No. 826,933. PATENTED JULY 24, 1906.

A. J. HALL.

COIN CONTROLLED CLOCK AND SAVINGS BANK.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 14, 1904.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

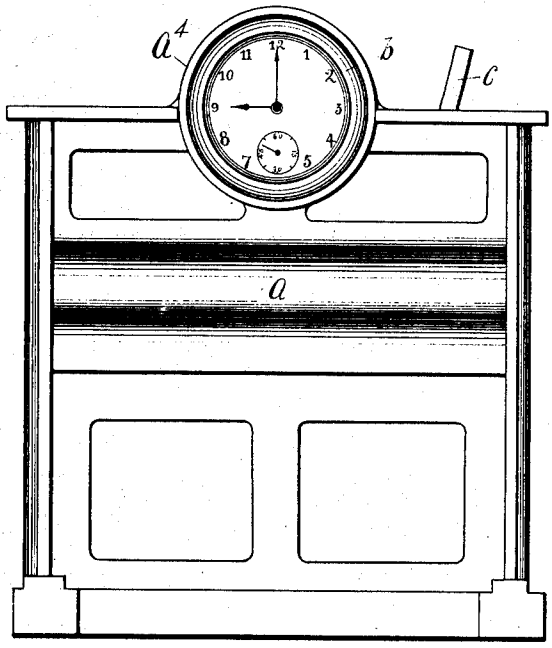
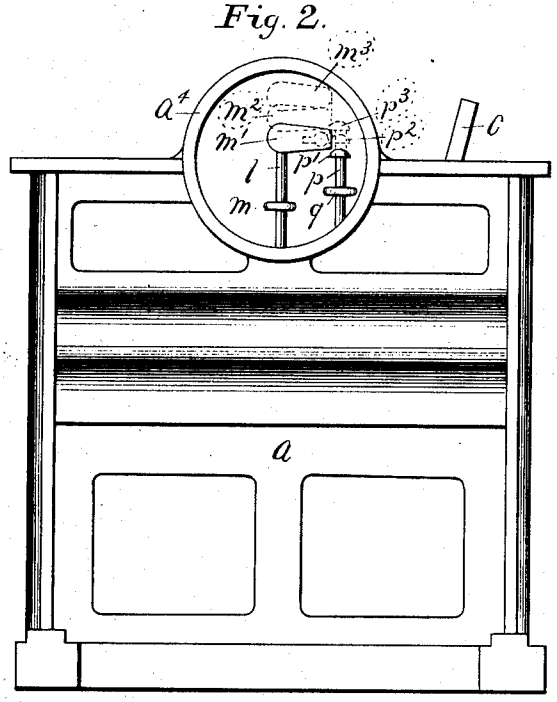


Fig. 2.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

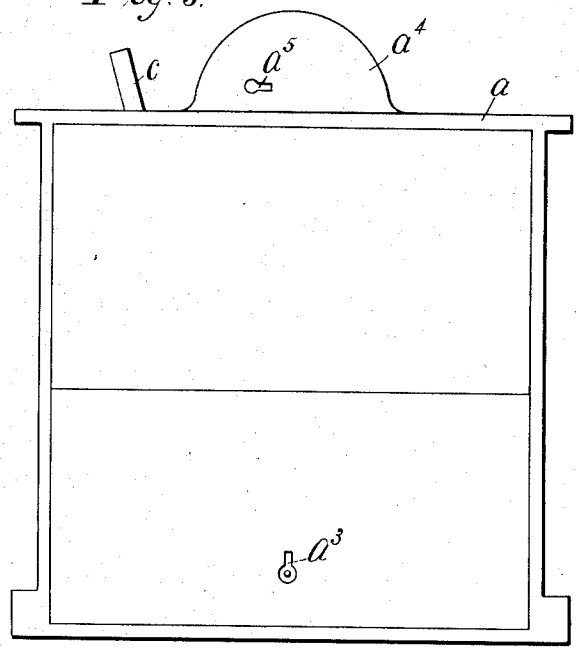
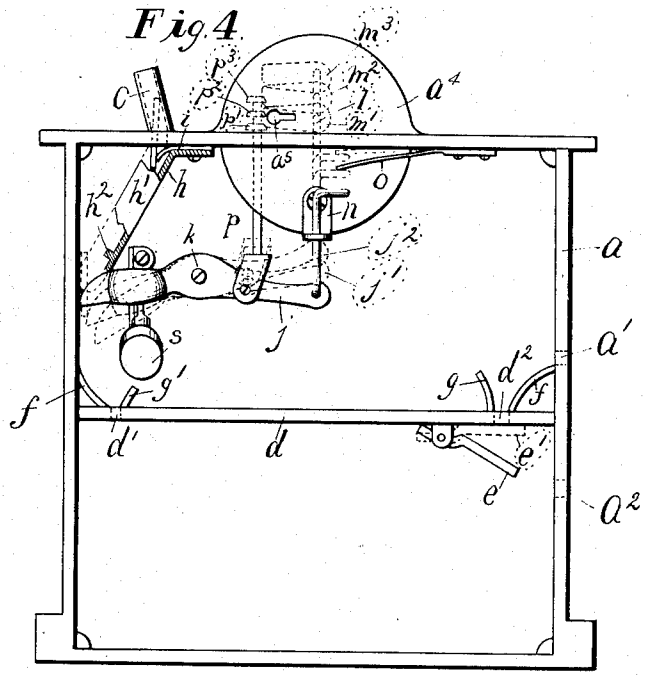


Fig. 4.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 5.

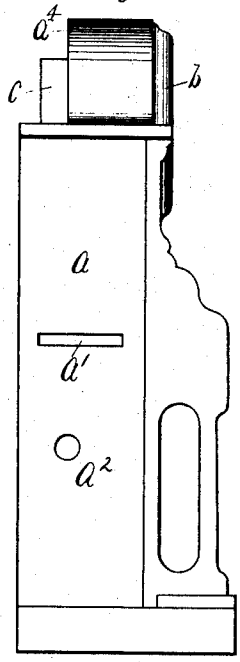


Fig. 7.

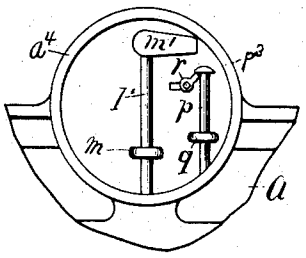


Fig. 8.

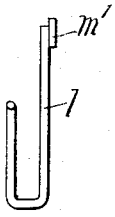
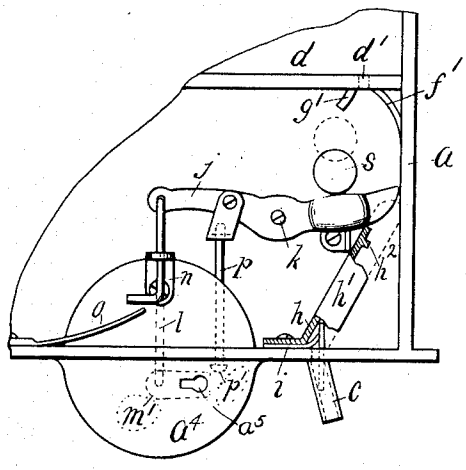


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW J. HALL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

COIN-CONTROLLED CLOCK AND SAVINGS-BANK.

No. 826,933. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 24, 1906.

Application filed October 14, 1904. Serial No. 228,438.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW J. HALL, 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 Coin-Controlled Clocks and Savings-Banks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in coin-controlled clocks and savings-banks; and the object of my improvements is to provide a combined clock and savings-bank which will require a coin to be deposited in the savings-bank previous to each winding of the clock.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of my invention; Fig. 2, a view of same with the clock removed; Fig. 3, a rear view of my savings-bank; Fig. 4 a view of same with the back of the bank removed; Fig. 5, a view of the right-hand end of Fig. 3; Fig. 6, an inverted rear view of the upper left-hand corner of Fig. 4; Fig. 7, a view of the upper central portion of Fig. 2, and Fig. 8 a side detail view of a staff employed in my invention.

Referring to the drawings in detail, *a* represents the savings-bank, the exterior of which is designed to imitate a miniature piano. Formed in the left-hand end of the bank is a slot a' to receive coins and an opening a^2 adapted to receive bills. A removable portion of the back of the bank is secured in place by means of an interiorly-arranged lock having a keyhole a^3. At the top of the bank is a cylindrical case a^4, adapted to receive and to house a clock *b*.

Projecting from the top of the bank is a chute *c*, adapted to receive coins and to conduct same into the bank. The interior of the bank is divided into two compartments by means of a horizontal partition *d*, in the ends of which are formed slots d' and d^2, respectively. Hinged to the under side of the partition is a lid *e*, adapted when the bank is inverted to cover the slot d^2, as indicated by the dotted lines e', and thereby prevent coins from being extracted through the slot. Above the partition is a convex guide-plate *f*, adapted to conduct coins from the slot a' to the slot d^2. On the opposite side of the slot d^2 is a guide-stop *g*, adapted to guide the coin into the slot d^2. Above the opposite end of the partition is a guide-plate f' and a stop g', adapted to guide coins into the slot d'. In the upper compartment of the bank below the chute *c* is an inclined plate *h*, provided with a flange h' and having its upper end suitably secured to the under side of the top of the bank. Secured between the upper end of the plate *h* and the bank-top is a spring *i*, which has its free end adapted to engage coins inserted in the chute *c*. The purpose of this spring will hereinafter appear.

In the upper compartment a horizontal tilting arm *j* is mounted on a pivot-pin *k*, which passes through the central portion of the arm and has one end secured in the side of the bank. In one end (hereinafter called the "inner end") of the said tilting arm is formed an opening to receive the staff *l*, which passes through an opening in the lower part of the clock-case and through a keeper *m* on the inside of the back of the case and has on its upper end a shutter m', adapted to normally occupy a position between the keyhole a^5 in the back of the clock-case and the winding-post of the clock in such manner as to prevent the insertion of the key. The opposite end of the staff *l* passes through said opening in the tilting arm and extends upward through a keeper *n*, secured to the rear side of the clock-case, and has its top portion bent over and adapted when raised to engage a spring *o*, secured to the under side of the top of the bank. Secured to the tilting arm, between the staff and the pivot-pin *k*, is a vertical lifting-bar *p*, which passes through the lower part of the clock-case and through a keeper *q* on the inside of the case and has on its upper end a button p', adapted to be engaged by the clock-key *r* after a coin has been deposited in the bank, as will hereinafter be more fully explained.

Below the tilting arm and hinged to the inside of the bank is a dog *s*, adapted when the bank is inverted to rest against the tilting arm, as shown in Fig. 6, and thereby cause the shutter m' to retain its normal position should the bank be inverted. To wind the clock, a coin is inserted in the chute *c* and is engaged by the spring *i* until pushed down by another coin or the like, and as it clears the chute is tossed by the said spring toward the end of the bank and drops down edgewise against the outer end of the tilting arm, as shown in Fig. 4. The weight of the coin when thus inserted moves the arm to the position indicated by the dotted lines j' and incidentally raises the shutter to the position indicated by the dotted lines m^2, so that the key may be inserted to wind the clock. As the key is turned it engages the button p' and raises the lifting-bar *p* to the position indi-

cated by the dotted lines p^3 and tilts the arm to the positions indicated by the dotted lines j^2, thus releasing the coin, which drops down through the slot d' into the lower compartment. After the clock has been wound and the key removed the arm and shutter assume their normal positions, so that the clock cannot be wound again without repeating the operation just described.

Near the lower end of the inclined plate h is a horizontal rib h^2, adapted to engage a strip of cardboard or the like which might otherwise be inserted through the chute to engage and tilt the arm j, so as to raise the shutter m' and permit the insertion of the key to wind the clock. The action of the spring i upon the coins prevent the latter from lodging on the said rib.

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

1. In combination with a case having a key-aperture and a coin-aperture therein, coin-controlled apparatus arranged in said case and comprising, an arm pivotally mounted and adapted to be operated by a coin, a rod connected with one branch of said arm and having a shutter at one end thereof, a catch arranged to engage the other end of said rod, a lifting-bar connected with said arm and adapted to be engaged and held by a key, a coin-chute leading from the coin-aperture to the free end of said arm, and means for restoring the pivoted arm to its normal position upon the removal of the key.

2. In combination with a case having key and coin apertures respectively, a coin-controlled apparatus arranged in said case and comprising an arm pivotally mounted therein and adapted to be operated by a coin, a bent rod connected with one branch of said arm and having a shutter secured to one end and a hook formed at its other end, a spring-catch adapted to engage said hook, a lifting-bar connected at one end with said arm and having on its free end a button adapted to be engaged by a key inserted in the key-aperture, a coin-chute leading from the coin-aperture to the free end of said arm, means for restoring the pivoted arm to its normal position, and means for preventing the withdrawal of coins through said coin-aperture.

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

ANDREW J. HALL.

Witnesses:
O. K. TREGO,
I. DANKS.