P. CLARK.

Coin Counter and Changer.

No. 232,596. Patented Sept. 28, 1880.

FIG 1

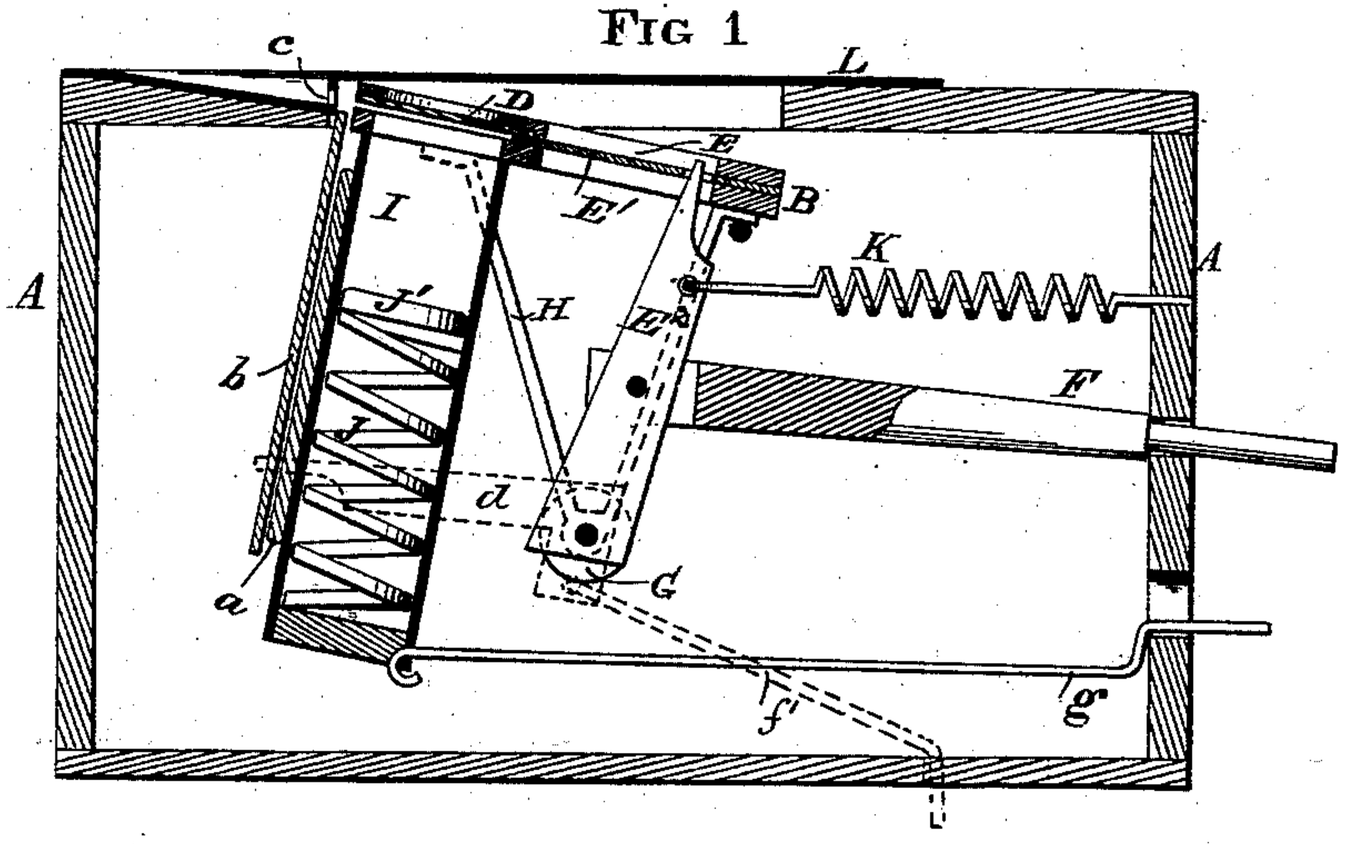


FIG 2

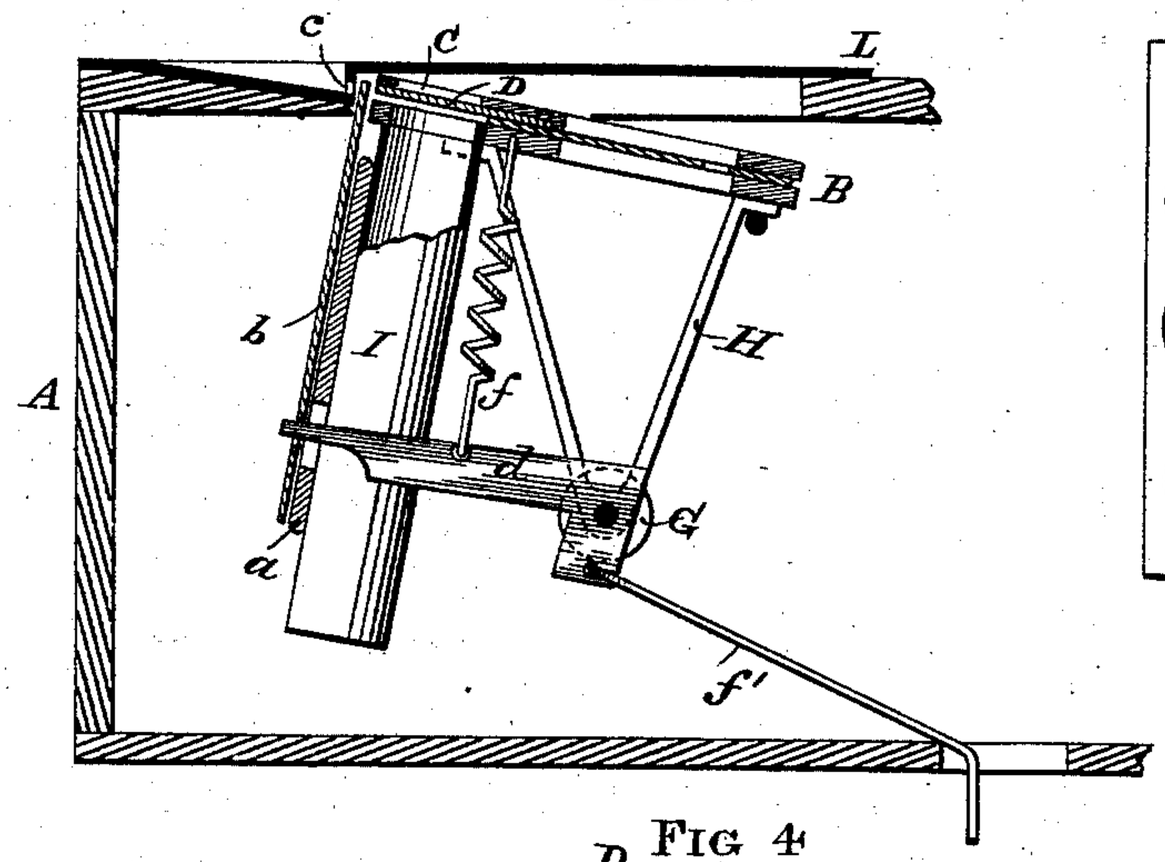


FIG 3

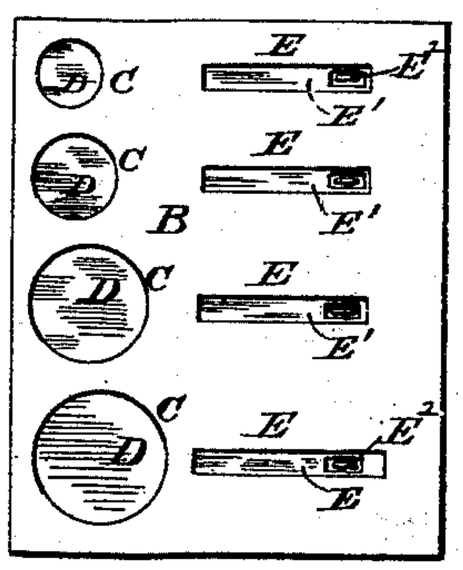
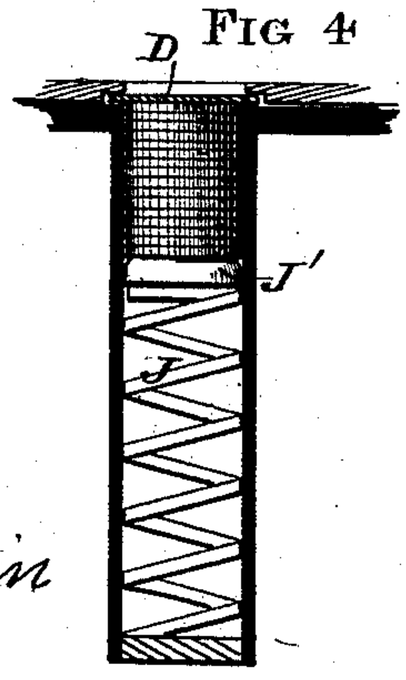


FIG 4



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILANDER CLARK, OF MILPITAS, CALIFORNIA.

COIN COUNTER AND CHANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 232,596, dated September 28, 1880.

Application filed February 13, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILANDER CLARK, of Milpitas, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Money Drawers and Changers Combined, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to a money-drawer for counters and a means for making change therefrom of the several denominations of coin contained in separate tubes or cells therein, operated in an automatic manner by levers and springs, all of which will hereinafter be more fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is a vertical section, showing a device for opening and closing the apertures to the coin-cells. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of coin-holders and means for opening and closing the passages therefrom to the counter. Fig. 3 is a plan of coin holders or cells, plate, and slides. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of one cell or tube, showing a coin in position.

In the drawer A is placed the double-slotted or hollow plate B, which carries the mechanism. This is supported by a rod which passes through the sides of the drawer. The hollow or double plate is provided with holes C C for the different-sized coins, and between the leaves are placed plates D D, which cover the openings C C. The double plate is also provided with slots E E, in which are caused to operate sliding plates E′ E′ by means of arms E^2 E^2, which arms connect with the operating-levers F F and rock-shaft G. The rock-shaft G is supported by the brackets H, which are connected to the lower face of the double plate.

To the lower face of the double plate are connected the coin-cells I I, which extend downward in the body of the drawer, and are held by a thin supporting-plate, *a*. Each of these coin-cells contains a spiral spring, J, and a follower, J′, so that when the coin is placed in the cells, which is accomplished by removing the plate D, the springs will press the coin upward against the said plates D.

Spiral springs K K are connected to the arms E^2 E^2 and the end of the drawer, by means of which the operating-levers are drawn back when pressed forward to throw out the coin.

In front of the coin-cells is placed a vertical sliding plate, *b*, which shuts over the coin-apertures in the front end of the double plate when the machine is not in use, so that the coin-cells cannot be picked by means of wires or other instruments, which otherwise might be passed through the openings *c c* made through the counter L, which leads to the coin-cells. An arm, *d*, connects this plate to the rock-shaft G, and a spiral spring, *f*, connects it to the double plate, while the operating-rod *f′* is attached to an arm of the plate *d*, the end of which passes through the bottom of the drawer, as shown.

The operation will be as follows, to wit: The proper openings having been made through the counter, which openings may be inclined toward the cells and be lined with zinc or other metal, and the coin of different denominations put in the cells, the money-changer pushes back the lever *g*, which connects with the largest cell and raises up the coin-cells against the inner face of the counter, at the same time drawing down the vertical plate *b* from the front of the double plate leading to the coin-cells by drawing out the rod *f′*, and then proceeds to make change by pressing in the operating-levers F F, which causes the sliding plates E′ to move forward against the edge of each piece of coin, which is held against the lower face of the plate D by the spiral spring in the cells, and forces out the coin through the openings in the slotted or double plate and up through the metal lining between the spaces at the top of the counter, and when the desired changing of money is made the rod *g* is drawn back and the rod *f′* pushed in, which lowers the coin holders or cells and closes the openings in front of them by the plate *b*, as shown in Fig. 2, until the act of changing money again becomes necessary.

What I claim is—

1. In combination with the coin-containing cells I I, provided with spiral upwardly-bearing springs J and followers J′, the rods *f′* and *g*, indicating-levers F, sliding plates E′, and connecting-arms E^2, all arranged and operating for the purpose of forcing forward the desired coin, substantially as shown and described.

2. In combination with coin-cells I I, the

double plate B, provided with graduated openings C C, slots E E, and internal plates, D E′, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In combination with the double plate B, coin-cells I I, and their operating mechanism, the spaced openings *c* in the top of the counter for the exit of the coins from their respective cells, substantially as shown and described.

4. In combination with a money-changing device, the movable guard-plate *b*, operated by the lever *f′* and arm *d*, substantially in the manner as herein specified, and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 24th day of November, 1879.

PHILANDER CLARK. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
C. W. M. SMITH,
HOLLAND SMITH.