No. 755,257. PATENTED MAR. 22, 1904.

I. H. TERJESEN.

BANK.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 11, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

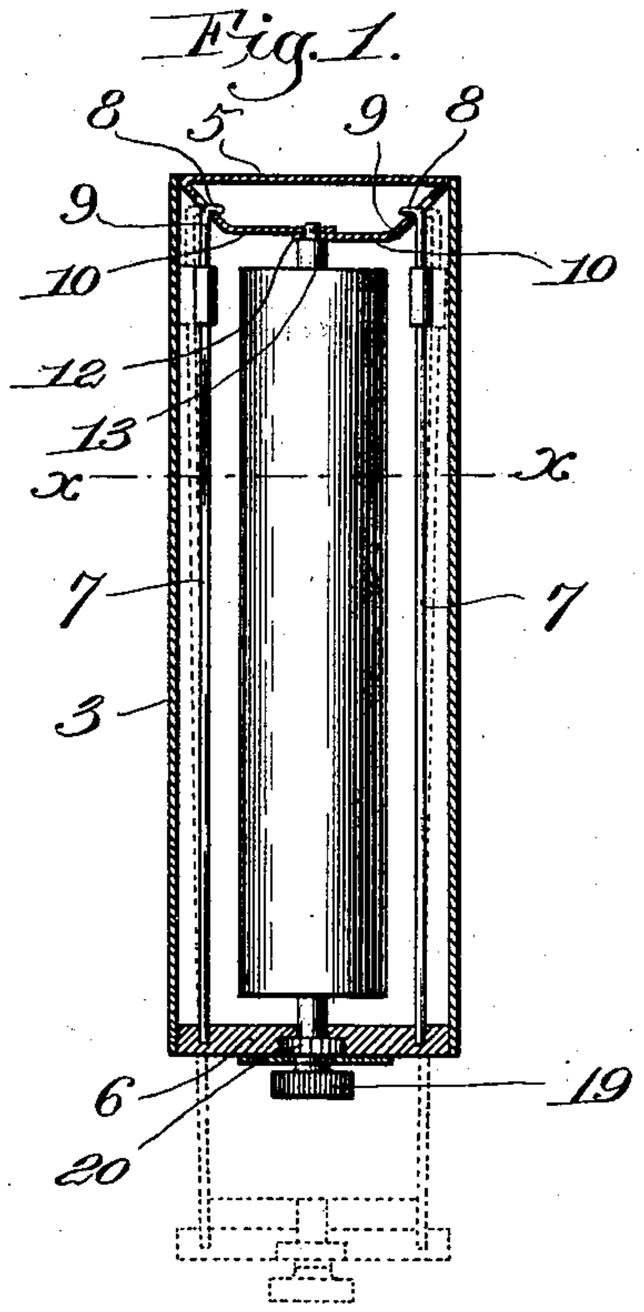


Fig. 2.

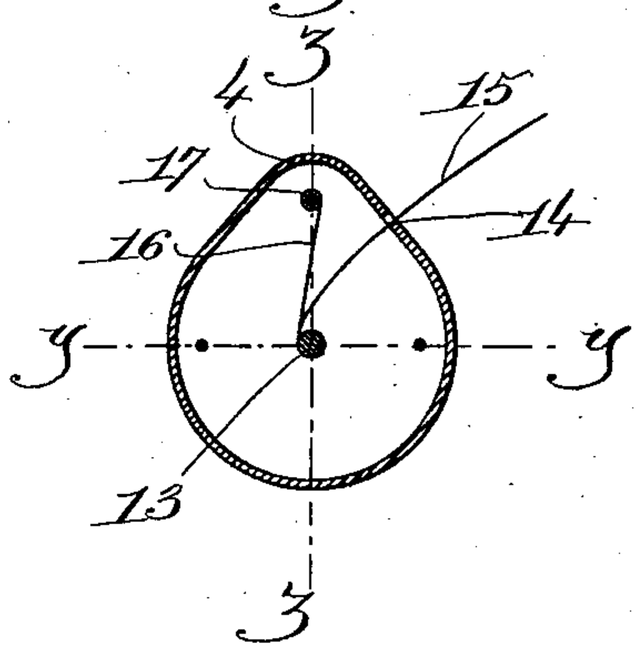


Fig. 3.

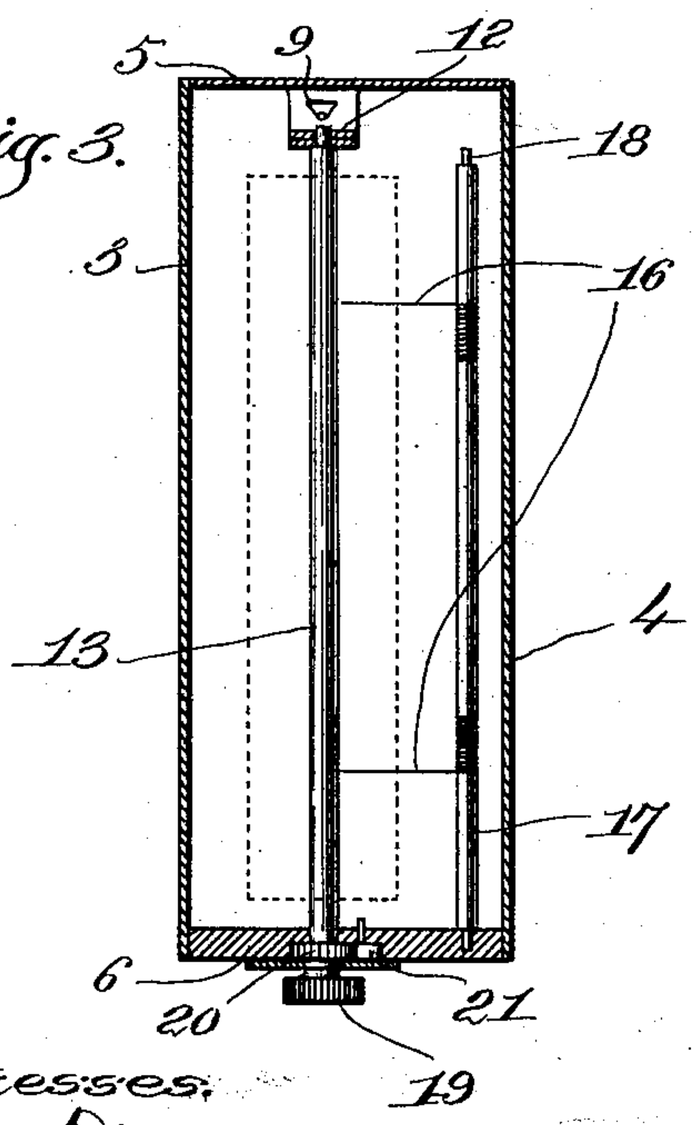
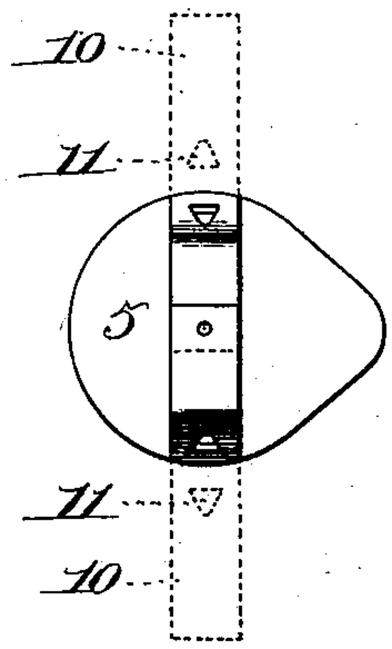


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
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Inventor:
Isaac H. Terjesen,
by Crosby & Gregory. Attys

No. 755,257. Patented March 22, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC H. TERJESEN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CHESTER H. SANGER, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

BANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 755,257, dated March 22, 1904.

Application filed May 11, 1903. Serial No. 156,552. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC H. TERJESEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Banks, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like numerals on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention relates to a portable bank for collecting bills; and it comprises a suitable casing provided with a slot through which the bills are fed and a removable head or end which is normally locked to the casing. The locking means for the head or end are entirely within the casing and are constructed to be released only by the accumulating mass of bills, so that it will be impossible to open the bank until a certain predetermined bulk has accumulated therein. Similar banks for collecting coins of different denominations are very common; but so far as I am aware no one has ever yet devised a bank for collecting bills.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of my improved bank on substantially the line *y y*, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a transverse section on the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section on substantially the line *z z*, Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a detail of one of the heads or ends.

The casing is designated by 3, and it may be of any suitable cross-sectional shape, though I prefer to employ the shape shown in Fig. 2—that is, a substantially cylindrical shape having the swelled portion 4. The end or head 5 of the casing is rigidly secured thereto, while the opposite end or head 6 is removable from the casing and when removed gives access to the accumulations in the bank or casing. The head 6 is of a size to telescope into the end of the casing, as seen in Fig. 1, and in this embodiment of my invention is held in place by the resilient locking-fingers 7, which are integral with the head 6 and extend substantially parallel to the axis of the casing. The free ends of the fingers are bent, as at 8, to form latches, which are adapted to engage suitable keepers 9, rigid with the casing, preferably rigid with the head. As herein illustrated, the keepers are formed in wings or arms 10, which extend inwardly from the head 5. One convenient way of making these arms is to make the head from a blank, such as shown in Fig. 4, said blank being cut to have the laterally-extending arms or wings which are shown in dotted lines. Thereafter said arms or wings may be provided with the slots or openings 11 and bent toward each other and given the shape shown in Fig. 1—that is, provided with the portion 9, which is inclined to the head, and the portion 12 parallel to the head. The two portions 12 overlap each other and each is provided with an opening to receive the end of a spindle 13, as will be presently described, said arms 10 therefore acting as bearings for one end of the spindle. The spindle 13 is carried by the head 6 and journaled at one end therein, the other end being journaled in the arms 10, as above described.

14 designates a longitudinal slot in one side of the casing, through which the bills 15 are fed, as seen in Fig. 2. As the bills are fed into the casing they are wound upon the spindle 13 to form a roll, as seen in Fig. 1. In order to assist this winding of the bills upon the spindle, I have provided the feeding-cords 16, which are attached at one end to the spindle and at their other end are wound about a sleeve or roll 17, which may be supported in any suitable way, but is herein shown as rotatable about a pin 18, carried by the head 6. When the bills are fed into the casing, the end of the bill is pushed through the slot and between the feeding-cords 16 and spindle 13. As the spindle is rotated by the thumb-piece 19, which stands on the outside of the head 6 and is therefore exposed, the cords 16 are wound from the sleeve or roll 17 onto the spindle and in so doing wind the bill upon the spindle. One bill after the other may be inserted in the casing and wound onto the roll, as above described, until the roll of bills has reached such a size as to contact with the fingers 7. When this point is reached, any further increase in the size of the roll will cause the fingers to spread and be thrown into the dotted-line position,

Fig. 1. When in this position, the latches 8 are released from the keepers, and the head 6 may be pulled out of the casing, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1. Since the spindle is carried by the head 6 and is only loosely journaled in the arms 10, it follows that the spindle and rolls of bills will be removed with the head. After the bills have been removed from the spindle the sleeve or rolls 17 will be turned by hand and rewind the cords 16 thereupon, and the head 6 may be again inserted into the casing. In performing this latter operation the latches strike the inclined portion 9 of the arms 10 and automatically reëngage their keepers, thus to lock the head in place. After the bank has been put together it can be opened a second time only when the mass of bills accumulates to such an extent as to cause the locking-fingers 7 to be released from their keepers.

I prefer to provide the spindle with a suitable ratchet 20, which coöperates with a pawl 21, carried by the head, this ratchet when engaged by the pawl preventing the spindle from being turned except in the direction to feed the bills into the casing. The pawl is so situated that it can only be disengaged from the ratchet when the head is removed.

The particular manner of locking the head 6 in the casing which is herein illustrated is not essential to my invention, as other forms of locks which can only be released when the roll of bills reaches a certain predetermined size may be substituted for that herein shown. I prefer, however, the construction which is herein illustrated, because of its simplicity and cheapness of construction. It will be understood, therefore, that various changes may be made in the construction of the parts without departing from the spirit of the invention expressed in the appended claims.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a bank for money in the form of bills, a casing having a slot through which the bills are fed, and a removable member, means carried by said member to feed the bills into the casing and a lock for securing said member to the casing, said lock being constructed so as to be released only from the inside of the casing by the accumulated mass of bills.

2. In a bank for money in the form of bills, a casing having a bill-receiving slot and a removable end, means to lock said end in place, said means being constructed so as to be released only from the inside of the casing, and means to feed the bills into the casing.

3. In a portable bank for accumulating money in the form of bills, a casing having a slot through which bills are fed and a removable end, locking means situated in the end of the casing for locking said removable end to the casing, said locking means being released by the mass of bills in the casing when it reaches a certain bulk.

4. In a bank for accumulating money in the form of bills, a casing having a slot through which bills are fed and a removable end, a spindle carried by said removable end and on which bills are rolled, and means interior of the casing to lock the end to the casing, said means being released when the roll of bills on the spindle reaches a predetermined bulk.

5. In a bank for accumulating money in the form of bills, a slotted casing, a removable head for said casing, locking means interior of the casing to lock the head to the casing, and a spindle on the interior of the casing and onto which the bills are rolled, said locking means being constructed to be released by the roll of bills when it reaches a predetermined size.

6. In a bank for accumulating money in the form of bills, a slotted casing having a removable head, a spindle carried by said head and on which the bills are rolled as they are fed into the casing, a locking-finger also carried by the head, and a keeper carried by the casing to engage said finger, said finger being constructed to be released from the keeper to enable the head to be removed when the roll of bills reaches a predetermined size.

7. In a bank for accumulating money in the form of bills, a casing having a slot through which bills are fed and a removable end, a longitudinal spindle carried by said removable end, a pair of locking-fingers also carried by said removable end, said fingers extending parallel to the spindle, keepers rigid with the casing to engage said fingers and thereby lock the removable end in place, said fingers being adapted to be released from the keepers by the roll of bills on the spindle.

8. In a bank for accumulating money in the form of bills, a slotted casing, a spindle on which the bills are wound, a roll extending parallel to the spindle, feeding-cords connecting said roll and spindle, whereby as the spindle is turned the cords are wound from the roll onto the spindle to feed the bills into the casing and roll them about the said spindle.

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

ISAAC H. TERJESEN.

Witnesses:
LOUIS C. SMITH,
GEO. H. MAXWELL.