F. STRAUSS.

REGISTERING TOY BANK.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 26, 1911.

1,015,408.

Patented Jan. 23, 1912.

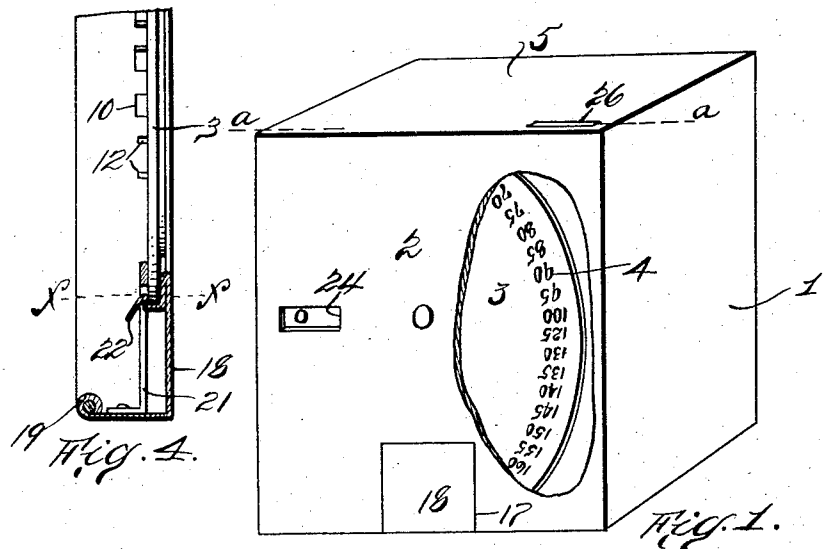


Fig. 4.

Fig. 1.

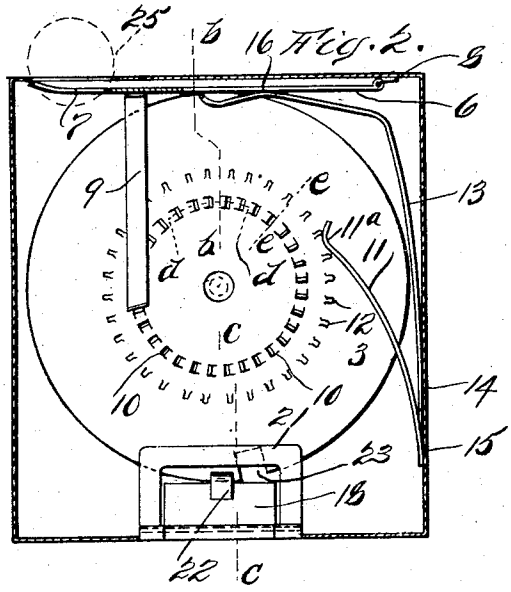


Fig. 2.

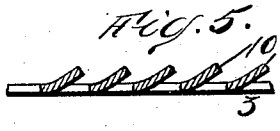


Fig. 5.

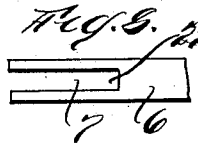
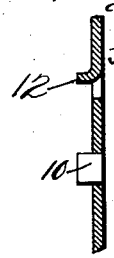


Fig. 6.



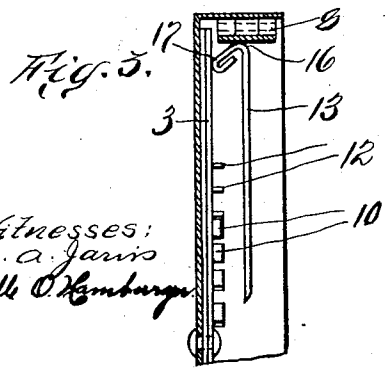


Fig. 3.

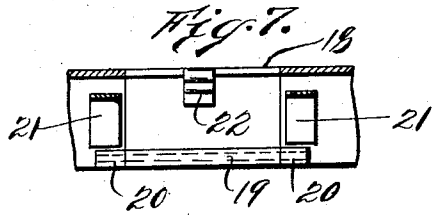


Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FERDINAND STRAUSS, OF YONKERS, NEW YORK.

REGISTERING TOY BANK.

1,015,408. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 23, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FERDINAND STRAUSS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Yonkers, Westchester county, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Registering Toy Banks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to registering toy banks, the object being to produce a bank of this character, which can be cheaply manufactured, and which comprises but few parts. As banks of this character must be so designed as to adapt them to be sold at a small cost, it is desirable that the elements thereof should be as few in number as possible, and formed preferably from thin material that can be stamped out by suitable dies.

I will now proceed to describe my invention in detail, the novel features of which will be hereinafter pointed out and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which illustrates a preferred embodiment of my invention, wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved bank, the front thereof being broken away to show the numbered disk; Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view, the section being taken on a line *a—a* in Fig. 1, looking from the rear thereof; Fig. 3 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view, the section being taken on a line *b—b* in Fig. 2, looking toward the right; Fig. 4 is a similar view, taken on a line *c—c* in Fig. 2 and looking toward the left; Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional detail view of a portion of the disk which forms part of my improvement, the section being taken on a line *d—d* in Fig. 2; Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view of a portion of the disk, the section being taken on a line *e—e* in Fig. 2; Fig. 7 is a sectional plan view of a portion of the front of the bank, the section being taken on a line *f—f* in Fig. 4; and Fig. 8 is an enlarged fragmentary plan view of the slotted end of the disk operating lever which forms part of my improvement.

Referring to the drawing, the numeral 1 indicates the casing of my improved bank, which is preferably made out of thin metal, the said bank being provided with a cover 2, to which is pivotally secured a rotatable disk 3, having numerals, as indicated by 4, on the face adjacent the front wall of the cover 2. The disk 3 is rotatably secured to the wall of the cover 2 by means of a rivet or any other suitable device. To operate the disk 3, I pivotally secure to the top plate 5 of the bank a lever 6, the said lever being provided with a slot 7, at the free end thereof (see Figs. 2 and 8). The lever 6 is pivotally supported at one end thereof by hinged members 8 (see Figs. 2 and 3). The slot 7 in the lever 6 is for the purpose of providing a stop, indicated by 27 (Fig. 8) for the coin, whereby the coin is prevented from prematurely dropping into the receptacle until depressed sufficiently to produce an opening large enough for the coin to pass through.

To transmit motion from the operating lever 6 to the disk 3, I provide a pawl 9, which is also made out of some thin metal. The pawl 9 is fixed or immovably secured at the upper end thereof to the lever 6, the lower free end of the pawl being adapted to engage ratchet-teeth 10, preferably stamped out of the disk 3, (see Fig. 2). The pawl 9 is made in the form of a leaf-spring and will, therefore, engage the teeth 10 in the same manner as any other spring pawl of a similar nature.

To prevent the returning of the disk 3, after it has been advanced by the movement of the lever 6 and pawl 9, I provide a detent pawl 11, which is preferably made out of spring wire. The free end of the pawl 11 is curved as at 11^a and adapted to engage detent pawl teeth 12, which are also preferably stamped out of the disk 3 and concentric with and adjacent to the pawl teeth 10.

To return the lever 6 to its normal position after the actuation thereof, I provide a spring member 13, the lower end of which is secured to the wall 14 of the cover 2, as shown in Fig. 2. The point of securement of the lower ends of the spring 13 and detent pawl 11 to the wall 14 of the cover 2 is indicated by the numeral 15.

As can be seen in Fig. 2, the upper portion of the spring 13 is bent over and contacts with the lever 6, as indicated by 16, the extreme end of the said spring 13 being bent inwardly to contact with the inner face of the disk 3. From the foregoing description, it will be apparent that the spring 13 performs a double function—that of returning the lever 6, after each actuation thereof, and

also to bear against the disk 3, thereby keeping it pressed against the front wall of the cover 2.

To enable the contents of the bank to be withdrawn, I provide a door 18, turned over at its lower inner end to form an eye, as indicated by 19 (see Figs. 4 and 7). A pin carried by the eye 19 engages hinged members 20, which are preferably integral with the lower horizontal wall of the cover 2. As can be seen in Fig. 4, the door 18 is provided with a spring latch 22, the said latch being integral with the material of the door and adapted to engage the disk 3 so that the door 18 cannot be opened until the slot 23 in the disk 3 is brought in alinement therewith. The location of the slot 23 in the disk 3 will be such that the said slot will come into alinement with the latch 22 when the highest number in the disk 3 comes into alinement with the opening 24 in the front wall of the cover 2. To prevent the disk 3 from being forced away from the front wall of the cover 2 when the door 18 is closed, should the closing of the door take place after the slot 23 had been carried out of alinement therewith, I provide a brace 21 (see Figs. 2 and 4).

When a coin, indicated by the dotted lines 25 in Fig. 2, is passed through the slot 26 in the top plate 5 of the bank it will rest upon the point 27 (see Fig. 8) of the lever 6. By pushing the coin downward, the lever 6 will be depressed, thereby forcing the pawl 9 downwardly, whereby the disk 3 is rotated. After the coin has passed through the slot 26 it will drop through the slot 7 in the lever 6 and fall into the bank. As the bank will be designed for coins of certain denominations, the downward movement of the pawl 9 will be only sufficient to advance the disk one tooth at a time, and the bank will be designed to receive a certain number of such coins before the slot 23 alines with the latch 22, there being one tooth 10 for each coin.

Some of the advantageous features of my invention are that the pawl teeth and detent teeth are pressed out of the material of the disk, and the provision of the operating lever 6, pawl 9, detent pawl 11 and spring 13, which is adapted to return the lever 6 after each actuation and also to keep the disk 3 pressed against the front wall of the cover 2, whereby, as has been hereinbefore stated, a very simple and efficient bank can be cheaply manufactured.

Having now described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A bank comprising a coin receptacle having an opening, a lever pivotally mounted in said receptacle having a slot in alinement with the opening in said receptacle, a pawl on said lever, a rotatable disk, and a retracting spring adapted to contact with said pivotal lever and said disk.

2. A bank comprising a coin receptacle having an opening, a lever pivotally mounted in said receptacle, having a slot in alinement with the opening in said receptacle, a pawl on said lever, a rotatable sheet metal disk, a retracting spring adapted to contact with said pivotal lever and said disk, pawl teeth integral with said sheet metal disk adapted to be engaged by the pawl on said lever, detent teeth also integral with said sheet metal disk and concentric with the pawl teeth, and a detent pawl adapted to engage said detent teeth.

3. A bank comprising a coin receptacle having an opening, a rotatable disk within said receptacle, an operating lever for said disk pivoted at one end thereof to said receptacle and adapted for actuation by a coin, the free end of said lever having a slot in alinement with the opening in said receptacle, the rear end of the slot being positioned relative to the opening in said receptacle to form a stop for the coin, said lever being so pivoted relative to the opening in said receptacle as to permit the dropping of the coin through the opening in the receptacle and through the slot in said lever, when said lever is depressed, and a retracting spring adapted to contact with said lever and said disk.

Signed at New York city, N. Y., this 24 day of April, 1911.

FERDINAND STRAUSS.

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