

990,535.

Patented Apr. 25, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

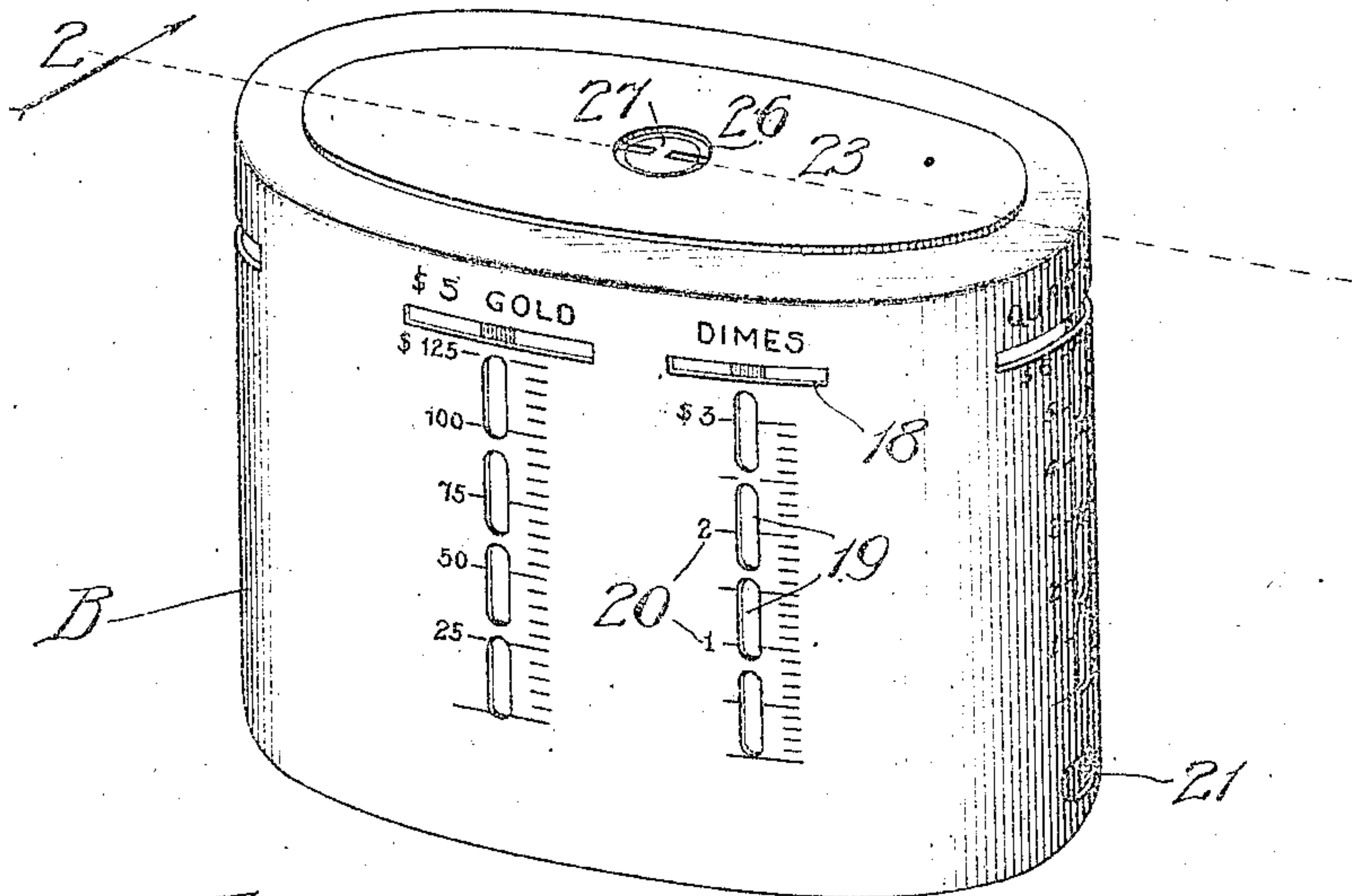


Fig. 2.

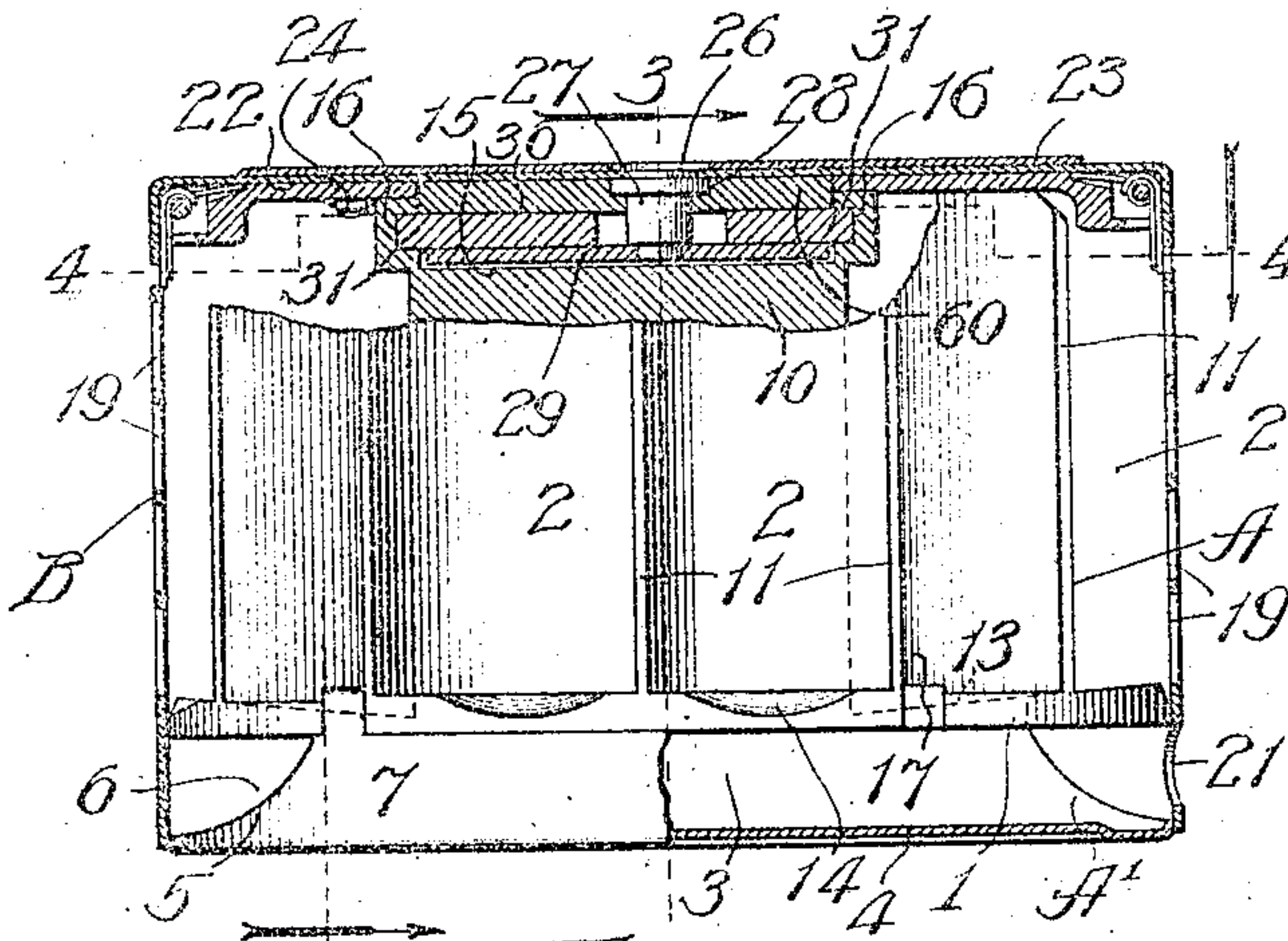


Fig. 3.

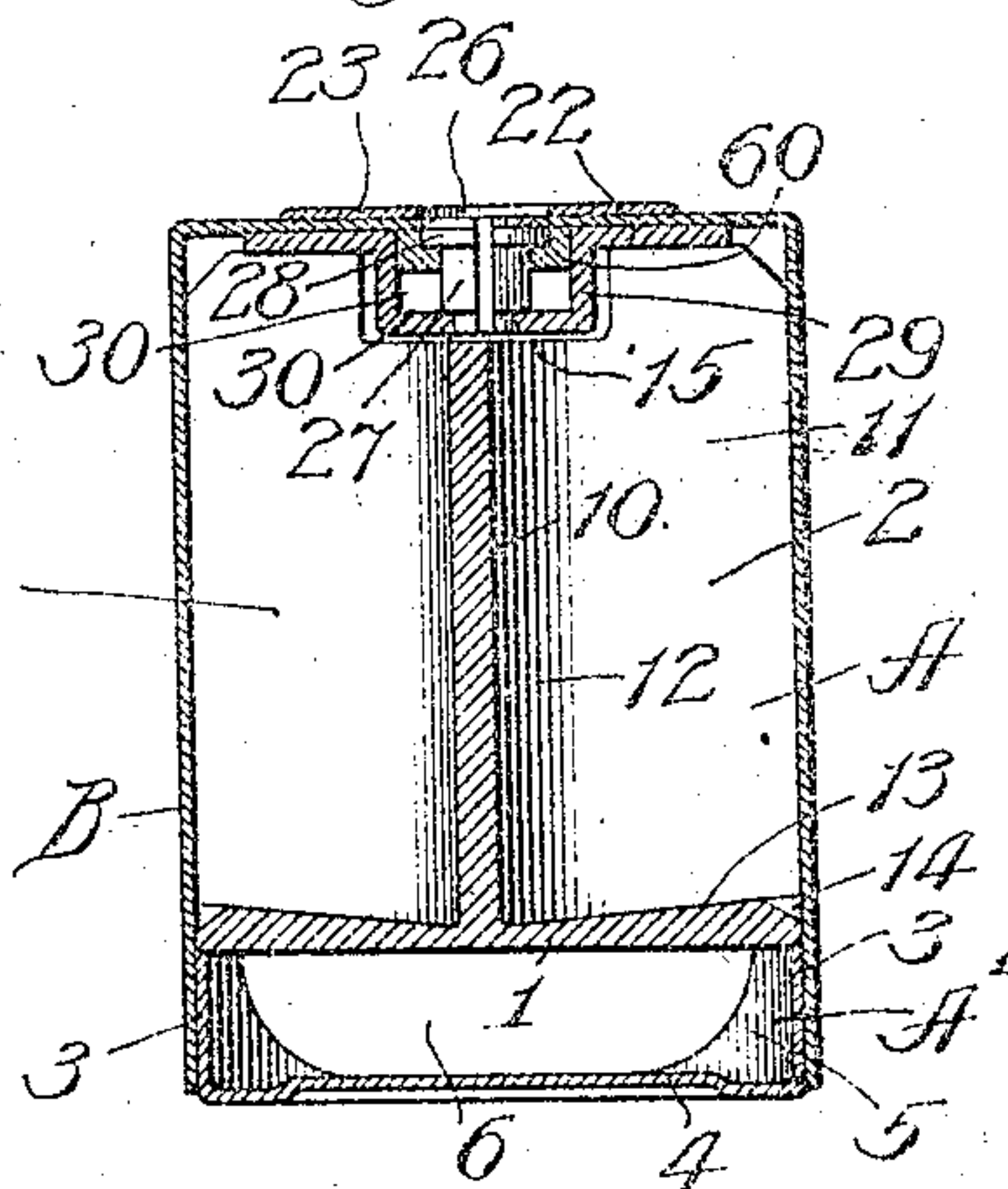


Fig. 4.

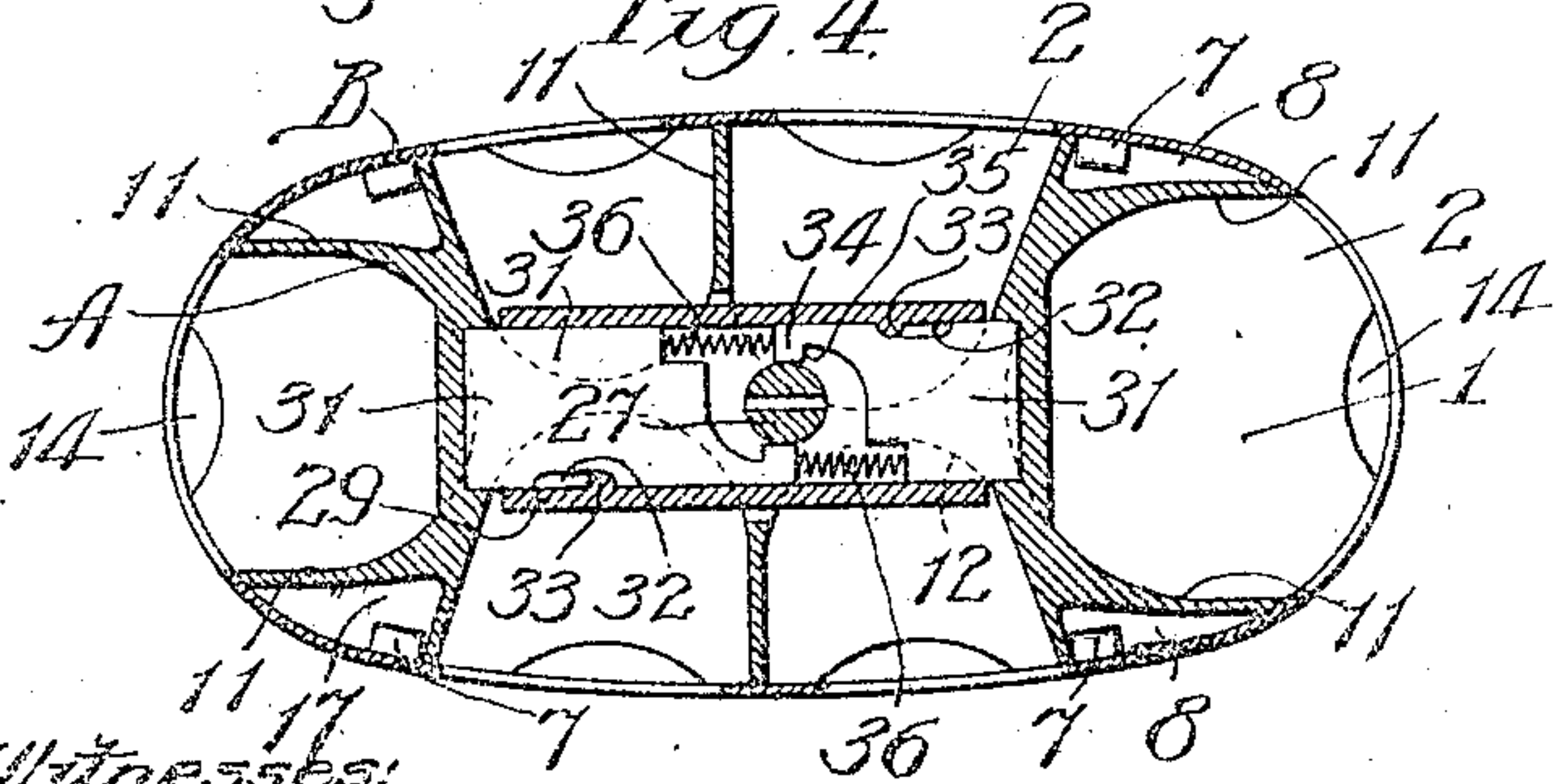
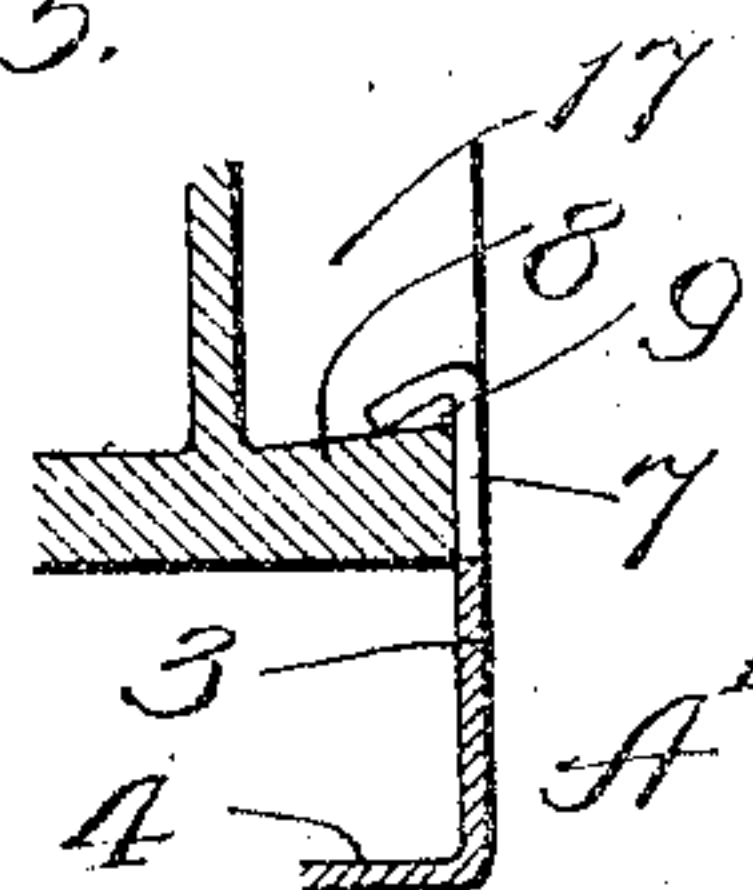


Fig. 5.



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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

Fig. 6.

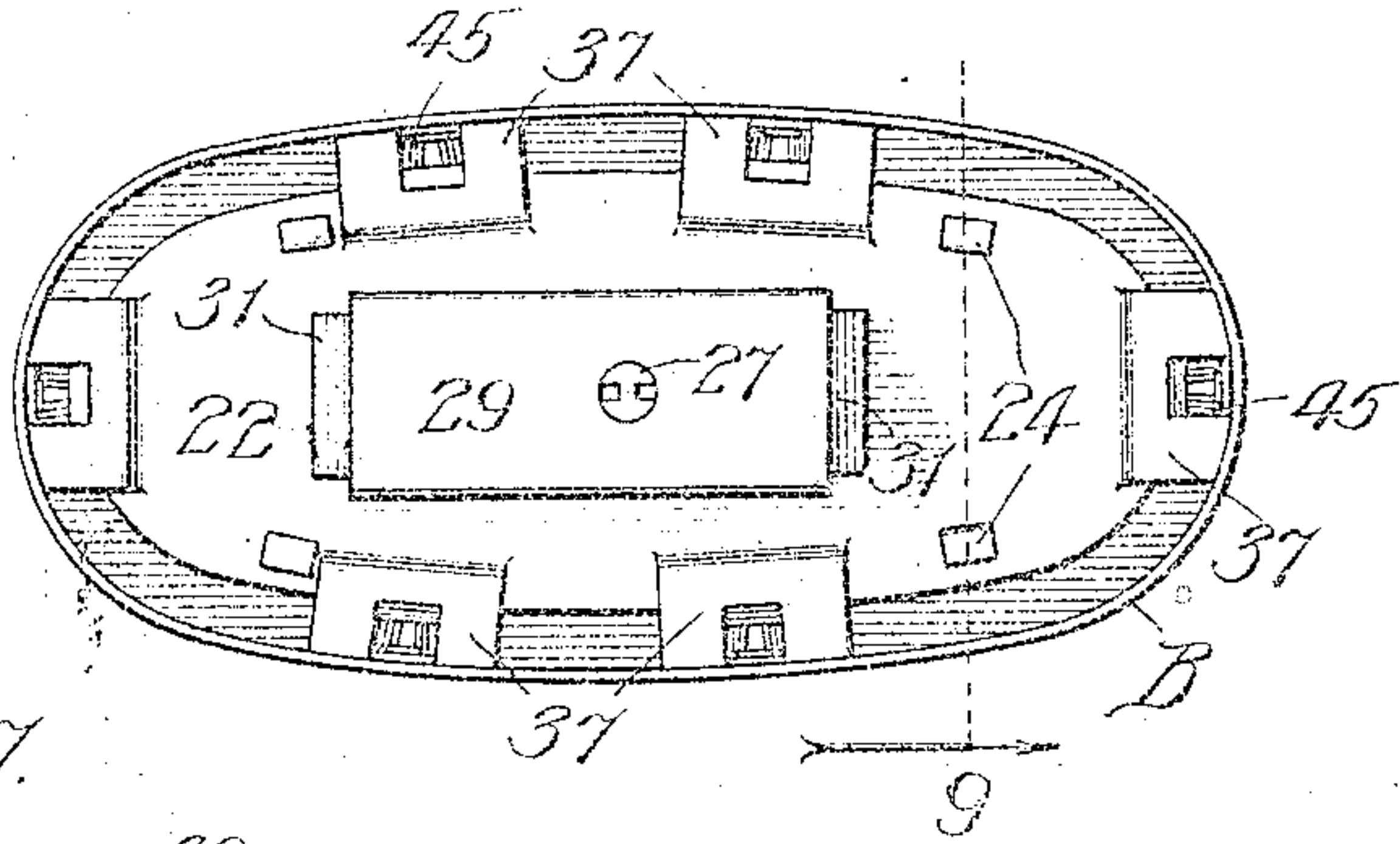


Fig. 7.

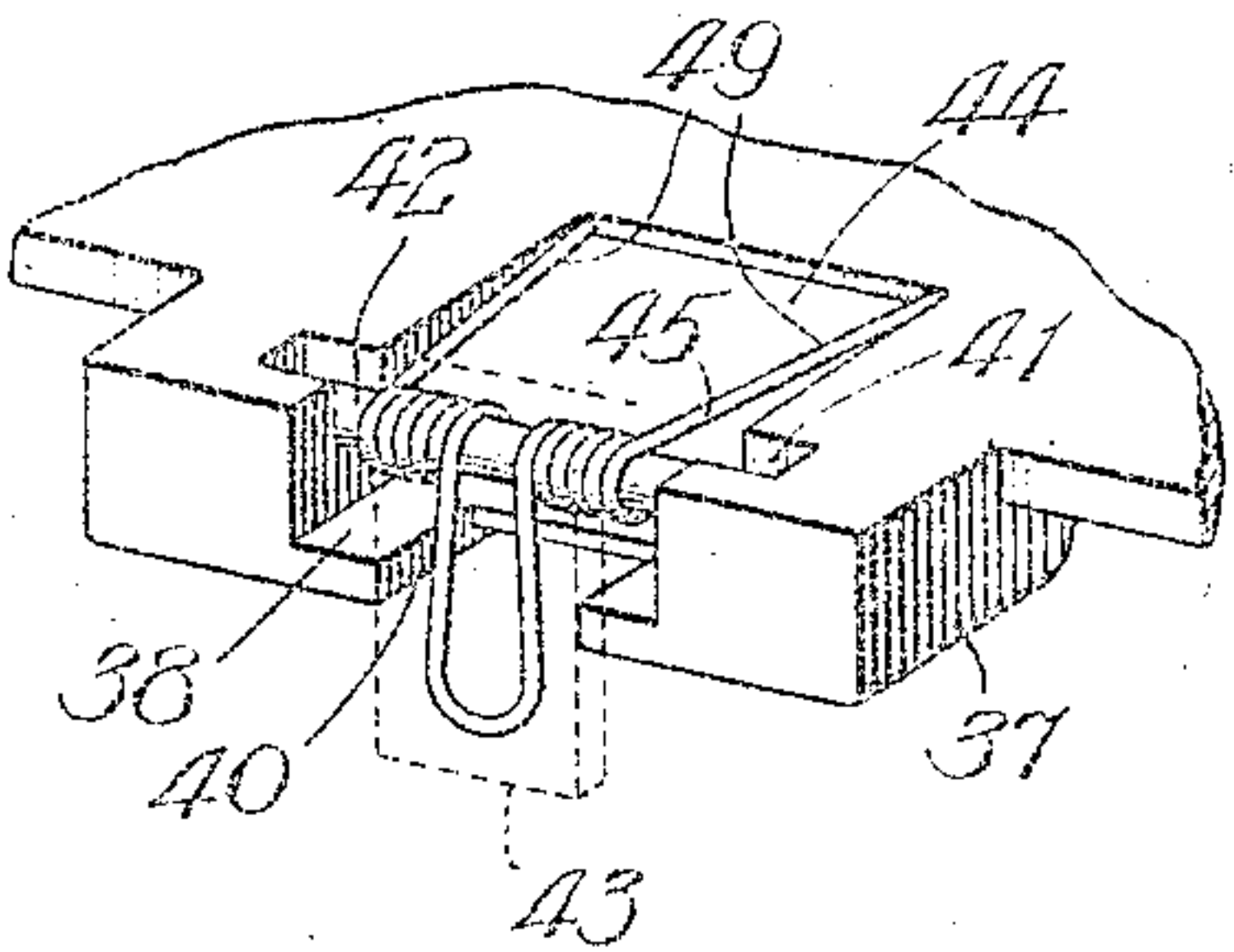


Fig. 9.

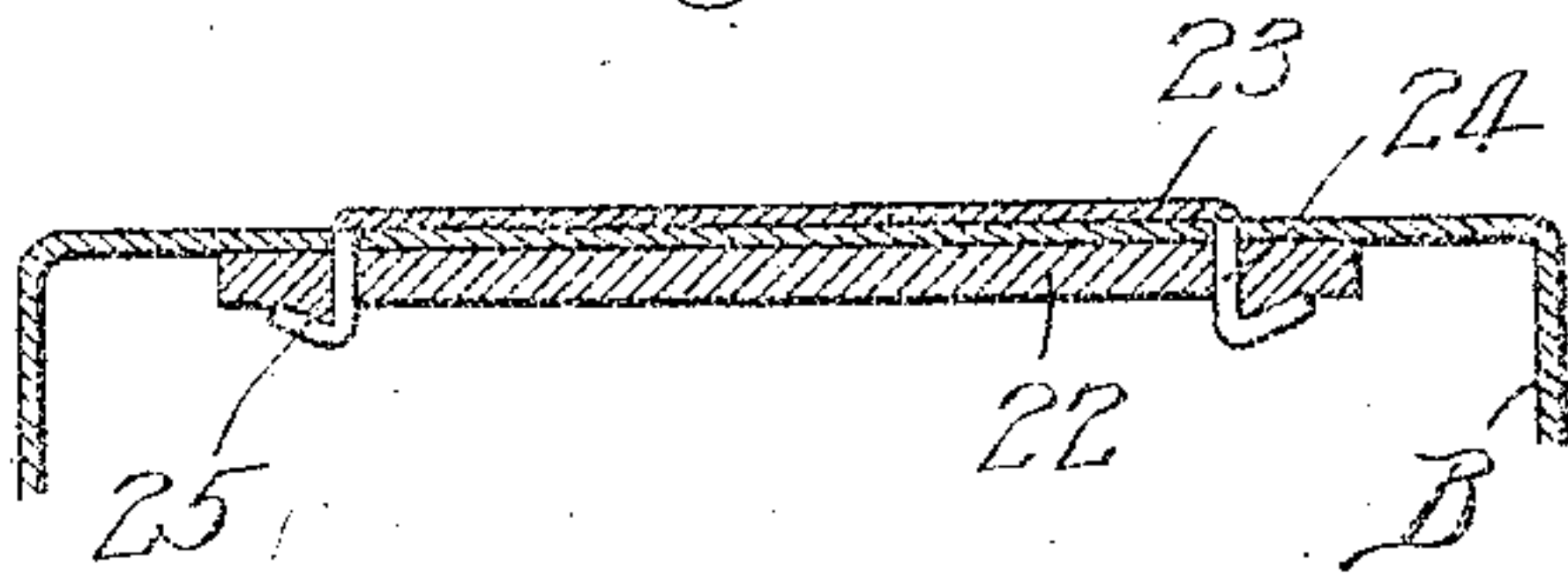


Fig. 10.

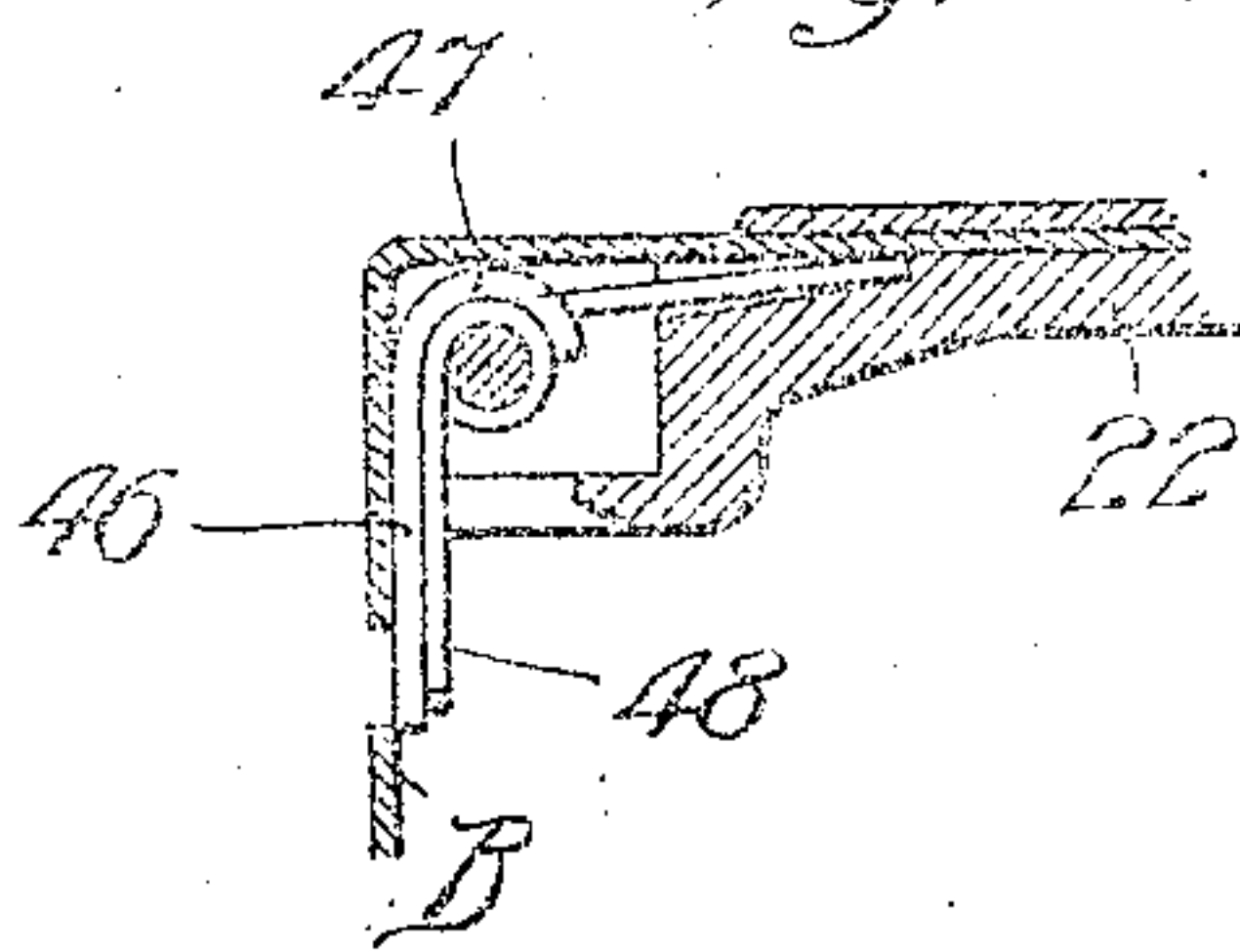


Fig. 11.

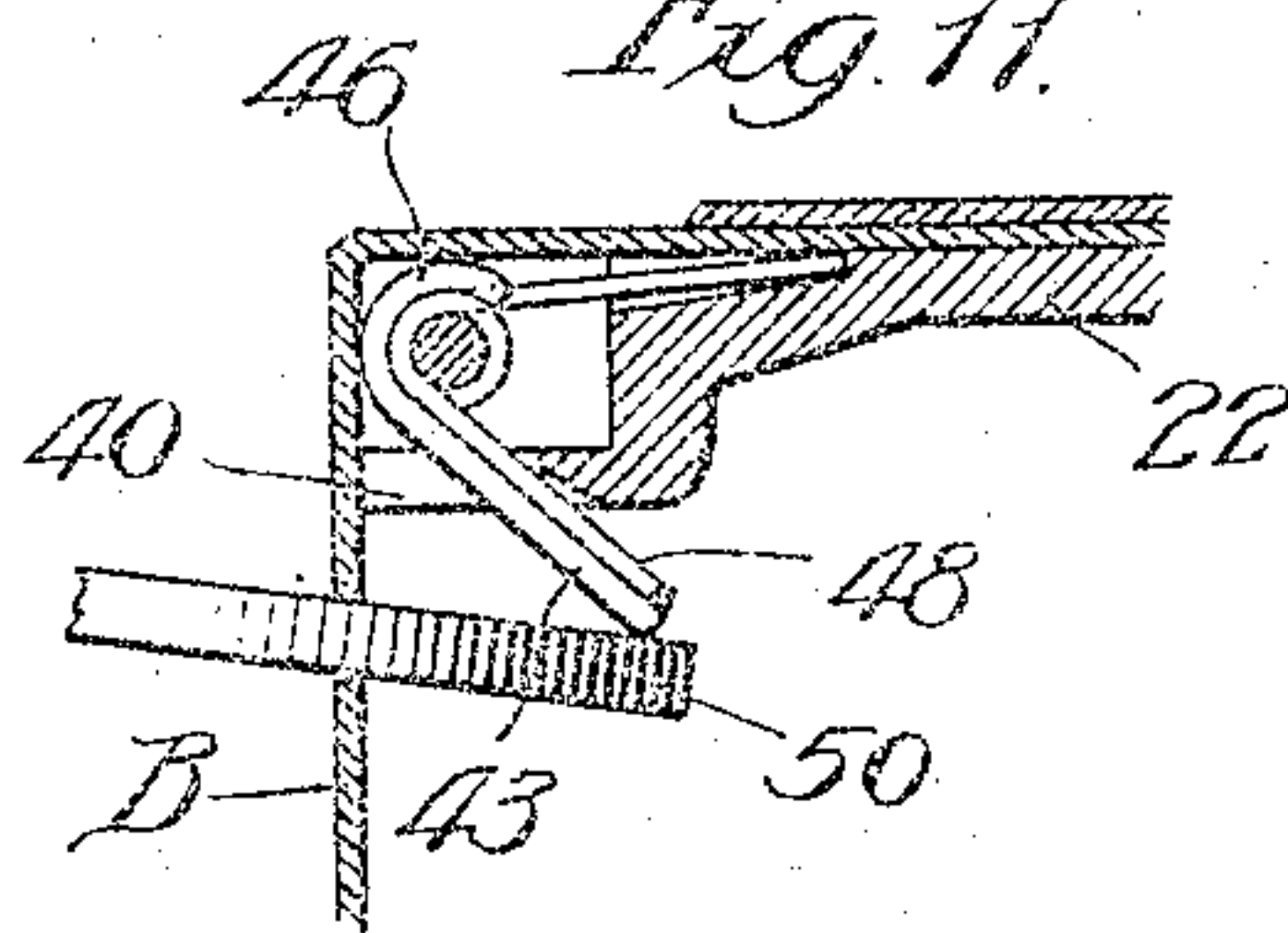
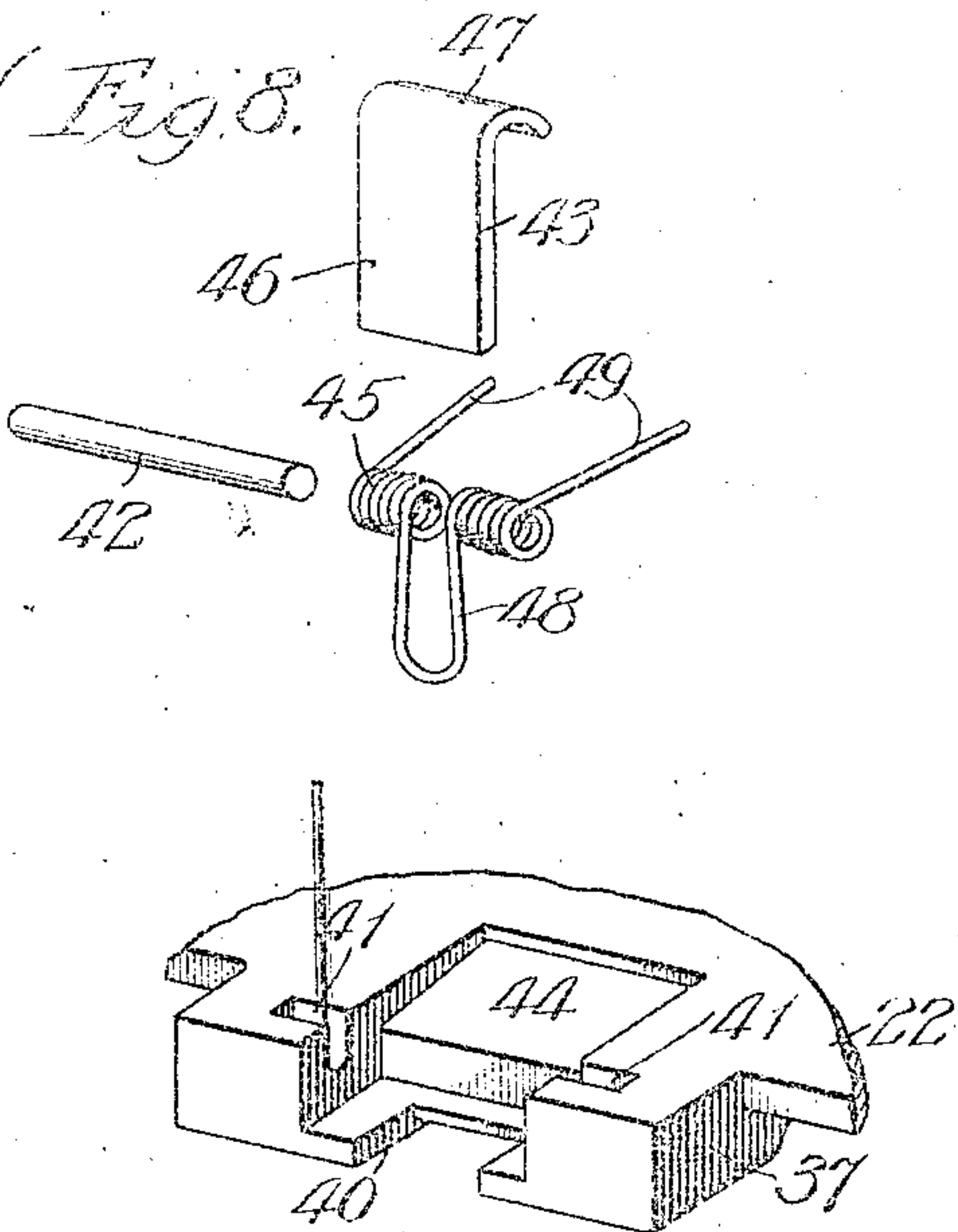


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SAVINGS-BANK.

990,535.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 25, 1911.

Application filed December 8, 1909. Serial No. 531,990.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES FISHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Savings-Banks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates particularly to savings-banks provided with several coin-compartments adapted to keep the coins of different denominations separate from each other to facilitate the counting of the coins when the savings-bank is taken to a banking institution for the purpose of effecting a deposit of the savings.

My primary object is to provide a savings-bank of the character indicated, which is of improved general construction and which can be manufactured at moderate cost.

It may be preliminarily stated that a common method of employing banks of this character is for banking institutions to furnish the savings-banks to depositors, the banking institutions retaining the keys to the savings-banks, so that the banks can be opened only when they are brought to the banking institution for the purpose of effecting deposit of its contents. In an analogous manner, parents may supply their children with the banks, the parents retaining the keys, so that the banks may be opened only with the consent of the parents.

My invention is illustrated in its preferred embodiment in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a savings-bank constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, a broken sectional view, the section being taken approximately as indicated at line 2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a transverse section taken as indicated at line 3 of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a horizontal section taken as indicated at line 4 of Fig. 2; Fig. 5, a broken sectional view taken as indicated at line 5 of Fig. 2 and illustrating the manner in which a bill-chamber is attached to the lower portion of the superposed core in which the coin-chambers are formed; Fig. 6, a bottom view of the casing, or shell, disclosing the guard-carrying and lock-carrying plate and attendant parts employed; Fig. 7, a broken upper perspective view of the plate mentioned; Fig. 8, a perspective

view adapted to illustrate the manner of connecting the slot-guards to the guard-carrying plate; Fig. 9, a broken sectional view taken as indicated at line 9 of Fig. 6 and showing the manner in which a name-plate employed and the guard-carrying plate mentioned are connected with the top of the casing; Fig. 10, a broken sectional view showing the relation of one of the guards to the coin-slot; and Fig. 11, a similar section illustrating the operation of inserting a coin.

In the construction illustrated, A represents a body, or core, in which the coin-receptacles are formed and which is equipped at its base portion with a bill-receptacle A¹; and B, a casing which receives the body A and is preferably secured thereto by the improved locking means described hereinbelow. The body A preferably comprises a base 1 and coin-chambers, or coin-receptacles, 2 rising from said base and cast integrally therewith. The bill-chamber A¹ in reality forms a downward extension of the body A and is inserted with said body into the casing B which is open at its lower end. Said chamber A¹ is formed with side-walls 3, a bottom-wall 4 and end-walls 5 which are cut away substantially throughout their extent, as indicated at 6, thus affording openings through which bills may be inserted into the sub-chamber, so that in effect the body A has a hollow base with openings at the end thereof. The sub-chamber may be formed by combining with the base-wall 1 either a casting or stamping which affords the walls 3, 4 and 5. The side-walls 3 are provided near their ends with upwardly extending clenching lugs 7 which are clenched over the flanges 8 of the base 1. The flanges 8 are provided on their upper surfaces with lugs 9 over which the extremities of the clenching lugs 7 are clenched, the effect being to secure rigid hooks which provide a secure fastening.

The coin-chambers 2 are of different sizes to afford chambers for coins of different denominations. In the illustration given, two of the side chambers are adapted to receive dimes, two are adapted to receive nickels, one end chamber is adapted to receive quarters, and the other end chamber is adapted to receive half dollars. The coin-

chambers, or coin-receptacles, are preferably formed by casting integrally with the base 1 a central longitudinal web 10 which rises from the base and from which extend, or radiate, so to speak, flanges 11 which afford between them the spaces for the coins. The inner walls of the coin-receptacles are curved, as indicated at 12, to conform to the circumference of the coins, while the side walls afforded by the flanges 11 extend substantially tangentially to the coins, so that the coins may be inserted laterally between the flanges 11 and may be removed in the same manner. The bottoms 13 of the coin-receptacles slope inwardly somewhat in accordance with the construction shown in my application No. 531,989 filed of even date herewith, so that the coins will tend to hug the inner walls of the coin-receptacles when the casing is removed, thus avoiding spilling of the coins. Finger recesses 14 are provided at the outer edge-portions of the lower walls of the coin-receptacles. The web 10 is recessed, or cut away at its upper portion, as indicated at 15, to afford room for the lock, and the end walls of said recess are provided with bolt receiving recesses 16, adapted to receive the locking bolts. The walls between the end coin-receptacles and side coin-receptacles are recessed vertically, as indicated at 17, the bottoms of these recesses affording the flanges 8 which carry the clenching lugs 9.

The casing B preferably is of the oval form shown, and the general configuration of the core or body A and sub-chamber A¹ is oval to permit insertion within the casing. The casing may be formed or stamped from a sheet-metal disk. The peripheral oval wall is provided at its upper portion with coin-slots 18 which register with the lateral openings of the coin-receptacles 2. The vertical or peripheral wall of the casing is also provided with vertical slots 19 which are graduated, as indicated at 20, to indicate amounts corresponding with the height of the stacks of coins. The lower portion of the casing receives within it the sub-chamber A¹, and one end wall of the casing is provided at its lower portion with a bill-opening 21.

Lying adjacent to the inner surface of the top of the casing is a plate 22 which serves to carry the guards for the coin-slots and the lock. To the upper surface of the top of the casing is applied a name-plate 23 whose peripheral portion is equipped with clenching lugs 24 which extend through perforations with which the casing-top and the plate 22 are provided, said lugs 24 being clenched beneath the plate 22. Fillets, or lugs, 25 are provided on the lower side of the plate 22 under which the lugs 24 are clenched. A centrally located key-opening 26 extends through the name-plate and top of the casing, said key-opening registering with a key-

barrel or cylinder 27 which has a flange 28 received in a central opening with which the plate 22 is provided, the flange 28 extending beneath the portion of the casing-top bordering the key-opening 26. Carried by the central portion of the plate 22 is a lock-casing 29 which may be formed separately and soldered to the plate, if desired; or which may be partially integral with the plate, as shown, and provided with a removable section, or fillet, 60. The lock-casing is of oblong form, having a channel 30 extending longitudinally therethrough and intersected by a vertical perforation which receives the key-barrel 27. The channel 30 receives the bar-form locking-bolts 31. The bolts 31 are provided with slots or recesses 32 through or into which extend retaining lugs 33. The inner end-portions of the locking-members 33 are correspondingly recessed to afford key-engaging lugs 34 having shoulders 35 upon which the key may operate to retract the locking members. Springs 36, flanking the key-barrel, are confined between the locking members 31 and normally project them into engagement with the recesses 16 with which the end-walls of the recesses 15 of the web of the body A are provided. The plate 22 is equipped peripherally with lugs or bosses 37 which are recessed centrally of their upper surfaces, as indicated at 38 and have the walls 39 of the recessed portions provided with notches 40. Thus, the lugs are bifurcated and the bifurcations are provided with notches or recesses 41 which are open toward each other and are also open at their upper portions, affording bearings for the pivots 42 of the slot-guards 43. The upper surface of the plate is provided in the rear of the pivots 42 with recesses 44 adapted to receive the extremities of the guard-springs 45. The guard 43 may be formed from sheet-metal, and comprises a tongue-portion 46 and a hook or pivotal portion 47. The spring 45 is formed by folding a wire upon itself and then winding the central portion of each limb to afford coils and through which the pivot 42 extends. The central portion of the spring is thus in the form of a loop 48 adapted to bear against the inner surface of the tongue 46, while the extremities 49 of the wires are received in the recess 44. After, the guard 43 has its hook-portion 47 engaged over the coils of the spring, and when the plate 22 is inserted in the casing and applied to the inner surface of the casing-top, the extremities 49 are confined in the recesses 44 beneath the casing-top. As most clearly shown in Fig. 10, the tongue 46 of the guard 43 extends flush with the bottom of the coin-slot 18. As appears from Fig. 11, when a coin 50 is inserted, the guard 43 yields inwardly; and after the coin drops into its receptacle the guard returns to the closed position.

The manner of using the improved safe will be readily understood. The body A, together with the sub-chamber carried thereby, is inserted in the casing B, the sub-chamber of the core or body serving to close the lower end of the casing. By means of a suitable key, the locking members 31 may be retracted to enable the body to be wholly entered in the casing, whereupon the key may be turned back and withdrawn, the spring 36 serving to project the locking-members 31 into locking engagement with the recesses 13. Coins are inserted through the slots 18 and fall into the coin-receptacles 2. The coin-slot-guards 43 yield inwardly to permit insertion of the coins, and instantly close to prevent withdrawal. The coins assume a stacked relation in the receptacles. Bills may be inserted through the opening 21 into the sub-chamber. When desired, the key may be employed, by authorized parties, to unlock the safe. When unlocked, the casing may be lifted from the body, leaving the contents accessible. The contents in the receptacles 2 will be found arranged according to denomination, in stacked relation, thus facilitating counting and handling; and because of the partially tubular formation of the receptacles and the inwardly inclined bottoms thereof the coins will not be jarred from the receptacles when the case is removed.

The safe described is durable, secure, and may be manufactured at moderate cost. It is of pleasing design and may be nickel-plated and made as ornamental as desired.

It may be stated that while the drawings illustrate coin-receptacles whose openings at their outer sides are of greater width than the diameters of the coins, the invention is not limited to this feature.

The foregoing detailed description has been given for clearness of understanding only, hence no undue limitation should be understood therefrom, but the appended claims should be construed as broadly as permissible, in view of the prior art.

What I regard as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a savings-bank, the combination of a body comprising a hollow base with an opening leading to a chamber in said base, a web rising from said base, the bottom of said web constituting the cover of said chamber, flanges projecting from said web and affording between them spaces, for coins, said web being cut away at its upper portion to afford a recess, a casing open at its lower end and adapted to receive said body, said casing being provided with coin-slots corresponding with said spaces and with an opening corresponding with the chamber in said base, and a locking device depending from the top of said casing and received in said recess.

2. In a savings-bank, the combination of a body comprising a base with a web rising therefrom and flanges projecting from said web affording coin-receptacles open at their outer sides and upper ends, side walls depending from said base and a bottom connecting said side walls, thus affording a sub-chamber the top of which is formed by said base, a casing comprising a top and a depending peripheral wall, said casing adapted to receive said first-mentioned parts, and means detachably connecting said body and casing together.

3. In a savings-bank, the combination of a body comprising a base and coin-receptacles rising therefrom, said coin-receptacles open at their upper ends and outer sides, a casing receiving said body and comprising a top and a peripheral wall depending therefrom, said casing having coin-slots corresponding to the coin-receptacles, a pair of locking-member sockets located opposite each other and formed in the upper portion of said body, a lock-casing carried by the central portion of the top of said casing and having a channel therethrough, and locking-members disposed opposite each other in said channel and adapted to enter said sockets.

4. In a savings-bank, the combination of a body comprising an elongated hollow oval base constituting a sub-chamber and flanges rising therefrom and affording between them coin-receptacles, said coin-receptacles open at their outer sides and upper ends, said sub-chamber having an opening at one end thereof, a casing of oval form and comprising a top and a depending peripheral wall, said casing receiving said body and having lateral coin-slots corresponding with the coin-receptacles and having also an opening in one end-wall corresponding with said sub-chamber, and means detachably connecting said body and casing together.

5. In a savings-bank, the combination of a body comprising a base having a plurality of coin-receptacles rising therefrom and a member forming with said base a sub-chamber, said member having clenching-lugs connected with said base and having an opening through which bills may be inserted, and a casing comprising a top and a depending peripheral wall, said casing receiving said body and having coin-slots corresponding with the coin-receptacles and having near its lower edge a bill-opening corresponding with said sub-chamber.

6. In a savings-bank, the combination of a body having a plurality of coin-chambers open at their outer sides and upper ends, a casing receiving said body and provided near the top of its peripheral wall with coin-admission slots corresponding with said chambers, a plate located adjacent the casing-top and equipped peripherally with

bearings, pivotally mounted spring actuated slot-guards carried by said bearings, and a centrally disposed locking device carried by said plate.

5 7. In a savings-bank, the combination of a body having a plurality of coin-chambers open at their tops and outer sides, a casing receiving said body and having its peripheral wall provided near the top thereof
10 with coin-admission slots, a plate adjacent the inner surface of the top of said casing, said plate equipped with bifurcated bearings and provided with pivot-receiving recesses, pivots received in said recesses, slot-guards
15 hinged on said pivots, and springs for said guards mounted on said pivots.

8. In a savings-bank, the combination of a body having a plurality of coin-chambers open at their tops and outer sides, a casing
20 receiving said body and having its peripheral wall provided near the top thereof with coin-admission slots, a plate adjacent the inner surface of the top of said casing, said plate equipped with bifurcated bearings and
25 provided with pivot-receiving recesses, pivots received in said recesses, slot-guards

hinged on said pivots, springs for said guards mounted on said pivots, and a locking device carried by said plate.

9. In a savings-bank, the combination of a body comprising a base and coin-recep- 30 tacle rising therefrom, a casing receiving said body and comprising a top and a depending peripheral wall, said peripheral wall having its upper portion provided with coin-slots, an internal plate adjacent said 35 top equipped peripherally with bifurcated bearing-lugs provided with pivot recesses, said plate having spring-accommodating recesses on its upper side adjacent said bear- 40 ings, pivots received in said bearings, springs having coiled portions surrounding said pivots and extremities projecting into said recesses and tongues depending beneath said pivots, and slot-guards hinged 45 to said pivots and engaged by the tongues of said springs.

CHARLES FISHER.

In presence of—

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