No. 636,947. Patented Nov. 14, 1899.

C. B. BISHOP.

COIN BOX.

(Application filed Apr. 13, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

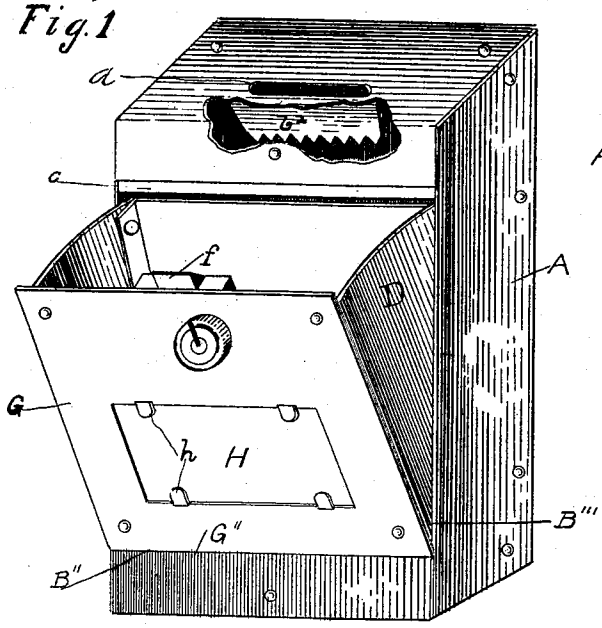


Fig. 4

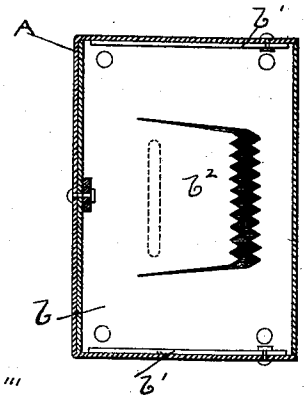


Fig. 2

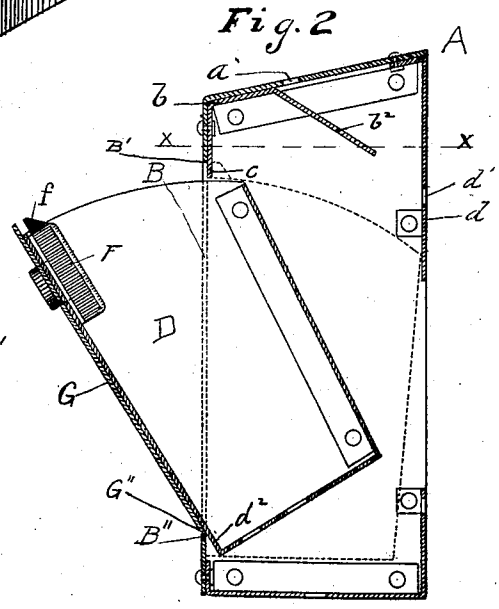
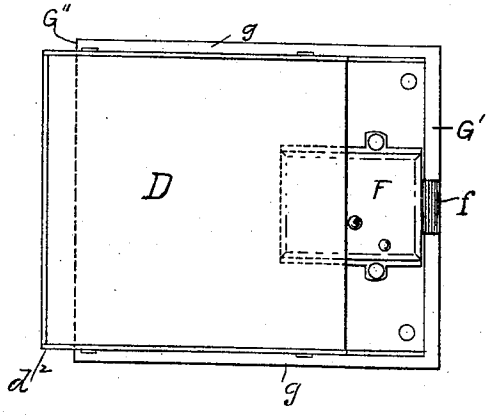


Fig. 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES B. BISHOP, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE CORBIN CABINET LOCK COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

COIN-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 636,947, dated November 14, 1899.

Application filed April 13, 1899. Serial No. 712,833. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. BISHOP, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New Britain, county of Hartford, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Boxes, of which the following is a specification, whereby any one skilled in the art may make and use the same.

My invention relates to that class of coin-boxes which are placed in public places to receive contributions for various objects, and has for its object to produce a box in which the pocket which receives the coins may be removed from the casing in its entirety and readily emptied and to protect the contents of the box from thieves. These objects are accomplished in the following manner, reference being had to the drawings forming part of the specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the box with the pocket partially opened and top of casing broken away to show the deflector. Fig. 2 is a sectional view, in side elevation, of the box, the pocket being partially opened and shown by dotted lines in its closed position. Fig. 3 is a rear view of the coin-receiving pocket. Fig. 4 is a view of the inside of the top of the casing on the line $x\ x$ of Fig. 2.

A denotes the casing of the box, which may be attached to a support in any ordinary manner. The front, sides, and top of the casing are preferably made in one piece of metal, stamped and bent to shape, the front being cut partially away, forming the aperture B, through which the coin-pocket may be removed. In the top of the casing is a coin-slot a, through which contributions are deposited in the pocket.

The plate b, which forms a double top to the casing, has flanges formed on two sides, as at b', for attachment to the sides of the casing. At the front of the plate b a flange is formed, which extends a little below the upper edge B′ of the opening B in the front of the casing, as shown at c. The rear part of the plate b is bent down to form part of the back d of the casing and has screw-holes d', by which the casing may be attached to a support.

The apron or deflector b^2 is preferably blanked from the plate b on three sides and bent downward between the coin-slot a and the lock-bolt f, although it may be a separate piece fastened to the casing. By this construction when a coin is dropped into the slot the direction of its fall is changed, and the deflector renders it impossible to take coins out of the pocket through the coin-slot and prevents tampering with the lock-bolt f, thus insuring complete protection.

From the construction of the box shown in the drawings the lower edge B″ of the opening B forms a shoulder across the front of the box. The use of this shoulder will be referred to later.

The coin-receiving receptacle or pocket D is entirely removable from the casing, so that instead of having to take coins from the box one by one, as is now necessary in all boxes of this nature, the whole pocket may be removed, emptied, replaced, and locked in position again in a very short space of time. Riveted to the top of the front of the pocket is a lock F, whose bolt f engages the flange c when the box is closed. On the front of the pocket is a plate G, which projects beyond the sides of the box, as at $g\ g$. The top G′ of the plate G extends above the top of the pocket, as shown in Fig. 3, and the bottom of the pocket extends below the lower edge of the plate, as at d^2, Fig. 2. In putting the pocket into the casing the lower end is inserted through the opening until the overlapping side portions $g\ g$ of the plate G come in contact with the side edges B‴ of the opening B. The lower edge G″ of the plate G during this operation of inserting the pocket rests on the lower edge B of the opening B″, the lower side edges B‴ of the opening B and the shoulder B″ forming a fulcrum on which the pocket may swing, as on a hinge. In this construction the lower part of the pocket rests against the inside of the casing, forming a stop to prevent the outward movement of the lower part of the pocket and the removal of the pocket without releasing the fastening at the top.

The length of the plate G is just the length of the opening, so that it completely fills it and gives a flush front to the box when it is closed. The projecting sides $g\ g$ come flush with the sides of the casing. This gives to the box when finished a neat appearance and

allows the pocket to be swung in and out, as if on a hinge, the pocket being so shaped that it may be swung in and out of the opening without interfering with the sides or back.

The projection of the plate G above the pocket D, while giving a flush front, is important in other ways, as follows: The locking-bolt engages the down-turned flange *c* of the inner top plate *b*, and the outer plate covers the joint between this flange and the top of the pocket and makes it impossible to tamper with the lock from the outside. The lock-casing is fastened to the pocket in any desired manner, and the plate G covers the fastening means, so that the lock cannot be dislodged and the box opened.

One of the most important features of this invention, which permits the use of a removable pocket, is the projection on the box below the lower edge G″ of the plate G, and it is evident that many variations of this idea can be used without departing from the spirit of my invention. This plate G has an aperture H, in which a card may be inserted to designate the object for which contributions are solicited. The fingers *h* project into the aperture, serving to hold the card in place.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a coin-box, a casing, a plate, flanged on two sides, fitting the inside of the top of the casing and uniting its top and sides, a coin-slot through the top of the casing, and a deflector integral with the inner plate and projecting beneath the coin-slot.

2. In a coin-box, a casing, a flanged tie-plate fitting within the top of the casing, a coin-slot through the top of the casing, a pocket having a locking means, and a shield integral with the tie-plate projecting between the coin-slot and the locking means.

3. In a coin-box, the combination with a casing having a coin-slot and a pocket having a locking means, of a flanged tie-plate fitting the inside of the top of the casing and having an opening registering with the coin-slot, and a shield integral therewith projecting between the coin-slot and the locking means.

4. The combination in a coin-box of a casing having an aperture in a wall thereof, and a removable pocket of greater length than the aperture, and adapted to enter therein, and means for locking the pocket in position in the casing.

5. In a coin-box a casing, having an aperture, for the reception of a removable pocket which is of greater length than said aperture, a shoulder on one of said parts and an edge on the other part coacting as a hinge.

6. In a coin-box in combination with a casing having an aperture in a wall thereof, a removable pocket of greater length than the aperture adapted to be inserted therein, and having a stop to prevent its removal when locked in position.

7. In a coin-box, a casing having an aperture, a pocket narrower at the bottom than at the top fitting said aperture and having a shoulder adapted to rest on the lower edge of the opening.

8. In a coin-box, a casing having an aperture, a removable pocket of greater length than the aperture adapted to swing in and out through it, and shoulders on said casing and pocket coacting as a hinge.

9. The combination in a coin-box with a casing having an aperture, of a removable pocket of greater length than the aperture having a lock at one edge and a shoulder at the opposite edge adapted to hold it securely in position in said casing.

10. In a coin-box in combination with a casing having an aperture, a pocket closely fitting within said casing having a plate fastened to the front of the pocket and projecting beyond the sides thereof and said pocket projecting beyond one edge of the plate, and a lock for securing the pocket at the opposite edge.

11. In a coin-box in combination with the casing having an aperture, and a pocket closely fitting within said casing, a plate fastened to the front of the pocket and projecting on opposite sides thereof, said pocket projecting beyond the plate on one edge and a lock for securing the pocket at the opposite edge.

12. The combination with a coin-box having a casing, and a removable pocket of greater length than the opening in which it is located, of coacting parts on the casing and the pocket on which the pocket swings.

13. A pocket for coin-boxes having a lock secured to the inside of the front thereof, and a protective plate, to prevent the removal of the lock, attached to the opposite side of the front, substantially as shown and described.

14. In a coin-box the combination with a casing and a tie-plate attached to the top thereof and having flanges for uniting the sides to the top, of a flange formed at the front of the tie-plate to reinforce the front of the casing, and one at the rear to form part of the back of the casing.

15. In a coin-box, in combination, a casing, a removable pocket adapted to be locked in position therein, a tie-plate uniting the top and sides thereof, a coin-slot through the top of the casing and an apron cut from the tie-plate on two or more sides and bent down between the coin-slot and the lock, the opening formed in the tie-plate by bending out the apron registering with the coin-slot.

16. In a coin-box, a casing, a pocket in the casing, a plate immovably attached to the front of the pocket, an opening in the plate, and fingers, integral with the plate and offset above the surface thereof, extending into the opening, substantially as shown and described.

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