

C. C. JOHNSON.
TOY MONEY-BOX.

No. 175,107.

Patented March 21, 1876.

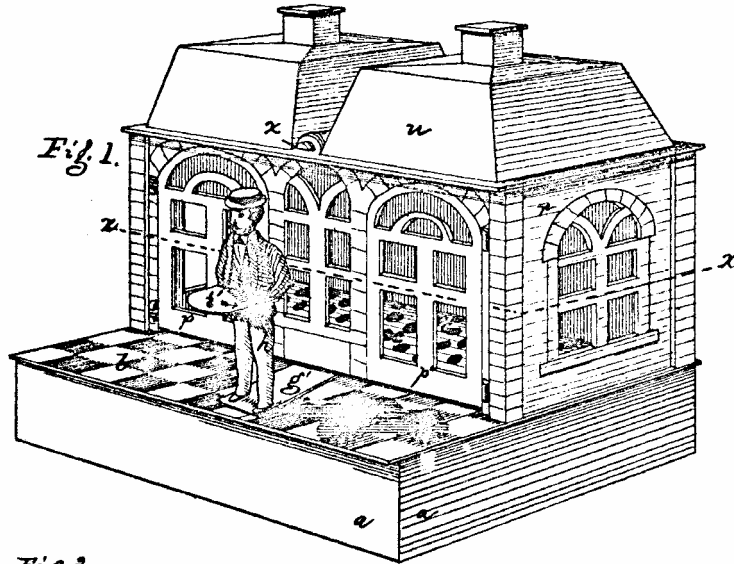


Fig. 3.

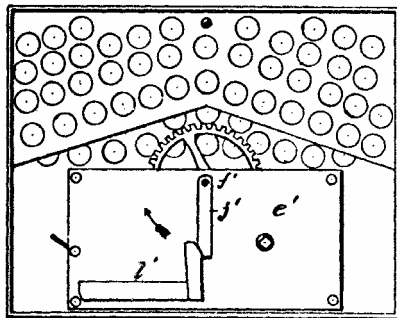


Fig. 2.

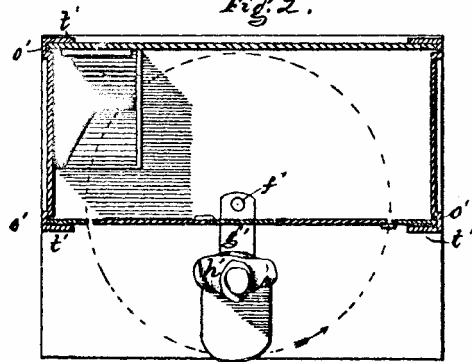


Fig. 4.

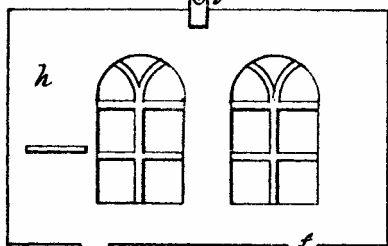


Fig. 5.

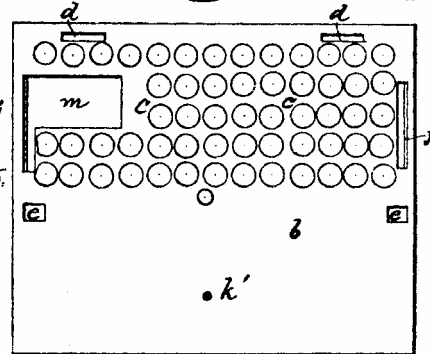
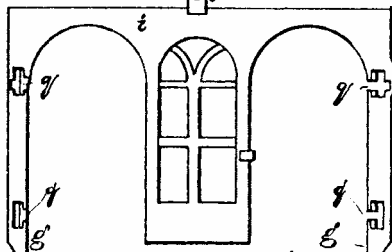


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES.

L. H. Latimer.
W. J. Pratt

INVENTOR.

Charles C. Johnson

per Lewis Ingony atty's.

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Fig. 7.

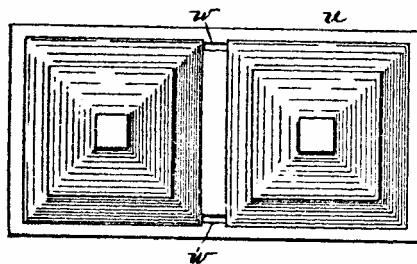


Fig. 8.

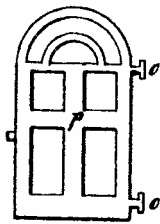


Fig. 9.

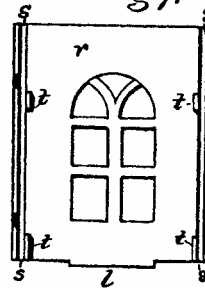


Fig. 10.

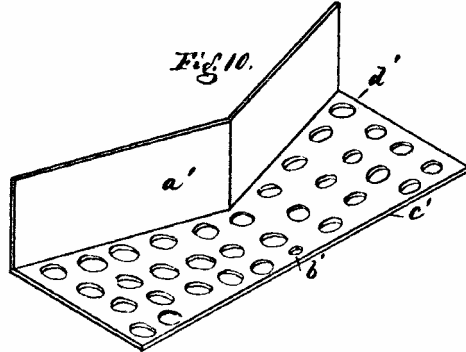


Fig. 11.

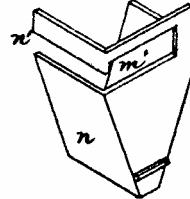
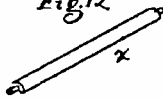


Fig. 12.



Witnesses.

L. H. Lattimer.

W. J. Pratt.

Inventor

Charles C. Johnson

per Lemmy Gregory
attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES C. JOHNSON, OF CHESTER, VERMONT, ASSIGNOR TO HORACE PARTRIDGE, OF SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TOY MONEY-BANKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 175,107, dated March 21, 1876; application filed August 30, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. JOHNSON, of Chester, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont, have invented an Improved Toy Bank, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to a toy bank; and consists in the combination, with a bank and with a spring or other power, of a figure adapted to receive a coin outside the bank, and to be moved by the power into the bank to receive the coin, and then the figure is returned by the power to the outside of the bank to again receive a coin; also, in a figure adapted to receive a coin or money, and connected with a rotating arm, in combination with a spring or other power to rotate said arm and figure, and with a locking device to hold the figure in position to receive a coin, and then to permit the figure to be moved by the power; also, in other combinations hereinafter specified.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improved bank; Fig. 2, a section on line $x x$, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, an under-side view; Fig. 4, the back part of the bank; Fig. 5, the floor of the bank; Fig. 6, the front wall; Fig. 7, the top; Fig. 8, a door; Fig. 9, a side wall; Fig. 10, the vault-forming plate; Fig. 11, the chute leading to the vault; and Fig. 12 is the bar for holding the frame of the bank together.

The base or foundation a of the bank or house is made like a box, open at bottom and top, and it is covered by a floor, b , secured to the box by means of pins projecting from the floor into openings in the box. The floor is provided with small openings c to admit light into the vault, with openings $d e$ to receive projections $f g$ (see Figs. 4 and 6) from the back and front walls $h i$ of the bank; also, with openings j to receive projections l of the side walls, and with opening m to receive the chute n , Fig. 11. The chute n is placed in position; then the hooked projections f of the back wall h are placed in slots d , and the projections g of the front wall i are placed in openings e ; then the hinge-forming projections o of the doors p are placed in the recesses q of the front wall; then the projections l of the side pieces r are placed in openings j , and the

ends of the front and back pieces $h i$ are introduced into the grooves $s s$ in the side pieces r , the projections t on the side pieces preventing the front and back pieces from closing together, and the projections t' on the side walls prevent the front and back walls from moving outward. In this condition the roof u , provided on its under side at each end with a downward projection to fit between the flanges $o' o'$ of the side pieces, is placed in position, the projections v on the front and back walls passing through holes w in the roof, and then the whole structure of the bank is locked in position by a bar, x , (see Fig. 12,) the reduced ends of which are fitted into openings in the projections v , the bar resting on the top of the roof, as shown in Fig. 1.

The piece a' , Fig. 10, is provided with an opening, b' , for a screw, to attach the piece a' to the floor of the bank, the edge c' fitting against the back side of the box a , and this makes the money-receiving chamber or vault, which I designate d' . The spring-power or clock-work e' is connected with the box a . It may be of any well-known or suitable construction, and need not be described further than to say it is provided with a spring to drive a train of wheels and rotate a main spindle, f' , (see Figs. 2 and 3,) provided at top with an arm, g' , carrying a figure or cashier, h' , provided with a money-receiver, i' . The lower end of this spindle f' has projecting from it an arm, j' , and the clock or other spring of the clock or other power has a tendency to so move the spindle f' as to cause the arm j' and figure to move in the direction of the arrows. (See Figs. 1, 2, and 3.) It is desired, however, to retain the cashier or figure outside the bank, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, except at such times as he may be wanted to carry money into the bank; and to retain the figure in such position I use a locking device, k' , (see Fig. 3,) which is a pin connected with a spring-plate, l' , having one end arranged in the path of movement of the arm j' , connected with the spindle, and the arm of the spindle, at each rotation of the spindle under the action of the clock-spring, strikes the plate l' and stops the rotation of the spindle, and the arm g' , carrying the figure or cashier, is placed

in such relation to the spindle and arm j' as to stop directly above the pin of the locking device, and the cashier is held in the position shown in Fig. 1.

The doors $p p'$ are arranged one to open inward and the other to open outward, the one p' to the right of Fig. 1 opening inward; and they are provided with suitable springs to close them after the cashier.

If it is desired to deposit a coin, the same is placed on the receiver i , giving it a slight pressure, just sufficient to cause the outer end of the arm g' , carrying the cashier, to descend, and to strike the pin of the locking device directly under it; and this action releases arm j' , Fig. 3, from the arm l' of the locking device, and the spindle f' , being then free, is moved by the spring of the clock-work, causing the arm g' and cashier to move in a circle, and in so doing the cashier is brought against the door p , which gives way before him. He passes into the bank. The door closes behind him. He moves his receiver i' through the slot m' of the chute n , and the lip n' removes the coin, the latter dropping into the chute and into the vault below, and into which the chute leads; then the cashier moves against the door p , which opens outward, and closes after he passes, and, coming again to the front of the bank, he is held, as before described, by the arm j' and locking device.

This bank is preferably made from cast metal, and the walls of the bank are put together quickly and easily without screws, and the different parts locking each other, and all being finally locked by rod x .

Instead of the locking device shown for the cashier, any other equivalent locking device or devices may be used.

I claim—

1. The combination, with a toy bank and with a spring or other power, of a cashier or figure adapted to be moved by the spring-power into and out of the bank, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with a bank, a cashier, and a spring adapted to move the cashier into and out of the bank, of a locking device to stop the cashier outside the bank, and to release him when desired, substantially as described.

3. The spindle-arms $g' j'$, cashier, and receiver i' , in combination with the locking device, substantially as described.

4. The bank and its two oppositely-moving doors, in combination with the cashier carried by a rotating arm, and adapted to operate substantially as described.

5. The combination of the front, side, and back pieces or walls of the bank, provided with projections to enter openings in the floor, with the roof, and with a rod extended over the roof, and engaged with the walls, and adapted to hold together the upper portions of said walls, substantially as described.

6. The doors provided with hinge-pieces o , and the front wall i , provided with openings q , in combination with the side walls, provided with flanges to retain the hinge-pieces and the doors in position, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES C. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

G. W. GREGORY,
S. B. KIDDER.