

F. M. ASHLEY.
SAVINGS BANK.

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935,451.

Patented Sept. 28, 1909.

Fig. 1

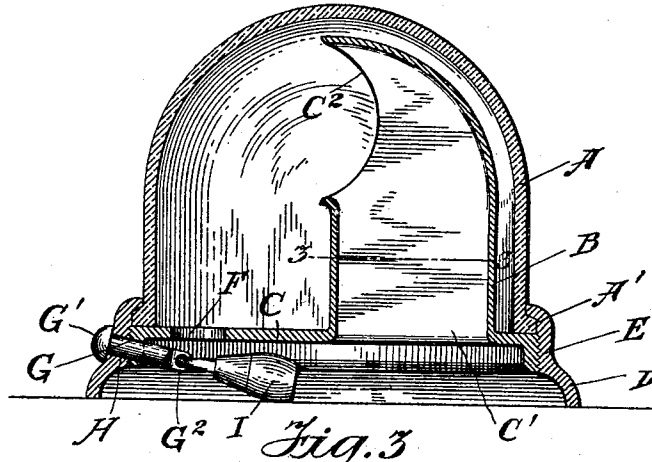


Fig. 3

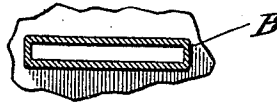
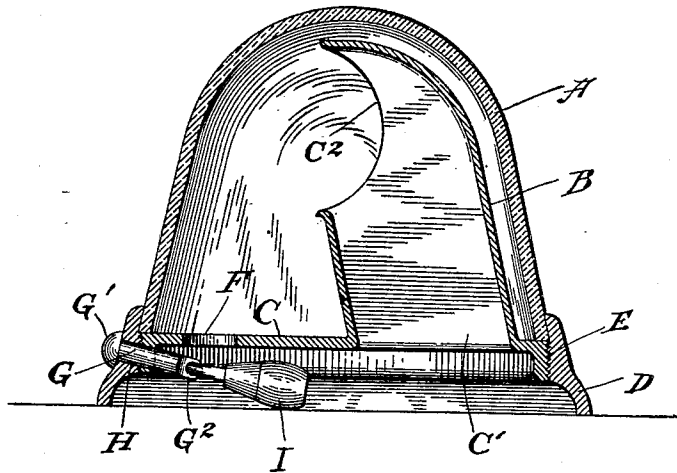


Fig. 2



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK M. ASHLEY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SAVINGS-BANK.

935,451.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 28, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK M. ASHLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at West Sixth street, corner Dewey avenue, in the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, Coney Island, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Savings-Banks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to savings banks, and the object of the invention is to provide a bank of simple construction from which the coins cannot be easily removed except by unlocking or opening the same.

A further object is to construct the bank partly of glass or other transparent material, so that the money may be observed therein, and also to introduce the money through the bottom of the bank, and to locate the locking means in such a position that it is concealed when the bank is resting in its normal position.

In constructing the bank, I prefer to make it circular in form whereby the bottom parts may be screwed together and thus secure the casing in proper relation.

Referring to the drawings which form part of this specification—Figure 1. is a central vertical, sectional view of a bank, showing the coin conduit, also in section. Fig. 2. is a central vertical sectional view of the bank, showing a modified form of casing. Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view of the coin conduit, taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Capital A, indicates the transparent casing of the bank; B, the coin conduit, which is shown as being made integral with the bottom C of the bank, and D is the base ring which secures the casing A and the bottom C together by a screw thread, E.

In Fig. 1, the casing is made with an enlarged flanged portion A' at its base, which fits in an angular groove formed by the top of the base ring D, and the bottom C, and thus the several parts are held firmly together from the fact that the bottom C and the base ring D are screwed together. The conduit B is formed rectangular in cross section, and sufficiently large to admit the largest coin for which the bank is designed. The top end of the conduit B is curved, and the opening which admits the coin to the interior of the casing A, is at an angle to the main conduit. This formation prevents a knife blade from being inserted directly in contact with the coins when in the bank, and

prevents their easy removal. The object in forming the top opening of the conduit B in a crescent shape, is to allow a large coin to be introduced into the bank without making the casing A so large in diameter as would be necessary were the crescent not formed therein, as it allows the coin to drop through the crescent sidewise into the bank. The coins are introduced at C' and enter the bank proper at C². Bills are put into the bank by rolling them as small as possible, and inserting them through the hole F. The locking means comprise the bolt G, which is provided with an enlarged head G', the purpose of which is to prevent the bolt being drawn through the hole H in the base ring D and bottom C. In the opposite end of the bolt from G' is a hole G², through which the hasp of the padlock I is inserted, thus preventing the bolt G from being withdrawn, except by unlocking and removing the padlock I and withdrawing the bolt G, when the ring D and bottom C may be unscrewed and the coins removed. It is obvious that the bolt could be put through from the opposite side and have the lock show on the exterior of the bank, but I prefer to conceal the lock and the coin conduit and bill openings. It is also obvious that the casing A could be made of non-transparent material and the construction of the bank still be within the scope of the invention. In Fig. 2, instead of using a decided flange as shown at A' in Fig. 1, I show the casing made with a continuously increasing diameter from its top downward so that the ring D will overlap the bottom edge of the casing A and thus secure the casing between the bottom C and ring D. The materials used are glass or celluloid and cast iron or brass, but any other material suitable for the purpose; such as hard rubber or wood could be used if preferred.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. In a bank of the character described, a casing, a bottom for said casing, means for securing the bottom and casing together, a coin conduit supported by the bottom and projecting within the casing, the opening in the inner end of said coin conduit being formed in the shape of a crescent; substantially as shown and described.

2. In a bank of the character described, a casing having its lower end of larger diam-

eter than any other part thereof, a bottom for the casing provided with an opening, a ring the upper end of which overlaps the lower end of said casing and is removably secured to said bottom.

3. In a bank of the character described, a casing having its lower end of larger diameter than any other part thereof, a bottom for the casing supporting a coin conduit which projects within the casing, and a ring the upper end of which overlaps the bottom edge of the casing and is removably coupled to the said bottom.

4. In a bank of the character described, a casing having its lower end of larger diameter than any other part of same, a bottom for the casing, a ring removably secured thereto which overlaps the bottom of the casing and is coupled to said bottom, and means for locking the said bottom and said ring together.

5. In a bank of the character described, a casing, a bottom for the casing, a ring which is secured to the said bottom and is adapted to hold the said casing thereto, a compartment formed below the bottom, a bolt extending through the said ring in the said bottom, a locking device engaging the bolt and thus preventing its withdrawal; substantially as shown and described.

6. In combination, a bank comprising a casing closed at its top and sides and formed integral, a bottom provided with a coin passage, a removable ring adapted to pass over the top of the bank and engage the said bottom and serving to clamp the base of the casing to said bottom.

7. In combination, a bank comprising a casing having a base of greater diameter than any other part, and formed of a single piece, a bottom having a coin passage, and a re-

movable ring adapted to pass over said casing to its base and connect to said bottom and clamp said casing thereto.

8. In combination, a transparent casing of circular cross section closed at its top and sides and the base of which is of greatest diameter, a bottom for said casing, having a coin passage therein, and a removable ring adapted to pass over said casing to the base thereof and engage said bottom and clamp said casing thereto.

9. In combination, a bank comprising a transparent casing circular in cross section and closed at its top and sides and the base of which is of greatest diameter, a bottom for said casing having a coin passage therein, and a removable ring adapted to pass over said casing to the base thereof and engage said casing and bottom to clamp the former to the latter, said ring extending below said bottom and formed to serve as a base for the bank.

10. In a bank of the character described, a casing having its lower end of larger diameter than any other part thereof, a bottom for the casing provided with an inlet for a coin, a ring the upper end of which overlaps the bottom edge of the casing and is coupled to said bottom and holds the lower edge of said casing between said ring and bottom.

In testimony whereof, I, FRANK M. ASHLEY, have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this twenty seventh day of November 1906.

FRANK M. ASHLEY.

Witnesses:

AMELIA BLAUVELT,
N. C. MILLER.