(Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. O. BURNS.

SAVINGS RECEPTACLE.

No. 453,879. Patented June 9, 1891.

Fig. 1.

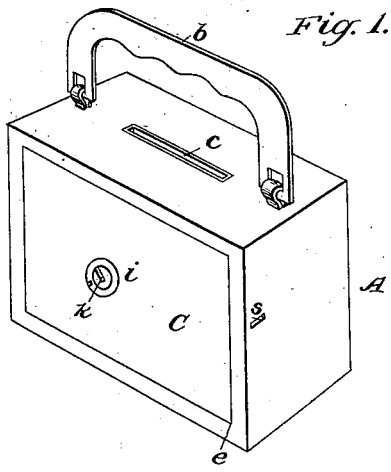


Fig. 10.

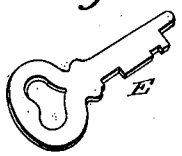


Fig. 2.

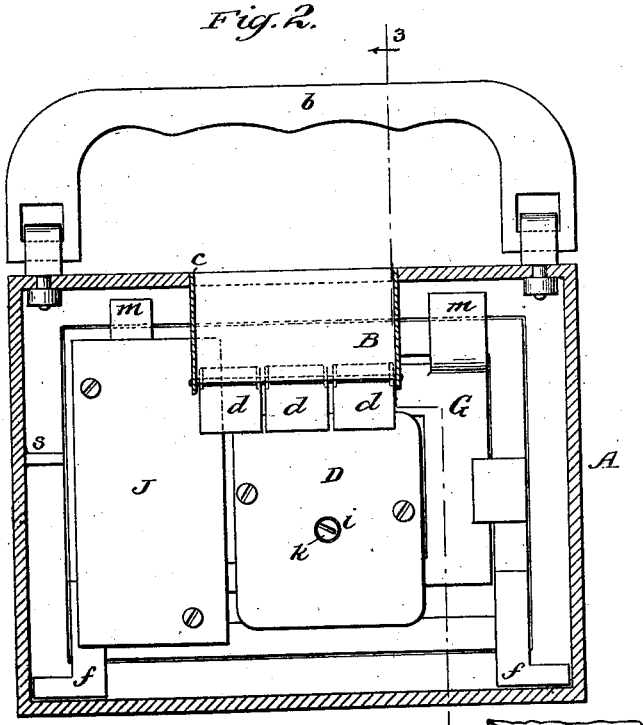


Fig. 3.

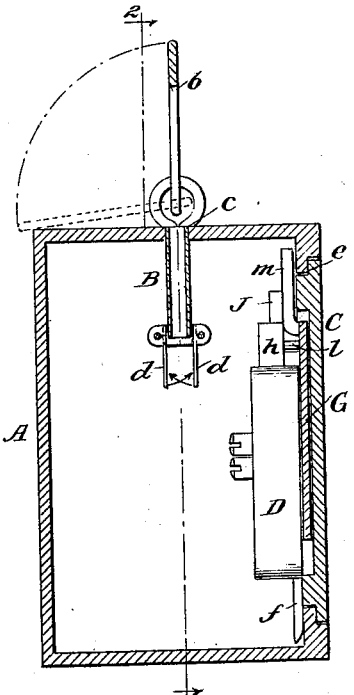
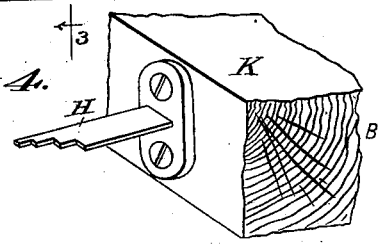


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR:

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BY Munn & Co

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(Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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SAVINGS RECEPTACLE.

No. 453,879. Patented June 9, 1891.

Fig. 5.

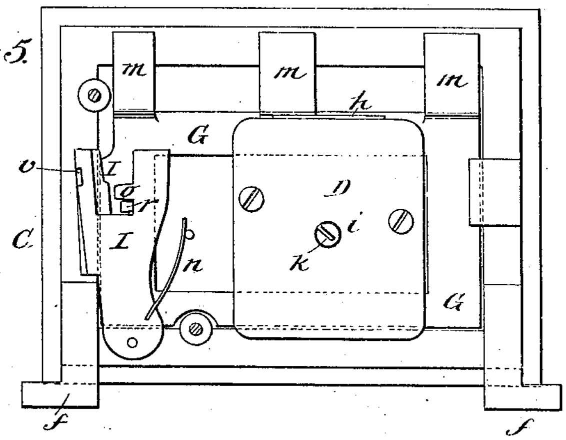


Fig. 6.

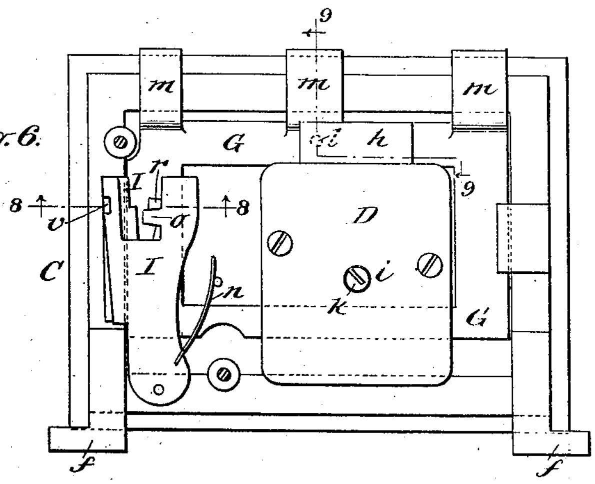


Fig. 8.

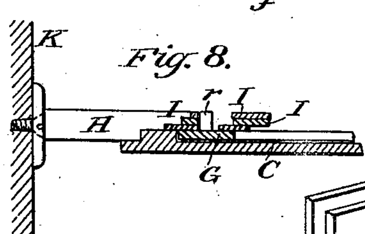


Fig. 7.

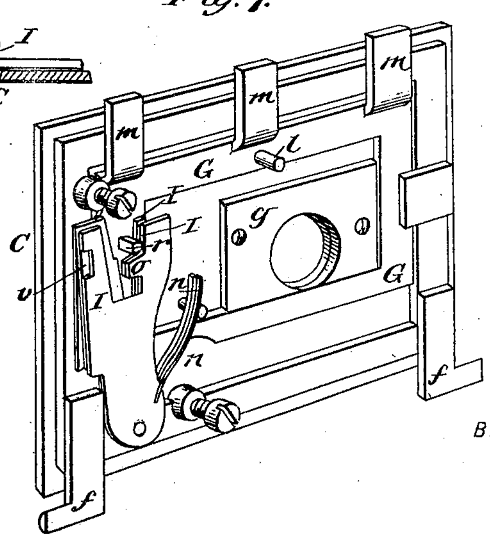
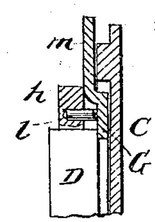


Fig. 9.



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INVENTOR:

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Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES OWEN BURNS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SAVINGS-RECEPTACLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 453,879, dated June 9, 1891.

Application filed October 21, 1890. Serial No. 368,773. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES OWEN BURNS, formerly of San Francisco, California, but now of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Savings-Receptacles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to savings-collecting receptacles for banks—that is, to boxes or receptacles used by depositors in savings-banks for collecting their savings from time to time and afterward depositing them in the bank.

In view of the purpose, as above explained, of my improved savings-receptacle and the fact that such is to be rented to or owned by the bank the depositor has an account with, but is loaned or rented to the depositor for the collection of his savings, and in view of the fact that it can only be opened, when the deposit is required to be made, by keys intended to be in the possession of said bank, my improved savings-receptacle can appropriately be termed an "auxiliary bank;" but to prevent any misconception of terms or confusing in the description said receptacle with the bank itself, such receptacle will here simply be referred to as a "savings-receptacle."

The invention consists in a safety-receptacle of this description in which a box provided with a slot in it for entry of the coin or savings, and with an opening and closing or removable lid, has combined with a lock controlling said lid a catch mechanism controlling the lock and two keys, the one of which is designed to be a stationary key for operating the catch controlling the lock and the other a movable key to the lock itself, thereby giving increased security.

The invention also includes special constructions and combinations of these parts or certain of them, substantially as hereinafter described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims; but it does not include or claim, nor is it confined to, certain described guards applied to the entry slot or tube of the box for preventing the extraction of the coin or savings through said slot or tube.

As it is a well-known fact that many savings-bank depositors are often tempted to draw, to their regret afterward, upon their accumulated savings before depositing in the bank, it will readily be seen that a locked savings-receptacle the means of opening which are in the custody of the bank itself will be of great benefit and advantage to them.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 represents a view in perspective of a savings-receptacle embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional elevation of the same upon the irregular line 2 2 in Fig. 3, looking in direction of the arrow. Fig. 3 is a further vertical section in a plane at right angles to Fig. 2 upon the irregular line 3 3 in said Fig. 2, looking in direction of the arrow thereon. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of portion of a bank counter or other fixture with the stationary key of the savings-receptacle attached. Fig. 5 is an inverted plan of the lid or cover of the receptacle with the lock and lock-controlling catch attachment applied and showing the parts in the position when the bolt of the lock is drawn back, the cover of the catch mechanism being removed; and Fig. 6 is a similar view of the same with the parts in their locking position. Fig. 7 is a perspective view from the under side of the lid or cover with the catch mechanism exposed, but with the lock removed. Fig. 8 is a section in part upon the line 8 8 in Fig. 6. Fig. 9 is a section in part upon the irregular line 9 9 in Fig. 6, and Fig. 10 is a perspective view of the key which operates the lock.

A indicates the savings-receptacle made of metal or other suitable material and here shown as of square or rectangular shape; but both its shape and size may be changed. Said receptacle may be fitted on its top with a bail or handle *b*, by which to carry it, and said one side or top has a slot *c* made through it in or about its center, of a suitable size to receive through it a coin of the largest size likely to be deposited in the receptacle, or, which is the same thing, said slot is formed by the upper open end of a correspondingly-shaped tube B, made to project through the top of the receptable and descending into the interior of the receptacle. This coin-receiving tube is provided at its lower open end with pivoted pendent guards *d* on opposite

sides of it to prevent abstraction of any of the contents of the receptacle on inverting it—that is, turning it upside down from either side—or shaking it, said guards then swinging to close egress of any of the coins deposited in the receptacle, as shown by reverse arrows in Fig. 3. These guards are preferably divided to form a series of independent narrow guides on each side of the tube B, as shown, whereby they have more freedom of action and better arrest the egress of small coins than if made in a single piece on each side of the tube.

The lid or cover C, which forms one of the sides of the receptacle, is rabbeted on its inner face to enter within a correspondingly-shaped recess *e* of the inwardly-overhanging walls of the opening in which said lid fits, as shown in Fig. 3, and is provided with hinge-pin-like projections *f f* on opposite sides of its one margin to facilitate the turning of the lid when lifting or removing it, the opposite margin of the lid being the locking one.

The inner face of the lid C has secured to or on a seat *g*, adapted to receive it, a lock D, which may be of the ordinary or any suitable construction, so far as the mechanism for shooting or drawing back its bolt *h* is concerned. It will not be necessary, therefore, to show or describe here the working details of the lock, as such, which may be more or less intricate for security's sake, may be varied, and it is desirable that the lock D of each bank's savings-receptacles should have a different combination. Said lock is shown as provided with a collar projection *i*, arranged to pass through the lid C and as having a key-hole barrel *k* within it for the key E, that operates the lock, to be entered within and removed from, as required. This forms the removable key of the receptacle, which will vary in shape and construction, according to the adopted construction of the lock D.

Each banking-institution for its several savings-receptacles has its own removable key and own stationary key, the keys of the different receptacles always remaining in custody of the bank.

The bolt *h* when shot does not directly engage with the inwardly-overhanging wall of the opening which the lid C closes—that is, the wall next adjacent to the bolt; but said bolt is connected—as, for instance, by a pin *l*—with a slide or sliding frame G on the inner side of the lid C, which as it is projected or shot forward by the bolt of the lock engages with the back or inner side of said wall by means of one or more hook-shaped clips *m*, attached to the forward end of the slide G. Before the lock D can be operated, however, to open or close the lid C by means of the sliding frame G said frame has to be released from a catch mechanism which controls it and so controls the lock D or its bolt *h*, connected by the pin *l* with the slide G. This lock-controlling catch mechanism consists in part of a series of pivoted tumblers I, inclosed within a case or cover J at the one side of the lock and acted upon by springs *n*. These tumblers have openings in their free ends and stops or lips *o* on the one edge of said openings, which lips, when the tumblers are not swung back against the tension of their springs *n*, pass under or over (accordingly as the lid is locked or unlocked) a stud *r* on the sliding frame G, and so hold it in its locked or unlocked position. The tumblers I have therefore to be separately swung back before the stud *r* of the slide G can pass the lips *o* and said slide be at liberty to move by the key E, controlling the lock D. This is done by moving the savings-receptacle A up against or in line with a stationary key H, fast to the counter or other fixture K in the bank, and so that said key will enter a side key-hole *s* in the savings-receptacle and by suitable wards engage with notches *v* in the tumblers to throw back or adjust the tumblers till the stud *r* will be free to pass the tumbler-lips *o*. This stationary key H, which operates by sliding the savings-receptacle along or over it, may be a general one common to all the savings-receptacles the bank has to do with.

When a depositor brings his savings-receptacle to deposit its contents in the bank, he hands it to the clerk or officer in charge, who first moves the receptacle up over the key H to place the tumblers I in position to admit of the key E being turned to draw back the bolt *h* of the lock D and with it the sliding locking-frame G, as desired. The lid C is then opened or removed, and after the contents have been taken from the receptacle the lid C is replaced, the tumblers I then adjusted again into an unlocking position with the stud *r* of the slide C, and the key E turned to lock the lid, after which the receptacle A is drawn from off the stationary key and the savings-receptacle returned locked to the depositor for future use.

Of course the key H may have wards of different construction or arrangement or be of any suitable kind to operate the tumblers of the catch mechanism controlling the lock.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a savings-receptacle having a slot for reception of the coin and a lid for the removal of it, the combination, with said receptacle, of a lock for securing the lid, a movable key adapted to operate the bolt of said lock, catch mechanism adapted to control said lock, and a stationary key adapted to control said catch mechanism.

2. In a savings-receptacle having a slot for reception of the coin and a lid for the removal of it, the combination, with said receptacle, of an interior locking and unlocking slide operating to secure and release said lid, a lock having a bolt connected with said slide, a tumbler mechanism in engaging and disengaging connection with said slide, a movable key for operating the lock, and a stationary

key adapted to control the tumbler mechanism, essentially as herein set forth.

3. The combination, with the body of the receptacle and its lid, of a lock D, controlled by a movable key, the locking and unlocking slide G, attached to the bolt of said lock and provided with a locking stop or stud *r*, and the tumblers I, adapted to engage with and disengage from said stud and accessible from the exterior of the receptacle by a stationary key, substantially as shown and described.

CHARLES OWEN BURNS.

Witnesses:
M. O. BARCLAY,
A. GREGORY.