No. 697,309. Patented Apr. 8, 1902.

W. R. YOUNG.

TOY BANK.

(Application filed June 8, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

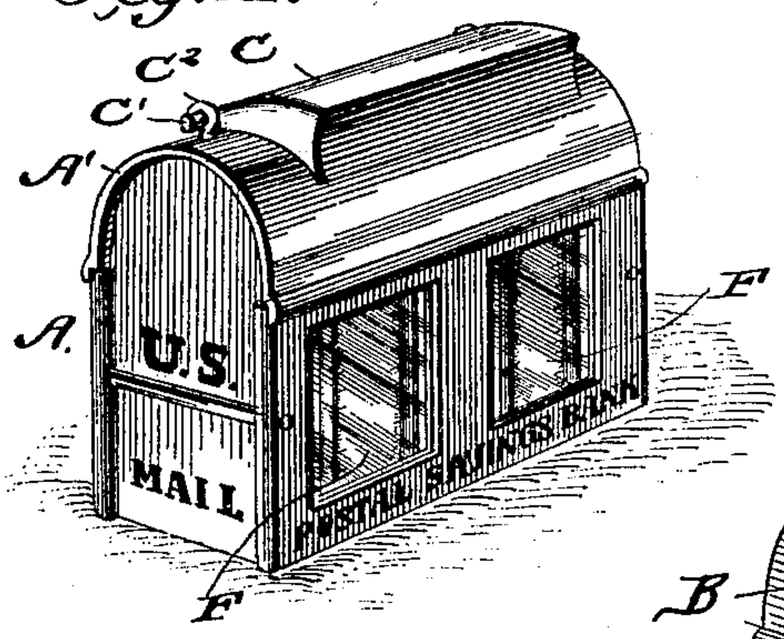


Fig. 2.

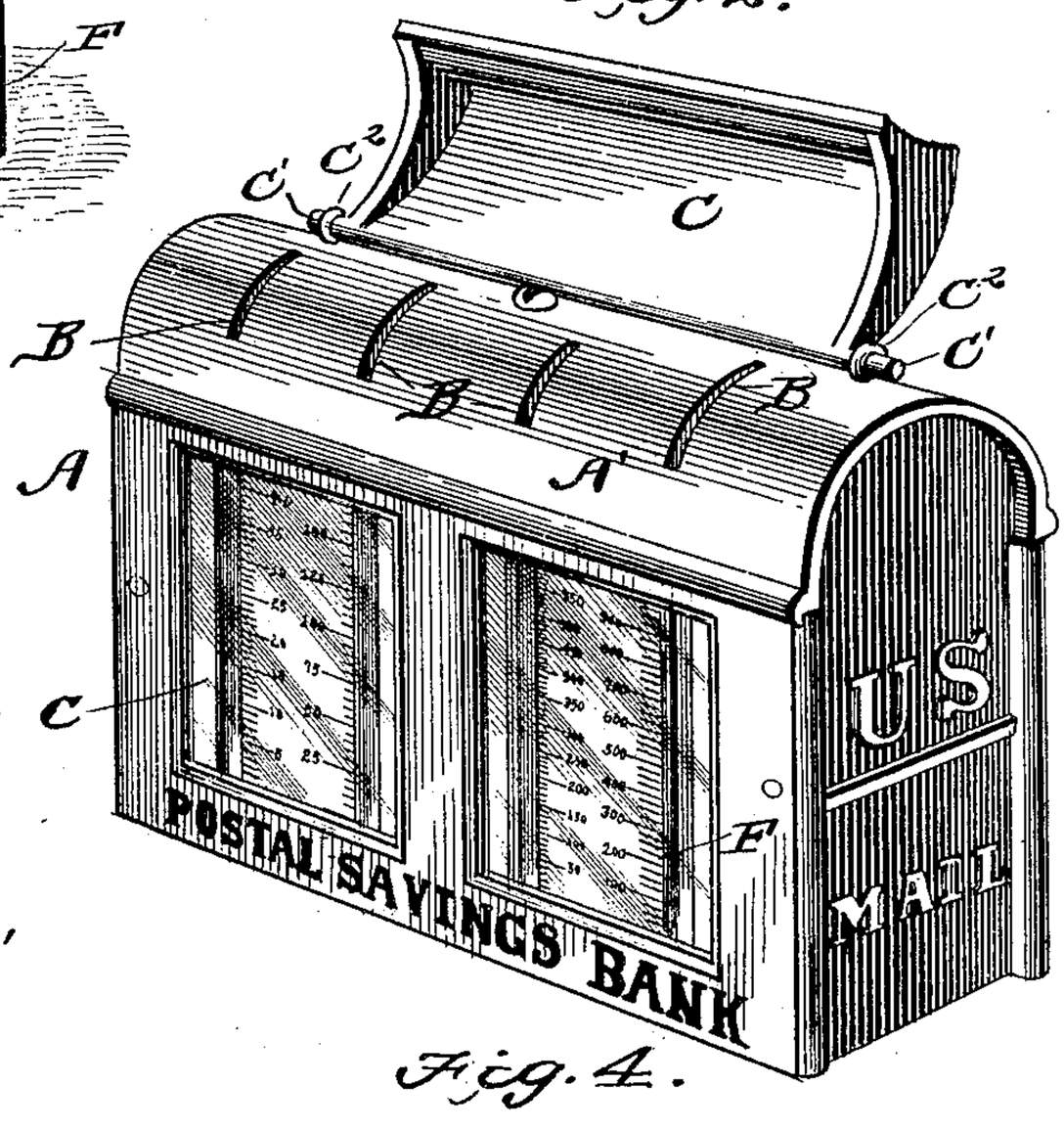


Fig. 3.

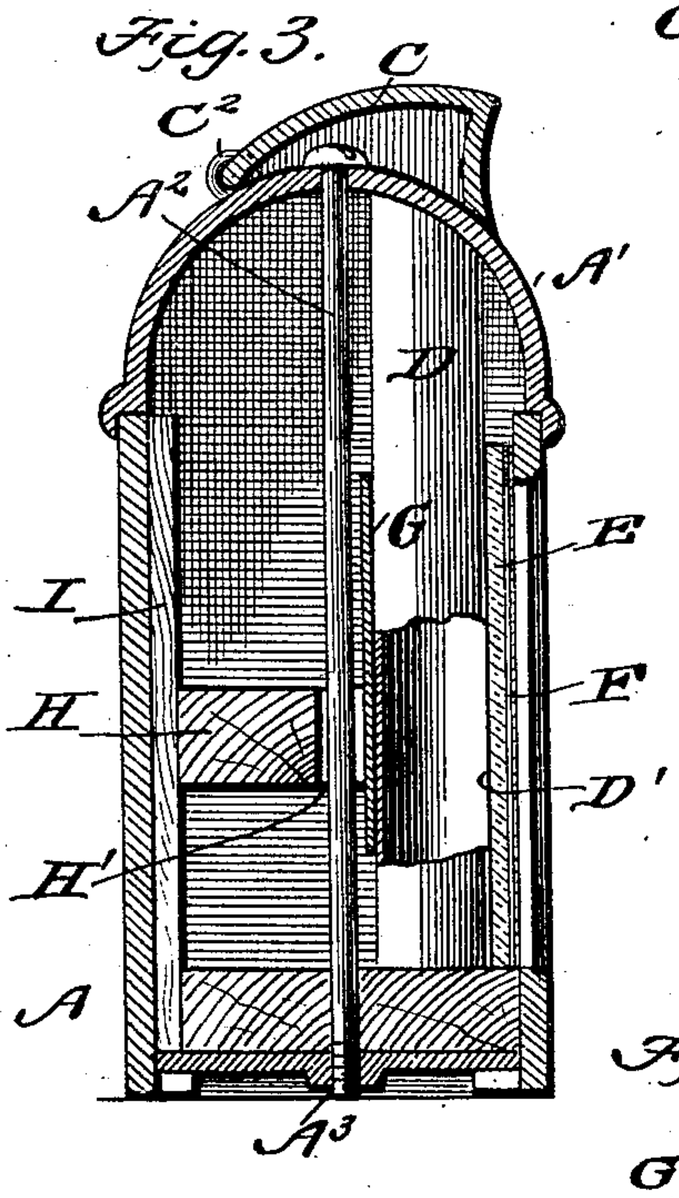


Fig. 4.

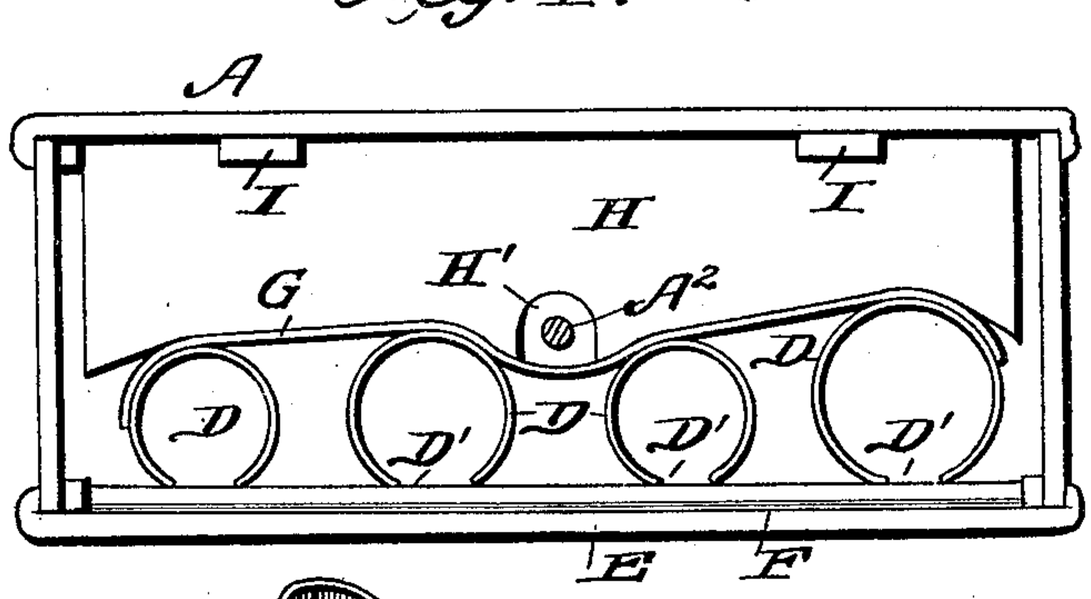
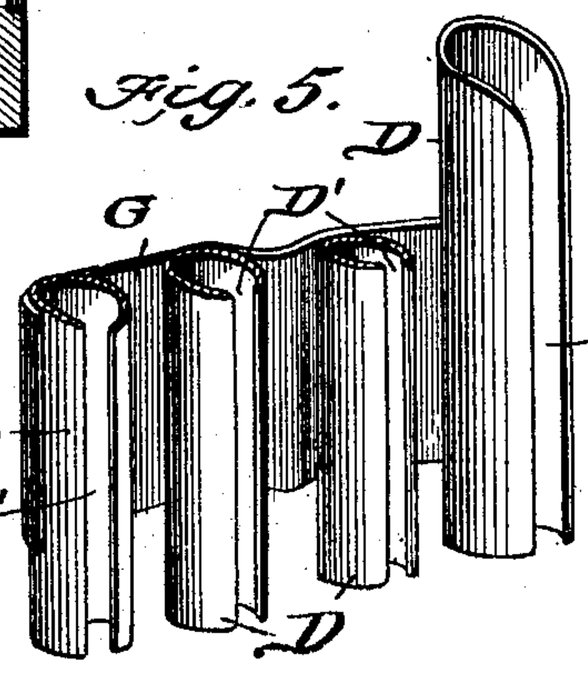


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM RICE YOUNG, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

TOY BANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 697,309, dated April 8, 1902.

Application filed June 8, 1901. Serial No. 63,755. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM RICE YOUNG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Toy Registering-Bank, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is a registering toy money-bank, the object being to provide a simple construction of bank into which coins of different denominations can be placed and also one in which the coins will be exposed to view and the number and aggregate amount of each denomination indicated or registered.

With these objects in view the invention consists, essentially, in arranging a series of slotted coin-receiving tubes within a suitable receptacle having a transparent paneled front, so that the coins deposited in the tubes can be exposed to view; and the invention also consists in arranging indicator-cards adjacent to each slotted tube, so that the number of coins deposited and the aggregate amount of each denomination will be indicated and can be read at a glance.

The invention consists also in certain details of construction and novelties of combination whereby the broad idea of my invention is carried out.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bank constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view, the top being raised to permit coins to be deposited. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section. Fig. 4 is a plan view with the top removed, and Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of the coin-tubes and connecting-plate.

In carrying out my invention I employ a receptacle A, which is preferably patterned after the well-known letter-box now in use. This receptacle is preferably made of metal and comprises a flat bottom, straight sides and ends, and a curved top A′, which is secured to the body of the receptacle by means of a bolt A^2, passing down through the top A′ and also through the bottom, as most clearly shown at A^3. The top A′ has a series of transverse slots B, through which the coins are deposited, said slots being made the proper size, according to the denomination of the coin to be deposited therethrough.

A supplemental cover or cap-piece C is hinged to the top A′ and adapted to cover the slots or openings B. The ends of the supplemental cover or cap-piece C are formed with pivots C′, which turn in eyes C^2, secured in the top of the receptacle. In practice I prefer to construct this supplemental cover or cap of such shape that it will represent the drop portion of an ordinary letter-box; but it will of course be understood that any other shape may be employed.

Coin-receiving tubes D are arranged within the receptacle, one beneath each coin-slot B, the cross-sectional diameter of each tube being governed by the denomination of the coin which it is to receive, and these tubes are preferably arranged in definite denominate order, beginning at the left-hand end, so that the first tube is intended to receive pennies, the second tube five-cent pieces or nickels, the third tube dimes, and the fourth tube quarters. These tubes are arranged adjacent to one side of the receptacle, said side having a transparent panel E arranged therein, and each coin-tube is slotted vertically, as shown at D′, each tube being arranged to expose the slot through the transparent panel, and in this way the coins deposited in each tube are exposed to view. An indicator-card F is arranged adjacent to each slotted tube, said indicator-card being next to the transparent panel, so that it can be easily read, and each indicator-card is subdivided and marked according to the denomination of the tube, and at definite points numerals are placed to indicate the aggregate value of the coins deposited in the tube. Thus the first tube, which is intended to receive pennies or one-cent pieces, is subdivided, so that the top of each coin will register with each successive subdivision, and indicating-numerals are placed at intervals of five spaces or subdivisions. The second indicating-card is subdivided to correspond to the five-cent pieces, and the indicating-numerals are arranged also at each fifth space or subdivision. In the indicator-card intended to designate dimes the indicating-numerals are also ar-

ranged at each fifth subdivision, whereas the card intended to indicate the twenty-five-cent pieces the indicating-numerals are arranged at each fourth subdivision. The denomination of the card is preferably marked at the top of the card, and in practice I prefer to unite all of the cards in a single sheet, said sheet being slotted and having its slots registering with the slots of the coin-tubes. This arrangement is made clearly for convenience, and it will be clearly understood that the operation is exactly the same as though individual or separate cards were used for each tube.

The coin-tubes are held in their proper position by means of a metallic plate G, which extends to the rear of the entire series of tubes and is attached to the rear of each tube by solder or any other suitable means. A block H is arranged at the rear of the plate G and is intended to press against said plate, so as to hold the coin-tubes firmly against the indicator-cards and transparent panel of the receptacle, and wedges I are driven between the block H and the adjacent side of the receptacle, thereby firmly holding the block in position. The forward face of this block is cut away at H′ to permit the bolt A^2 to pass therethrough.

When it is desired to deposit coins, the supplemental cover or cap-piece C is raised, as shown in Fig. 2, and the coins deposited through the proper slot B. The coin drops into the proper tube D and falls flat, and by having the coin-tube slotted longitudinally and arranged adjacent to the transparent panel the coins can readily be seen from the exterior of the receptacle, and their number can be determined by reference to each slot. When it is desired to remove the coins, the receptacle can be opened by removing the central bolt and taking off the top.

It will thus be seen that I have provided an exceedingly simple and efficient construction of toy money-bank adapted to receive coins of different denominations and also indicate not only the number of coins of each denomination, but the aggregate amounts.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A bank of the kind described, comprising a receptacle having coin-slots in the top and a transparent side, the slotted coin-tubes arranged within the receptacle, the connecting-plate attached to the rear of the tubes, the block and wedges for holding the tubes in position, and the indicating scales or cards arranged adjacent to the slots of the coin-tubes, substantially as described.

2. A registering toy bank comprising a receptacle having a detachable top formed with coin-slots, said receptacle having a transparent panel at one side, the bolt for securing the receptacle and top together, the supplemental top or cap hinged to the main top, the longitudinally-slotted vertical coin-tubes arranged within the receptacle adjacent to the transparent panel, the indicating cards or scales arranged adjacent to each coin-tube, the plate connecting the tubes, and the block and wedges for securing the tubes within the receptacle, substantially as shown and described.

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