

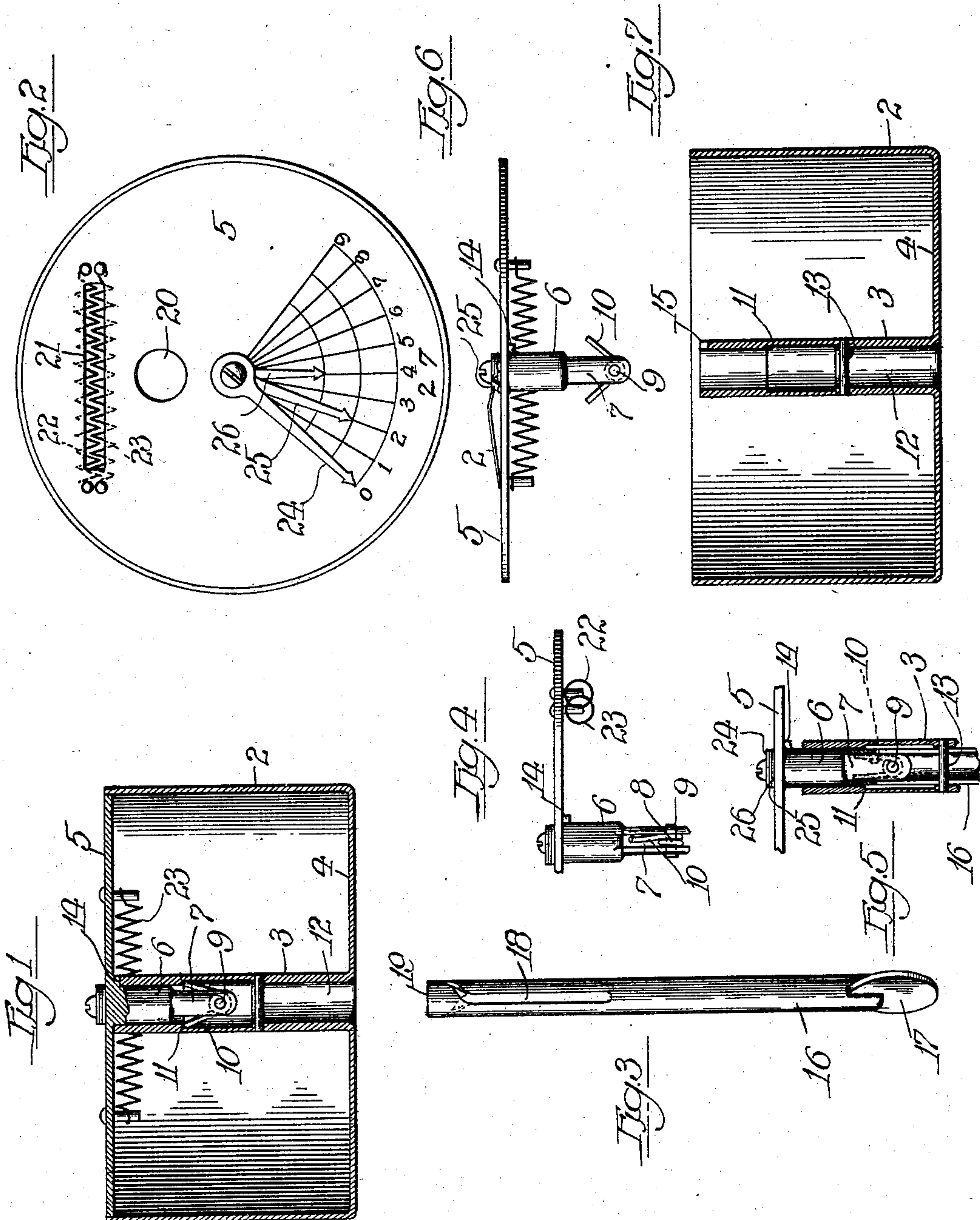
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PATENTED NOV. 10, 1903.

E. F. BROWN.
SAVINGS BANK.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 22, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN FRANKLIN BROWN, OF EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

SAVINGS-BANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 743,442, dated November 10, 1903.

Application filed June 22, 1903. Serial No. 162,564. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN FRANKLIN BROWN, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Evanston, Cook county, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Savings-Banks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to savings-banks that are given out by financial houses to their depositors to collect savings to be deposited with the house, the latter being the custodian of the key to the savings-bank. However, the bank may be used for any purpose that similar savings-banks are used.

The objects of my invention are to provide a neat, serviceable, and cheaply-constructed bank for the purpose and a desirable indicating device for the contents of the bank, a simple and desirable locking device, and in other details that will be later described.

The invention consists in the devices and combinations of parts as set forth in the claims.

Reference will be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a central sectional elevation of the bank. Fig. 2 is a plan view. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the key. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the cover. Fig. 5 is a detail showing the action of the key in unlocking. Fig. 6 is an elevation of the cover-piece, and Fig. 7 is a sectional elevation of the body-piece.

In the drawings let 2 indicate the body-piece, provided with a suitable tubular projection 3, extending up from bottom 4, which may be made in any suitable manner by casting, stamping, spinning, or by building up of pieces, as desired.

The top piece 5 is a disk provided with a central projection 6, which is integral with the disk or permanently fastened thereto. The projection 6 is made to enter the tubular projection 3 and is provided with a spring 8, located in a slot 7, supported on a pin 9. The ends 10 of spring 8 act as locking-catches by engaging an annular shoulder 11 on the inside of tubular projection 3 of the body-piece 2.

The tubular passage 12 of projection 3 is crossed by a bar 13, which is normally in the same plane with the ends 10 of spring 8 when

the cover is locked on, which position is determined by a projection 14 on the cover, which engages a notch 15 in the top of tubular projection 3. The location of projection 14 and notch 15 is such that when the cover is down the spring 8 lies directly over the bar 13, which prevents the spring-catches 10 from being disengaged without a regularly-formed key. The key is a tube 16, provided with a thumb-piece 17 and a slot 18, cut spiral for a short distance at the top and then extending straight for the balance of its distance, which slot is engaged by the bar 13 when the key is inserted in space 12 to unlock the cover. The spiral shape of the slots, guided by the bar 13, directs the solid ends 19 of the tube or key to engage the catches 10 and disengages them from the annular shoulder 11 as the key is pushed upward from the bottom, and the further upward movement of the key carries the cover free from the body-piece.

The locking of the cover on is effected by simply putting the parts together, when the spring-catches will snap into place.

Any suitable locking device or key may be used; but I prefer to use the above, as described.

Paper money is inserted into the bank through the hole 20, which is smaller than the smallest coin to be inserted. Coins are inserted through the slot 21, which is guarded to prevent the escape of the coin by right and left hand spiral springs 22 and 23, which are mounted across the slot 21 in a manner to be deflected by the coin as it is forced in between the springs. The right and left hand coil of the springs permits the coils to enter the spaces of each other and, as it were, intermesh and securely prevent the coins from being extracted from the bank, which is a great desideratum, while but little resistance is offered to the entry of the coins.

The indicating device consists of three hands or indicators 24 25 26, mounted upon a single screw or center located at or near the center of the cover and adapted to be moved over a segmental dial 27, graduated from "0" to "9." The outer or longer arm 24 is to indicate cents, the next arm 25 dimes, and the short arm 26 dollars. Thus nine dollars and ninety-nine cents may be regis-

tered. The hands or indicators 24 25 26 are curved slightly, with their points in elastic contact with the surface of the cover, which is graduated by slight depressions in the surface, which are engaged by the points of the hands, thereby preventing accidental displacement of the hands.

What I claim is—

1. In a bank of the class described, the combination with a box provided with a slot for the admission of money and having body and cover members both provided with central projections arranged for mutual interlocking engagement, of a spring-coil within the box and extending over said slot for preventing money from passing outward there-through.

2. In a bank of the class described, the combination with a box-body having a central tubular projection opening through the bottom of the box, of a cover provided with a stud adapted to enter said projection, locking devices operable from the interior of said projection and adapted to prevent the withdrawal of said stud, and a bar extending across the interior of the passage leading to said devices, substantially as set forth.

3. A bank composed of a body-piece provided with an internal projection, a cover-piece provided with a projection adapted to engage the projection of the body-piece, and a spring-catch adapted to engage and hold the projections, and thereby the cover and body together.

4. A bank composed of a body-piece provided with an internal projection, a cover-piece also provided with an internal projection, locking devices attached to the projections for locking them together, one of said projections provided with an aperture for the entry of the key.

5. A bank of the class described, composed of a body-piece provided with an internal projection, a cover-piece also provided with an internal projection, one of said projections tubular and the other adapted to enter the tubular space; and a spring-catch adapted to lock the parts together.

6. A bank of the class described composed of a body-piece provided with an internal projection, a cover-piece also provided with an internal projection, one of said projections tubular and the other adapted to enter the tubular space; a spring-catch adapted to lock the parts together, and a tubular key adapted

to enter the tubular space of the projection and disengage the catches.

7. A bank of the class described, composed of a body-piece, provided with an internal projection, a cover-piece also provided with an internal projection, one of said projections tubular and the first projection adapted to enter the said tubular space, a shoulder on one projection and spring-catches on the other projection adapted to engage the shoulder of the other projection, fenders or bars located across the entry-space to the catches to prevent the picking of the lock, and a key adapted to enter the tubular space to disengage the catches.

8. A bank provided with a body-piece having an internal tubular projection, a cover-piece provided with an internal projection adapted to enter the tubular projection of the body, a shoulder on the interior of the tubular projection, spring-catches on the projection of the cover adapted to engage the shoulder of the projection of the body, a bar located across the tubular projection in line to prevent direct access to the catches, and a slotted tubular key adapted to enter the tubular space of the projection, pass the bolt and disengage the catches, substantially as shown.

9. In a bank of the class described, the combination with a box or shell provided with a slot for the admission of money, of a spring-coil within the box obstructing said slot, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

10. In a bank of the class described, the combination with a box or shell provided with a slot for the admission of money, of parallel spring-coils extending along the slot within the box and obstructing said slot, substantially as set forth.

11. In a bank of the class described, the combination with a box or shell having a slot for the admission of money, of right and left hand intermeshing spring-coils extending along the slot within the box in position to obstruct the outward passage of money and to be pushed laterally apart by an entering coin, substantially as set forth.

Signed at Chicago this 20th day of June, 1903.

EDWIN FRANKLIN BROWN.

Witnesses:

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