

No. 824,233.

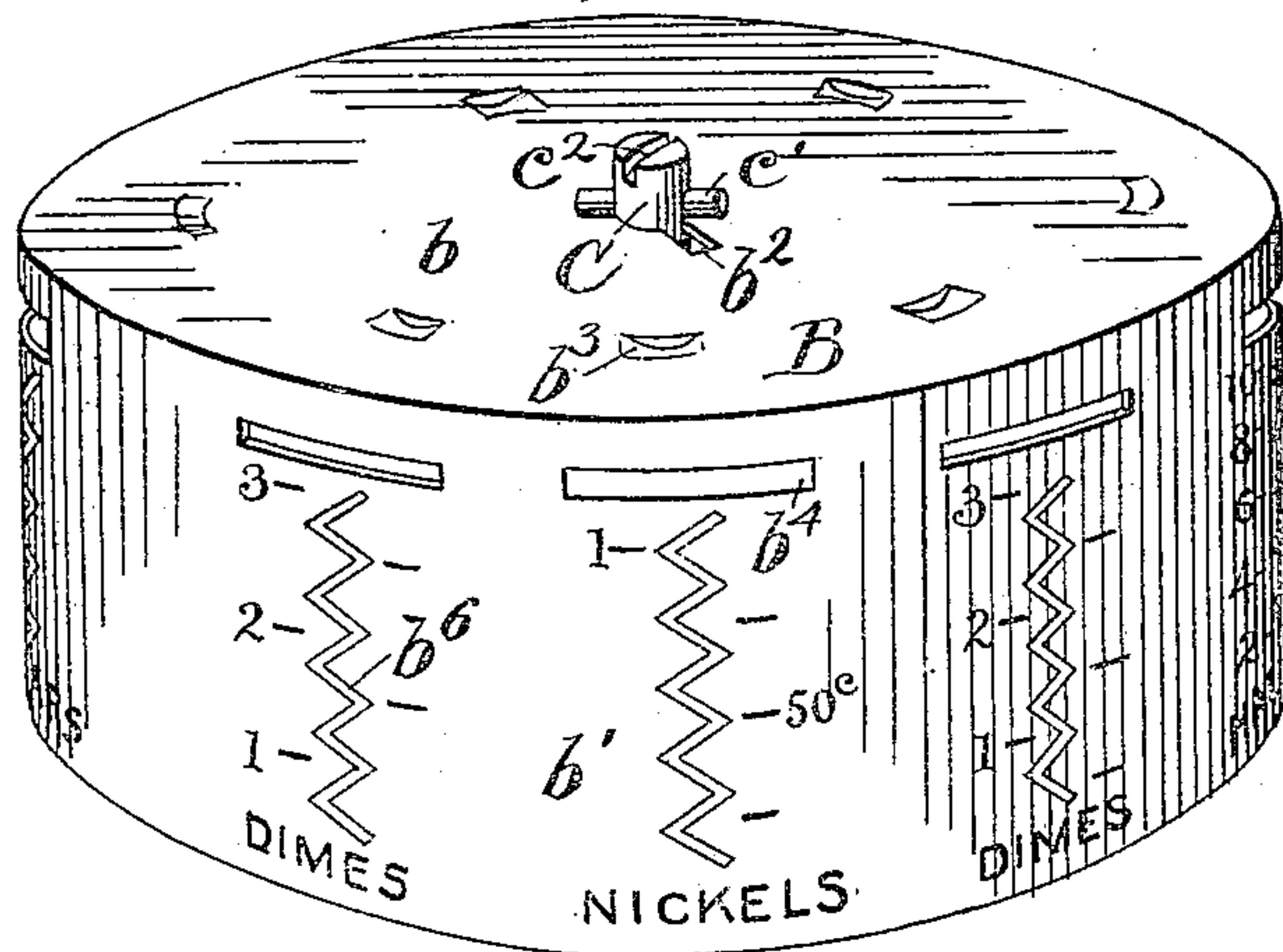
PATENTED JUNE 26, 1906.

E. CRAPPER.  
SAVINGS BANK.

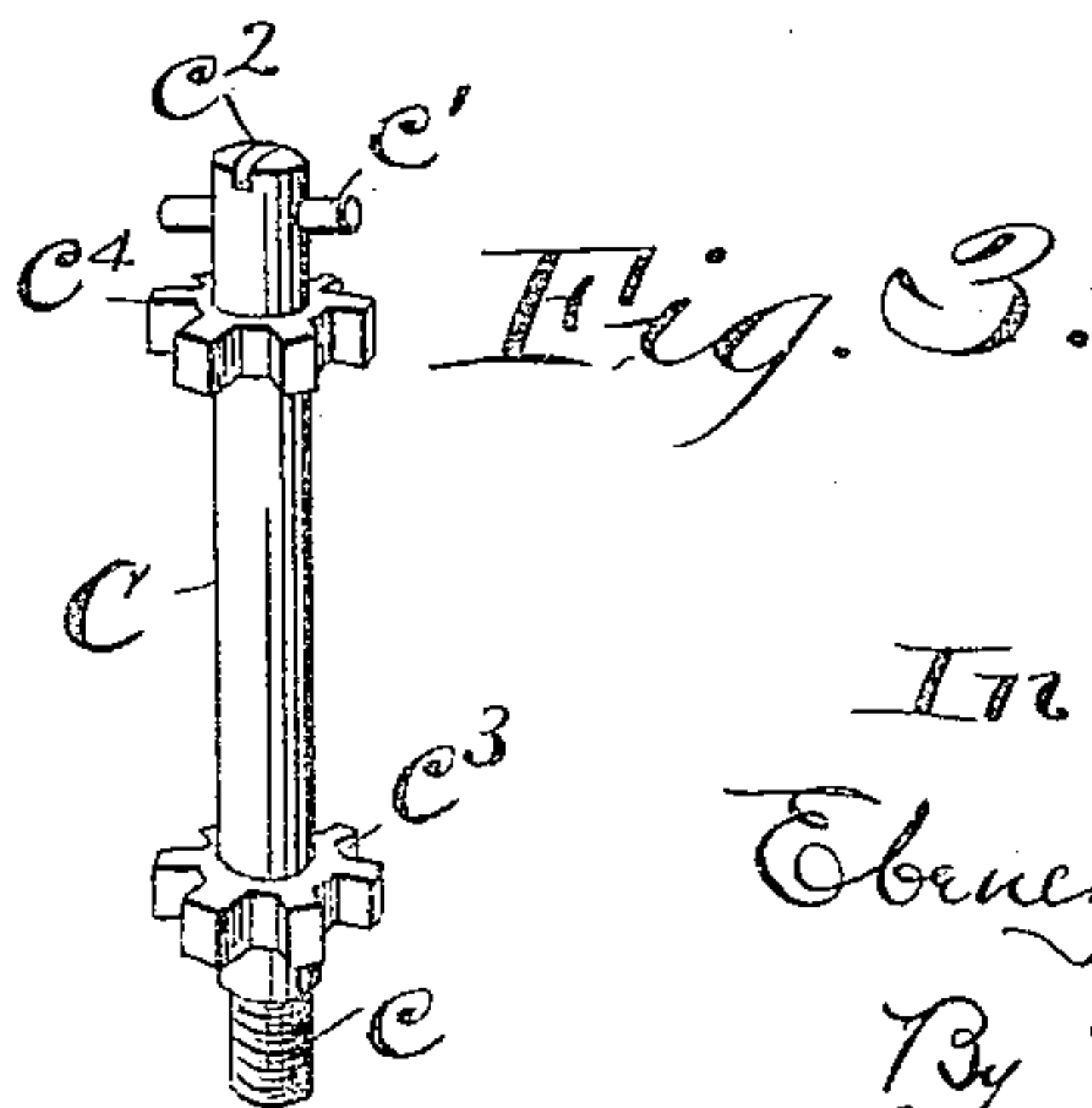
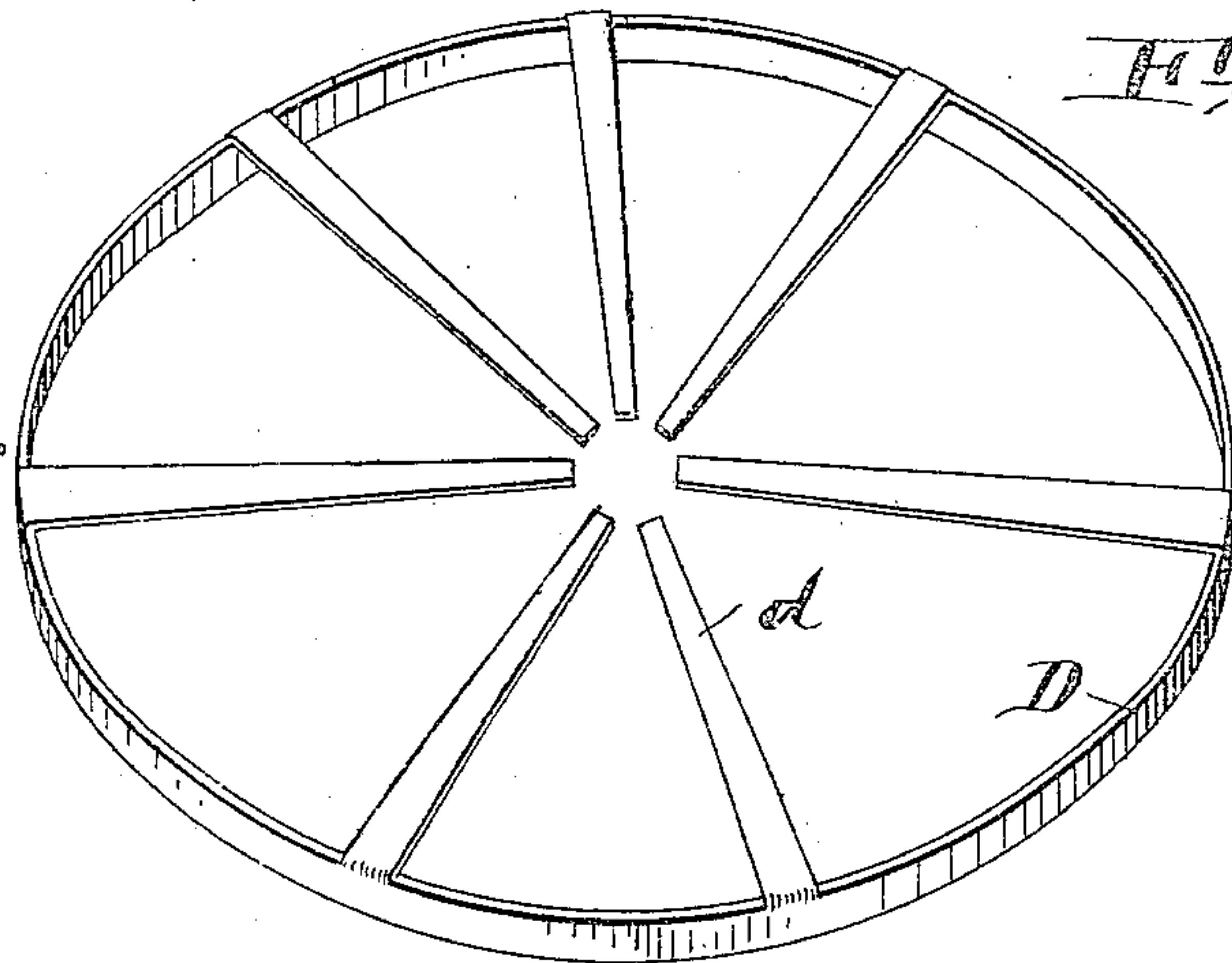
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 24, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses.  
E. B. Gilchrist  
W. L. McGarrell.

Inventor:  
Ebenzer Crapper.  
By his Attorneys,  
Thurston & Bates.

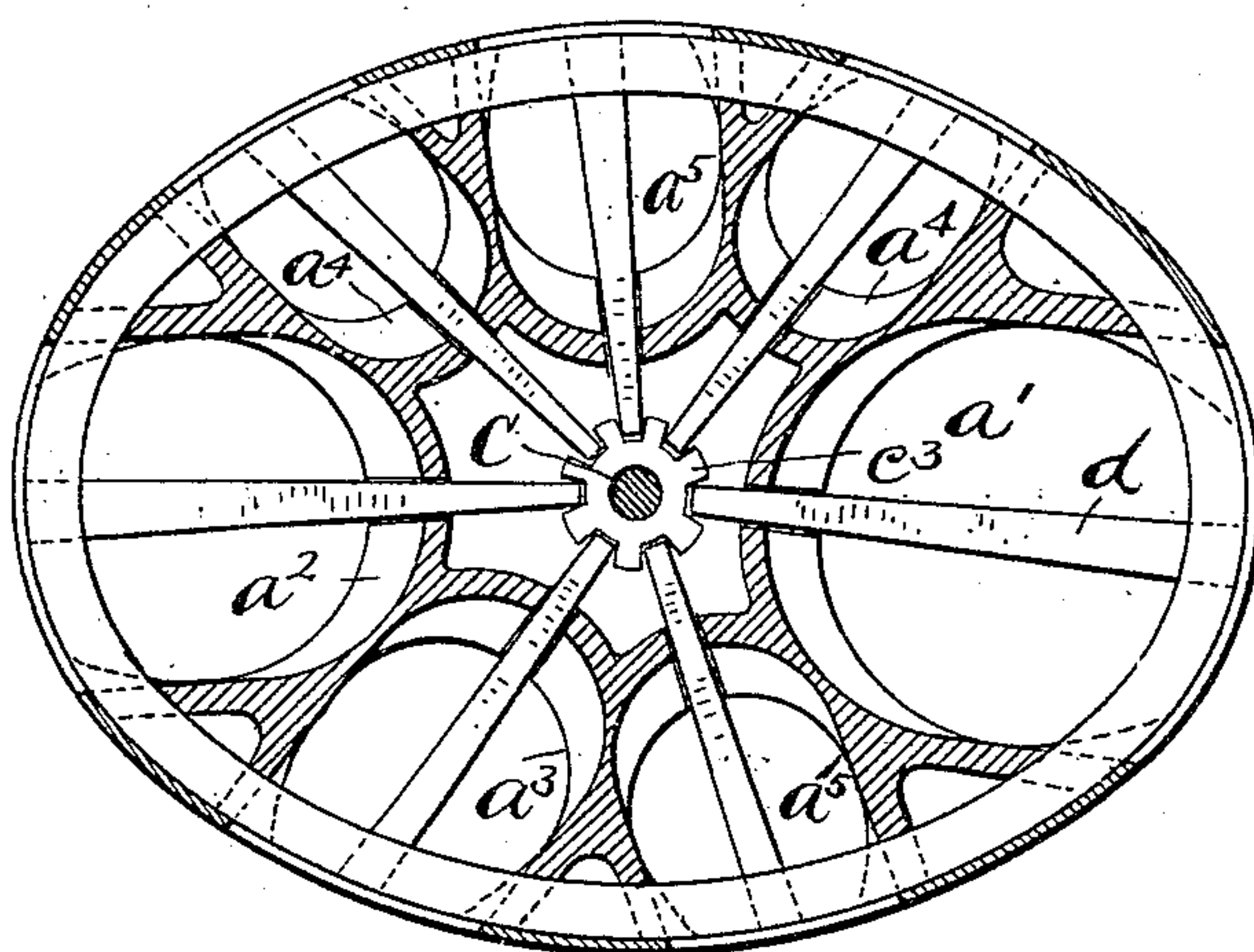
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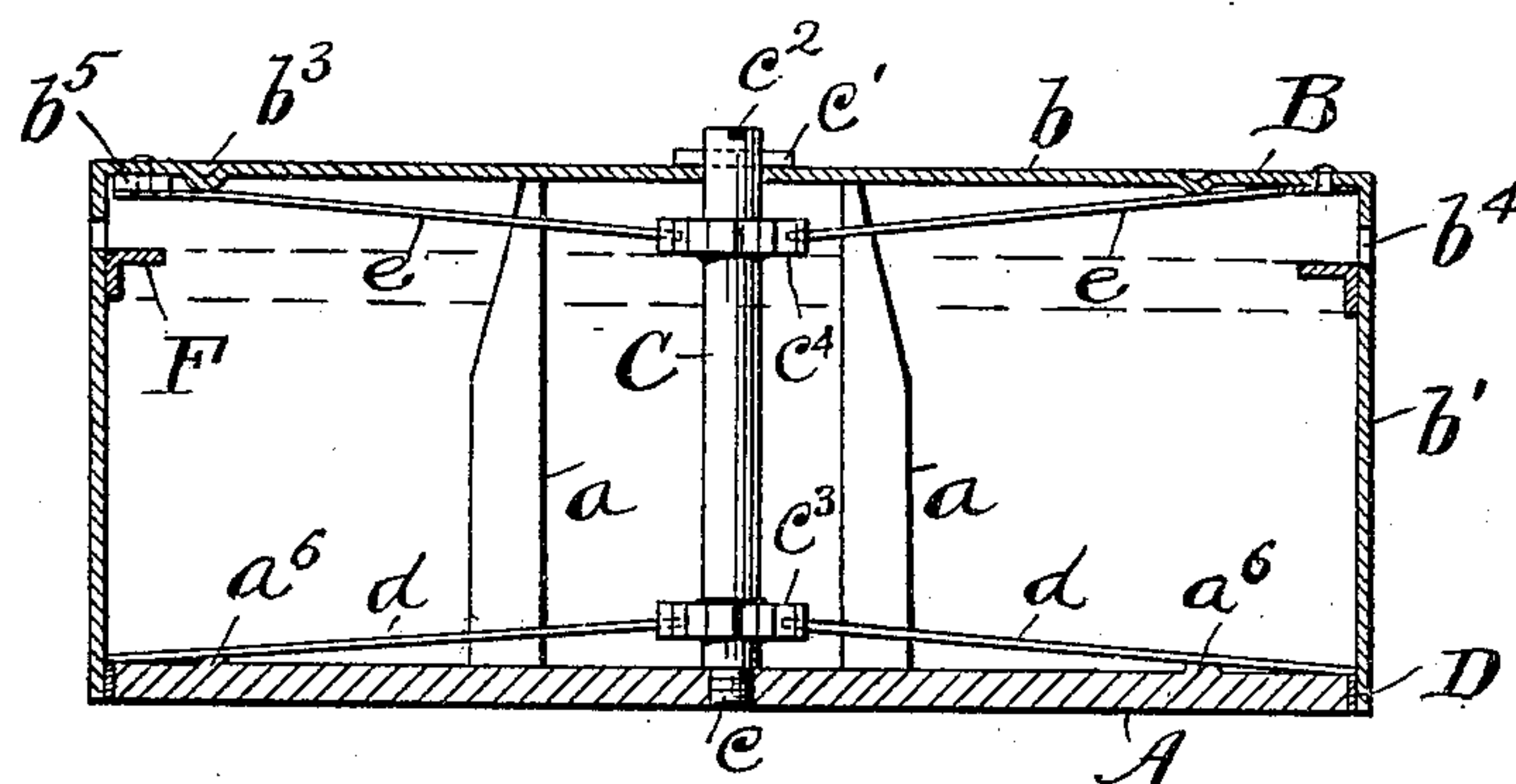
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*

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By his Attorneys,  
Thurston & Bates



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EBENEZER CRAPPER, OF AKRON, OHIO.

## SAVINGS-BANK.

No. 824,233.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 26, 1906.

Application filed August 24, 1905. Serial No. 275,569.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EBENEZER CRAPPER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Akron, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Savings-Banks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of this invention is to provide a very simple and efficient form of savings-bank adapted to receive a variety of coins and openable only when filled.

My bank may be very conveniently arranged to receive all United States silver coins and nickels, and there may be duplicate chambers for the more common coins. The invention may be most conveniently summarized as consisting of the arrangement and combination of parts herein shown, and definitely set out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my savings-bank. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the lower spring, which locks the bank. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the central locking-bolt. Fig. 4 is a horizontal cross-section through the bank, and Fig. 5 is a vertical section thereof.

Referring to the parts by letters, A represents a suitable base, which may be conveniently a casting. Its walls  $a$  provide partial chambers for the reception of various coins. As shown in the drawings, the chamber  $a'$  is intended for dollars, chamber  $a^2$  for half-dollars, chamber  $a^3$  for quarters, the two chambers  $a^4$  for dimes, and the two chambers  $a^5$  for nickels.

B represents a cover having the top  $b$  and outer wall  $b'$ , which may be made in one piece of metal. It surrounds and covers the base and completes the partial chambers referred to.

The cover B may be locked by means of a central bolt C. This bolt is shown as screwing into the base at  $c$  and having near its upper end a cross-pin  $c'$ . When this pin aligns with a slot  $b^2$  in the top plate, the cover may be removed, opening the bank. When the pin is above the plate and out of alignment with the slot, as shown in Fig. 1, the bank is held together. A screw-driver slot  $c^2$  or other suitable means enables the bolt to be conveniently turned.

To prevent the bank being opened until entirely filled, I provide mechanism which engages the bolt C and coöperates with each of the coin-receptacles, so that they must all

be full to cause such mechanism to release the bolt. The mechanism I prefer to employ comprises a series of spring-arms  $d$ , located near the base of the receptacles, and other spring-arms  $e$ , located along the under side of the cover. These spring-arms are placed radially and are adapted to enter notches in a pair of notch-disks  $c^3$   $c^4$ , carried by the bolt C. When any spring-arm is in engagement with the corresponding disk, the bolt is locked against turning and the cover thereby held on the base. As each receptacle becomes filled with coins, the lower spring-arm  $d$  is thereby pressed downward, the upper arm  $e$  pressed upward out of the notches of the corresponding disks  $c^3$   $c^4$ , and when all the arms are out of the notches the bolt may be turned to open the bank.

The amount of turning of the bolt to lock or unlock the bank is substantially equal to the distance between the notches of the disks  $c^3$  and  $c^4$ , so that when the bank has been unlocked the spring-arms  $d$  engage the under side of the teeth of the disk  $c^3$  and the arms  $e$  the upper side of the teeth on the disk  $c^4$ . With the parts in this position the bank may be opened, emptied, and reassembled. Then the turning of the bolt causes the arms to spring into the respective notches, locking the bank.

I prefer to carry the spring-arms  $d$  by a suitable ring D, which lies around the periphery of the base within the vertical wall  $b'$  of the cover. Projections  $a^6$  on the upper side of the base furnish means for holding the spring-arms  $d$  normally in position to engage the notches in the disks  $c^3$ . The spring-arms  $e$  are shown as riveted to the cover B and are caused to take the desired direction by downward projections from the cover, which may be made by dents  $b^3$  in the cover.

Within the cover, just below the entrance-openings  $b^4$  thereinto, is a flange F, made in an angle form and secured to the cover. The rear wall of each of the coin-receptacles inclines backward upwardly, so that there is room for a coin inserted through the slots  $b^4$  to pass inward beyond the flange F, and it then swings downward on its inner side, dropping to the base of the receptacle or on top of the coins already therein. When the final coin is inserted, it presses up the arm  $e$  and, acting through the coins below it, presses down the arm  $d$ . If one attempts to remove the coins through the slots, the springs  $e$  cause any coin above the guard F to assume



a slightly-inclined position along the spring *e*, with the outer edge of the coin in the corner above the opening *b*<sup>4</sup>. This prevents surreptitious removal of coins. The space above the slots *b*<sup>4</sup> for the smaller sizes may be reduced to desired dimensions by filling-blocks *b*<sup>5</sup>, placed between the spring-arms *e* and the top plate *b*.

Through the side walls *b*<sup>7</sup> of the cover are made zigzag slots *b*<sup>6</sup>, which discloses the number of coins in each receptacle without allowing their removal. The amount contained in each receptacle may also be indicated by suitable numbers placed at varying elevations along these zigzag slots.

I claim—

1. A savings-bank having a plurality of coin-receptacles and openings therein, a locking-bolt for the bank, and a plurality of members for different receptacles adapted to engage and lock said locking-bolt.

2. A savings-bank having individual receptacles for coins of different denominations, mechanism adapted to hold the bank closed, and a locking member for said mechanism extending into each receptacle.

3. A savings-bank having a plurality of coin-receptacles and individual openings therein, a single locking-bolt for the bank, and a spring-arm for each receptacle adapted to engage and lock said bolt.

4. In a savings-bank, the combination of a plurality of receptacles, a locking-bolt for holding the bank together, notches on said bolt and a spring for each receptacle adapted to engage such notches and lock the bolt, or be released therefrom when the receptacles are filled.

5. In a savings-bank, the combination of a plurality of receptacles, a locking-bolt for holding the bank together, notches formed

around said bolt, and a pair of springs for each receptacle located respectively at the top and bottom of the receptacle and adapted to engage such notches and lock the bolt or be released therefrom when the receptacles are filled.

6. In a savings-bank, the combination of a plurality of receptacles within the bank having inner walls inclining backwardly, there being an entrance-opening into each receptacle through the outer wall, and a guard mechanism within the bank beneath the entrance-openings.

7. In a savings-bank, the combination of a base provided with upwardly-extending partitions, a cover fitting over said base and forming a side wall and top for the bank, there being openings through said side wall for the admission of coins to the various receptacles, a locking-bolt for holding the cover to the base, and spring members within the receptacles for locking said bolt.

8. In a savings-bank, the combination of a base providing a plurality of partial chambers of different sizes to receive different coins, a cover fitting over said base and forming a side wall and top for the bank, there being openings through said side wall for the admission of coins to the various receptacles, a central locking-bolt for holding the cover to the base, and a ring carried by the base and having inwardly-projecting spring-arms extending across the receptacles and adapted to engage in notches carried by the bolt.

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

EBENEZER CRAPPER.

Witnesses:

HARRY BOYER,  
CHAS. ESSABURN.