

(No Model.)

2. Sheets—Sheet 1.

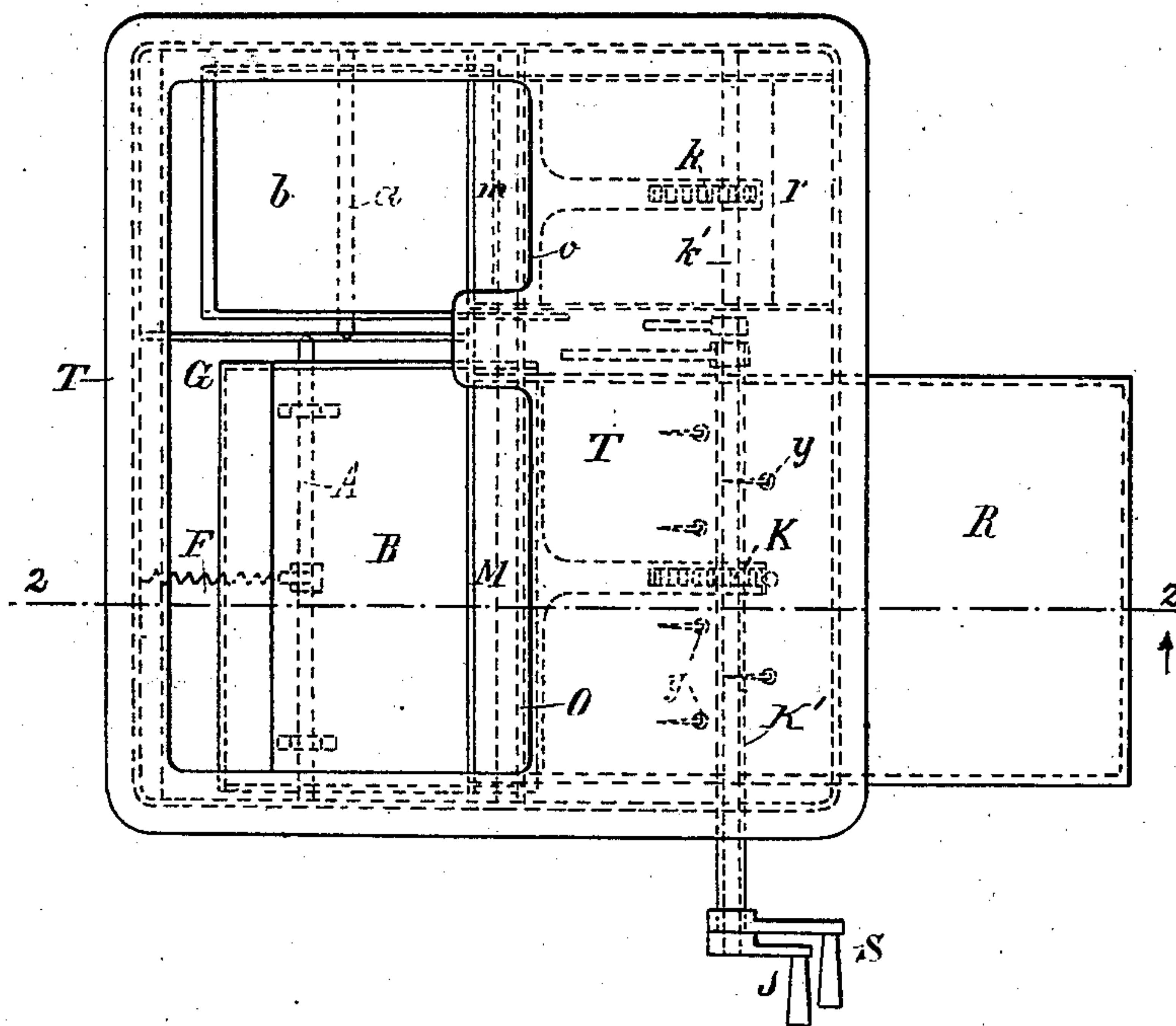
T. EKROTH.

FARE BOX.

No. 369,048.

Patented Aug. 30, 1887.

Fig. 1.



INVENTOR:

Theodor Ekroth

By Henry Connors
att'y.

WITNESSES:

E. B. Bolton

H. Haplinger.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

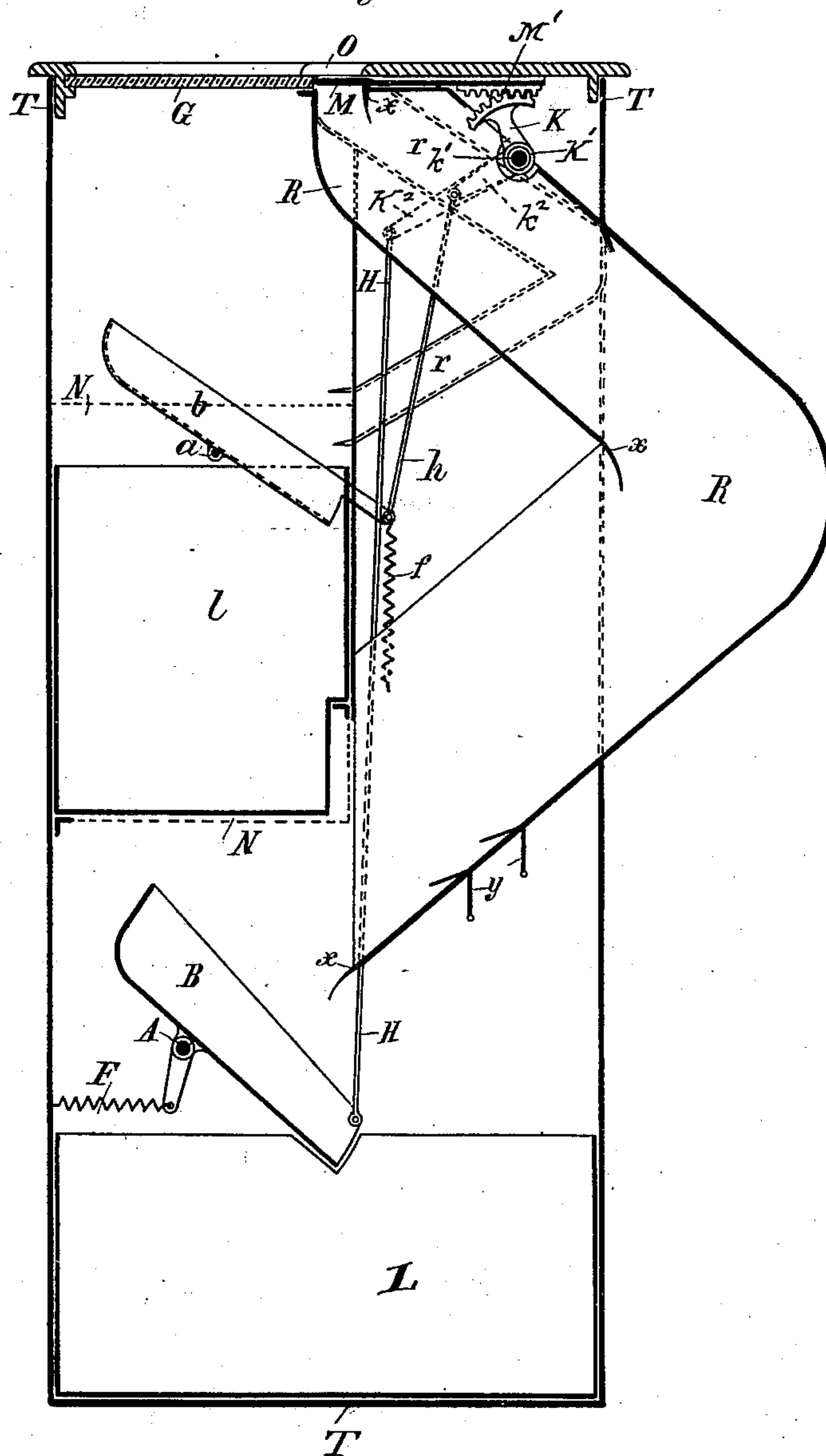
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Fig: 2.



INVENTOR:

Theodor Ekroth
By Henry Connors
atly.

WITNESSES:

E. B. Bolton
H. B. Gaxinger

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODOR EKROTH, OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

FARE-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 369,048, dated August 30, 1887.

Application filed May 6, 1887. Serial No. 237,368. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODOR EKROTH, a citizen of the Kingdom of Sweden, and a resident of Stockholm, Sweden, have invented certain Improvements in Apparatus for Receiving Payment at Retail Sales, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an apparatus in the nature of a cash-receiver, the object being to provide such a receptacle, under the control of the seller, into which the money is put by the hand of the buyer on making a purchase. The money, once deposited, is only accessible to one who has the key to the apparatus.

My invention will be hereinafter fully described, and its novel features carefully defined in the claims.

In the drawings, which serve to illustrate my invention, Figure 1 is a plan view of the apparatus, and Fig. 2 is a section of same on the line 2 2 in Fig. 1.

T represents the box or casing of the apparatus, in the top plate of which are apertures O o for inserting money, the former of which is designed for paper money or bills and the latter for coins.

R is a zigzag chute extending from the larger aperture, O, down to a tilting trough, B, mounted pivotally on axes A. Money inserted at aperture O slides down chute R and falls into trough B. When this trough is tilted, the money falls into a box, L, in the lower part of the casing. Aperture O has a slide or shutter, M, mounted in keepers in the top plate of the casing. On the under side of some part of slide M is a rack, M', with which meshes a segment-rack, K, on a shaft, K', mounted in the casing and provided with a crank, S. Shaft K' is a rock-shaft, and from it projects an arm, K², to which is coupled a rod, H, which extends down and is coupled to the front end of the tilting trough B. When the slide M is drawn back, so as to open aperture O, trough B is held up by rod H in a nearly horizontal position. The money inserted at aperture O slides down chute R and falls into trough B, as described. The money in said trough may now be inspected through a glass plate, G, in the top plate or cover of the casing, and if found all right the crank S is let go and a spring, F, connected to an arm on the

trough, tilts the latter, and, acting through rod H and segment K, moves slide M forward and closes aperture O.

In the chute R are fixed combs or rows of points or barbs *x x*, to assist in preventing the money from being extracted by inverting the apparatus; and in holes in the bottom of said chute are also hung loose angular barbs or hooks *y*, which, should the apparatus be inverted, will fall out of place and thus serve to show that some one has tampered with the apparatus. All of these teeth, points, or barbs *x* and *y* are directed downward.

So far I have described only the mechanism and appurtenances connected with the money-aperture O; but the smaller coin-aperture, o, is provided with like mechanism and appurtenances, which will, however, not require minute description.

r is the zigzag chute leading from aperture o down to a tilting trough, *b*, mounted in pivotal bearings *a* and provided with a retracting-spring, *f*. This trough is connected by a rod, *h*, to an arm, *k*², projecting from a shaft, *k'*, which bears a toothed segment, *k*, meshing with a rack on slide *m*, that closes aperture o.

I have shown shaft K' as tubular and shaft *k'* extending through it and provided with a crank, *s*, in close proximity to crank S. The object of this is to enable both cranks to be grasped and actuated together conveniently.

The money discharged from the trough *b* falls into a box, *l*, as clearly shown in Fig. 2.

N in Fig. 2 indicates the outlines of a door in the side of the casing to permit of access to the interior.

In case the apparatus is designed only for the reception of coins, but one of the two distinct mechanisms need be employed—that is, the mechanism and parts described for bills or bank-notes may be omitted.

The object in making the chute zigzag is to prevent the surreptitious extraction of money from the apparatus, and a spiral chute would serve this purpose. It is only necessary that the chute shall be crooked. The dimensions of the chutes and the apertures leading to them I usually make sufficient to allow of a small heap of bills or coin being inserted at one time.

I contemplate two forms of this apparatus—one not designed to resist violence and the

other "burglar-proof," and it may be made fire-proof as well. In the drawings I have not shown the means of locking in order to prevent an unauthorized person from pilfering, as these may be of any kind and form no part of my invention.

Any known mechanical equivalent may be employed in lieu of the segment and rack devices for actuating the slides covering the apertures *o* and *O* and for the springs *F* and *f*.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a money-receiving box, the combination, with a casing provided with an aperture for the insertion of the money, a slide closing said aperture, a rock-shaft, *K'*, mounted in said casing, intermediate mechanism, substantially as described, between said rock-shaft and slide, whereby the rocking movement of the shaft transmits a reciprocating movement to the slide, a crooked or zigzag chute for the money to slide down, a tilting trough which receives the money from said chute, and mechanism, substantially as described, connecting said trough and rock-shaft, whereby the rocking of said shaft imparts a movement to said slide and trough simultaneously.

2. In a money-receiving box, the inclined money-chute provided with holes and having loose barbs or angular hooks *y* hung in said holes with their points directed downward, whereby when the apparatus is inverted these

barbs will fall out and thus show that the apparatus has been tampered with.

3. The combination, with the casing having a money-aperture, *O*, of the slide *M*, covering said aperture, provided with a rack, *M'*, the rock-shaft *K'*, provided with a toothed segment, *K*, in mesh with said rack, and an arm, *K²*, the tilting trough and its spring, the connector between said trough and arm *K²*, and the money-chute leading from said aperture *O* to said tilting trough.

4. The combination, with the casing provided with two money-apertures and the two money-chutes leading down from said apertures, of the two tilting troughs at the lower ends of said chutes, and their springs, the tubular shaft *K'*, provided with a crank, *S*, arm *K²*, and segment *K*, the shaft *k'*, extending through shaft *K'*, and provided with a crank, *s*, an arm, *k²*, and a segment, *k*, the slides *M* and *m*, having racks meshing, respectively, with said segments, and the rods *H* and *h*, connecting the arms *K²* and *k²*, respectively, with the tilting troughs, whereby the slides may be actuated simultaneously, as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THEODOR EKROTH.

Witnesses:

NERE A. EILFING,
JOHANN WENDELIN.