

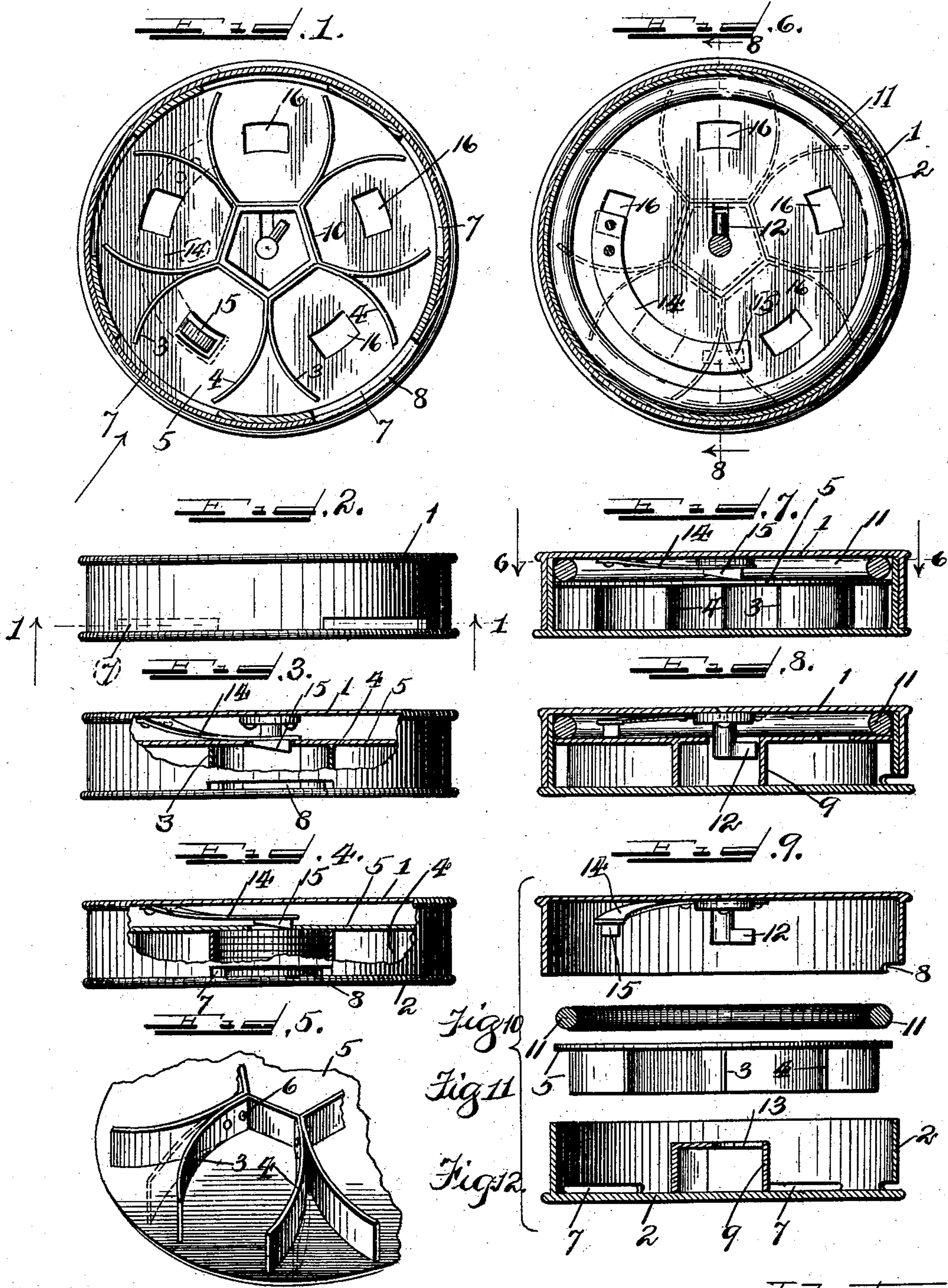
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B. T. WOLF.
TOY SAVINGS BANK.

(Application filed May 13, 1901.)

(No Model.)



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TOY SAVINGS-BANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 690,544, dated January 7, 1902.

Application filed May 13, 1901. Serial No. 60,047. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENEDICT T. WOLF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toy Savings-Banks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

My invention relates to that class of toy savings-banks designed to retain possession of deposits until a certain amount has been saved; and it has for its primary object to provide a toy bank of this character of improved and convenient form which shall possess a locking mechanism capable of being unlocked through the agency of a certain number of coins in the bank.

A further object of the invention is to provide a toy bank having means whereby the depositor may at his option open the bank when either of a plurality or predetermined amounts has been deposited.

With these ends in view my invention consists in certain features of novelty in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts by which the said objects and certain other objects hereinafter appearing are attained, all as fully described with reference to the accompanying drawings and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the said drawings, Figure 1 is a plan section of the improved bank, taken on the line 1 1, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing a part of the side broken away disclosing the internal parts and illustrating the manner in which the lock prevents the casing members from turning relatively. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3, showing the coin-deposit compartment filled with coins and releasing one of the lock members, so that the casing members may be turned relatively in one direction. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of one of the coin-deposit compartments, showing its relation to parts of others. Fig. 6 is plan section taken on the line 6 6, Fig. 7. Fig. 7 is a transverse section of the casing and retaining-ring only, taken on a line at right angles to the section-line 8 8 in Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a similar section taken on the line 8 8, Fig. 6. Figs. 9, 10, 11, and 12 are detail sectional views, respectively, of the upper

casing member, the retaining-ring, the deposit-compartments, and the lower casing member arranged in their relative operative positions, showing the manner in which they go together.

The casing of the bank is composed of two relatively movable members 1 2, and one of these, the member 2, carries a plurality of deposit-compartments, whose side walls are constituted by spring-tongues 3 4, two of which are employed for each compartment and which are more or less curved, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 5, so as to better conform to and grip the coins. The bottoms of these compartments are constituted by the bottom of the casing member 2, while their tops are constituted by a plate 5, to which the spring-tongues 3 4 are secured in any suitable way. In the example of the invention shown in the drawings the mode of attachment resorted to consists in securing the spring-tongues 3 4 together at their intermediate portions by rivets 6 or other suitable means and then soldering the entire series at their inner ends to the plate 5, the outer extremities or free ends of the tongues 3 4 being left unsecured, so as to be more or less flexible to expand when a coin is introduced. The coin-compartments, whose side walls are constituted by these tongues 3 4, are respectively arranged opposite a corresponding number of coin-slots 7, formed in the sides of the casing member 2, and these slots 7 are formed in line with a single coin-slot 8, formed in the lower edge of the casing member 1, which latter when rotated relatively to the casing member 2 successively brings its slot 8 into coincidence with the slots 7, whereby coins may be inserted in the coin-compartments successively, the plate 5 and coin-compartments being fixed relatively to the casing member 2, whereby the proper relation between the coin-slots 7 and their respective coin-compartments will be maintained during the rotation of the casing member 1. This fixed relation may be established in any suitable way. The method followed in the example shown in the drawings consists in providing the casing member 2 with an angular post 9, which fits into a socket of complementary form carried by or secured to the plate 5. This socket is constituted by the intermediate portions 10 of

the spring-tongue members where they are secured together, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 5. There being five of the spring-tongue members employed in this example of the invention, the socket is conveniently given the form of a pentagon, and the post 9 is made of corresponding formation, so that when the socket is slipped over the post 9, as shown in Fig. 1, the plate 5 and other parts of the coin-compartments will be fixed with relation to the casing member 2 and prevented from rotating with the casing member 1. The plate 5, which is shown underneath in Fig. 5, but whose normal position is over and not under the bottom of casing member 2, is held down in place in the casing member 2 by any suitable means—such, for example, as a spring-ring 11, forced into the casing member 2 after the plate 5, with the tongues 3 4, has been inserted, whereupon the casing member 1, which constitutes the outer casing member, is slipped over the parts in the manner shown in Figs. 7 and 8, so that by rotating the latter its coin-slot 8 may be brought into coincidence with either of the coin-slots 7, permitting the receptacles or coin-compartments to be filled one at a time.

The casing members 1 2 are locked together by suitable means whereby the members may be relatively rotated until the coin-slot 8 coincides with one of the coin-slots 7, when further rotation will be prevented until the coin-compartment thus opened has been filled or shall have received a certain number of coins, when the outer casing 1 may then be rotated to bring its slot 8 opposite the coin-slot 7 of the next compartment, whereupon the casings will be locked together against relative rotation until the second compartment receives a certain number of coins, and so on around with each compartment, making it necessary for all compartments to be filled before the casings may be brought back to that relative position whereby the lock releases them and permits them to be separated axially for affording access to the coins. The means for accomplishing this consists of a key-shaped or angular lock member 12, secured to the under side of the outer casing 1 and adapted to project through a keyhole-slot 13 in the top of the post 9, which for this purpose is made hollow, whereby the lateral portion of the lock member 12 will be held against withdrawal from the slot 13 after it has been inserted and turned to the right or to the left by turning the casing member 1. By this means it will be seen that the casing members 1 2 must occupy a certain relative position before they can be separated axially. In order that the depositor may be compelled to rotate the outer casing member 1 always in the same direction in order to reach this registering position and to fill each coin-compartment before passing it, an additional lock member is provided which moves with the casing member 1 relatively to the coin-compartments and engages with other lock members corresponding to and

bearing a fixed relation with the coin-compartments. For this purpose is shown a spring-dog 14, secured to the under side of the casing member 1 and having a beveled end or block 15, which as the casing member 1 is revolved successively drops into a series of apertures 16, formed through the plate 5 directly over the coin-compartments respectively, so that when the coin-slot 8 registers with the coin-slot 7 the beveled end or block 15 will protrude into the one of the coin-compartments registering with the slot 8. It is now evident from Figs. 3 and 4 that if coins be inserted until the beveled end 15 is raised clear of the plate 5, as shown in Fig. 4, the casing member 1 may be rotated toward the left, the beveled end 15 dragging on the plate 5 until the next hole 16 is reached, whereupon it will drop into that one and lock the casing members against further relative movement until the coin-compartment into which the end 15 then projects is likewise filled, when the slot 8 may be rotated to the next compartment, and so on, the casing members 1 2 being in the meanwhile held against axial separation by the lock members 12 13.

The lock member 12, the slot 13, and the apertures 16 may be so relatively arranged that when the member 12 registers with the slot 13 the end 15 of the dog will be at a point between two of the apertures 16, so that the dog 15 may be caused to engage with the aperture 16 on either the left or the right, and in either event requiring the coin-compartment into which it projects to be filled before it can be again turned in either direction. With the parts arranged as shown in the drawings it is evident that if the first turn after the members are fitted together is made toward the left, as viewed in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, or clockwise, as viewed in Fig. 1, the bank cannot be opened until the rotation in the same direction has been completed, bringing the lock member 12 back to its original or registering position; but if the first turn be made toward the right, as viewed in Fig. 2, after the receptacle into which the dog projects has been filled, or toward the left or contra-clockwise, as viewed in Fig. 1, the bank may be opened by turning the casing member 1 in the reverse direction or back to the starting-point without necessarily filling any more of the coin-compartments. Hence the depositor may at his option render it necessary to save the full amount of all of the compartments before opening the bank or only one of the compartments, depending upon the direction in which he turns the casings relatively at the outset.

In order that the beveled end 15 of the dog may be utilized for preventing retrograde or reverse rotation back to the starting-point, while at the same time permitting of progressive rotation after a compartment has been filled, it will be seen that the edges of the block or end 15 are of different thicknesses, so that one edge may pass over one edge of

the aperture 16 when the compartment is full; but the other edge will at all times catch against the opposite edge of the aperture.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new therein, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a device for the purpose described the combination of a plurality of deposit-compartments, means for closing said compartments and a lock for said means, and means requiring the presence of coins in a plurality of said compartments for releasing said lock, substantially as set forth.

2. In a device for the purpose described the combination of a plurality of deposit-compartments, means for closing said compartments, a lock for said means having a member adapted to be engaged by the coins in said compartments, movable relatively to said compartments from the locked position to the unlocked position, substantially as set forth.

3. In a device for the purpose described the combination of a plurality of deposit-compartments, means for closing said compartments, a lock for said means comprising a deflectable member movable relatively to said compartments and deflectable by the coins therein and means for preventing said member from moving relatively to said compartments in the absence of coins in the latter, substantially as set forth.

4. In a device for the purpose described the combination of a plurality of coin-compartments, means for closing said compartments, a lock for said means having a deflectable member adapted to project into each of said compartments and to be deflected by the coins therein, and means corresponding to each of said compartments for engaging said member and preventing the movement thereof until deflected by the coins in the compartments, substantially as set forth.

5. In a device for the purpose described the combination of two relatively movable casing members one of which has a plurality of coin-compartments provided with coin-slots and the other with a single slot or opening adapted to coincide with either of said other slots, a lock for holding said members together comprising registering members on said casing members respectively adapted to separate when reaching a certain relative position, a deflectable member on one of said casing members adapted to move therewith relatively to said compartments and to project into said compartments successively and means on the other of said casing members engaging and holding said deflectable member against movement until coins are deposited in each of the compartments said deflectable member has to pass, substantially as set forth.

6. In a device for the purpose described the combination of two relatively movable casing members one of which has a plurality of coin-compartments provided with coin-slots and the other with a single slot or opening adapted to coincide with either of said other slots, a

lock for holding said members together comprising registering members on said casing members respectively adapted to separate when reaching a certain relative position, a deflectable member on one of said casing members adapted to move therewith relatively to said compartments and to project into said compartments successively, means on the other of said casing members engaging and holding said deflectable member against movement until coins are deposited in each of the compartments said deflectable member has to pass, and means for preventing a return movement of said deflectable member, substantially as set forth.

7. In a device for the purpose described the combination of two relatively movable casing members one of which is provided with a plurality of coin-compartments each having a coin-slot and the other with a single slot adapted to register with said other slots successively, registering locking members on said casing members respectively for holding them against axial movement, a deflectable dog secured to and carried by one of said casing members and means corresponding to said coin-compartments respectively for engaging and holding said dog until deflected by the coins in said compartment, substantially as set forth.

8. In a device for the purpose described the combination of two relatively movable casing members one of which is provided with a plurality of coin-compartments each having a coin-slot and the other of which has a single coin-slot adapted to register successively with said other slots, registering locking means for holding said casing members against axial movement and a deflectable dog carried by one of said casing members and adapted to project into the coin-compartments, said dog having a beveled end deeper on one edge than on the other whereby it may pass a coin-compartment in one direction but not in the other, substantially as set forth.

9. In a device for the purpose described the combination of two relatively movable casing members, a plate fixed against rotation in one of said members and having a series of elastic tongues secured thereto and constituting the side walls of coin-compartments, said casing member having slots opposite said coin-compartments respectively and said plate having apertures opposite said compartments respectively and the other of said casing members having a single coin-slot adapted to register with said other coin-slots, registering locking members on said casing members respectively for holding them against axial movement and a deflectable dog secured to one of said casing members and having a beveled end adapted to project into said coin-compartments through said apertures, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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