No. 895,116. PATENTED AUG. 4, 1908.

A. SHEPARD & H. MANN.

PORTABLE SAVINGS BANK.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 10, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

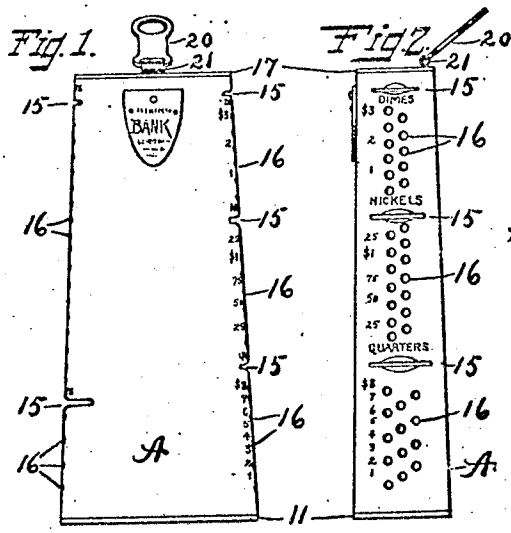


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

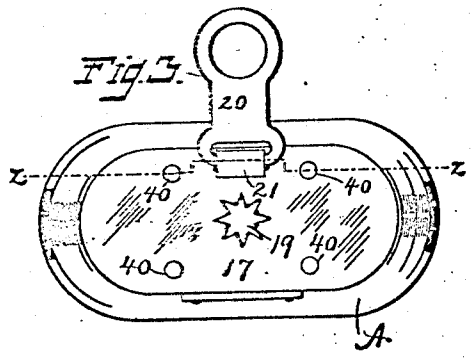


Fig. 4.

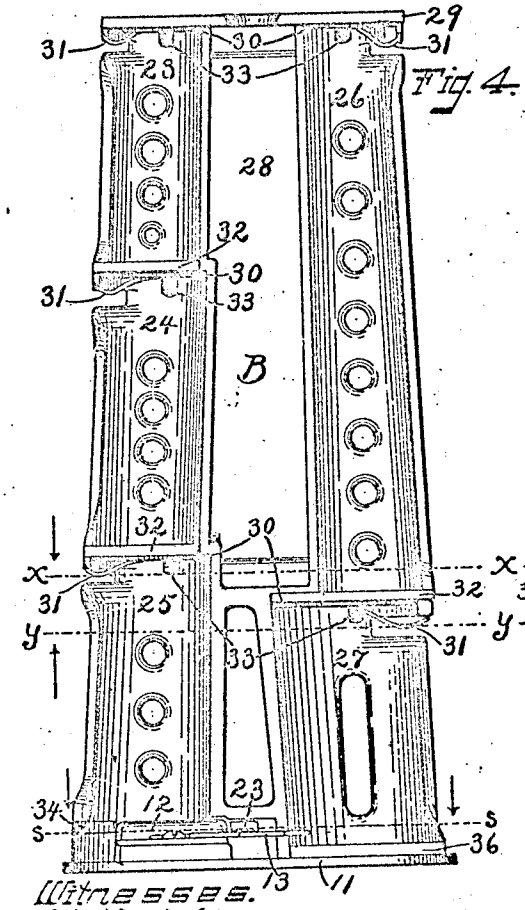
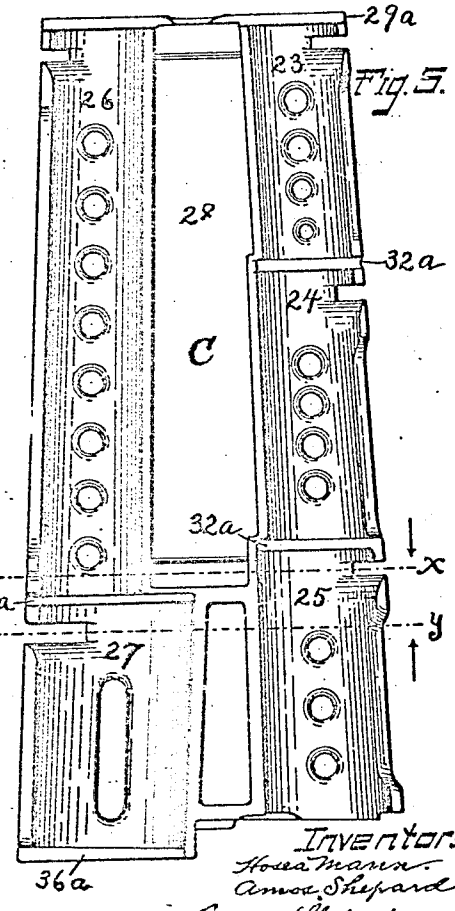


Fig. 5.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 6.

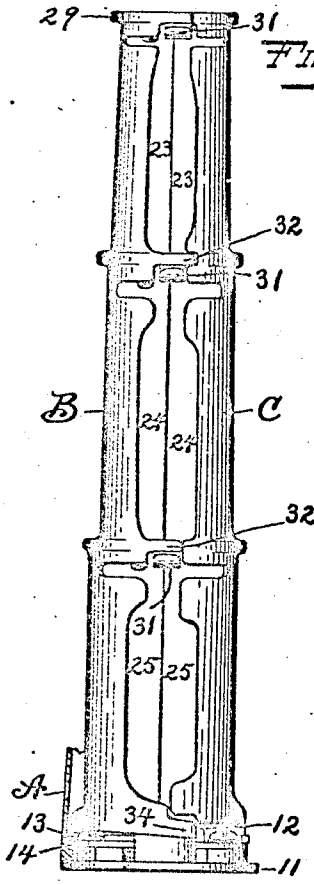


Fig. 7.

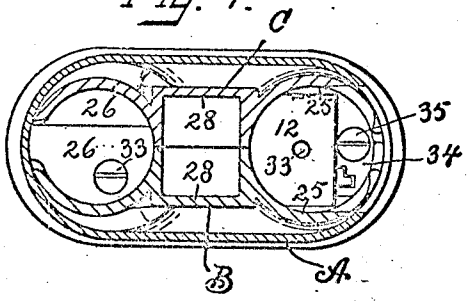


Fig 8.

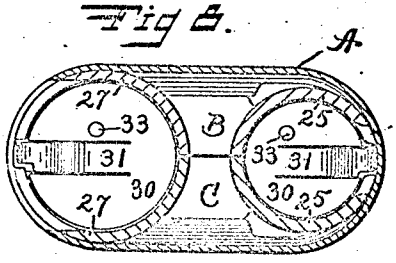


Fig. 10.

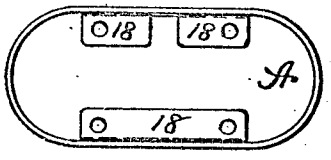


Fig. 9.

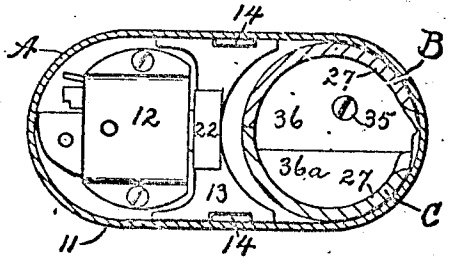
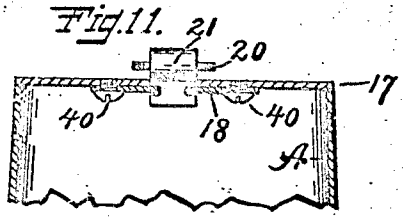


Fig. 11.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMOS SHEPARD, OF PLANTSVILLE, AND HOSEA MANN, OF TORRINGTON, CONNECTICUT; SAID SHEPARD ASSIGNOR TO SAID MANN.

PORTABLE SAVINGS-BANK.

No. 895,116. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 4, 1908.

Application filed August 10, 1907. Serial No. 388,051.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, AMOS SHEPARD and HOSEA MANN, citizens of the United States, residing, respectively, at Plantsville, in the county of Hartford, and Torrington, in the county of Litchfield, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Portable Savings-Banks, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to portable receptacles especially adapted for use as savings banks.

Many banking houses, in order to increase their savings deposits have adopted the system of loaning their depositors portable savings banks which are locked and the key retained by some of the banking house officials. In these banks money is placed from time to time by the parties to whom the banks are loaned and at stated periods of time, or when the banks are full, they are returned to the banking house and the amounts found therein credited to the accounts of the respective depositors.

The objects of our improvements are simplicity and economy in construction with convenience, safety and efficiency in use.

In addition to economy the construction provides separate compartments for bills and for coins of various denominations, so as to save the labor of assorting the coins when the contents of the bank is counted, while at the same time the shape of the bank is such that it may readily be placed in a hip pocket, to carry it from place to place. Provision is also made for locking this portable bank to a wall of a house or other immovable fastening in order that the bank may be secured in a convenient place for deposits without danger of its being stolen or carried away.

In the accompanying drawing:—Figure 1 is a front elevation of our bank. Fig. 2 is a side elevation or edge view of the same, showing what is the right hand side in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is a detached side elevation of the main portion of the money pockets or cells, the said portion comprising one side wall of all the cells, the bottom of the bank with its lock, the horizontal divisions between the respective cells, and the traps that guard the mouth of each cell. Fig. 5 is a detached side elevation of the companion part of the money cells. Fig. 6 is an edge view or side elevation of the parts shown in Figs. 4 and 5, as properly placed together, and also with a small portion of the case in vertical section at the left hand side. Fig. 7 is a horizontal section of the bank on the line $x\ x$ of Figs. 4 and 5, looking down. Fig. 8 is a horizontal section of the bank on the line $y\ y$ of Figs. 4 and 5, looking up. Fig. 9 is a transverse sectional view of the case on the line $s\ s$ of Fig. 4, together with a plan view of the bottom and the lock thereon. Fig. 10 is a plan view of the upper end of the case, with the end plate or cap removed. Fig. 11 is a vertical section of the case on the line $z\ z$ of Fig. 3, the hasp and screws being shown in elevation and the money cells removed.

We make our bank of a size in cross section that one can place in their pocket for carrying, and obtain the necessary space for the several cells by making the bank of considerable length and arranging the coin pockets end for end, one over another in a single column of two or more cells, making one or more columns, and this is one of the leading features of our bank. We also form the coin cells of separate concaved walls divided longitudinally and placed face to face.

For convenience of manufacture, we have, as herein shown, made the opposing side walls of the money cells separate from the case A. The case is made of sheet metal for inclosing the separately formed money cells. This case is of an oval or flattened form in end view and the lower end is left open for receiving the removable bottom or closure plate 11 that is provided with any suitable lock 12, which as shown has a notched cross bolt 13 secured on the outer end of an ordinary longitudinally sliding lock bolt 22 for engaging suitable lugs or keepers 14 on the inner sides of the case. When the lock bolt is forced into the lock case for unlocking, the notches in the cross bolt register with the lugs or keepers 14, on either side of the case, so that the bottom and connected parts may be pulled out of or put into the case, and when the bolt is forced outwardly by the proper key so that the notches in the cross bolt do not register with the lugs, the bottom is locked so that the bottom cannot be taken out of or put into the case. When in the case, the cross bolt is in a higher plane than the keeper lugs 14, so that upon locking, the solid metal of the cross bolt will engage the top face of the lugs at both sides of

the case and prevent the bottom from being pulled out. The locked bottom is the removable part or closure plate for furnishing access to the bank when it is unlocked.

The side edges of the case at the proper points are provided with coin slots 15 of the proper width and thickness to receive coins of various denominations, which denomination may be named on the case contiguous to the proper slots as for example, "cents, halves, dimes, nickels, quarters." Perforations 16 are also made in the case through which the coins in the several cells may be viewed and the amounts contained therein when piled up at different heights may be indicated on the case as shown in Fig. 2.

The case is permanently closed by a top plate 17 secured in any proper manner, as for example, by means of lugs 18 on the inner side wall of the case to which the plate 17 may be secured by means of rivets or screws 40. An opening 19 is also made in this top plate through which to put bills into the bank. We also provide the bank with a bail or hasp 20 at or near one of the upper corners so that the bank may be hung upon a hook or pin in the wall of a house, or may be locked by a padlock to any suitable staple or keeper that is fastened to some immovable part of the building or other fastening, and thus secure the bank against being carried off by an unauthorized party. We secure this hasp 20 to the bank by means of a lug 21 to which the hasp is pivoted, the said lug having a T shaped lower end that may be passed through a hole in the top plate 17 before the plate is secured in place, and then slipped sidewise into a notch in one of the lugs on the case, so that when the top plate is secured the hasp will be firmly locked to one of the side walls of the case through the said lug 18 and none of the strain on the hasp will come on the top plate.

The money cells are mainly formed in a two part device divided longitudinally and consisting of the separable parts B and C. Each part has three coin concavities 23, 24 and 25, arranged end for end one above the other near one side, and two coin concavities 26 and 27 one above the other near the other side, while the upper middle portion has a cavity 28 for holding bills. An end plate or diaphragm 29 extends across the upper end of the part B and closes or partly closes the upper end of the cavities 23, 28 and 26, and at the same time serves as a convenient support by which to secure the disks 30 and springs 31, formed integral with the said disks, which springs in connection with the respective coin slots, form an ordinary trap to prevent the coins from being removed from the bank through the coin slots. As shown the disks 30 are secured in place by screws 33. Diaphragms 32 between the respective coin cavities serve also to secure like disks 30 with integral springs 31 for a trap and to separate the several cells formed by these coin cavities. The lock 12 forms the main portion of the bottom of the coin cell formed by the two cavities 25, while the lug or partial diaphragm 34, completes the bottom of the said cell.

The removable bottom 11 is secured to the lower end of the part B by means of screws 35, one of which passes through a hole in the partial diaphragm 34, and the other of which passes through a hole in the diaphragm 36 at the bottom of the cavity 27. The several diaphragms on the part B are wider from front to rear than half of the diameter of each coin cell, and the main portion of the outer edges of each coin cell cavity stops short of half a circle, or half the diameter of the cells, so that an open space is left between the confronting edges of the parts A and B when they are put together, as shown in Fig. 6, whereby the parts A and B do not prevent the coins within the several coin cells from being viewed through the openings 16 of the case A. The edges of the cavity walls are also cut away so as not to obstruct the coin slots 15 in the case.

The part C is of the same general form as the part B and is provided with an end plate or diaphragm 29^a and diaphragms 32^a and 36^a to match or register with the corresponding diaphragms on the part B. The confronting faces of the parts B and C, where they meet each other, may be made with interlocking projections and recesses to register with each other and hold the parts from slipping laterally or vertically one upon the other, as for example, as shown at the edge of the upper diaphragm 32 in Fig. 6. The two parts when thus placed together may be passed endwise into the case through the lower end and when the bottom plate or closure plate is locked to the case, the bank is complete and ready for use. The contents of the bank may be removed therefrom by unlocking the closure plate and then withdrawing and separating the parts A and B. The concavities in either part are full enough to hold the coins in proper order so that it is immaterial which of these two parts the coins may rest in when the other part is removed.

We claim as our invention:—

1. In a savings bank, a series of coin cells for various denominations arranged end for end one over the other in a single column, the said series formed in two separable parts dividing the cells longitudinally, the said parts having concavities of the proper shape and interlocking projections and recesses that register with each other on and in the confronting faces of the said separable parts.

2. In a savings bank, a series of coin cells for various denominations arranged end for end one over the other in a single column with a coin slot near the upper end of each cell, the

said series formed in two separable parts dividing the cells longitudinally, one of the said parts having a diaphragm between the ends of two cells, and a trap secured to the said diaphragm to protect the coin slot of the cell for which the said diaphragm is the top.

3. In a savings bank, having separate money cells, the said cells formed in a separable two part device divided longitudinally, the said two parts having separate cells arranged end for end one over the other, and a separately formed tubular case within which the said longitudinally divided parts are inclosed.

4. In a savings bank, the combination with a case open at one end with a removable closure plate for the said end, a two part device having opposing coin concavities in each part, the said two parts being fitted to each other and one of the said parts secured to the said closure plate, so that both parts may be put into and taken out of the case with the said plate.

5. In a savings bank, a coin cell formed in two separable parts divided longitudinally, the said parts having confronting concavities of the proper shape and interlocking projections and recesses that register with each other on and in the confronting faces of the said separable parts.

6. In a savings bank, having separate money cells, the said cells formed in a two part device divided longitudinally, the said two parts each having concavities for coin cells near its opposite sides, a middle cavity in each part between the coin concavities, and interlocking devices at the confronting faces of the said two parts.

7. In a savings bank, a case of a flattened form having a series of coin slots one above the other for coins of different denominations in its respective edges, and two columns of longitudinally divided and separable parts containing coin cells arranged end for end one above the other within the said case in position to receive coins from the respective coin slots into the cells of the said separable parts, whereby, when the said parts are removed from the case they can be laid on their side and the top part removed, leaving the coins in the other part.

8. A portable savings bank having a case provided with a top plate and a hasp having a lug extended through the said top plate and rigidly secured to a side wall of the case independently of the said top plate.

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