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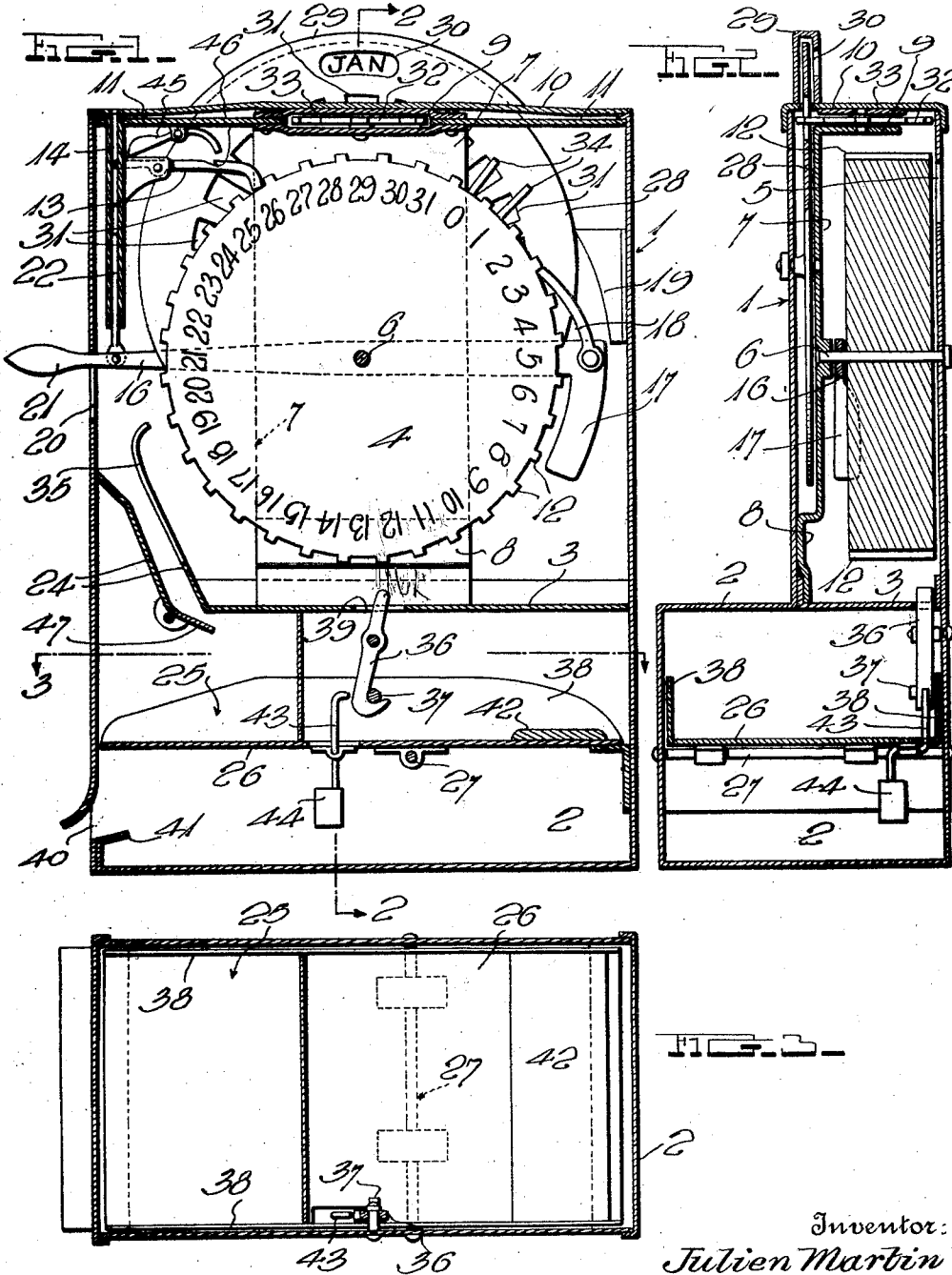
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F. F. KOLARIK ET AL

COIN OPERATED CALENDAR AND SAVINGS BANK

Filed Sept. 27, 1923

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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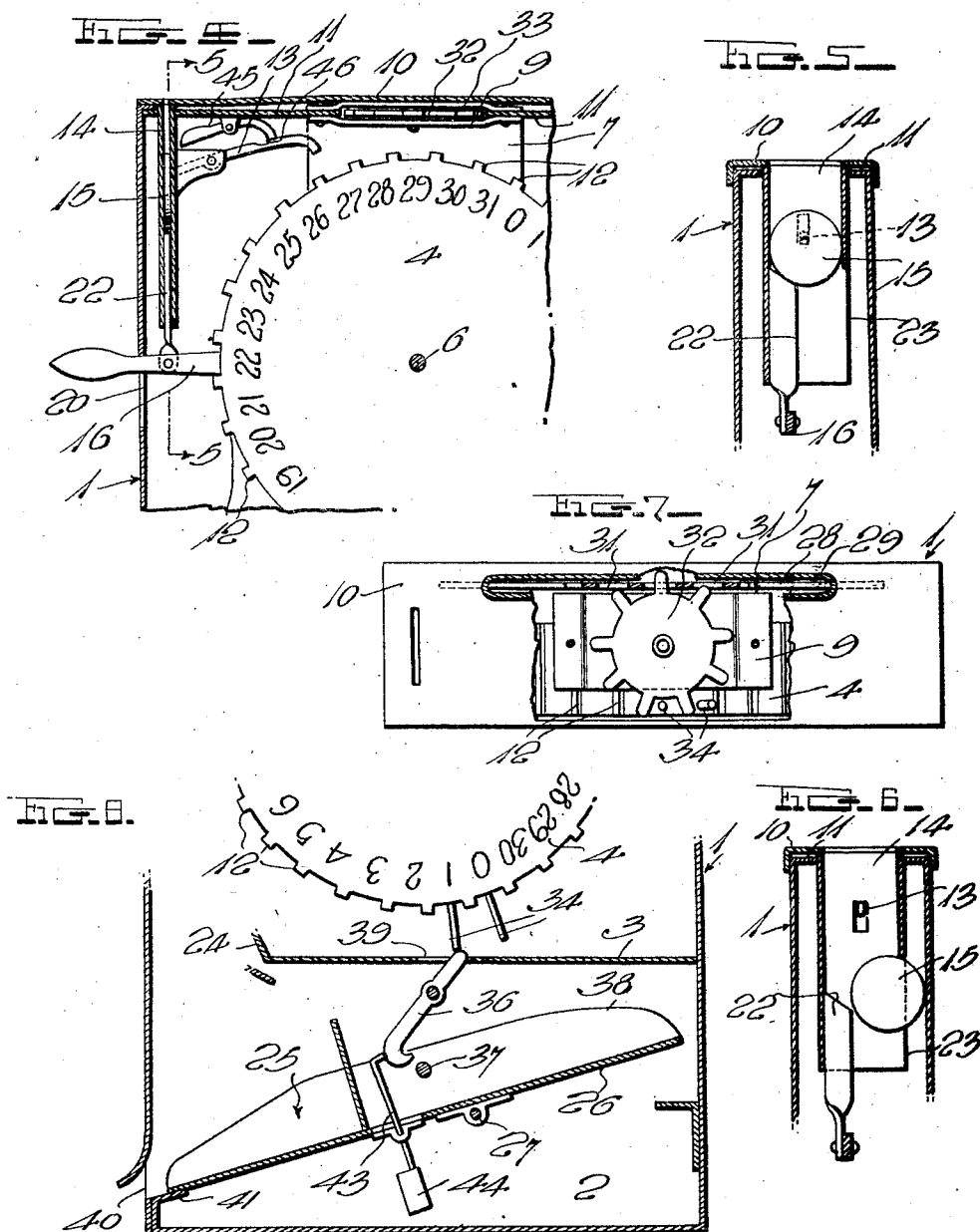
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK FRED KOLARIK, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., AND JULIEN MARTIN, OF GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR.

COIN-OPERATED CALENDAR AND SAVINGS BANK.

Application filed September 27, 1923. Serial No. 665,165.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK F. KOLARIK, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, county of New York, and State of New York, and JULIEN MARTIN, a citizen of France, residing at Guayaquil, Ecuador, South America, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Coin-Operated Calendar and Savings Bank; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention has for one of its objects to provide a combined coin-operated calendar and savings bank which will be self-dumping to discharge the collected coins, at the end of a predetermined time (preferably at the end of each month).

Another object is to provide a device of the character set forth having an indicator to show the day of the month and another indicator to disclose the month, coin-operated means being provided for setting the month day indicator to disclose the date, while means are provided for automatically moving the month indicator when said month day indicator has been moved a predetermined number of times.

Another object is to provide unique means to prevent operation of the device or the removal of coins therefrom by tilting or inverting.

With the foregoing and minor objects in view, the invention resides in the novel subject matter hereinafter described and claimed, the description being supplemented by the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of a device constructed in accordance with our invention.

Figure 2 is a sectional view as indicated by line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a horizontal sectional view on line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Figure 4 is a substantial duplicate of a portion of Fig. 1, illustrating the manner in which the month day indicator is released for movement, by the insertion of a coin.

Figure 5 is a detail vertical sectional view on line 5—5 of Fig. 4, illustrating the manner in which the coin is checked in the coin

chute until the month day indicator is operated.

Figure 6 is a duplicate of Fig. 5 with the exception that it illustrates the manner in which the coin is released when the month day indicator is moved.

Figure 7 is a top plan view with parts removed, broken away and in horizontal section.

Figure 8 is a vertical sectional view through the lower portion of the device showing the manner in which the coin receptacle dumps.

In the drawings above briefly described, the numeral 1 designates a suitable casing which is preferably provided with an enlarged base portion 2 separated from the upper portion of the casing by a horizontal partition 3. A month day indicator 4 which is preferably in the form of a wheel or disk, is rotatably mounted in the casing above the partition 3 so that the numerals upon its face, representing the days of the month, may be viewed one at a time through an opening 5 or a transparent portion in the front of the casing. In the construction shown, a horizontal shaft 6 is provided for the indicator 4, one end of said shaft being supported by the front wall of the casing 1, while the other end of said shaft is supported by a vertical plate 7 which is spaced forwardly to some extent from the rear wall of the casing, the lower end of this plate being preferably offset rearwardly and secured to said wall as indicated at 8, while the upper end of said plate is bent forwardly as indicated at 9 in downwardly spaced relation with the top of the casing, opposite edges of the forwardly bent portion 9 being preferably secured to a pair of plates 11 which extend therefrom to the opposite edge walls of said casing, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

In the present showing, the periphery of the month day indicator 4, is provided with a plurality of circumferentially spaced teeth 12, at least one of which co-operates normally with a coin-released dog or the like 13 for holding the indicator against rotation. One end of this dog extends into a coin chute 14 so that a coin 15 inserted into said chute as shown in Figs. 4, 5 and 6, will release said dog, permitting turning of the

indicator 4. For effecting this turning, we have provided an oscillatory lever 16 which is preferably fulcrumed upon the shaft 6 and weighted at one end as indicated at 17 to return it after each operation. This lever carries on one end a suitable pawl 18 engageable with the teeth 12 and while any desired means may be employed for preventing this pawl from tilting outwardly to an inoperative position, we have shown a guard 19 on one edge wall of the casing for this purpose. The other end of the lever 16 passes through a slot 20 in the casing and is suitably shaped to form an operating handle 21. A slide 22 located in the lower end of the coin chute 14 and disposed in sliding contact with one edge wall of said chute, is pivoted to the lever 16 and as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, this slide serves to check the descent of the coin 15 after this coin has released the dog 13. However, as soon as the handle 21 is depressed to cause the pawl 18 to turn the indicator 4, the slide releases the coin and permits the latter to pass laterally through a slot 23 in the chute 14, as disclosed most clearly in Figs. 5 and 6. The falling coin is received between a pair of inclined guide plates 24 which serve to discharge the coin into a coin receptacle 25 at one end of a horizontal tiltable plate 26 which is mounted on a horizontal transverse axis 27 in the base portion 2 of the casing 1. The collected coins are discharged by tilting of the plate 26 in a manner hereinafter described.

It will be seen that by inserting a coin each day, the annunciator 4 may be turned to disclose the proper date at the opening 5 and provision is made whereby at the proper time, a month indicator 28 is turned to disclose the name of the next month. In the construction shown, the indicator 28 is in the form of a disk rotatably mounted between the back of the casing and the plate 7 with its upper portion positioned in an upward offset 29 on the casing top 10, this portion of the casing having an opening or the like 30 through which the name of the month may be seen. We prefer to provide the disk 28 with openings 31 engaged by a star wheel 32 which is rotatably mounted between the plate end 9 and another plate 33 which extends between and is secured to the plate 11. The indicator 4 is provided with one or more tappets 34 which are adapted to strike the star wheel 32 when the indicator has made a complete revolution, thus causing rotation of said star wheel and consequent rotation of the month indicator 28 to disclose the name of the next month at the opening 30. The tappets 34 are also instrumental in releasing the self-dumping coin receptacle as hereinafter described and in order that these tappets will not prevent rotation of the indicator 4 by

striking the innermost of the guide plates 24, the latter is formed with a slot 35.

For normally holding the plate 26 against tilting so that the inserted coins will be collectively held in the receptacle 25, we prefer to employ a pivotally mounted latch 36 whose lower hooked end engages a suitable stud or the like 37 on one of a pair of side flanges 38 which rise from the platform or plate 26. The upper end of the latch 36 passes through a slot 39 in the partition 3 in the path of the tappets 34 and it thus happens that once a month, this latch will be released to permit dumping of the coin receptacle. One edge wall of the casing is formed with a coin outlet slot 40 and with a stop 41 which insures alinement of the plate 25 with said slot when the latch 36 is released and said plate tilts under the weight of the collected coins. When these coins are discharged, a counterbalancing weight 42 on the plate 26, returns it to its initial position and re-engages the stud 37 with the latch 36.

In order to prevent release of the latch 36 by tilting the casing, we provide an upright pivotally mounted holding device or guard 43 which is pivotally mounted upon the plate 26 and has its upper end disposed to strike and hold the latch 36 in operative position, when influenced by a weight 44 carried by the lower end of said guard or holding device. We also prefer to employ a gravity-operated holding device 45 for self-engagement with a shoulder 46 on the dog 13 to hold the latter against release from the annunciator 4 if the casing is inverted.

To prevent any coins from entering the upper portion of the casing if the latter is inverted or tilted, the outermost of the guide plates 24 preferably extends to the adjacent casing wall as shown in Fig. 1 and a guard plate 47 is pivotally mounted to automatically close the space between the plates 24, in case the casing is turned upside down.

From the foregoing, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it will be seen that thirty-one operations of the month day indicator 4 by the insertion of thirty-one coins, will turn this indicator throughout a complete revolution, at which time the tappets 34 will operate the star wheel 32 to again set the month indicator 28 for the purpose of disclosing the next month. Obviously, at the end of a month having less than thirty-one days, it will be necessary to deposit an additional coin or coins, in order to set the calendar for the next month. Also, these tappets will at a predetermined time, release the latch 36 and permit the plate 26 to tilt, discharging the accumulated coins through the chute 40.

As excellent results have been obtained from the details disclosed, they may well be followed. It is to be understood however

that within the scope of the invention as claimed, numerous minor changes may be made.

We claim:

5 1. In combination, a movably mounted member and coin-controlled means for operating the same, a second movably mounted member, operating means for said second member including a projection on the first
10 named member, a movably mounted trap to receive the coins from said coin-controlled operating means, and a latch normally holding said trap in coin-retaining position, said
15 latch having a releasing portion in the path of the aforesaid projection, whereby the latter forms not only part of the operating means for the second member, but releasing means for said latch.

2. A coin-operated device comprising a
20 casing containing coin-controlled mechanism, a coin receptacle in said casing for collectively holding the coins inserted, a latch under the control of said coin-controlled mechanism for normally holding said receptacle in coin-retaining position, and a guard
25 for preventing release of said latch when the casing is tilted.

3. A coin-operated device comprising a

casing containing coin-controlled mechanism, a coin receptacle in said casing for collectively holding the coins inserted, a latch
30 under control of said coin-controlled mechanism for holding said receptacle in coin-retaining position, and a gravity-applied holding device for said latch to prevent release of the latter by tilting the casing.
35

4. A coin-operated device comprising a casing containing coin-controlled mechanism, a coin receptacle in said casing for collectively holding the coins inserted, said
40 receptacle being mounted for downward tilting to a coin-dumping position, a horizontally movable pivoted latch mounted in the casing and engaged with said receptacle to hold it normally against tilting, said latch being
45 under the control of said coin-controlled mechanism, and a latch holding device pivoted on said receptacle and having a weight active to hold it in a position to prevent release of the latch when the casing is
50 tilted.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto affixed our signatures.

FRANK FRED KOLARIK.
JULIEN MARTIN.