Aug. 12, 1952 F. E. JANIAK 2,606,394

TOY BANK COIN DEPOSITING MECHANISM

Filed June 9, 1950

Fig. 1.

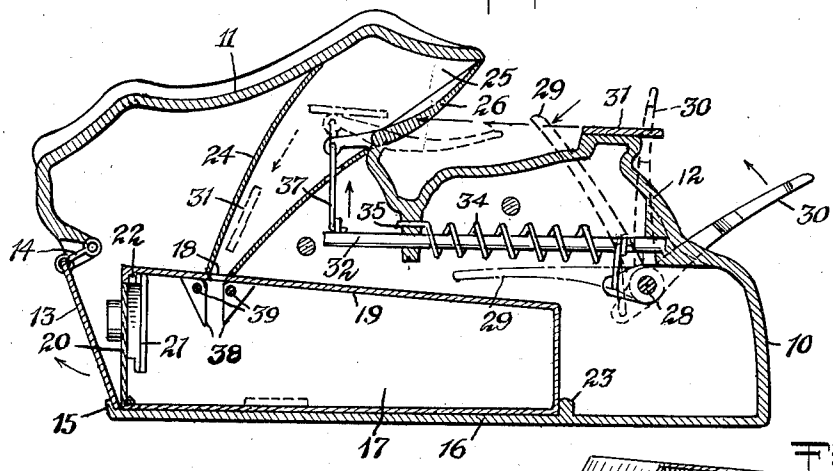



Fig. 3.

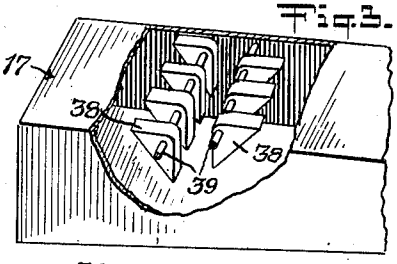



Fig. 2.

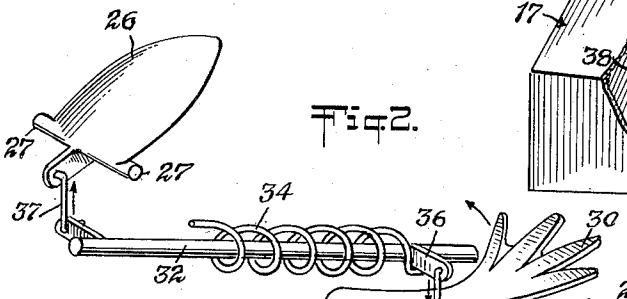



Fig. 6.

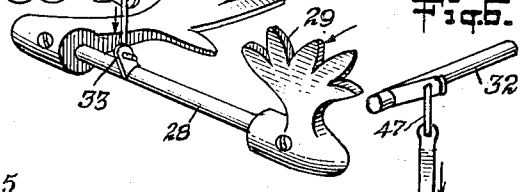
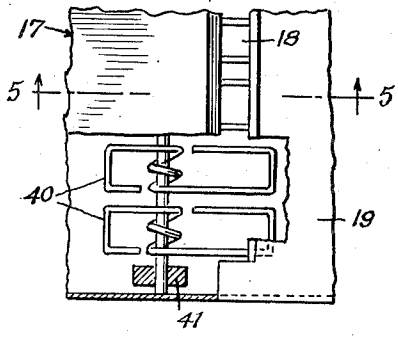



Fig. 4.



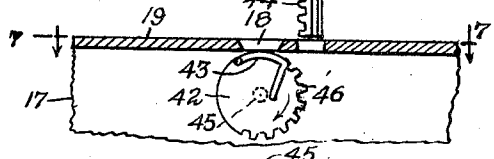




Fig. 5.

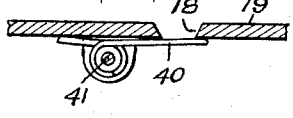
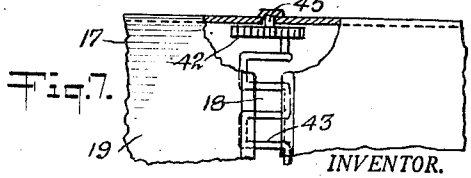



Fig. 7.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## TOY BANK COIN DEPOSITING MECHANISM

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Application June 9, 1950, Serial No. 167,113

1 Claim. (Cl. 46—4)

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This invention relates to a toy mechanical bank.

An object of the present invention is the provision of a bank of the indicated character embodying improvements whereby coins are deposited in a guarded and locked receptacle which may be opend with a key by an authorized person, the idea being that the locked coin filled receptacle would be opened by an authorized person in a regular banking institution and the coins there removed, after which the empty locked receptacle would be returned to the owner. The amount of the coins would be credited by the institution to the rightful depositor. So the use of the bank serves to promote the increase in the number of saving accounts.

Another object of this invention is the provision in a device of the indicated character of novel means for putting the coins into a receptacle and for preventing the removal of the coins through the entrance of the receptacle.

The nature of the invention and its distinguishing features and advantages will appear when the following specification is read in conjunction with the following drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal sectional view through a bank embodying the features of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of certain parts of the coin propelling means.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view showing the anti-coin removal means of the coin receptacle.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary sectional plan view showing a modification of the anti-coin removal means.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary sectional view of the coin receptacle and showing a modification of the means for propelling the coins into the receptacle and preventing their removal through the entrance.

Fig. 7 is a sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6.

As shown in the drawing, the bank includes a casing or housing 10 constructed to simulate animate or inanimate objects. In the present instance animate objects 11 and 12 are simulated at the top of the housing 10. The object 11 is a large sitting frog, and the object 12 is a small frog lying on its back in close proximity to the head end of the frog 11.

The housing 10 has a door 13 connected therewith by a double hinge link 14, so that the door

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may be moved into an open position by lifting the door and then swinging it outwardly, and vice versa to bring it into a closed position in engagement with an upstanding flange 15 on the bottom 16 of the housing. The door 13 affords access to the interior of the housing for the purpose of placing a coin receptacle 17 within the housing and for removing it therefrom.

The receptacle 17 is of generally rectangular construction and has a coin entry opening or slot 18 in the top wall 19 thereof. A key operated means controls the removal of the coins from the receptacle after it is filled. Said means comprises a hinged door 20 and a suitable lock 21 carried by the door 20. The bolt 22 of the lock engages a portion of the receptacle to keep the door locked. A key not shown is used to operate the lock for the purpose of locking or unlocking the door 20.

The receptacle 17 is placed within the housing 10 resting on the bottom 16 abutted against a stop 23 on the bottom, so as to properly locate the coin entry slot 18 with respect to a coin chute or guide 24 secured to the housing within the frog 11. The chute 24 is tapered so that its small lower end in size and shape approximates those features of the slot 18. The large upper end of the chute communicates with the mouth opening 25 of the frog 11. A closure member 26 representing the lower jaw of the frog controls the opening 25. The member 26 has trunnions 27 by which it is mounted for pivotal movement on the housing 10.

In order to shoot or propel a coin into the receptacle 17 through the chute 24 and to actuate the jaw 26 in timed accord, there is provided means as follows: A rock shaft 28 is supported by the housing 10 and extends transversely thereof. Members 29 and 30, representing the legs of the frog 12, are secured to the opposite ends of the shaft 28 on the outside of the housing. The leg 29 serves as an actuator which may be manipulated to rock the shaft 28, whereas the leg 30 serves as a striker for propelling a coin resting on the belly of the frog 12. Such coin is shown in Fig. 1 and is designated 31. A rock shaft 32 is supported by the housing 10 extending longitudinally thereof. Linkage 33 is connected with the shafts 28 and 32 between the same to transmit motion from one shaft to the other. A helical torsional spring 34 surrounds the shaft 32 and has one end connected with the housing as at 35, and its opposite end is engaged with a lateral member constituting a part of the linkage 33, as at 36. The shaft 32 is connected with the

jaw 26 by linkage 37 so as to open and close the jaw in response to the rocking movement of the shaft 32.

From the foregoing provision and arrangement of parts it will be understood, that when the member 29 is snapped rearwardly and downwardly, the shaft 28 will be rocked causing the shaft 32 to rock at the same time through the intervention of the linkage 33. The rocking motion of the shaft 28 will cause the member 30 to hit the coin 31, while the rocking motion of the shaft 32, through the intervention of the linkage 37, causes the jaw 26 to open. The member 30 in striking the coin 31 propels it through the mouth opening 25, chute 24 and slot 18 into the receptacle 17. During this action the spring 34 becomes tensioned. When pressure on the actuator 29 is withdrawn, the spring reacts, thereby causing the parts to assume their normal relationship.

After the receptacle 17 has been filled with coins, it may be removed from the housing 10 by opening the door 13. An authorized person may operate the lock 21 with a key to release the door 20 after which the coins may be removed. According to a plan for saving money, the receptacle may be one issued by a regular bank to be opened by the teller or cashier of the bank.

In order to prevent the coins from being removed from the receptacle through the slot 18 there is provided suitable anti-coin removal means. As shown in Figs. 1 and 3, such means may consist of two series of substantially triangular obstructors 38. They are mounted in spaced relation to each other on a rod 39 which is supported by the side walls of the receptacle for turning movement. One series of obstructors 38 is at each side of the slot 18, so as to guard or obstruct the slot in the event the receptacle is canted in an attempt to remove the coins through the slot, it being understood that the obstructors at one side of the slot 18 will pivot one way and those at the other side will pivot the opposite way to be disposed across the slot according to the manner in which the receptacle is canted. The use of a blade or other similar device to remove the coins through the slot 18 is prevented by the obstructors.

If desired a plurality of weak springs 40 mounted on a transverse rod 41 supported by the side walls of the receptacle 17, may be used, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. These springs by flexing under the weight of a coin allow it to drop into the receptacle through the slot 18, but prevent removal of a coin from the receptacle.

In Figs. 6 and 7 there is shown a further modification wherein the anti-coin removal means is actuated by the coin propelling mechanism. Said means comprises disks 42, a guard or obstructor 43, and a special slidable rack 44. It is to be understood there are two disks 42, although only one is shown. Each disk has an arbor 45 extending in a hole in the receptacle thus mounting the disk for turning movement. The guard 43 is made of a single piece of wire which is bent or undulated and is supported by the disks to normally obstruct the slot 18. One of the disks 42 has a circumferential series of teeth 46 which may be engaged by the teeth of the rack 44, the top wall 19 having a hole to accommodate the rack 44. The rack is connected with shaft 32 by linkage 47. When the shaft 32 rocks in a coin propelling operation, the rack causes the guard 43 to move clear of the slot 18 by its meshing engagement with the teeth 46. Thus a coin may be propelled into the receptacle through the slot 18. As the parts of the coin propelling mechanism return to a normal relation, the rack 44 causes the guard 43 to obstruct the slot 18, thereby preventing removal of a coin from the receptacle through the slot 18. When the receptacle 17 is properly located in the housing 10 by reason of the stop 23, the teeth 46 will be engageable by the rack 44.



The invention is not restricted to the details above described, but includes all constructions and modifications coming within the scope of the appended claim.

I claim:

The combination with a device including a housing and means for propelling one coin after another to a certain delivery point within said housing, of a removable receptacle within said housing, said receptacle having a coin entry slot in registry with said delivery point, means carried by said receptacle obstructing the slot preventing removal of coins from the receptacle through the slot and operable to clear the slot for entry of coins therethrough into the receptacle, key operated means on the receptacle controlling the removal of coins from the receptacle, and means connected with the coin propelling means for operating the coin obstructing means.

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