money-chamber at the bottom of the bank, formed by a partition, E, having a slit, D, therein for the passage of money, and C represents a door to give access to the money-chamber, removably secured by a screw, as shown.

P represents a recess at the front end of the bank, darkened by the projecting top and side walls, having at the bottom thereof a sheet-metal partition, G, in which is a sight-opening, *a*. Hand I represents partitions similar to G, having openings *b*, *c* therein similar to *a*. I may be omitted, if desired, and H may consist of a single piece of glass. At the rear end of the bank a slit, O, is cut in the cover, and a rack, N, runs from the cover to partition E, the slits O D being at the top and bottom of rack N. Rack N has projecting ledges *a*, *a* thereon to hold a coin on the rack.

P represents a rock-shaft back of rack N, journaled in the side walls of the bank, having thereon a double arm, Q, with projecting bent ends *e*, *e*, adapted to pass through the spaces in rack N and support a coin, M, dropped through slit O, as shown in Fig. 4. A lever, R, is also attached to shaft P, and a spring, J, constantly tends to force said shaft and the arm Q into the position shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

S represents a slide, preferably made of sheet metal, whose edges run in grooves in the side walls of the bank, and long enough to reach from the partition G back of partition H. At the rear end of slide S is fastened an arm, T,

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resting against rack N. Slide S being in the position shown in Fig. 4, the light passing through the glass top W falls upon coin M and renders it plainly visible to any person looking through sight-opening *a*, the interior of the bank forward of glass partition H being darkened by slide S. By now swinging lever V slide S is moved toward rack N and darkens that portion of the bank back of glass partition H, thus rendering coin M invisible from sight-opening *a* and converting the transparent glass J into a mirror, which reflects the image of the illusion object K back to the eye of the observer at sight-opening *a*. The gradual admission of light on one side of the glass partition and exclusion on the other apparently causes the real object—coin M—to change into the illusion object, or, as shown, the imitation coin K. The continued motion of slide S causes arm T to strike lever R and swing rock-shaft P and arm Q, so that the ends *e*, *e* are drawn from under coin M, which falls into the money-chamber. On releasing lever V spring I brings slide S back to its original position.

The partition I is intended to hide the side walls and operating mechanism at the rear end of the bank, but may be omitted, if desired. It is evident that the particular mechanical construction herein shown and explained may be varied in a number of ways without departing from the principle of our invention, as the form of the bank, the shape of the dark-slide, and method of actuating the same so as to produce the illusion desired, may be easily changed; and we do not wish to be confined to any particular construction of the purely mechanical portions of our invention.

It is also evident that any desired illusion object may be substituted for the imitation coin shown.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a toy bank, an illusion object, a glass through which a coin deposited may be observed, and means for converting said glass into a mirror adapted to reflect an image of the illusion object, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a toy bank, a sight-opening through which a coin deposited may be observed, an illusion object, a glass placed between the illusion object and the deposited coin, and means for alternately admitting light on either side of said glass, while excluding it from the other side thereof, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

3. A toy bank having a translucent top, a darkening slide shorter than said top, projecting against rack N. Slide S being in the position shown in Fig. 4, the light passing through the glass top W falls upon coin M and renders it plainly visible to any person looking through sight-opening *a*, the interior of the bank forward of glass partition H being darkened by slide S. By now swinging lever V slide S is moved toward rack N and darkens that portion of the bank back of glass partition H, thus rendering coin M invisible from sight-opening *a* and converting the transparent glass J into a mirror, which reflects the image of the illusion object K back to the eye of the observer at sight-opening *a*. The gradual admission of light on one side of the glass partition and exclusion on the other apparently causes the real object—coin M—to change into the illusion object, or, as shown, the imitation coin K. The continued motion of slide S causes arm T to strike lever R and swing rock-shaft P and arm Q, so that the ends *e*, *e* are drawn from under coin M, which falls into the money-chamber. On releasing lever V spring I brings slide S back to its original position.

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vided with mechanism for actuating the same, a coin-support adapted to hold a coin in line with a sight-opening, and a glass between the sight-opening and coin-support placed at such an angle with the sight-opening and with an illusion object contained in the bank that the image of such illusion object will be reflected by said glass in said sight-opening when light is excluded from behind and admitted in front of said glass, substantially as shown and described.

4. A toy bank having a translucent top, a coin-support at the rear end, a sight-opening at the front end through which the coin-support is visible, a partition wholly or partly transparent between said sight-opening and coin-support, an illusion object at the front end of said bank, and mechanism adapted to admit light through the translucent top on either side of said glass, while excluding light from the other side thereof, substantially as shown and described.

5. In a toy bank having a glass top, V, coin-support N, and illusion object K, the darkening-slide S, operated by suitable mechanism, and adapted to darken that part of the interior of the bank in which is situated the coin-support, and simultaneously admit light to that part of the bank in which is situated the illusion object, and vice versa, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

6. In a toy bank, a coin-support located in the rear end of the bank, a sight-opening and illusion object in the front end, and a glass interposed between the sight-opening and coin-support, and adapted, when light is excluded from the rear end and admitted to the front end of the bank, to reflect the image of the illusion object to the sight-opening, substantially as shown and described.

7. In a toy bank, the combination of the glass top W, darkening-slide S, operated by suitable mechanism, partition H, having glass J over an opening, *b*, therein, sight-opening *a*, and the imitation coin and support K L, substantially as shown and described.

8. The combination of the coin-support N, rock-shaft P, carrying arm Q, having ends *e*, *e*, and lever R, spring J and slide S, carrying arm T, and operated by mechanism substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

Witnesses:
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