

K. OSTLUND.  
TOY.  
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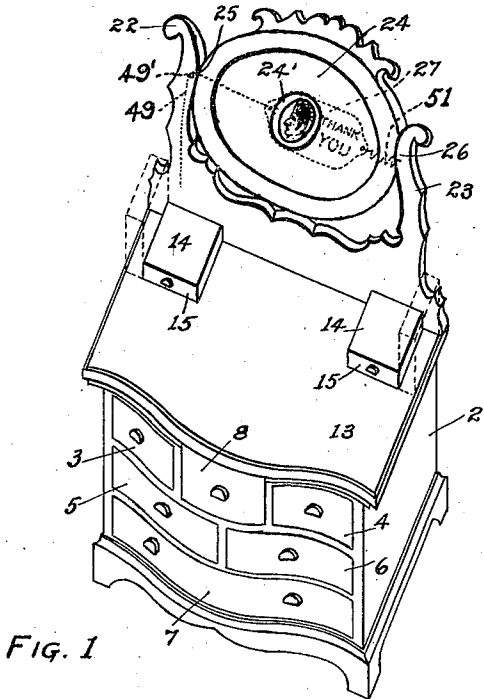


FIG. 1

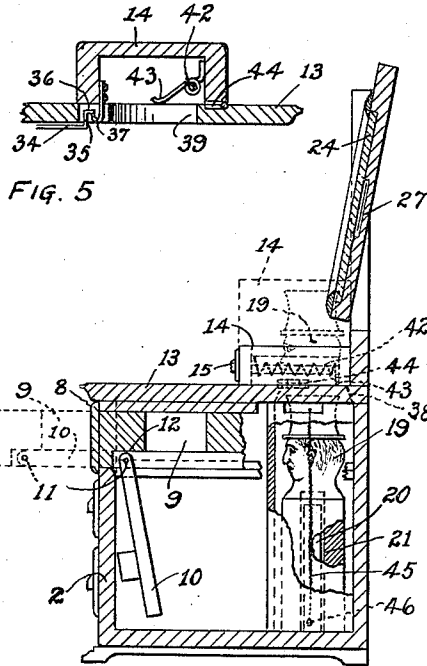


FIG. 5

FIG. 2

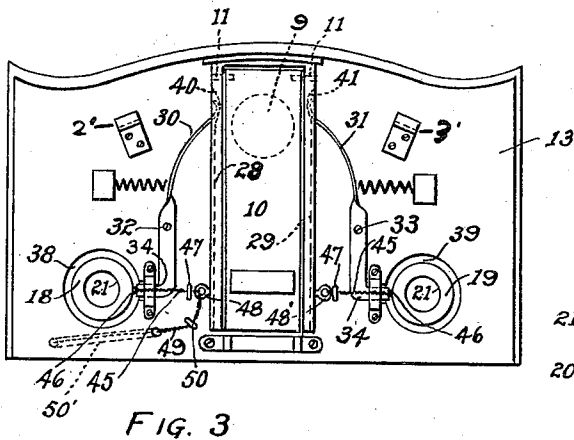


FIG. 3

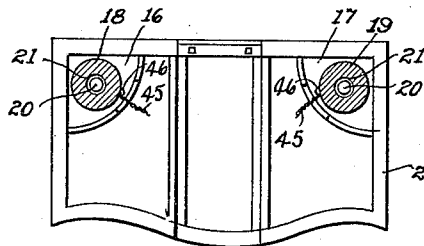


FIG. 4

WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TOY.

997,695.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, KARL OSTLUND, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toys, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to toys and has particular reference to that class wherein is combined strict utility with the amusement features.

My invention consists in a novel form of child's savings bank and operative parts connected therewith, which enables the child to put its savings in the old familiar place, the "bureau drawer" and at the same time make the deposit in a bank. The general design is that of a "dresser" or bureau, which makes this toy attractive as an ornament. The front of this dresser has "blind" drawer fronts carved thereon and a rear drawer for the reception of the money to be saved. Associated with the operation of the money drawer, and operated by the latter, are a pair of figures or "jack-in-the-box" men. The latter bob up, when the money drawer is opened, and the mirror of the dresser is caused to convey the message of the mute figures, such as, for instance, "Thank you." These moving mechanical features of the bank are designed not only for their amusing or entertaining effect, but also to stimulate interest in the bank on the part of relatives and friends of the owner of the bank and, no doubt, stimulate the making of deposits. The attractiveness of the design, the mirth-provoking element and the politeness associated therewith are calculated to "cheer up" a person into a giver where he would otherwise feel indisposed to encourage the thrift of a child or young owner of this bank.

In the accompanying drawing, showing the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts of my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my preferred form of embodiment of same. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of same. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the dresser top or cover of the bank, the "jacks" or figures being shown, in bottom end views of the latter, in their relations to said top or cover. Fig. 4 is a plan view, partly in section, of the structure after the top has been removed. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail view.

In the several views the body of the toy, or the bureau or dresser as a whole, is indicated by the numeral 2. This dresser is shown with a "swell front" the outer face of which has drawer-fronts 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 without any drawers back of them. 8 is a drawer with a front made to harmonize in general appearance with the fronts of the "blind" drawers 3 to 7. The drawer 8 is shown as a solid block with a hole bored vertically therethrough. The lower end of this hole is normally closed by a bottom 10 to form a coin receptacle, or drawer-space, 9. The block has a cut away portion, beginning, as shown, a little in the rear of the forward end thereof, sufficient to receive said bottom. The latter has its forward end hinged to the drawer block at 11, the rear end of the bottom 10 being free and supported as a bottom against the block, when the drawer is open, by the lower edge of the drawer opening. When the drawer is closed its solid front portion is in the plane of the drawer opening and support for the bottom's free end is thus, as it were, withdrawn by the closing of the drawer. This permits the rear end of the drawer to drop down into the inclined position in which it is shown in Fig. 2. When the drawer is opened its bottom is dragged over the lower edge of the bottom opening and thus forced into the horizontal position against the drawer-block, or body of drawer and provides a closure or bottom for the lower end of the coin hole 9. The pivoting 11 of said bottom, being a little distance in the rear of the front end of the drawer, and also forwardly of the opening 9 and therefore not visible by glancing into said opening, the bottom, as seen when the drawer is open, appears to be an ordinary fixed bottom. It is only after the drawer has been pushed in far enough to have its opening 9 completely covered or concealed by the top 13 of the dresser that the bottom 10 drops away and drops the contents of the drawer into the inaccessible space below. The top may be secured in any suitable manner, as by a pair of plates on the underside of the bottom bent twice at right angles to provide lugs or lips 2' and 3' to be engaged with suitable recesses in the dresser front (not shown), and an ordinary lock for the back of the dresser and the rear edge of its top. This feature of the drawer and its bottom

will afford amusement and surprise in connection with, say, temptations to drop a coin into the drawer to see what will happen.

On the top 13 of the dresser are mounted two "blind" drawer-cases 14 with "blind" drawers 15 thereon, or drawer-front formations similar to those on the front of the body of the dresser. These parts 14—15 are merely inverted open boxes which are hinged covers over the openings through the top for the "jack-in-the-box" to appear when the drawer 8 is opened, as will appear more fully hereinafter. The "boxes" or spaces in which the "jacks" or figures are located are indicated by the numerals 16 and 17 and the figures are indicated at 18 and 19. In each of the boxes is a vertical or up-standing post or guide pin 20 on which the figure is mounted for vertical movement. These posts are secured to the bottom of the dresser or the bottoms of the "boxes". Each figure is provided with a longitudinal bore 21 to be engaged by the post 20.

On the rear edge of the dresser-top 13 is mounted a mirror support of conventional form having a pair of upstanding arms or mirror-supports 22 and 23 to which the mirror is pivotally or immovably mounted, as may be preferred, at 25 and 26. Preferably in the center of the mirror the back of the glass is scraped clean of its coating or the mercury to provide a transparent portion 24', shown in Fig. 1 as of oblong form. Between the usual wooden back of the mirror and the glass is mounted a disk or card 27. This card is arranged to have its one end normally cover the transparent space, and this part of the card bears a suitable picture or photo of the owner of the bank or dresser, or some other illustration or device. The other end of the card, which end is concealed normally behind the coated part of the mirror glass, may have a suitable subscription such as the words "Thank you" shown on the card in Fig. 1. As will hereinafter appear the opening of the drawer 8 not only causes the blind drawers 15 to fly up and the "jacks" to bob into view, but the card 27 is moved toward the left (Fig. 1) to hide the picture behind the mirror and bring the words "Thank you" into view through the clear part of the glass. This serves as a delicate invitation to "uncle" or other friend to assist a child owner of the bank in its worthy ambition to save something for the "rainy day", after the friend has had the curiosity to pull open the drawer of this piece of furniture.

Referring now to the mechanism for causing the various movements referred to as resultant from the opening of the drawer, the outer sides of the drawer 8 have therein grooves or channels 28 and 29. These grooves are engaged loosely by the free ends of springs 30 and 31 pivoted intermediate

of their respective ends at 32 and 33. Each of the opposite ends of said springs is bent outwardly and horizontally at right angles to the body of the spring and this portion is indicated by the numeral 34 in Figs. 3 and 5. From this horizontal bent portion 34 the spring is bent upwardly to form a vertical portion 35 and the end of the latter bend is bent horizontally in the form of a lip or catch 36. This catch is engaged by a catch or corresponding lip 37 forming the terminus of a screw in and projecting downwardly from the inner or free edge of each of the covers 14—15 through openings or holes 38 and 39 in the top 13 through which the heads of the figures are caused to bob up on pulling out the drawer 8. The catches on the springs 30 and 31 and on the boxes, drawers or covers 14—15 are arranged to snap together or automatically engage when the covers are pressed down from their open or dotted line positions indicated by dotted lines in Figs. 1 and 2. The release of said covers is therefore effected by the pivotal movements of the springs 30 and 31 and such movements are effected through the sliding contacts of the springs with the grooves in the sides of the drawer 8. The ends of these grooves where the spring-ends normally rest when the drawer is closed, are deepened as at 40 and 41 in Fig. 3 sufficiently to permit the catch-ends of the springs to be engaged by the catches on the covers when the latter are pressed down, as stated. The remaining portions of said drawer-grooves are shallower so that when the drawer is drawn out and the spring ends are forced out of the deepened parts into the shallow portions of the grooves the catch-ends of the springs are forced toward each other thus releasing the catches from the catches on the covers for the "jacks". Each of the covers is caused to fly up when released from its catch by a coiled spring 42 mounted within and secured to the box-like cover and having a tensioned end 43 which bears against the top 13. 44 represents the hinge for each cover.

The connection for the jacks is identical for each one, and a description of the connection of one with the drawer 8 will therefore suffice for both. To the lower end of the jack is secured a cord or spring 45 from which lower end the cord passes through an "eye" 47 on the underside of the top 13 near the side of the drawer, the cord having first run vertically along the side of the figure thence horizontally over the top of the figures "box" to said "eye". The cord is finally secured to an eye 48 on the drawer.

The connection for the mirror device, or card 27, consists of a cord which runs from the rear end of the drawer 8 to the left hand end of the card. This cord passes from the eye 48 on the drawer and is designated

by the numeral 49. From the eye 48 the cord passes through an eye 50, thence through an opening 50' in the top 13, thence through an opening through the upright 5 supporting the left-hand end of the mirror and out at the pivot 25 to the card 27 between the mirror glass and its back. The cord is normally held in the position in which it is shown in Fig. 1, and returned to said position when the pull on the cord 49 is relieved by closing the drawer 8, by an elastic or spring 51 connecting the right hand end of the card with that end of the mirror frame.

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

1. In a toy, a savings bank in the form of a bureau or dresser, a coin or money drawer 20 in said dresser, self-emptying means operable by the closing of said drawer, mechanical devices to be set in motion by the operation of said drawer, and means for operating same.

25 2. In a toy, a dresser having a series of blind drawers therein, a movable drawer in said dresser, a hinged bottom for said drawer arranged to leave the opening or space in the drawer without a bottom when 30 the latter is closed, means for causing the bottom to take its position as a bottom for said drawer when the latter is opened or drawn out, a series of movable figures normally concealed by said dresser when said 35 drawer is closed, and means for bringing said figures into view when said drawer is opened.

3. In a toy, a child's savings bank having the form of a dresser with blind drawers 40 and a movable money drawer therein, vertically movable figures or jacks normally contained within said dresser and movable covers on said dresser for concealing said figures, and connections between said money 45 drawer and said figures and said covers for operating same simultaneously for the purpose of bringing said figures into view when said money drawer is opened.

4. In a toy, a child's savings bank having

the form of a dresser with blind drawers 50 and a movable money drawer therein, vertically movable figures or "jacks" normally contained within said dresser and normally concealed behind a portion of said blind 55 drawers, and connections between said money drawer and said figures or "jacks" for causing the latter to project and the blind drawers covering same to open when said money drawer is opened.

5. In a toy, a child's savings bank having 60 the form of a dresser with blind drawers on the front thereof and a movable money drawer, a mirror on the back of said dresser, said mirror having a transparent portion, one or more "jacks in the box" normally 65 contained and concealed within said dresser, said dresser having an opening or openings in the top thereof for said "jack" or "jacks", through which the latter are movable, a blind drawer, or drawers, normally 70 covering said opening or openings, means keeping same normally closed, means tending to open same, a card or plate mounted behind said mirror and having a portion 75 thereof normally exposed through said transparent portion and a figure or inscription on each end of said card, one normally exposed and the other normally concealed behind the nontransparent portion of the mirror, a connection between said "jack" 80 or "jacks" and the money drawer, a means connecting said blind drawer or drawers and said money drawer, means for connecting said card or plate with said money 85 drawer, said connections operating, respectively, to release said blind drawer or drawers, to cause said jack or jacks to appear above the top of said dresser and to move said card or plate when said money 90 drawer is operated.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

KARL OSTLUND.

Witnesses:

OLOF OSTLUND,  
M. C. ALLEN.