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J. O. GILMORE & W. K. HAUPT.
SAVINGS BANK OR TOY MONEY BOX.

(No Model.)

(Application filed Jan. 18, 1901.)

Fig. 1.

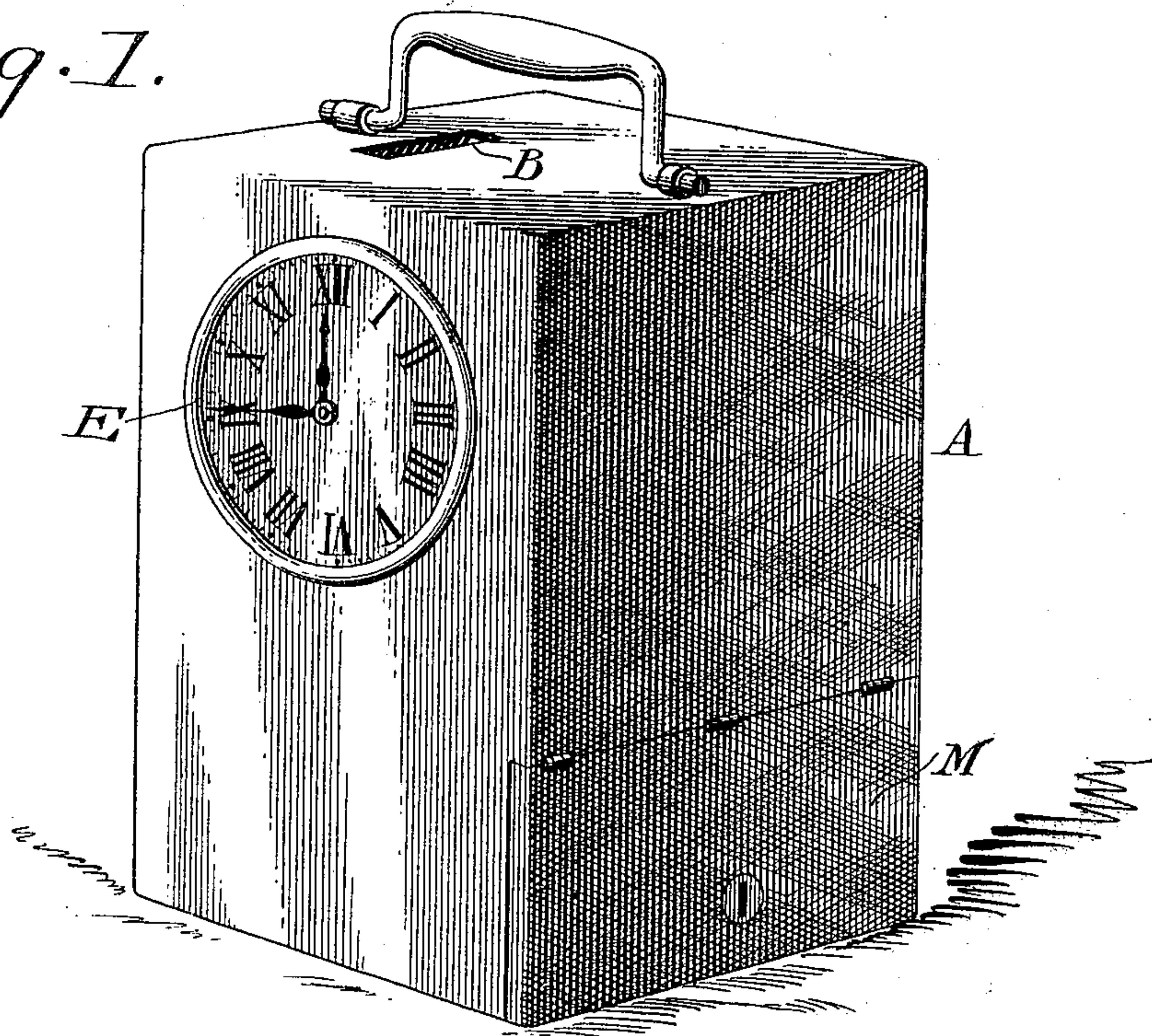
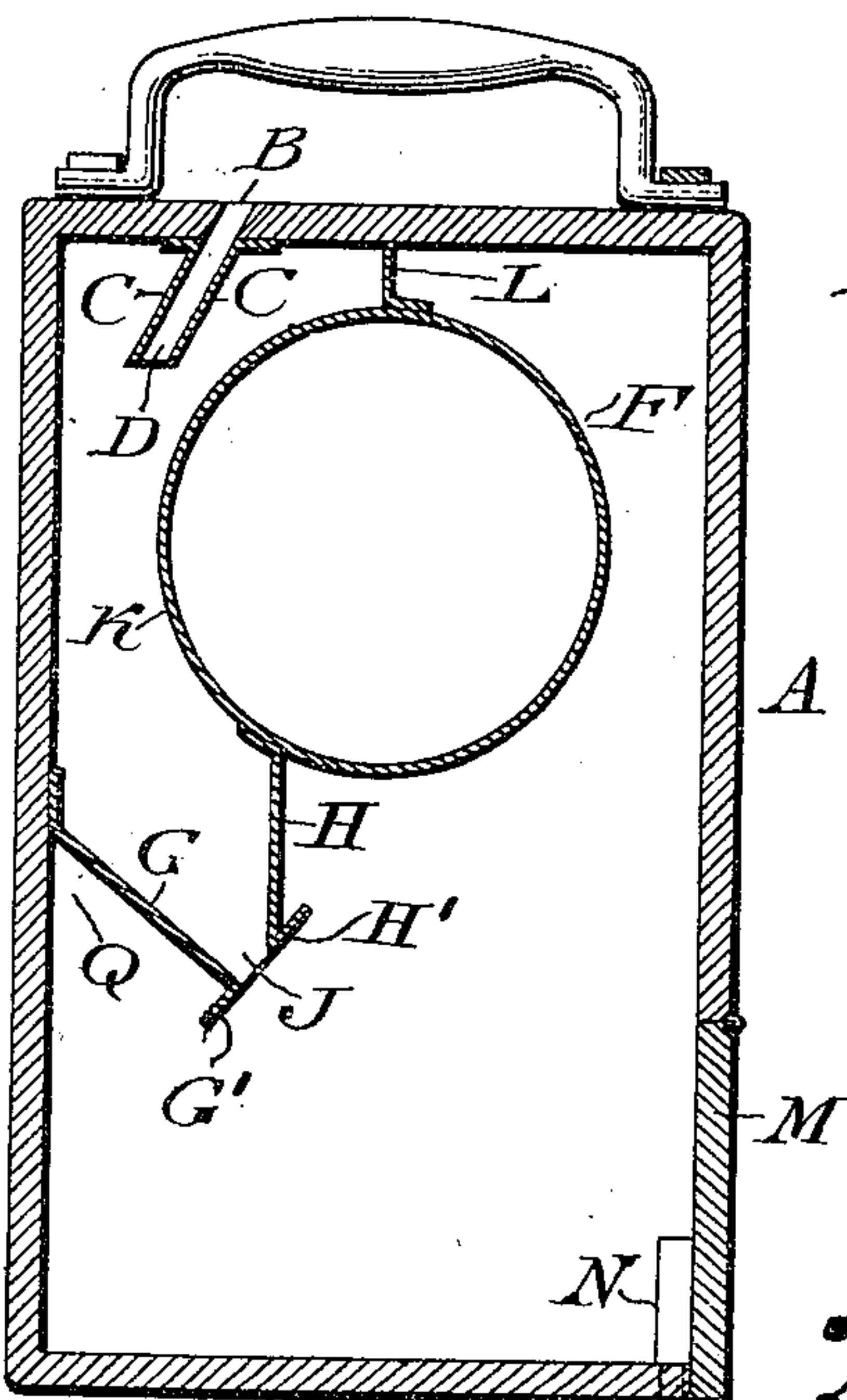


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

P. J. Hagler
Harry O'Brien

By

John O. Gilmore
William J. Haupt
Diederich & Haupt
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN O. GILMORE AND WILLIAM K. HAUPT, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENN-
SYLVANIA.

SAVINGS-BANK OR TOY MONEY-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 670,226, dated March 19, 1901.

Application filed January 18, 1901. Serial No. 43,686. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN O. GILMORE and WILLIAM K. HAUPT, citizens of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Savings-Banks or Money-Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention consists of a savings-bank or money-box provided with a guard on the interior thereof for preventing the abstraction of the money deposited through the inlet.

It also consists in providing a savings-bank or a money-box with a clock whose casing serves to form an auxiliary guard therein.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a savings-bank or money-box embodying our invention. Fig. 2 represents a vertical section thereof.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a box having in the top thereof the slot B as the inlet to the box. Depending from said top about the walls of the slot B are the inclined chutes C, which are separated, forming the passage D, which forms the communication for said slot with the interior of the box.

E designates a clock whose casing F enters the box A and is supported thereon, the works of the clock being well known, and so do not require reference.

Secured to one of the sides of the box, on the interior thereof, is the inclined chute G, adjacent to which is the inclined chute H, which are separated, forming the passage J, it being noticed that the chute H is secured to and depends from the clock-casing F and that while the terminal of the passage D is in communication with the terminal of the passage J the latter is projected farther into the body of the casing, so that said terminals are not directly in line with each other, the terminal J being also somewhat set under the casing F, so that a portion of the latter, in the present instance that of the left-hand side of the figure, presents a bulge, as at K, intermediate of said terminals, it being also noticed that the passages D and J are inclined in opposite directions. On the lower ends of the

chutes G and H are laterally-projecting limbs G' H', which serve as guards for the terminal of the passage J, as will be hereinafter again referred to.

Connected with the interior of the top of the box and the adjacent portion of the clock-casing F is the partition or plate L, which divides the upper part of the box A and also serves to connect the clock-casing F in position. One side of the box A is provided with the door M, to which is attached the lock N, the latter having its bolt adapted to engage with the bottom of the box A, it being evident that when the lock is open the door M may be thrown up or removed, thus permitting access to the interior of the box.

The operation is as follows: The money to be deposited in the box is inserted into the slot B and descends to the passage D, where it is directed therefrom into the passage J, and so reaches the bottom of the box. Should an implement be directed through the passage D in order to reach the money, it will be stopped by the side of the box, in the present instance on the left of the clock-casing F. Should said implement be further inserted, whereby the lower end of said implement slides down said side, it will be prevented from directly reaching the passage J owing to the projecting or bulging portion K of the casing F, which latter will bend the implement and seriously interfere with its further entrance or the abstraction of the money, as a line drawn from one passage to the other forms with the bulge or curve K somewhat of a zigzag, said casing thus providing a tubular barrier between the upper and lower portions of the box and occupying a portion of the space existing between the upper and lower chutes, the effect of which is evident. Should the box be overturned, the money cannot reach the passage J owing to the converged ends of the chutes G and H, so that the money may be directed against the casing F or into the space Q, whereby it is prevented from entering the passage J, or the money will have a barrier cut-off by the partition L, and so is prevented from reaching the passage D. Should efforts be made to direct the money to the terminal of the passage J, the flanges G' H' serve to direct the

money from said terminal, it being also evident that owing to the right-hand portion of the clock-casing F the money cannot reach the space between the passages D and J, this provision being increased owing to the obstacles presented by the partition L and chute H, whose inner ends are secured to the casing F.

In order to properly remove the money, the lock N is open and the door M may be swung up or removed, thus affording access to the interior of the box A, and consequently to the deposit therein.

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

1. A savings-bank or money-box having internal chutes, a slot in the wall of the box leading to the upper chute, and guards on the terminal of the lower chute, said guards projecting laterally from the members of the lower chute in reversed directions.

2. A savings-bank or money-box having a slot in a wall thereof, separate chutes at the top, leading from said slot into said box, another pair of separate chutes below the first named, and a tubular barrier suspended within said box and projecting partly into the space intermediate of said chutes, which latter are inclined in reversed directions.

3. A savings-bank or money-box having reversely-inclined upper and lower chutes thereon, a slot in its wall in communication with the upper chute, an interior casing, and a cut-off plate rising from said casing and connected with the top wall of said box, one of the lower chutes being pendent from said casing.

4. A savings-bank or money-box provided with a slot in a wall thereof, upper chutes depending from said slot on the interior of said wall, a casing within said box, and another pair of chutes below said casing, one member of the latter-named chutes depending from said casing and being secured thereto, and a cut-off adjacent to the upper chutes, the same rising from said casing and joining the top wall of said box.

5. A savings-bank or money-box provided with an inlet, an upper chute leading from said inlet into said box, a lower chute, a tubular barrier projecting partly into the space between the two chutes, and a cut-off adjacent to the upper chute between said barrier and the adjacent wall of the box.

JOHN O. GILMORE.
WILLIAM K. HAUPT.

Witnesses:

THOMAS McILHENNY, Jr.,
H. L. ELKINS.