Oct. 12, 1948. L. HOYT 2,451,088

COIN-RECEIVING STRUCTURE

Filed Dec. 8, 1943 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

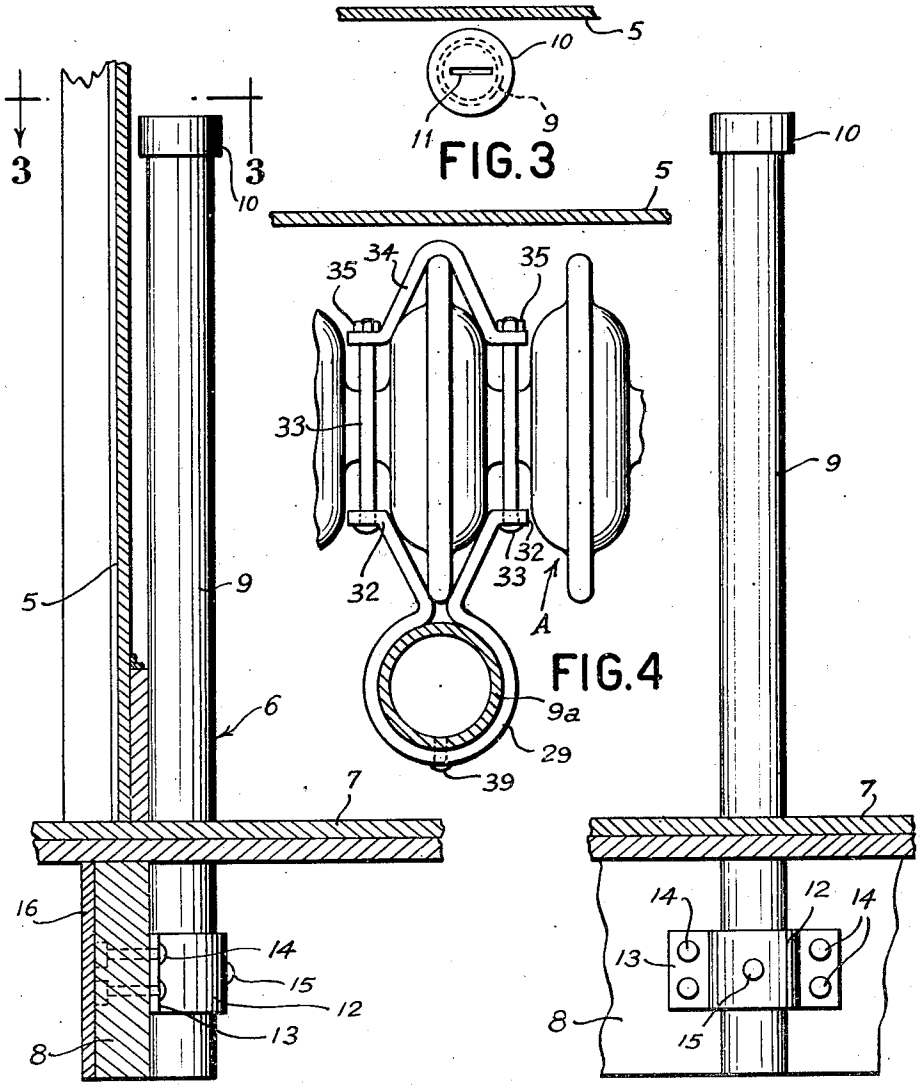


FIG. 1

FIG. 3

FIG. 4

FIG. 2

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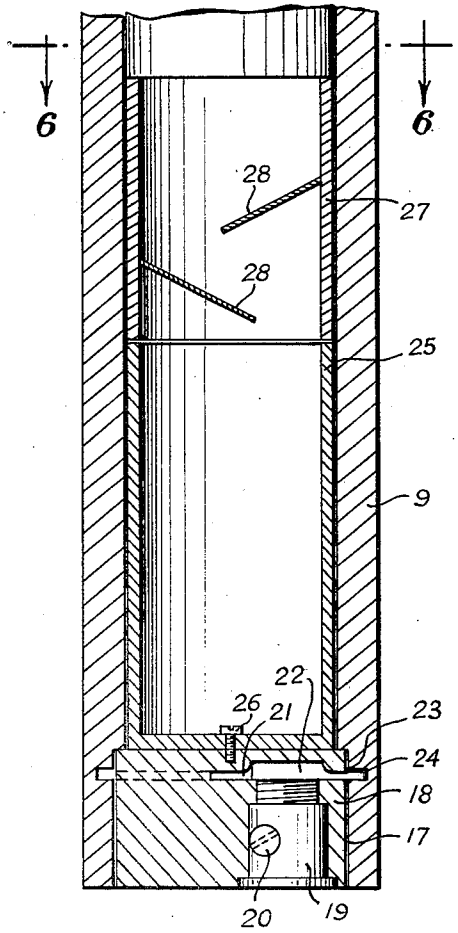


FIG. 5

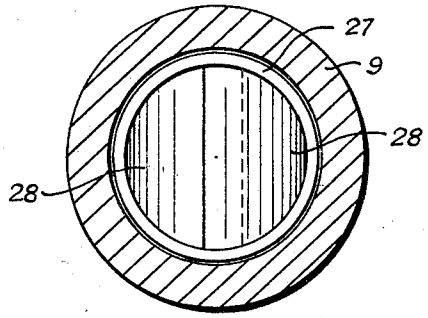


FIG. 6

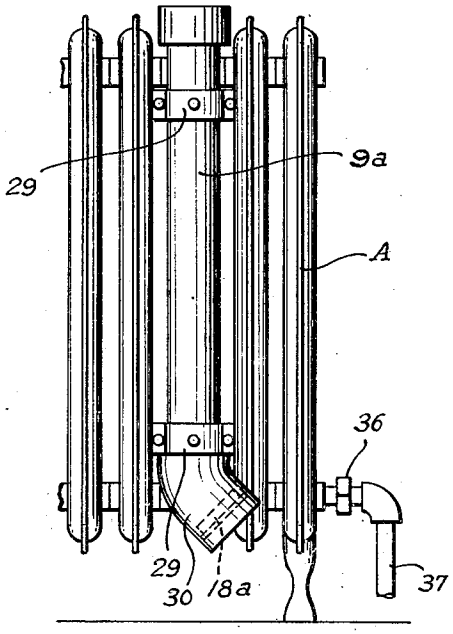


FIG. 7

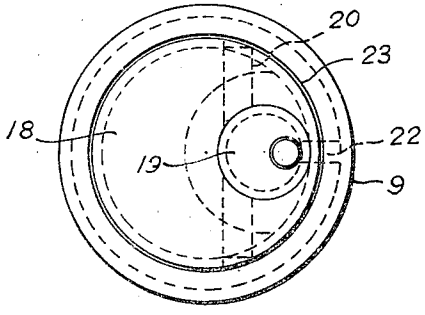


FIG. 8

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COIN-RECEIVING STRUCTURE

Lawrence Hoyt, Little Rock, Ark.

Application December 8, 1943, Serial No. 513,397

2 Claims. (Cl. 232—4)

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This invention relates to receptacles for money in churches and other places where money offerings are left and often not attended, and relates more especially to structure whereby unauthorized removal of the receptacle and its contents is effectively prevented. It is a common experience of churches to have the money stolen from their poor boxes, the coin receptacles for votive lamps, and other contribution receptacles. These churches are open all day for passers-by to stop in and visit, and anyone can enter and leave the church without exciting suspicion. Often there are no other visitors present and the various collection receptacles can be rifled without detection.

It is an object of this invention to provide improved coin-receiving structure from which the money cannot be removed by unauthorized persons. One way in which the invention attains this object is by making it impossible to invert the receptacle.

Other features of the invention relate to the construction by which the coin-receiving receptacle is secured in place so that it cannot be stolen in its entirety, but the structure does not interfere with convenient removal of the money by authorized persons.

This application is a continuation in part of my application, Serial No. 408,901, filed August 29, 1941, now abandoned.

Other objects, features and advantages of the invention will appear or be pointed out as the description proceeds.

In the drawing, where like reference characters indicate corresponding parts in all the views,

Fig. 1 represents a vertical sectional view through a floor and wall showing the present invention in side elevation and secured to an underlying joist;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view through a floor showing the present invention in front elevation;

Fig. 3 is a section taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a detail view showing one construction for connecting the coin receptacle of this invention with a radiator, the receptacle and the wall behind the radiator being shown in section;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view through the lower portion of the receptacle and the lock;

Fig. 6 is a section taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a front elevation showing a modified form of the invention; and

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Fig. 8 is a view of the bottom end of the coin receptacle.

Fig. 1 shows a wall 5 and a coin receptacle 6 extending upwardly from the floor 7. The lower end of the receptacle passes through an opening in the floor and is secured to a post 8 under the floor in the basement of the church. Since the basement is locked and not open to visitors, the bottom portion of the receptacle 6 is not accessible to thieves who enter the church.

The receptacle is preferably made of a long section of pipe 9 to which a cap 10 is permanently secured. There is a slot 11 in the cap, as illustrated in Fig. 3, through which money is inserted.

A bracket 12 at the lower end of the pipe section 9 is shaped to fit against the joist and has flanges 13 that are anchored to the joist 8 by screws or bolts 14. The bracket 12 can be secured to the pipe section 9 by one or more screws 15 tapped into the pipe and the heads of which are then hammered or ground to destroy the screw slot and make the fastenings as permanent as rivets.

If the flanges 13 are bolted to the joist 8 by round headed bolts, as, for example, carriage bolts, the nuts on the ends of these bolts 14 can be concealed by a cover board or plank 16 secured to the joist 8 on the side opposite to the bracket 12. This discourages attempts to disconnect the bracket 12 in the event that thieves break into the basement of the church.

The inside of the lower portion of the pipe section 9 is counterbored as at 17 to receive a plug 18. The plug 18 is bored to receive a tumbler key lock unit 19 which is secured in place by set screws 20 extending inwardly to bite into the same from the periphery of the plug 18. The inner end of the plug 18 has an internal pocket 21 in which a rotary keeper 22 operated by the lock unit 19 is swingable. This keeper 22 is swingable through a slot 23 in the periphery of the plug 18 to project into an internal circumferential groove 24 in the wall of the counterbore 17.

A collection can 25 is provided in the lower portion of the tube 9 and is of cylindrical shape, the bottom of this can 25 having a screw 26 disposed therethrough and capable of being threadedly disposed into the plug 18.

Above the can 25 is a sleeve 27 open at its upper and lower ends and resting at its lower end upon the upper end of the can 25. This sleeve 27 has interlapping and inclined baffle plate 28.

Some small churches do not have basements and it then becomes necessary to attach the de-

vice to a permanent element of the building such as a radiator A or some available wall structure. As shown in Fig. 7, the device has its tube 9a attached by brackets 29, 29 to a radiator, the lower end of the tube 9a being provided with an elbow 30 having a lock plug 18a therein, to the end that access can be more readily had to the receiving can located in the device.

The brackets 29 are best shown in Fig. 4 and extend part way around the tubular section of the receptacle. Each bracket is shaped to fit against the radiator and has flanges 32 at its opposite ends; and there are openings through the flanges for fastening means, such as bolts 33. The openings through the flanges 32 are spaced apart far enough to register with the openings between radiator sections.

There are cross pieces 34 at the back of the radiator close to the wall 5 in front of which the radiator stands. The bolts 33 extend through the openings in the flanges 32 and through similar openings in the cross pieces 34 to connect the brackets 29 with the radiator A. The bolts 33 are preferably carriage bolts or other bolts with round heads and no screw-driver slot by which the heads can be turned; and the bolt openings in the bracket 29 may be square for receiving the square portion of the carriage bolts 33. The nuts 35 on the ends of the bolts 33 are inaccessible from in front of the radiator because radiators are placed close to walls, such as the wall 5.

When initially connecting the brackets 29 to the radiator A, a special wrench may be used to tighten up the nuts 35, or the radiator may be disconnected at its union 36 (Fig. 7) from the steam pipe 37 which is a permanent part of the building. After the brackets are secured to the radiator the union 36 is again connected. Such unions cannot be broken loose except with very large wrenches of a size that a sneak thief in a church would not have and could not carry concealed.

The brackets 29 can be connected to the pipe section of the receptacle by screws 39 extending through the brackets and tapped into the pipe section. If these screws are removed, it may be possible to move the receptacle with respect to the brackets, but it is not possible to remove it from the radiator.

As can be understood from observing Fig. 5, removal of the block or plug 18 will permit displacement of the money collecting receptacle 25, and, of course, the sleeve 27 will follow. When the empty can 25 is replaced in the tube 9 the sleeve 27 is reset upon the upper end of the can 25 and inserted first into the tube 9.

The preferred embodiments of the invention have been described, but various modifications can be made and some features of the invention can be used without others.

What is claimed is:

1. A collection device of the character described comprising an elongated tube including a permanently closed top portion having a money receiving slot therein, a removable lock and plug in the lower portion of the tube, a cylindrical coin receiving can fitted in said tube and surmounting said plug, and a swivel connection between said plug and the bottom of said can whereby said can is removable with said plug and the plug rotatable in the tube independently of the can to facilitate locking the plug.

2. A collection device of the character described comprising an elongated cylindrical tube including a permanently closed top portion having a money receiving slot therein, said tube having an open lower end, a removable lock and plug in the lower portion of the tube, a cylindrical coin-receiving can fitted in said tube and surmounting said plug, the lock, plug and can being of a size that can be inserted through the open lower end of the tube, and the inside wall of the tube being recessed for cooperation with the lock, and a swivel connection between said plug and the bottom of said can whereby said can is removable with said plug and the plug rotatable in the tube independently of the can to facilitate locking the plug, a fixed supporting bracket, and fastening means extending through the bracket and into the tube intermediate the ends of the tube for securing the tube to the bracket at an elevation which leaves the space below the open end of the tube unobstructed for a distance equal to the combined length of the can, lock and plug, and any play in the swivel connection.

LAWRENCE HOYT.

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