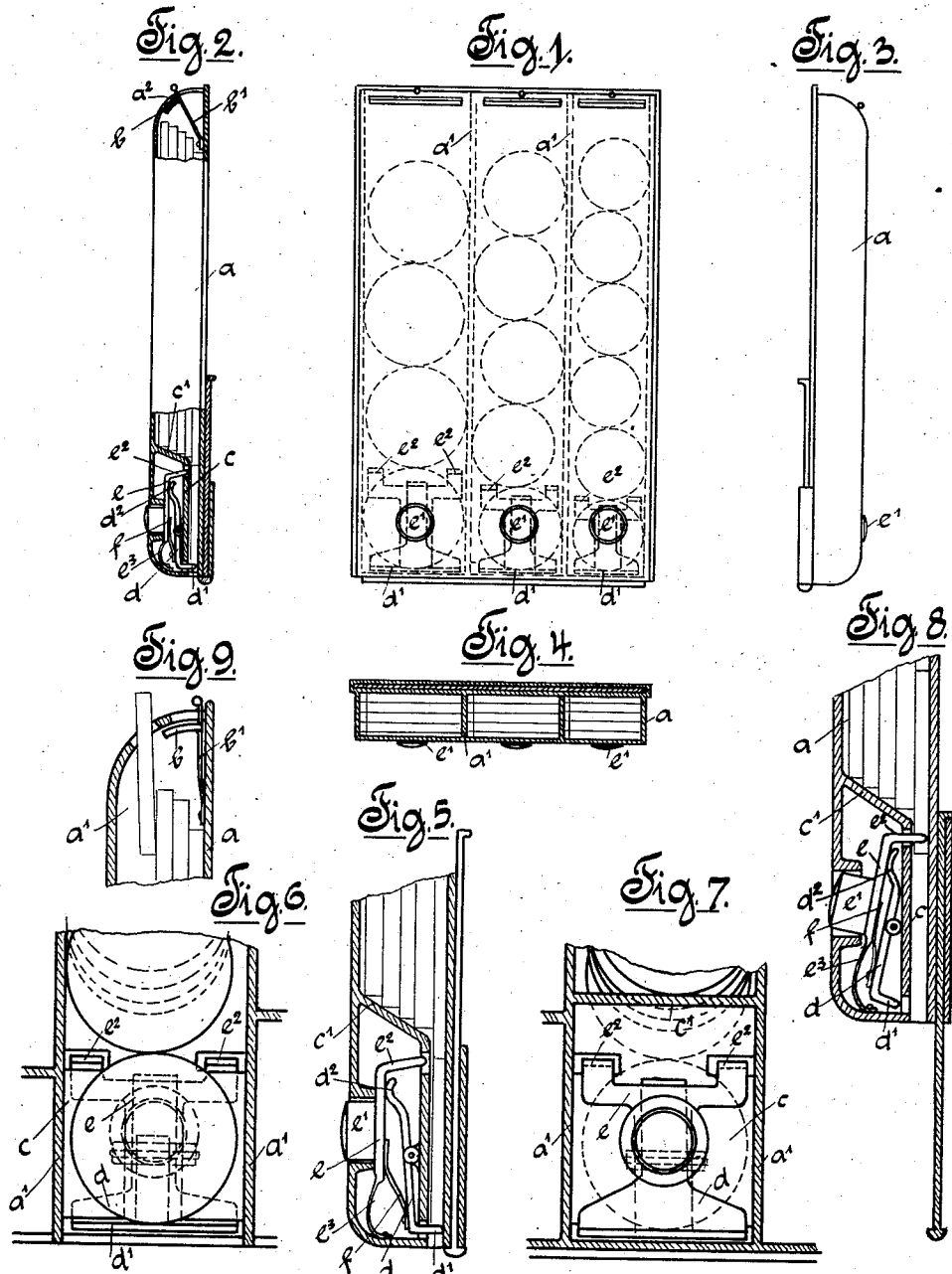


F. X. SCHAUFENBÜHL.
PURSE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 24, 1911.

1,009,585.

Patented Nov. 21, 1911.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 10.

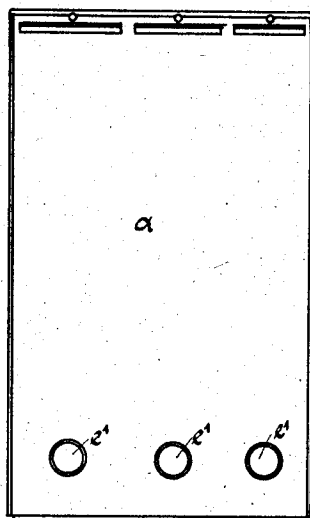


Fig. 11.

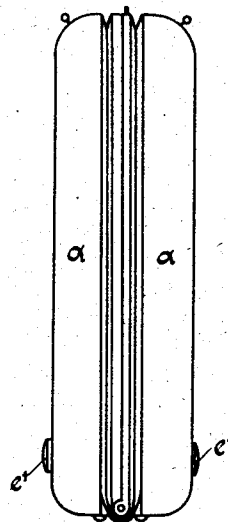
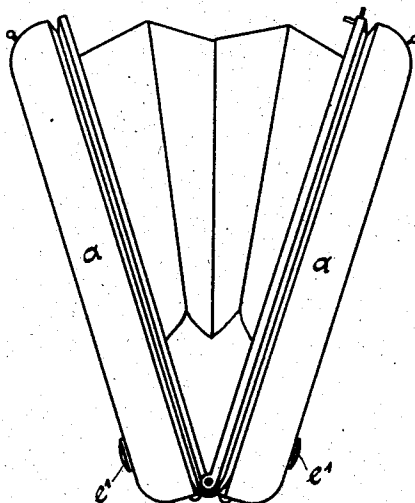


Fig. 12.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANZ XAVER SCHAUFENBÜHL, OF BINNINGEN, SWITZERLAND.

PURSE.

1,009,585.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 21, 1911.

Application filed March 24, 1911. Serial No. 616,653.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANZ XAVER SCHAUFENBÜHL, a citizen of the Swiss Republic, and resident of Binningen, Basel, Switzerland, have invented certain new and useful improvements in purses provided with a device adapted to be actuated by a push-button and to control the individual escape of the coins, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a purse provided with a device adapted to be actuated by a push button and to control the individual escape of the coins.

The accompanying drawings given by way of example show several forms of embodiment of the invention and in these drawings: Figure 1 is a front elevation view of the purse; Fig. 2 is an elevation of my improved purse, partially in section. Fig. 3 is a view in side elevation. Fig. 4 shows a horizontal section on line A—B of Fig. 1; Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 show at a larger scale than the other figures the main component parts of the purse in different positions; Figs. 10 and 11 show a double purse with a pouch sandwiched between them, in front and side elevation. Fig. 12 shows the same in side elevation and in an open state.

The purse comprises a receptacle *a* made of any suitable material such as leather, celluloid, metal and the width of which varies according to the number and the diameter of the sorts of coin to be stored up in it.

In the purse are partitions *a'* to form separate compartments for coins. The compartments vary in width to accommodate coins of different diameter. The thickness of the receptacle *a* must always be smaller than the diameter of the smallest coins to be introduced therein so as to prevent the latter from turning over in the chamber. The introduction of the coins into the chambers takes place through slots *a²* provided in the upper part of the receptacle. Each of these slots is covered by a slide *b* positioned inside in front of the slots and held by a spring *b²* in its closing position. A knob provided on the slide and projecting outward allows of the slide being pushed back (Fig. 9) so as to free the slot with a view of inserting the coin. When the knob is freed, the spring *b'* brings the slide *b* again back into its closing position.

Arranged in the lower part of the receptacle *a* is a crosswise directed partition wall

c which is parallel to both walls of the receptacle, the arrangement being such that between this cross partition wall *c* and the rear wall of the receptacle a space is left free the width of which is somewhat larger than the thickness of the coin stored up in the corresponding chamber. The said space is open at its bottom. An oblique wall *c'* connects the wall *c* with the front wall of the receptacle *a*. Pivotaly connected with the cross partition wall *c* is a lever *d* the lower part *d'* of which is bent at right angles and is adapted to project through a slot provided in the partition wall *c* the upper part *d²* of the lever *d* being applied against a lever *e*. The latter carries a button *e'* projecting through the front wall of the receptacle *a*, two upper arms *e²* which are bent at right angles and at its bottom part the yielding part *e³* by means of which the lever is secured to the wall of the receptacle. The spring *f* secured to *d* presses on the one hand the part *d'* through the slot provided in the wall *c* against the rear wall of the receptacle and at the same time holds the parts *e*, *e'*, *e²* in the outward position. When the knob *e'* is pressed down the parts *e²* are pressed through corresponding openings of the cross partition wall while on the other hand the parts *d*, are withdrawn thereby freeing the lower opening of the free space between the partition wall *c* and the rear wall of the receptacle.

If one of the chambers is filled with coins, one of the latter always rests on *d'*. When a pressure is applied to the knob *e'* the said coin leaves the receptacle while the next one is held by the arms *e²* (Fig. 8). When the button *e'* is freed, the device returns into its position of rest (Fig. 5) and the coin which before had been held back, slides during this motion down on the part *d'*.

As readily seen, at each pressure exerted on the button *e'* always one coin can leave the receptacle and another pressure on the button is always required for causing another coin to escape from the receptacle. To ascertain if the purse contains coins, the front wall of the purse may be made entirely or partly of transparent material.

In the place of the receptacle with three chambers for 3 sorts of coins as shown in the drawing, one may also employ a receptacle with a larger or smaller number of chambers. In a similar manner two receptacles may be united so as to form a common

purse as shown by Figs. 10 and 11. Between these two receptacles a pouch may then be arranged, which pouch is intended to receive those kinds of coins which may not be introduced in the chambers (Fig. 12).

Having now fully described my said invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. A purse comprising a compartment to receive a series of coin, a partition near the bottom of the compartment, said partition having a horizontal portion and a vertical portion, the latter being spaced from one wall of the compartment to form a restricted opening which communicates with said compartment, a pivoted lever having its lower end disposed at an angle to its main body portion and normally extended across the restricted opening, a second pivotally mounted lever which bears on the upper portion of the first mentioned lever, and has its ends disposed at an angle to its main body portion, said angularly disposed portion being normally out of the restricted opening, a spring interposed between the two levers to hold them in their normal positions, and a button on the second mentioned lever projecting through an opening formed in the purse, whereby when pressure is applied to the button the angular end of the second mentioned lever will be projected across the restricted opening to support a coin, and the angular end of the

first mentioned lever will be withdrawn from the restricted opening.

2. A purse comprising a compartment the bottom of which inclines, a partition below the inclined bottom and spaced from the walls of the purse to provide a restricted opening, a lever having a bent end which normally extends across the restricted opening, said lever being pivoted intermediate its ends to the partition and having its upper end curved outwardly, a second lever, the lower end of which is of resilient material to form a pivotal connection and having its upper end bent outwardly toward the partition and normally out of line with the restricted opening, a flat spring interposed between the two levers to hold them in normal position, and a button on the second mentioned lever, said button projecting through an opening formed in the purse, whereby when the button is pushed inwardly the bent end of the first mentioned lever will be withdrawn from the restricted opening to release a coin and the bent end of the second mentioned lever will be projected across the restricted opening to support the coins in the compartment.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

FRANZ XAVER SCHAUFENBÜHL.

Witnesses:

EMIL BUCHMANN,
HERMANN MAAG.