Aug. 10, 1954 S. HURTIG ET AL 2,686,007

BUDGET BANK

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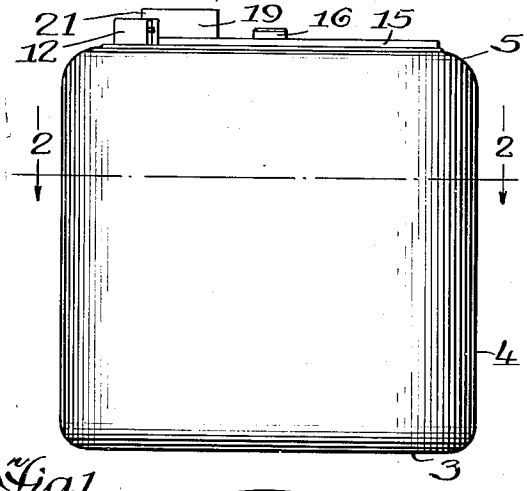


Fig. 1

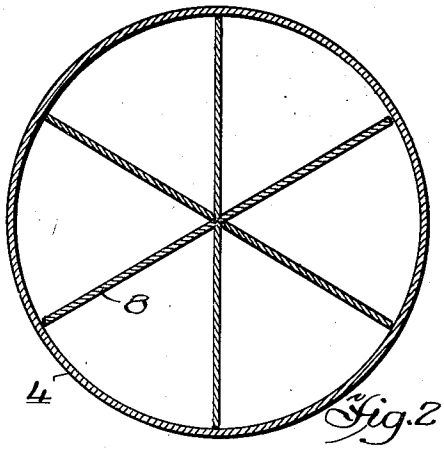


Fig. 2

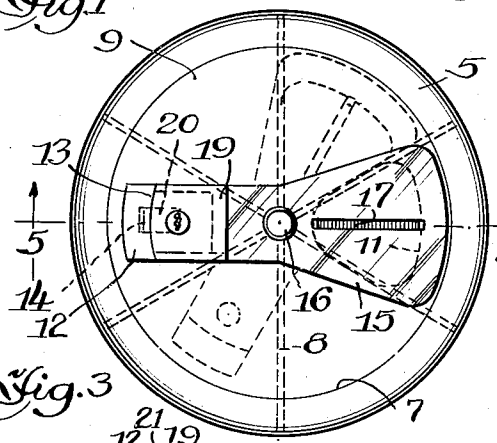


Fig. 3

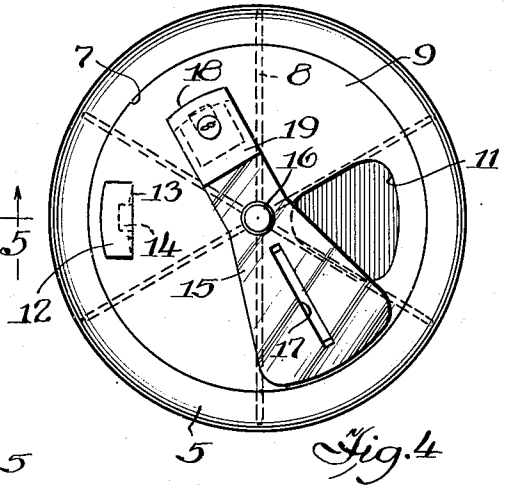


Fig. 4

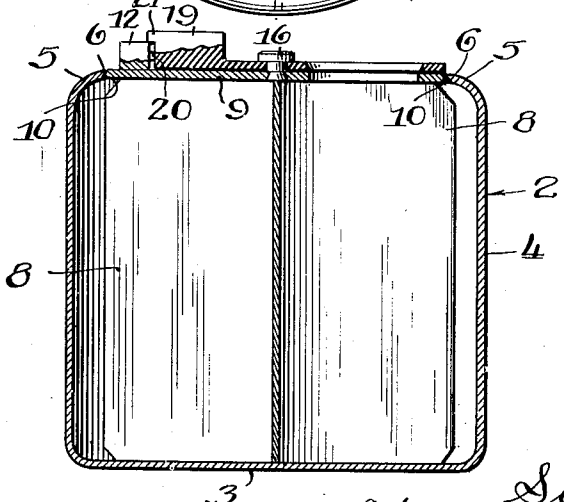


Fig. 5

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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BUDGET BANK

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1 Claim. (Cl. 232—4)

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The invention relates to a budget bank, and refers particularly to a receptacle having a plurality of individual compartments for keeping money for different accounts segregated in a single receptacle.

It is an object of this invention to provide a receptacle with a plurality of separate compartments into any of which money may be selectively deposited while all of said compartments are locked against withdrawal of money therefrom.

It is a further object of the invention to provide means for providing easy access to any of said compartments for withdrawing money therefrom, when said receptacle is unlocked, without disturbing the money in any other compartment.

Another object of the invention is to provide a receptacle having a plurality of individual compartments with a single lock whereby access may be had successively to each of said compartments.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent upon reading the following specification, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of the receptacle embodying the invention;

Figure 2 is a cross sectional view, taken along the line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a top elevational view showing the receptacle in locked position with the closure arm shown in open position in dotted lines;

Figure 4 is a top elevational view showing the receptacle in unlocked position; and

Figure 5 is a vertical sectional view, taken along the line 5—5 of Figure 3.

Referring to the drawings, the reference numeral 2 indicates the body portion of the receptacle which is preferably made of metal, but may be made of plastic, wood, or any other suitable material. The body portion 2 comprises a bottom wall 3, integral side walls 4 and an inwardly extending peripheral flange 5 terminating in an undercut beveled edge 6. Although it is preferred to make the body portion integral, as shown, it may be made in either two or three separate parts divided along transversely extending planes and joined together in any suitable manner. It is also possible to make the body portion of any other shape, instead of cylindrical, as shown, provided that the opening 7 defined by the edge 6 of the inwardly extending flange 5 is circular.

The interior of the body portion of the receptacle is divided into a plurality of compartments

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of uniform size by a plurality of vertically extending partitions 8. The partitions are preferably made of the same material as the body portion of the receptacle and extend radially from the center of the receptacle. The partitions 8 may be formed as an integral unit, or may be secured together at their meeting edges in any suitable manner.

A circular top member 9, having a beveled edge 10 complementary to the beveled edge 6, is positioned in the opening 7 and is freely rotatable on the top edges of the partitions 8. The flange 5 is spun downwardly after the partitions 8 and the top member 10 are positioned in the receptacle so that the beveled edge 6 overlies the beveled edge 10 to retain the partitions 8 and the top member 9 against separation from the receptacle. If the receptacle is not made integrally, the final seaming operation is done after the partitions and top member are in place.

The top member 10 is provided with an opening 11 of tapered width conforming to the width of the compartment formed by two adjacent partitions 8. The opening 11 is large enough to permit access to any compartment with which it is aligned for the purpose of withdrawing the money from said compartment. A block 12 is secured to the top surface of the top member 9 adjacent its outer surface in diametrically opposed relationship to the opening 11. The edge surface of the block facing the opening 11 is concave, as indicated at 13, and is provided with a recess 14.

An arm 15 is pivotally secured to the center of the top member 9 by means of a stud 16. One end of the arm 15 is large enough to overlap the edges of the opening 11 when the arm is aligned therewith. A longitudinal slot 17 is provided in this portion of the arm so that it will register with the opening 11. The slot 17 is long enough to permit coins of any denomination or folded paper money to be inserted therethrough into the receptacle compartment with which it and the opening 11 are aligned. The narrowness of the slot 17 prevents withdrawal of money therethrough, but, if greater security is desired, the edges of arm 15 may be flanged to space the arm above the top surface of top member 9 a distance sufficient to permit a conventional guard to be secured to the lower surface of the arm adjacent the slot.

The opposite end of the arm 15 is shorter, and its edge is convex, as indicated at 18, so that it will fit adjacent the concave surface 13 when the arm 15 is aligned with the opening 11. The

fit between the surfaces 13 and 16 is loose enough to permit the arm 15 to rotate past the block 12 without interference. A block 19 projecting upwardly from the shorter end of arm 15 is provided with a conventional lock having a bolt 20 which may be projected by a key into the recess 14 of block 12, to prevent rotation of the arm 15 relative to the top member 9, or may be retracted therefrom, to permit free rotation of the arm 15. The block 19 is preferably slightly higher than the block 12 and overlaps the edge 13 of block 12, as indicated at 21, when the blocks are aligned, to prevent unauthorized access to the bolt 20.

When the arm 15 is locked to the block 12 the arm covers all of the opening 11 except that portion exposed under the slot 17. The top member 9 may be freely rotated to align the opening 11 and slot 17 with any compartment so that money may be deposited in any compartment. Ordinarily the individual compartments are identified by any suitable indicia applied to the receptacle in conventional manner. When money is to be withdrawn from any compartment the arm 15 is unlocked from the block 12 and is then rotated to uncover the opening 11 which is aligned with the compartment from which the money is to be withdrawn.

Although we have described a preferred embodiment of our invention in considerable detail, it will be understood that the description is intended to be illustrative, rather than restrictive, as many details may be modified or changed without departing from the spirit or scope of the appended claim. Accordingly, we do not desire to be restricted to the exact structure described.

We claim:

A budget bank comprising a receptacle having a circular opening in its top, a plurality of fixed partitions extending radially from the center of said receptacle to divide it into a plurality of vertical compartments, a top member engaging said receptacle to form a closure for said circular opening, said top member having a coin removal opening no larger than the cross sectional area of one of said compartments and being rotatable relative to said receptacle, whereby said second mentioned opening may be selectively positioned over any of said compartments, an arm mounted on said top member and rotatable relative thereto, said arm being large enough to overlap the perimeter of said second mentioned opening, a key-operated lock secured to said arm, a keeper for said lock mounted on said top member in position to engage said lock to securely lock said arm against rotation relative to said top member when said arm is in the position in which it overlaps the perimeter of said second mentioned opening, said arm having a slot aligned with said second mentioned opening when said arm is in locked position, said slot being large enough to permit deposit of money through said slot into said bank, but too small to permit withdrawal of money from said bank, said top member and said locked arms being rotatable as a unit relative to said receptacle, whereby said slot may be selectively positioned over any one of said compartments.

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