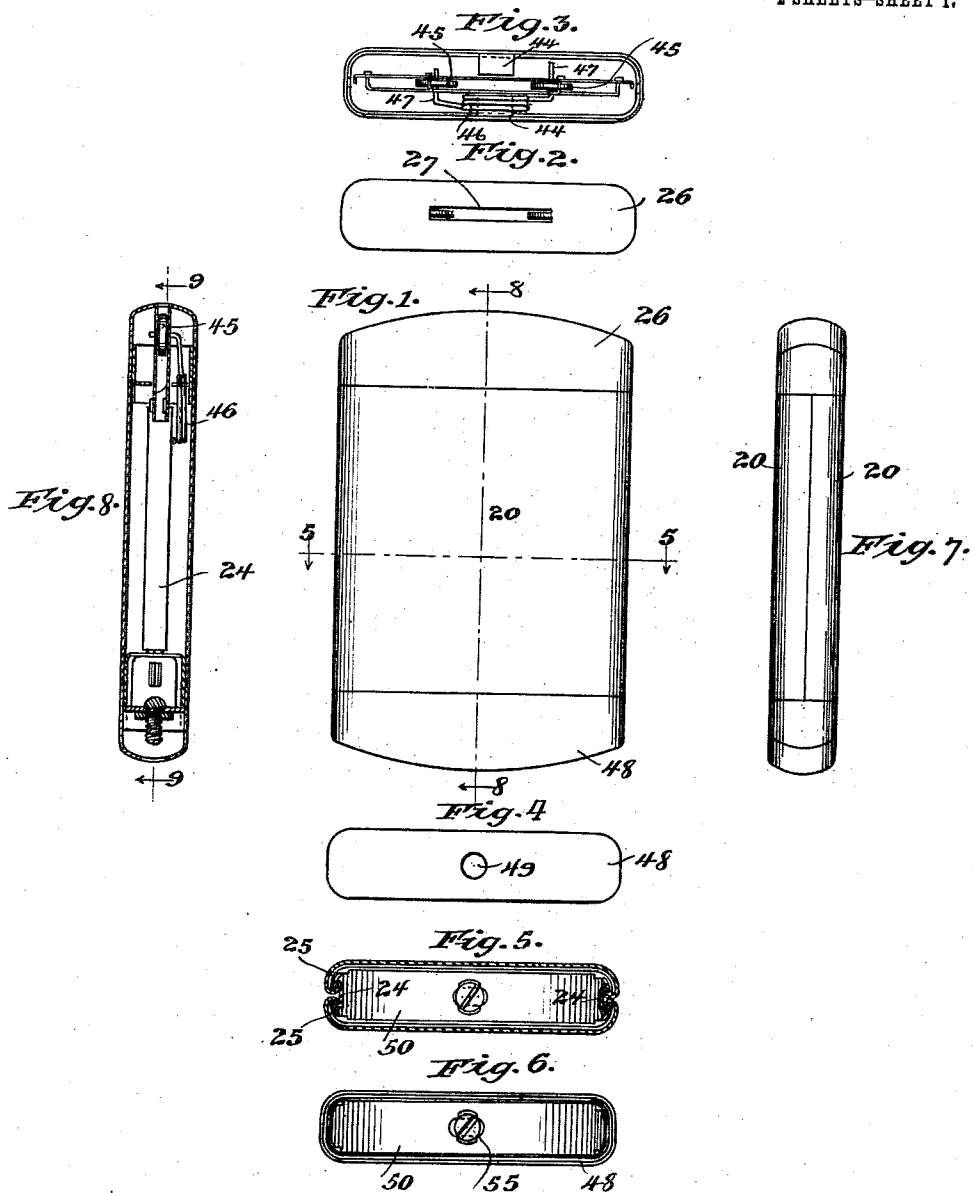


C. W. MARTIN & C. ROSINE.
POCKET BANK.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 9, 1907.

1,005,861.

Patented Oct. 17, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses,
J. J. Mann
Walter M. Fuller

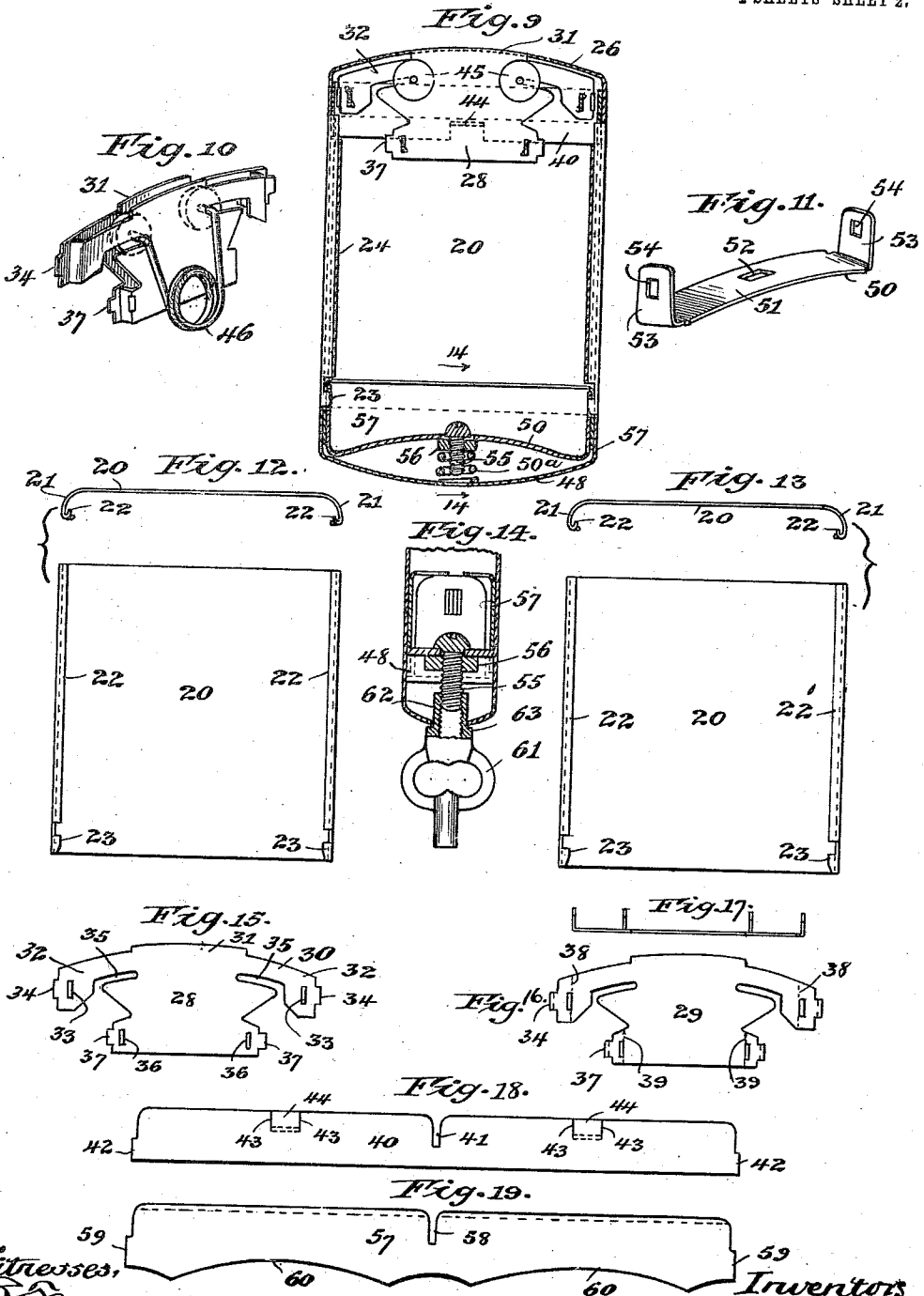
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Charles W. Martin
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Witnesses,
J. Mamm
Walter M. Fuller

Inventors
Charles H. Martin
Conrad Rosine
By
Alfred Towle & Luthin, Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. MARTIN AND CONRAD ROSINE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNORS, BY
MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO SAID MARTIN.

POCKET-BANK.

1,005,861.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 17, 1911.

Application filed January 9, 1907. Serial No. 351,510.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES W. MARTIN and CONRAD ROSINE, citizens of the United States, both residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket-Banks, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to a bank, and more particularly to a metal bank designed to be carried in the pocket.

The main object of the invention is the production of such a receptacle wherein the coins may be inserted in one end and removed when required from the other end, so that the unlocking means which controls the withdrawal of the coins from the bank are wholly distinct from and in no way connected with the means which are provided at the receiving mouth of the bank to prevent the coins from being shaken out or otherwise extracted through the slot through which they were inserted.

Our bank is preferably made flat so as to neatly fit in the pocket and it is our aim to equip the same with a locking means so that only the holder of the key can remove the coins. This locking device is desirably made as simple as possible, but, nevertheless, it cannot be tampered with and can be operated remarkably quickly. To prevent the coins from being shaken out of the mouth of the bank, we insert in the receiving slot a pair of spring pressed rolls which are adapted to separate as the coin is forced in and then close again to prevent its withdrawal.

Another feature of our invention is the joint for fastening together the two sides of the bank by means of a strip fitting over flanges up on the two sides.

The preferred embodiment of our invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a face view or side elevation of the bank; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the top end of the bank showing the slot for receiving the coins; Fig. 3 is a view looking into the cap at the receiving end of the bank, showing the internal mechanism which

springs or snaps the coin into the bank and which prevents its withdrawal; Fig. 4 is a view of the lower end of the bank, this end comprising a cap adapted to be removed to take the coins out of the bank when occasion demands; Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the bank on line 5—5 of Fig. 1, as viewed in the direction indicated by the arrows; Fig. 6 is an internal view of the cap at the discharge end of the bank; Fig. 7 is an edge view of the bank illustrated in Fig. 1; Fig. 8 is a longitudinal section on line 8—8 of Fig. 1; Fig. 9 is a transverse section on the line 9—9 of Fig. 8; Fig. 10 is a perspective view of the means in the receiving cap to retain the coins within the bank; Fig. 11 is a perspective view of the locking spring in the cap at the delivery end of the bank; Figs. 12 and 13 are each side and end views of the two parts comprising the sides of the bank; Fig. 14 is an enlarged cross-section through the cap locked to the delivery end of the bank, showing the manner of applying a threaded key to the device for unlocking the cap; Fig. 15 is a view of the blank, two of which are used to form the chute within the receiving cap and to guide the rollers controlling the receiving slot and chute; Fig. 16 is a view similar to Fig. 15, indicating in dotted lines the parts adapted to be turned over on one of the blanks to form the chute; Fig. 17 is an edge view of the blank, shown in Fig. 16 after certain parts have been bent over; Fig. 18 is a view of a band adapted for insertion in the receiving cap to cooperate with the chute mechanism to hold the same centrally disposed and to form a rim or telescoping portion adapted to fit within the mouth of the bank casing; and Fig. 19 is a view of a strip adapted to be bent to form a bowed place in the delivery cap to maintain the locking spring in position and to form a rim to fit within the end of the bank casing.

The main body of the bank casing comprises two sides 20, the longitudinal edges of which are bent up as at 21 (Fig. 12) and then bent inwardly as at 22, to form flanges hook-shaped in cross-section. At the lower

end of the sides each has an inwardly projecting hook portion 23, these extending substantially at right angles from the turned up parts 21, while the flanges 22 are preferably bent at an acute angle. The two sides 20 are adapted to be brought together with the flanges 22 together and the hook portions 23 together, the two sides being held in this position by binding strips 24 having converging flanges 25 along their longitudinal edges, these flanges cooperating with the diverging flanges 22 to maintain the parts in proper position and prevent their separation. The casing, however, may be readily taken apart by sliding these strips longitudinally off of the flanges 22. When the two halves are thus joined together, the hook members 23 on the two halves form on each side of the casing a single hook with an abrupt top edge and an inclined or tapering lower edge, as will be readily apparent from an inspection of Figs. 12 and 13. The strips 24 cooperate only with the flanges 22 and do not extend down to the hooks 23, the latter co-acting with a locking spring described hereinafter. The top or receiving end of this bank casing is closed by means of a cap 26 having a slot 27 at its upper end to receive coins. To form a chute for the coins and guide them into the interior of the bank and at the same time to properly position the pair of controlling rollers which partially close the chute, we use two blanks 28 and 29 of the form shown in Fig. 15. Each of these blanks has its top edge curved at 30 to conform to the curvature of the interior of the top of cap 26 and along the central portion of this curved edge is a part 31 similarly curved and adapted to extend within the slot 27 and be soldered to the edges thereof. Each of these blanks has a pair of oppositely extended arms 32, each of which has near its end a slot 33 and a projecting tongue 34. It also has two curved slots 35 to accommodate the ends of a spiral spring, described below. At its lower end each blank has a pair of apertures 36 and a pair of tongues 37. The blank 28 remains flat, as shown in Fig. 15, but the blank 29 is bent along the dotted lines 38 and 39, so that the tongues 34 and 37 of the bent-over parts may pass through the slots 33 and 36, respectively, the tongues then being slightly twisted by a pair of pincers so that the two blanks 28 and 29 are securely held together forming a coin space or chute between them. It will be apparent that the tongues 34 and 37 of the blank 28 have no function and the only reason that we make the blanks the same is to use a single die, thus eliminating an element of expense which would be incurred if the two parts were made differently. As stated above, when this chute has been thus formed, the broad tongues 31 are

fitted within the aperture 27 and soldered to its edges. In order to have an additional means to maintain the inwardly projecting part or main body of this chute in its normal and central position, and also to form a telescoping rim for the cap 26, we use a blank 40 of the form shown in Fig. 18, this blank having a central transverse slot 41 and a tongue 42 at each end which provide a similar slot at the other end of the band when the same is bent to shape, so as to fit in the receiving cap 26. Blank 40 is cut on the two pairs of parallel lines 43 extended inwardly from one edge whereby two tongues or projections 44 may be bent over to contact with the sides of the chute, as shown in Fig. 3, to hold the same firmly in position. The two slots at the ends of this band 40 are adapted to slide over the pairs of flanges 22, as will be readily understood. In order that the coins may be snapped into the bank when they are inserted in the slot 27 and to prevent them from being removed by shaking the bank, or otherwise, we provide within the chute a pair of rollers 45, which are placed between the members 28 and 29, as is clearly shown in Fig. 3. To elastically press these rollers toward each other so as to partially close the passage through the chute, we use a spiral spring 46, whose ends 47 are offset through central apertures in the rollers 45 and through the slots 35, the latter acting as guides for the ends of the spring. The construction of the chute rollers and spring is most clearly shown in the perspective view Fig. 10, to which reference is made. At the delivery end of the bank, that is the end which may be unlocked, and from which the coin may be taken, provided one has a key for the purpose, we provide a similar cap 48 having at its end a central round hole 49 adapted to receive a key. Within this cap there is placed a locking spring 50, whose central part 51 is bowed, as shown, the same having a central rectangular aperture 52. The ends of this spring 53 are turned up or bent over, each end having a hole 54 to cooperate with one of the locking hooks 23. Extending through the rectangular aperture 52 and soldered to its edges is a screw 55 which is held within the cap and is in alinement with its central hole 49. To prevent this screw from turning, we preferably file its head flat on two sides so that it may fit within the aperture 52 and, if desired, a small nut 56 may be also applied. A coil spring 50^a surrounding screw 55 may be used to supplement the action of bowed spring 50 if necessary. This cap 48 has a band or strip 57 within it, the band having a slot 58 and tongues 59 which, when the band is bent to shape, provide an additional slot at the other end of the cap, these slots being adapted to pass over hooks 23 and prevent

interference of the band therewith. The lower edge of band 57 is concaved at 60 so as to conform to the bowed portion 51 of spring 50 and when this band is inserted within the cap and soldered in place it prevents the spring from being removed. This band or strip 57 lies above the bowed part of spring 50 and extends around the upturned ends of the spring outside of the same, this construction being secured because the concaved part of the spring is wider than its ends. By merely pushing this cap into the end of the bank casing, the upstanding ears or projections ride over the beveled or inclined edges of hooks 23, being pushed inwardly and then snap over the abrupt shoulders of the hooks so that the cap is securely locked in place and prevented from being withdrawn. When it is desired to open the bank, however, and remove the accumulated coins, a key 61 internally screw threaded at 62, and shouldered at 63 is passed through the key-way 49 and turned so that its threads engage those of screw 55 and as soon as the shoulder 63 strikes the cap, further turning of this key causes a change of curvature or flattening of the bowed portion 51 of the locking spring, thereby compelling an inward movement of its upstanding ears 53 which become detached from the hooks 23 so that the cap and its internal parts may be readily removed from the bank casing. Before being replaced, the key 61 is preferably unscrewed from the screw 55 and a mere pushing of the cap, or rather the telescoping thereof, into the casing causes the engagement of the ears 53 with the hooks.

Since the cap which is provided for permitting the discharge of the coins accumulated in the bank is wholly disconnected from the receiving cap, it is not at all necessary to interfere with the latter and for that reason it may be permanently soldered in place, if desired.

As stated above, the rollers 45 are to prevent the shaking out of the coins after they have been once inserted and it is quite impossible to push these rollers back by any implement, without at the same time blocking the passage, so that the coins cannot be extracted. Another feature of these spring actuated rollers is that they cause a quick entrance of the coin into the bank, the coin being snapped into the bank with more or less energy accompanied by an audible click.

All the parts of this bank are of the simplest possible construction but practically all of them may be made by stamping out blanks from sheet metal so that this pocket bank can be manufactured at a minimum expense.

To those skilled in the art, it will be apparent that various modifications may be made within the scope of the appended

claims in the construction described without departing from the substance of our invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

We claim:

1. In a bank, the combination of a casing having a passage-way through which coins are adapted to pass into said casing, a pair of rollers mounted in the opposite edges of and normally partially closing said passage-way and adapted to engage the edge of a coin inserted through the latter, and spring means coöperating with said rollers whereby when a coin is pushed into the passage-way the rollers separate in opposition to the action of said spring to allow the coin to pass into the casing and then move toward each other to positively force the coin into the casing and bar its outward passage therefrom, substantially as described.

2. In a bank, the combination of a casing having a passage-way through which coins are adapted to pass into said casing, a pair of rollers mounted in the opposite edges of and normally partially closing said passage-way and adapted to engage the edge of a coin inserted through the latter, a coiled spring on the ends of which said rollers are, respectively, mounted, said spring normally urging said rollers inwardly of the passage-way, and stops limiting the inward movement of said rollers, substantially as described.

3. In a bank, the combination of a casing having a slot, a chute within said casing coöperating with said slot whereby coins may be introduced through said slot and chute into said casing, a roller mounted in one edge of said chute normally partially closing the passage through the same, and a spring acting on said roller to maintain it in normal position but permitting an edgewise bodily movement thereof to open the passage to allow a coin to pass therethrough, substantially as described.

4. In a bank, the combination of a casing having a slot, a chute within said casing coöperating with said slot, whereby coins may be introduced through said slot and chute into said casing, said chute having slots, a pair of rollers in said chute normally partially closing the passage therethrough, and a spring to maintain said rollers in normal position but permitting their separation to allow a coin to pass through the chute, said rollers being mounted on the ends of said spring, said ends fitting in and being guided by the slots in said chute, substantially as described.

5. In a bank, the combination of a casing, a cap for said casing having a slot, a chute within said casing coöperating with said slot, whereby coins may be introduced through said slot and chute into said casing, and a strip mounted within said cap, said strip having bent over portions adapted to main-

tain said chute in alinement with said slot, substantially as described.

6. In a bank, the combination of a casing, a cap having a slot, a chute within said casing coöperating with said slot, whereby coins
5 may be introduced through said slot and chute into said casing, and a strip mounted in said cap and extended beyond its edge, said extended portion adapted to telescope or

fit within said casing, said strip having bent 10 over portions adapted to hold said chute in normal position in alinement with said slot, substantially as described.

CHARLES W. MARTIN.
CONRAD ROSINE.

Witnesses:

FREDERICK C. GOODWIN,
WALTER M. FULLER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
