

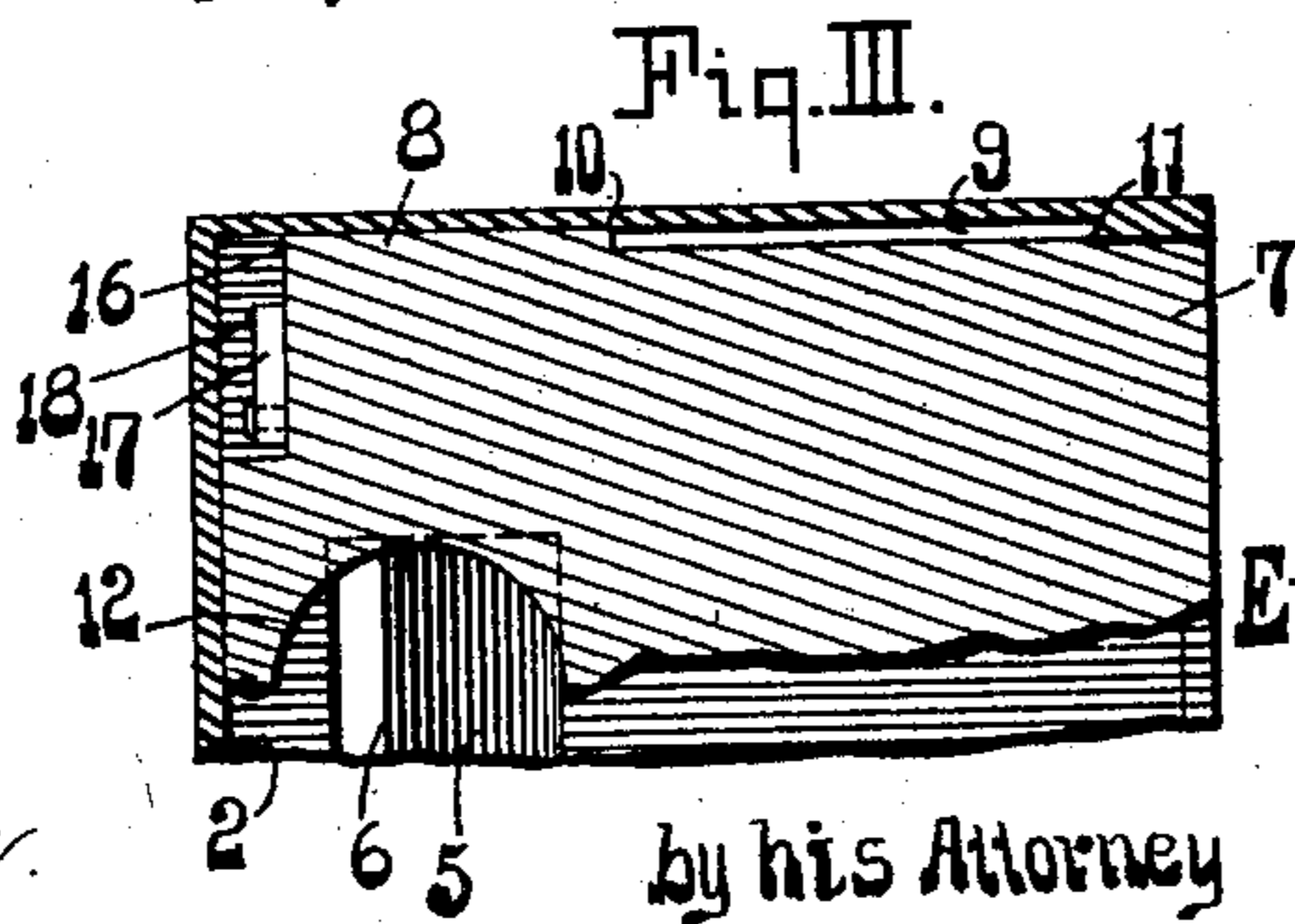
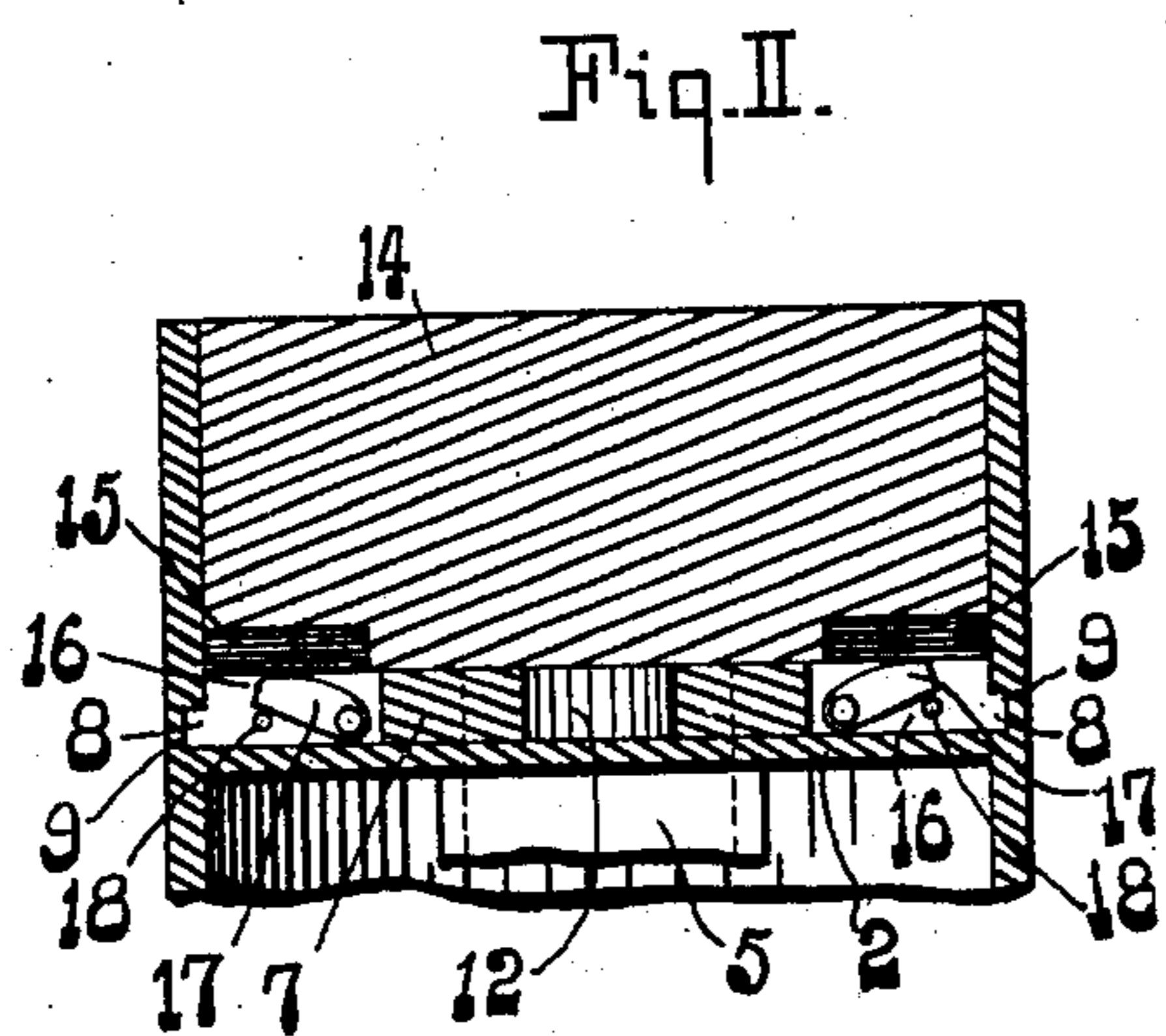
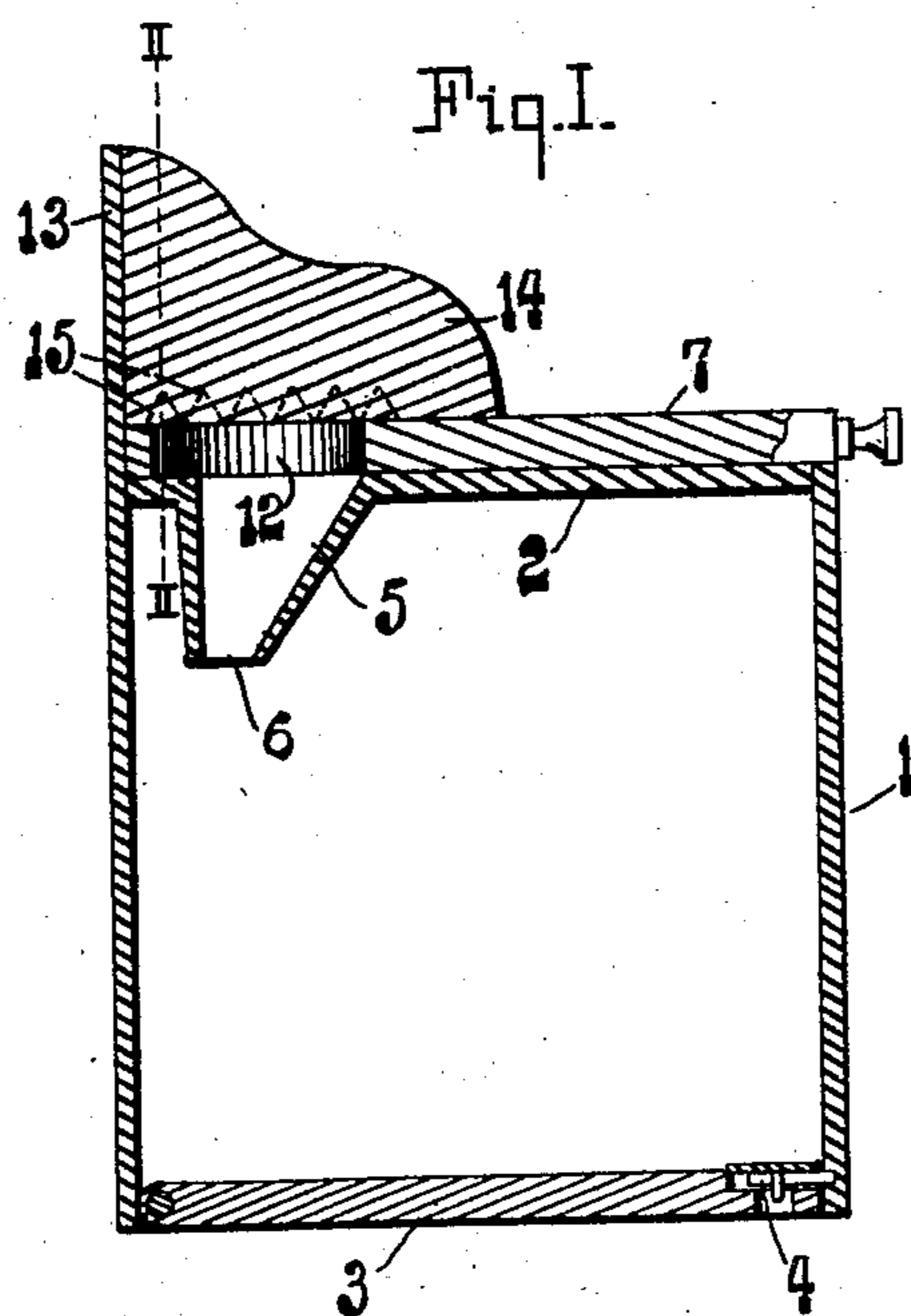
No. 735,940.

PATENTED AUG. 11, 1903.

E. W. BUECHLING.
BANK.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 9, 1902.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

Geo. H. Harvey.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST W. BUECHLING, OF KNOXVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

BANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 735,940, dated August 11, 1903.

Application filed August 9, 1902. Serial No. 119,099. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST W. BUECHLING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Knoxville, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented or discovered new and useful Improvements in Banks, of which the following is a specification.

In the accompanying drawings, which make part of this specification, Figure I is a central vertical section from front to back; Fig. II, a section on the line II II of Fig. I, and Fig. III a fragmentary horizontal section through the guides of the money-slide.

My invention relates to banks for the collection of coins.

It is the object of my invention to provide a bank from which it is impossible to recover the coins through the entrance-slot.

My bank comprises a box 1, having top 2 and hinged bottom 3. The bottom is fastened by the lock 4. The top 2 is provided with a chute 5 near its rear end, the rear wall of the chute being vertical, and the front wall extends downwardly and rearwardly below the top 2 toward the said rear wall, a narrow space or slot 6 being left at their lower ends sufficiently large to permit coins sliding down the chute to pass therethrough into the box. A thin slide 7 lies on the top 2 and is guided by tongues 8 thereon, slidable in grooves 9 in the sides of the box. The slide is held from being entirely withdrawn by the engagement of the shoulder 10 on the slide with the shoulder 11 on the side of the box. The rear portion of the slide 7 has a round vertical slot 12, which when the slide is pushed entirely back, as shown in Figs. I and III, overlies the wide mouth of the chute 5, so that any coin lying in the slot 12 will fall into the chute and thence into the box. The slot will be of a size to receive flatwise the largest coin which the bank is intended to receive. The chute having a wide mouth is able to receive a coin carried flatwise in the slot 12, while the inclined wall of the chute turns the coin into nearly a vertical position and guides it through the narrow slot 6.

Lying upon the slide 7 and between the sides of the box and the extension 13 of the back is a block 14, which extends forwardly to such an extent that when the slide is drawn

out until the shoulders 10 and 11 engage the slot 12 will be wholly exposed for the reception of a coin, and when the slide is pushed back until its rear edge engages the rear side of the box the slot 7 will be wholly concealed beneath the block. The block 14 has on its bottom and overlying each side of the slide 7 a series of transverse notches or teeth 15. The rear corners of the slide have recesses 16, in which near the lower side of the slide are pivoted dogs or pawls 17, whose outer ends are supported by pins 18. The pins 18 are located above the pivots of the pawls, so that the latter rest normally with their upper outer edges or corners flush with the upper surface of the slide. The dogs or pawls are adapted under conditions presently to be described to interlock with the notches or teeth 15.

If an attempt be made to extract the coins by inverting and shaking the bank, it will be very difficult to cause a coin to enter the narrow slot 6 of the chute by reason of the latter protruding into the box, as shown in Fig. I. However, if a coin should enter the chute and the slot 12 it will be found impossible to withdraw the slide 7 by reason of one or both of the pawls having become interlocked with some of the teeth 15. By reason of the described relation of the pins 17 and the pivots of the pawls any tipping of the box from its normal position, as shown in the several figures, one or both pawls will at once lock the slide. Even if a coin could be caused to enter the chute by shaking the box on its side the necessary tipping of the box to get the coin into the slot 12 would cause one or both pawls to lock the slide.

I do not limit myself to the precise form of overthrow-pawl shown, as any other form will operate, provided it will overturn upon the tipping of the box, nor do I limit myself to all the details of construction of the other parts of my bank, as the same may be varied without departing from the scope of my invention. For instance, a rotary coin-carrier would be regarded as a "slide" within the meaning of that term as used in the claims, and one pawl may be used instead of two.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. A coin-receptacle having a coin-opening, a slide having a coin-slot adapted to reg-

ister with the opening, a block overlying that part of the slide above the opening, and means for preventing the withdrawal of the slide from above the opening while the receptacle is tilted.

5 2. A coin-receptacle having a coin-opening, a slide having a coin-slot adapted to register with the opening, a cover for that part of the slide above the opening, and a pawl-
10 and-ratchet mechanism adapted to interlock upon tilting the receptacle.

3. A coin-receptacle having a coin-open-

ing, a slide having a coin-slot adapted to register with the opening, a cover for that part of the slide above the opening, said cover being 15 provided with notches, and a pawl on said slide adapted to interlock with said notches upon tilting the receptacle.

Signed at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, this 5th day of August, 1902.

ERNEST W. BUECHLING.

Witnesses:

A. M. STEEN,
F. N. BARBER.