

W. N. HUNTER.
TOY SAVINGS BANK.

No. 508,019.

Patented Nov. 7, 1893.

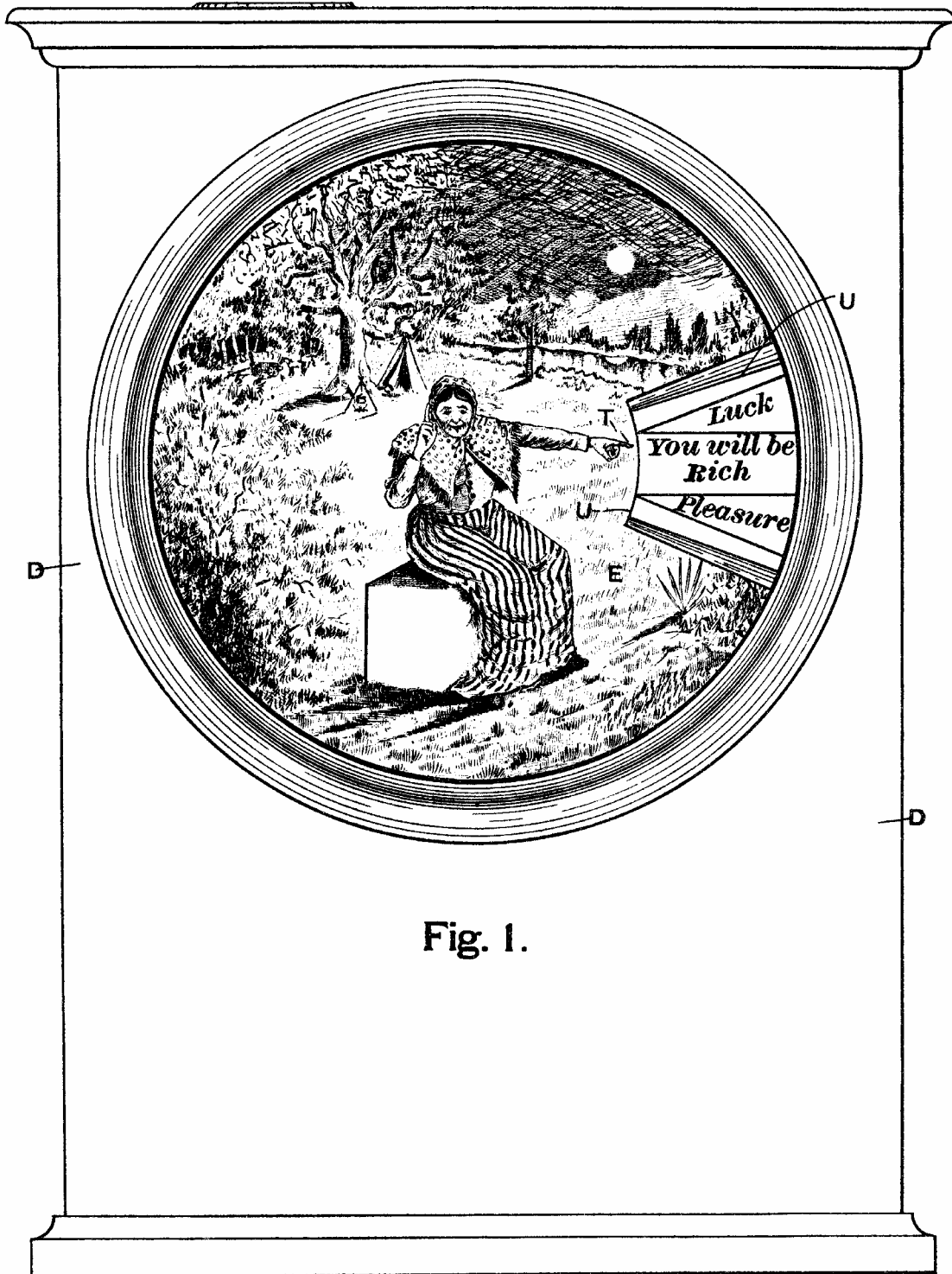


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES:

L. S. White
Jaymes Means

INVENTOR:

William N. Hunter
By his atty. *Oscar Snell*

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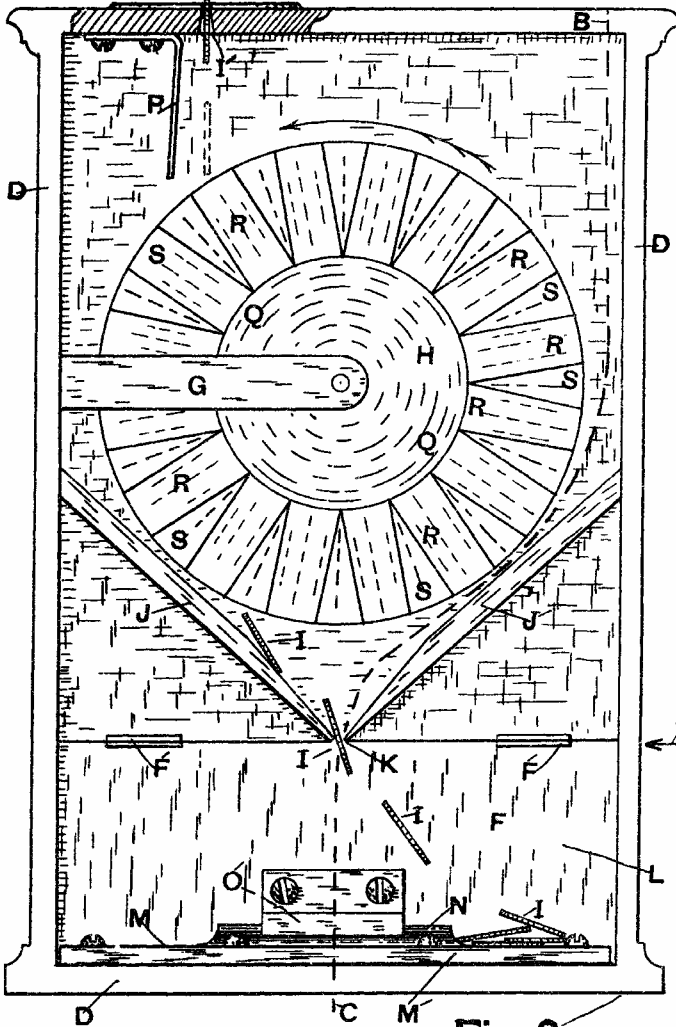


Fig. 2.

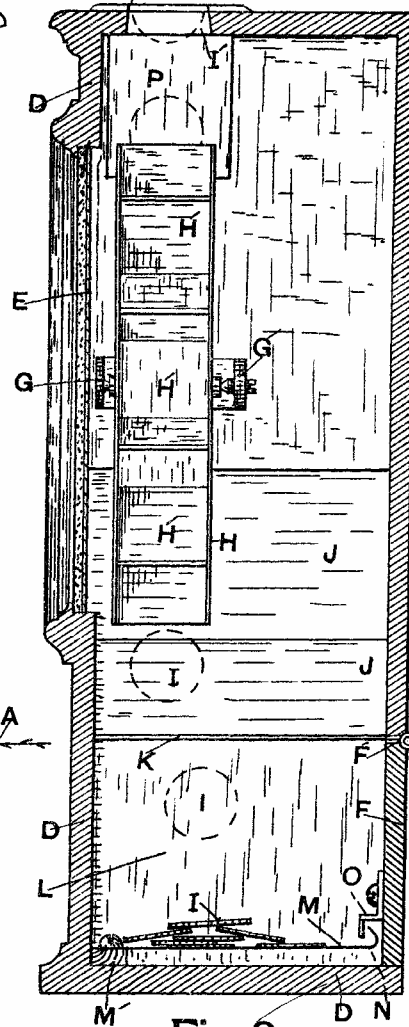


Fig. 3.

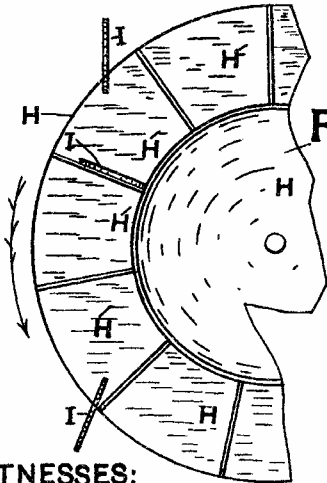


Fig. 4.

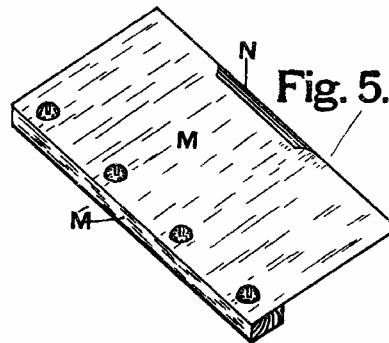


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES:

S. L. White
Jasper Means

INVENTOR:

William N. Hunter
By his Atty. *Oscar Snell*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM N. HUNTER, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO GEORGE E. ADAMS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TOY SAVINGS-BANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 508,019, dated November 7, 1893.

Application filed November 30, 1892. Serial No. 453,625. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM N. HUNTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Toy Savings-Bank, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to mechanical savings banks and my objects are, to provide a system of mechanism which will operate to carry money in the form of coin into the interior of a locked box, the weight of the coin, which may be of any denomination, serving to cause the movement of a wheel upon whose face, near the marginal edge thereof, are made spaces in which sentences or words are written which signify any sentiment or saying which may be amusing, that practice may dictate, and, in order that the results may be more effectual, I have provided a screen or cover for the face of the above mentioned wheel, which cover is stationary and is provided with an opening at one side of dimensions sufficient to permit seeing the words or sentences in but one or two spaces at one time, and upon the face of the cover I have provided a means of indicating some particular space, and but one at a time, the spaces having such a form as to permit this being accomplished, as will be hereinafter described.

Another object is, to provide means whereby the coin when once deposited within the case forming the savings bank cannot be removed by the usual method of shaking, or by turning the case in any particular position.

Still another object is, to provide a false bottom for the coin receptacle of the bank, this bottom being in the form of a thin piece of material which is attached, at one edge only, the other three sides being clear, this false bottom being held above the bottom proper of the case, the false bottom having a portion next the door of the coin receptacle which is formed to receive a hooked projection from the door, and when the door is closed serves as a lock to prevent the door being opened until some designated amount of money is deposited in the bank, the weight of the money serving to depress the false bottom and unlatch the door which can then be

opened and the contents of the bank removed, all of which construction is explained more fully hereinafter, and is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the case of a savings bank in which is embodied my improvements. Fig. 2, is a front elevation, similar to Fig. 1, but on a smaller scale, the entire front portion of the case and indicator being removed to show manner of construction of the interior mechanism, and it also shows a small portion of the top of the case broken away to show position of the coin slot. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the interior mechanism of the case, looking in at the right hand side of Fig. 2, in the direction of arrow A, the section of the case being on line B. C. of Fig. 2, at the back thereof, but the front section is vertical down through the center of the indicator dial. Fig. 4 is a portion of the wheel into whose buckets the coins are dropped, causing the wheel to revolve, one side of this wheel being removed in this figure to show the position of the buckets. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the false bottom hereinbefore mentioned.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

D is the case, E the indicator dial, and F a short door at the rear of the case near the bottom thereof, which door is hinged to the back of the case at F', so as to open outward and upward. At G and G' are pieces which project from one side of the inside of the case, and at the ends of these pieces, between them, is pivotally mounted the bucket wheel H, which is provided with a number of buckets H' around its periphery, as shown in Fig. 4, into which buckets the coins I are dropped from the slot I' at the top of the case. Just below wheel H are pieces J and J', which are inclined from the inside of the sides of the case toward the center thereof, these pieces J and J' forming a partition across the case with no other opening between the top and bottom portions of the case than the transverse slit from front to back of the case at K, where the lower edges of these pieces fail to meet by a distance of a little more than the thickness of the thickest coin which may be introduced in the slot I' at the top of the case.

The bottom chamber L is the coin receptacle, which is provided with the false bottom M which is attached to and is held above the bottom of the case by a strip M' at one side, the free end of the spring bottom being next the door F where the spring bottom is turned upward in the form of a hook at N, Figs. 3 and 5, the opposing hook for the door being shown by O, which hook is securely fastened to the door as shown, the lower edge of hook O projecting downward sufficiently to permit the opening of door F only when false bottom M is depressed at the free end almost to the bottom of the case. At P is a downwardly projecting piece from the top of the case, which piece is wider than the width of wheel H, and effectually prevents the coin dropped down through slot I' from falling to fall into some bucket of the wheel, should the coin strike one of the divisions between the buckets.

Fig. 2 shows the face of wheel H, as it appears when the front of the case and the indicator dial are removed. Between circular line Q and the peripheral margin of wheel H, at the face thereof, are spaces R, of a rectangular form, and between these rectangular spaces are triangular spaces S, one of the angles of the triangular spaces joining the corners of two adjacent rectangular spaces at the circular line Q, and within the limits of both the rectangular and the triangular spaces are written words or sentences to either instruct or amuse those who contribute to this savings bank, as will be shown hereinafter. Fig. 1 is a front elevation of the savings bank in which is shown the indicator dial E, with an aperture U cut through the right hand side thereof. The inner wall of this aperture registers with the line Q, so that one of the rectangular spaces and two of the triangular spaces of wheel H are seen through the aperture, the spaces being supplied with words to illustrate what has been stated hereinbefore. The words and sentences for the spaces on wheel H Fig. 2, are simply indicated by lines of dashes.

As a means for indicating the particular space on wheel H when it stops any suitable pointer or indicator can be used which can be located adjacent the inner wall of the opening U so that it will indicate the word or sentence in a rectangular space when the wheel stops with the indicator between two parallel lines, as shown in the drawings and will indicate the word in a triangular space when the wheel stops with the apex of the triangular space, or the meeting of two lines, at the indicator. By this construction of rectangular and triangular spaces, and the location of the pointer, it is evident that the wheel can never stop without the indicator pointing out but one space at a time, and thus avoiding the necessity of stops or catches for the wheel

which would be necessary with any other construction, to cause but one complete sentence to be shown at the opening. I have designed for my present purpose a gipsy woman seated on a box, with one arm extended and the index finger T pointing toward some particular space, for which design for indicator I am now about to make application for patent of the United States.

The operation of the mechanism hereinbefore described is shown by Figs. 2, 3 and 4, where is shown a coin inserted into slot I', Fig. 4 showing coin falling into one of the buckets of wheel H and also a coin leaving the wheel; then, Fig. 2 shows the coins in the act of sliding down the inclined surface of partition J, thence through the slot K and down into the coin receptacle L. This savings bank is intended more especially for the amusement and use of children and being very simple in construction and inexpensive can be placed on the market at a price to reach all classes of trade and be the means of serving a very useful purpose.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a toy bank, the combination, with a case, the front of which is provided with an opening and a pointer adjacent thereto, a rotary wheel journaled within the case provided with pockets and having its front side provided with alternate rectangular and triangular spaces the inner ends of which spaces register with the inner wall of the opening in the case whereby the indicator upon the front of the case will only point to one space at a time, and means for introducing the coin into the case above the wheel, and a receptacle below the wheel for the reception and retention of the coin, substantially as set forth.

2. In a toy bank, the combination, with a case, the top of which is provided with a slot for the insertion of the coin, and the lower portion is provided with a receptacle for the coin, a door for the receptacle, the inner side of which is provided with a hook, a strip upon the bottom of the receptacle and a flexible false bottom secured to the strip at one edge above the bottom of the case and having its opposite edge formed into or provided with an upturned hook to engage with the hook upon the door and prevent the opening of the door until the free end of the false bottom is forced downward out of engagement with the hook of the door by the weight of the coin, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, this 26th day of November, 1892, in the presence of witnesses.

WILLIAM N. HUNTER.

Witnesses:

OSCAR SNELL,

A. ERNEST KNIGHT.