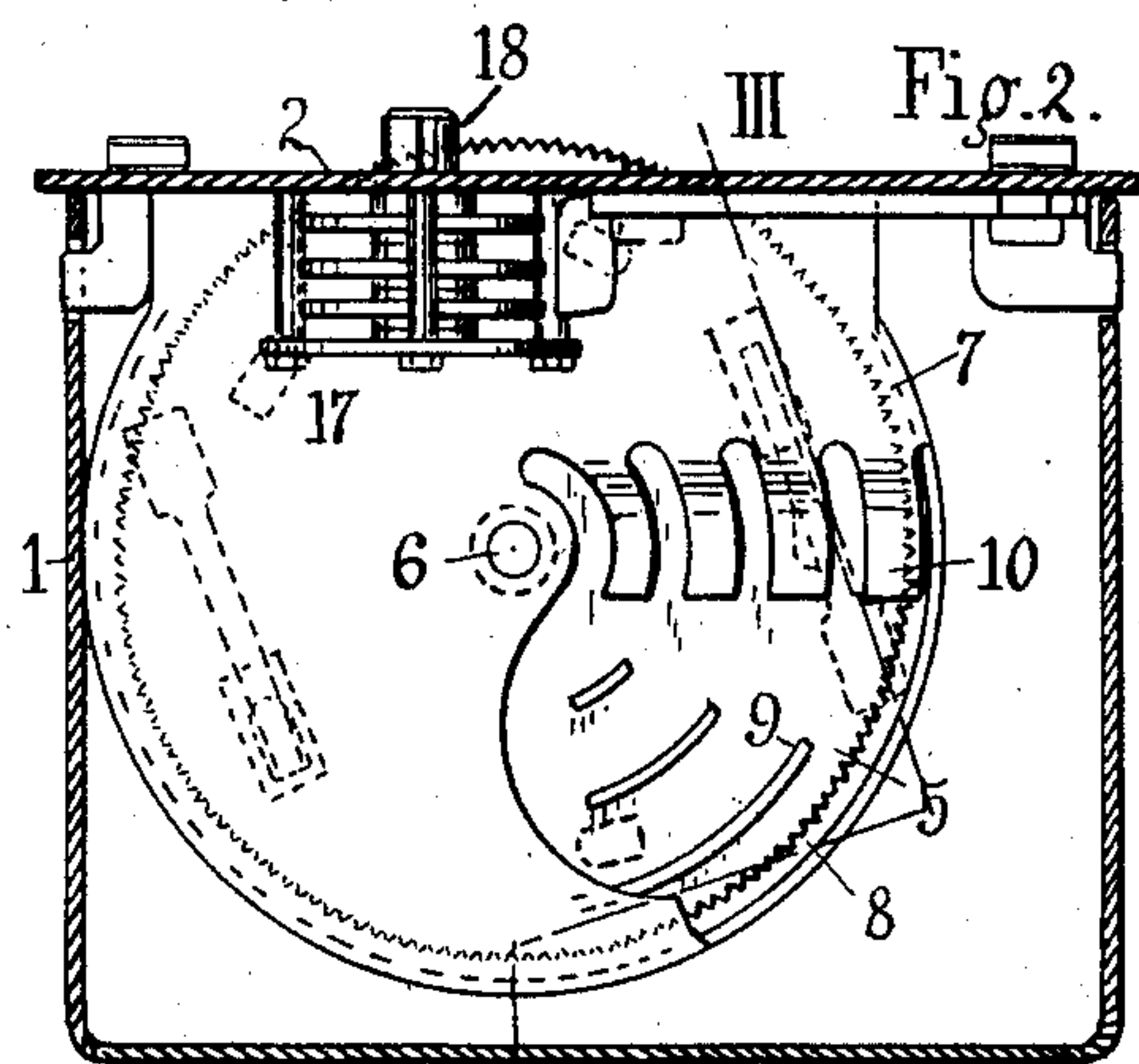
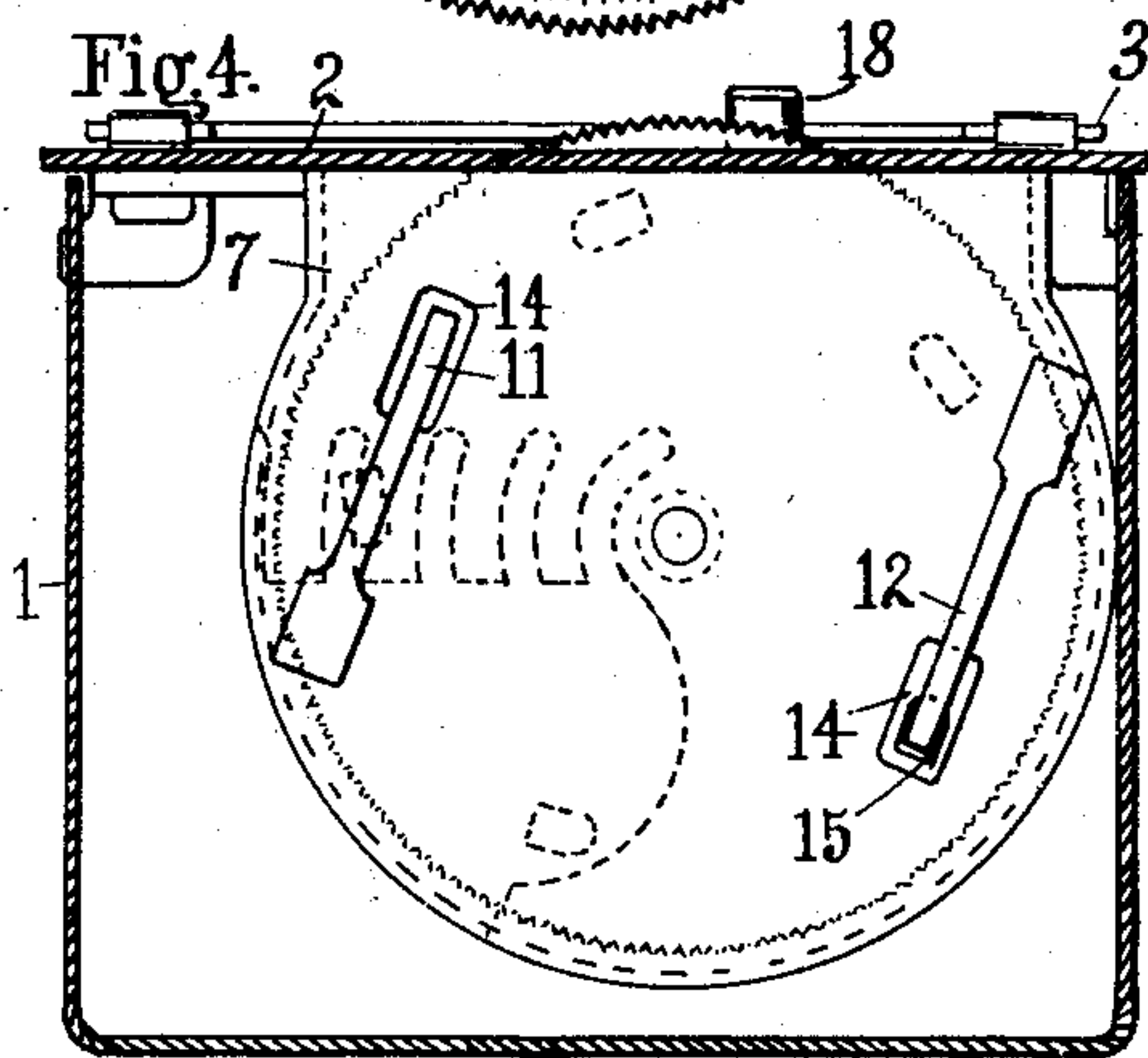
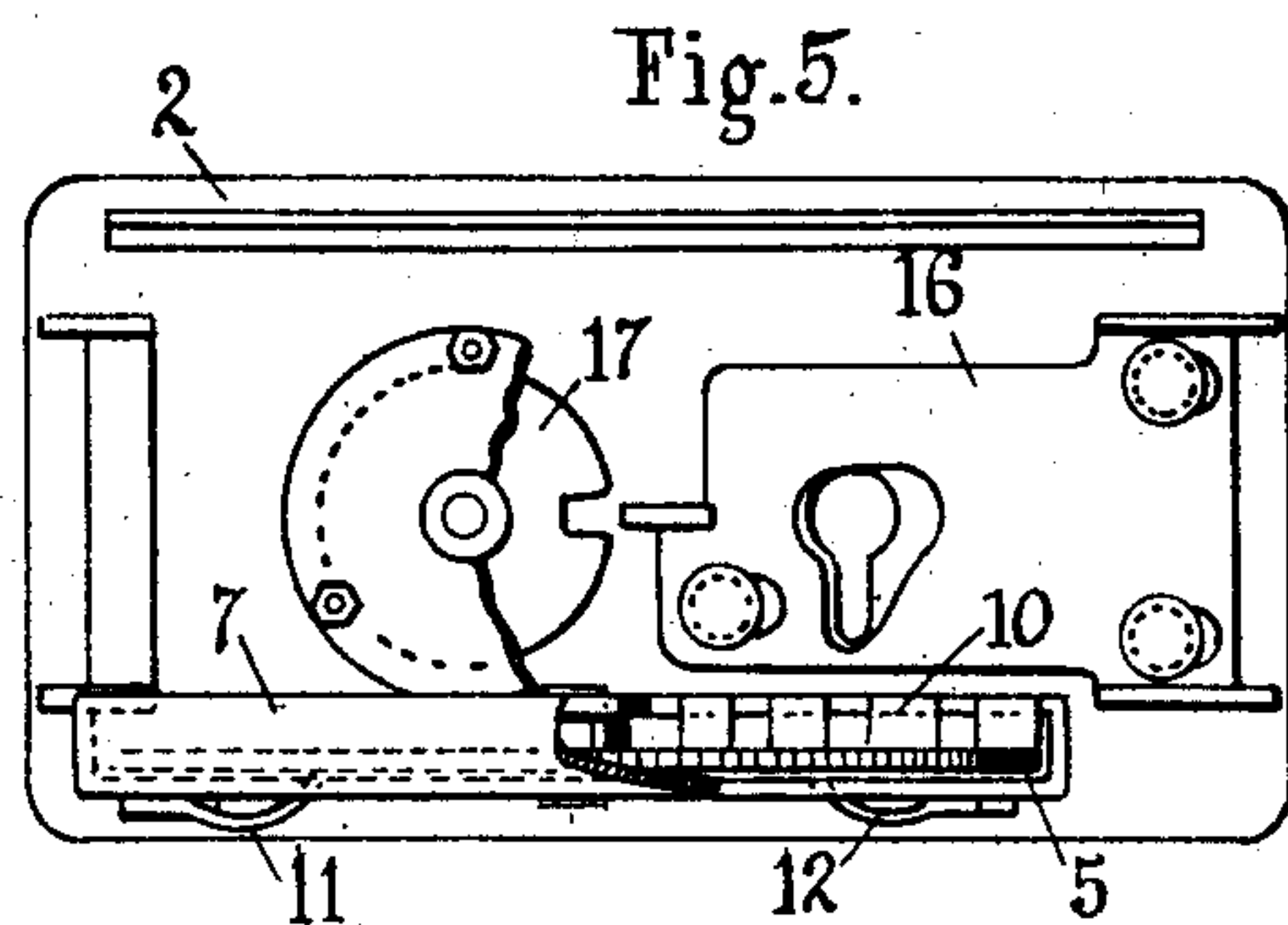
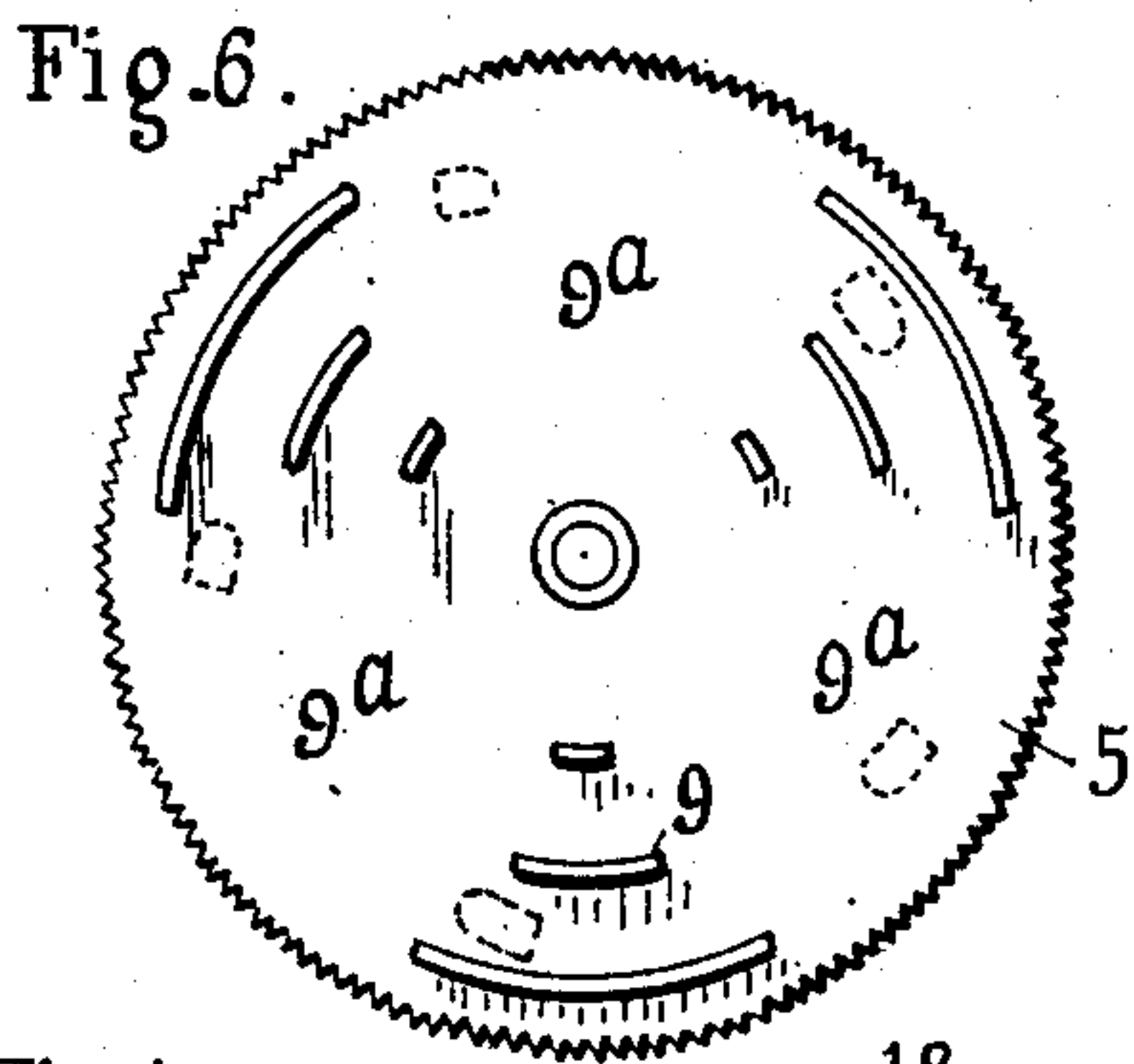
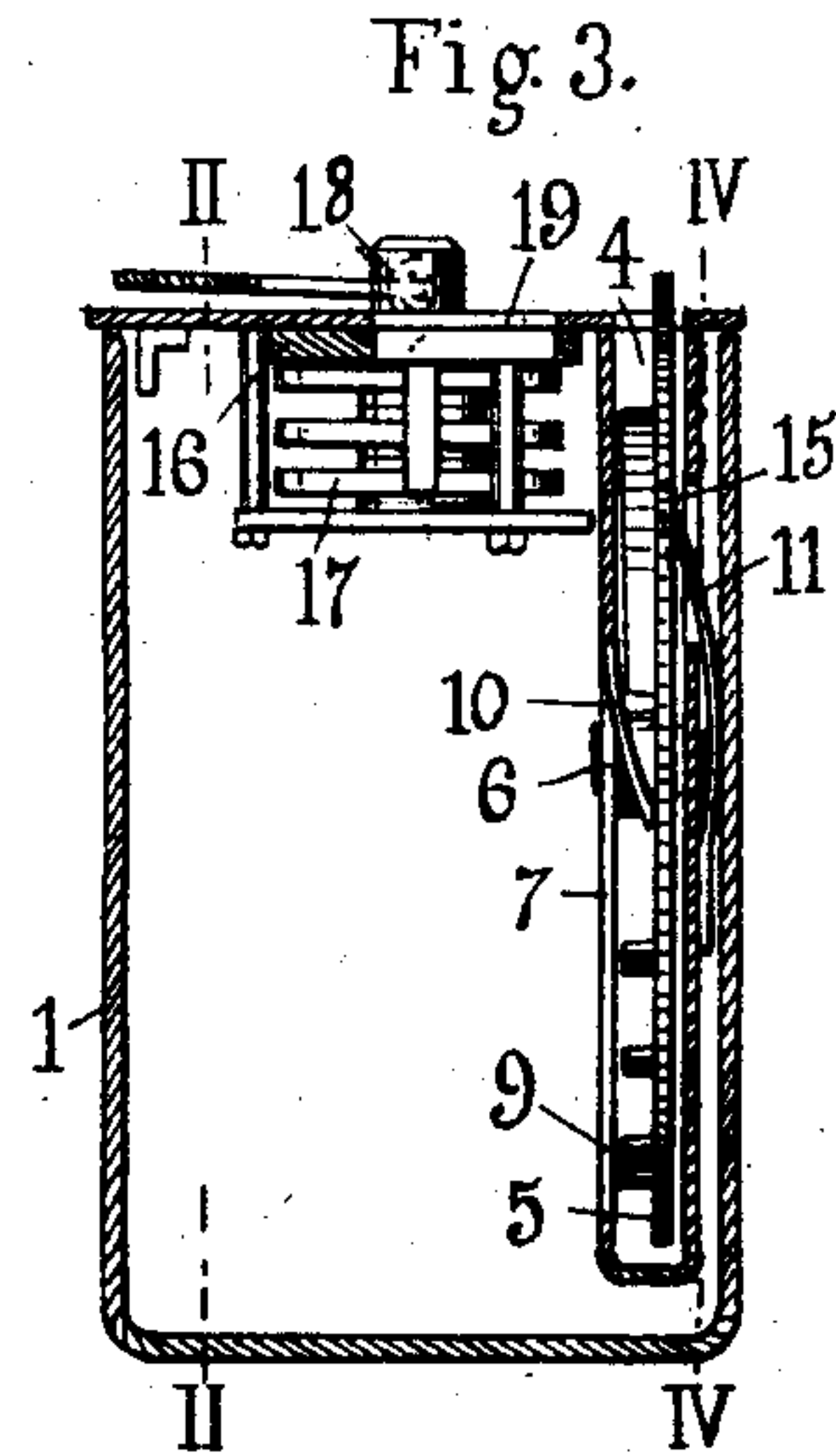
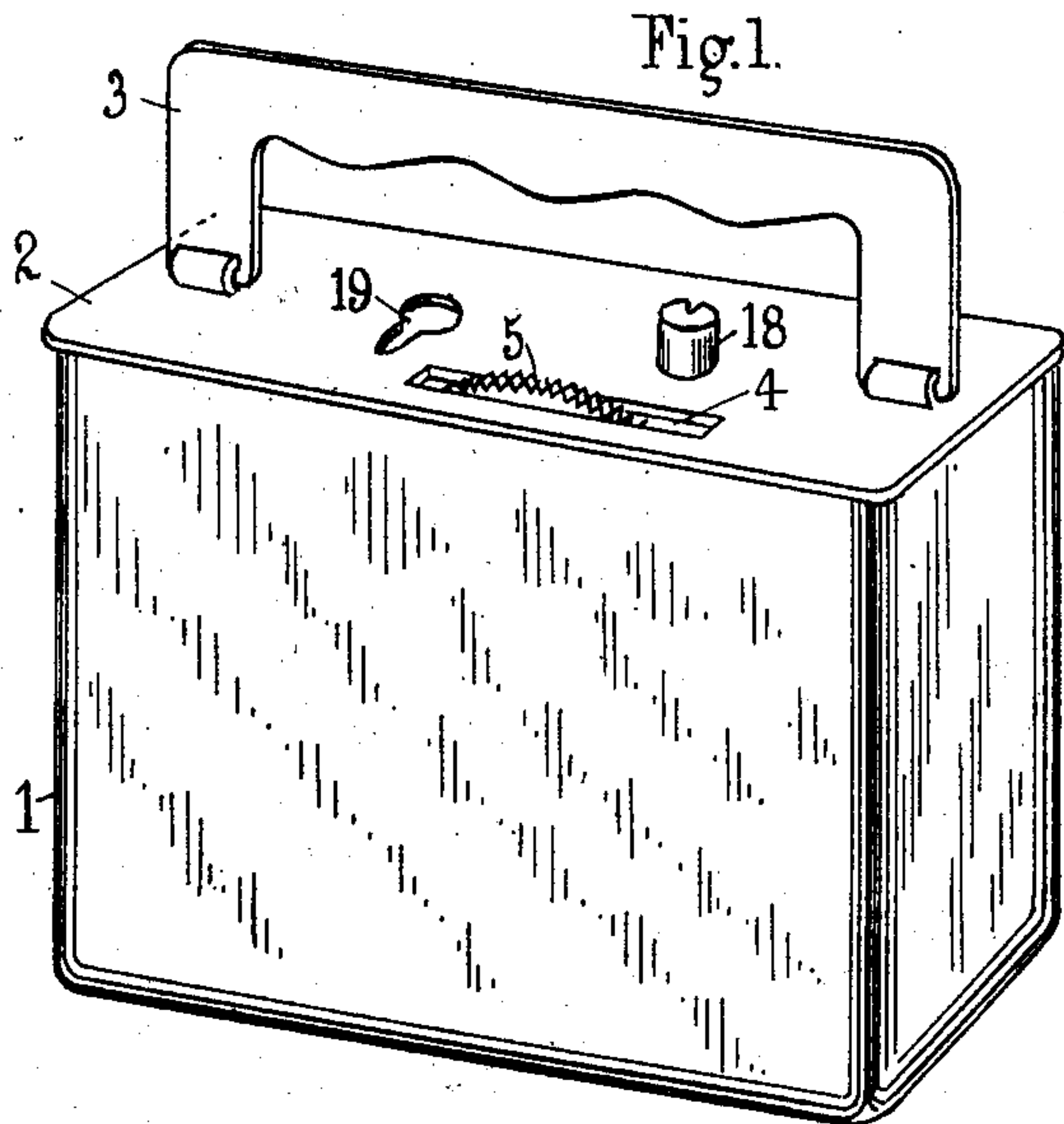


E. T. GILLILAND.  
 RECEPTACLE FOR MONEY.  
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 31, 1901.

905,811.

Patented Dec. 1, 1908.



Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## RECEPTACLE FOR MONEY.

No. 905,811.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 1, 1908.

Application filed December 31, 1901. Serial No. 87,940.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EZRA T. GILLILAND, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Pelham Manor, Westchester county, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Receptacles for Money, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to receptacles for money, such as are used as the medium of savings banks or banks of deposit for collecting savings which are to be deposited in the bank, the latter distributing the receptacles among the depositors, who retain them at their places of residences, and from time to time, as a sufficient amount is accumulated in the receptacles, take them to the bank or place of deposit, where the receptacles are opened and the contents removed and credited to the depositors.

The object of my invention is to render the receptacle generally safe and secure, as where, for instance, it is in the form of a poor-box or public contribution-box, the means for opening which is in the hands of a collector.

To this end, my invention consists of certain features of construction and combinations of parts to be hereinafter described and then particularly claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved receptacle for savings. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section on the line II—II, Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line III—III, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section on the line IV—IV, Fig. 3, part broken away. Fig. 5 is a detail underside view of the lid or cover of the receptacle, showing the parts mounted thereon, a portion being removed. Fig. 6 is a detail side elevation of the rotary trapping disk.

Referring to the drawings, the body of the receptacle will be seen to comprise a box 1 provided with a cover 2 suitably locked to the box. The box-body or shell and the cover or lid may be of any suitable sheet-metal, enameled or highly polished, as desired, so as to present an ornate appearance. The cover 2 is provided with a bail-handle 3 and with a coin-slot 4. These parts as such are present in all receptacles of this class, although the handle might, of course, be omitted; and where, for instance, the re-

ceptacle is to be used as a poor-box, public contribution-box, or other receptacle for coins or valuables, the form of the same will be such as is best adapted for that purpose.

The novel feature of my invention resides in the coin-trapping mechanism. This mechanism comprises a rotary trapping disk 5, journaled at 6 in the well 7, which is fixed to one side of the inner surface of the cover 2, so as to be located under the coin-slot 4. The diameter of the trapping disk 5 is somewhat less than that of the well 7, and a portion of the periphery of the disk protrudes through the cover of the box at a point alongside of the coin-slot 4. For the easy rotation of the trapping disk 5, the periphery of the same is preferably milled or serrated, so that by passing the hand across the cover and in contact with the disk, a rotation may be imparted thereto for the purpose presently to be disclosed. The well 7 is provided at one side of the disk 5 with a discharge-opening 8 and the rotary trapping-disk 5 is provided on one side with preferably concentric segmental guard-pieces 9. These guard-pieces, such as 9, are preferably arranged in three sets, each set being composed of three guard-pieces decreasing in length from the periphery of the disk inwardly, so as to form between them three coin-pockets 9<sup>a</sup>. The guard-pieces 9 project sufficiently from the surface of the disk to form, or almost form, contact with the opposing surface of the well 7, and thereby provide coin-pockets of such size as to receive coins of various dimensions, while by the radial arrangement of the sets of guard-pieces 9, it is impossible for a coin in one pocket to be moved into another pocket. The coin introduced through the coin-slot 4 will drop into the coin-pocket 9<sup>a</sup> of the disk 5, which is placed in line with the coin-slot, and when the disk is rotated sufficiently so as to bring the coin opposite the discharge opening 8, the said coin will drop into the receiving chamber of the box 1. Should, perchance, the coin not drop through the discharge opening 8, means are present for pushing the coin off of the rotary trapping-disk 5, namely, strippers 10, which are formed by slotting one wall of the well 7 to form fingers, which are all bent in the same inward direction, so that their extremities will rest upon the adjacent surface of the said



disk. It will be seen that these strippers will absolutely dislodge a coin from a coin-pocket of the disk 5 and cause it to drop into the receiving chamber of the box 1.

5 The slits between the strippers permit the guard-pieces 9 to pass clear of the strippers.

Means are provided for preventing the rotary trapping-disk from being rotated in both directions. To this end, spring-  
10 metal detents 11 and 12 preferably two, are riveted or otherwise suitably fastened at one end to the outer wall of the well 7, while at their other ends they are free to protrude through openings 13, 14, formed in the well.  
15 The protruding ends or extremities of the detents 11 and 12 are arranged equidistantly from the axis 6 of the rotary disk 5 and in the circular path of movement of notches or recesses 15 which are formed in the adjacent side of the disk. These notches are formed like ratchet-teeth, that is to say, they have square shoulders, against which the extremities of the detents are adapted to take, when the rotary disk is turned in one direction, and to thereby preclude the rotation of  
25 the disk in that direction, but they are inclined adjacent to the shoulders, so that, when the rotary disk is turned in the other or forward direction, they will permit the detents to simply bear frictionally upon the  
30 disk without interfering with its rotation in a forward direction. Preferably, two of these detents are provided, one at a time taking into one of the notches 15, so that when  
35 the disk is rotated forward for the next notch, at the other side of the disk, the other detent will take thereinto, the detents alternately taking into notches at opposite sides. This construction is preferable for safety's

sake, as should a person take a notion to 40 force the rotary disk backwardly, it might result in the breaking of one of the detents, but the other one would hold the disk.

The cover is secured to the receptacle by a combination lock which is without the 45 usual dial forming an integral part thereof, but in which the dial forms part of an opener which is a separate piece of apparatus. The combination lock is provided with a locking-bar or bolt 16, mounted to 50 slide upon the under surface of the cover. The bolt is locked when thrown by disk-tumblers 17, which may be set through a stem 18 that protrudes through the cover and is engaged by the opener. A key- 55 hole 19 through the cover admits a key to engagement with the bolt for throwing the same when the tumblers are set.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is: 60

In a receptacle for money, the combination of a box provided with a coin-slot, a coin-trapping mechanism comprising a well provided with a discharge opening, a coin-trapping disk journaled in the well and provided with concentric segmental guard 65 pieces projecting from the side of the disk into the well and forming pockets between them, and fixed coin-strippers projecting from the side wall of the well between the 70 concentric guard pieces, substantially as described.

Signed at Pelham Manor, New York, this 27th day of December, 1901.

EZRA T. GILLILAND.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH ENGLISH,  
O. B. SERGEANT.