

C. E. JOHNSON.  
MONEY RECEPTACLE.  
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 29, 1908.

915,676.

Patented Mar. 16, 1909.

Fig. 1.

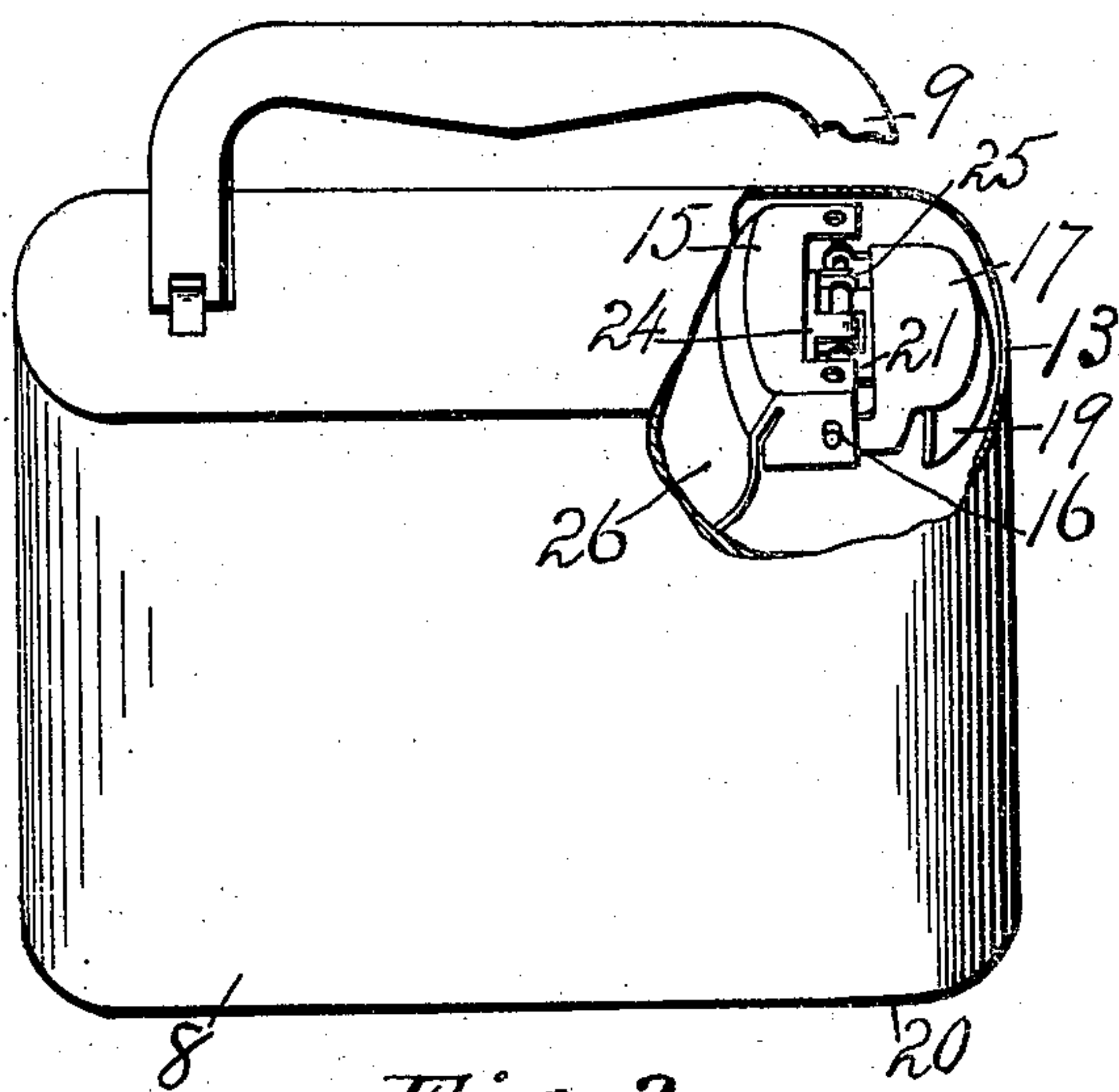


Fig. 2.

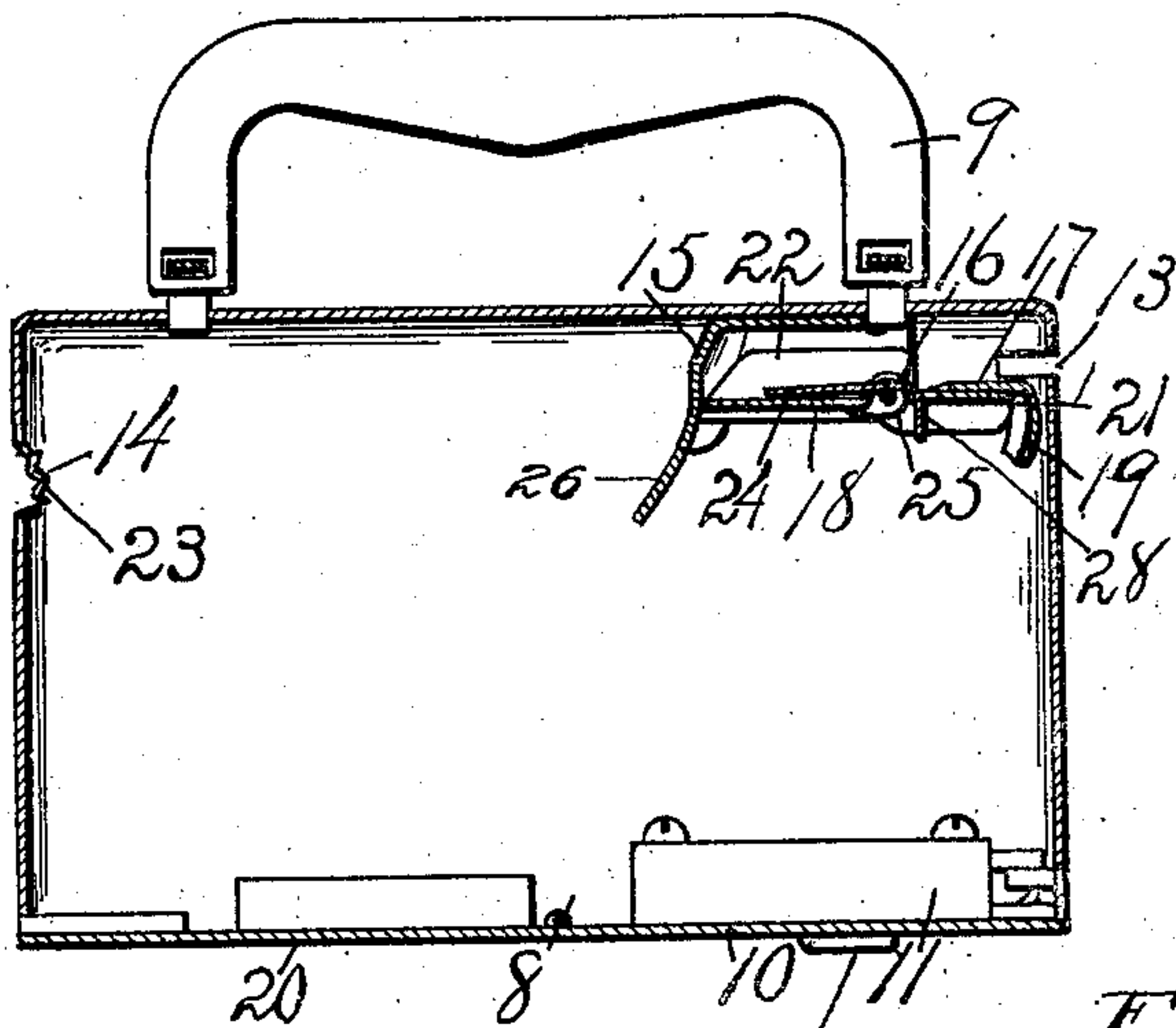


Fig. 3.

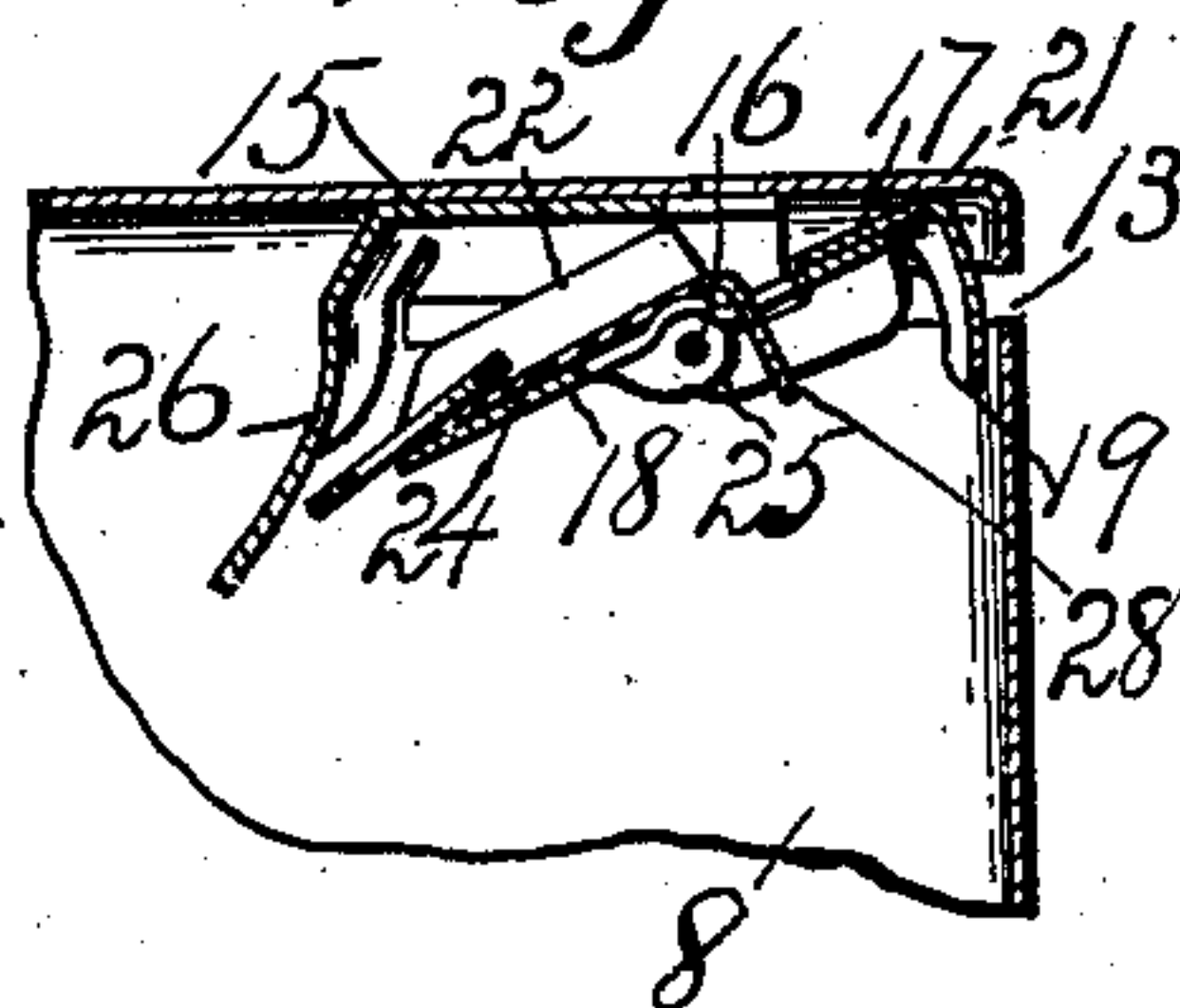


Fig. 4.

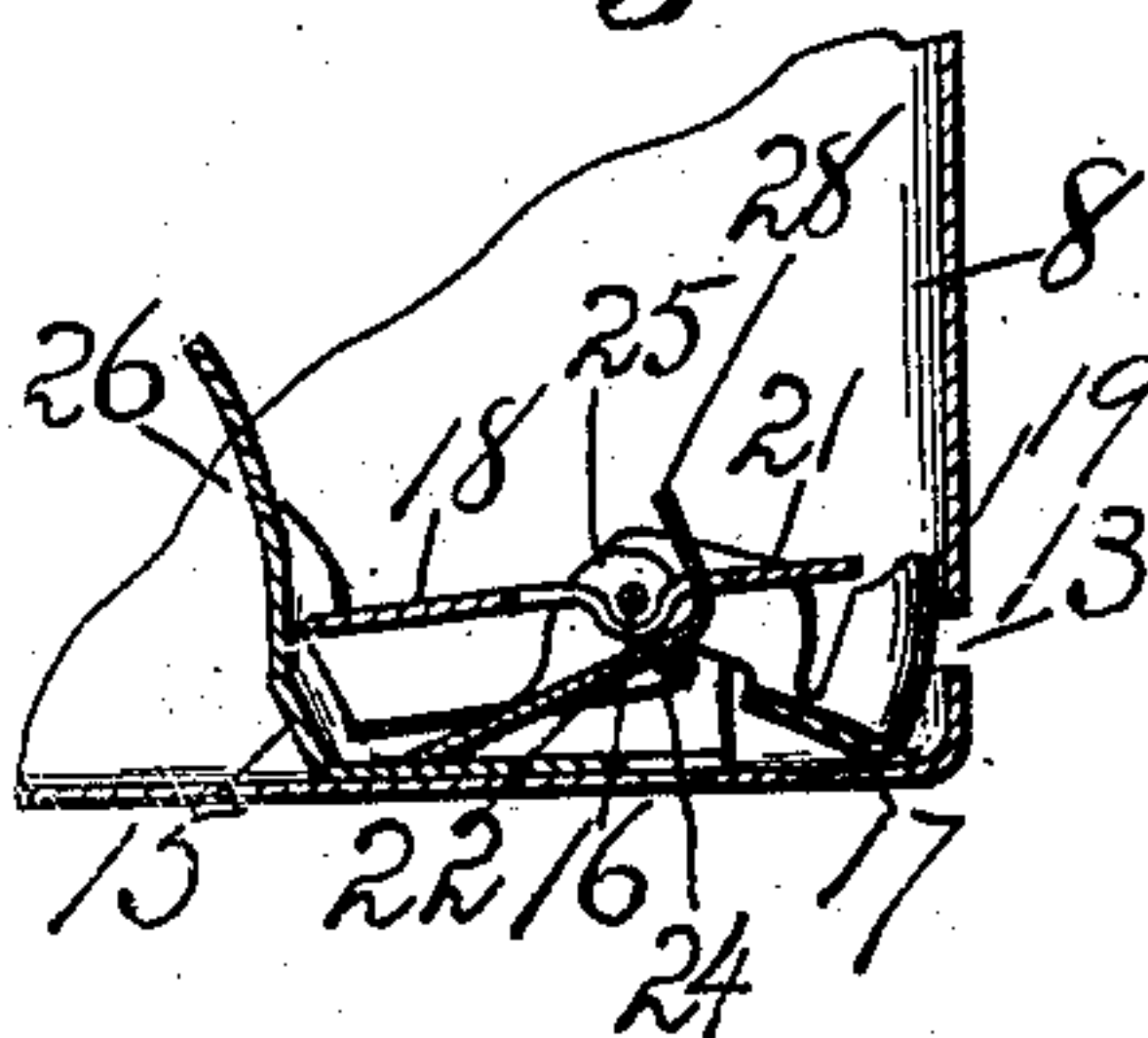


Fig. 5.

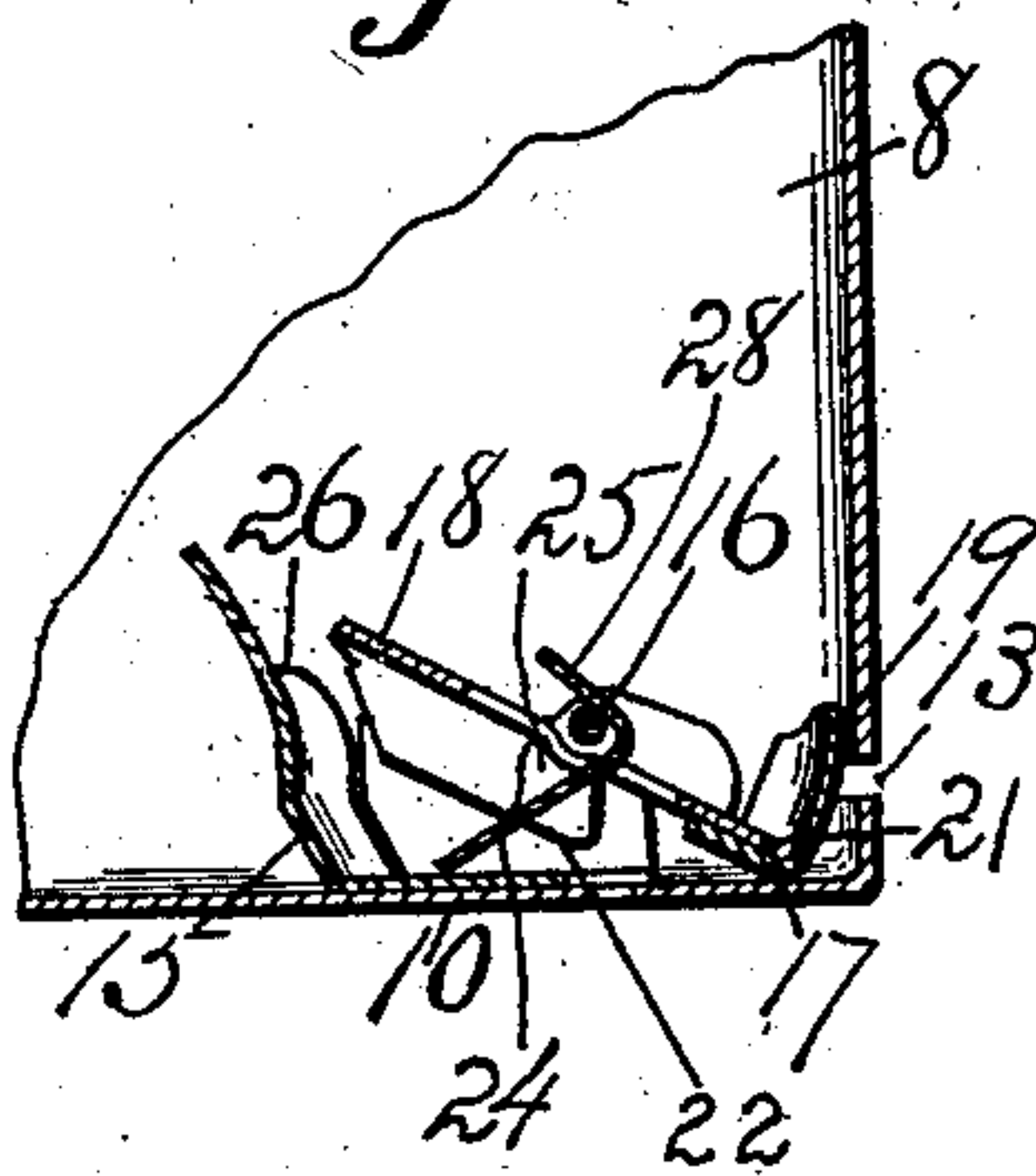
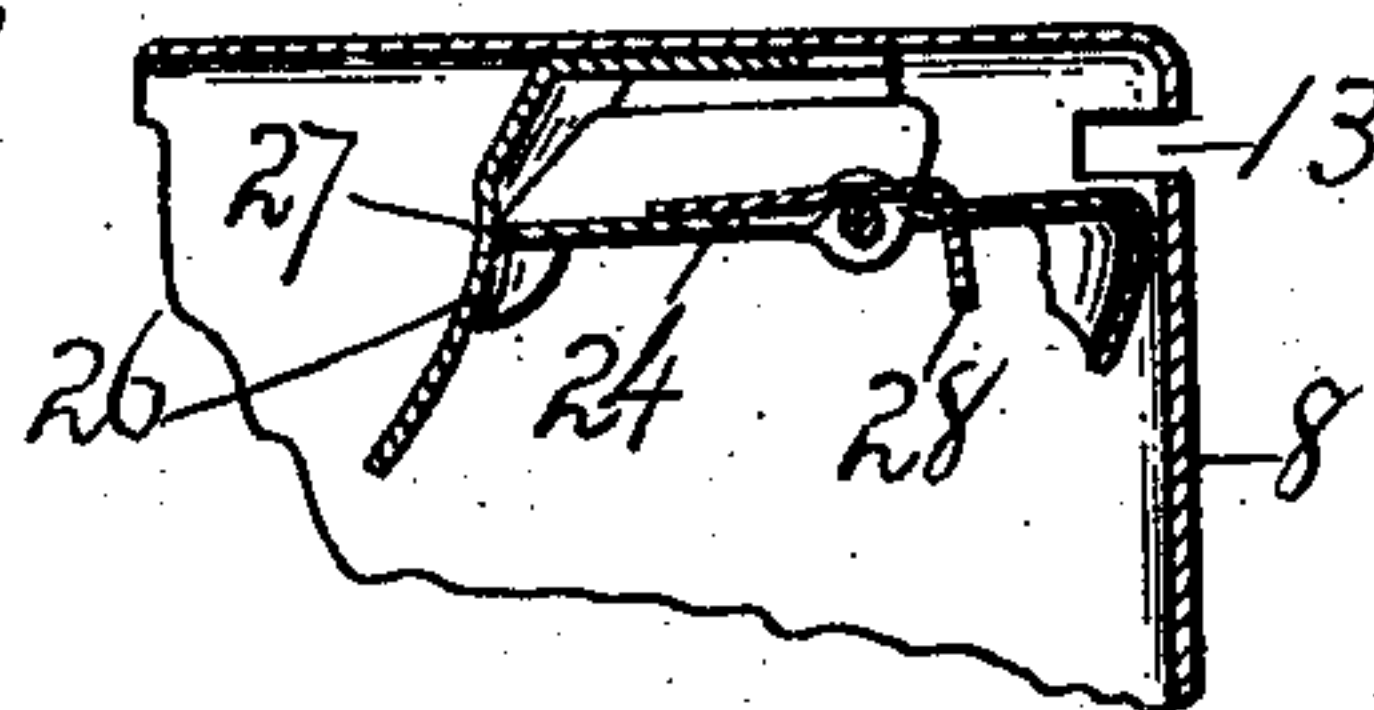


Fig. 6.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## MONEY-RECEPTACLE.

No. 915,676.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 16, 1909.

Application filed September 29, 1908. Serial No. 455,263.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Money-Receptacle, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the class of articles above mentioned and especially to the class more commonly employed for the temporary deposit of coins of different value or money in other form, and the object of the invention is to provide a device of this class having novel features of advantage and utility.

A device embodying in its structure features by means of which the above objects may be attained is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a money receptacle embodying my invention, the wall being broken away to show the guard. Fig. 2 is a view in central longitudinal section through the receptacle and guard showing the construction of the latter, the parts being in the natural position assumed when the receptacle is placed right side up resting on its bottom. Fig. 3 is a detail view in section through a portion of the receptacle showing the parts in position at the time of passage of a coin from the floor of the guard. Fig. 4 is a detail view in section through a portion of the receptacle shown as inverted and with the parts in the position naturally assumed with the receptacle in this position. Fig. 5 is a detail view similar to that of Fig. 4 and showing the relative position of the parts with one section of the guard floor held in abnormal position. Fig. 6 is a detail view showing a modified form of the invention.

The invention forming the subject matter of this application embodies mechanism by means of which the extraction of the contents of the receptacle by irregular methods is prevented, and while I show and describe herein a construction of mechanism in the use of which satisfactory results are obtained, it will be understood that the invention as covered by this application is not limited to such construction which may be departed from to a greater or less extent without avoiding the invention.

In the accompanying drawings the numeral 8 denotes a box or receptacle that may be of any desired form and composed of any suitable material, 9 a handle by means of

which the receptacle may be carried, and 10 a door through which the contents may be removed, this door being provided with a lock 11 of any desired form and construction, preferably including a barrel 12 for the reception of a key by means of which the locking mechanism may be operated.

A slot 13 for the reception of coins is formed through the wall of the box, in the construction herein shown this being located near the upper part at one end, and a hole 14 for the reception of bills or money or like material opens through the wall of the box preferably at a point approximately opposite the coin slot. The edges of the hole are roughened within the box, as at 23, to prevent extraction of bills at this point, which are before insertion rolled to a size to permit entry through this opening.

A hood 15 is secured within the box or receptacle adjacent to the coin slot, this hood being open on the side toward said slot. An apron or lip 26 is located on the hood on the side thereof opposite the coin slot, this apron serving a purpose to be hereinafter described.

A coin guard in the form of a tilting floor is pivotally mounted in the sides of the hood and forms the bottom thereof, which otherwise would be open, as clearly shown in the drawings. This floor is by preference formed in sections each of which swings upon a pivot 16, the front section 17, or that located nearest the coin slot, being termed for convenience a coin receiving section, and the rear section 18 or that located farthest from the coin slot being termed for convenience a coin discharge section. The receiving section has a lip or gate 19 extending downward and adapted when this receiving section is raised to lie in front of and close the coin slot 13. The terms "raised" and "lowered," and other terms of like import, employed herein have reference to the box when resting naturally on its bottom 20. The discharge section 18 has a projection 21 extending beyond the pivot 16 toward the coin slot and underlying the receiving section, and side walls 22 may be provided if desired to prevent contact of a coin with the hood, which contact might in a measure prevent free movement of the floor sections.

In operation of the device a coin is inserted through the coin slot 13 onto the receiving section 17 and is caused to move



therefrom onto the discharge section 18. The tilting floor as a whole is so nicely balanced that it will be tilted by the weight of the smallest coin when moved onto the discharge section, the projection 21 on the latter, when it moves downward, causing the receiving section to be raised, said parts assuming the position shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. As soon as the coin drops from the discharge section, the tilting floor assumes its natural position as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. It will be observed that this construction will prevent the insertion of an instrument through the coin slot for the purpose of tipping the discharge section so that coins might be worked through the opening between the lower edge of the hood and the discharge section, onto the latter when the box is turned up side down, this for the reason that in thus moving the discharge section downward the projection 21 will raise the receiving section until such movement is obstructed by the instrument inserted in the coin slot for the purpose, and the tipping of the discharge section to an extent to provide an opening between the edge of the hood and the discharge section will thus be prevented. In order to work the coins through the opening between the lower edge of the hood and the discharge section it will be noticed that the box must be placed up side down as hereinbefore described. Extraction of a coin might be accomplished by tilting the floor, as by means of a coin or otherwise, and when so tilted, by means of an instrument inserted through the hole 14, holding the floor in such tilted position, during which the box being placed up side down as above mentioned, coins might be worked through the opening as hereinbefore described onto the floor of the discharge section and then through the coin slot, but for the employment of the mechanism now to be described. A bar 24 is pivotally mounted to rest upon the tilting floor, preferably on the discharge section 18. In the desired form of construction, and as shown herein, this bar has ears 25 to receive the pivot 16. It will now be observed that in the attempt last above described to extract a coin through the coin slot when the box is turned up side down, the bar 24 will swing to the position shown in Fig. 4, so that movement of a coin from the discharge section onto the receiving section is barred and the coin will eventually again drop into the box. The apron or lip 26 hereinbefore described may be used in connection with the bar as an additional precaution against extraction of coins through the coin slot, or the bar may be used alone, or the apron employed alone, in the latter instance the apron being of a length to prevent access to the discharge section by means of an instrument inserted through the hole 14.

While the floor is preferably formed in sec-

tions as described herein, I contemplate a construction in which this floor may be of a single piece, in which event the bar 24 will effectually prevent the extraction of coins through the coin slot. Such construction is shown in Fig. 6, the numeral 27 denoting the floor formed in one piece, as shown. The apron 26 will prevent the retention of the floor in an abnormal position, as by the use of an instrument employed for such purpose, but even with this preventive it is possible by expert manipulation to cause the coins to pass between the discharge end of the floor and the hood and thus eventually be worked out through the entrance slot, but for the interposition of the bar 24 which effectually prevents such operation.

A tail 28 projects from the bar 24 which also aids in preventing illegal manipulation of the bar when the box is full of coins, the coins, when the box is placed in the most advantageous position to cause them to pass toward the slot 13, operating upon this tail to place the bar in position to prevent passage of coins outward through the inlet slot.

I claim—

1. A money receptacle having an opening therein, a coin guard including a tilting floor forming one wall of a passage extending from said opening, and means movable independently of the tilting floor to prevent extraction of a coin through said passage.

2. A money receptacle having an opening therein, a coin guard including a tilting floor forming one wall of a passage extending from said opening, and a bar arranged to close the passage and prevent the extraction of a coin therethrough.

3. A money receptacle having an opening therein, a guard including a gravity operated tilting floor forming one wall of a passage extending from said opening, and a gravity operated bar arranged to close said passage and bar the movement of a coin outward therealong.

4. A money receptacle having an opening therein, a coin guard including a floor formed of tilting sections, and a swinging bar arranged to close the passage and prevent the extraction of a coin therethrough.

5. A money receptacle having an opening therein, a guard including a tilting floor mounted upon a pivot and operated by gravity, said floor forming a coin passage, and a bar mounted to swing upon said pivot and arranged to close said passage and prevent the extraction of a coin therethrough.

6. A money receptacle having a passage extending therein, a coin guard including sections extending practically in continuation one of the other and arranged to be tilted by the weight of a coin, and means to prevent location of the parts to permit passage of a coin outward through said passage.

7. A money receptacle having a passage



extending thereinto, a coin guard including  
tilting sections extending practically in con-  
tinuation one of the other and independ-  
ently operated, said sections being arranged  
5 to tilt by the weight of a coin, and means to  
prevent location of the parts to permit pas-  
sage of a coin outward through said passage.

8. A money receptacle having an opening  
thereinto for the reception of coins, a guard  
10 including a tilting member forming one wall  
of a passage extending from said coin open-  
ing, an opening for the reception of money of  
a character different from that of the coins,  
and a bar arranged to close the passage  
15 through the guard and prevent extraction  
of the contents of the receptacle through said  
passage.

9. A money receptacle having an opening  
thereinto, a coin guard including a tilting  
floor forming one wall of a passage extending 20  
from said opening, and an apron projecting  
to prevent unauthorized access to said floor.

10. A money receptacle having an opening  
thereinto, a coin guard including a tilting  
floor forming one wall of a passage extending 25  
from said opening, a bar arranged to close  
the passage and prevent the extraction of a  
coin therethrough, and an apron projecting  
to prevent unauthorized access to said floor.

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Witnesses:

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