

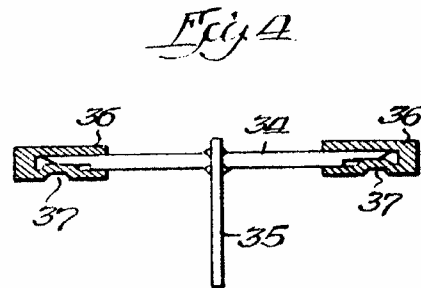
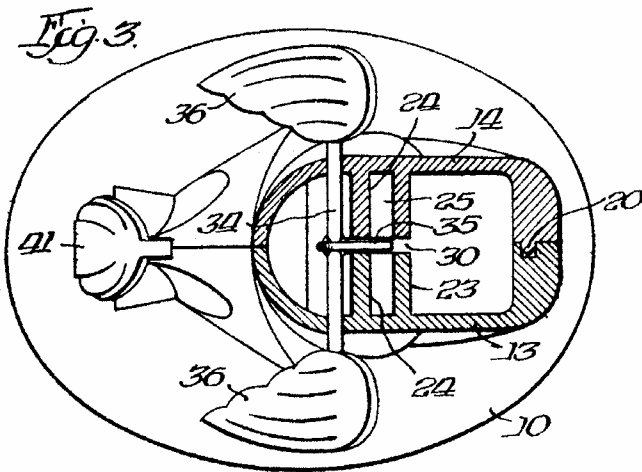
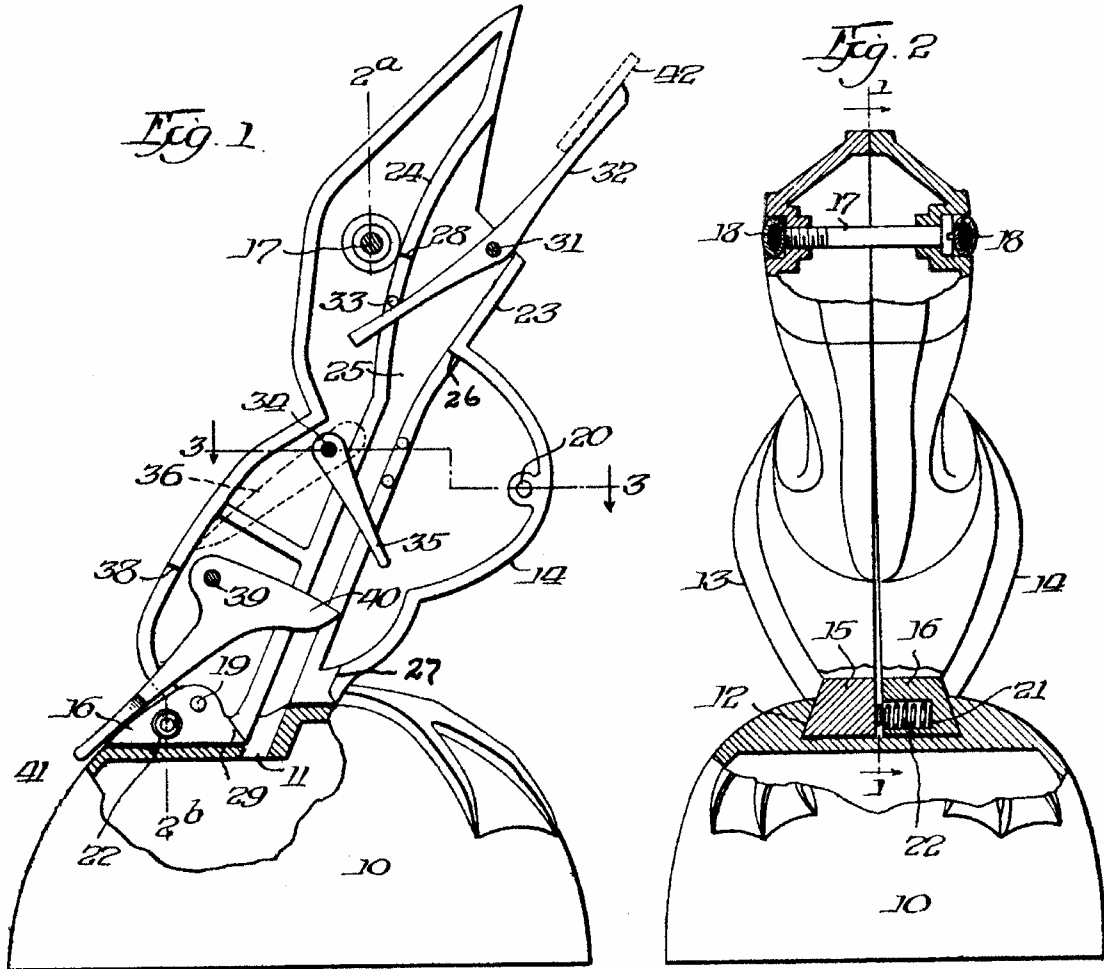
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TOY BANK

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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TOY BANK.

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My invention relates to toy banks, and has for its object the production of a novelty in the form of an animal which will go thru certain physical movements each time a coin is deposited in the bank.

In the accompanying drawings

Fig. 1 is a section on line 1-1 of Fig. 2, central parts being shown in full lines, and part of the receiving chamber below being shown broken away;

Fig. 2 is a front elevation, the upper part being in section on line 2-2 and the lower part being in section on line 2';

Fig. 3 is a transverse section on line 3-3 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 4 is a detail.

The money receptacle consists of a semi-egg-shaped chamber 10 having a slot 11 in its upper part. Adjacent to this slot, the upper part of the chamber has a dove-tailed recess 12 for the reception of a correspondingly shaped part of the animal figure which is mounted upon the receptacle as a base.

The animal in the present case is in the form of a grotesque goose, but may be in the form of any other animal. The body of the goose consists of right and left halves, 13 and 14, which are hollow castings secured together to form the outline of the body.

The lower parts of the halves are thickened portions 15 and 16 which together form a dove-tail which fits into the recess 12.

The tie which connects the halves of the goose is a bolt 17 located in the eye sockets of the two halves. The ends of the bolt are concealed by glass eyes 18 cemented in the sockets over the head and tip which form the ends of the bolt. A dove pin 19 secured in the part 16 and entering a corresponding hole in the part 15 serves to hold the halves from displacement. A second dowel pin or projection 20 secured at the breast of the goose serves a similar purpose.

In the base 16 of the half 14 is a recess 21 in which is a compression spring 22. While the bolt 17 secures the two halves together, it is loose enough to permit the spring 22 to push the lower parts of the halves from each other as shown in the lower part of Fig. 2. By manually pressing the lower parts of halves 13 and 14 toward each other, the dove-tail formed by the parts 15 and 16 are easily inserted in the recess 12. Upon releasing such manual pressure, the spring 22 pushes the parts 15 and 16 from each other so as to cause them to bind in the recess 12.

Extending from the head of the goose to its base are internal ribs 23 and 24, which provide a channel 25 extending from the mouth of the bird to the slot 11 in the base 10. This is the channel thru which a coin passes when placed in the mouth of the coin goose.

Beginning at the point 26 and extending to the point 27, the rib 23 is cut back a short distance from the level of the other parts of the joint between the halves 13 and 14. Similarly, beginning at a point 28 and extending to a point 29, the rib 24 is cut back. The result of these cut-backs is to leave a small opening or slot, as shown at 30 in Fig. 70 3, for the play of levers as will be described.

Pivoted on a pin 31 supported in the halves 13 and 14 is a lever 32 which represents the lower mandible of the bird. The lower end of this lever normally rests against a pin 33 in the rib 24. This lever is nearly balanced as to weight, but normally rests in the position shown in Fig. 1.

Pivoted in the halves 13 and 14 is a shaft 34 to which is secured a lever 35 located in the opening 30 and extending across the channel 25. To the outer ends of the shaft 34 are secured the wings 36. As shown in Fig. 4, the outer ends of the shaft are cut away on one side so as to form a flat surface, and the extreme ends are beveled to points. The wings are made of soft and light material such as aluminum, and have formed in them round holes for the reception of the ends of the shaft 34. After the wings are formed they are placed in a press, and a die strikes the under part of each wing so as to produce an indentation as shown at 37. This action forces the metal inward so as to nearly but not quite close the holes for the ends of the shaft 34. After the shaft 34 is supported in position, the wings are forced upon the ends of said shaft

by pressure. In this operation, the pointed ends of the shaft are driven into the nearly closed holes with the result that the wings are secured in place without any other action than the friction due to the partial reopening of the previously partially closed holes.

Beginning at a point 38 (Fig. 1) on the lower rear portion of the bird, and extending to the parts 15 and 16, part of the exterior ribs are cut away so as to leave an external opening corresponding to the interior opening 30. Pivoted on a pin 39 supported in the halves 13 and 14 is a lever

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having one end 40 extending across the coin channel 25 and having its other end extending thru the external opening just described and terminating in a tail 41.

The lever 40-41 is nicely balanced on the pivot pin 39, but normally rests in the position shown in Fig. 1. Similarly, the wings 36 and lever 35 are nicely balanced, but normally rest in the position shown. When a coin, as 42, is placed on the mandible 32, it slides downward by gravity. As it passes the pivot 31, the lever 32 turns on its pivot and gives the appearance of a swallowing action by the bird. After the coin passes from the lever 32 it strikes and depresses lever 35, which results in a flapping action by the wings 36. After passing the lever 35, the coin engages and depresses lever 40 which results in tail 41 moving upward on the pivot 39.

What I claim is:

1. In a device of the class described, a base providing a coin receptacle and pivoting a recess in its upper face, a body composed of two parts the lower portions of

which are adapted to enter said recess, a tie loosely securing the upper portions of said parts together, and a spring serving to force the lower portions of said parts from each other so as to cause them to bind in said recess.

2. In a device of the class described, a body simulating an animated object and providing a coin guiding channel, a shaft carried by the body and having its ends sharpened and the portions adjacent to the ends flattened by cutting away part of the metal thereof, wings formed of malleable metal and having holes drilled therein to receive the ends of the shaft, part of the metal forming the wings being forced inward by exterior pressure to partially close the holes drilled therein and said wings being forced upon the flattened and sharpened parts of said shaft after the shaft is mounted in place in said body, and a lever secured to thru said coin guiding channel.

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