

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. FLEMING.
TOY MONEY BOX.

No. 466,032.

Patented Dec. 29, 1891.

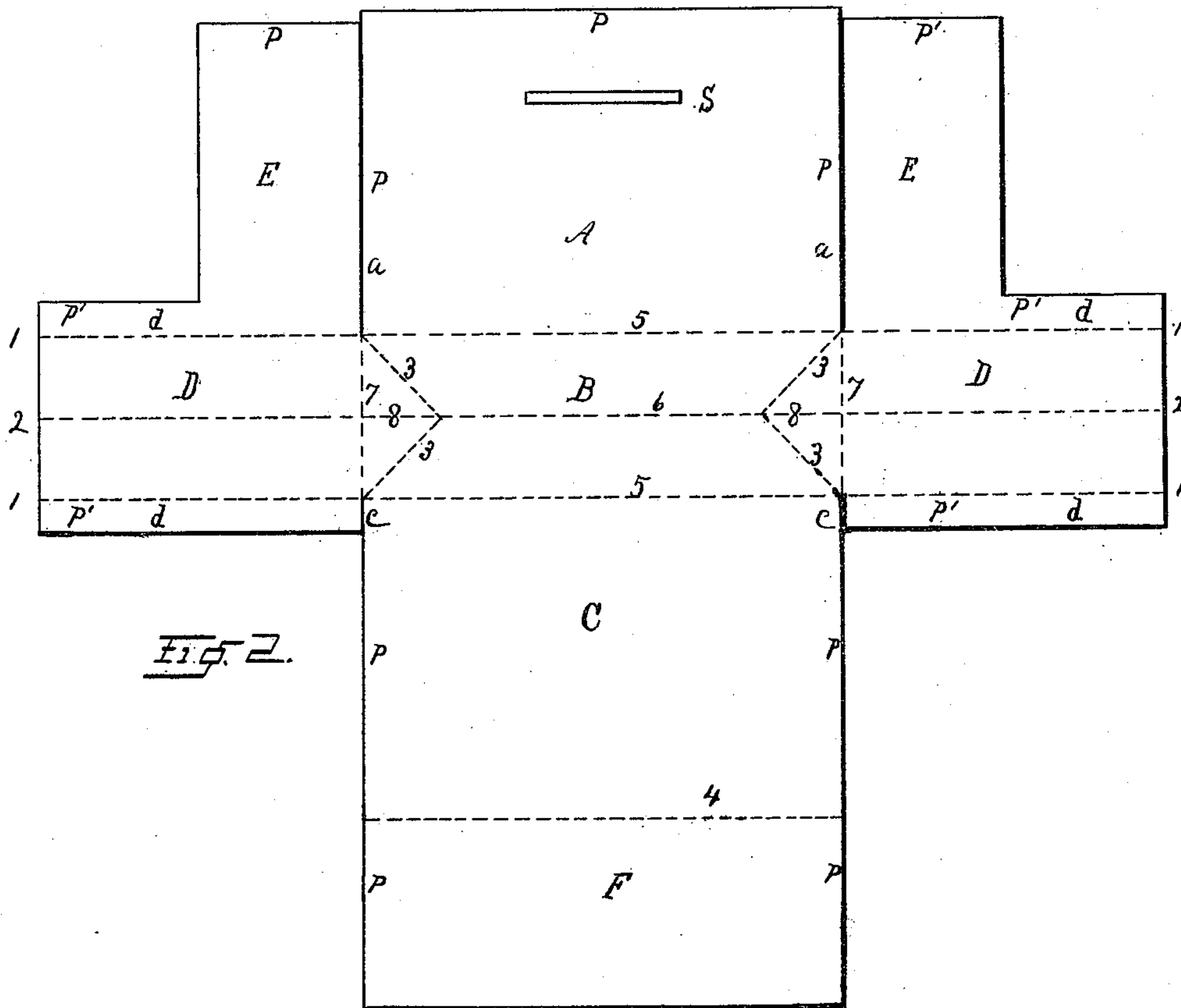


Fig. 2.

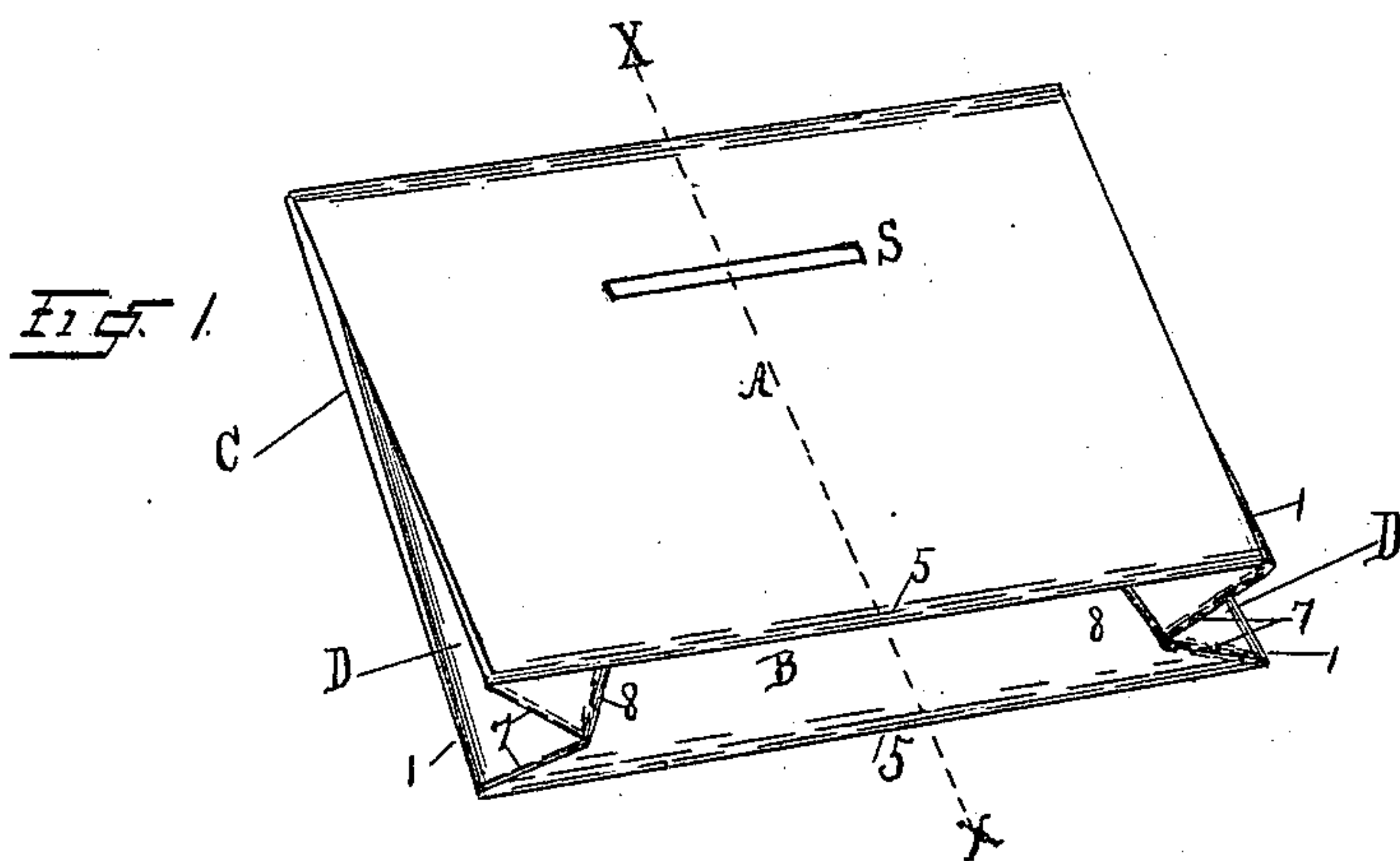


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES-

Wm. Marks Jr.
J. D. Otto.

INVENTOR-

Andrew Fleming
by Hallack & Hallack
his Atty.

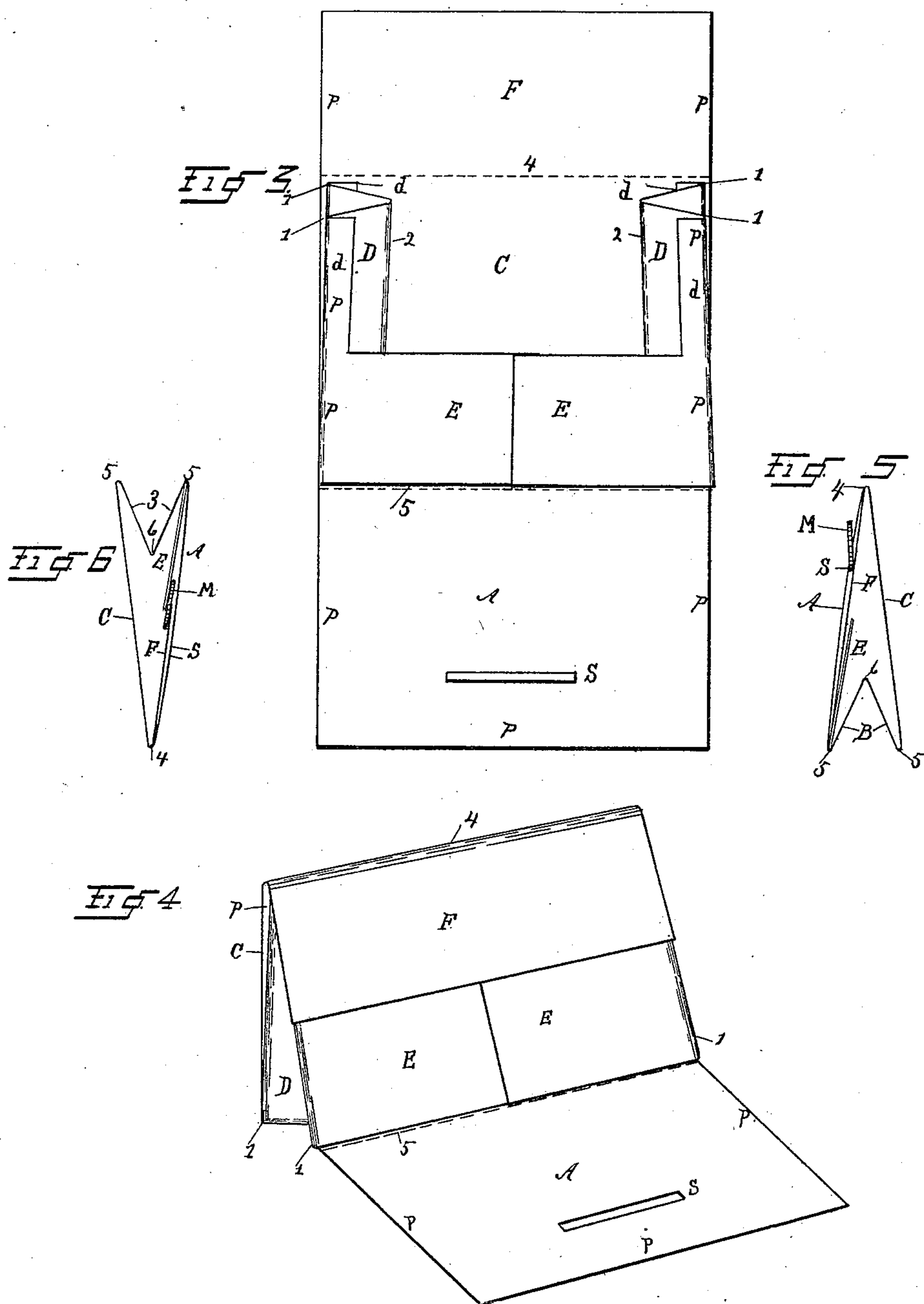
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

A. FLEMING.
TOY MONEY BOX.

No. 466,032.

Patented Dec. 29, 1891.



WITNESSES-

Wm. Marks, Jr.
J. D. Otto.

INVENTOR-

Andrew Fleming
by Hallwick & Hallwick
his Atty.

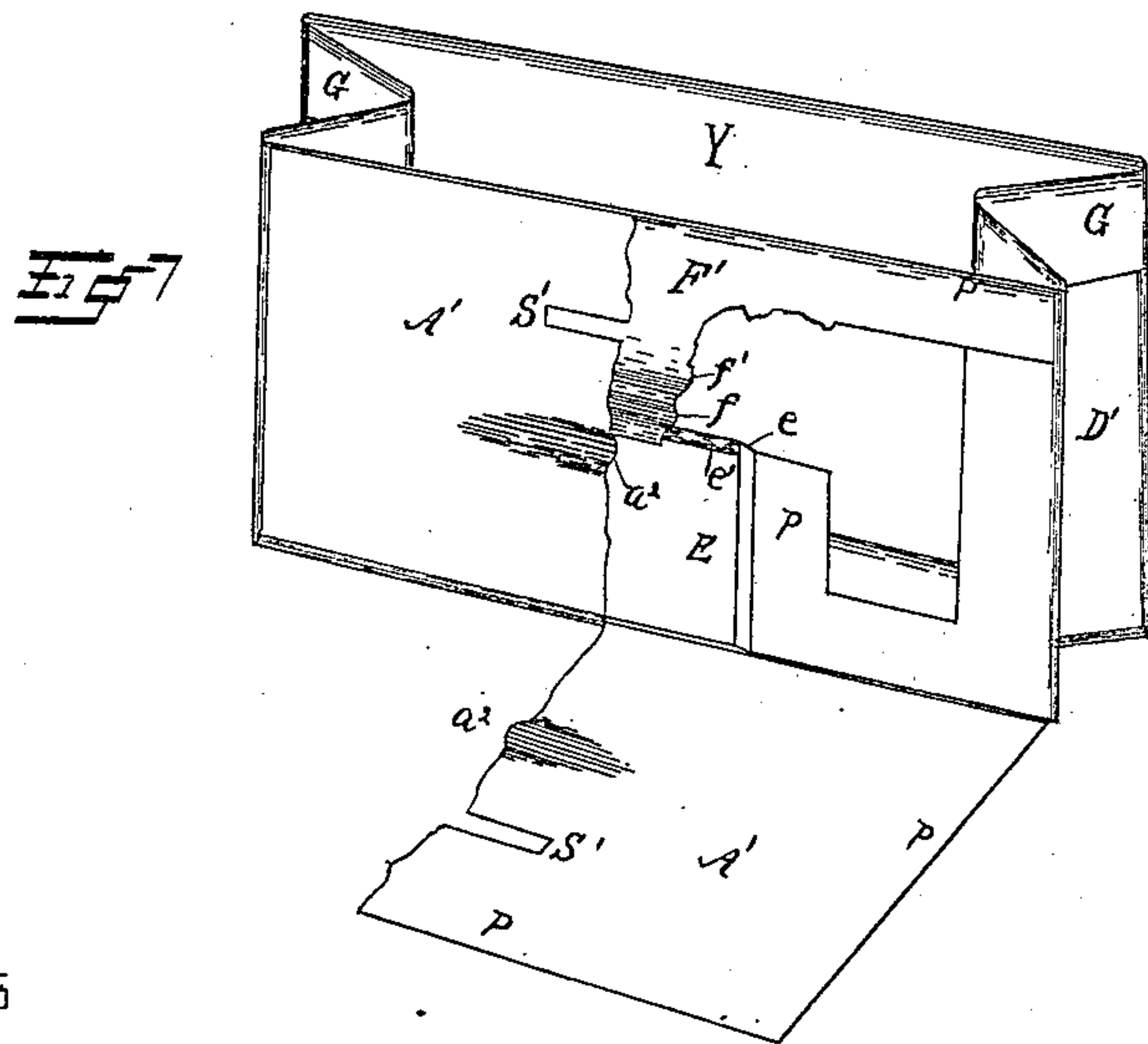
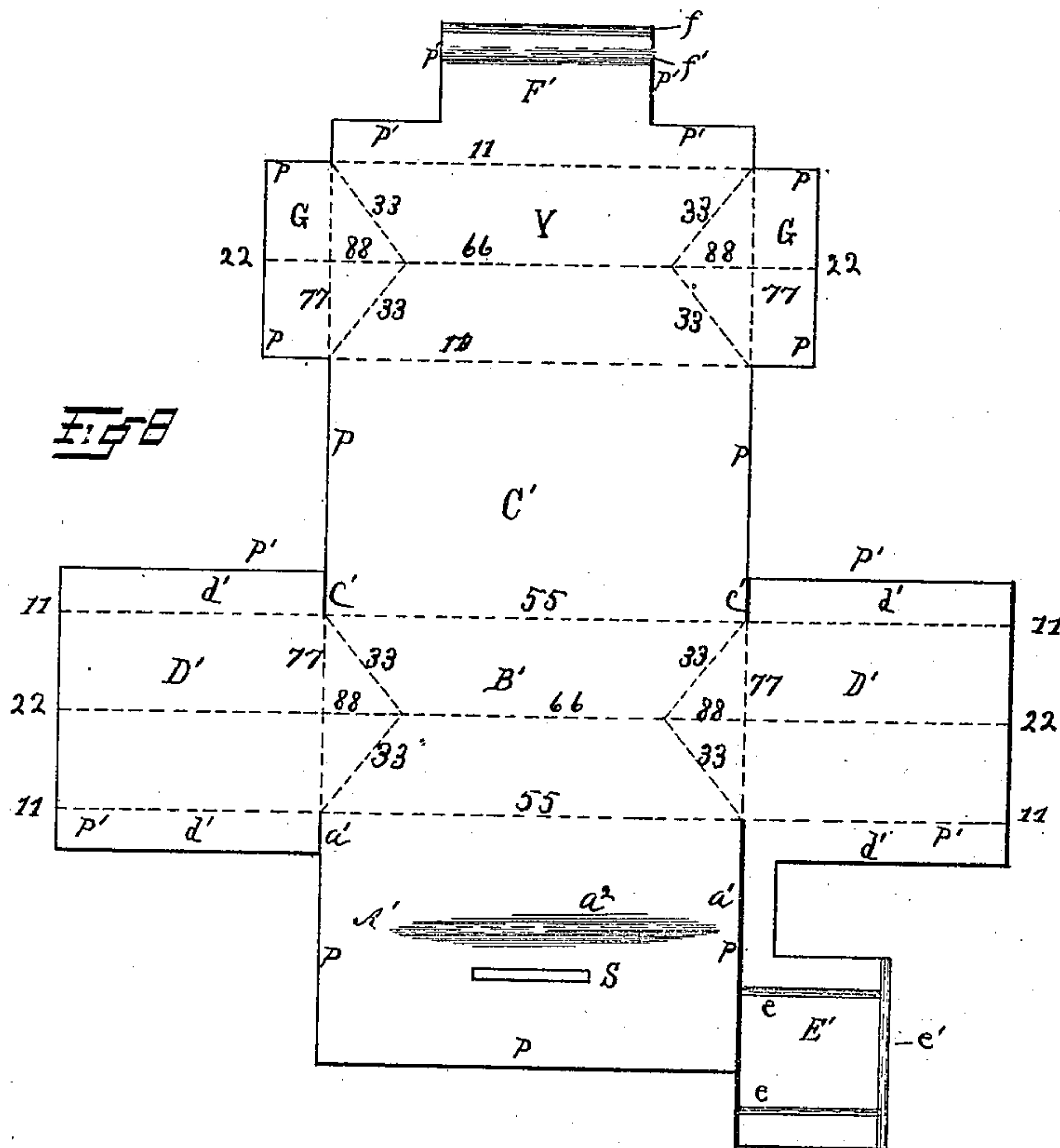
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

A. FLEMING.
TOY MONEY BOX.

No. 466,032.

Patented Dec. 29, 1891.



WITNESSES

Wm. Marks, Jr.
J. D. Otto.

INVENTOR

Andrew Fleming
by Hallock & Hallock
his Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW FLEMING, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

TOY MONEY-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 466,032, dated December 29, 1891.

Application filed July 3, 1891. Serial No. 398,369. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW FLEMING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mite-Boxes or Toy Savings-Banks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to mite-boxes or toy savings-banks, and particularly to such of said devices as are made of paper, leather, or other light pliable material; and it consists in certain improvements in the construction of the same, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

My device is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, as follows:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of my device complete. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the blank from which the form of box shown in Fig. 1 is made. Fig. 3 shows the box partly put together. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the box completed, with the exception of pasting the side flap A in place. Fig. 5 is a transverse section on the line $x x$ in Fig. 1 and shows a piece of money just entering the slot. Fig. 6 is a like view to Fig. 5, showing the box inverted and the money just passing into the inner chamber of the box. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a modified form of box with the side flap A' broken away to show construction. Fig. 8 is a plan view of the blank from which the box shown Fig. 7 is formed.

The construction and operation are as follows:

The material used may be paper, leather, cloth, or any light flexible material; but as these devices are usually intended only for temporary use the material generally used will be strong paper.

As shown in the drawings, Figs. 2 and 8, the boxes are made of an integral blank cut from the sheet of material; but I do not wish to be understood as confining myself to the use of an integral blank, for it may be considered

more advantageous and economical to make some of the parts of separate pieces of material—as, for example, the flap E' in the construction shown in Figs. 7 and 8.

The parts of the box shown in Fig. 1 are the sides A and C, bottom B, ends D D, and inside flaps F and E.

In the blank shown in Fig. 2, $a a$ and $c c$ represent slits cut in the blank. $d d d d$ are seam-flaps on the sides of the ends D, and the dotted lines 1 1 1 1 are the creases where said flaps d are bent. The dotted lines 2 2 are the middle creases in the sides to allow the box to be collapsed, and the dotted lines 3 3 3 3, 6, and 8 8 show the lines of the folds in the bottom to allow it to fold when the box is collapsed. The dotted lines 5 5 and 7 7 are respectively the folds of the sides A and C and the ends D D, where they are bent up to form the box. The letters P mark such edges of the blank as have paste put on the top side, as shown in Fig. 2, and P' such edges as have paste put on the lower side as the blank is shown in that figure.

The method of bringing the blank into form to make the box is as follows: The bottom and ends are folded on the several lines 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8 and the side C at its base on the line 5. This brings the blank into the form shown in Fig. 3. The flaps $d d$ are then pasted to the side C and the meeting ends of the flaps E E are pasted together. The flap F is then folded over onto the box on the line 4 and its edges P P are pasted to the flaps $d d$. The box is then as shown in Fig. 4. The side flap A is then folded up against the box on the line 5, and its three edges P P P are pasted. The box is then finished.

To put money into the box, the coin M is inserted in the slot S while the box is small end up, as in Fig. 5. The coin will fall down to the bottom by tapping the bottom of the box on the hand or any object. Then by turning the box up side down, as in Fig. 6, and again tapping it the coin will pass between the flaps E and F and fall into the inner chamber.

In the construction shown in Figs. 7 and 8 the box has a top formed the same as the bot-

tom. The top is formed the same as the bottom, and the box has a generally cubical form and is collapsible. There are other features of construction different from the box shown in the other figures.

In Figs. 7 and 8, A' and C' are the sides of the box; D' D', the ends; B', the bottom; T, the top; E' and F', the inside overlapping flaps. G G are end pieces, which lap over and are pasted to the end pieces D' D', and *a'* and *c'* are slits cut in the blank. The crease or fold lines are alike in the top and bottom, and are like those in the bottom shown in Fig. 2, and are marked with double numbers corresponding with the single numbers used in Fig. 2. The paste-marks P and P' are the same as in other figures on those edges which are to be fastened. In this modified construction the inside flaps E' and F' do not extend clear across the box, as in the other form, but are only a little wider than the slot and form a narrow channel for the coin. The flap F' has corrugations *f f'* across it near its end, and the front side A' has a corrugation *a²* at a point just below the lower end of the flap F' and the flap E' has vertical inwardly-directed deflections *e e*, which form a channel for the coin, and the upper edge *e'* of this flap is bent back toward the flap F', which fits in between it and the front side A'. The corrugations *f f'* are just above the top of the flap E', and serve to prevent the passage of coin within the box from entering the space between the flap E' and the side A', and they serve to deflect the extreme lower edge of the flap F' outwardly, so that it will press against the side A' just above the corrugation *a²*, so that a coin which has passed below the edge of the flap F' cannot get back between it and the side A', but must pass out between the flaps E' and F'. In the form of flaps E and F (shown in the other figures) it may be possible by exerting longitudinal pressure on the box to spring the flaps apart, so that coins in the box will slip out past them into the space between them and the front side A; but in the modified construction shown in Figs. 7 and 8 this cannot be done.

The advantages of my device are that the box is collapsible and occupies the smallest possible space for shipment and without danger of crushing while being shipped, and can be carried in the pocket like a pocket-book without danger of crushing, and the further advantage that the coins cannot be gotten out of the box through the slot.

I am aware that it is common to provide fare-boxes and like devices with a coin-slot and a zigzag passage therefrom to the coin-receptacle—as, for example, in the construction shown in the patent to Bradley, No. 110,428—and I do not intend to be understood as claiming such a construction. The zigzag passage in that construction is not formed by

overlapping flaps back of the coin-slot. The alternating inclined pivoted plates or guards in that construction are not back of nor do they overlap the coin-slot, as in my construction.

What I claim as new is—

1. In a mite-box, the combination, with the closed case or shell having the slot in one of its sides, of an inside flap covering said slot and having its unattached edge below said slot, and a second inside flap back of and covering the unattached edge of the first-named flap and having its unattached edge above the unattached edge of the first-named flap.

2. In a mite-box, the combination, with the closed case or shell having a coin-receiving slot in one of its sides, of an inside flap covering said slot and having its upper edge and its ends closed against the passage of coin and its lower edge below said slot and unattached and affording a passage for coin, and a second inside flap back of the first-named flap and having only its edge which overlaps the first-named flap unattached, whereby coin passed through the slot can pass below the free edge of the first-named flap and then pass back between the overlapping edges of the two flaps and thence into the cavity of the box.

3. In a mite-box, the combination, with the closed shell or case having a coin-slot in one of its sides, of a flap covering said slot having corrugations near its lower edge, and a second flap closed below the first-named flap and open above it and having its upper edge bent so as to press against the first flap above the free edge and below its corrugations.

4. In a mite-box, the combination, with the closed shell or case having a coin-slot in one of its sides and an indentation below said slot, of an inside flap extending down from above said slot and having its free edge immediately above said indentation, and having also a corrugation above said free edge, and a second flap extending from the lower part of the box up above and back of the free edge of the first flap and having its free edge pressed against the first flap immediately below the corrugations in the first flap.

5. In a mite-box, the combination, with the closed shell or case having a coin-slot in its side, of an inside flap E', having vertical deflections *e e*, forming a channel, and a flap F', extending down from above the slot and having its free end below the slot and inserted in the mouth of the channel formed by the flap E'.

6. As an article of manufacture, a mite-box or toy savings-bank consisting of a closed shell or case having a coin-slot in one of its sides and overlapping flaps back of said slot forming a zigzagged passage into said shell or case.

7. As an article of manufacture, a mite-

box or toy savings-bank consisting of a closed
shell or case having folding or collapsible
ends, top, and bottom, and having a coin-slot
in one of its sides which is covered on the in-
5 side by two overlapping flaps forming a zig-
zagged passage into said shell or case.

8. As an article of manufacture, a mite-
box or toy savings-bank formed of a single
piece of material and consisting of a case or

shell with collapsible sides, top, and bottom, 10
and overlapping flaps back of the coin-slot.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in
presence of two witnesses.

ANDREW FLEMING.

Witnesses:

JNO. K. HALLOCK,
WM. P. HAYES.