(No Model.)

E. HEADLEY.

TOY REGISTERING SAVINGS BANK.

No. 379,534. Patented Mar. 13, 1888.

Fig. 2.

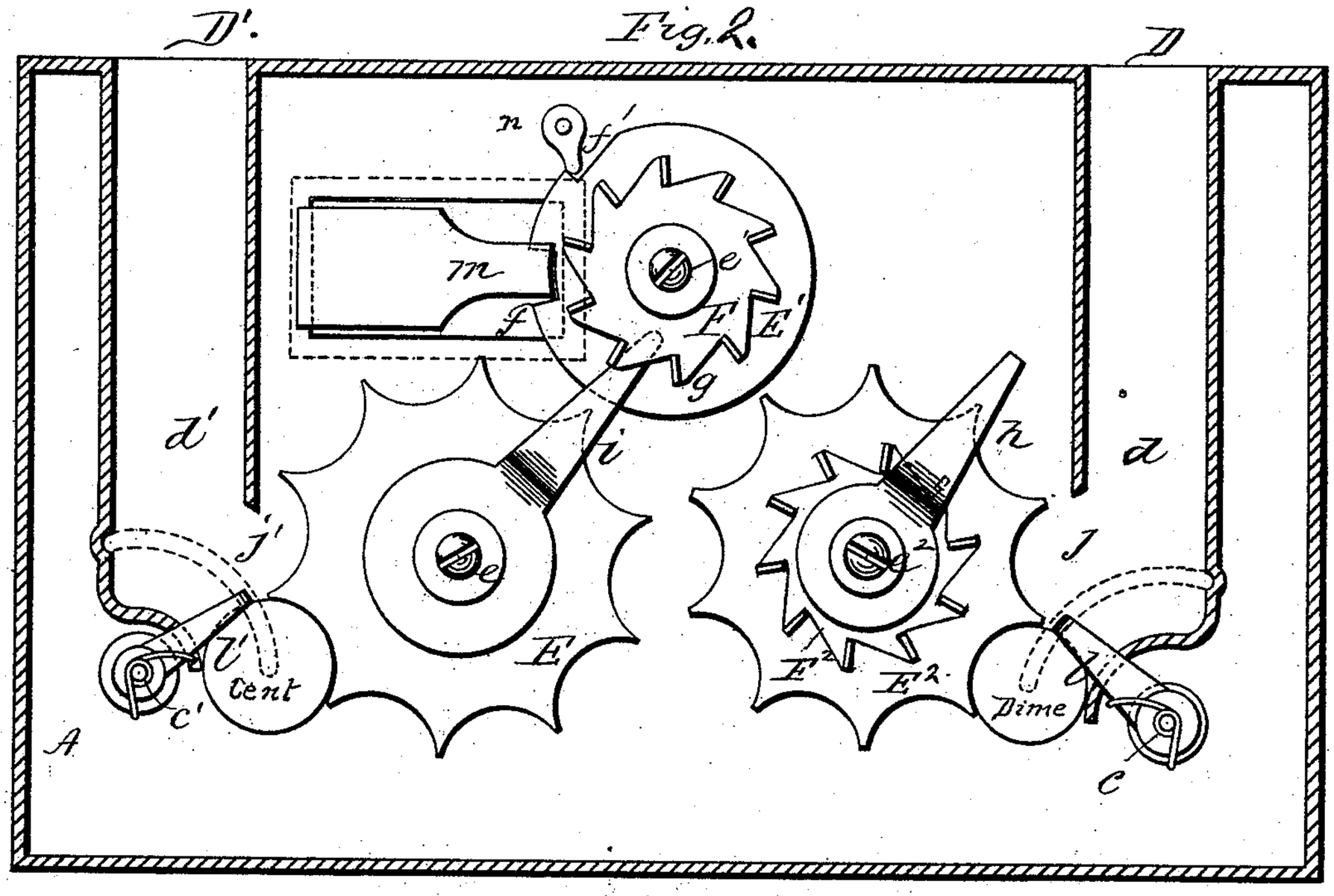
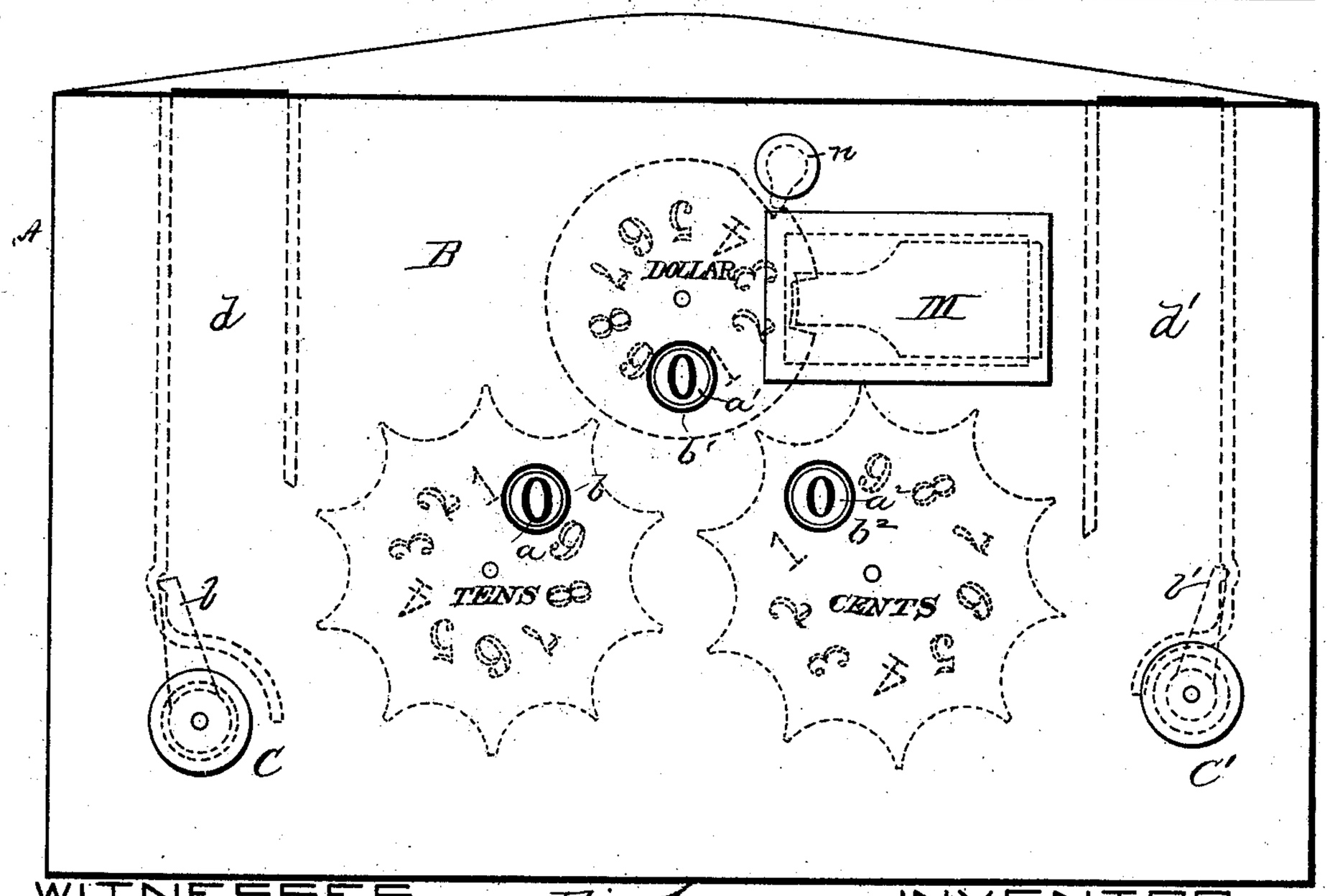


Fig. 1.



WITNESSES.

Wilbur E. Powell.

W. R. Williams

INVENTOR

Elwood Headley.

by Connolly Bros,
attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELWOOD HEADLEY, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WILLIAM G. HORTON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

TOY REGISTERING SAVINGS-BANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 379,534, dated March 13, 1888.

Application filed March 17, 1887. Serial No. 231,297. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELWOOD HEADLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toy Registering Savings-Banks; and I 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, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of the savings-bank, and Fig. 2 a rear view of the registering mechanism.

This invention has relation to toys of that class known as "savings-banks," and has for its object to provide a receptacle for money which shall be secure against being opened except when a certain sum has been deposited therein, and which shall at all times visually indicate the exact sum or sums of money that have been deposited.

This invention therefore consists in the combination, with a box or receptacle for money, of an indicator or visual signal adapted to be operated and controlled by the money actually deposited in the box or receptacle, said indicator operating only by the passage of money into the box and showing the total monetary value of coins deposited.

This invention further consists in providing a savings-bank or receptacle for money with a door and locking device therefor and a registering device, by the operation whereof the door is unlocked at stated times, whereby, when the registering device indicates a certain fixed figure or sum, the door is unlocked and in position to be opened.

This invention still further consists in the combination, construction, and arrangement of parts, more fully described in the specification, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A represents the body of the bank, which is preferably of rectangular form, and may be made to represent a trunk, as shown in the annexed drawings, or can, if desired, have any other fanciful configuration.

B represents the face of the bank, which is provided with openings *b b′ b²*, through which the dial-numbers *a a′ a²* are seen. Handles or knobs C C′ are placed upon the face B, by the operation of which the money to be deposited is allowed to enter into the bank and at the same time the registering devices are moved so as to indicate the exact amount of money placed in the bank.

D D′ represent openings in the top of the bank at the rear of the face B, through which the money to be deposited is passed and conveyed by means of the chutes *d d′* to the registering apparatus, and thence into the body of the bank.

The registering device consists of three disks or dials, E E′ E², mounted on shafts *e e′ e²*, rigidly fastened in the face-plate B. On the front part of each of these dials E E′ E² are the numerals from 0 to 9, arranged in regular order in circles. The disks or dials E E² are serrated at their edges, so as to form ten circular indentations, as shown, while the dial E′ is constructed with two indentations in its periphery—a square one, *f*, and an angular one, *f′*. Upon the same shaft, *e′*, and moving with the disk E′, is a wheel or disk, F, having ten teeth, *g*, upon its outer edge, and having the extreme end of the teeth bent upward or otherwise formed so as to be at a right angle to the face of the wheel, so that as the arm *h* passes over the disk F in its revolution its extreme end will bear against the upturned point of one of said teeth, and thus partly revolve the disk and its attached dial E′. The disk or dial E² has a similar wheel, F², upon its shaft, and in addition thereto a finger, *h*, extending beyond the outer edge of the dial E². The dial E is supplied with a finger, *i*, mounted upon the same shaft, *e*, and moving with the dial, this finger extending beyond the periphery of the dial.

The chutes *d d′*, which serve to convey the money from the openings D D′ to the interior of the bank, are deflected at their lower ends, as shown, and have openings *j j′* in the side of the deflected ends, into which openings the edges of the disks E E² enter, the lower ends of the chutes being open, openings *j j′* being also provided in the inner side of the lower part of the chutes *d d′*.

c c′ represent the shafts of the handles or knobs C C′, and *l l′* are levers or arms rigidly attached thereto, their ends being turned over

and entering the slots or openings *j j'* in the chutes *d d'*.

M represents the door to the bank, which is attached in any suitable manner by hinges or otherwise, and which is held in a closed position by means of the edge of the disk E' catching under the edge of a hasp, *m*, on the inner face of the door, a permanent key, *n*, moving the disk sufficiently to lock the door when it is closed.

The operation of the device is as follows: The several disks being placed so that the numerals 0 0 0 will show on the face of the bank, the opening or indentation *f* on the disk E' will be in the position shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, thereby permitting the door to be opened or closed. The door being closed, the stationary key is turned to the right, and the nib thereof, fitting in the indentation *f'*, turns the disk E' sufficiently to cause the edge of the disk to catch under the hasp *m* and lock the door in position, it remaining locked till the disk has made a complete revolution and the opening *f* is again in position to allow the door to be opened. On depositing or dropping a coin into one of the openings—say the opening D', which is intended for the reception of one-cent pieces—it follows the chute *d'* till it meets the edge of the disk or dial E and falls into or against one of the serrations or indentations in the edge thereof. The knob or handle C' is then turned to the right and moves with it the arm *l'*, the end of which impinges against the coin. As the knob is turned the coin is forced downward, and by reason of its position in the serration on the edge of the disk E causes the same to partially revolve on its axis and register a single number on its dial, the coin dropping through the opening at the bottom of the chute into the bank. When ten one-cent coins have thus been passed into the bank, the finger *i* will mesh with the toothed wheel F^2 and cause the dial connected thereto to register a single number, each single number on the dial E^2 indicating ten cents. If a ten-cent piece is to be deposited, it is placed in the chute *d*, and by means of the knob C it is forced into the bank and registered on the dial E^2. When the dial E^2 has made a full revolution, the finger *h* will move the dial E' one point, and thus indicate one dollar as being on deposit in the bank, and, as before explained, when ten dollars have been deposited the bank may, if desired, be opened.

It will be seen that as it requires a coin to be actually deposited in one or the other of the chutes before the dials will register, and as it is not possible to place a coin in the bank without registering the same, a correct register is kept of all sums deposited.

While I have shown and described a bank to receive and register one and ten cent pieces and to be opened only when the sum of ten dollars has been placed therein, I do not confine myself to this exact construction, as it is clearly within the spirit and letter of my invention to construct a bank in which other coins can or may be deposited and registered, and which will permit of opening when other predetermined sums have been deposited.

What I claim as my invention is as follows:

1. The combination, with a savings-bank or coin-receptacle having two or more openings for the passage of coin into the bank, of an indicating device composed of a series of dials having sockets or recesses in their peripheries for the reception of coin, said dials being controlled and operated by the passage of a coin through either of the openings into the bank, and designed and adapted to indicate the total monetary value of coins deposited, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a savings-bank or coin-receptacle having a chute for the passage of coin and a pivoted lever located at the lower end of said chute, the combination, with said chute and lever, of an indicating device operated by means of a coin while being forced from the chute by said lever into the bank or receptacle, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination, with a money-receptacle provided with an indicating dial or dials and mechanism, substantially as described, for indicating the exact money value of deposited coins, of a door or locking mechanism and interlocking devices whereby entrance to the receptacle can only be had after a definite amount of money has been deposited, substantially as set forth.

4. In a savings-bank or receptacle for coin, having two or more openings for the passage of the coin into the body of the bank, the combination therewith of an indicating device consisting of a series of disks, two of which have sockets or recesses in their peripheries, one of said recessed disks operating the indicating devices during the passage of a coin through either of the openings, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of March, 1887.

ELWOOD HEADLEY.

Witnesses:
D. D. TOMPKINS,
JOHN W. HECK.