

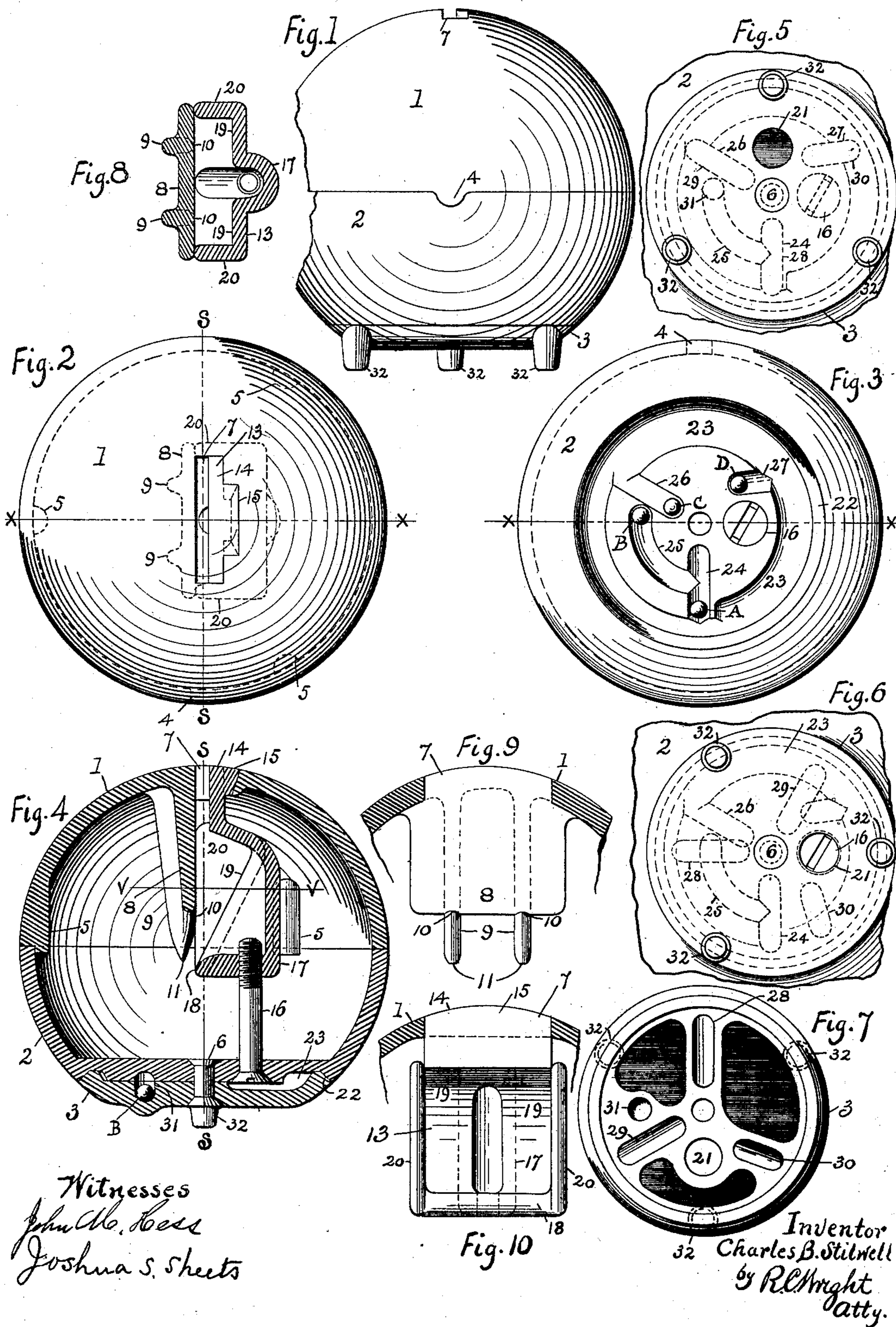
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C. B. STILWELL.
SAVINGS BANK.

(Application filed Apr. 15, 1902.)

(No Model.)



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SAVINGS-BANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 707,875, dated August 26, 1902.

Application filed April 15, 1902. Serial No. 102,964. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. STILWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Savings-Banks, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to construct a portable savings-bank in manner to permit the deposit of coins therein by the holder and prevent their withdrawal therefrom by any person not especially instructed in operating the opening devices, it being intended to encourage savings of small sums, which when deposited are to be delivered to a bank, where the deposit will be removed and credit given the depositor. The bank is formed spherical for convenience in handling and is locked by balls arranged in grooves, as will be further described.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an exterior elevation. Fig. 2 is a top view. Fig. 3 is a bottom view with the locking-plate removed. Fig. 4 is a vertical section on line *x x*, Figs. 2, 3. Fig. 5 is a bottom view of the locking-plate when locked. Fig. 6 is a bottom view of the locking-plate when ready for the bank to be opened. Fig. 7 is a top view of the locking-plate. Fig. 8 is a section on line *v v*, Fig. 4. Fig. 9 is a partial section on line *s s*, Figs. 2, 4. Fig. 10 is a front view of the removable chute.

Similar figures of reference indicate similar parts throughout the views.

The body is formed of three principal parts—a hemispherical top 1, a central spherical zone part 2, and spherical segmental part 3, which is called the “locking-plate.” Part 1 rests on part 2 with a projection 4 fitting into a recess in part 2, and inner projections 5, formed within part 1, extending below its lower edge and within part 2, insure the close fitting together of parts 1 and 2 at their junction and prevent their rotation on each other. Part 3, or the locking-plate, is secured to part 2 by a central rivet 6, but in manner to permit it to freely rotate on part 2. An opening 7 is formed in the top part of part 1, through which the deposits are made, and at one side of the opening is a guide-plate 8, formed integral with part 1, somewhat wider than the length of opening 7 and extending down-

wardly in line parallel to the vertical central line *s s*. At the back of plate 8 are guard-ribs 9, which reach below the lower edge of plate 8, are broadened at 10 to come flush with the inside of plate 8, and therefrom are curved front and back to a point 11. A removable chute 13 is placed in part 1. When being inserted, it is tilted to pass its upper end 14 through opening 7 and then forced over away from plate 8 and dropped down, so that its dovetail projection 15 will lock into a corresponding recess formed in part 1 and hold the chute from downward movement. The screw 16 being then upwardly inserted through the bottom of part 2 will enter the tapped hole in boss 17 on the chute and parts 1 2 3 will then be secured together.

By reference to Fig. 4 it will be seen that the lower or delivery edge 18 of the chute is in vertical alinement with the inner edge of guard-plate 8 and the side of opening 7, while the part 19 of the chute-face inclines away from plate 8. This is for the purpose of preventing coins from entering the bank in a direct line, as when their lower edge reaches the edge 18 the coin will fall over on face 19 and pass between the points of guard-ribs 9 and edge 18 of the chute and enter the receptacle at an angle to opening 7, through which they were introduced. This arrangement of the parts also prevents the withdrawal of the coins through slot 7. The chute has side flanges 20 meeting plate 8. Locking-plate 3 has an opening 21, through which to insert a screw-driver to turn screw 16 when brought in line with the screw.

Referring to Fig. 3, the bottom view of part 2, screw 16 is in place and locking-plate 3 is removed. 22 is the beveled edge, into which plate 3 fits and wherein it moves. Inside of 22 is a circular channel 23, partially encircling the bottom of 2. A radial groove 24 is formed which reaches from near the center toward the outer circle of the bottom, and from about the center of its length a concentric groove 25 curves to the left, terminating just beyond the line *x x*. A ball A is placed in the outer end of groove 24, and another ball B is at the extreme end of groove 25. These grooves do not connect with channel 23. A groove 26 radiates from near the center at thirty degrees from line *x x* and terminates in channel 23. A ball C is placed in this groove. A diagonal groove 27 commences

some distance from the center, farther out than grooves 24 26, and terminates in channel 23. A ball D is placed in this groove. Plate 3 (see Fig. 7) has grooves 28, corresponding in position to 24, 29 to 26, and 30 to 27 when plate 3 is in its locked position, as seen in Fig. 5, and a pocket 31 over the termination of groove 25 and the screw 16 is concealed, the only means of reaching it being through hole 21, which is now removed ninety degrees therefrom. In order to unlock the bank, the ball A must pass to groove 25, ball C and D to channel 23, and the ball B to pocket 31. This transfer of balls A C D will permit the rotating movement of plate 3, but not until the bank is placed right side up, as seen in Figs. 1, 4, to allow ball B to drop into pocket 31. The balls are always in grooves 28 29 30 of plate 3, which controls their position for movement for locking and unlocking, and only move in channel 23 and groove 25 during the rotary movement of part 3. It will be seen that to place ball A for entrance to groove 25, balls C and D for entrance to channel 23, and ball B into pocket 31 is a difficult operation, as each ball must be moved in a different direction, and being out of sight their manipulation is only accomplished by a person well skilled in the art. Legs or feet 32 on plate 3 provide a means whereon to rest the bank in an upright position.

I claim—

1. In a bank or money-receptacle, a tripartite inclosing case, comprising an upper hemispherical part, an intermediate spherical zone and a lower spherical segment; means to join the hemispherical and zone parts at their junction, to prevent rotating movement; and means to join the zone and segment and permit the segment to rotate on the zone.

2. In a bank or money-receptacle, a tripartite inclosing structure, the lower member of which is rotatable on the intermediate member, a coin-receiving opening in the upper member, and a guard-plate within and extending toward the center of the receptacle.

3. In a savings-bank, a tripartite spherical receptacle, an upper part having a slot therein; an angular chute removably secured therein; an intermediate part, a bottom for this part, and means entering the bottom, upwardly passing, and engaging the chute and adapted to hold all of the aforesaid parts to each other in their proper positions.

4. In a savings-bank, a tripartite receptacle having a slot leading into the receptacle, a chute, a dovetail on the chute fitting into the receptacle, a screw inserted into the intermediate part of the receptacle and means for its entering the chute to draw the dovetail aforesaid to its seat, and the upper and intermediate parts of the receptacle to each other.

5. In a savings-bank, a tripartite spherical receptacle, comprising a hemispherical part, a spherical zone and a spherical segment,

means to secure the hemispherical and zone parts to each other, and means to uncover the securing attachment when the bank is to be opened, and to cover it when the bank is locked.

6. In a savings-bank, a tripartite inclosing case, the intermediate and lower parts pivotally united to allow the lower part to rotate on the intermediate part; flat seats for the intermediate and lower parts at their junction, and having grooves within each seat.

7. In a savings-bank, a tripartite receptacle, the intermediate and lower parts being rotatably united, and at the junction having their faces closely approaching in parts and provided with radial and diagonal grooves which correspond in relative direction.

8. In a savings-bank, an intermediate part, a lower part, pivotal connection for the lower to the intermediate part each part having a series of grooves and balls in the grooves.

9. In a savings-bank, a tripartite receptacle, the intermediate and lower parts pivotally joined; the intermediate part having an outer circular channel, a radial groove joining the channel, a diagonal groove joining the channel, a radial groove having a circular groove joined thereto; the lower part having radial grooves and a diagonal groove, said grooves coinciding with similar grooves in the intermediate part; a pocket in the lower part in communication with the inner circular groove of the intermediate part; a ball in each radial groove, a ball in the diagonal groove, and a ball in the inner circular groove and adapted to enter the pocket aforesaid.

10. In a savings-bank, a tripartite receptacle, the lower part pivotally secured below the intermediate part; a screw seated in the intermediate part, upwardly reaching and securing the upper and intermediate parts to each other; an opening in the lower part through which the screw is turned; a series of grooves being formed in the intermediate part and in the lower part; balls in the grooves and coacting in the grooves to permit the rotation of the lower part on the intermediate part when in certain positions, and permit access to the screw aforesaid, and when placed in certain other positions to lock the lower part, prevent its rotation, and conceal the screw aforesaid.

11. In a coin-receptacle, a hollow structure in three principal parts, the upper and intermediate parts being adapted to receive and hold coins, the lower part adapted to rotate on the intermediate part; with a series of grooves in the intermediate and lower parts; balls in the grooves, and means to support the structure in an upright position.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES B. STILWELL.

Witnesses:

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