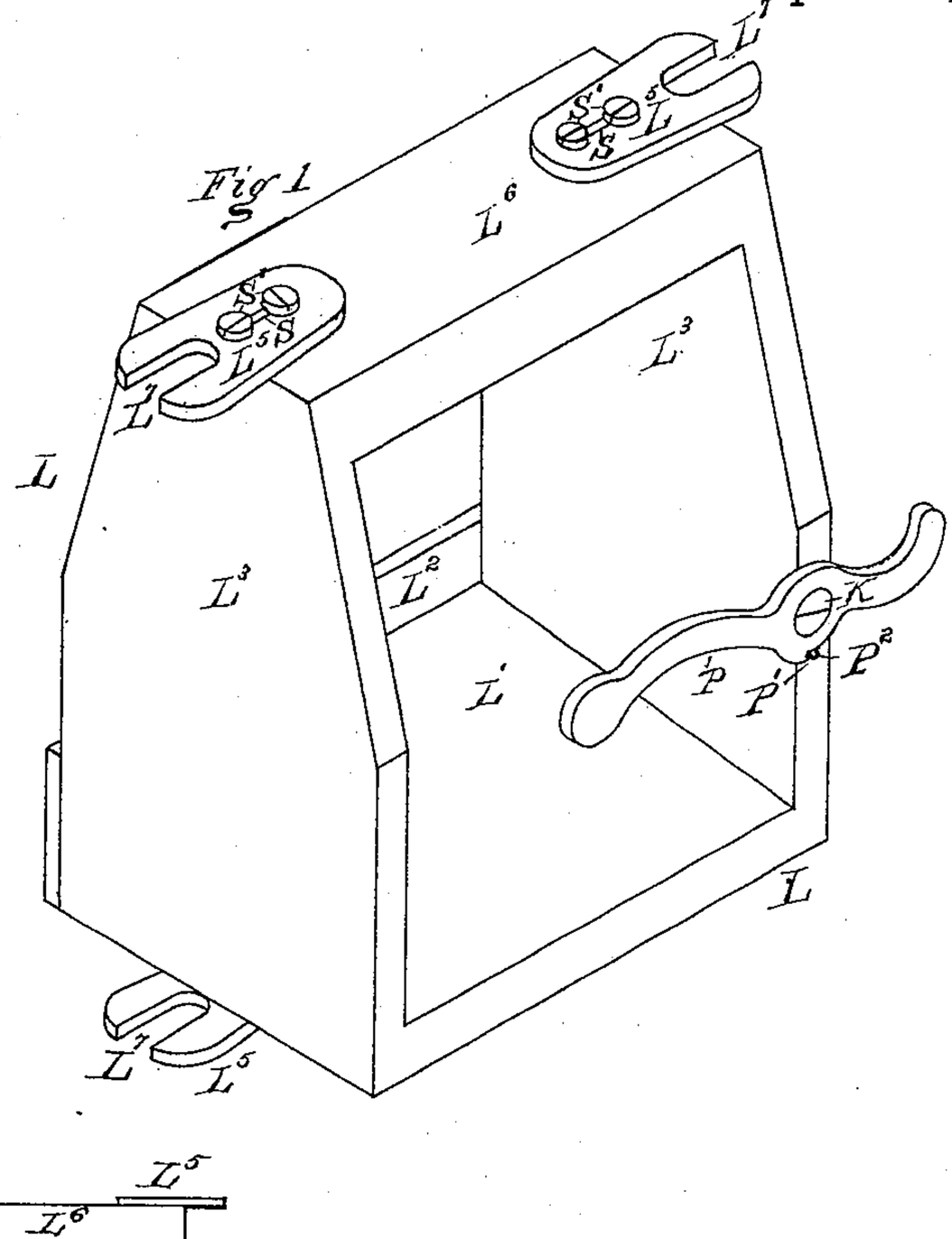
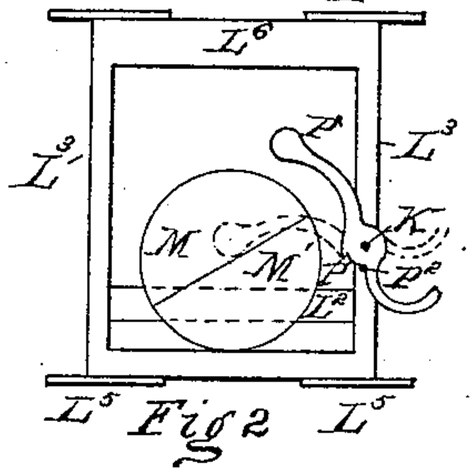
(No Model.)

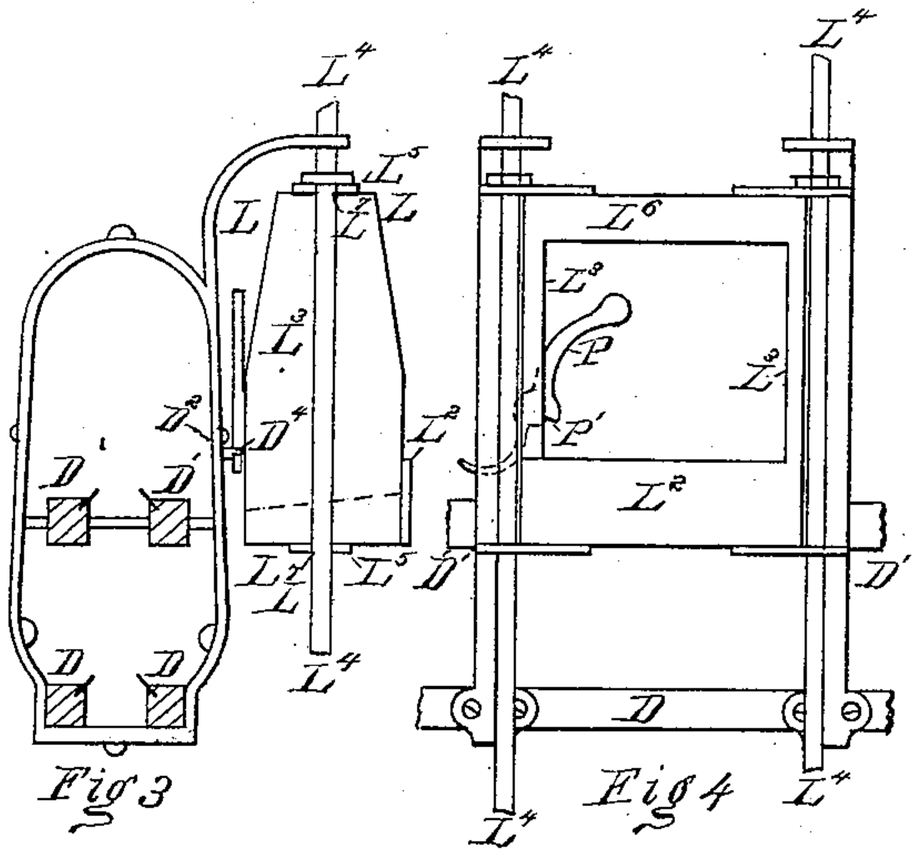
W. S. LAMSON.

AUTOMATIC CASH CARRIER.

No. 284,863. Patented Sept. 11, 1883.







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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM S. LAMSON, OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.

AUTOMATIC CASH-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 284,863, dated September 11, 1883.

Application filed August 23, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. LAMSON, of Lowell, in the county of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Automatic Cash-Carriers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the elevators used to raise the cash balls or carriers proper to the ways, and to means for discharging said balls from said elevators upon said ways.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an elevator; Fig. 2, a front view of the same; Fig. 3, an end view of the elevator and a section of the track and bridge, with the stop, gate, and guide-rod; Fig. 4, a rear view of the elevator, guide-rods, and part of the way and bridge. The ways D, bridges D′, and vertical guide-rods L^4 shown in the drawings are or may be constructed and used like the corresponding parts shown and described in Letters Patent No. 258,585, granted by the United States May 30, A. D. 1882, to the Lamson Cash-Carrier Company as my assignee, while the hollow cash balls or carriers M M′ are or may be constructed and used like the carriers described in Letters Patent No. 243,451, granted by the United States June 28, A. D. 1881, to me, so that these ways, bridges, guide-rods, and carriers need no description herein.

L is the elevator, consisting of the top L^6, two sides, L^3, and bottom L′ of a box. The upper surface of the bottom L′ slopes down toward the front—that is, toward the way or bridge. As an additional safeguard against the cash-ball M M′ being jolted out of the back side of the elevator, a thin strip, L^2, is secured across the back of the elevator, the upper edge of said strip L^2 rising above the bottom L′ of the elevator, but not high enough to prevent the admission of the cash-ball through the back of the elevator. Four ears, L^5, are provided with slots S, through which screws S′ pass down in to the top L^6, or up into the bottom L′, to secure the ears to the elevator. By means of the screws and slots above named, the ears can be adjusted to project more or less beyond the sides of the elevator to accommodate themselves to the distance between the guide-rods, which may vary from the correct distance. The outer ends of the ears are provided with slots L^7, which receive the guide-rods L^4 for the usual purpose of guiding the elevator in a vertical path. The elevator is raised by the means described in the patents above mentioned, and falls by its own weight. While the elevator is being raised the cash-ball M M′ is prevented from rolling out of the elevator in front by a gate, P, pivoted at K to the front edge of one of the sides, L^3, of the elevator. The gate P is a bar, shaped substantially as shown, the inner arm of which from the pivot K is long enough to reach half-way across the front side of the elevator, and the outer arm of which projects beyond the elevator, so as to strike a projection, D^4, secured to the frame D^2, which connects and supports the way D and bridge D′, the frame D^2 being suspended, as shown in the patent first above named, by a chain from the ceiling. When the outer end of the gate is raised, by striking the projection the ball M M′ of its own gravity rolls down the sloping bottom L′, out of the elevator, and onto the bridge, tilting the same, as described in the first-named patent. The long end of the gate P—that is, the inner end or arm—is curved, so as to be concave on its under side, in order that it may sooner discharge the cash-ball M M′—that is, discharge the ball by a slighter movement or lifting of the gate than would be necessary if the bar were straight. The gate is kept in the position shown in Fig. 1, except when its outer end is in contact with the projection D^4, by the greater weight of the inner end or arm, and by a shoulder, P′, on said gate coming in contact with a stop or pin, P^2, rigidly secured to the front edge of the elevator.

I claim as my invention—

1. The elevator L, in combination with the gate P, pivoted thereto, and having its inner end curved, as described, as and for the purpose specified.

2. The elevator L, provided with the sloping bottom, and the gate P, pivoted to the front edge of said elevator, in combination with the

stationary projection D^4, as and for the purpose specified.

3. The gate P, provided with the shoulder P′, in combination with the stationary pin P^2, as and for the purpose specified.

4. The elevator L, provided with adjustable ears L^5, as and for the purpose specified.

5. The combination of the elevator L, the ears L^5, provided with slots S and the screws S′, as and for the purpose specified.

WILLIAM S. LAMSON.

Witnesses:

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