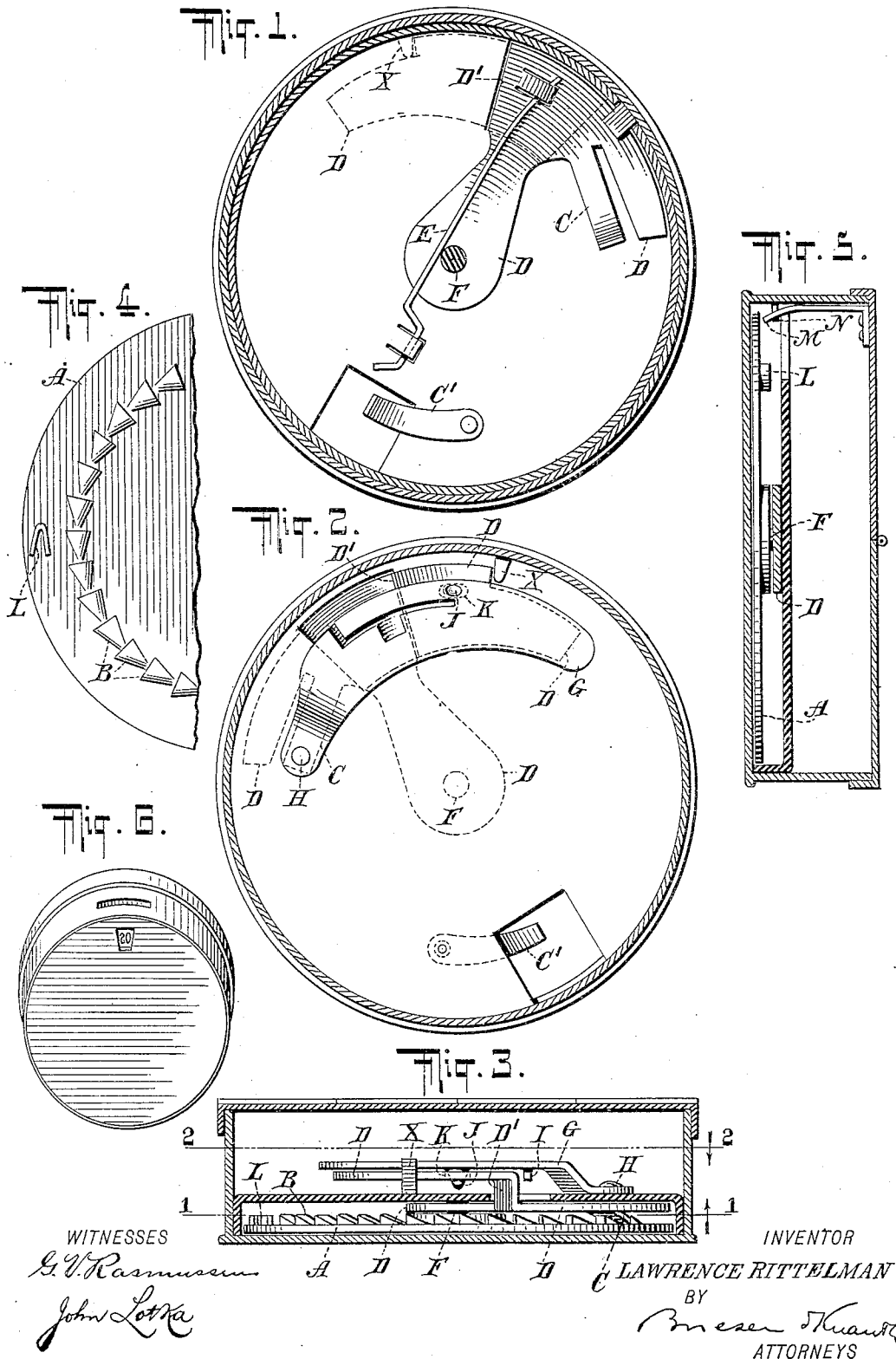


L. RITTELMAN.
REGISTERING BANK.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 16, 1908.

933,205.

Patented Sept. 7, 1909.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LAWRENCE RITTELMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

REGISTERING-BANK.

933,205.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 7, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAWRENCE RITTELMAN, of the borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, city of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Registering-Banks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to registering banks, but more particularly that class of banks which are adapted to accommodate only coins of one specific denomination and size, whereby the registering device will indicate the sum of the contents by mechanism based on the addition of the number of coins in the box.

The object of this invention is to construct a registering bank wherein the coin itself acts as the means to effectuate the operation of the registering device, and also to construct suitable working parts to make such a bank effective and useful.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a section of the bank, on line 1—1 of Fig. 3 looking upward. Fig. 2 is a section of the bank on line 2—2 of Fig. 3 looking down. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the bank, with certain parts shown in section. Fig. 4 is a partial face view of the registering disk. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the bank with parts omitted, illustrating the locking means. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the bank.

The bank is provided with the usual indicating disk A, which is provided on its front with a series of numbers, such as 10, 20, 30 etc., or 5, 10, 15, etc., only one of such numbers being visible at a time through an aperture in the casing. (As shown in Fig. 6). At the rear of this registering disk A there are placed projecting teeth B corresponding in number to the individual figures on the opposite side of the disk. Thus, if the bank is in its normal condition the indicating device will show a zero. As the first coin is inserted in the bank one of the teeth B of the indicating disk is pushed forward one step by the spring pawl C, forming part of the pivoted member D, so that the indicating device if the bank is set for ten cent pieces will read "10." The pivoted member D is then returned to its initial position by the influence of the spring E, thus causing the spring pawl C to ride over the back of one of the teeth B, the stop pawl C' holding the disk against movement during this operation, whereupon the bank is in condition to re-

ceive the second coin. The mechanism which causes the registering device to advance step by step, as before described, comprises the arm D, pivoted at F. As the coin is inserted in the slot the cam face D' of the arm D is pushed over by the entrance of the coin into the box, the other side of the coin abutting against the rigid pin X. The action of the coin on the cam face D' forces the arm D to swing about the pivot F so as to force its constituent spring pawl C against one of the teeth B of the plate A, thereby advancing the plate A one step. The coin then drops into the box. In order to prevent any tampering with the registering device by the insertion of a knife blade, or similar means, I provide the locking means G, H, I, J, K, the object of which is to lock the bank against any registration unless upon the insertion of the correct coin. The locking means consists, first, of the flexible plate G, fastened at H to a stationary part of the bank, and provided with the flange I and the rounded depression J, the latter projecting through an opening K of the arm D. In their normal relations these parts act so as to lock the arm D against movement by means of the flange I. Upon the insertion of a coin in the coin-slot the said coin first abuts against the depression J, and as it progresses the coin raises the whole plate G and lifts the flange I out of the path of the arm D. As the coin enters the slot further it pushes over the arm D, as before described. When the coin has completely passed into the bank the plate G snaps back, and the projection J and flange I again assume their normal locking position. When the registering disk has made one complete circle the bank is arranged so as to open automatically by means of the co-action between the cam L and the spring M. The spring M is provided with an aperture through which projects the fixed pin N. As the cam L passes the spring M, as it does at the end of the revolution of the registering disk, it forces the spring M inward and thus off the pin N, and the bank is open.

I claim:

1. In a registering bank, the combination of the rotary registering disk, the swinging arm arranged to be operated by a coin to advance said disk, and a movable member for normally locking the arm, said member lying in the path of the coin and being

2 adapted to be pushed aside by the coin to release the arm.

2. In a registering bank, the combination of the rotary registering disk, the swinging arm arranged to be operated by a coin to advance said disk, and a yielding member for normally locking the arm, said member being provided with a projection extending through the arm and arranged to be pushed aside by the coin to release the arm.

3. In a registering bank, the combination of the rotary registering disk, the swinging arm arranged to be operated by a coin to advance said disk, and a movable member having a flange normally in the path of said arm to lock it, and also having a projection extending into the coin's path so as to be

moved aside thereby and remove said flange from the path of the coin.

4. In a registering bank, the combination of the rotary registering disk, the swinging arm arranged to operate said disk and provided with a cam face or shoulder adapted to be engaged by the coin, and a stationary pin opposing said shoulder and forming a bearing point for the opposite edge portion of the coin.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 14th day of January, 1908.

LAWRENCE RITTELMAN.

Witnesses:

HANS V. BRIESEN,

R. ABERLI.