

A. S. TYLER.
Apparatus for Holding and Delivering Coin.
No. 226,575. Patented April 13, 1880.

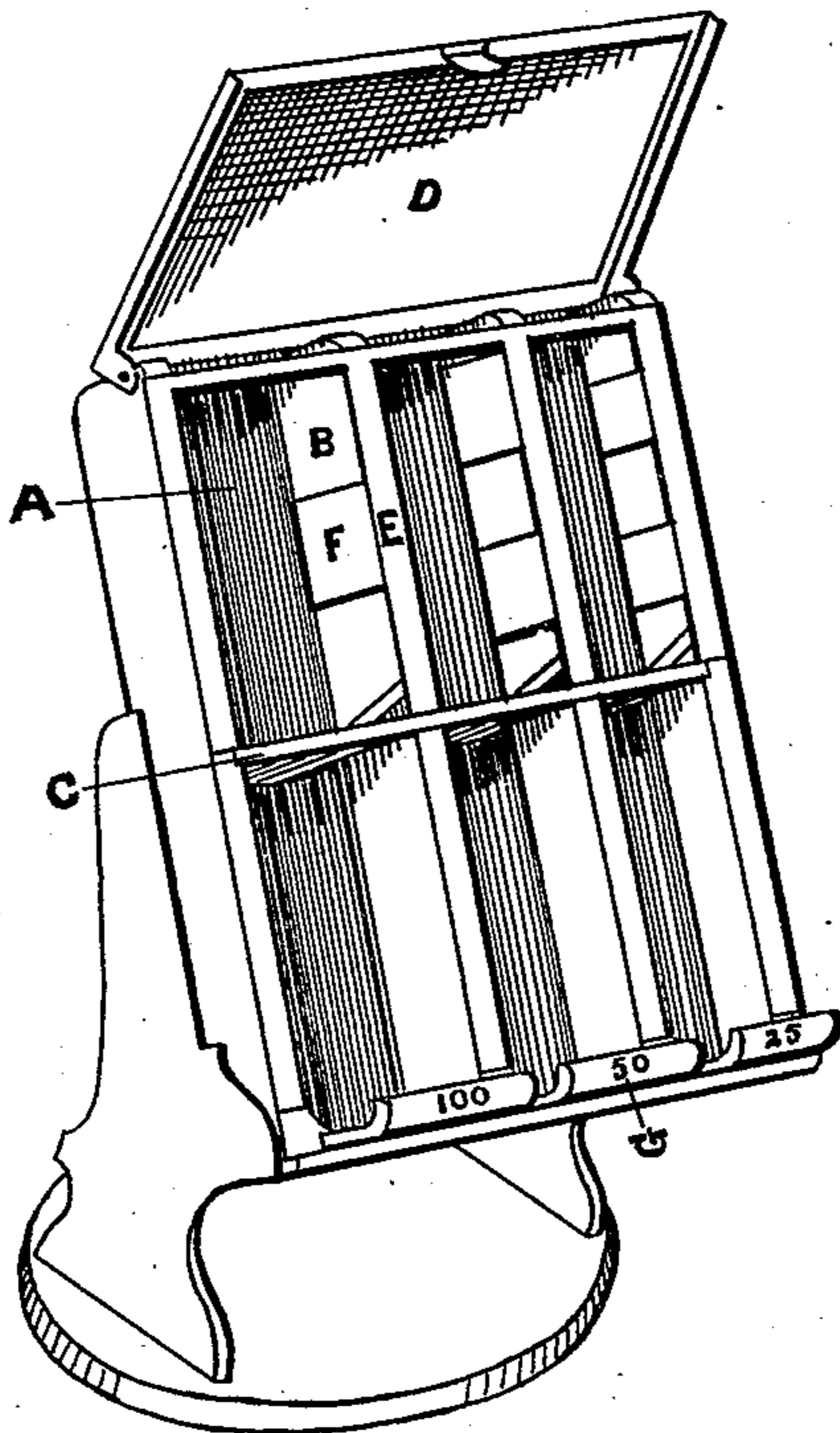
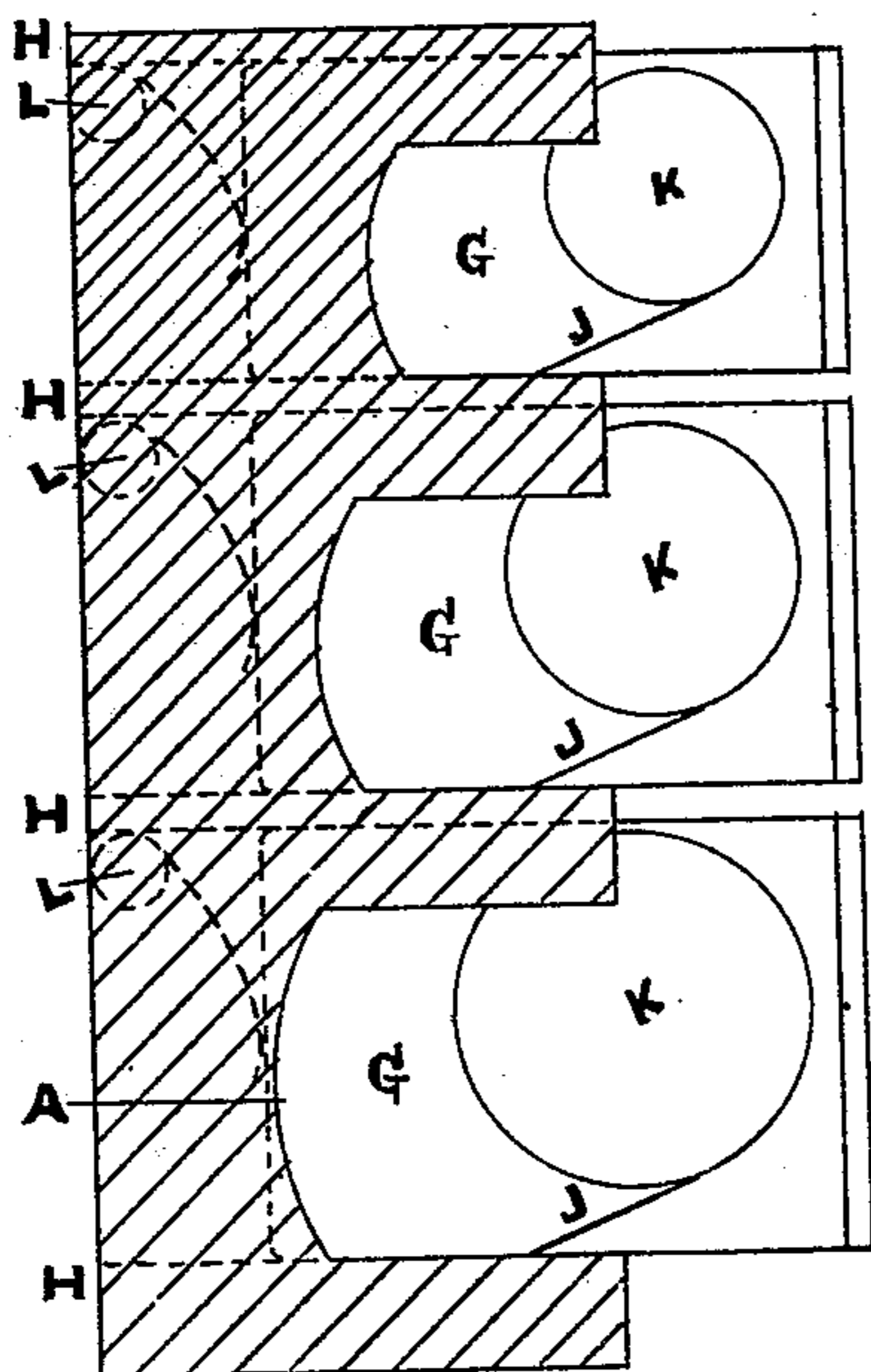


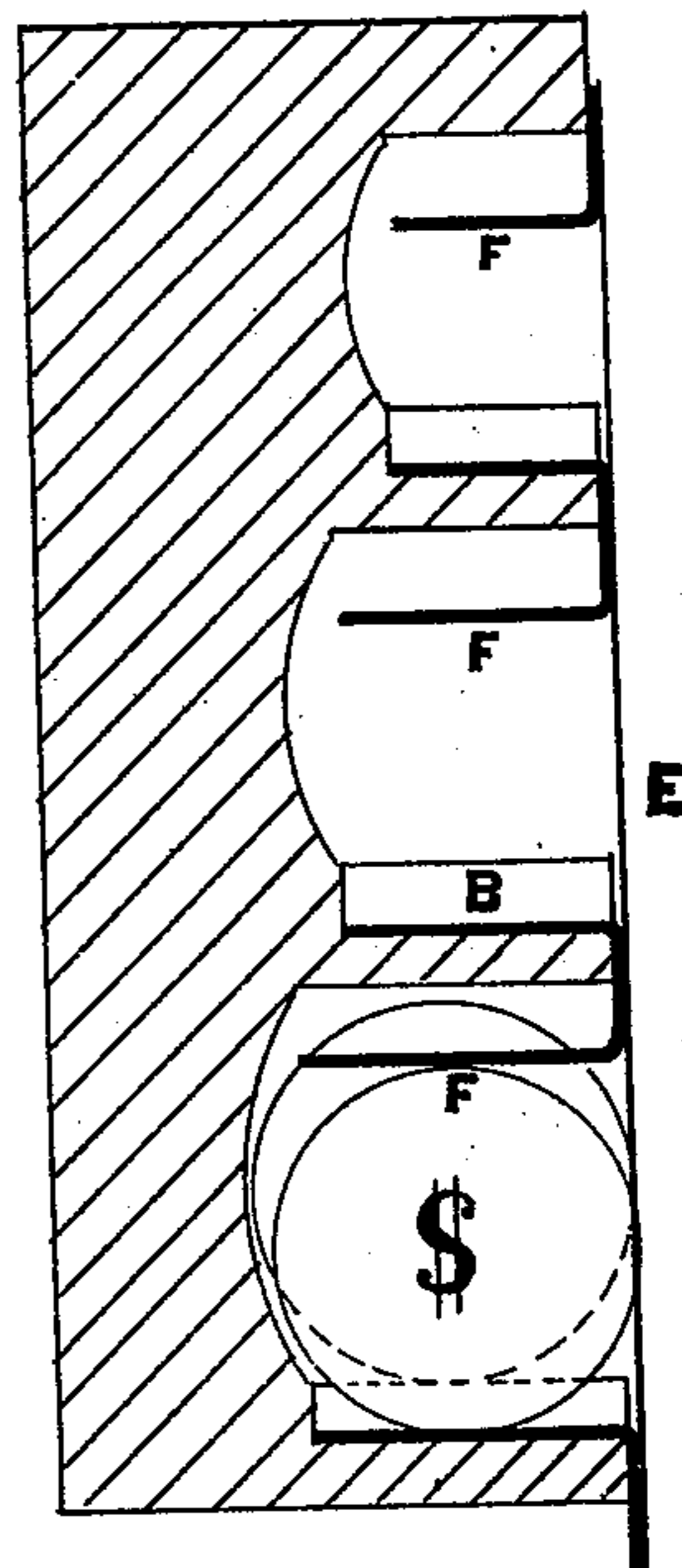
Fig 1.

Fig 3



Witnesses
M. S. Peers.
a. v. c. l. a. n. o.

Fig 2



Inventor.
Albert S. Tyler

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT S. TYLER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

APPARATUS FOR HOLDING AND DELIVERING COIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 226,575, dated April 13, 1880.

Application filed September 1, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT S. TYLER, of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented an Apparatus for Receiving, Counting, and Delivering Coin, of which the following is a specification.

The apparatus is particularly adapted to combine with a machine for assorting coin for which I hold Letters Patent No. 215,846, dated May 27, 1879.

In the accompanying drawings similar letters indicate like parts.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the entire apparatus. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the troughs or chutes and frame for counting. Fig. 3 is a section of the reciprocating slides for the delivery of the coin as required.

The construction and operation of the device are as follows:

The coins are delivered from their respective guides attached to the assorting-machine into the upper ends of a series of inclined open troughs or chutes having segmental bottoms A, with upright sides or partitions B between them. The object of this peculiar form of trough is this: At the junction of a segmental bottom with the upright sides grooves or guides are formed, in which the coins slide, retaining them in a position parallel with the troughs. At the same time the depression in the middle of the trough allows of the coins being easily tilted and formed into a column. This is accomplished by having the lower end piece or partition, C, inclined toward the bottom of the troughs. The lower edge of a coin striking this piece is forced down and the face of the coin falls against said piece.

After the coins have been assorted and in their respective columns they are easily counted by moving to the left the sliding frame E, which rests on the upper part of the partitions B. This frame has arms or projections F, of graduated widths and at graduated distances, extending along the side of each column of coins.

In sliding the frame the projections force

the coins that come in contact with them slightly out of line with the column, and as the different graduations represent a certain amount or number of coins the amount is easily calculated. The above-mentioned frame may be placed underneath the troughs, if desired.

For the delivery of the coin each trough is provided at its lower end with the reciprocating slide G, Fig. 3, movable in the guides H. Said slide has on its upper inner surface the raised edge J, lying oblique to the movement of the slide and connecting with an opening, K, which is slightly out of line with the trough.

By depressing the slide G the edge J, acting as a wedge, forces the lowest coin to the right of the column at the same time that the opening K in the slide moves down to meet it, allowing it to pass through. The slide on being released is forced up by the spring L.

What I claim is—

1. A coin-receptacle consisting of a series of inclined open troughs or chutes having segmental bottoms A, which form with upright sides B grooves or guides, for the purpose set forth and substantially as described.

2. An open trough or chute having the lower end piece or partition, C, inclined to the plane of said chute, for the purpose set forth.

3. A coin-counter consisting of a series of open troughs or chutes, A, in combination with a movable frame, E, having a series of arms or projections in line with each trough, at graduated distances and of graduated widths, which, on moving the frame, force the coins that come in contact with them slightly out of line, for the purpose set forth and substantially as described.

4. In combination with a receptacle for coins in columns, a reciprocating slide, G, provided with the oblique edge J, connecting with the opening K, for the purpose set forth.

ALBERT S. TYLER.

Witnesses:

ELIHU B. WRIGHT,
CLAYTON B. SHOURDS.