

No. 728,876.

PATENTED MAY 26, 1903.

J. DALY.
REGISTERING BANK.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 20, 1900. RENEWED MAR. 3, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 2.

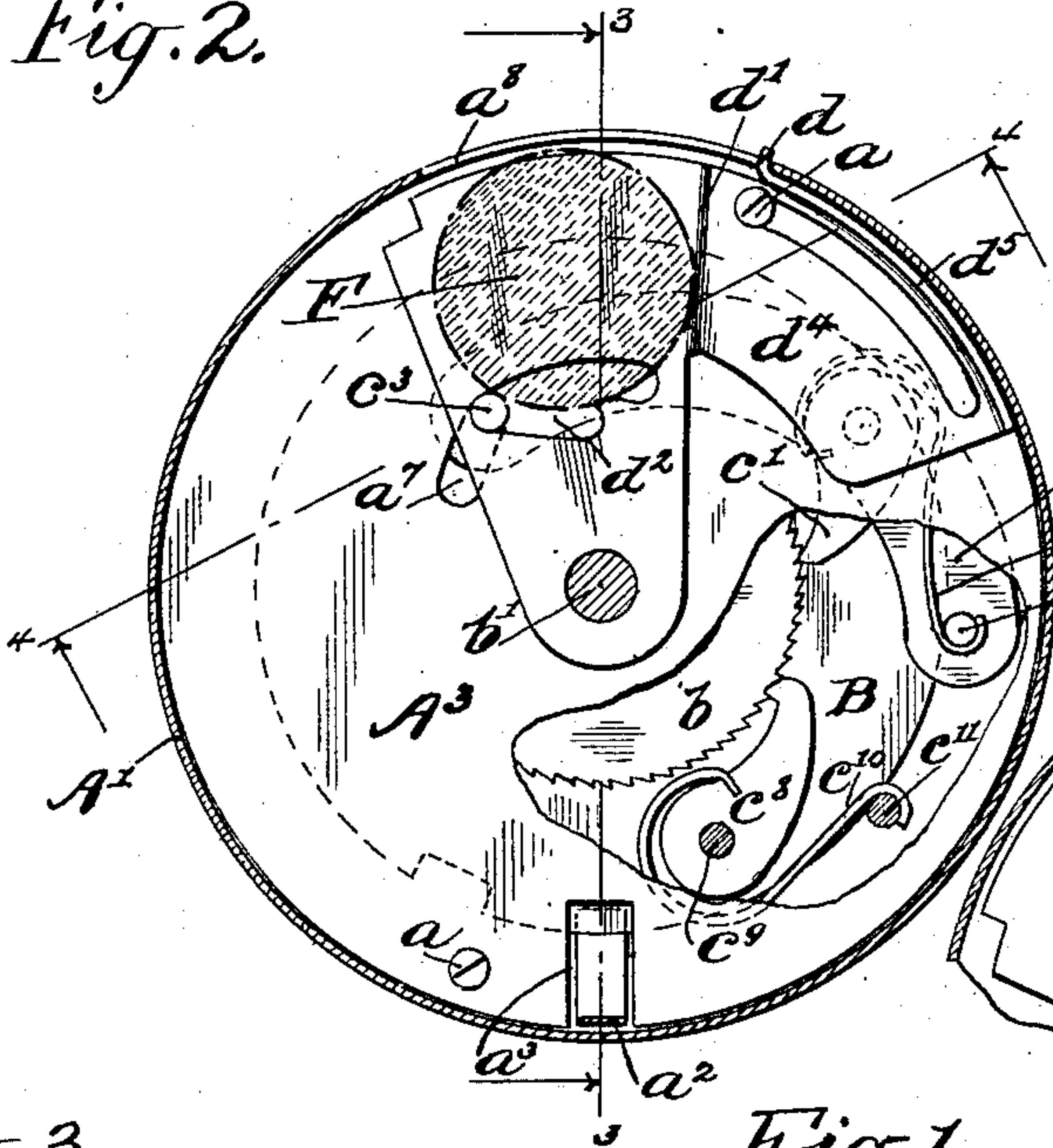


Fig. 5.

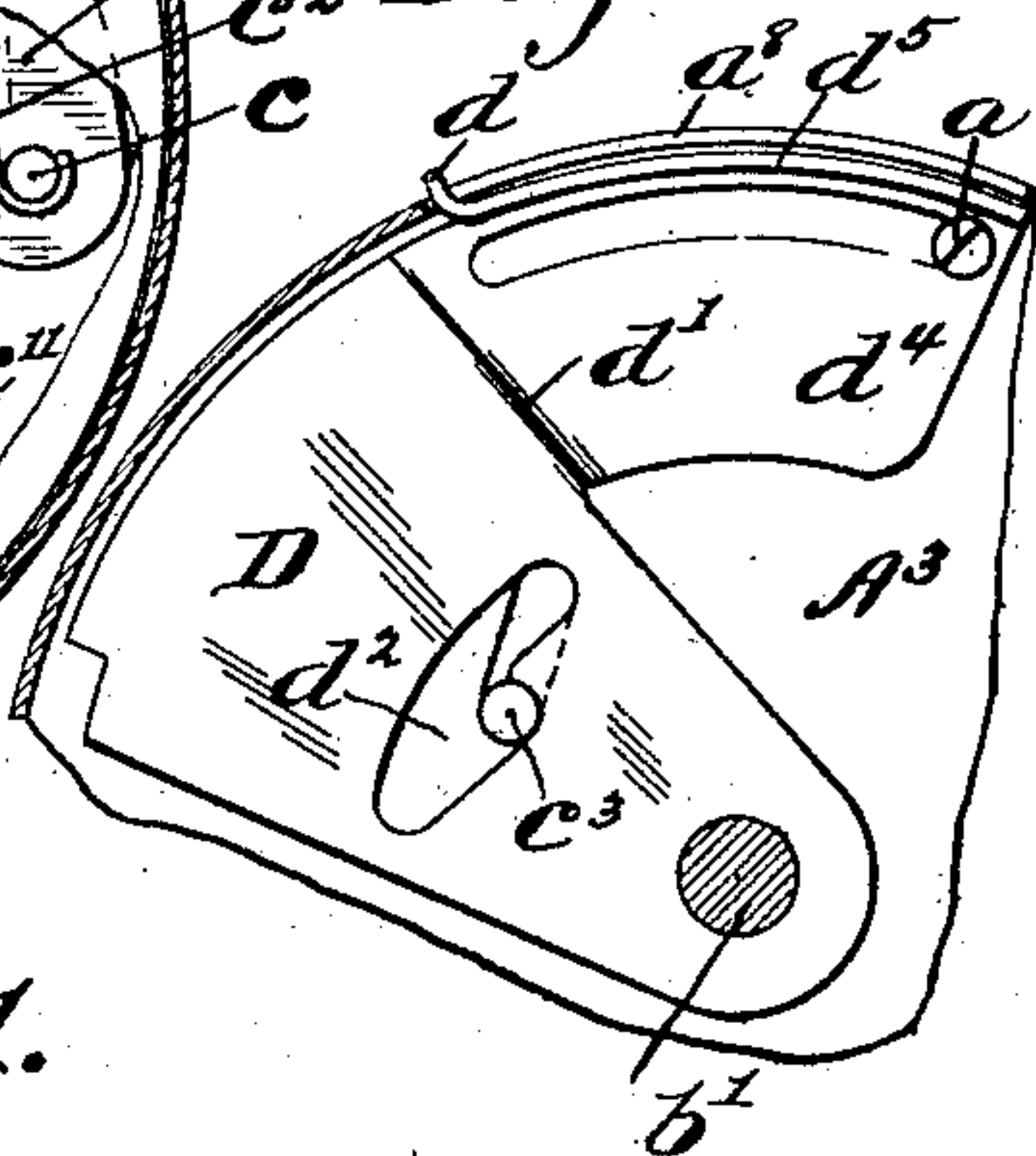


Fig. 1.

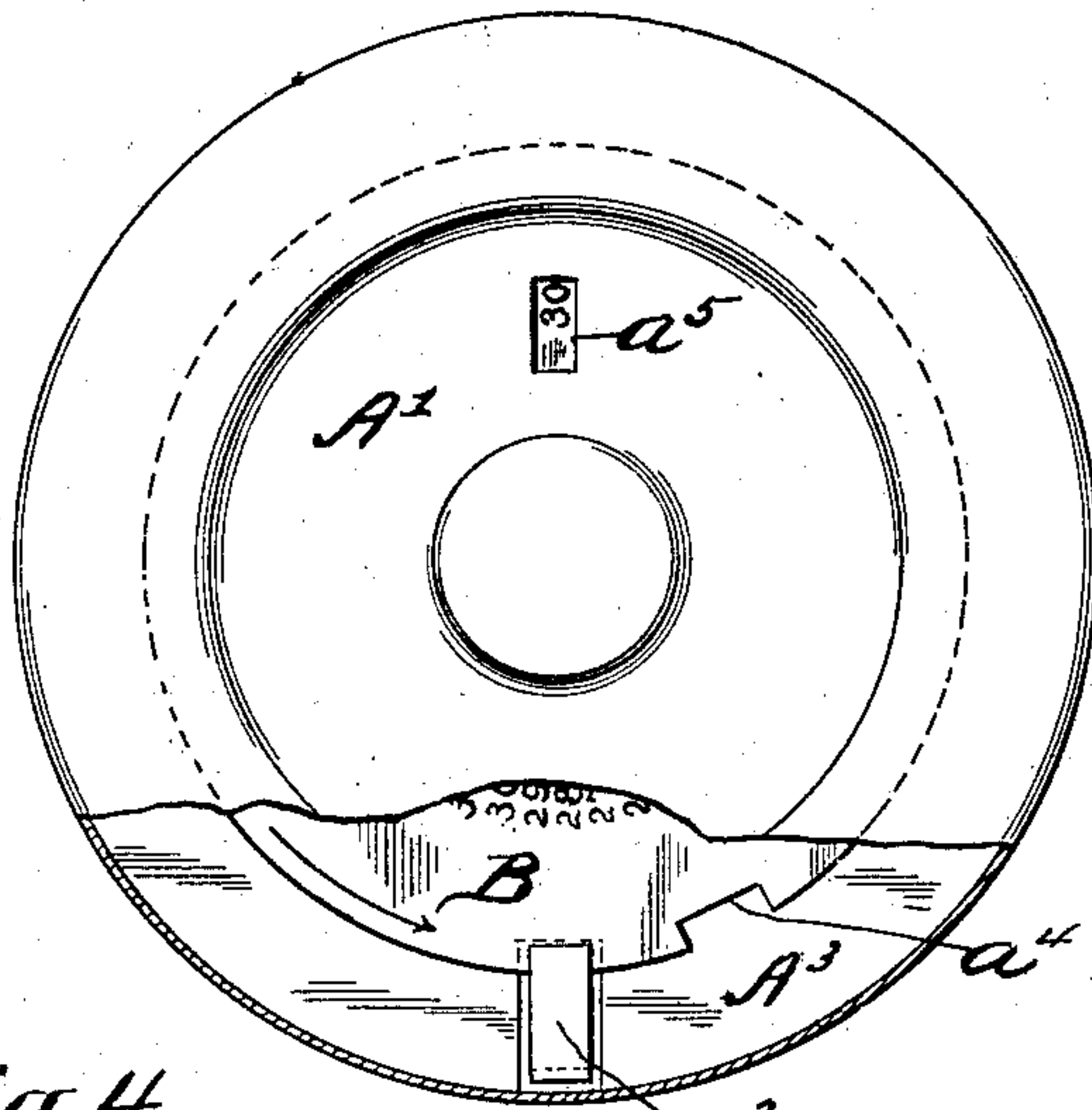
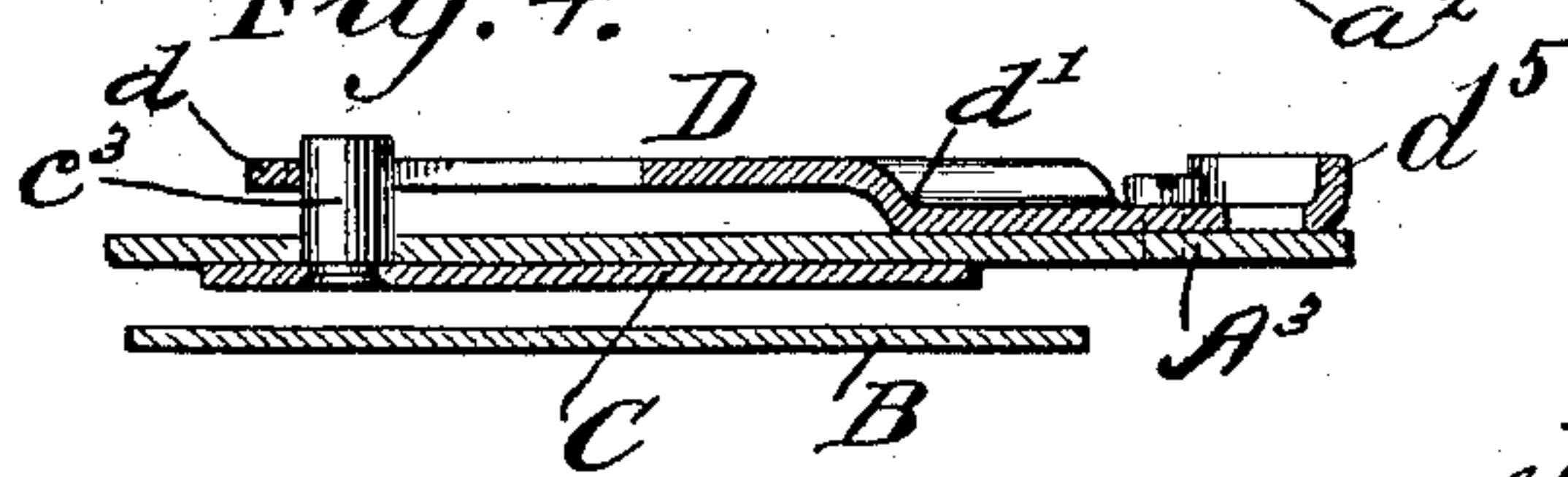


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

N. H. Hayward
Geo. E. Crane

INVENTOR

John Daly

BY *Edwin H. Brown*

HIS ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN DALY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

REGISTERING-BANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 728,876, dated May 26, 1903.

Application filed November 20, 1900. Renewed March 3, 1903. Serial No. 146,010. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN DALY, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Registering-Banks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to registering-banks, and especially to registering-banks for coins of a single denomination.

I will describe a registering-bank embodying my invention and then point out the novel features thereof in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevational view of a registering-bank embodying my invention, a portion of the casing being broken away to disclose a hidden part. Fig. 2 is an interior view, partly broken away to disclose hidden parts, of a registering-bank embodying my invention. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse sectional view taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2, but drawn to a larger scale. Fig. 5 is a detail plan view.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all of the figures.

A A' represent two parts of a circular and comparatively thick casing. A³ represents a circular plate within said casing for dividing it into two compartments. The plate A³ is retained in position by means of screws *a*, which are seated in posts (not shown) carried by one of the parts A A'. The registering mechanism of the bank is located in one of the two compartments and on one side of the plate A³, while the coins are confined in the other compartment and on the other side of the plate out of the way of the registering mechanism. The two parts A A' are held together by means of an inwardly-extending lip *a'*, carried by the part A, which enters a slot in the part A' and forms a hinge for the two parts and an elbow-shaped piece *a*². The two parts A A' are put together when the registering-disk is at zero, and with the disk in this position the elbow-piece *a*² is passed through a cut-off portion *a*³ in the plate A³ and past a notch *a*⁴ in the periphery of the registering-disk. The first coin deposited causes a partial rotation of the registering-disk, which rotation takes the notch *a*⁴ out of alinement with the elbow *a*². The two

parts A A' will then be locked together. When the disk has registered its full capacity, the notch *a*⁴ again comes into alinement with the elbow-piece to allow the elbow-piece to be moved past it, and thus accomplish the unlocking of the two parts A A'.

B represents the registering-disk, and *b* a ratchet-wheel rigidly secured thereto in any desired manner. The disk and ratchet-wheel are free to turn together on a stud or pin *b'*, which is supported and held in the center of the plate A³. The registering-disk is suitably marked to indicate the amount deposited in the bank, and these markings successively move under an opening *a*⁵, provided in the casing.

C represents a plate, which rocks or oscillates on a pin or stud *c*, carried by the plate A³. The plate C carries a pawl *c'*, which as the plate C is rocked or oscillated on the pin *c* engages the ratchet-wheel *b* and causes the ratchet-wheel and the registering-disk to rotate. The pawl *c'* is normally held in engagement with the ratchet-wheel by means of a spring *c*², which is fast to it at one end. The other end of the spring is bent about the pin or stud *c*. The spring *c*² also has the function of returning the plate C to its normal position to be again oscillated when the next coin is deposited.

*c*⁸ represents a pawl pivoted on a stud *c*⁹, carried by the plate A³, and which is in engagement with the ratchet-wheel to prevent any backward movement of the ratchet-wheel. It is held in engagement therewith by a spring *c*¹⁰, secured thereto and bent around a stud *c*¹¹.

The oscillation of the plate C is obtained through an operating part, here shown in the form of a pin or stud *c*³, carried by the plate and which is normally in the path of the coin. The pin *c*³ projects or extends through a slot *a*⁷ in the plate A³ and into the coin-compartment. As each coin is introduced into the coin-compartment through a coin-opening *a*⁸ in the casing it drops onto the pin *c*³. The coin also drops into a recess formed by the plate A³ and a device D, which I have designated as a "push-plate." The device or push-plate D is fulcrumed on the pin *b'* and is provided with a finger-piece *d*, which extends into the opening *a*⁸ and by which it is rocked.

As the push-plate D is rocked on the pin b' a shouldered portion d' on the plate forces the coin forward between the pin or stud c^3 and the casing, thereby causing the pin or stud c^3 to move, and thus rock the plate C and cause the pawl c to rotate the disk B. The push-plate D is provided with an irregular-shaped opening d^2 , into which the pin or stud c^3 projects. The edge d^3 of the opening is inclined and serves to positively move the pin or stud c^3 from its position at one end of the slot a^7 , in which position it has been forced by the coin, (see Fig. 5,) to the other end of the slot a^7 . This movement of the pin or stud c^3 returns the plate C to its normal position (see Fig. 2) and causes the pawl c' to ride over the ratchet-wheel for a distance of one tooth. The longer portion of the opening is to permit of the push-plate being rocked without affecting the pin or stud c^3 in any manner.

d^4 represents an extension of the push-plate D. It is provided with a slot, into which one of the screws A extends. This screw and slot serve to limit the rocking movement of the push-plate, though, if desired, the finger-piece d and opening a^8 may serve for this purpose.

d^5 represents a guard for closing the opening a^8 to prevent the deposition of a coin before a previously-deposited coin has been registered. This guard also serves to prevent coins that have been deposited and registered from being withdrawn or removed from the casing. The withdrawal of registered coins is also prevented by the pin or stud c^3 , which in its normal position is sufficiently close to the peripheral wall of the casing to prevent any coin passing between it and the periphery. The pin or stud c^3 could not be depressed by any extraneous means, as its movement would be prevented by the inclined edge d^3 , assuming, of course, that the push-plate D would be held from movement by the finger-piece d . If the push-plate were not held, then any downward movement of the pin c^3 would cause the push-plate D to rock and bring the guard under the opening a^8 to close it. This movement of the push-plate D would interfere with the extraneous means employed to remove the deposited and registered coins. A coin F (see Fig. 2) is shown as resting on the pin or stud and in the recess formed by the plate A^3 and the device or push-plate D and ready to be moved forward to operate the pin c^3 and to pass beyond the pin into the coin-compartment.

In assembling the parts the registering-disk, ratchet-wheel, and push-plate are confined on the stud b' by a nut f , washers or other devices being employed to properly space the parts. The pawls c' and c^8 are confined on their pivot-pins by the registering-disk B.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a registering-bank, the combination of a casing, a plate within said casing for dividing it into two compartments, a registering mechanism in one compartment, a stud

forming part of said mechanism extending into the other compartment and with which a coin engages, and means for moving the coin to cause it to enter its compartment and to operate the registering mechanism through said stud or projection.

2. In a registering-bank, the combination of a casing having an opening for the introduction of a coin, a plate fixed within said casing for dividing the casing into two compartments, a registering mechanism in one of said two compartments, said mechanism comprising a registering-disk, a ratchet-wheel secured thereto, a pivoted plate carrying a pawl which is in engagement with said ratchet-wheel, and which when the plate is rocked moves said registering-disk, a pin or stud carried by said plate which projects into said other compartment and is in the path of coins introduced through said opening, a device for moving said coin onto and past said pin or stud and thereby rocking said plate.

3. In a registering-bank, the combination of a casing having an opening for the depositing of coins in the casing, a plate fixed within said casing for dividing the casing into two compartments, a registering mechanism in one of said two compartments and having an operating part extending into the other of said two compartments and in the path of coins to be deposited in the said other compartment, a device provided in said other compartment having a slot into which said operating part extends, an inclined edge for said slot, and means for rocking said device in one direction to move the coin and thereby the operating part, and in the opposite direction to return the said operating part to normal position.

4. In a registering-bank, the combination of a casing, a plate within said casing for dividing it into two compartments, a registering mechanism in one of said two compartments, a stud or projection carried by a rocking plate comprised in said mechanism, extending into said other compartment and in the path of a coin, and a push-plate in said other compartment for moving a coin past said stud and thereby operating the mechanism.

5. In a registering-bank, the combination of a casing having an opening for the introduction of coins, a plate within said casing for dividing it into two compartments, a registering mechanism consisting of a registering-disk, a ratchet for moving the registering-disk, and a rocking plate carrying a pawl which is in engagement with the ratchet, provided in one of said compartments, a projection carried by said plate which extends through the fixed plate into the other of said compartments, and with which a coin engages, and a push-plate for moving the coin and the projection, substantially as described.

6. In a registering-bank, the combination of a casing having a slot for the introduction of coins, a plate within the casing for divid-

ing it into two compartments, a registering
mechanism in one of said compartments, and
having a part extending into the other of said
compartments and with which a coin engages
5 when introduced into the casing, and said
part being also located adjacent the periph-
eral wall of the casing in such a position as
to prevent a coin being moved past it out of
the coin-compartment, and a push-plate for
10 forcing the coin past said projection, and thus

causing the registering mechanism to operate
substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my
name to this specification in the presence of
two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN DALY.

Witnesses:

GEO. E. CRUSE,
K. G. LE ARD.