Jan. 5, 1926. 1,568,574

Z. M. SPEER

BANK

Filed Dec. 24, 1919

Fig. 1.

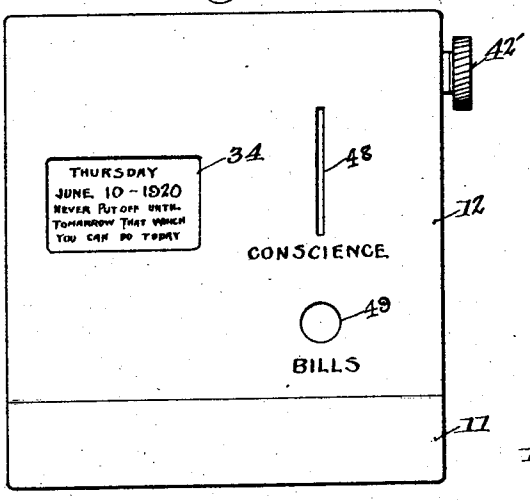



Fig. 4.

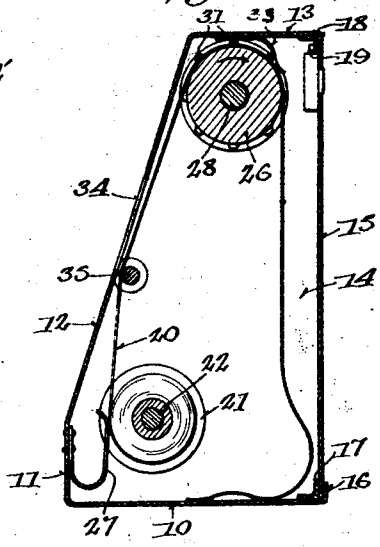



Fig. 2.

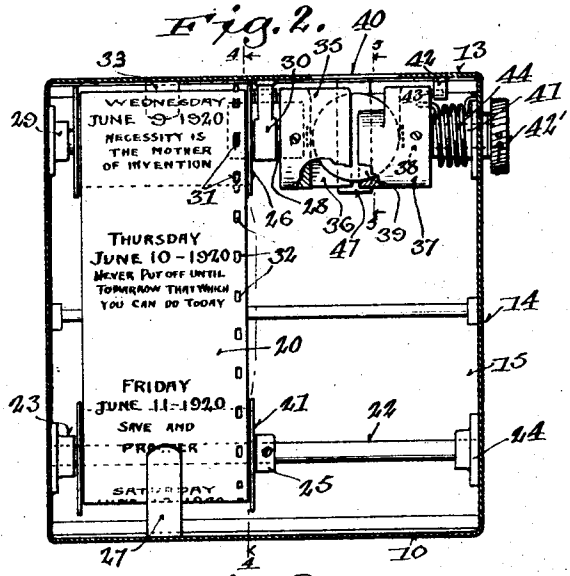



Fig. 5.

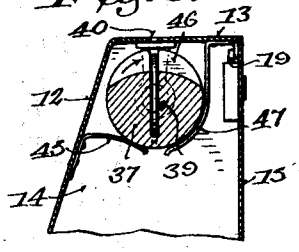



Fig. 6.

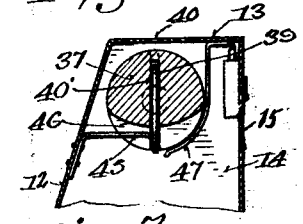



Fig. 7.

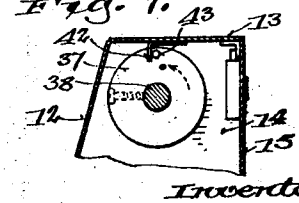
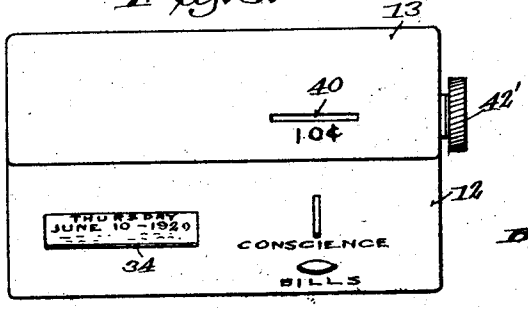



Fig. 3.




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Attorneys.

Patented Jan. 5, 1926. 1,568,574

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ZENO M. SPEER, OF WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO SPEER-ROSEFELT CALENDAR BANK, INCORPORATED, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, A CORPORATION OF WISCONSIN.

## BANK.

Application filed December 24, 1919. Serial No. 347,061

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ZENO M. SPEER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wauwatosa, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Banks, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

This invention relates to banks and more particularly to that type in which a coin controlled changeable exhibitor is employed as a means for inducing the deposit of coins in the bank.

The bank may be provided with a changeable exhibitor that is actuated by the insertion of a coin or one that is merely rendered operable by the insertion of a coin, the actual operation being dependent upon power from some other source. Furthermore the changeable exhibitor may comprise a calendar so arranged as to require the insertion of a coin at regular intervals in order to keep the calendar up to date or it may include a series of pointed paragraphs or mottoes or pictures that may be brought to view one at a time by the insertion of a coin.

In a device of this character however simplicity and cheapness of construction and reliability and simplicity of operation are the prime requisites. The changeable exhibitor should preferably be such that its normal operation will not be impaired by the coins in the bank, and such as to require a minimum space, in order that maximum space may be reserved for the coins.

The general aim of the present invention is the provision of a bank of the character described that will fulfill the requirements above pointed out.

Other objects and advantages will hereafter appear.

One embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a bank made in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of the bank.

Figure 3 is a top plan view.

Figure 4 is a transverse sectional view taken substantially on the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figures 5 and 6 are fragmentary sectional views, taken substantially on the line 5—5 of Figure 2, and illustrating two positions of certain actuating mechanism.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary sectional view through a feed roll employed.

The bank may assume various forms but in the present instance it comprises a sheet metal casing having a flat base 10, a front wall 11 having an inclined portion 12, a top 13, end walls 14, and a back wall 15 preferably removable to permit assembly of the parts and removal of the coins. For this purpose the rear edge of the bottom 10 is bent upwardly as shown at 16 and cooperates with an upturned strip 17 to form a channel for receiving the lower edge of the back wall 15. A similar strip 18 fixed to the top 13 serves to position the top edge of the back wall and cooperates with a latch or lock 19 of any approved type to hold the back wall closed.

The exhibitor is preferably in the form of a ribbon 20 mounted within the casing and supplied from a reel 21 of any approved type. The reel is rotatably mounted in the lower portion of the casing upon a shaft 22 supported by the bearings 23 and 24. A collar 25 fixed to the shaft retains the reel in proper alignment with a feed roll 26. Any appropriate means such as a leaf spring 27 may be employed for yieldably resisting the rotation of the reel and thus place the ribbon under proper tension. The feed roll 26 is fixed to a shaft 28 journaled in bearings 29 and 30. The feed roll is preferably provided with a series of teeth 31 for cooperation with a series of perforations 32 in the ribbon to effect an accurate feed of the ribbon. Rotation of the feed roll is also preferably yieldably resisted by a similar spring 33 (Figure 4). The ribbon extends from the reel 21, beneath a window 34 formed in the front wall of the casing and over the feed roll 26 to the bottom of the casing. In order that the ribbon may be held close to the window a rod 35 may be provided over which the ribbon may pass.

When used as a calendar the ribbon may bear the days of the month at spaced intervals as indicated in Figure 2 and it may

also bear mottoes or pictures for selective display beneath the window 34. The diameter of the feed roll is preferably such that a new date is caused to register with the window upon each 180° rotation of shaft 28.

Various means may be provided for permitting a rotation of the shaft 28 through exactly 180° after an insertion of a coin. In the present instance however the means illustrated for this purpose is of novel construction. It includes a clutch member or head 35 fixed to the shaft 28. A slot 36 extends diametrically through the free end of this clutch member. A cooperating clutch member 37 fixed to a driving shaft 38 is also slotted as shown at 39. In the normal position illustrated in Figure 2 slots 36 and 39 are in alignment and together form a pocket for the receipt of a coin 40', the slot 39 extending only part way through member 37 in order to prevent the coin from passing therethrough. A slot such as indicated at 40 is formed through the top of the casing to permit the insertion of a coin into the clutch members.

The coin in this position constitutes the medium through which rotation of shaft 38 is imparted to the feed roll shaft 28. Shaft 38 is rotatably mounted in a suitable bearing 41 and extends through the wall of the casing, a finger piece or button 42' being provided for the manual operation of the shaft. A stop 42 fixed preferably to the wall of the casing cooperates with a pin 43 on the clutch member 37 to limit rotation of the member in one direction. A coiled spring 44 secured at one end to the fixed bearing 41 and at the other to the member 37 tends at all times to keep the pin 43 against the stop as shown in Figures 2 and 7.

When a coin has been inserted through the slot 40 in the top of the casing and into the slots 36 and 39 in the clutch members, rotation of the thumb piece 42' causes a rotation of the clutch member 37 from the position illustrated in Figure 5 to that of Figure 6, where further rotation is prevented due to the engagement of a stop 45 against the coin. For this purpose the clutch member is cut away as shown at 46. The stop 45 is made of resilient material so that it will follow into the cut out portion where engagement with the coin is possible. In order to prevent the coin from falling out of its pocket during this rotation an arcuate guard 47 is preferably provided. Guard 47 is preferably mounted upon a wall of the casing and partially surrounds the clutch member 37 as shown. When the coin reaches the position shown in Figure 6, the coin is free to drop to the bottom of the casing. As soon as this occurs connection between the clutch members is broken and the clutch member 37 is free to rotate back to the position shown in Figure 5 under the action of the spring 44. The parts are then in position for the receipt of another coin.

Thus it will be seen that the insertion of a coin makes it possible to rotate the feed roll 26 through an angle of 180° to bring a fresh portion of the ribbon beneath the display window, and that further advance of the ribbon is impossible until another coin has been inserted.

The bank may also be provided with a slot such as shown at 48 and an opening such as shown at 49 for the deposit of coins and bills without effecting the operation of the exhibitor.

Various changes may be made in the embodiment of the invention specifically described without departing from or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention as defined in the following claims.

I claim:—

1. In a coin controlled transmission, in combination, coaxial driving and driven members axially separated and slotted to receive a coin for bridging the separation and coupling said members together, the periphery of one of said members being cut in to expose part of the coin when in coupling position, and a resilient member rubbing on the periphery of said cut in member and positioned to register with the cut in portion thereof and follow into the same to engage the coin and limit rotation of the parts.

2. In a coin controlled transmission, in combination, coaxial driving and driven members axially separated and slotted to receive a coin for bridging the separation and coupling said members together, the periphery of the driving member being cut in to expose part of the coin when in coupling position, and a resilient member rubbing on the periphery of said driving member and positioned to register with the cut in portion thereof and follow into the same to engage the coin and limit rotation of the parts.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name this 20th day of December, 1919.

ZENO M. SPEER.