

G. W. EDDY.
Toy Bank.

No. 232,699.

Patented Sept. 28, 1880.

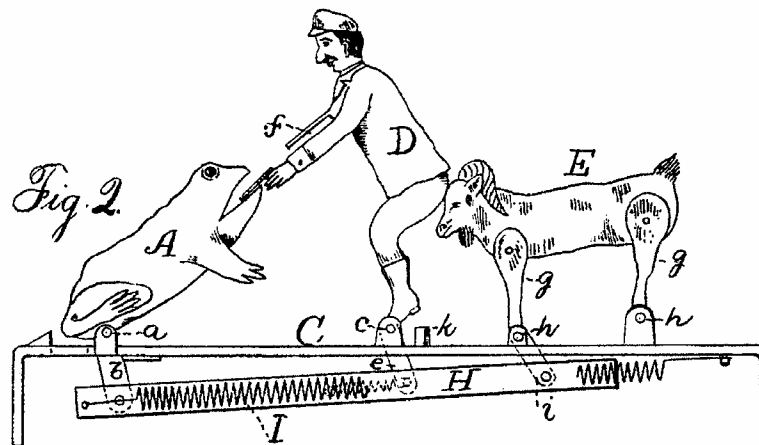
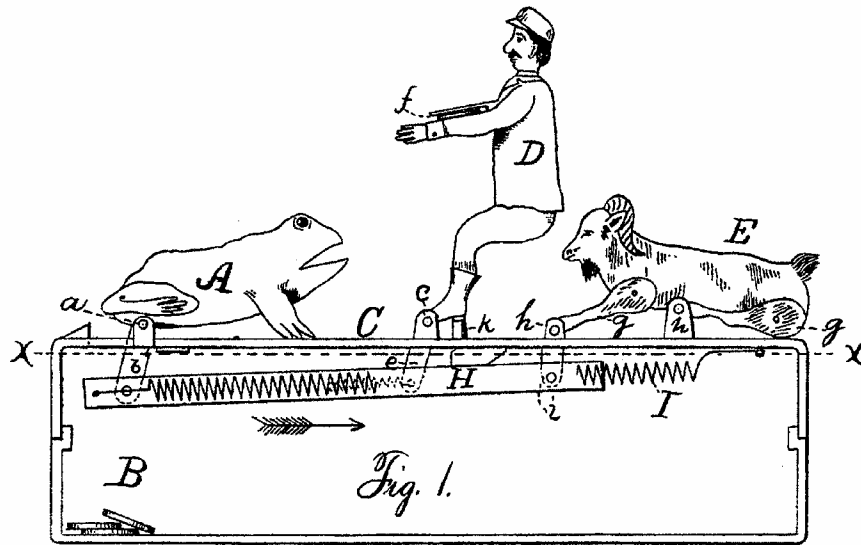
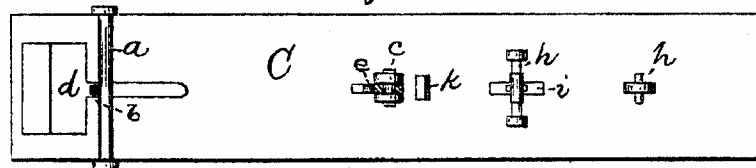


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
John Edwards
Chas. H. Riggs

Inventor.
George W. Eddy
By James Shepard Atty.

G. W. EDDY.
Toy Bank.

No. 232,699.

Patented Sept. 28, 1880.

Fig. 4.

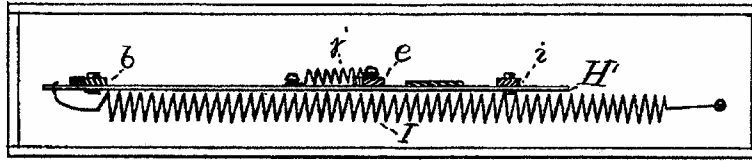


Fig. 5.

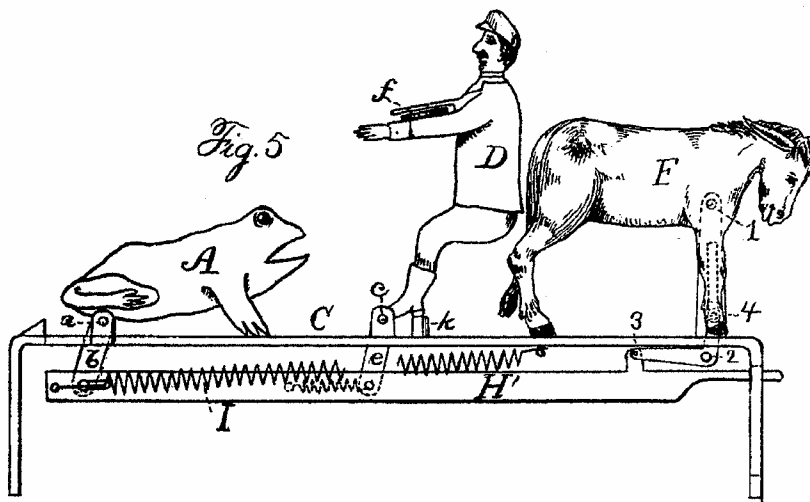
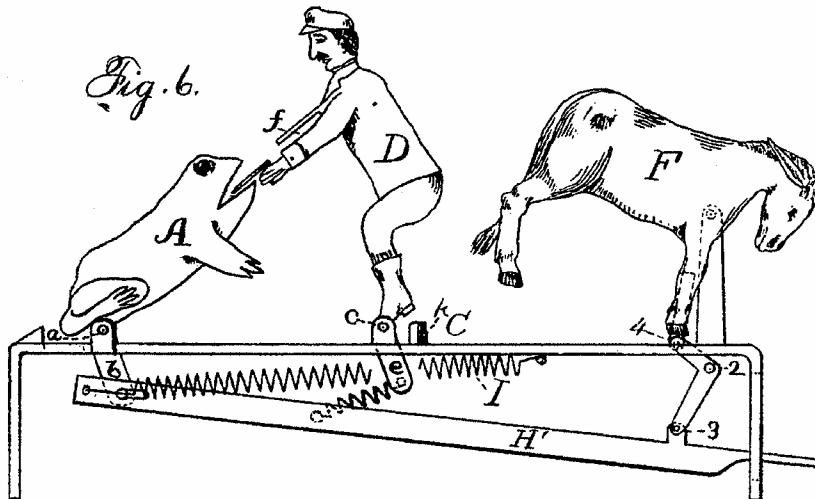


Fig. 6.



Witnesses.
 John Edwards Jr.
 Char. H. Riggs

Inventor.
 George W. Eddy
 By James Shepard atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. EDDY, OF PLAINVILLE, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, ANDREW TURNBULL, AND JAMES A. SWANSTON, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONN., (DOING BUSINESS AT NEW BRITAIN UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF MECHANICAL NOVELTY WORKS.)

TOY BANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 232,699, dated September 28, 1880.

Application filed July 3, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEO. W. EDDY, of Plainville, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toy Banks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in toy banks, in which three moving figures are arranged so that the middle one first receives a coin, when one figure apparently bunts and pushes said figure forward, while the third figure rises and swallows the coin.

These same figures may be arranged under various modifications.

The objects of my improvement are to make an attractive toy bank at a moderate cost.

I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 is a side elevation with the plate for covering one side of the box removed. Fig. 2 is a like view, showing the figures in a different position. Fig. 3 is a plan view with the figures or images removed. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on line *x x* of Fig. 1, and Figs. 5 and 6 are side elevations, showing a modified construction.

A designates the figure of a frog mounted so as to swing upon the pivot or axle *a*, and from which axle an arm, *b*, extends downward into the box or receptacle B, under the base or platform C. An oscillating movement of this figure frog upon its pivot will throw it into either of the two positions represented in Figs. 1 and 2.

Although I have specified this figure as a frog, the figure of some other animal or object mounted in like manner may be substituted therefor. This figure frog I represent with an open mouth, in which it is designed to deposit pennies or coins, and the figure frog may be made hollow so as to constitute the receptacle for the money, or it may have an opening through it and the base-plate C also be provided with an opening, *d*, so that the coins will pass through the frog into the receptacle B, as indicated in Fig. 1.

D represents the figure of a man, also mounted upon a pivot or axle, *e*, in the middle of the

base. This figure also has an arm, *e*, rigidly connected to it, which extends downward into the box B. The arms of the figure D are provided with a seat, *f*, upon which a coin may be placed, as represented in Fig. 1, but left free so as to slide therefrom so soon as the seat upon which it rests is sufficiently inclined.

In the rear of the figure of the man D, I arrange the figure of a four-legged beast—as, for instance, a goat or ram, E. The legs *g g* of this goat are jointed or hinged to the body thereof, and also to lugs *h h* upon the base C.

An arm, *i*, is rigidly connected to the four legs of the goat E, and also extends downward into the box B.

Underneath the base C is a bar or slide, H, to which the arms *b e i* of the several images are connected, the arms *b* and *i* being hinged to said bar by a simple pin or rivet.

The arm *e*, which is connected to the man D, is connected to the bar H by a light spring, *j*. (See Fig. 4.) This spring is also represented by broken lines in Figs. 1 and 2, and it will cause the arm *e* to move in one direction with the slide or bar H, so as to swing the figure man D backward; but by the elasticity of the spring the arm *e* does not necessarily move at the same speed or over the same space as the bar or slide H.

The base-plate C is provided with a stop, *k*, against which the heel of the figure man D rests and prevents it from being swung backward beyond a certain point. Those of the lugs *h h* to which the rear legs of the figure goat E are pivoted are so high that when the figure goat is swung into the position represented in Fig. 1 the hinges connecting the legs with the body are a little below the hinge which connects the feet with the lugs, whereby an endwise pressure upon the slide or bar H will not move the figure goat out of its position except the figure goat is first raised a little, so as to carry the joint at the upper end of the legs above a horizontal line passing through the pivot of the feet.

The spring I is connected at one end to the under side of the base C, and at the other end to the slide or bar H, so as to exert a continual

pressure to throw the bar in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 1. The peculiar hanging of the figure goat E, as before explained, will prevent this spring from moving the bar so long as the figure goat is in the reclining position represented in Fig. 1. By raising the rear end of the figure goat slightly, so as to allow the bar to move under the influence of the spring, the figure goat bows his head, bunts the figure man and throws him forward, and simultaneously with this movement the figure frog rises, all the figures taking the position represented in Fig. 2, when if a coin had been previously deposited upon the seat *f* upon the figure man's arms it would slide into the figure frog's mouth.

Although I have described the figure goat as actually bunting the figure man, if desired the figures might be so connected with the bar H that the figure goat's head would not come into actual contact with the figure man, but would still have all the appearance of so doing. The figure frog or other image may, if desired, be made stationary in the position shown in Fig. 2, while the figure goat and figure man may be moved in the manner hereinbefore described, and as shown.

If desired, the figure of the frog might be so arranged as to open and close its mouth automatically, and instead of receiving the money into its body the coin might be stopped in its mouth, and so arranged that when the figure frog was turned down to his lowest position the coin would fall out of its mouth and through an opening into the receptacle under the platform or base.

Instead of making the seat for the coin upon the figure man's arms it might be made upon his head or shoulder, in which case the concussion of the figure goat as it bunted the figure man would throw the coin backward, where it might be received in any suitable receptacle. In this case the figure of the frog or other animal at that place would be omitted.

Other figures might be substituted for those of the figure man and figure goat, as well as in Figs. 4 and 5, the same being the figure of a male or donkey, F, swinging upon the pivot 1, which is secured rigidly to a standard projecting from the base upward between the fore legs of the figure donkey F.

Underneath the platform or base C an angle-lever is pivoted on a suitable axle, 2, with the end of one arm pivoted to the end of the bar H' by means of pivot 3, and at the other end to the figure horse's fore feet by means of pivot 4.

In order to allow the proper movement of the figure horse with this angle-lever, the pivot 4 must be either in a slot in the fore leg or pivoted to a slide which slides longitudinally upon the leg. In this modification the figure frog and the figure man are the same as in the other figures.

When the parts are in the position represented in Fig. 5 the pivot 3 is above that of

the pivot 2, and consequently the spring I will not move the bar.

The end of the bar H' is designed to project a little through the case, so that its outer end may be depressed, and as soon as its end is depressed far enough to bring the pivot 3 below the horizontal plane occupied by the pivot 2 the spring I will suddenly throw the parts into the position represented in Fig. 6 and operate upon the figure man and figure frog, as before described for the figure man and figure frog in the other figures.

If desired the figure of the man may be dispensed with and the figure goat moved a little nearer to the figure frog, and provided with a seat or coin holder upon its head, so that a coin placed thereon when the figure goat was moved under the influence of the spring I would be pitched from the figure goat's head into the figure frog's mouth, in which case the figure goat and the frog would be connected to the bar, and spring in the same manner as hereinbefore described, except that they would be nearer together.

Instead of making the seat or coin-holder upon the figure goat's head the figure of a man might be represented as riding upon the figure goat, and the coin might be pitched from the figure man's arms or cap into the figure frog's mouth.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a toy bank, three figures, the middle one provided with a coin-holder and all connected by a mechanism adapted to operate so that one of the end figures is made to kick or bunt the middle figure, while the other end figure rises to receive the coin as the other two figures move toward it, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

2. The figure of the man D and the figure of the animal behind it, both connected together by a spring-operating mechanism adapted to operate so that the figure of the animal moves toward the figure D, and the figure D is bowed forward to deposit a coin, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

3. In a toy bank, the figure of an animal, in combination with the bar H and spring I and the connecting-pivots, combined and arranged in such manner that when the figure of the animal is in one position the pivots are thrown by the center toward which the spring pulls, and thereby the figure is retained in its position against the power of the spring, and by moving it on its pivots it is brought into position to be moved by the influence of its springs, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

4. In a toy bank, the figure of a goat or other four-legged animal, with its legs hinged to its body, and also hinged to lugs mounted on a suitable base at its feet, in combination with the bar H and spring I, in manner substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

5. In a toy bank, the figure of a frog, A, or other four-legged animal, pivoted near its haunches, as described, in combination with a companion upright figure pivoted near its base on an axis parallel to that of the figure A, and connected by a mechanism adapted to operate so that the companion figure bows toward the figure A as the latter figure raises

its fore feet and forward part of its body, substantially as described, and for the purpose so specified.

Witnesses:
 JAMES SHEPARD,
 JOHN EDWARDS, JR.

GEORGE W. EDDY.