(No Model.)

E. T. GIBSON.

TOY MONEY SAFE.

No. 305,587. Patented Sept. 23, 1884.

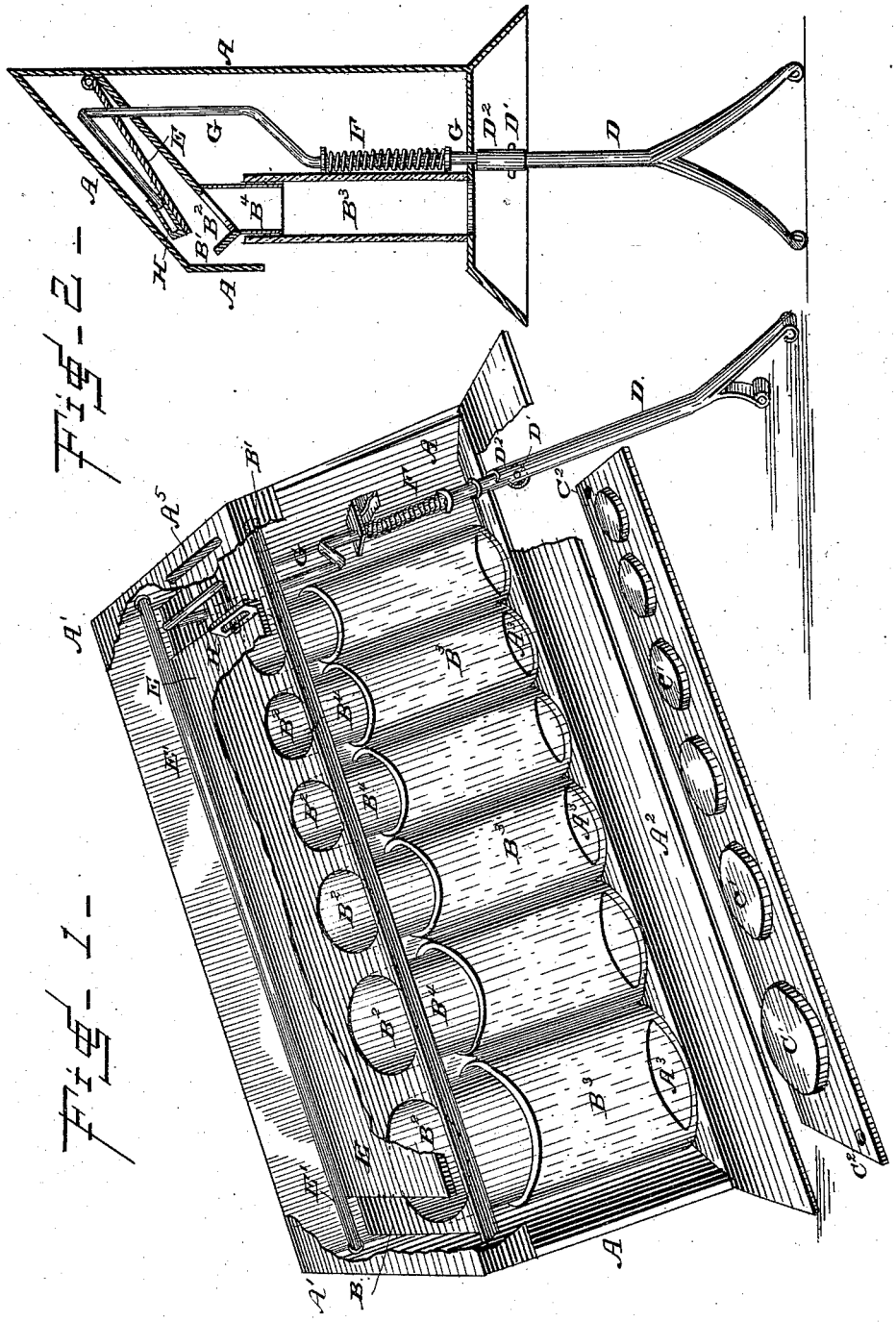

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

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TOY MONEY-SAFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 305,587, dated September 23, 1884.

Application filed March 29, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD T. GIBSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Toy Money-Safes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a toy money-repository having separate chambers for coins of different value, and, furthermore, which will cause any coin inserted into the safe through the common orifice or slot-opening to deposit itself in the proper chamber, and, still further, which will enable a person to ascertain how much money the safe contains without disturbing it.

The invention consists of a safe of peculiar construction having transparent chambers, as hereinafter fully described.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the safe A with its top A′ broken away so as to disclose its contents, and Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of the same.

Supported in an inclined position in the interior of the safe is the plate B, having along its lower border the flange B′, turned up at a right angle to the plate. Through the plate B are holes B^2, whose circumferences touch the flange B′, and which holes are arranged along the lower border of the plate in the following order, viz: first, a hole the size of a ten-cent piece; second, the size of a cent; third, the size of a nickel five-cent; fourth, that of a quarter of a dollar; fifth, that of a half-dollar, and, sixth, that of a dollar. Communicating with the holes B^2, and of the same diameter, are glass tubes or chambers B^3, which are bottomless. The front of the safe is open, exposing the glass tubes, as in Fig. 2.

It is intended that the plate B, with its chambers B^3, shall be either a continuous glass casting, or else the plate B may be of metal and have projecting from its under surface metal rims B^4, as is shown by the drawings, which shall rest in the glass chambers, which are suitably secured in position, preference being given to either of said methods according to which shall prove the least expensive method of construction. The bottomless glass chambers B^3 rest upon the base A^2 of the safe, directly over holes A^3 in said base, the diameter of said holes being a trifle larger than that of the corresponding glass chamber. The holes A^3 in the base are closed by the plate C, which, it will be observed, has upon its upper surface disk-like projections C′, which enter and effectually close the holes A^3 when the plate is in its proper position. The plate C is held in position by ordinary screws passing through holes C^2.

When it is desired to discharge the contents of any single chamber, the safe is inverted, the plate C unscrewed, and while the hand covers the other chambers the safe is turned so as to cause the desired coins to fall out. Near one end of the base of the safe is a leg, D, which works on the pivot D′, and can be folded underneath the safe when it sets flat on a table, and when unfolded can only open to a certain distance because of its high back D^2 forming a knuckle-joint.

When it is desired to deposit a coin in the safe, one extremity of the safe is elevated above the table and supported in that position by bringing down the leg D, as is shown in Fig. 1. (The leg D cannot flatten out because its high back D^2 prevents it.) The coin is then inserted into the safe through the slot A^5, and it slides along the plate B until it reaches one of the holes B^2 whose diameter will admit of its dropping through into the glass chamber.

In order that the coins shall be retained in the chambers when the safe is inverted, the lid E (which in the drawings is broken in order to show parts beneath) is hinged along its upper border to the shaft E′, and is held tight against the plate B by means of the spring F, operating through the agency of the rod G, which is bent at its upper extremity, so as form the arm G′, which passes through the slotted flange H, thereby causing the lid to be raised and lowered by the action of the rod G.

At the lower end of the rod G is hinged the leg D, and it will be seen that when the safe is supported in the inclined position by means of the leg D the weight of the safe itself, and, if necessary, the downward pressure of the hand upon the top of the safe, will cause the rod G to elevate the lid E above the plate B, and enable the coin to slide along to its destination, and that when the safe is not rest-

ing on the leg the lid E will be firmly held against the plate B and prevent the coins from coming out of the chambers, if the child should turn the safe upside down.

The advantages possessed by this invention over all other toy money-safes are that it does not obscure from the child's sight the penny he has deposited, but keeps it in plain view. Children soon lose all interest in other styles of safes, because they feel that their pennies are little better than gone forever when deposited in them; and as with such safes the "cashier" or animal can be made to perform its trick without the aid of a coin, they soon cease to deposit money in them, and treat them solely as performing toys, whereas with my safe the child has the satisfaction of seeing his pennies accumulate, and when he has a deposit of five pennies in the bank, his parents should tell him that five pennies are equal to a "nickel," and in exchange for his five pennies give him a nickel five-cent piece to deposit, and when he gets two nickels give him a dime in exchange for them, and in this way continue to make exchanges with the child until he obtains a silver dollar.

By means of this invention children will unconsciously learn the value of the various coins, and also learn to count, and the satisfaction experienced in building up to larger denominations and in making change with their parents will be an incentive to save their money.

The trick performed by this safe—*i. e.*, the assorting of coins—will amuse and astonish the child.

To still further please children, my transparent coin-assorting chambers could be adapted to receive coins through the medium of a performing toy man or animal.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a toy money-safe, transparent chambers for each denomination of coins.

2. In a toy money-safe, the inclined plate B, having holes B^2 for assorting coin.

3. The detachable plate C for closing the bottoms of the chambers, in combination with separate chambers for different denominations of coins.

4. The plate E for closing the tops of the chambers, in combination with the separate chambers for different denominations of coins.

5. The mechanism for opening and closing the lid E, consisting of the spring-actuated rod for holding the lid closed and the articulated or hinged leg D.

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Witnesses:

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