

B. VOM EIGEN.
SAVINGS BANK.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 24, 1912.

1,057,131.

Patented Mar. 25, 1913.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

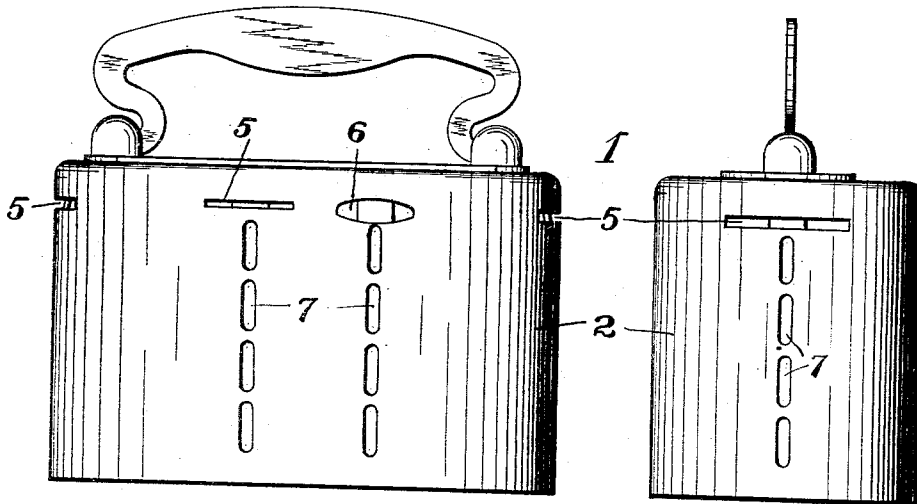
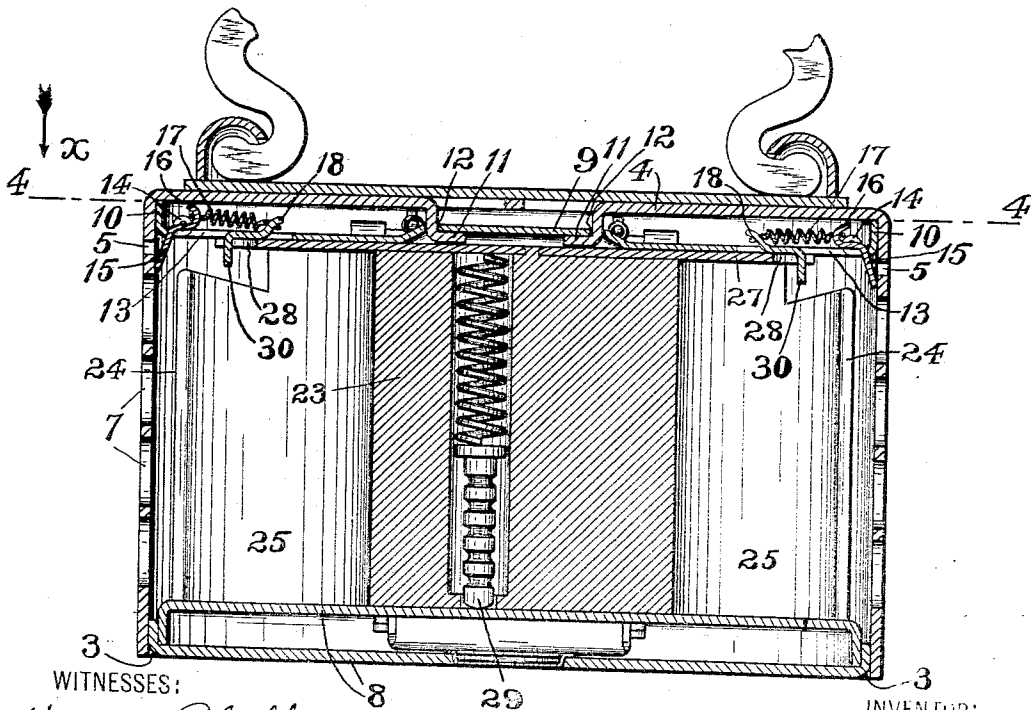


FIG. 1

FIG. 2



WITNESSES:
Harry E. Pfeiffer
Anna H. Alter.

FIG. 3

INVENTOR:
Benno vom Eigen,
BY
Fraentzel and Richardt,
ATTORNEYS

1,057,131.

Patented Mar. 25, 1913.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

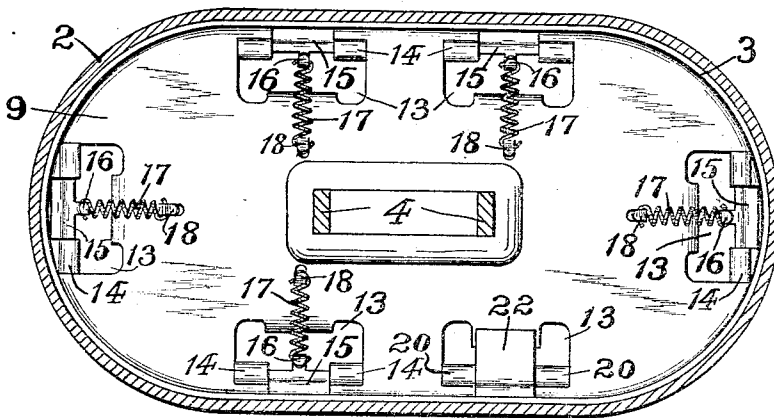


Fig. 4

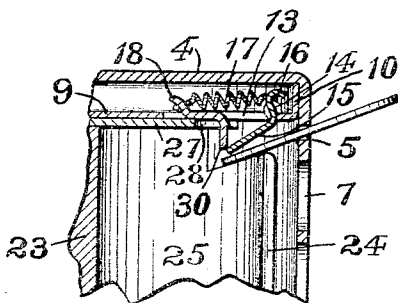


Fig. 5

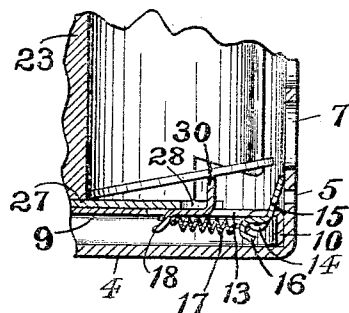


Fig. 6

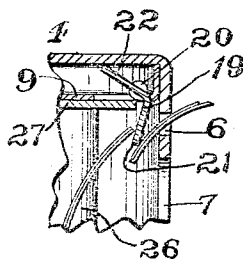


Fig. 7

WITNESSES:

Harry E. Pfeiffer
Frank W. Fraentzel

INVENTOR:

Benedict vom Eigen

BY

Fraentzel and Richards

ATTORNEYS

B. VOM EIGEN.
SAVINGS BANK.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 24, 1912.

1,057,131.

Patented Mar. 25, 1913.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

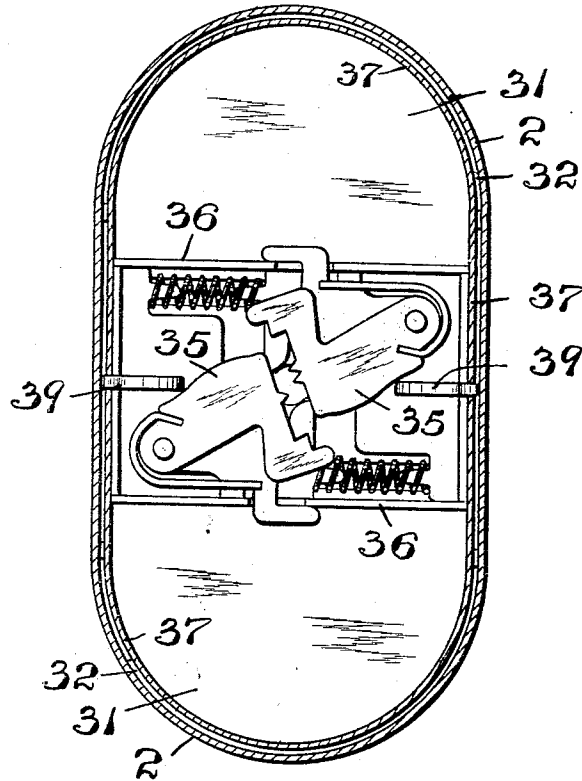


FIG. 8

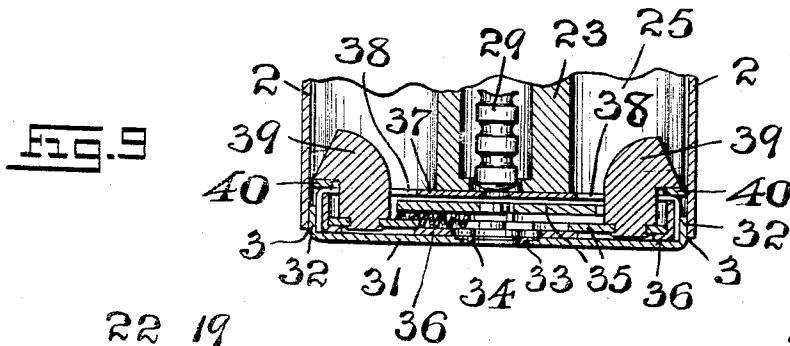


FIG. 9

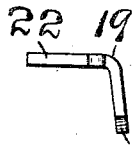


FIG. 10

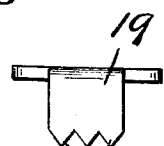


FIG. 11

WITNESSES:
Harry E. Pfeiffer
Frank H. W. Brautzel

INVENTOR:
Bernhard von Eigen
BY
Fraentzel and Richards,
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENNO VOM EIGEN, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO AUG. GOERTZ & CO., A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

SAVINGS-BANK.

1,057,131.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 25, 1913.

Original application filed November 23, 1911, Serial No. 661,911. Divided and this application filed February 24, 1912. Serial No. 679,613.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENNO VOM EIGEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Savings-Banks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to characters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates, generally, to improvements in savings banks; and, the present invention has reference, more particularly, to that class of portable banks comprising a main shell or casing which is formed with a number of coin-receiving or depositing slots and coin-actuated slot-closing devices, in the form of gates which normally close the said slots or openings, but which readily yield to the insertion of a coin to permit the coin to be deposited, but prevent the withdrawal of the coins through the said slots from within the shell or casing of the bank.

The present invention, which is in the nature of a division of my former application for Letters-Patent for improvements in savings banks, filed November 23, 1911, Serial Number 661,911, has for its principal object to provide a novel and simply constructed and readily operating coin-slot closing device or the general character herein-after more fully set forth, and for use more particularly with that class of portable savings banks of the construction described in the said application, Serial Number 661,911.

Other objects of this invention not at this time more particularly enumerated will be clearly understood from the following detailed description of the present invention.

With the various objects of the present invention in view, the said invention consists, primarily, in the novel arrangements and combinations of the several devices and parts, as well as in the details of the construction of the said parts, all of which will be more fully described in the following specification and then finally embodied in

the clauses of the claim which are appended to and which form an essential part of this specification.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, and Fig. 2 an end elevation of a portable savings bank made according to and embodying the principles of the present invention; and Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same, showing more particularly the general arrangement of the closing devices used in connection with the coin-receiving or depositing slots with which the main shell or casing of the bank is provided, said view being made on an enlarged scale. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section of the bank, said section being taken on line 4—4 in said Fig. 3, looking in the direction of the arrow *a*. Fig. 5 is a detail vertical sectional representation, on an enlarged scale, through one of the coin-receiving or depositing slots of the main shell or casing of the bank, and a portion of one of the coin-receiving portions of a coin tray or carrier used with the bank, said view showing in connection therewith a coin about to be passed through the coin-receiving slot, and said view illustrating also in connection with the coin-receiving slot, a hinged or pivoted and spring-controlled slot-closing device operated by the inserted coin; and Fig. 6 is a similar view of the same parts represented in said Fig. 5, but the said parts being illustrated in their relative positions when the bank is reversed for the intended surreptitious withdrawal of a coin from the bank, and said view showing, furthermore, the closed position of the spring-controlled closing means and the tilted or inclined relation of the deposited coin to said closing means. Fig. 7 is a large detail vertical section taken through the bill-receiving slot of the main shell or casing, showing a portion of a deposited bill, and another bill about to be passed through said slot, said view showing, also, a means for preventing the removal of the bill after it has once been deposited. Fig. 8 is a horizontal sectional representation of the lower portion of the shell or casing of the savings bank, and of the removable closing device arranged in the lower open portion of said

shell or casing, said view showing in connection therewith, and in plan, one arrangement of a key-operated locking mechanism, for locking the said closing device within the said open portion of the shell or casing; and Fig. 9 is a transverse vertical section of the said parts represented in said Fig. 8, said view illustrating in connection therewith portions of a coin-receiving tray and a carrying stem connected therewith. Fig. 10 is a side view and Fig. 11 an end view of a gate in its detached relation from the carrier-plate which is arranged in the upper part of the shell or casing of the savings bank.

Similar characters of reference are employed in all of the above described views, to indicate corresponding parts.

Referring now to the several figures of the drawings, the reference-character 1 indicates a complete portable savings bank, showing one embodiment of the principles of the present invention, the same comprising a suitably formed main shell or casing 2 which is open at the bottom, as at 3, see Fig. 3 of the drawings, and is provided with a closed top or end 4. Suitably disposed in the several sides of the shell or casing 2 are a multiplicity of coin-receiving or depositing slots 5 which are of different sizes, so as to be adapted for the reception of coins of different denominations. The said main shell or casing 2 is also provided with a slot 6, of somewhat different shape from that of the slots 5, the said slot 6 being used for the reception of folded bills or paper-money. The said shell or casing 2 may also be provided with lines of vertically disposed openings, as 7, which are disposed beneath the various coin-receiving slots 5 and the bill-receiving slot 6 herein-above mentioned, and through which the coins and bills which have been deposited are exposed to view. The open end of the said shell or casing 2, which is the bottom portion of the bank, is adapted to be closed with a removable closing device 8 which is suitably fitted in the said open end of the main shell or casing, substantially in the manner illustrated in Figs. 3, 8 and 9 of the drawings, and is preferably of the general construction described in another application for Letters-Patent filed by myself February 24th, 1912, Serial No. 679,611. Briefly, this locking device 8 consists, essentially, of a bottom plate 31 which is surrounded by a marginal flange 32 of the same conformation as the inner contour of the said shell or casing 2, said plate 31 being provided with an opening, as 33, in which is fitted the key-receiving barrel 34 of a suitably formed lock-mechanism 35 contained in a box 36. Suitably connected with the bottom-plate 31 and held in place by means of the flange 32, or otherwise secured thereto, is the inverted flanged plate

37, said plates 31 and 37 providing a suitable receptacle in which the box or case 34 which contains said lock-mechanism is arranged, said flanged plate 37 being provided with slots or elongated openings 38 through which extend suitably formed holding or retaining catches 39 with which the said lock-mechanism is provided, and which are adapted to be operated by the tumblers of the lock-mechanism to cause the same to engage a pair of retaining lugs 40 which are suitably secured upon the inner sides of the shell or casing 2, and from which the said catches 39 can be disengaged when the lock-mechanism is operated by means of a key. Suitably arranged and secured within the upper portion of the said main shell or casing 2 is a carrier-plate 9, the marginal edge-portion of which are preferably bent up so as to form a marginal flange 10 which serves to space said carrier-plate slightly away from the closed end or top-wall 4 of the said shell or casing 2, as will be clearly seen from an inspection of Fig. 3 of the drawings. The said carrier-plate may be retained in its fixed position within the said shell or casing 2 by means of suitably formed and suitably located lugs or tongues 11, which are struck out of the said end-portion 4 and project downwardly so that their free ends may be passed into and through correspondingly located perforations or slots, as 12, in the said carrier-plate, the end-portions of the said lugs or tongues then being bent over to form retaining fingers, by means of which these several parts are secured in their assembled and fixed relations. The said carrier-plate 9 is provided at points opposite or adjacent to the several coin-receiving and depositing slots in the shell or casing 2 with open or cut-away spaces, as 13, at each side of which and adjacent to the said coin-receiving and depositing slots are formed bearing-portions or pintle-receiving ears 14, in which are pivotally journaled the slot-closing means, preferably in the form of gates 15, which normally close the said slots against the passage of coins outwardly, but which readily yield to the insertion or passage of coins into and through the said slot 5. In order to maintain the said gates in their normal closing relation to the said coin-receiving or coin-depositing slots, each gate is provided with a rearwardly projecting hook-piece 16 which is located back of the pivotal connection with each gate. Connected with each hook-piece 16 is the one end-portion of a coiled spring 17, the opposite end-portions of said springs being all suitably connected with or anchored upon lugs or projections 18 with which the previously-mentioned carrier-plate 9 is provided. As will be clearly evident from an inspection of Figs. 3 to 6 inclusive, the pull of the said springs 17 upon the respective

hook-pieces 16 will cause the several gates 15 to normally swing against the inner sides of the main shell or casing 2, so as to bring the said gates into closing relation with the
 5 respective coin-receiving or depositing slots 5, as will be clearly evident.

In Fig. 7 of the drawings, I have illustrated a means for closing the previously-mentioned bill-receiving and bill depositing
 10 slot 6, this means being of a somewhat different construction from the closing means which is connected with the said coin-receiving or depositing slots 5, said means comprising a gate 19 which is pivotally
 15 journaled in pintle-receiving ears or bearing-portions 20. The free end-portion of the said gate is usually provided with a serrated edge, at 21, which engages with the bill after the latter has been inserted through
 20 the slot 6, the said serrations tending to prevent the withdrawal of the bill after it has been once inserted in the slot, as will be clearly evident. The said gate 19 is also
 25 provided with a rearwardly extending tail-piece 22 which overbalances the said gate and thus tends to always return the same into its closing relation with the slot 6 after
 30 the gate has been pushed away by the entering bill. The said tail-piece is made of such length, so that when the gate 19 is pushed or swung inwardly by the entering bill, its
 35 free end-portion will engage the inner surface of the closed end or top-wall 3 of the said shell or casing 2, and thereby limits the inward movement of the gate 19 and main-
 40 tains the latter in an inclined position which will guide the entering bill in a downward direction into a suitable receiving compartment within the interior of a savings-bank.
 45 After the bill has been completely inserted, its end will spring past the serrated edge-portion 21 of the said gate 19, whereupon the gate will again swing into a closed relation back of the slot 6 with the end of the
 50 said bill behind the gate, substantially as illustrated in said Fig. 7 of the drawings. Upon the insertion of a second bill into the said slot 6, the gate 19, as it is swung in its
 55 inward direction, will press back of the previously deposited bill, and will allow the second bill to pass freely into the receiving compartment. It will also be apparent, that on account of the limited opening movement of the said gate 19, it will be impossible to
 60 insert or pass a knife-blade or other instrument in contact with the bills, and the said gate cannot be otherwise manipulated for the purpose of surreptitiously removing a deposited bill through the said opening or

Suitably arranged within the said shell or casing 2 is a removably disposed coin-receiving tray within which the coins and bills
 65 slots arrange themselves. The general con-

struction of this coin-receiving tray is generally set forth and described in another application for Letters Patent filed by myself contemporaneously herewith, and the said coin-receiving tray comprises a suitably
 70 formed casting 23 which is made with circularly formed flanges 24, all arranged to produce certain cylindrical coin-receiving compartments 25 and also a compartment 26
 75 for the reception of the deposited bills or paper money, the compartments 25 being in communication with the receiving or depositing slots in the said shell or casing 2, and the respective compartments conforming
 80 in cross-section to the shapes and sizes of the various coins which are adapted to be passed through the several coin-receiving or depositing slots 5, as will be clearly evident. Suitably connected with the said coin-tray is a supporting plate 27, the said plate being
 85 provided with cut-away portions 28 which are located beneath the coin-receiving compartments, so that, when the savings-bank is reversed and the coins are supported upon
 90 said supporting plate, a portion of the bottom of each column of coins is exposed to contact with the fingers, and may be lifted out of the compartment as soon as the coin-tray has been removed within the said coin-
 95 shell or casing 2. The said coin-tray is inserted within the casing or shell through its open bottom, in such a manner, so that the supporting plate 27 thereof is arranged directly beneath the carrier-plate 9; that is, the said supporting plate is at the top of
 100 said shell or casing 2, when the coin-tray is arranged within the same, and the open mouths of the coin compartments are closed by the previously mentioned closing device
 105 8 when the latter is operatively disposed in its closing relation within the open bottom-portion 3 of the said main shell or casing 2, all of which will be clearly evident from an inspection of Fig. 3 of the drawings.

As the coins are deposited through the
 110 coin-receiving or depositing slots, they pile themselves up within the respective compartments of the coin-tray, with the various columns of coins resting directly upon the closing device which is removably arranged
 115 in the open portion of the said main shell or casing 2, but is ordinarily held in the said opening in its closed relation by means of any suitably formed key-controlled and actuated locking mechanism. When it is
 120 desired to remove the coins from within the savings-bank, the latter is turned upside down, and a key is applied to said locking mechanism so as to operate the same, and thereby permit the removal of the closing
 125 device from said opening and the withdrawal of the coin-tray from within the said main shell or casing 2. When the bank is turned upside down, the relative positions of the columns of coins within the 13

respective compartments are reversed, so that the columns of coins in each compartment, in such position rest now upon the said supporting plate 27, and the closing device 8 having been removed, the coin-tray with its columns of coins can also be removed from within the said shell or casing 2, for the withdrawal of the various coins from the different coin-compartments of the said coin-tray; and, also, for the removal of any bills which are deposited in the compartment therefor. That the said coin-tray may be readily carried about, the tray is provided with a spring-actuated carrying stem, as 29, or any other suitably formed carrying means.

In portable savings banks of the character herein set forth, every means to guard against the removal of coins surreptitiously, must be provided. To this end, the carrier-plate 9 is further provided with downwardly turned studs or projections, as 30, the same providing suitable lift-pieces which penetrate through the cutaway or open portions 28 of the supporting plate 27, and extend slightly into the coin-receiving compartments of the coin-tray, substantially as shown in Figs. 3, 5 and 6 of the drawings. Now, if the savings-bank is turned upside down, in the endeavor to manipulate the coins for their surreptitious removal outwardly through the coin-receiving or depositing slots 5, by the aid of a knife-blade, or other instrument, it will be found that even though the knife may be easily inserted and pushed against the gate 15, the said gate will slip merely beneath the tilted or inclined coins in the compartment, since the bottom coin is tipped in an upward direction, on account of its manner of resting up on the lift-piece 30, see Fig. 6 of the drawings, so that the peripheral edge-portion of said coin is always maintained in a position above and beyond the mouth of the coin-receiving or depositing slot, as will be clearly evident. Hence, it is impossible to slip a knife or other tool or instrument between the bottom coin and any other coins which may be contained in the same compartment, with a view to manipulate the coin for its surreptitious withdrawal through the slot.

I claim:—

1. In a device of the kind described, an outer shell closed at the top and provided with a series of coin-receiving or depositing slots, a carrier plate arranged in the upper portion of said shell, spring-actuated gates pivotally connected with said carrier-plate and adapted to normally close said coin-receiving or depositing slots against the outward passage of coins therethrough, a removable coin-tray provided with a series of coin-compartments, each compartment being in alinement with a coin-receiving or depos-

iting slot, a coin-supporting plate connected with said coin-tray for supporting coins within said compartments, when removing said coin-tray, a removable bottom-plate in the open end of said outer shell, and means for locking said bottom-plate in its closing relation.

2. In a device of the kind described, an outer shell provided with series of coin-receiving or depositing slots, a removable bottom-plate connected with said shell, and a removable coin-tray arranged within said shell, said tray comprising a casting provided with curved vertical flanges, said flanges being arranged so as to provide coin-receiving compartments, each compartment being in alinement with a coin-receiving or depositing slot, said vertical flanges falling short of entirely surrounding said coin-receiving compartments so as to provide a free vertical opening in front of each compartment, and a coin-supporting plate secured to one end of said casting adapted to provide a support for the coins contained in said coin-receiving compartments when said coin-tray is removed, said supporting plate being provided with cut-away portions registering with and arranged beneath the vertical opening of each coin-receiving compartment, so as to expose the coins to contact with the fingers for removal from said coin-tray, a carrier-plate arranged in the upper portion of said shell, spring-actuated gates pivotally connected with said carrier-plate, said gates being adapted to normally close said coin-receiving or depositing slots, and lift-pieces connected with said carrier-plate and projecting into said coin-receiving compartments for raising the coins away from said coin-receiving or depositing slots when the outer shell is turned upside down.

3. In a device of the kind described, an outer shell provided with a series of coin-receiving or depositing slots and a bill-depositing slot, a removable bottom-plate connected with said shell, a removable coin-tray provided with a series of coin-receiving compartments and a bill-receiving compartment registering respectively with said slots, a carrier-plate arranged in the upper portion of said shell, spring-actuated gates pivotally journaled upon said carrier-plate and adapted to normally close said coin-receiving or depositing slots, another gate pivotally journaled upon said carrier-plate, a tail-piece connected with said last-mentioned gate adapted to counterbalance said gate and maintain the same in its normally closed relation to said bill-depositing slot, the free end of said gate being provided with a serrated edge, and lift-pieces connected with said carrier-plate and projecting into said coin-receiving compartments of the said coin-tray for raising the coins away from said coin-receiving or depositing

slots when said outer shell is turned upside down, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

4. A coin-receiving bank comprising an outer shell, said shell being provided with a coin-receiving slot, a carrier-plate within said shell, said carrier-plate being provided with a cut-away portion, a gate pivotally arranged in said cut-away portion, a hook-piece connected with said gate, a lug extending from said carrier-plate, a coiled spring between said hook-piece and said lug, for causing said gate to normally close said

coin-receiving slot, and a projection or lift-piece extending downwardly from said carrier-plate and projecting into and through said cut-away portion, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 15

In testimony, that I claim the invention set forth above I have hereunto set my hand this 21st day of February, 1912. 20

BENNO VOM EIGEN.

Witnesses:

FREDK. C. FRAENTZEL,

FREDK. H. W. FRAENTZEL.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."