

(No Model.)

E. J. COLBY.
TIME LOCK FOR TOY BANKS.

No. 351,359.

Patented Oct. 26, 1886.

Fig. 3.

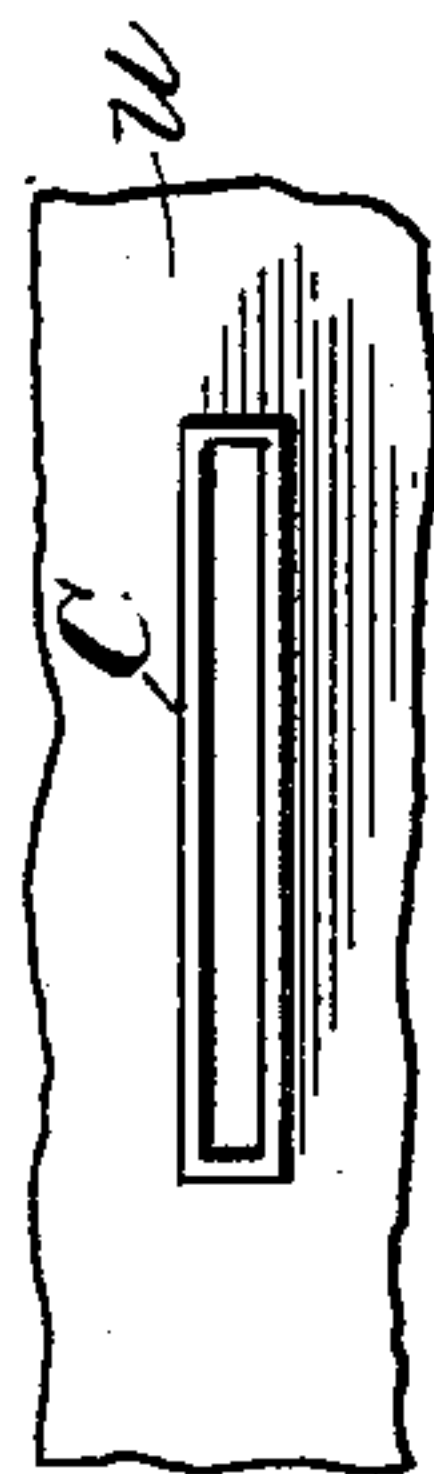


Fig. 2.

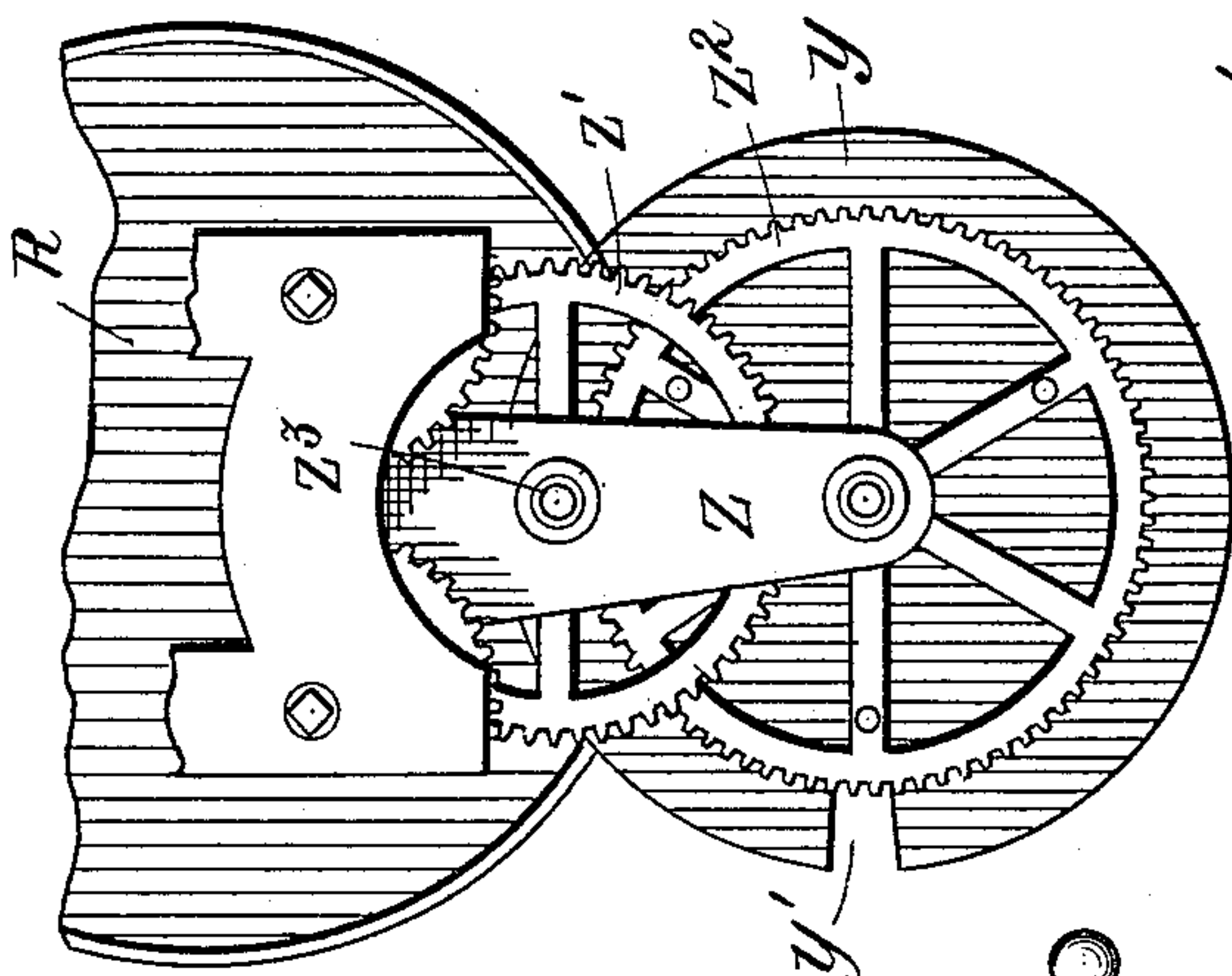


Fig. 4.

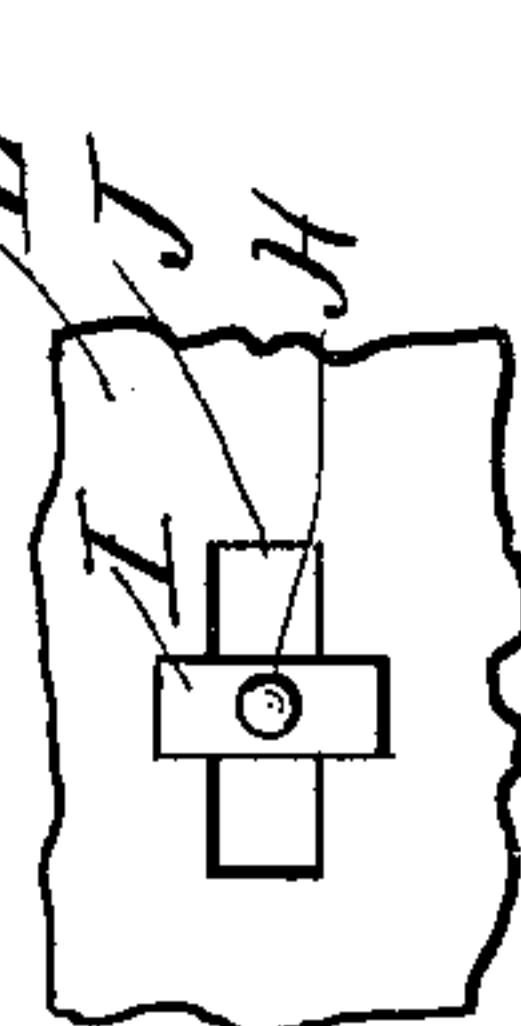
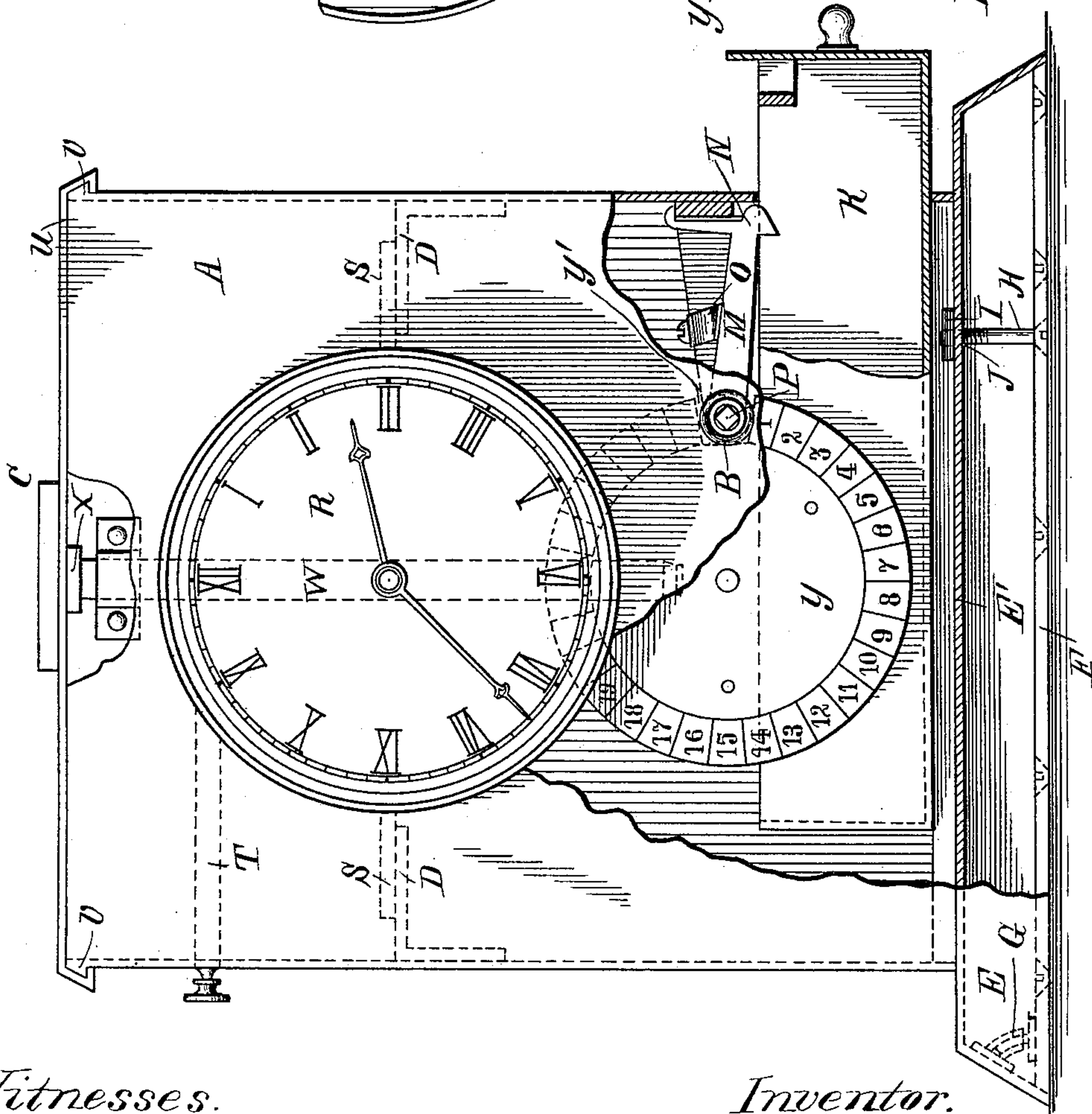


Fig. 1.



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TIME-LOCK FOR TOY BANKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 351,359, dated October 26, 1886.

Application filed February 23, 1886. Serial No. 192,754. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD J. COLBY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Bank-Clock, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to banks, such as are used in households for the reception of small savings, and clocks to be combined therewith.

10 The object of my invention is to provide a combined bank and clock which is so constructed that the bank can be opened only at stated intervals. I attain this object by the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, where-
15 in—

Figure 1 is a front and part broken view of the bank-clock. Fig. 2 is a detail of the clock mechanism. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a portion of the top of the case. Fig. 4 is a plan
20 view of the bottom locking device.

A is a clock-case; B, a key-hole in the front thereof; C, a rift in the top thereof; D D, inner brackets; E, a lower casing, having the primary bottom E' and the secondary bottom
25 F. The latter and the casing are hinged together at G.

H is a bolt projecting from the secondary bottom, carrying the head I, and adapted to project through the rift J in the primary bot-
30 tom.

K is a drawer having the catch L.

M is an arm having the hook N, and being secured to the spindle P. O is a spring which bears on the arm M.

35 R is a clock having the side lugs, S S.

T is a regulator-lever projecting through the side of the case.

40 U is the top of the case, having turned edges to receive and slide on the side bars, V V. The top can be moved backward and forward, but is locked in position by the bolt W and catch X.

Y is a numbered dial or disk, which is journaled inside the case and below the clock. It has the days numbered on its circumference.
45 It has also the slot Y'. It is supported by the arm Z and rotated by the clock mechanism through the train of mechanism Z' Z' Z'. The disk is arranged to rotate once in a month, and as it does so the numbers of each successive
50 day will show through the key-hole. When the slot reaches the key-hole and registers

therewith the key can be inserted, the clock-case be unlocked, and the contents be removed.

The use and operation of my invention are as follows: The clock is started, the drawer 55 and top being locked in place, and the whole closed up. The rotating disk is placed so that its slot is just below the key-hole. The clock can be wound from the back in the usual manner, and regulated from the side by the lever, as shown. In this position the clock-case cannot be opened until the rotating disk has brought its aperture again immediately in the rear of the key-hole. The key can then be inserted and the drawer unlocked and 65 its contents removed. By inserting the hand when the drawer is removed the top can be unlocked and removed, so as to give access to the inner part of the clock. In this way the clock mechanism can be reached for removal, 70 cleaning, or repairs. The drawer is locked by a catch, which is attached to the spindle which the key engages, and is also pressed downward by a spring, as shown. Of course the operation would be exactly the same if the 75 drawers were replaced by a door. The latch which controls the sliding top could be operated by the spindle and key, if desired, so that both top and drawers would be unlocked by the same motion. The money is inserted 80 through the rift in the top. Any kind of clock could be used, and the time and rate of the rotation of the rotating disk will depend on the relation of the gear-wheels which drive it. Its train of driving-wheels is driven from 85 any desired or convenient shaft or gear within the clock. The clock can be regulated and arranged so as to open at any convenient interval. In the rear of the disk-driving mechanism is placed a shield to protect the con- 90 tents of the drawer. Money can be inserted through the rift and left to accumulate, and can only be reached at regular intervals. If it is desired to secure the clock permanently to some piece of furniture, so that it cannot 95 be removed or shaken, the secondary bottom is screwed down securely as and where desired. The clock-case being hinged thereto, as shown, can be raised or lowered. When the clock is lowered while the drawer is removed, the head 100 of the bolt which projects from the secondary bottom passes through the slot in the primary

bottom, and it can then be turned around, so as to hold the case securely down. The case then can only be removed or shaken by first removing the drawer and then turning the bolt.

I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a bank-clock, a rotating disk operated by the clock mechanism and provided with a slot which at regular intervals uncovers the key-hole.

2. In a bank-clock, a circumferentially-numbered disk which at regular intervals rotates behind the key hole and exhibits its numbers through the key-hole, and is provided with a slot which at stated intervals uncovers the key-hole to permit the insertion of the key.

3. In a bank-clock, the combination of an internally-locked money-receptacle with a rotating slotted disk which at regular intervals uncovers the key-hole to permit the insertion of the key to unlock the receptacle.

4. In a bank-clock, the combination of a case having a money-receptacle locked from within, and a key-hole which gives access to the inside lock, with a disk which covers the key-hole and is rotated by the clock mechanism,

and has a slot which at regular intervals uncovers the key-hole.

5. In a bank-clock, the combination of a case having a top rift, a front key-hole, and a lower money-drawer locked from within, with a disk which is rotated by the clock mechanism, has day-numbers about its circumference, and has in its circumference a slot which at regular intervals registers with the key-hole and permits the insertion of the key to unlock the drawer.

6. In a bank-clock, the combination of a case with a secondary bottom adapted to be permanently secured to some article of furniture and entirely inclosed within the walls of the case, and internally hinged and locked to the case.

7. In a bank-clock, the combination of an internally-locked money-receptacle with a clock-case and clock mechanism, and a key-hole cover which is operated by the clock mechanism, so as to uncover the key-hole at regular intervals.

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Witnesses:

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