

Coin Tester.

Patented Nov. 27, 1855.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN ALLENDER, OF NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.

BALANCE FOR DETECTING SPURIOUS COIN.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 13,840, dated November 27, 1855.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ALLENDER, of New London, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut, have invented
5 a new and useful Apparatus for Proving Genuine and Detecting Spurious Coin; and I do hereby declare that the same is described and represented in the following specification and drawings.

10 To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the drawings in which the same letters indicate like parts in each of the
15 figures.

Figure 1, is a plan. Fig. 2, a section of Fig. 1, cut through the center. Fig. 3, a plan and section of the weight.

The nature of my invention consists in a
20 lever of a proper size and weight, with a fulcrum a proper distance from its center, which lever is provided with cavities in each arm of a proper size to receive the genuine coin arranged at such distances each side of
25 the fulcrum as to weigh the smaller coins upon the lighter arm without additional weight, and the heavy coins two or more on the heavy arm with one weight, in one position, on the lighter arm.

30 In the accompanying drawings A is the base of a stand provided with two pillars B B which are perforated to receive the pivots *h h* of the weighing lever C, which may be made in the form represented or
35 such other form as may be desirable, the short arm D being made of sufficient weight to weigh a five dollar gold piece if it is placed in the cavity or countersink E which is made just large enough to receive the
40 genuine coin, or the three dollar gold piece in the cavity F, or the two and a half dollar gold piece in the cavity G, or the one dollar gold piece in the cavity H, all of which cavities are in the lighter arm I. These cavities are all made just large enough to receive
45 the genuine coin and it is weighed without additional weight on the heavier arm. The

weight J is made in the form represented and provided with a projection K fitted to the cavity H, and when placed in said
50 cavity the lever C will weigh a ten dollar gold piece in the cavity L or a twenty dollar gold piece in the cavity M, each of which cavities are made just large enough to receive the genuine gold coins of the denomi-
55 nation named, and both of them are in the short and heavy arm of the lever C. There is a slot directly across the center of each of the cavities in which the coin is weighed just large enough to let the genuine coin
60 pass through freely by its own weight so as to prove the coin by its size as well as its weight.

This apparatus can be made and sold cheaper than any other that will perform
65 the same service with the same facility, and will be found a perfect protection to prove genuine and detect spurious coins which are either larger or lighter than the genuine.

I am aware that balances for proving
70 coin have been made with two levers hung upon one fulcrum so arranged as to weigh all the coins upon one side of the said fulcrum, and when the larger coins were weighed the lever in which the small ones
75 are weighed is turned to the opposite side of the fulcrum. Therefore I make no claim to instruments constructed with more than one lever and to weigh upon one side of the fulcrum only, but
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What I do claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A single lever of such a size and weight and provided with cavities or countersinks arranged at such distances each side of the
85 fulcrum, as to weigh the smaller coins upon the lightest arm, without additional weight, and the larger coins two or more on the heaviest arm with one weight, in one position on the lighter arm.

JOHN ALLENDER.

Witnesses:

C. PRINCE,
G. C. STILLMAN.