

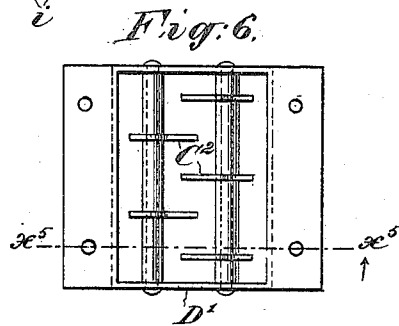
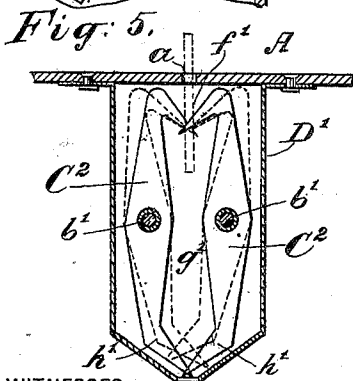
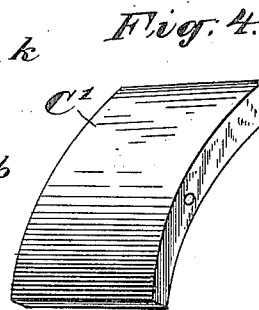
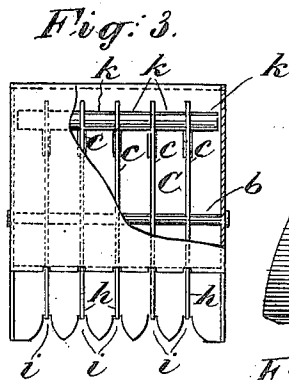
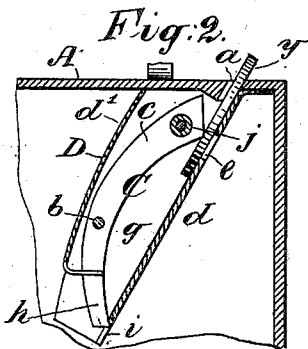
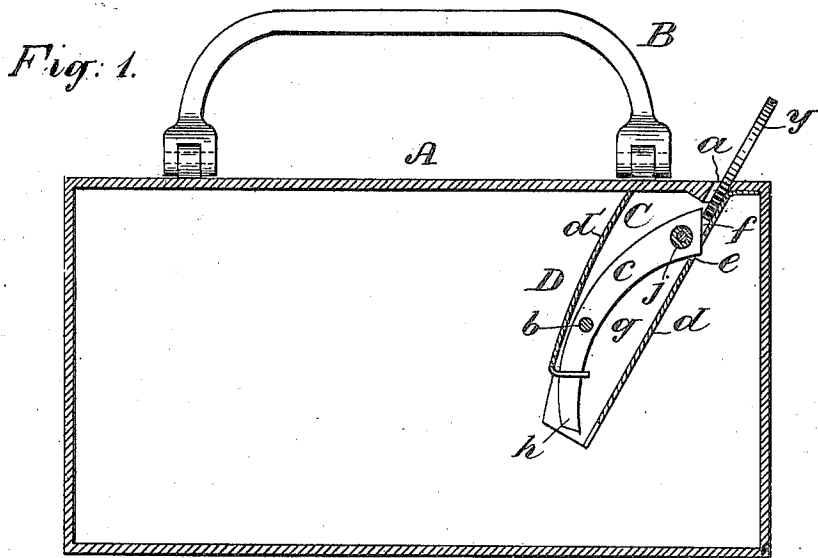
No. 679,216.

Patented July 23, 1901.

C. O. BURNS & E. A. STRAUSS,
COIN RECEPTACLE.

(Application filed Feb. 27, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

J. H. Kliman
Peter A. Ross.

INVENTORS:

Charles C. Burns
Emil A. Strauss
BY
Henry Council
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES O. BURNS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., AND EMIL A. STRAUSS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNORS TO C. O. BURNS CO., OF NEW YORK.

COIN-RECEPTACLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 679,216, dated July 23, 1901.

Application filed February 27, 1901. Serial No. 49,089. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES O. BURNS, residing in the borough of Manhattan, in the city, county, and State of New York, and EMIL A. STRAUSS, residing in Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, citizens of the United States, have jointly invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to coin-receptacles, and particularly to such as are employed by savings-banks and their depositors; and the object is to provide the receptacle or box with a simple device situated at the coin-slot to prevent the extraction of coins from the box.

In the drawings which illustrate an embodiment of the invention, Figure 1 is a sectional view of the box and the guard therein, showing the normal position of the latter; and Fig. 2 is a similar view showing how the coin is inserted and the effect of such insertion on the guard. Fig. 3 is a back view of the guard and its casing detached, the casing being partly broken away; and Fig. 4 is a view of a guard constructed solid or integral. Figs. 5 and 6 illustrate a somewhat different construction of the guard, the former being a section at x^x in Fig. 6, and the latter is a plan view of the guard.

Referring, primarily, to Figs. 1 to 3, A represents the ordinary money-box, and B its handle. This box may be, of course, of any desired size, form, and material so far as this invention is concerned. In the box is a coin slot or aperture a . Within the box and adjacent to the coin-slot a is mounted the guard C, inclosed in a suitable casing D. This casing may be conveniently made of sheet metal. It is secured to the inner surface of the box in such a manner that its open upper end embraces or incloses the coin-slot a , and its lower plate or side d forms an inclined surface for the coin to slide down into the box. As represented in the principal views, the guard C is composed of a plurality of bars c , connected rigidly together to form a sort of grid. The bars c are so curved and beveled at the ends as to provide a guard which is pivoted on a transverse hinge-rod b , its upper heavier end resting in an aperture or series of apertures e in the lower plate d of the casing D. The bev-

eled upper end of the guard C forms a V-shaped pocket f , Fig. 1, under the coin-slot to receive the edge of a coin y , as seen in Fig. 1, and when the coin descends or is pressed down, as in Fig. 2, it wedges upward or backward the upper end of the guard C, thus permitting the coin to pass down into a lock or pocket g under the arched guard; but when the upper end of the guard is raised or pressed backward by the coin the lower ends h of the bars which form the guard are made to engage notches or slits i in the lower end of the plate d of the casing. Therefore before the coin can escape from the guard and fall into the box A it must raise and pass under this lower extremity of the rocking guard. This device, while permitting the coin to pass quite freely down by gravity into the box, offers a very formidable obstacle to any attempt to get a coin out from the box, as will be readily understood. Where the guard is made up as a grid from the bars c , these latter may be connected rigidly at their upper ends by a rod j and distancing-sleeves k , and the upper plate d' of the casing D may be bent downward toward the plate d at its lower end and be slotted to receive said bars c , as shown; but the guard may be solid or integral, as designated by C' in Fig. 4, if this construction is preferred.

In the construction illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6 the guard C² and its casing D' are mounted vertically in the box, and the guard is double or composed of two sections or elements pivoted, respectively, at b' . The inclines on the upper ends of the two elements or sections form the V-shaped pocket f' to receive the entering coin, which latter wedges apart the sections or elements of the guard, as seen in dotted lines in Fig. 5, and passes down into the lock g' . When the weight of the coin is brought to bear on the interlocked and inclined lower ends h' of the elements of the guard, it wedges them apart and falls through into the box.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

1. The combination with a coin receptacle or box having a coin-slot, of a guard-casing within the box and pendent under said slot, and a pivoted, gravity-operated guard in said

casing, said guard being normally closed to the full admission of the coin at its end nearest the slot and beveled to form a V-shaped pocket for the entering coin, whereby the latter rocks the guard, substantially as set forth.

5 2. The combination with a coin receptacle or box having at its top a coin-slot, of a guard-casing within said box and pendent under said slot, and a pivoted, gravity-operated
10 guard in said casing, said guard being normally closed at its upper end to the full entry of a coin and open at its lower end, and having its upper end nearest said slot beveled to form a V-shaped pocket *f* to receive the entering edge of the inserted coin, substantially
15 as set forth.

3. The combination with a coin receptacle or box having a coin-slot at its top, of an inclined guard-casing *D* suspended in the box
20 at said slot, and a guard pivoted in said casing at *b* and normally closed at its upper end to the full entry of a coin, and normally open at its bottom, said guard having its upper end beveled to form a V-shaped pocket *f* to receive the entering edge of the coin and its
25 contact edge at its closed upper end engaging

an aperture or apertures *e* in the plate *d* of the guard-casing, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination with a coin receptacle or box having a coin-slot at its top, of a guard- 30 casing *D* suspended in an inclined position under said slot, said casing having a plate *d* with apertures *e* and a plate *d'* with its lower end bent downward and slotted, and the gravity-operated guard *C*, composed of rigidly- 35 connected bars *c*, which engage and play in the slots in the bent lower edge of the plate *D'*, the upper ends of said bars *c* being beveled to form the pocket *f*, substantially as set forth. 40

In witness whereof we have hereunto signed our names in the presence of subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES O. BURNS.
EMIL A. STRAUSS.

Witnesses for Charles O. Burns:

HENRY CONNETT,
PETER A. ROSS.

Witnesses for Emil A. Strauss:

FERD. HEYD,
JOHN MICUS.