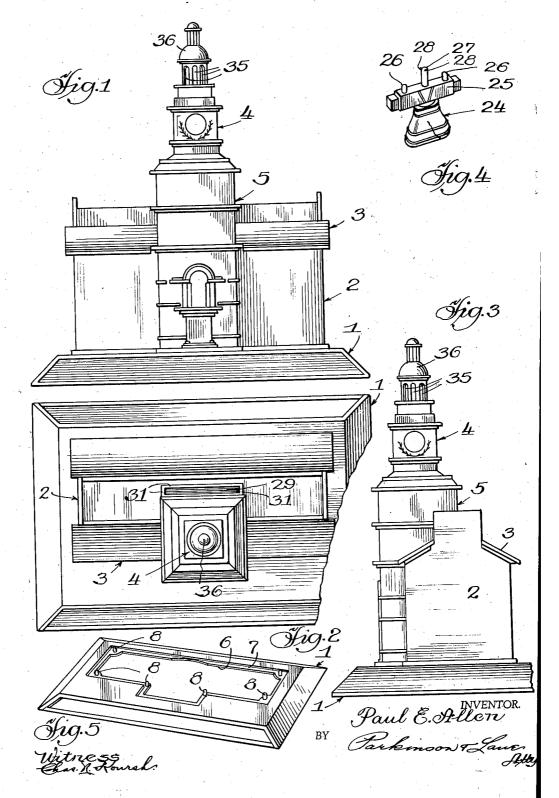
SAVINGS BANK

Filed Feb. 23, 1942

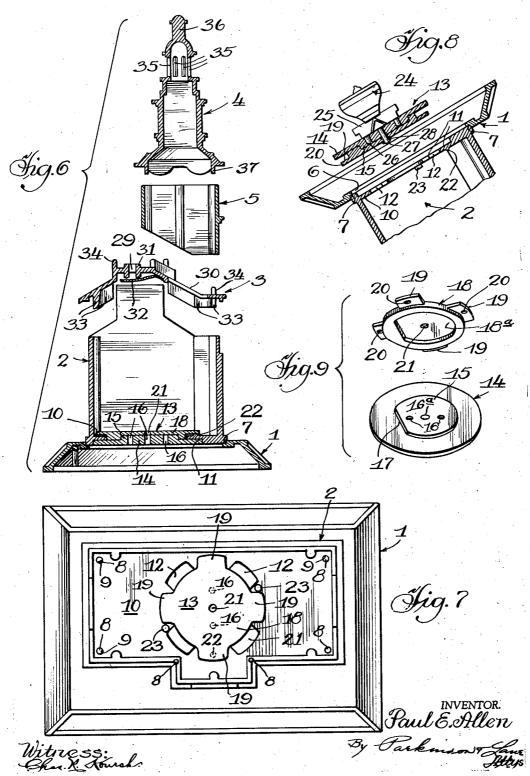
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Jan. 29, 1946.

## P. E. ALLEN

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SAVINGS BANK

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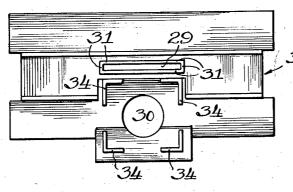
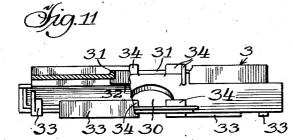
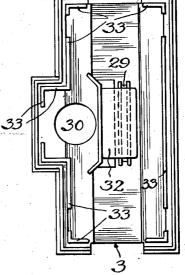
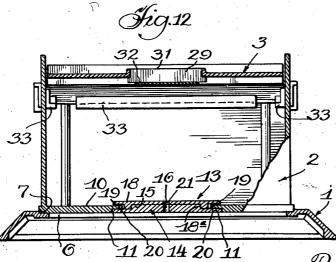


Fig. 13







INVENTOR

Witness:

By Paul E. Allen Carkinson & Law Mys

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,393,729

SAVINGS BANK

Paul E. Allen, Skokie, Ill.

Application February 23, 1942, Serial No. 431,906

2 Claims. (Cl. 220-40)

The present invention relates to a savings bank and more particularly to a novel bank construction formed of interlocking sections of a plastic material, which when assembled, form a substantial replica of Independence Hall.

Among the objects of the present invention is the provision of a novel savings bank and in the novel means and manner of constructing this bank to form a rigid assembly.

The invention further comprehends a novel clo- 10 sure and lock assembly and including a novel key for unlocking and removing the closure to permit ready access to the contents of the bank.

Further objects are to provide a construction of maximum simplicity, efficiency, economy and 15 ease of assembly and operation, and such further objects, advantages and capabilities as will later more fully appear and are inherently possessed thereby.

The invention further resides in the construc- 20 tion, combination and arrangement of parts illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and while there is shown therein a preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that the same is susceptible of modification and change, and comprehends other details, arrangements of parts, features and constructions without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a view in front elevation of the novel bank.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary top plan view of the bank.

Figure 3 is a view in end elevation of the novel construction.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the novel key for unlocking or opening the bank.

Figure 5 is a view in perspective of the base construction.

Figure 7 is a plan view of the bank with the roof and tower assembly removed.

Figure 8 is a fragmentary view in vertical cross section of the base of the bank with the lock re- 45 moved and the key in position.

Figure 9 is a disassembled view in perspective of the lock.

Figure 10 is a top plan view of the roof of the

Figure 11 is a view part in vertical cross section and part in side elevation of the roof.

Figure 12 is a view part in vertical cross section and part in side elevation through the bank construction with the tower assembly removed.

Figure 13 is a bottom plan view of the roof construction.

Referring more particularly to the illustrative embodiment disclosed in the drawings, the novel bank is formed of a plurality of sections adapted to interlock, and which, when assembled and when cemented together, provide a rigid and integral construction. Generally these parts may be referred to as a base 1, main body structure 2, roof 3, and a tower 4 mounted on an intermediate support 5. The raised portion of the base is provided with an irregularly shaped opening 6, with the periphery of this opening depressed at 7 and provided with spaced upstanding lugs 8. These lugs are adapted to be received in spaced openings 9 in the floor 10 of the main body structure 2. The underside of the floor is countersunk at 11 and provided with spaced notches 12 for the reception of a lock 13.

As shown in Figure 9, the lock 13 is formed in two sections, the lower section being a disc 14 having a substantially circular raised portion 15 provided with three spaced openings 16 and 16a and with a segment removed therefrom at 25 17. The upper section 18 of the lock is of smaller diameter and provided with four substantially equally spaced projecting wings or flanges 19, the lower surface of each of which is provided with an indentation 20. These wings or flanges 30 are of less thickness than the adjoining periphery of this section in order that they may be inherently resilient. The lower face of this section 18 is also formed with a centrally disposed depression 182 so contoured as to conformably receive the raised portion 15 of the lower section 14, and when these parts or sections are cemented or otherwise affixed together, they form a substantially rigid construction with the opening 21 in the upper section 18 aligned with the central Figure 6 is a disassembled view of the novel 40 opening 162 in the disc or lower section 14. In order to retain the lock in locked or secured position, an upstanding detent 22 is provided on the upper face of the floor 10, and this detent will ride over one of the resilient wings or flanges 19 as the lock is rotated, and seat in one of the aligned indentations 20. Spaced upstanding lugs 23 are also provided on the upper surface of the floor 10 against which opposed wings or flanges 19 abut to limit the rotation of the lock.

In order to lock and unlock the bank, a key 24 is provided. This key is preferably in the shape of the Liberty Bell and is provided with a cross bar 25 from which project a pair of upstanding lugs or pins 26 and an intermediate 55 lug or projection 27 which is of greater length

than the lugs 26. This intermediate lug is provided at its opposite sides with a protuberance or boss 28 making this lug or projection 27 of slightly greater width than the diameter of the central opening 16 so as to require force to insert the key and to automatically retain it in position. This permits the lock or closure to be removed without danger of spilling the contents of the bank. This is clearly shown in Figure 8.

The roof 3 is provided with a substantially centrally arranged slot 29 for the insertion of coins to the interior of the bank, and is also provided with an opening 30, the purpose of which will be later more fully explained. The slot 29 is preferably defined by a continuous rib 15 31 for facilitating insertion of a coin, and this slot is preferably of such width as to conformably receive the lugs or pins 26 and 27 and retain the key 24 in shipment or non-use of the bank. A flexible flap or closure 32 may be provided to prevent withdrawal or removal of the coins through the slot 29. In order to locate the roof upon the main body portion 2, it is provided on its under surface with a non-continuous, but relatively deep depending flange 33 which when these two parts are assembled, tightly conforms to the internal contour of the upper edge of the main body portion. The roof, as well as the main body portion, has strengthening ribs wherever necessary or desirable to add rigidity to the 30 structure. The roof is also provided with substantially L-shaped upstanding ribs or projections 34 which conform to the internal contour of the lower portion of the intermediate section 5 forming the base or support as well as part 35 of the tower 4.

The tower 4 and intermediate support 5 are hollow and located in alignment with the opening 30 so that light may pass therethrough and out of the slits 35 in the base of the dome or 40 cupola 36. This tower is provided with depending ribs or projections 37 conforming to the internal contour of the upper portion of the section 5. The arrangement and construction of the tower 4 and support 5 permits a light to be 45 located within the main body structure 2, and due to the alignment of the opening 30 and the hollow contour of the tower 4 and dome 36, the light shines therethrough and any heat generated is dissipated to the atmosphere. The effect pro-50

duced thereby and the fact that the material employed in constructing the bank is a plastic, preferably cellulose acetate and/or cellulose butyrate which is translucent or opaque so that light shines therethrough, gives the bank an unusual and unique appearance. These plastic parts or sections may be injection molded by any suitable equipment, and when assembled, provide a rigid construction permitting unusually rough handling and usage.

Having thus disclosed the invention, I claim: 1. In a savings bank including a main body structure provided with a floor having its underside countersunk, an opening in the countersunk portion and formed with spaced notches and intermediate arcuate segments, a closure adapted to fit into the countersunk portion and provided with a lower section conforming to the shape of said portion and an upper section conforming to the shape of the opening and having spaced flanges receivable in the spaced notches, means for joining the sections including a substantially circular projection on one section having a segment thereof removed and a complementary recess in the other section for receiving said projection to lock these sections against relative rotation, said closure being rotatable to bring the flanges over the arcuate segments and thereby lock the closure in position.

2. In a savings bank including a main body structure provided with a floor having its underside countersunk, an opening in the countersunk portion and formed with spaced notches and intermediate arcuate segments, a closure adapted to fit into the countersunk portion and provided with a lower section conforming to the shape of said portion and an upper section conforming to the shape of the opening with spaced flanges substantially conforming to and receivable in the spaced notches, means for joining the sections including a centrally disposed raised portion on the lower section and a complementary recess in the upper section for receiving said raised portion, said closure being rotatable to bring said flanges over the arcuate segments and thereby lock the closure in position, and detent means for preventing accidental unlocking of the clo-

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