

No. 669,513.

Patented Mar. 12, 1901.

H. A. EARNSHAW.
TOY BANK.

(Application filed Apr. 20, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1

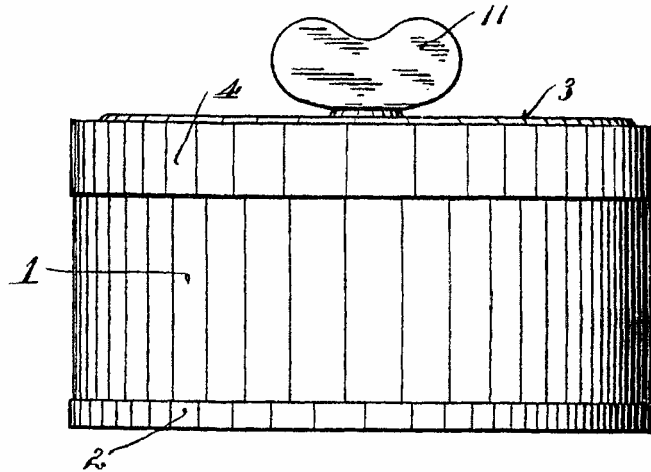
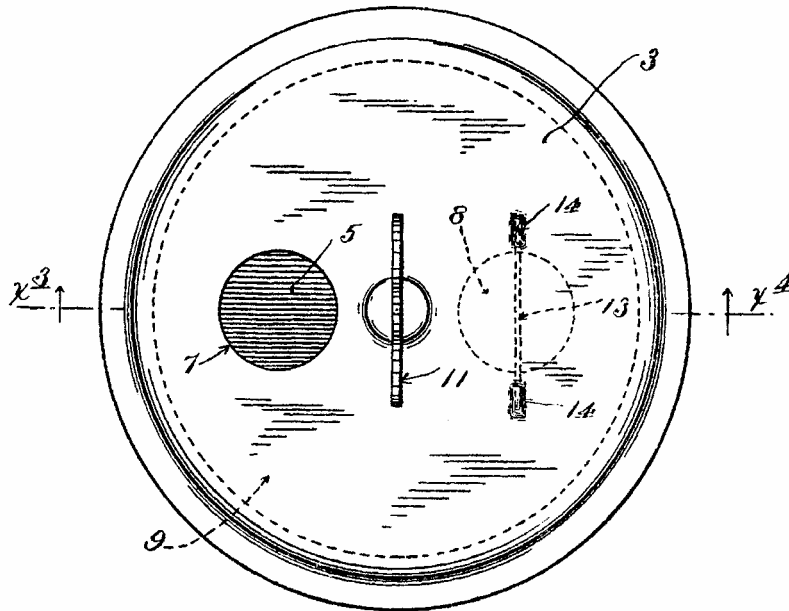


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
Robert Otto
Harry Kilgore.

Inventor:
Harry A. Earnshaw.
By his Attorneys.
Williamson & Merchants

H. A. EARNSHAW.

TOY BANK.

(Application filed Apr. 20, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 3.

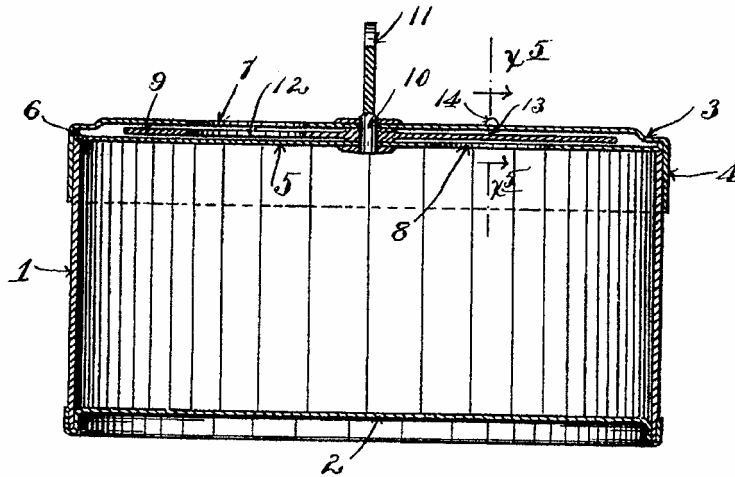


Fig. 4.

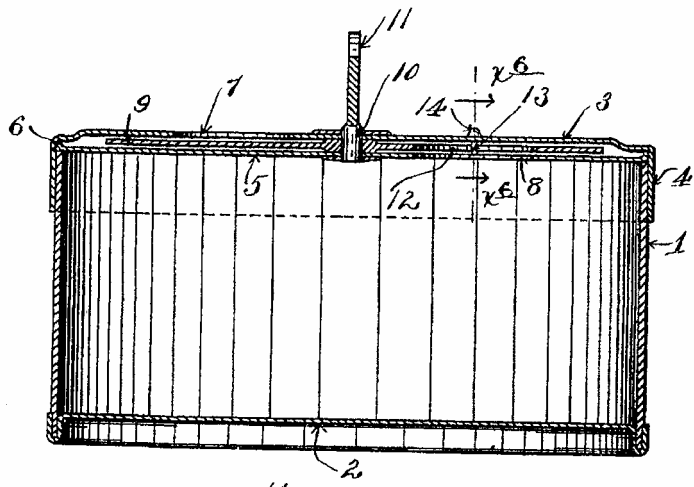


Fig. 5.

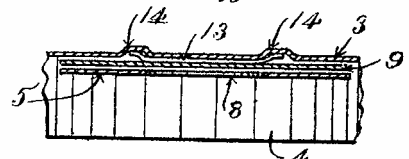
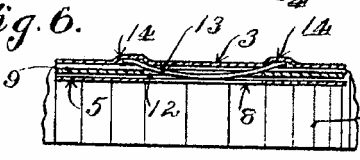


Fig. 6.



Witnesses.
 Robert Otto
 Harry Kilgore

Inventor.
 Harry A. Earnshaw.
 By his Attorneys.
 Williamson & Merceid

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY A. EARNSHAW, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

TOY BANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 669,513, dated March 12, 1901.

Application filed April 20, 1900. Serial No. 13,587. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY A. EARNSHAW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toy 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.

My invention has for its object to provide a toy bank or money-box of extremely simple construction and of small cost; and to this end it consists of the novel devices and combinations of devices hereinafter described, and defined in the claims.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved bank. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 are vertical sections on the line $x^3 x^4$ of Fig. 2, but illustrating different positions of the coin-delivery disk. Fig. 5 is a transverse vertical section on the line $x^5 x^6$ of Fig. 3, and Fig. 6 is a similar transverse section on the line $x^6 x^6$ of Fig. 4.

As preferably constructed, the body of the bank is formed by a cylindrical body 1, which for the sake of cheapness and other reasons is usually made of strong and heavy paper-board. This body 1 is provided with a metallic bottom 2, which is flanged and crimped to secure it thereto. The top of the bank is also in the form of a disk-like metal head 3, having a depending flange 4, that telescopes over the upper end of the body 1 and is crimped or otherwise secured thereto.

Spaced apart from and a slight distance below the top 3 is a disk-like horizontal support or partition 5, which, as shown, is provided at its periphery with an upturned flange 6, which is soldered or otherwise secured within the flange 4 of the said head 3. The top 3 has a perforation or coin-passage 7, and, at a point equidistant from the axis or center of the box, the horizontal support or partition 5 is provided with a similar perforation or coin-passage 8, which is, however, located at a point out of line with the passage 7, being,

as shown in the drawings, located diametrically opposite thereto.

Mounted to rotate between the top 3 and the partition 5 is a coin-delivery disk 9, which is secured to the hub or stub shaft 10 of a finger-piece 11, which portion 10 is loosely mounted in the said members 3 and 5, so that the said disk 9 may be freely rotated by means of the finger-piece 11. The coin-delivery disk 9 is provided with a coin-passage 12, which by the rotation of said disk is adapted first to be registered with the coin-passage 7 of the head 3 and then to be turned into registration with the coin-passage 8 of the partition 5.

The distance between the head 3 and the partition 5 is sufficient to permit to pass therebetween any coin which may be placed within or passed through the coin-passages 7, 8, and 12. These coin-passages, as well as other parts of the bank, may be made of any desirable size. However, for a toy bank, they would not usually be made more than large enough to pass a quarter or silver twenty-five cent piece.

When the coin-delivery disk 9 is turned with its coin-passage 12 registered with the coin-passage 7 of the head 3, the coin may be deposited within said passage 12 and upon the partition or support 5. Then by turning the said disk 9 so that the coin-passage 12 registers with the coin-passage 8 of the partition 5 the coin will be delivered into the coin-receptacle. With the construction thus far described it might be possible by turning the bank upside down to drop a coin first into the alined passages 8 and 12 and in this way to remove coin from the bank. To make this action impossible, a spring is placed on the head 3 immediately over the coin-passage 8. As preferably constructed this spring 13 is secured at its ends in bulged seats 14 of the head 3, and it is under strain to bow downward, as shown in Fig. 6, and thus to prevent a coin from being worked outward by turning the bank upside down. When the disk 9 is turned, the spring 13 is pressed against the head 3, as shown in Fig. 5, and thus is positioned to permit the coin to be passed to the delivery-point by the movement of the disk 9. When the coin is alined with the passage

8, the spring 13 further acts to positively force the same into the box.

The bank above described is of course capable of considerable modification, and while it would not be the full equivalent of the construction illustrated it would be within the scope of my invention to mount the so-called "delivery-disk" for oscillatory movement instead of for a complete rotation, and the said disk in this case might be augmented. Again, the box might be made entirely of metal; but this would not be the full equivalent of the paper body described. Cheapness of construction has been the particular object of this invention, and it is intended to provide a bank of such small cost that it may be thrown away when once filled. Hence the box may be so made that the money cannot be removed without destroying the bank. With a paper body or section the bank may be easily cut open with an ordinary knife.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is as follows:

1. The combination with a coin box or receptacle having rigidly-attached laterally-spaced plates with offset coin-passages, of a coin-delivery disk or plate having a coin-pas-

sage adapted to be registered in succession with the coin-passage of said plates, and a spring secured to the outer plate and positioned outward of the coin-passage of the inner plate, and operating substantially as described.

2. The combination with a bank or money-box having the rigidly-attached plates 3 and 5 with offset coin-passages 7 and 8, respectively, of the coin-delivery disk 9 working between said plates 3 and 5 and having the coin-passage 12, and a finger-piece for moving said disk, substantially as described.

3. The combination with a coin-receptacle having the rigidly-attached plates 3 and 5 with offset coin-passages 7 and 8, respectively, of the coin-delivery disk 9 having the coin-passage 12, and the spring 13 secured to the plate 3 at 14 and overlying the perforation 8 above the disk 9, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HARRY A. EARNSHAW.

Witnesses:

M. MCGRORY,
F. D. MERCHANT.