No. 797,172. PATENTED AUG. 15, 1905.

C. L. CHAMBERS.

SAVINGS BANK.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 15, 1905.

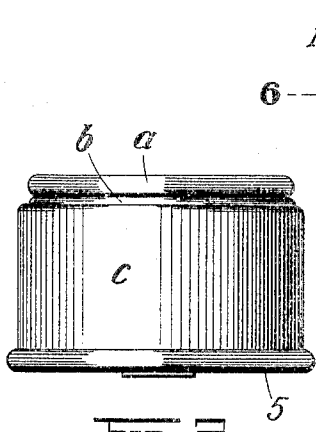


FIG. 2.

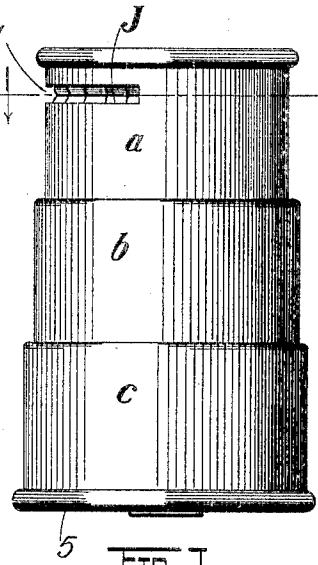


FIG. 1.

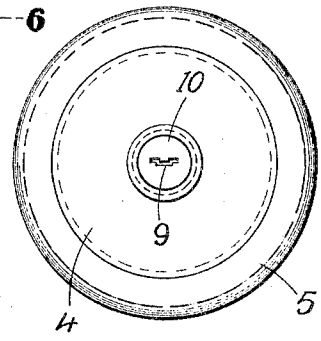


FIG. 3.

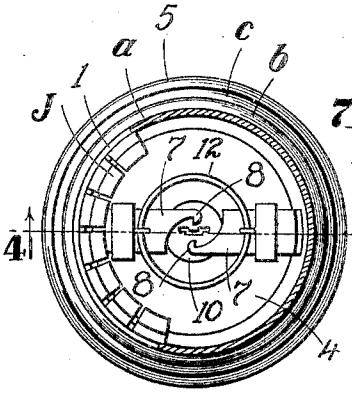


FIG. 6.

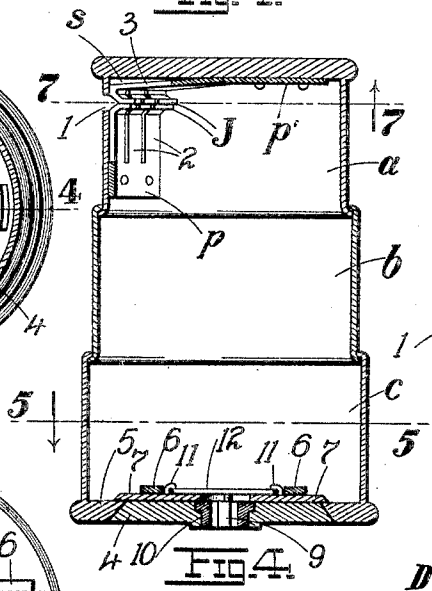


FIG. 4.

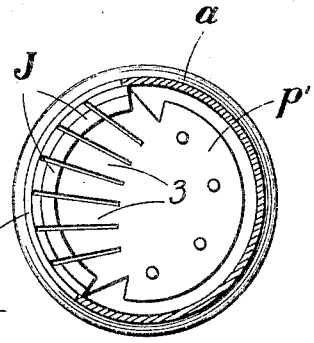


FIG. 7.

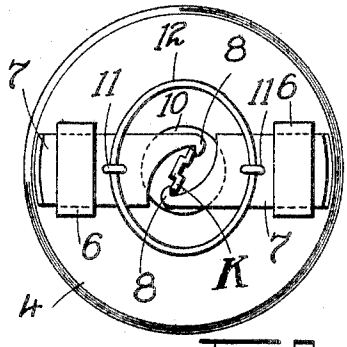


FIG. 8.

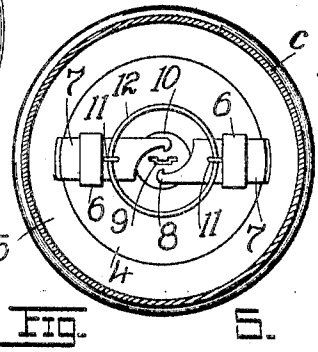


FIG. 5.

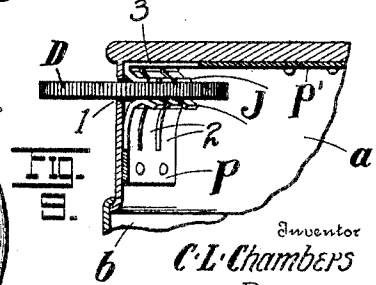


FIG. 9.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SAVINGS-BANK.

No. 797,172. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 15, 1905.

Application filed March 15, 1905. Serial No. 250,272.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARLTON L. CHAMBERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pine Bluff, in the county of Jefferson and State of Arkansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Savings-Banks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention has relation to improvements in money savings-banks; and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts more fully set forth in the specification and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the bank unfolded or expanded. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the collapsed or folded position of the bank. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan of the same. Fig. 4 is a vertical middle section on line 4 4 of Fig. 6. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section on line 5 5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a horizontal section on line 6 6 of Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a horizontal section on line 7 7 of Fig. 4 looking upward. Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 5, showing the locking-latches of the bottom door retracted from their extreme outward position to within the limits of the door; and Fig. 9 is a sectional detail showing manner of introducing a coin into the bank.

The object of my invention is to construct a savings-bank of a series of telescoping sections which expand as the money is deposited in the bank and as the latter is being filled, but which upon emptying of the bank the several sections can be collapsed, thus folding the bank into a convenient size when carrying it back home from the banking institution where the money has been deposited.

In detail the invention may be described as follows:

Referring to the drawings, *a b c*, &c., represent a series of telescoping sections which when the same are empty can be compressed or collapsed, as shown in Fig. 2. Formed in the peripheral wall of the section *a* is a slot 1 for the insertion of the coin D, the latter being forced into the receptacle comprising the several sections past the jaws J, formed by the resilient spring members 2 and 3, carried, respectively, by the inner peripheral walls and roof of said section *a*. As shown in the drawings, the members 2 are preferably stamped from a plate *p* and the members 3 from a plate *p'*. The members 3 are normally deflected from the inner surface of the roof, thus leaving a sufficient space *s* through which they may yield or give as the coin is forced past the jaws, the members 2 giving or yielding inwardly under the circumstances, as is obvious. After the coin has passed the spring-jaws aforesaid the springs return to their normal position, their free contacting deflected terminals forming the jaws effectively preventing withdrawal of the coin from the receptacle, as will readily be apparent from an inspection of Figs. 1 and 4.

The bottom of the lower section *c* is closed by a door 4, having, preferably, an inclined edge to be more readily guided into position within the circumscribing ledge or flange 5 of said section. The inner face of the door is provided with guide-bearings 6 to retain in position the radially-reciprocating latches 7. The inner ends of these latches are formed with oppositely-located fingers or processes 8, which are adapted to engage suitable formations of a key K, inserted through an opening 9 of the central rotatable plug 10, mounted in the door 4. The latches are provided with hooks 11, which grip the diametrically opposite portions of a resilient closed or annular spring 12. Normally this spring in its distended position drives the outer ends of the latches beyond the edges of the door 4 and over the flange 5, thus locking the door against removal from said lower section *c*. Upon insertion of a suitable key into the keyhole 9, however, and upon turning of the plug 10 in proper direction the key will engage the fingers 8 of the latches, thus simultaneously drawing the latches radially inwardly to within the limits of the door 4 and out of engagement with the flange 5, leaving the door free to become disengaged, and thus unlocking the bank or receptacle. After removal of the contents the door can be replaced by simply retracting the latches, after which by withdrawing the key the latches will spring back into locking position under the resilient action of the ring 12.

The object of splitting up the springs 2 3 is to make it impossible to hold them down with a sharp instrument in an attempt to abstract the coins through the coin-slot 1.

The key K may be in the possession of the officials of the institution at which the money is deposited or in possession of any trusted person who shall be authorized to open the receptacle when it becomes necessary to remove the contents therefrom.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A savings-bank comprising a receptacle having top, bottom, and intermediate walls, one end of the intermediate wall having a coin-slot, spring-jaws disposed on the intermediate wall and on the top wall respectively and occupying a position opposite the coin-slot, substantially as set forth.

2. In a bank having inclosing top, bottom and peripheral walls, a coin-slot formed in the peripheral wall adjacent to the top, a series of inwardly-yielding springs on the inner wall, and a series of upwardly-yielding springs on the top, the terminals of said springs being deflected toward the bodies of the springs and respectively engaging one another and thus forming a series of closed jaws opposite the coin-slot, for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CARLTON L. CHAMBERS.

Witnesses:
W. L. GOODWIN,
J. H. DELLMON, Jr.