

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. HEADLEY & W. G. HORTON.
REGISTERING TOY BANK.

No. 450,071.

Patented Apr. 7, 1891.

Fig. 1.

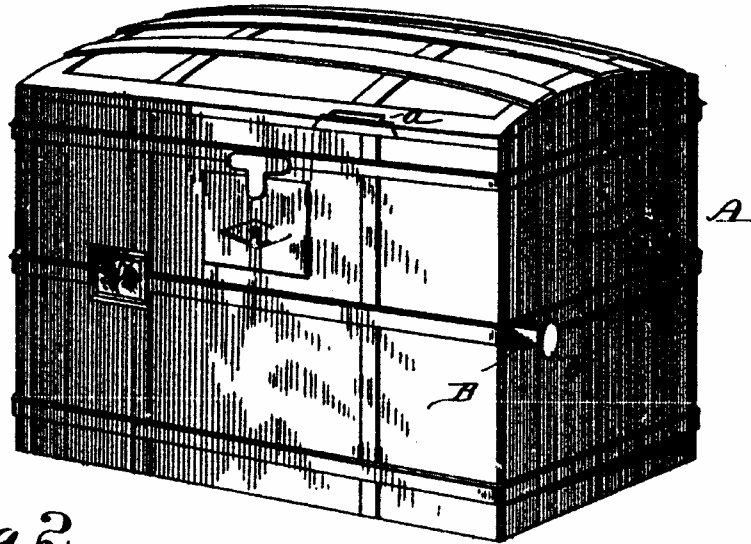


Fig. 2.

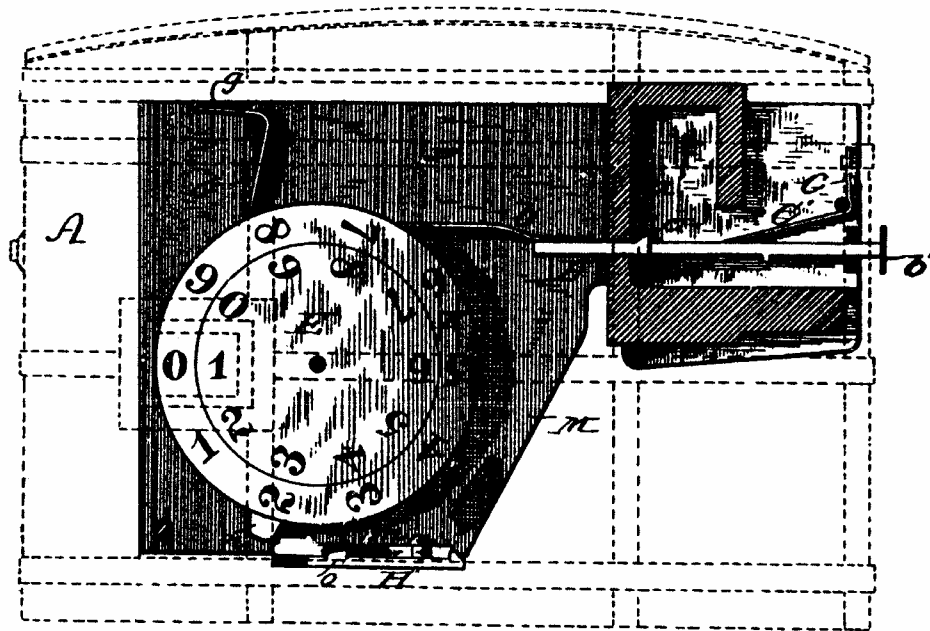
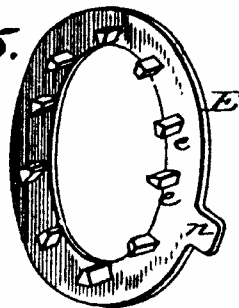


Fig. 6.



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G. M. Buckley

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Fig. 3.

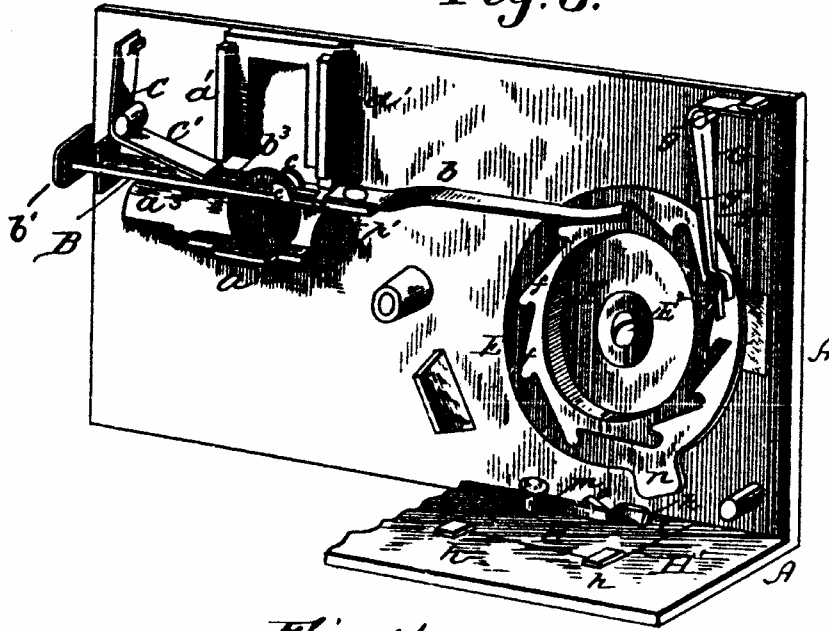


Fig. 4.

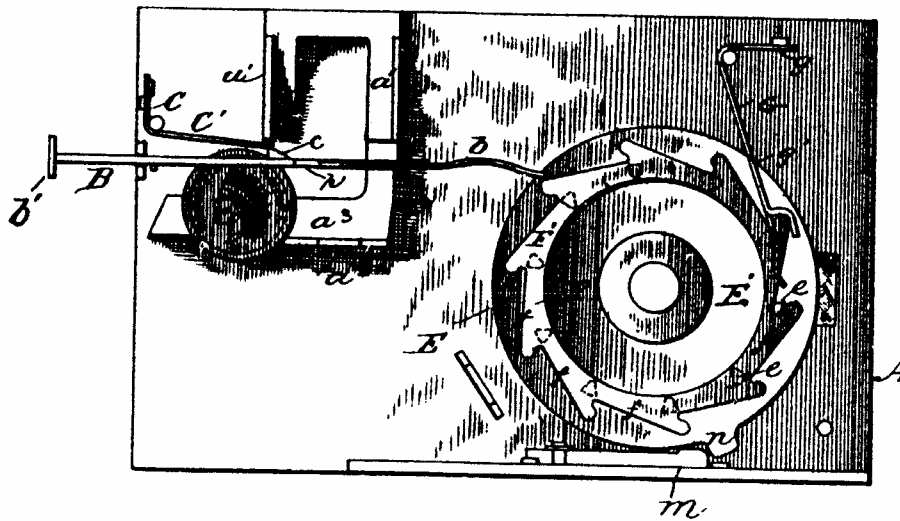
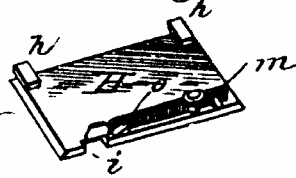


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELWOOD HEADLEY AND WILLIAM G. HORTON, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

REGISTERING TOY BANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 450,071, dated April 7, 1891.

Application filed November 6, 1890. Serial No. 370,492. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ELWOOD HEADLEY and WILLIAM G. HORTON, citizens of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Registering Toy Banks; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

This invention has relation to that class of toy savings-banks or coin-receptacles wherein the coins deposited one by one are registered by means of figured dials, and the opening of the bank or receptacle is dependent upon the depositing of a certain number of coins.

The bank or receptacle embodying our invention is so constructed that when a coin of a certain value or denomination is passed through a slot in the upper portion of the bank it will come into proper relation with the dial-operating mechanism and cause the same to become operative both for the purpose of conveying the coin into its proper compartment and for turning the dial or dials.

The object of our invention is to greatly simplify the coin-controlled mechanism of the bank and to render it more certain and easy of operation.

Our invention consists in the novel construction, combinations, and arrangements of parts hereinafter described.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bank or receptacle closed and ready for use. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of the same, taken immediately back of the front wall. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the coin-controlled mechanism, taken from the inside of the bank. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the coin-controlled mechanism arranged upon the inner surface of the front wall. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the trap-door closing the opening through which the coins are taken from the bank. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of one of the registering-dials.

A designates the bank-receptacle, which is in the form of an oblong rectangular box or chest made, preferably, of cast iron and of attractive configuration. In the upper part or

top of the bank, near the front wall thereof, is formed a slot a of such dimensions as will freely admit of the passage of a coin of a certain diameter and thickness, say one cent. This slot communicates with a vertical passage-way formed by the flanges or offsets a' , which are preferably cast with and upon the front wall of the bank. Below these flanges is formed a horizontal shelf a^2 , upon which the deposited coin first rests after being passed into the bank. Above this shelf is formed a beveled or rounded guide-piece a^3 , which serves to hold the coin at a proper distance from the wall of the bank to make it effective as a part of the operative mechanism.

B designates a horizontal slide arranged between the shelf a^2 and the flanges $a' a'$ and located between suitable guides cast on the front wall of the bank. This slide carries on its inner end a plate-spring b , through which the dials are operated, and on its outer end, which projects through an opening in one end of the bank, a knob or thumb-piece b' , by which the slide is reciprocated. A slot b^3 is formed in the slide B at such a point that when the slide is thrust inwardly to its full extent of movement the deposited coin will just pass through the slot and rest on the ledge below, a small portion of the coin projecting above the slide, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. A lug or lugs $c c$ are formed on the upper surface of the slide a little way back of the middle of the slot b^3 and of such height that the upper edge of a coin of the proper value when resting upon the shelf below will be slightly higher than the tops of the lugs.

C designates a plate-spring fastened at one end to the front wall of the bank and having its free extension or limb C' bent inwardly and downwardly, so as to rest upon the upper surface of the slide and terminate at the outer extremity of the slot b^3 . When the slide is drawn outward without a coin, or with a coin of less than the proper diameter, the lugs $c c$ come in contact with the end C' of the spring C and the movement of the slide is arrested, so that it cannot be drawn out the distance required for conveying a coin into the body of the bank. When, however, a coin of the proper diameter is in the slot b^3 and the slide

B is drawn out, the coin itself will raise the spring C a sufficient distance for the passage of the lugs *c* underneath it, thus allowing the slide to be drawn out the required distance to permit of the coin falling off the shelf and into the body of the bank. Thus it will be seen that the bank will only receive a coin of proper size, for if the coin be too large it will not enter the slot, and if a coin be too small it will not elevate, and spring C a sufficient distance to allow the coin to be drawn off the shelf and into the body of the bank and must be removed by turning the bank upside down and allowing the small coin to drop out of the slot *a*.

The operation of the registering mechanism depends upon the withdrawing of the slide a sufficient distance to deposit a coin into the body of the bank. Hence there can be no registration without an equivalent deposit.

F, F' designate the registering-dials, which, in the bank shown in the accompanying drawings, are intended to register deposits of one cent and an aggregate of one dollar. The dial F is in the form of a flat ring with numbers from 0 to 9 stamped or otherwise imprinted upon its outer surface and with lugs *e* projecting inwardly from its inner surface, the lugs being ten in number. The dial F' is made of sheet metal struck up to a dish-shape, and is so arranged with relation to the dial F that the latter embraces or encircles its crown portion, and the dial F' turns on a pin projecting inwardly from the front wall of the bank. Upon the outer face of the dial F, are also impressed the figures 0 to 9 and a hole in the front wall of the bank permits of the figures on both disks being seen according as the figures are brought opposite.

The dial F' has a flange F' formed with beveled teeth *f*, which are indented on their faces, so as to engage with the plate-spring *b*, attached to the slide B, through the medium of which the dial F' is rotated step by step. There are ten of these teeth corresponding to the ten figures on the face of the dial and according as the dial is turned these figures will be brought opposite the opening in the front of the bank successively. The dial F' is turned the distance of a single tooth at every inward thrust of the slide B, after the same has been drawn out with a proper coin in its slot. The use of such a coin is necessary in order to draw the slide out a sufficient distance to cause the spring-dog *b* to pass from one tooth to the next succeeding one. One of the teeth of the dial F' is cut deeper than the others. This tooth is marked *f'* and coincides in position with the figure 2 on the face of the dial, so that when the spring-dog *b* engages therewith, the figure 2 on the face of the dial will be opposite the opening in the front of the bank. At this point the spring-dog also engages with one of the projections or teeth on the back of the dial F, and when the slide B is pushed in both dials will be turned together and a corresponding

the combination, with the registering-dials F, F', of the horizontally-reciprocating slide B, carrying the spring-dog *b* and provided with the coin-slot *b'*, and the lug or lugs *e*, *e'*, the spring-dog or stop C, and the shelf *c'*, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a toy savings-bank having a slot in its upper portion for the passage of a coin and a channel communicating with said slot of the registering-dials F, F', a reciprocating slide provided with a dog adapted to engage with said dials, a spring-dog which limits the movement of said slide outwardly, and a shelf upon which the coin rests and moves to raise said dog out of engagement with the slide.

4. In a toy savings-bank, the combination, with the slot for the reception of the coin, of a passage leading from said slot, a slide provided with a slot for the reception of the coin, and a shelf for holding the coin in the last-named slot during a portion of the movement of the slide, a stop adapted to engage with the slide and to be lifted out of engagement by the coin when the latter is of proper size, and registering mechanism operated by said slide, substantially as described.

5. In a toy savings-bank, the combination, with a revolving dial having a projecting lug, of a door having a spring-lock with which

said lug engages to unlock and forcibly open said door at intervals, substantially as described.

6. In a registering toy bank or coin-receptacle, the combination with rotating registering devices which will indicate the amounts deposited, of a door, locking devices therefor, and mechanism whereby said doors are forcibly opened when a predetermined amount has been deposited in the receptacle, substantially as described.

7. In a coin-receptacle having a keeper for the engagement of a door-latch, the combination, with said keeper and with the registering mechanism for indicating the exact amounts deposited, of a door provided with a latch which engages automatically with said keeper when the door is closed and a rotating device by which said latch is disengaged and the door forced open when a predetermined number of coins has been deposited, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands this 3d day of November, 1890.

WITNESSES:
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The coin depositing and registering mechanism is covered and protected by a plate M, secured to the front wall of the bank by means of suitable studs and bolts or rivets. This plate is formed with a horizontal slot *n* in which moves a guiding-lug *n'* on the side of the slide B.

Having described our invention we claim—

1. In a toy savings-bank or coin-receptacle, the combination, with the registering-dials, of a horizontally-reciprocating slide provided with a dog which engages with said dials, said slide being formed with a slot for the passage of a coin, and a dog or spring adapted to engage with said slide and limit its movement except when a coin of proper size is in said slot, substantially as described.
2. In a toy savings-bank or coin-receptacle,

registration effected. Thus, for instance, supposing that the registration of coins within the bank is indicated as "30" and a coin deposited, the dial E' will be turned so as to register 0 and the dial E turned so as to register 5, indicating that the bank contains fifty coins.

G designates a bifurcated spring secured to the front wall of the bank at *g* and having its limbs *g'*, *g''* bent so as to bear against the teeth of the dials E, E' and lock them in position against a reverse movement or other accidental displacement.

H designates the door of the bank, which consists of an oblong rectangular plate fitting near the front wall (see Fig. 3) and provided with lugs *h*, *h'* on its upper surface projecting over its inner edge and arranged so as to rest upon the bottom of the bank when the door is in position. A notch *i* is formed in the outer edge of the door to correspond with and receive a fixed projection *k* on the inner surface of the front of the bank. A spring-plate *m* is secured to the door and so bent and adjusted that when the door is in position the free end of the spring-plate will rest upon the projection *k* and lock the door in place.

The dial E is formed with a flat lug *n*, so located with reference to the figures on the face of the dial and the opening in the front of the bank that when the lug is brought around in front of the spring-lock *m* it will push the same out from the front wall of the bank and off the lug, thus unlocking the door as soon as a hundred coins have been deposited in the bank. The door is provided with a beveled lug *o*, with which the flat lug *n* contacts as soon as the spring-plate *m* has been pushed out of engagement with the projection *k*, and forces the door positively outward. Thus it will be seen that the door can only be opened after the requisite number of coins have been deposited. The door is replaced by simply inserting it in its opening and pressing it home, the spring *m* then sliding over the projection *k*, and thus locking the door.

The coin depositing and registering mechanism is covered and protected by a plate M, secured to the front wall of the bank by means of suitable studs and bolts or rivets. This plate is formed with a horizontal slot *n* in which moves a guiding-lug *n'* on the side of the slide B.

the combination, with the registering-dials F, F', of the horizontally-reciprocating slide B, carrying the spring-dog *b* and provided with the coin-slot *b'*, and the lug or lugs *e*, *e'*, the spring-dog or stop C, and the shelf *c'*, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a toy savings-bank having a slot in its upper portion for the passage of a coin and a channel communicating with said slot of the registering-dials F, F', a reciprocating slide provided with a dog adapted to engage with said dials, a spring-dog which limits the movement of said slide outwardly, and a shelf upon which the coin rests and moves to raise said dog out of engagement with the slide.

4. In a toy savings-bank, the combination, with the slot for the reception of the coin, of a passage leading from said slot, a slide provided with a slot for the reception of the coin, and a shelf for holding the coin in the last-named slot during a portion of the movement of the slide, a stop adapted to engage with the slide and to be lifted out of engagement by the coin when the latter is of proper size, and registering mechanism operated by said slide, substantially as described.

5. In a toy savings-bank, the combination, with a revolving dial having a projecting lug, of a door having a spring-lock with which

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The dial E is formed with a flat lug *n*, so located with reference to the figures on the face of the dial and the opening in the front of the bank that when the lug is brought around in front of the spring-lock *m* it will push the same out from the front wall of the bank and off the lug, thus unlocking the door as soon as a hundred coins have been deposited in the bank. The door is provided with a beveled lug *o*, with which the flat lug *n* contacts as soon as the spring-plate *m* has been pushed out of engagement with the projection *k*, and forces the door positively outward. Thus it will be seen that the door can only be opened after the requisite number of coins have been deposited. The door is replaced by simply inserting it in its opening and pressing it home, the spring *m* then sliding over the projection *k*, and thus locking the door.

The coin depositing and registering mechanism is covered and protected by a plate M, secured to the front wall of the bank by means of suitable studs and bolts or rivets. This plate is formed with a horizontal slot *n* in which moves a guiding-lug *n'* on the side of the slide B.

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G designates a bifurcated spring secured to the front wall of the bank at *g* and having its limbs *g'*, *g''* bent so as to bear against the teeth of the dials E, E' and lock them in position against a reverse movement or other accidental displacement.

H designates the door of the bank, which consists of an oblong rectangular plate fitting near the front wall (see Fig. 3) and provided with lugs *h*, *h'* on its upper surface projecting over its inner edge and arranged so as to rest upon the bottom of the bank when the door is in position. A notch *i* is formed in the outer edge of the door to correspond with and receive a fixed projection *k* on the inner surface of the front of the bank. A spring-plate *m* is secured to the door and so bent and adjusted that when the door is in position the free end of the spring-plate will rest upon the projection *k* and lock the door in place.

The dial E is formed with a flat lug *n*, so located with reference to the figures on the face of the dial and the opening in the front of the bank that when the lug is brought around in front of the spring-lock *m* it will push the same out from the front wall of the bank and off the lug, thus unlocking the door as soon as a hundred coins have been deposited in the bank. The door is provided with a beveled lug *o*, with which the flat lug *n* contacts as soon as the spring-plate *m* has been pushed out of engagement with the projection *k*, and forces the door positively outward. Thus it will be seen that the door can only be opened after the requisite number of coins have been deposited. The door is replaced by simply inserting it in its opening and pressing it home, the spring *m* then sliding over the projection *k*, and thus locking the door.

The coin depositing and registering mechanism is covered and protected by a plate M, secured to the front wall of the bank by means of suitable studs and bolts or rivets. This plate is formed with a horizontal slot *n* in which moves a guiding-lug *n'* on the side of the slide B.

the combination, with the registering-dials F, F', of the horizontally-reciprocating slide B, carrying the spring-dog *b* and provided with the coin-slot *b'*, and the lug or lugs *e*, *e'*, the spring-dog or stop C, and the shelf *c'*, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a toy savings-bank having a slot in its upper portion for the passage of a coin and a channel communicating with said slot of the registering-dials F, F', a reciprocating slide provided with a dog adapted to engage with said dials, a spring-dog which limits the movement of said slide outwardly, and a shelf upon which the coin rests and moves to raise said dog out of engagement with the slide.

4. In a toy savings-bank, the combination, with the slot for the reception of the coin, of a passage leading from said slot, a slide provided with a slot for the reception of the coin, and a shelf for holding the coin in the last-named slot during a portion of the movement of the slide, a stop adapted to engage with the slide and to be lifted out of engagement by the coin when the latter is of proper size, and registering mechanism operated by said slide, substantially as described.

5. In a toy savings-bank, the combination, with a revolving dial having a projecting lug, of a door having a spring-lock with which