

(No Model.)

L. KYSER & A. C. REX.
Toy Money Box.

No. 232,511.

Patented Sept. 21, 1880.

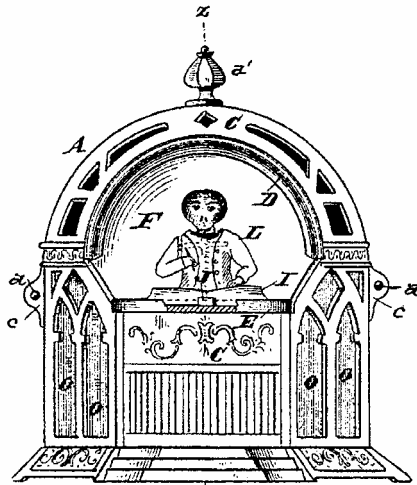


Fig. 1

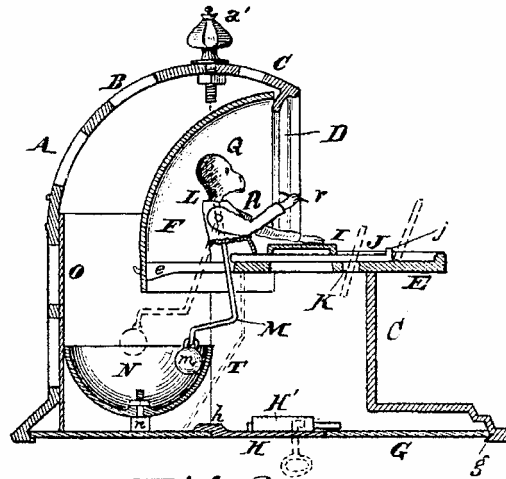


Fig. 2

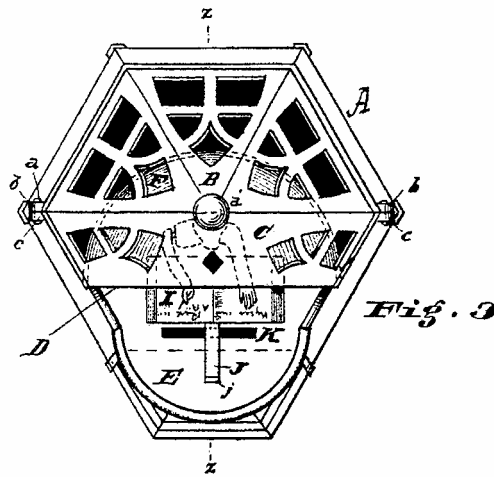


Fig. 3

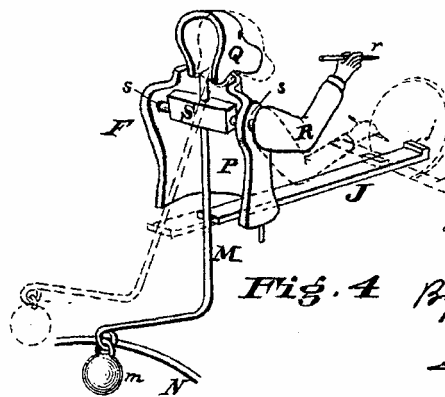


Fig. 4

Attests

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS KYSER AND ALFRED C. REX, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

TOY MONEY-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 232,511, dated September 21, 1880.

Application filed June 2, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LOUIS KYSER and ALFRED C. REX, both of the city and county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Toy Money-Boxes, (Case A,) of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to toy money-boxes in which the insertion of a piece of money causes the figure attached to and forming part of the toy to move; and our invention consists in so constructing the toy that no money can be deposited within the box without first causing a figure to move its head and hand, and, if desired, its whole body, and act as though recording the amount of the deposit in a book which lies open before it, and upon the passage of the money into the box the figure resumes its upright position again, and at the same time it causes a bell to be struck, indicating that it is ready for the next deposit.

It further consists in the construction of the toy, and which construction is fully set forth in the following specification, shown in the accompanying drawings, and referred to in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of our improved toy money-box. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the same on the line *z z* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is a skeleton view of the operating mechanism.

A is the box proper, and is composed of essentially two parts, B and C. The front part, C, is made open, as at D. The entire box is lightened by numerous perforations. The parts B and C are secured together by means of lugs *b b* and *c c* and bolts or rivets *a*, which pass through them.

The box is closed at the bottom by plate G, which is held in place by lugs *g* or rivets, or both. This bottom plate is provided with an opening or doorway, which is closed with the door H, which is provided with a lock, H'.

Secured in the open part C of the box is a horizontal flat table-plate, E, which is provided with a slot, K, through which the money is deposited, and immediately behind the slot is a representation of an open book, I. Attached to this plate E is an arched plate, L, which

entirely closes the opening E of the box, and at the same time forms a recess in which the figure is secured and operates.

The top of the box is ornamented with the knob *a'*, and the lower sides of the same are covered inside with a tin plate, O, when the perforations are large enough to allow the escape of money.

Secured to plate E at the rear of the open book I is the figure of a monkey, F, the head Q and arm R of which are movable. One arm, R, of this figure is spread upon the book, and the other arm holds a pen, *r*, and is pivoted by a shaft or pin, *s*, to the body P. The head Q is secured upon a rod or lever, M, the lower end of which is furnished with a weight, *m*. This lever M is secured to the pin *s* by the piece S, or they may be joined directly.

Passing through slots in the book I, resting against the rod or lever M and across the middle of the slot K, is a sliding bar, J, which is provided with a small projection, *j*, or its equivalent, to prevent the bar from passing through the slots in the book I.

Secured to the bottom plate, G, or side is a bell, N, which is supported upon a standard, *n*. If desired, that part of the box enclosing the bell may be divided off by a division-plate, T. (Shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2.)

By making the sides of the box of castings having large openings much metal is saved, and at the same time a finer effect may be had by the secondary thin metallic plate inserted behind the perforations and in the interior of the box. This thin lining also allows the designer to make the perforations of a shape to suit his ideas, and regardless of making them too large to prevent the escape of money, as the interior plate performs that office.

Having described the general construction, the operation is as follows: A piece of money to be deposited is placed against the end of bar J, and then pressed toward the figure of the monkey F or book I until it comes over the slot K, when it is pushed through the slot into the box, as shown in Fig. 2, dotted lines. As the bar J moves back it presses against the lever M, oscillating it backward into the position shown in Figs. 2 and 4. This movement of bar J and lever M throws the head Q forward and down, and at the same time the

arm R, holding the pen *r*, is moved down, and the pen touches the book I just as the money passes through the slot K. As soon as the money is deposited the weight *m* falls by gravity, striking the bell N, and at the same time, through the agency of the lever M, the head and arm are raised, and the bar J is pushed out again and prevents the passage of money into the box through the slot K without going over the same operations once more.

If desired, the body, head, and arm may be made solid, and the whole be oscillated over by the bar M in the manner just described; but the construction shown and set forth is that which we prefer.

Having now described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a toy money-box provided with a figure, in combination with mechanism adapted to be operated by the money during its deposition within the box in such a manner that the figure is caused to undergo the movements indicative of recording the deposit within an open book.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a toy money-box provided with a figure, in combination with mechanism adapted to be operated by the money during its deposition within the box in such a manner that the figure is caused to undergo the movements indicative of recording the deposit and then of ringing a bell.

3. In a toy money-box, the combination of a box, A, provided with a slot, K, sliding bar J, figure F, having an oscillating head, Q, and

arm R, lever M, weight *m*, and bell N, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. In a toy money-box, the combination of a box, A, provided with a slot, K, sliding bar J, lever M, arm R, book I, weight *m*, and bell N, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

5. In a toy money-box, the combination of a box, A, provided with a slot, K, sliding bar J, lever M, arm R, and book I, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

6. In a toy money-box, the combination of a box, A, provided with a slot, K, sliding bar J, lever M, weight *m*, and bell N, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

7. In a toy money-box, the combination of the back B, front C, open half-way down, flat table-plate E, provided with a slot, K, and arched plate L, fitting the opening in front part, C, and inner edge of flat plate E, within a recess, substantially as described.

8. In a toy money-box, the perforated sides forming the box in combination with a thin metallic plate or its equivalent, to close up the perforations in the box to prevent the escape of money, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

9. In a toy, the combination of box A, slot K, sliding bar J, lever M, and weight *m*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony of which invention we hereunto set our hands.

LOUIS KYSER.
ALFRED C. REX.

Witnesses:
R. A. CAVIN,
JOHN SPARHAWK, Jr.