

No. 811,818.

PATENTED FEB. 6, 1906.

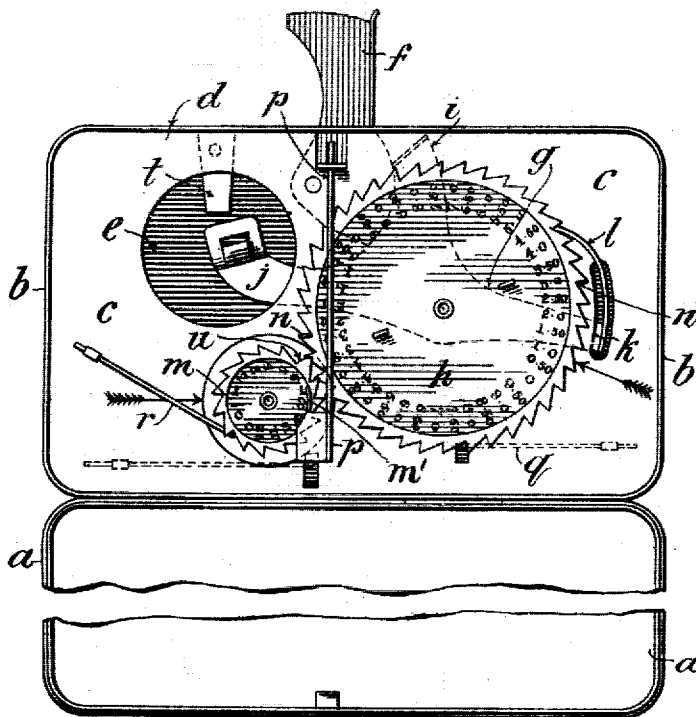
R. H. BISHOP & W. DOWN.

MONEY BOX.

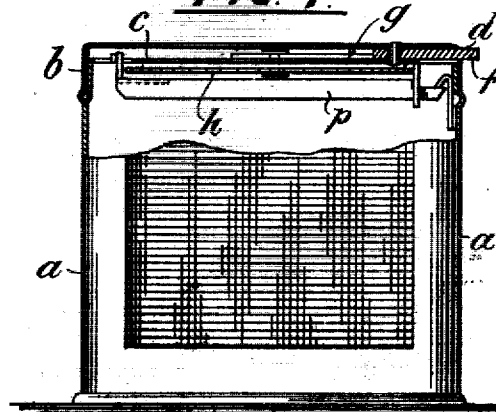
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 22, 1905.

2 SHEETS--SHEET 1.

—Fig. 1.—



**Fig. 4**



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## MONEY-BOX.

No. 811,818.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 6, 1906.

Application filed March 22, 1905. Serial No. 251,462.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ROBERT HODGES BISHOP, a resident of Hartwell, Great North Road, and WILLIAM DOWN, a resident of 73 Claremont road, Highgate, in the county of Middlesex, England, subjects of the King of Great Britain, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Money-Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention relates to money-boxes of the kind that are called "savings-banks." These savings-banks can be set to receive a predetermined sum of money in coins of one or more denominations and are provided  
15 with a counting mechanism which releases automatically the fastening of the box when the complement has been reached, the box in the meantime being securely closed. The present invention is directed to the simplification of the mechanism to make it more easy  
20 of construction and to facilitate the manipulation of the bank.

In a money-box embodying this invention the coin is made, as in other boxes of a similar kind, the medium through which the counting mechanism is operated, the size of the coin determining the extent of the movement of the registering-wheel. There is also a cover for the coin-opening, which when  
30 open holds the above-mentioned mechanism out of its operative position, so that all attempts at tampering with the same to open the box prematurely will be frustrated. The arrangement according to the present improvement is such that the cover for the coin-  
35 opening and the lever which actuates the counting mechanism are in direct coöperation, so that the opening of the former rocks the latter and causes it to bring its end forward to receive the coin and hold the same  
40 against its passage into the box. So long as the cover remains open the lever is locked and the coin cannot advance; but the act of closing the cover releases the lever and pushes forward the coin against the lever, which on  
45 retiring clears the passage for the coin into the box and at the same time operates the counting mechanism the proper degree to register the denomination of the inserted  
50 coin. The parts are adjusted so that the passage for the coin is not completely clear until the cover is closed, or partially so. A spring

is inserted into the coin-passage to eject the coin into the box when the passage is free.

The accompanying drawings show a savings-bank money-box embodying the improvements which form the subject of the present application.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the inside with the lid open. Figs. 2 and 3 are top plan  
60 views of the lid of the box with the top partly broken away, showing the mechanism in different positions; and Fig. 4 is a cross-section on the line 1 2 of Fig. 3.

*a* is the body of the money-box, and *b* is  
65 the lid. Within the lid is a fixed plate *c*, which carries on one side or other all the mechanism for permitting and registering the admission of coins. In the edge of the lid *b* between the top and the plate *c* is a slot *d* for  
70 the admission of coins, and in the plate *c* is an opening *e* to permit of coins passing into the box. The slot *d* is provided with a cover or door *f*, pivoted between the plate *c* and the top of the lid. This door *f* is of peculiar  
75 form, as seen best at Figs. 2 and 3, and is adapted to coöperate with a lever *g*, also pivoted between the plate *c* and the lid, preferably on the same axis as the counting-wheel  
80 *h*, but independently thereof. The lever *g* has three arms *i*, *j*, and *k*. The arm *i* engages with the heel end of the cover *f*. The arm *j* is forked to receive the edge of the coin and extends over the coin-opening *e*. The third arm *k* has a pawl *l* extending through a  
85 slot in the plate *c* to engage with the teeth of and actuate the counting-wheel *h*.

It will be observed that the end of the cover *f* and the end of the arm *i* of the lever *g*, as seen in Fig. 3, abut closely together and  
90 are so inclined that the abutting surfaces slide freely over one another when the cover is moved outward on its pivot. Opening the cover *f* has the effect of rocking the lever *g* into the position shown in Fig. 2, with the  
95 forked arm *j* advanced across the coin-opening *e*, so as to effectually block the same. From this position the lever *g* cannot be moved so long as the cover *f* is open, for the curved back of the said cover engages with  
100 the curve between the arms *i* and *j* of the lever *g* and holds it fast. Thus no coin can be put into the box or the counting-wheel moved as long as the cover *f* remains open.

The box shown is adapted to receive coins of two denominations—viz., francs and half-francs—and has besides the counting-wheel *h*, actuated by the pawl *l* on the arm *k* of the lever *g*, a second counting-wheel *m*, which is moved by the counting-wheel *h* one step to each half-revolution of the latter. This is effected by a catch *n* on the wheel *h* engaging with the teeth of the wheel *m*. The wheel *m* indicates the tens, and the wheel *h* the units, and both the wheels are correspondingly figured on both sides. The outside figuring is intended to show through inspection-holes *o*. (See Figs. 2 and 3.) The counting mechanism can be set for any sum at which it is desired the box should open, and there will always appear through the inspection-holes the sum still required before the locking-bolt will be withdrawn.

The fastening of the box is effected by the spring-bolt *p* or other convenient mechanism which is withdrawn by the lug *m'* on the wheel *m* when the latter is turned to zero by the insertion of the last predetermined coin. The arrows indicate the zero position when the locking-bolt is withdrawn.

*q* and *r* are spring-pawls for preventing the wheels *h* and *m* from turning backward in the wrong direction. Fig. 1 of the drawings shows by the counting mechanism that one franc is still required to unfasten the box. This may be supplied by two coins of fifty centimes or by one-franc piece. Fig. 2 shows a franc-piece on the point of being inserted to unlock the box. The cover *f* has been opened, thereby drawing the forked arm *j* of the lever *g* over the coin-opening *e*. A coin has been introduced through the slot *d* and guided by the lugs *s* into the jaws of the forked arm *j*. The closing in of the cover *f* not only presses in the coin, but disengages its end from the curve of the lever *g*, so that the latter is free to turn under the pressure of the incoming coin. When the lever *g* is freed, the incoming coin, propelled behind by the cover *f*, actuates the lever to operate the counting mechanism and advances itself over the coin-opening *e*. When the coin reaches this position, (see Fig. 3,) it is thrown from the jaws of the lever-arm *j* through the opening *e* into the box by the spring-finger *t*. The coin inserted being a full-sized one, the counting-wheel *h* is moved two teeth, so that the projection *n* thereon strikes the tooth *u*

of the wheel *m* and compels the latter to withdraw the bolt *p* by means of the lug *m'* on the said wheel. The said bolt is held back by the lug *m'* on the wheel *m* until the said wheel has moved several teeth, so that the inadvertent insertion of a few coins too many will not be likely to prematurely disengage the catch.

From the foregoing it will be seen that when the counting mechanism is once set the manipulation of the box is extremely easy. All that is necessary is to open the cover *f*, insert a coin in the slot, and close the cover again. The coin is thrown into the box and registered by the counting mechanism automatically.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a money-box of the kind specified, a counting mechanism, a coin-operated lever for actuating said counting mechanism, and a pivoted coin-slot cover engaging directly with said lever for preventing the passage of the coin into the box when said cover is open.

2. In a money-box of the kind specified, a counting mechanism, a coin-operated lever for actuating said counting mechanism, and a pivoted coin-slot cover engaging with said lever which lever moreover coöperates with the said cover through the medium of a coin, the said coin being caused by the closing of the cover to move the lever to a position to permit the coin to pass into the box.

3. In a money-box, the combination with counting mechanism and a coin-slot cover, of a three-armed lever of which one arm engages with the counting mechanism, another arm serves to prevent the passage of the coin into the box and the third arm engages with the coin-slot cover and is operated by the opening of said cover to prevent the passage of the coin into the box when said cover is open and operated by the closing of said cover with a coin between them to permit the passage of the coin into the box and to actuate the counting mechanism.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ROBERT HODGES BISHOP.  
WILLIAM DOWN.

Witnesses:

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A. S. JONES.