





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH ROY, OF GLENVILLE, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE SCHNEIDER & TRENKAMP COMPANY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## COIN-COLLECTING BOX OR RECEPTACLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 668,267, dated February 19, 1901.

Application filed November 27, 1900. Serial No. 37,879. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH ROY, a resident of Glenville, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Collecting Boxes or Receptacles; 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 pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in coin-collecting boxes or receptacles more especially designed for use as a child's savings-bank or as a toll-collecting machine.

The primary object of this invention is to provide a box or receptacle of the character indicated with simple and reliable means for preventing the removal of a coin from within the receptacle at the coin-receiving inlet of the same.

With this object in view the invention consists in certain features of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure I is a side elevation, partly in section, of a box or receptacle provided with my improved means for preventing the withdrawal, at the coin-receiving inlet of the receptacle, of a coin deposited in the receptacle. Fig. II is a vertical section of the central portion of the receptacle on line II II, Fig. I, looking in the direction indicated by the arrow. Fig. III is a vertical section corresponding with Fig. II, except that in Fig. III the tiltable coin-conducting chute of the receptacle is shown in a tilted and coin-discharging position and the coin-guiding apron at the lower end of the chute is shown tilted somewhat downwardly by a coin partially discharged from the said chute. Fig. IV is an elevation in central section, showing the receptacle tipped laterally. Fig. V is a central vertical section of the receptacle, showing the receptacle turned down side up.

Referring to the drawings,  $a$  designates the casing of my improved box or receptacle, and  $a'$  the top of the said casing. The top  $a'$  is provided centrally with a coin-receiving slot  $a^2$ , that is just long and wide enough to render it capable of easily receiving the largest size of coin for which the receptacle is designed.

An upright laterally-tiltable chute  $b$  is arranged below the coin-receiving slot and supported in any approved manner. In the normal position of the parts the chute  $b$  is arranged vertically and has the upper end of the passage-way formed therein and extending therethrough in registry with the coin-receiving slot  $a^2$  of the receptacle, as shown in Fig. II. The chute is just large enough in end elevation to readily accommodate the reception thereby and passage therethrough of the largest coin for which the receptacle is designed. The chute illustrated is arranged to tilt laterally between two hangers or brackets  $a^3$  and  $a^3$ , soldered or otherwise secured to the top  $a'$  and depending from the said top at opposite ends, respectively, of the coin-receiving slot, and the two trunnions  $b'$  and  $b'$  with which the chute is provided are arranged in line horizontally and have bearing in the different brackets or hangers  $a^3$  and  $a^3$ , respectively.

A downwardly and upwardly tilting apron  $c$  is arranged below and in close proximity to the lower end of the chute  $b$ . In the normal position of the parts the apron  $c$  covers the lower or discharging end of the passage-way extending through the chute, and is consequently arranged in the path of a coin dropped into and conducted downwardly by the chute. The apron is normally inclined and has its upper end provided with trunnions  $c'$  and  $c'$ , which are arranged in line horizontally and have bearing in the hangers or brackets  $a^3$  and  $a^3$ . The apron  $c$  is provided at its axial line between the hangers or brackets  $a^3$  and  $a^3$  with an upwardly-extending arm or wing  $c^2$ , that normally engages the adjacent side of the chute  $b$ , and the said arm or wing of the apron and the engaging portion of the chute form a stop for limiting the downward tilting of the apron.

Fig. III of the drawings shows a coin  $d$  passing through the chute  $b$ . The coin upon being dropped into the coin-receiving slot  $a^2$  of the receptacle enters the upper end of the chute and passes downwardly within and through the chute and during its downward passage comes into engagement with and has its passage consequently retarded by the upper side of the apron  $c$ , and thereupon tilts the apron downwardly by gravity and slides



downwardly upon the apron and results in the tilting of the chute in the direction required to swing the lower portion of the chute in the direction of the free or outer end of the apron, as shown in Fig. III, until the coin frees the said end of the apron, whereupon the coin will pass downwardly from the chute, past the free end of the apron, into the lower portion of the receptacle.

10 In the normal position of the parts when the chute  $b$  is in registry with the coin-receiving slot  $a^2$  of the receptacle the chute's side that faces in the direction in which the coin slides downwardly upon the apron en-  
15 gages a lug  $a^4$ , that is formed above the axis of the chute upon one of the hangers or brackets  $a^3$ , and the lug  $a^4$  consequently forms a stop for preventing the tilting or swinging of the chute beyond its normal position by a  
20 weight or poise  $b^2$ , formed upon the lower end of the chute below the chute's axis and at the chute's side that faces in the direction in which the lower portion of the chute is swung by a coin passing through the chute. The poise  
25  $b^2$  acts to retain the chute  $b$  in its normal position, wherein the chute abuts against the lug  $a^4$ .

A stop-forming lug  $a^5$ , that is formed upon and depends from the top of the inclosing casing, is arranged above the arm or wing  $c^2$  of the apron  $c$  and such a distance laterally from the upper portion of the chute as will permit the chute to be tilted by the largest coin for which the receptacle is designed just  
30 far enough to permit the said coin to readily pass downwardly from the chute past the free end of the apron when the chute is tilted by the coin. The upper end of the chute, upon the weighted side of the same, is provided  
35 with a laterally-projecting flange  $b^3$ , that is arranged concentrically of the axis of the chute and forms a gate arranged to close the inner end of the coin-receiving slot  $a^2$  when the chute is tilted by a coin passing down-  
40 wardly within and through the chute or otherwise.

By the construction hereinbefore described it will be observed that the withdrawal of a coin from the receptacle at the coin-receiving  
50 slot is effectually prevented because in the normal position of the parts the lower end of the chute is closed by the coin-guiding apron  $c$ . If the chute is tilted by a coin so as to swing its weighted end in the direction of the  
55 free end of the said apron  $c$ , as shown in Fig. III, the gate-forming flange  $b^3$  of the upper end of the chute closes the coin-receiving slot. If the receptacle is tipped laterally, as shown in Fig. IV, so as to cause the weighted end  
60 of the chute to swing in the direction of the free end of the apron  $c$  and cause the said apron to uncover the discharging end of the chute, the gate-forming flange of the chute closes the coin-receiving slot. If the recep-  
65 tacle is turned downside up, the chute is not only closed at its inner end by the guard-forming apron, but has the gate-forming

flange of its upper or outer end closing the coin-receiving slot. I would remark, also, that the axis of the chute is arranged, preferably, somewhat nearer the upper end of the chute, so as to facilitate the operation of the weight or poise with which the chute is provided.

What I claim is—

1. A coin-collecting box or receptacle having a top or upper portion provided with a downwardly-discharging coin-receiving slot, a suitably-supported upright laterally-tiltable coin-conducting chute arranged below  
80 and normally in registry with the said slot, stops for limiting the tilting of the chute, means acting to retain the chute in its normal position, an apron normally covering the lower end of the chute and retarding the pas-  
85 sage of the coin through the chute and causing the coin to swing the chute laterally far enough to permit the coin to pass downwardly at the free end of the apron.

2. A coin-collecting box or receptacle hav-  
90 ing a top or upper portion provided with a downwardly-discharging coin-receiving slot, a suitably-supported upright laterally-tiltable coin-conducting chute arranged below and normally in registry with the said slot,  
95 stops for limiting the tilting of the chute, means acting to retain the chute in its normal position, a suitably-supported downwardly and upwardly tilting inclined apron arranged below and in close proximity to and  
100 normally covering the lower and discharging end of the chute, which apron is provided, at its axial line, with an upwardly-projecting arm or wing engaging the chute below the chute's axis and at the chute's side that faces  
105 opposite to the direction in which the lower portion of the chute is tilted or swung by a coin conducted by the chute to the apron, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A coin-collecting box or receptacle hav-  
110 ing a top or upper portion provided with a downwardly-discharging coin-receiving slot; a suitably-supported upright laterally-tiltable coin-conducting chute arranged below and normally in registry with the said slot,  
115 which chute has its upper end provided with a laterally-projecting gate-forming flange  $b^3$  arranged to close the aforesaid slot in the tilted position of the chute; stops for limiting the tilting of the chute; means acting to re-  
120 tain the chute in its normal position, a suitably-supported downwardly and upwardly inclined apron at the lower end of the chute for retarding the passage of a coin through the chute and causing the latter to be swung  
125 by the coin in the direction and to the extent required to free the coin from the apron.

Signed by me at Cleveland, Ohio, this 21st day of November, 1900.

JOSEPH ROY.

Witnesses:

C. H. DORER,  
A. H. PARRATT.