

No. 632,040.

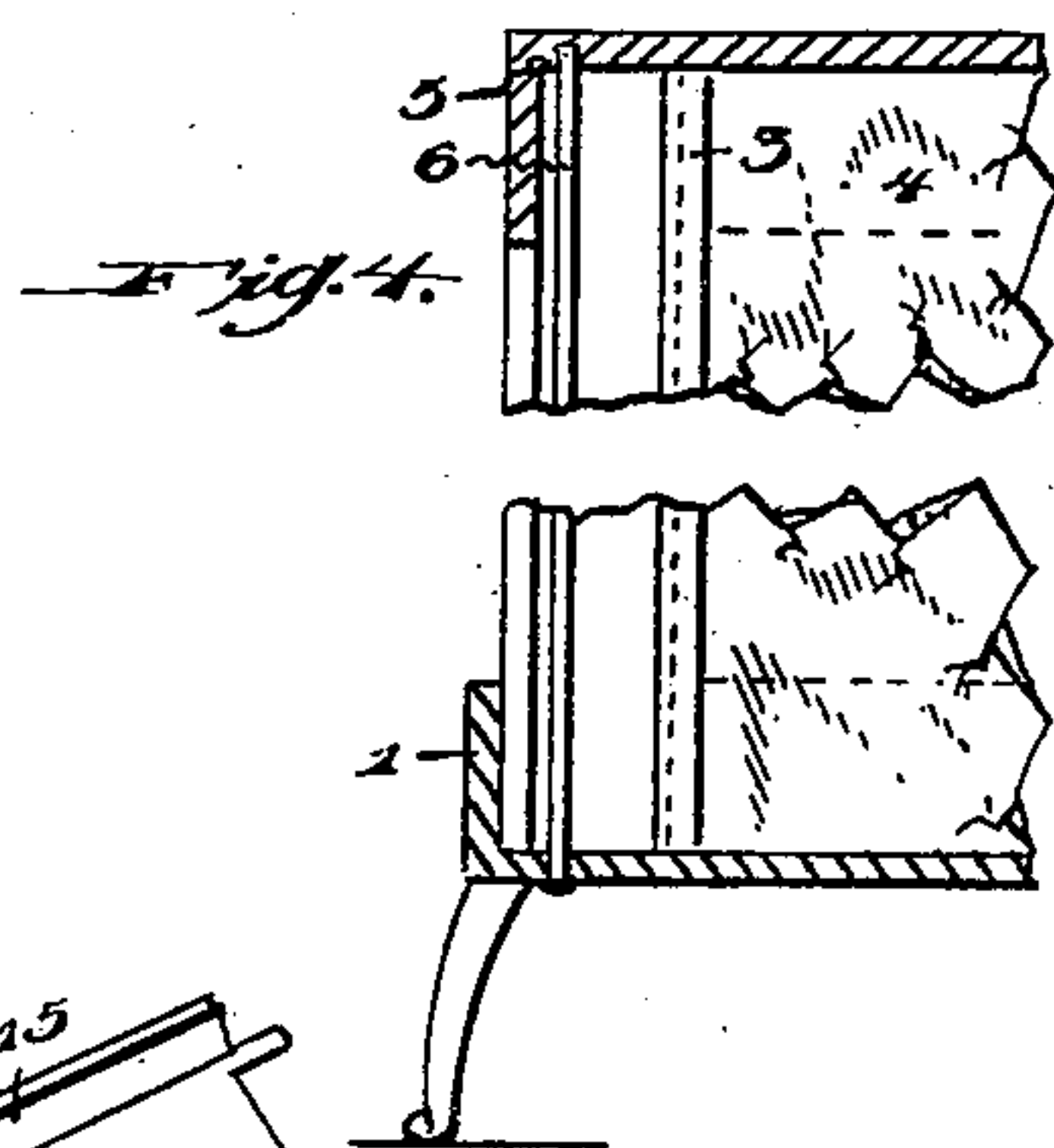
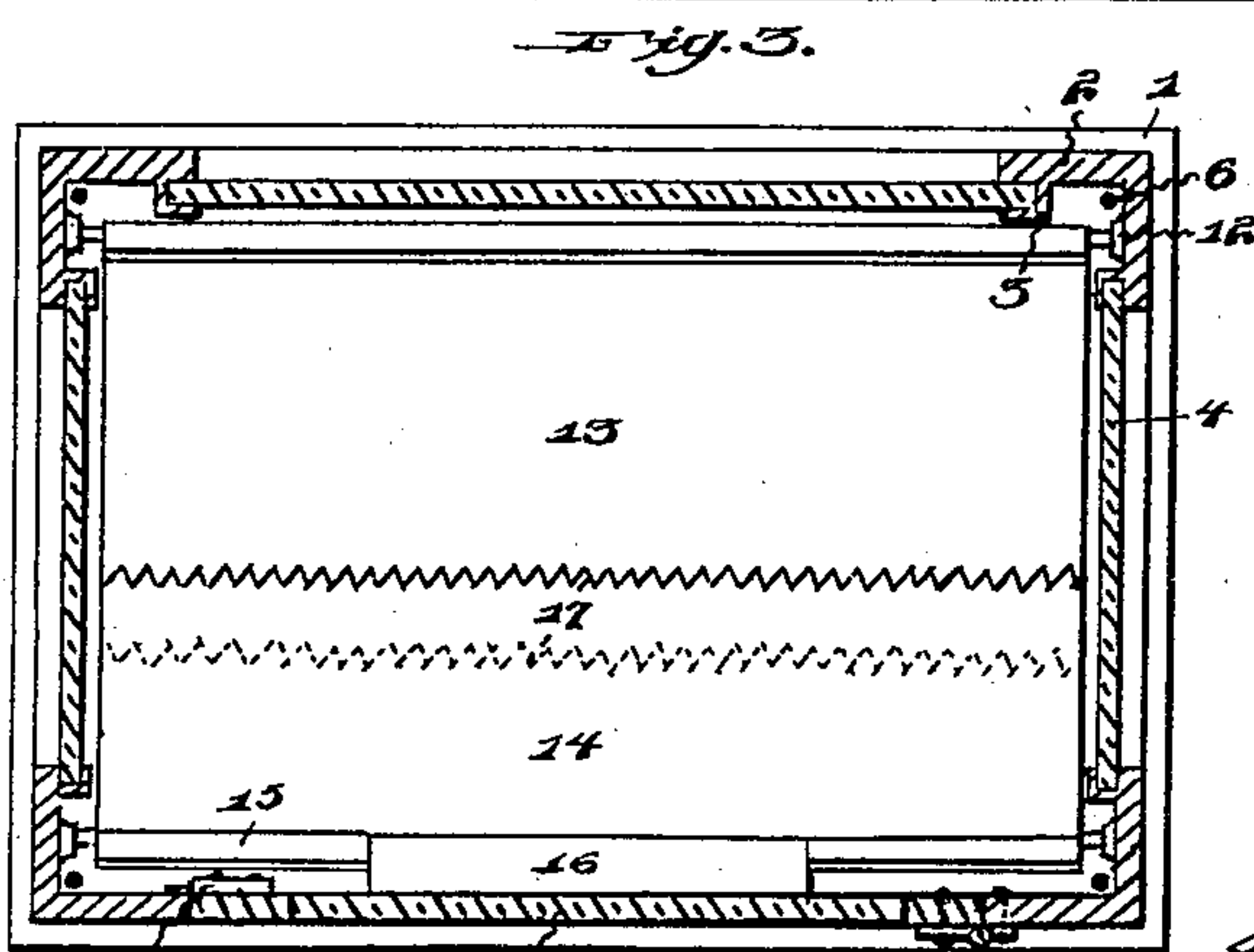
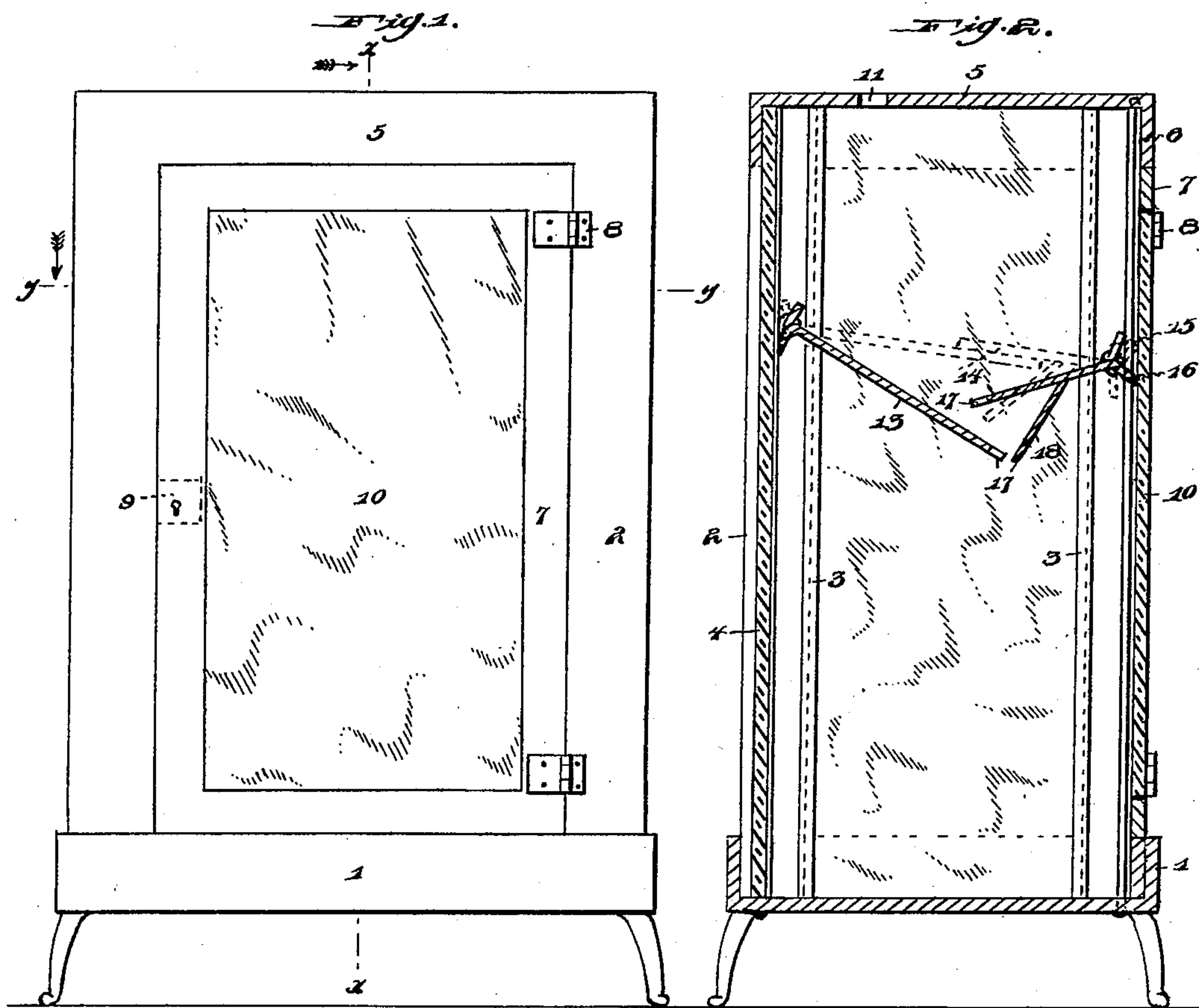
Patented Aug. 29, 1899.

A. BRAUN & E. McPHERSON.

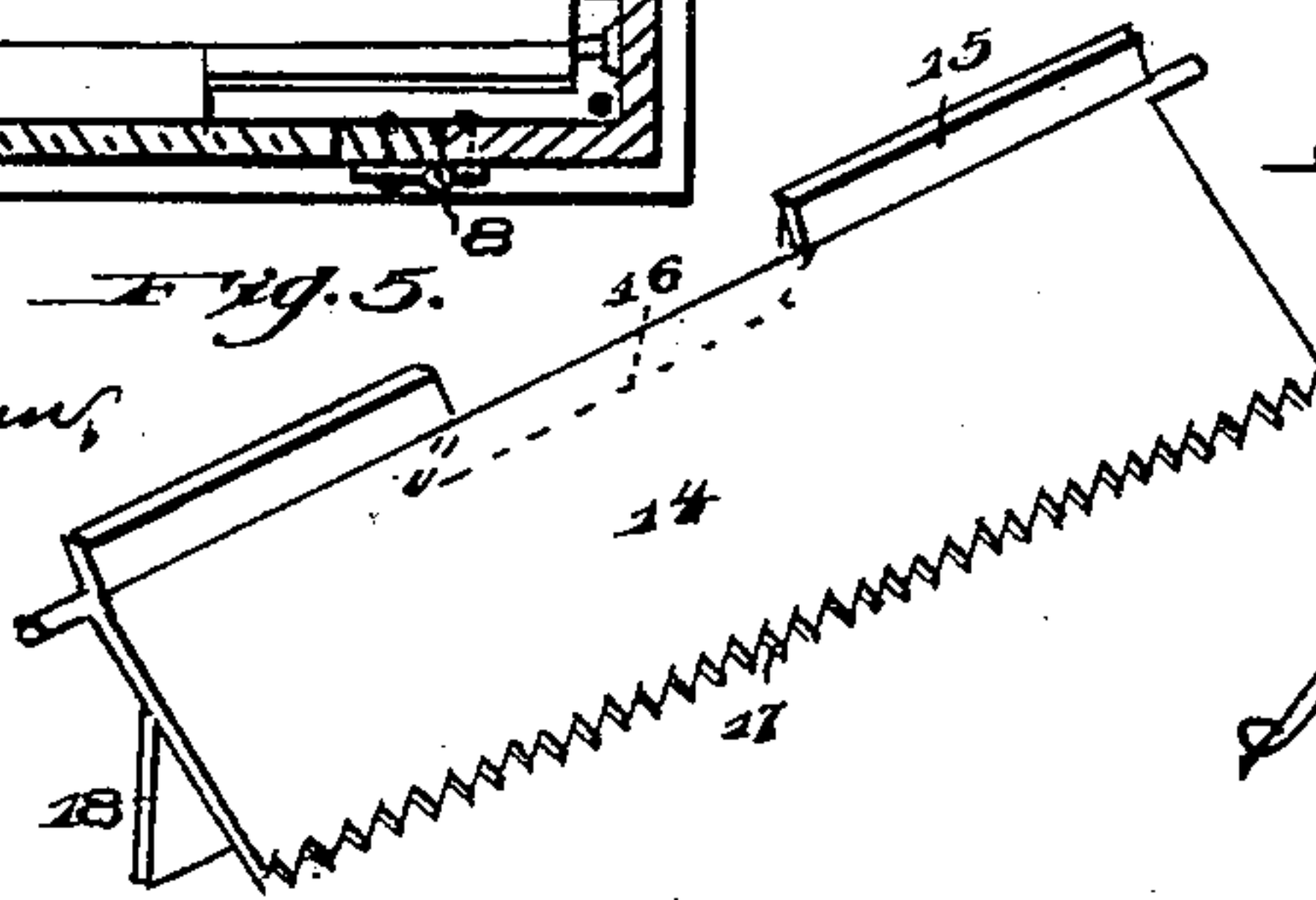
TOY MONEY BANK.

(Application filed May 8, 1899.)

(No Model.)



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TOY MONEY-BANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 632,040, dated August 29, 1899.

Application filed May 8, 1899. Serial No. 715,941. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALBERT BRAUN and ELI MCPHERSON, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toy Money-Banks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in toy money-banks, and has for its object to construct a bank of this character in which the coin when once deposited in the bank cannot be extracted through the opening in which it was deposited.

A further object of our invention is to provide novel means whereby it will be impossible to extract bank-notes which have been deposited in the box.

Another object of the invention is to construct a box of this character in which the contents will be at all times visible after having been deposited.

Briefly described, our invention consists of a receptacle which in cross-section is rectangular in outline and is provided with glass panels forming the sides. The receptacle is divided into an upper and lower compartment by two hinged flaps which have serrated lower edges. These hinged flaps fold together when the receptacle is inverted, forming a partition between the upper and lower compartments for the purpose of retaining the money in the lower compartment.

In describing the invention in detail reference will be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and wherein like numerals of reference will be used to designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved toy money-bank. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line $x x$, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal transverse view taken on the line $y y$, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view of a part of the bank, partly broken away, showing the stay-rod. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the hinged flaps.

The frame consists of a base 1, upon which are mounted four uprights 2, angular-shaped

in their outline when viewed in cross-section and which have formed on their inner faces guides 3 for the reception of the glass panels 4, extending the entire length of the receptacle. A rectangular-shaped top 5 is adapted to fit over the uprights 2 and is secured to the base 1 by stay-rods 6. These stay-rods have screw-threaded ends which engage in recesses provided therefor in the top 5 and through a corresponding aperture formed in the bottom 1.

On one of the wide sides the bank is provided with a door consisting of a frame 7, hinged, as at 8, to one of the uprights 2 and provided with a lock 9, which engages the upright 2 on the same side of the bank. This door is preferably provided with a glass panel 10, which may be secured therein in the same manner as the glass panel heretofore described. The reference-numeral 11 indicates a slot formed in the top 5 for the reception of coin or paper money.

Upon the inner faces of the uprights 2 are rigidly secured bushings 12 for the reception of the hinged flaps 13 14, respectively. The hinged flaps 13 14 have their rearward edge flanged, as at 15, the central portion of this flange being cut away and bent downwardly, as at 16, to form a stop for the downward movement of the flap.

The reference-numeral 17 represents the forward serrated or saw-toothed edge of the flap 13, said flap 13 being longer than the flap 14 on the opposite side of the bank, which will now be described. The flap 14 carries on its lower face a supplemental flap 18, which is rigidly secured thereto and extends downwardly therefrom at an angle of approximately thirty degrees. The free edge of this flap 14 and supplemental flap 18 are likewise serrated or provided with saw-teeth 17.

For the purpose of illustration we will assume that the parts are in the position shown in full lines in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the box being in the upright position. When the coin or paper money is deposited through the opening 11, it will fall upon and slide down the incline of the flap 13 and pass into the lower compartment between the serrated edge of the flap 13 and end of the supplemental flap 18. When in the lower compartment, it will be in full view from the exterior by reason of

the glass or transparent panels of the bank. In case the bank is inverted the hinged flaps will assume the position as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2, the end of the upper face 13 engaging the lower face of the flap 14 between the supplemental flap 18, the flanges 15 limiting the movement of the flaps and forming a partition between the upper and lower compartment that will prevent the coins from entering the upper compartment, from which they could be easily removed through the opening 11.

It will be observed that the flaps 13 and 14 are of unequal width, the former being considerably wider than the latter, in order that when folded together they will overlap, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2.

The supplemental flap 18 performs a certain function, as in case an instrument should be inserted through the slot 11 the flap 13 could thus be held down in the position shown in full lines in Fig. 2, and when the bank was inverted the coins thus allowed to pass into the upper compartment to be extracted through the slot. By providing the supplemental flap, however, this is impossible, as the same acts as a shield to cover the opening which would be between the two flaps 13 and 14 when the flap 13 was held in the manner described.

By serrating the edge of the flaps it is impossible to extract any bank-notes that may have been deposited in the bank, as these ser-

rations or saw-like teeth would engage the paper and mutilate the same.

It will be noted that various changes may be made in the details of construction without departing from the general spirit of our invention.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A toy money-bank comprising in its construction a base with suitable supports therefor, uprights suitably secured thereto, cleats formed integral with the said uprights, transparent panels secured in the said cleats, a top mounted upon the said uprights provided with a slot, a pair of flaps of unequal size pivotally secured to the said uprights, a supplemental flap having a serrated edge secured to the underneath face of the smaller of the first-mentioned flaps, a door suitably connected to the said uprights, and a flange formed integral with the said outer edge of the flaps of unequal size adapted to engage one of the said panels and the door for limiting the movement of the flaps, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT BRAUN.
ELI MCPHERSON.

Witnesses:

JOHN NOLAND,
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