(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. T. M. BURGESS.

REGISTERING MONEY BOX.

No. 454,846. Patented June 30, 1891.

FIG 1

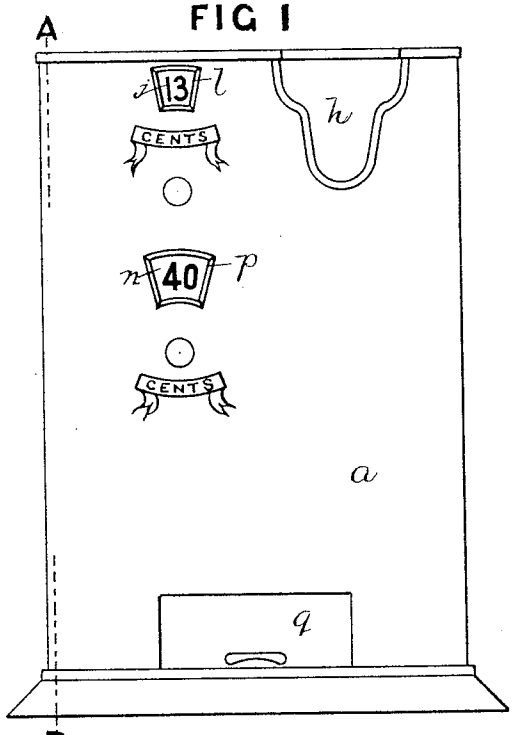
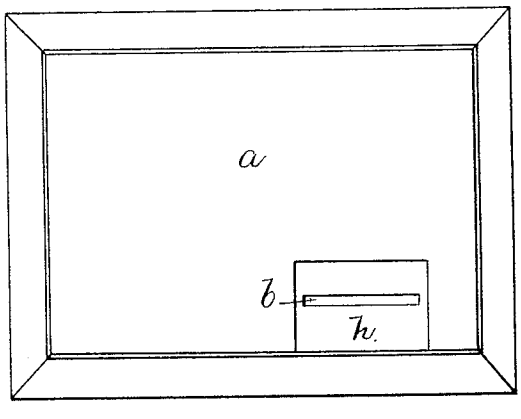


FIG 4



Witnesses
Ernest W. Jones
Wilfrid Bragge

Inventor
John Thomas Medlicott Burgess
Per Charles J. Powell
Attorney

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. T. M. BURGESS.

REGISTERING MONEY BOX.

No. 454,846. Patented June 30, 1891.

FIG 2

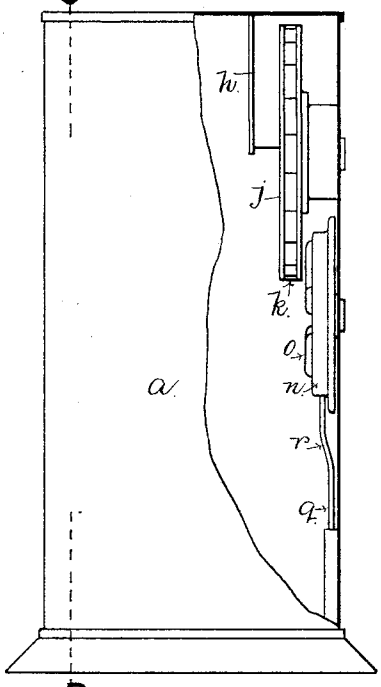


FIG 3

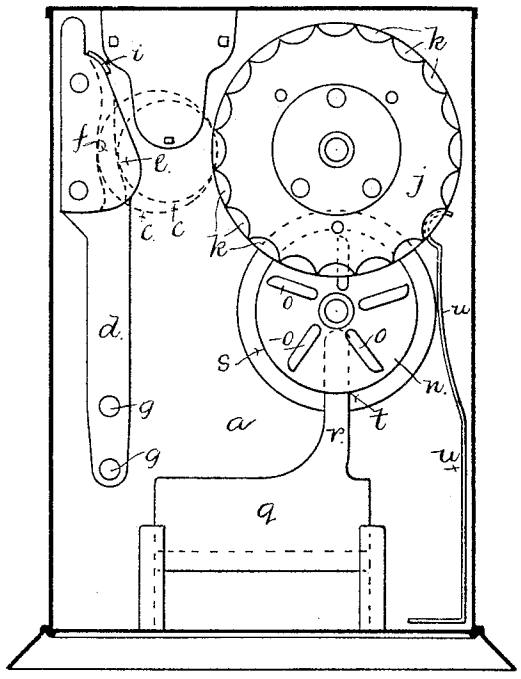


FIG 5

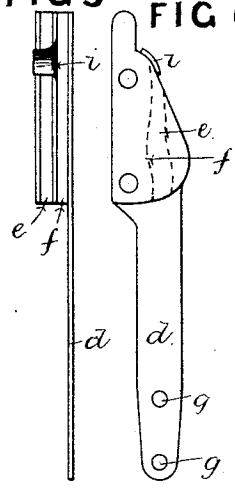


FIG 6

FIG 7

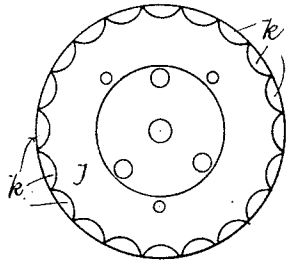


FIG 8

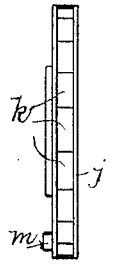


FIG 9

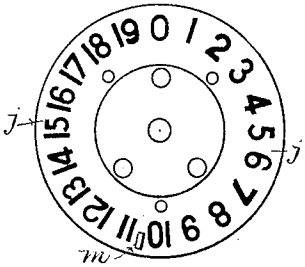


FIG 10

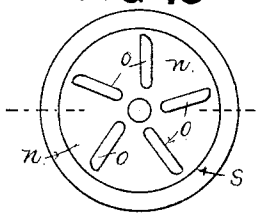


FIG 11

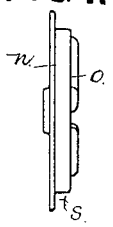


FIG 12

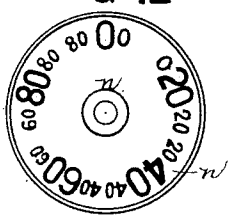
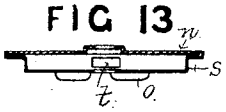


FIG 13



Witnesses
Ernest W. Jones
Wilfrid. Bragge

Inventor
John Thomas Medlicott Burgess
Per Charles J. Bruce
Attorney

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN THOMAS MEDLICOTT BURGESS, OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

REGISTERING MONEY-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 454,846, dated June 30, 1891.

Application filed March 2, 1891. Serial No. 383,430. (No model.) Patened in England March 6, 1890, No. 3,563, and in France March 31, 1890, No. 204,689.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN THOMAS MEDLICOTT BURGESS, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and a resident of the city of Birmingham, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in Money-Savings Boxes, (for which I have obtained patents in Great Britain, No. 3,563, bearing date March 6, 1890, also in France, No. 204,689, bearing date March 31, 1890; and also application for patent has been made in Germany, number and date of which are not yet known,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the construction and arrangement of money-savings boxes in which the amount deposited is automatically indicated upon the front of the said box; and the object of my improvements is to provide an improved movable coin-chute device to accommodate the insertion and registration of more than one size of coin; also, to provide that the first registering-wheel shall be pushed forward by direct contact with the inserted coin. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the entire box; Fig. 2, a part sectional side elevation on the line A B, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a sectional rear elevation on the line C D, Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a plan view of the entire box; Fig. 5, a front and Fig. 6 an edge view in detail of the yielding or switch plate. Figs. 7, 8, and 9 are respectively rear, edge, and front views in detail of the first indicating-wheel. Figs. 10, 11, 12, and 13 are respectively rear, side, front, and sectional plan views in detail of the second indicating-wheel.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The precise arrangement of the mechanism admits of variation in the disposition and number of parts according to the amount and character of the coins to be deposited; but in these my illustrations I have shown that form which is to my mind the most simple and which I find to answer satisfactorily.

In the upper surface of the box *a* I provide a slot *b* of a size suitable to admit the coin or coins *c*. Beneath the coin-slot *b* I provide coin-chutes *e* and *f*, so constructed and shaped that they may receive one-cent pieces or two-cent pieces, each character of coin passing down its own particular chute *e* or *f*. The movable coin-chutes *e* and *f* are carried upon the yielding plate or spring *d*, which said plate is riveted to the side of the box at *g g*. *h* is a recess formed in the box, in which is made the coin-slot *b*. The purpose of this recess *h* is that by the finger the coins *c c* may be pushed far down the chutes, which are situated at the one side of the said recess.

The two coin-chutes *e* and *f* are so arranged that the normal position of the smaller chute *e* is opposite the slot ready for the insertion of the smaller coin. At the upper part of the chute *e* I provide the inclined plate or guide *i*, which prevents the larger coin entering the chute *e* and turns or switches it into the deeper chute *f*. In the said operation of inserting the larger coin the plate *d* yields to accommodate the bringing of the chute *f* opposite to the slot *b*. Again, beneath this coin-slot *b* and a little to the one side of it (in the interior of the box) I provide what may be termed a "star" or "intermittent" push-wheel *j*, having a certain number of divisional gaps or teeth *k k*, &c., and which are so arranged that upon the insertion of the small coin through the slot *b* the said wheel *j* rotates through a certain distance; but when the larger coin (twice the value, for instance) is inserted the wheel *j* rotates through twice this distance. Upon the front of this toothed wheel is mounted or marked figures ranging from one cent to twenty cents or other determined value, so that upon the insertion of one cent the registering-disk is moved forward one division, but upon the insertion of a two-cent piece it is moved through two divisions—that is, by suitably arranging the shape of the bottom of the grooves *e* and *f* the wheel *j* is carried twice as far forward when the two-cent piece is inserted as when the one-cent piece is inserted.

u is a brake-spring acting upon the wheel *j*. An aperture *l* is provided in the front of the box, through which the registration appears. Again, upon the aforesaid toothed (indicating) wheel *j* a projection *m* is made, which, once in every complete revolution, shall act upon the second disk *n*, having upon its rear

face a certain number of teeth or projections *o*, which correspond to figures upon its front face, denoting cents up to one dollar, so that when the first disk *j* has registered nineteen cents its next move would cause the second disk *n* to indicate twenty, and so on, a suitable indicator-opening *p* being made through the side of the box for the second disk similar to the first. When the deposits have reached twenty cents and the projection *m* upon the disk or wheel *j* moved the second disk one division, then the first disk would proceed again from nothing forward until another twenty cents have been deposited, when the second disk *n* would be again moved forward one division, and so on. It will be seen that upon the second disk *n*, commencing, say at 20, that a smaller figure 20 follows it, and that a smaller similar figure 20 precedes the large figure 40. The object of this is that when the peg *m* engages with one of the teeth or projections *o* upon the disk *n* it takes more than one insertion to move the latter from one large figure to another. Hence between the large figures 20 and 40 small figures 20 are placed, indicating that the previous indicating-figure was 20, and so on between each of the successive figures. Below this registering-wheel *n* a sliding door *q* and outlet is provided, the upper part of which door is extended in a narrow strip form *r* and rests upon the rear surface of the said wheel *n*. Further, upon this rear surface of the said wheel *n* I provide a concentric ring part *s*, against which the extended portion of the door *q* rests when the latter is closed, thereby locking it. It is shown in Fig. 3 as being unlocked. At a point in this circular ring *s*, however, when the registering-disk indicates the maximum amount, an opening *t* is provided, which permits the upward sliding of the door, so that the contents may be removed. No further deposits can be made until the door is again closed, inasmuch as the extended portion of the door engaging with the said opening prevents any further rotation while in that position. Upon the door being again closed and a coin inserted the opening *t* is moved forward from over the extended portion of the door, which thus leaves the latter locked until the maximum registration is again reached. By reason of the length of the teeth or projections *o* the projection *m* does not travel clear thereof by any single insertion, and therefore its first action thereon is to move it into its unlocked position and its subsequent movement turns it again into its locked position.

I am aware that prior to my invention money-savings boxes have been made with indicators registering the amount deposited, and also that the doors of such boxes have been automatically unlocked upon the deposits reaching a given amount. I therefore do not claim such a combination broadly; but

What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, in money-savings boxes, of the slot *b*, push indicating-wheels *j* and *n*, and apertures *l* and *p*, with the movable attached coin-chutes *e* and *f*, having the inclined switch-guide *i* and carried upon the yielding plate *d*, substantially as set forth and shown, and for the purposes specified.

JOHN THOMAS MEDLICOTT BURGESS.

Witnesses:

CHARLES T. POWELL,

WILFRID BRAGGE.