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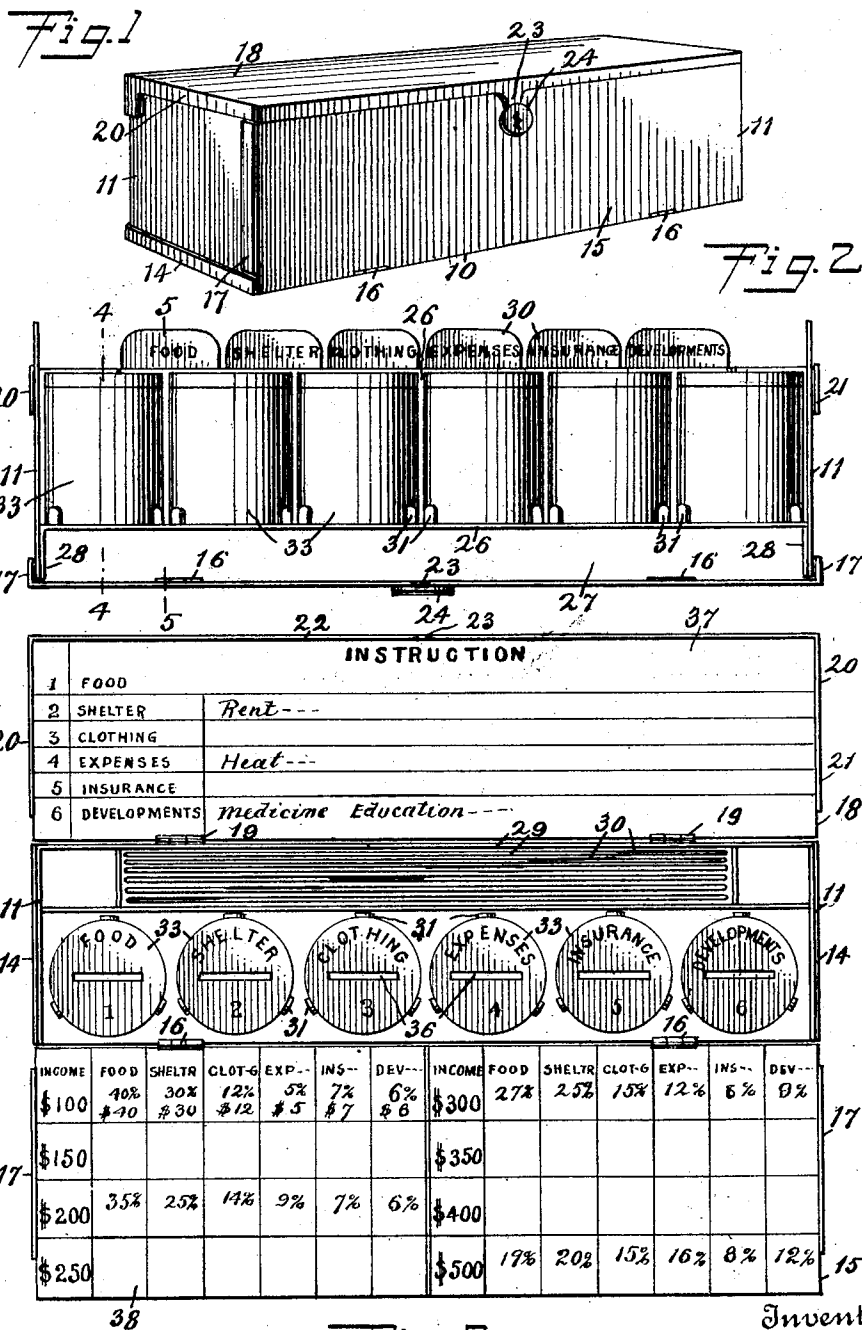
S. SILVER ET AL

1,770,146

PORTABLE SAVINGS BANK

Filed Dec. 27, 1927

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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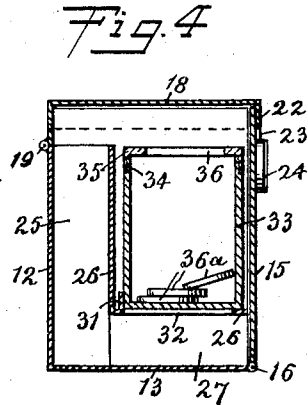
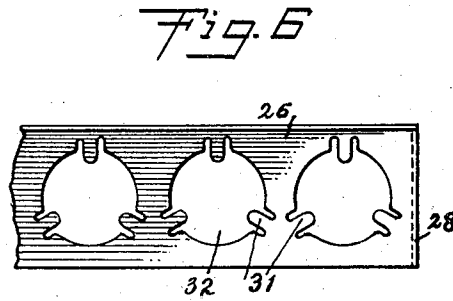
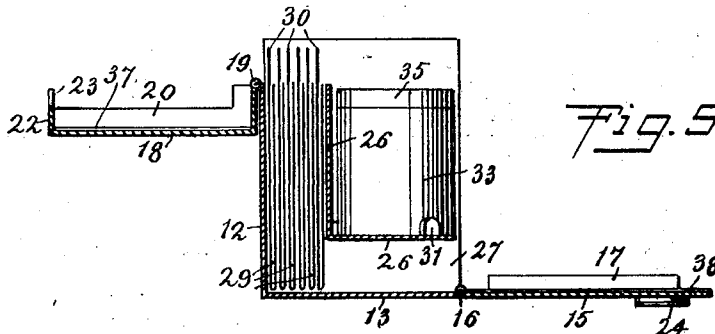
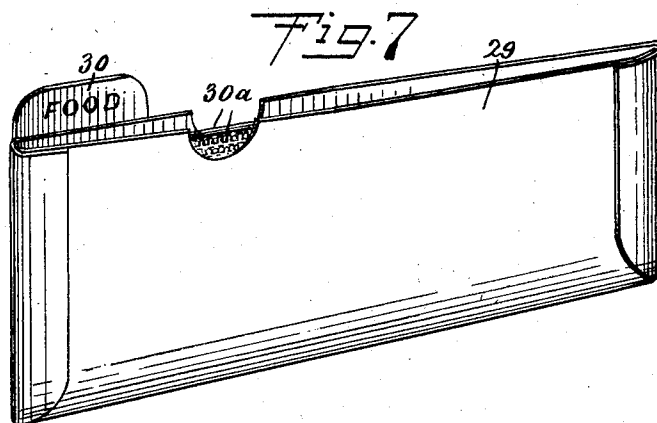
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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PORTABLE SAVINGS BANK

Application filed December 27, 1927. Serial No. 242,617.

The invention relates to a portable savings bank and more particularly to a budget bank, consisting of a steel box with a suitable locking device, enclosing a number of bill paper currency pockets in a compartment and a corresponding number of slotted coin containers.

The object of the invention is to produce a box having an upwardly swinging lid of compact construction and neat appearance, with a plurality of compartments in which separate bill and corresponding coin containers may be removably arranged.

Another object of the invention is to provide a budget box, wherein a certain percentage of the weekly or monthly income may be so arranged that money set apart may be readily identified, together with certain printed instructions showing the percentages of wages to be allotted to each bill or coin container.

Still another object of the invention is to provide removable slotted covers independent of the box cover, for the coin containers which are also readily removable from the box, if desired, with means to retain them in a pre-arranged position.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this application,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the invention in a closed or locked position;

Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the box open;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the box open, showing the bill and coin containers in position, also the printed instructions on the inside of the lid and front of the box;

Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4, 4, of Fig. 2, showing the box closed;

Fig. 5 is a section on line 5, 5, of Fig. 2, showing the box open;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary view of the support for the coin containers, showing how the spring members for holding the container in position are produced;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of one of the bill containers.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts throughout the several figures in the drawings.

A box 10 is made from any suitable material preferably such as thin steel plate or similar metal. The ends 11, back 12 and bottom 13 are cut out from one piece of material, the bottom portion 13 has narrow extensions 14 on each end thereof. The end portions 11, back 12 and bottom 13 with extensions 14 form the main part of the box and are welded or fastened together in any suitable manner. The front portion 15 of the box is hinged to the bottom 13 by means of hinges 16, and has extending portions 17 which are bent forward and are overlapping ends 11 when box is closed. The lid 18 of the box is hinged to the back 12 by hinges 19 some distance below the top of the box and has overlapping portions 20 and 21 at each end thereof with similar member 22 at the front. These portions are bent in right angles to the top and overlap the ends and front portion of the box, when closed. The overlapping portion 22 of the top 18 is provided with an extension 23 which fits into a lock 24 attached to the upper portion of front 15 and may be opened and closed by means of a key. The object of these extensions is to keep the box very rigid when in a closed position.

A vertical compartment 25 is formed by the back wall 12 and a vertical partition 26 extending from the top of the back 12 downward within close proximity of the bottom 13, then runs horizontal to the front of the box, thereby forming a horizontal compartment 27 extending the whole length of the box. At each end of the horizontal partition are extensions 28, which are bent downward, and forming supports for said partition, and it may be riveted or welded to the ends 11 of the box. Into the vertical compartment 25 are placed the bill containers 29 or receptacles for the paper currency. They are placed in consecutive order as indicated by the tabs 30. In the horizontal compartment 27 may be placed bank books or note books.

The horizontal portion of the partition 26 has a number of spring members 31 formed by punching a large hole 32 leaving the spring members attached to the body of said partition, which are afterwards bent upward. These spring members serve to hold the coin

boxes 33 in a predetermined position and they may easily be removed therefrom.

Each coin box 33 consists of a cylindrical body, closed at the bottom, having at its upper end a threaded portion 34, into which the threaded top 35 is screwed. The top 35 has a slot 36 for the reception of coins 36^a, also suitable printing thereon for its proper identification.

Referring to Fig. 7 it will be seen that the bill container 29 consists of an envelope or folder with an upwardly extending tab 30 in which the paper currency 30^a may be placed. On the tab 30 may be printed any suitable wording so as to identify the same for its particular purpose.

The printed instruction cards 37—38 may be glued or fastened to the inside of the lid and front of the box respectively, so that when the box is opened it affords means or directions how the wages may be distributed into the several containers according to a prearranged schedule.

The mode of operating the budget bank is as follows:

As budgeting is simply a plan of estimating expenses in relation to income, or rather keeping an expense account before and not after the spending is done, assume that the budgeting is to be done for a family of four with an income of \$100.00 per month. First make a list of the expenses for the past month under the general items. These items are listed in the order of prime importance.

1—Food. 2—Shelter, which includes taxes, interest, mortgage, repairs and upkeep of the house. 3—Clothing. 4—Expenses, which would include heat, light, laundry, telephone, etc. 5—Insurance. 6—Developments, which would include medicine, education, church, charity, etc. Figure out the percentages of these items and put them down on the printed instruction card under the heading Income \$100.00, as for example as follows:

Food 40%—Shelter 30%—Clothing 5%—Insurance 7%—Developments 6%. If the salary is paid weekly then use one fourth of these figures as a guide and figure out how much money is to be put away in each respective container. Now it will be seen that \$10.00 would be allowed for food for the coming week, this money the housekeeper may keep on her person. It will also be seen that \$7.50 is allowed for shelter. In the bill container marked Shelter is now deposited \$7.00 in bills and the 50 cents is deposited in the coin container marked "Shelter" or the whole amount may be deposited in the coin container, in the absence of any bills, then \$3.00 is deposited in the containers marked Clothing, and so on until all the money is deposited into their respective containers.

It will now be seen that at the end of each

month each respective container will have the right amount for each different item.

If the salary is paid once a month and divided according to the percentages decided upon, the amount for food would be \$40.00, shelter \$30.00, clothing \$12.00, expenses \$5.00, insurance \$7.00 and developments \$6.00.

It is to be understood that these percentages may be changed from time to time to meet the changing needs of the family, also in case the salary should be increased or decreased.

We claim:

A portable bank comprising a box having a bottom, sides and back wall formed of a single sheet of metal, a lid swingingly connected to the back wall, a front wall hinged to the bottom wall made to swing downward when the lid is opened, a vertical longitudinal partition forming a compartment adjacent the back wall, the lower end of the partition having a wall spaced from the bottom of the box, and spring clips projecting upwardly from the lower wall for removably grasping a number of coin receptacles arranged in spaced formation on the lower wall.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

SAMUEL SILVER.
EMIL KIMMIG.

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