

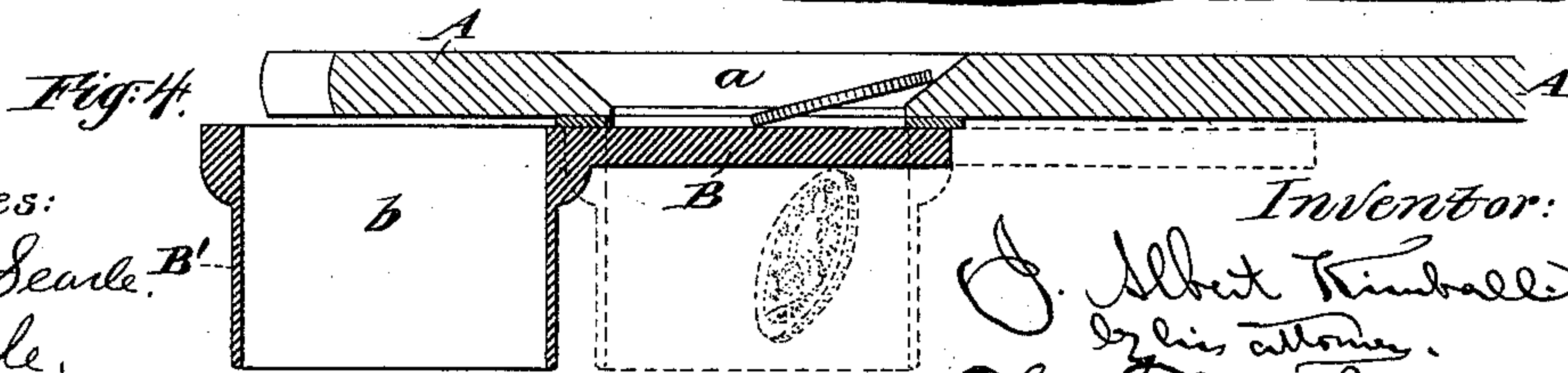
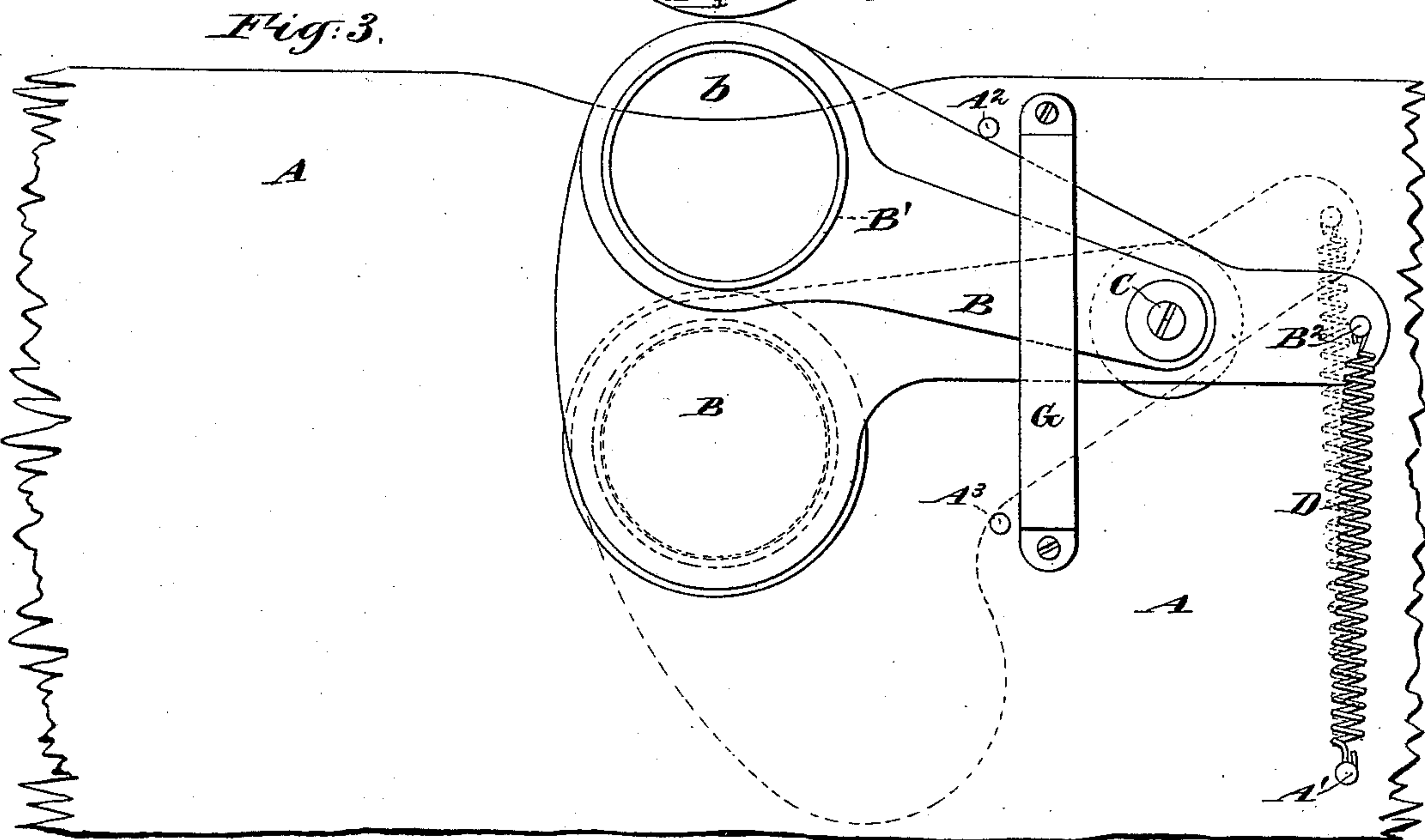
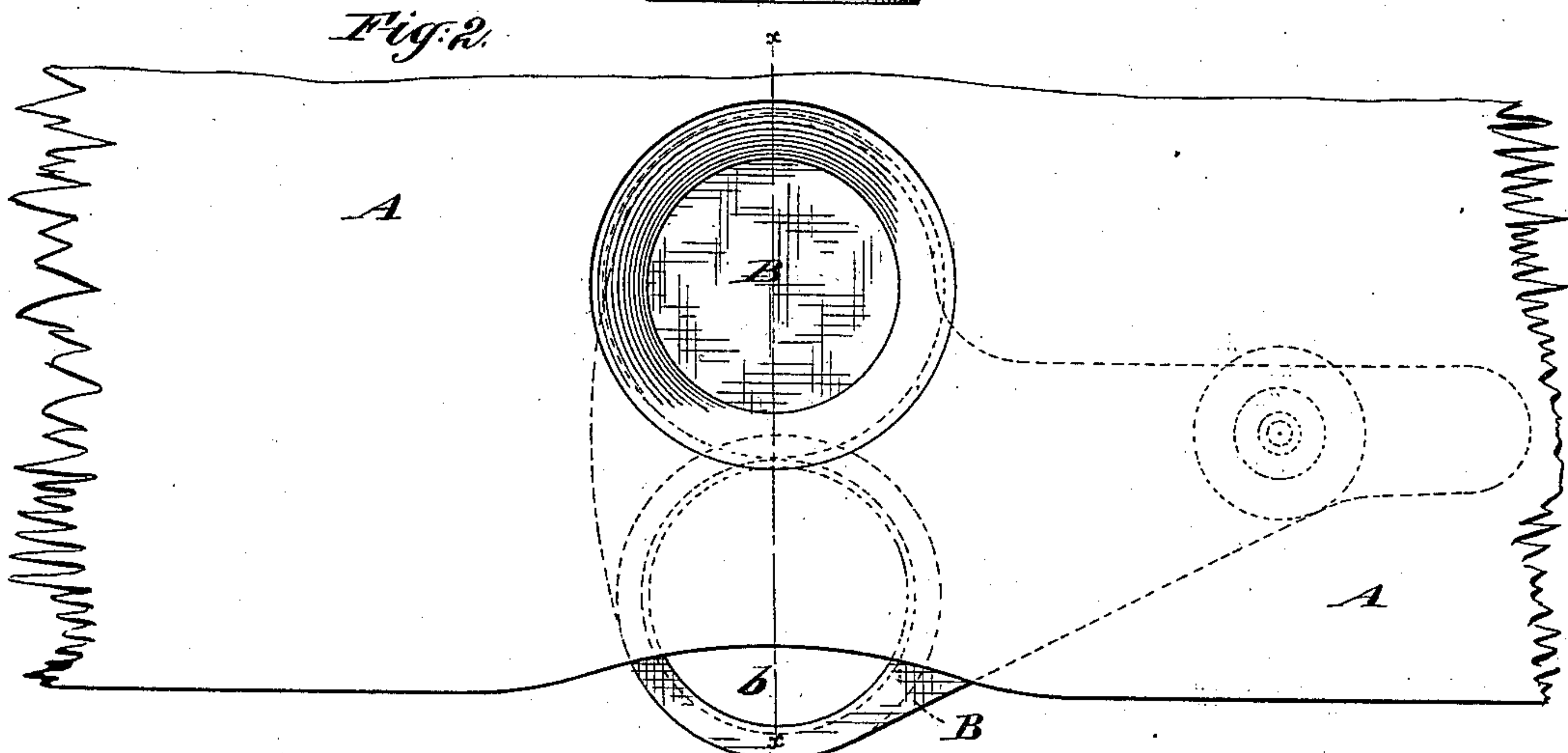
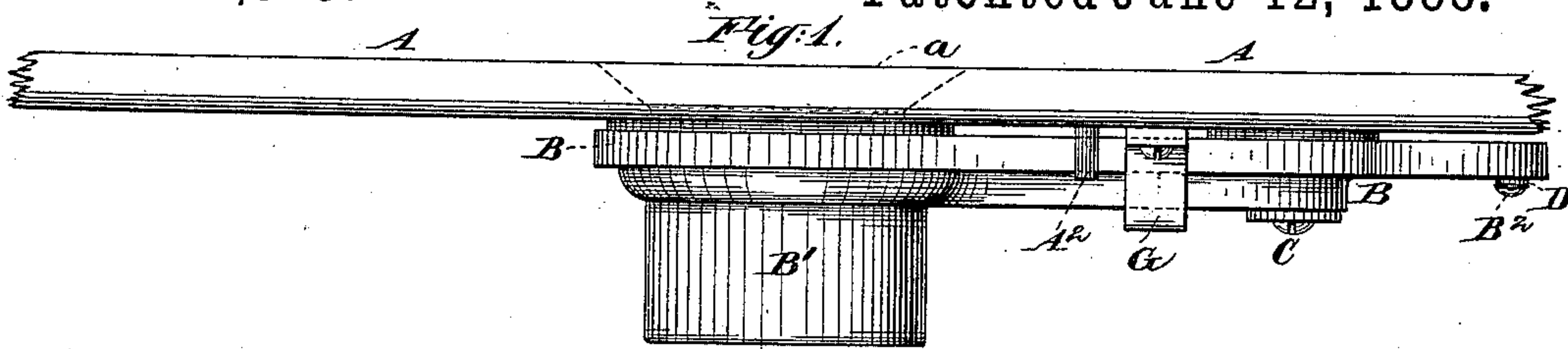
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. A. KIMBALL.
CHANGE RECEIVER.

No. 384,583.

Patented June 12, 1888.



Witnesses:
Charles R. Searle.
M. F. Boyle.

Inventor:
J. Albert Kimball
by his attorney,
Thomas Drew Nelson.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. A. KIMBALL.

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Fig. 5.

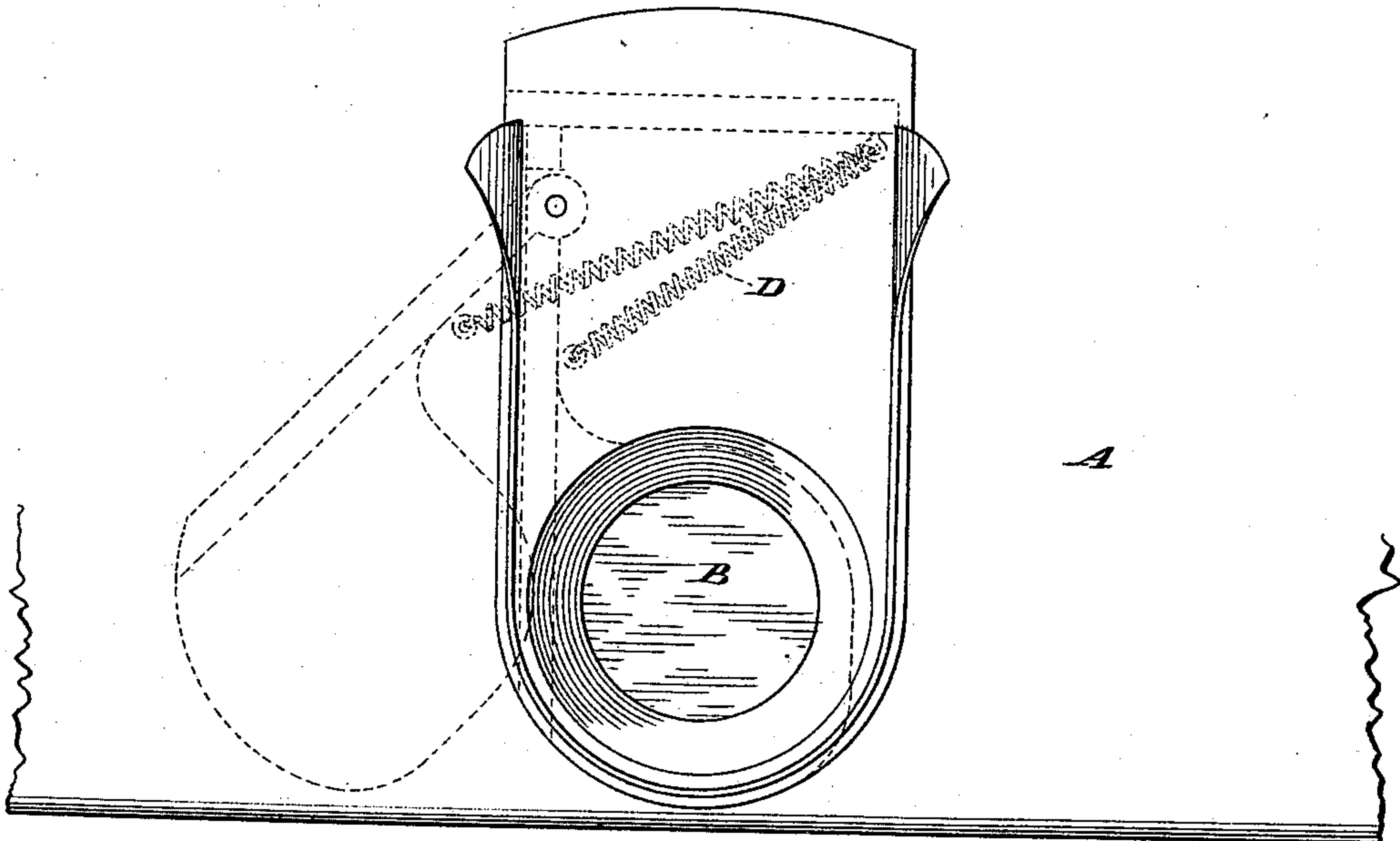


Fig. 6.

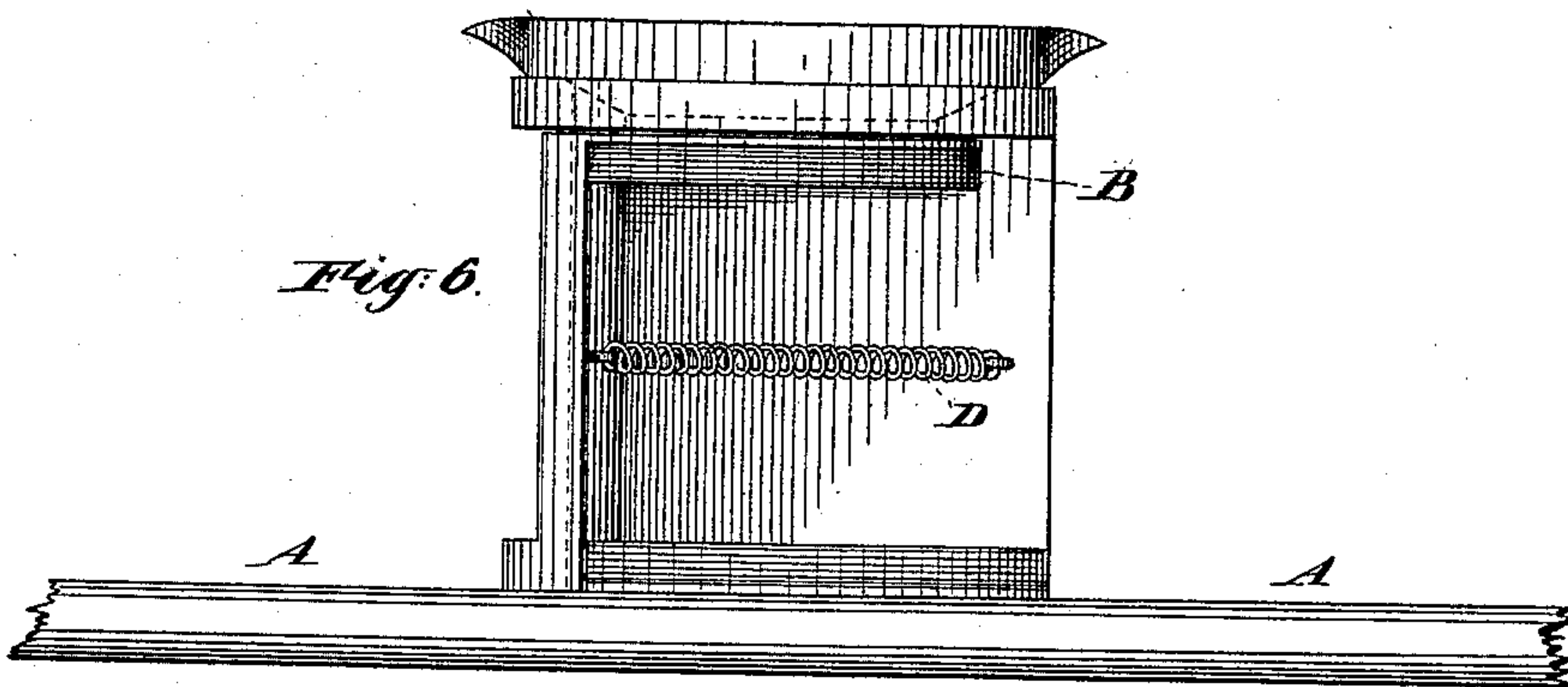
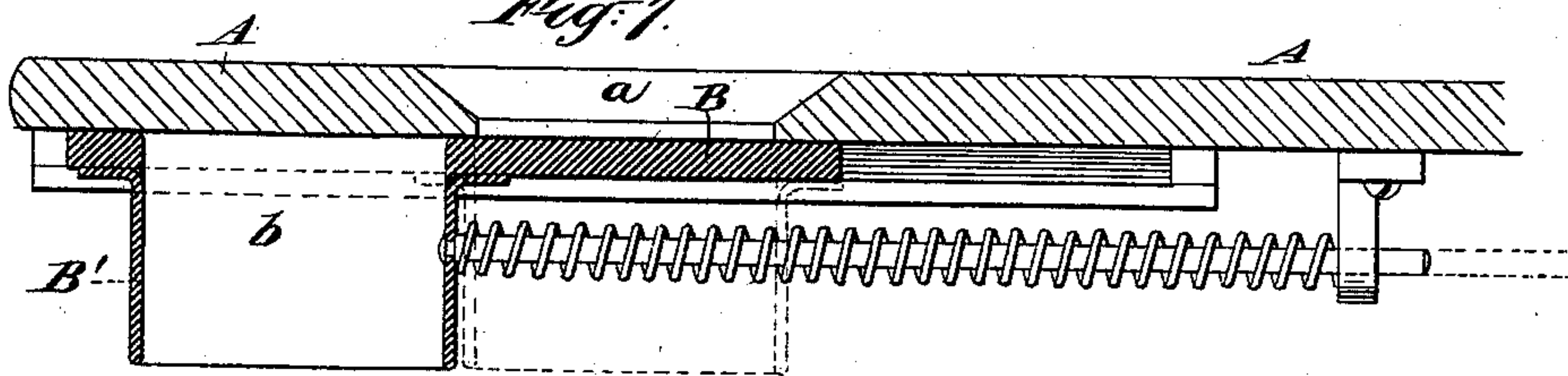


Fig. 7.



Witnesses:

Charles R. Searle,
M. F. Boyle

Inventor:

J. Albert Kimball
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Thomas Drew Stetson.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH ALBERT KIMBALL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHANGE-RECEIVER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,583, dated June 12, 1888

Application filed November 18, 1887. Serial No. 255,473. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH ALBERT KIMBALL, of the city and county of New York, and State of New York, have invented a certain
5 new and useful Improvement in Change-
Receivers, of which the following is a specification.

The invention is intended to serve at ferries, elevated-railroad stations, ticket-offices, at theaters and fairs, and generally in all positions where change is to be received frequently with gloved hands or under other difficulties. The attendant puts the change on the counter in the ordinary way. The customer, who will hereinafter be referred to as
15 the "recipient", in counting it pushes the coins over a hole in the counter which is funnel-shaped. The operation of taking it by the recipient is then effected by his simply thrusting his hand beneath the counter and moving
20 a gate, holding the hand in position to receive the change which drops through. The forms of the parts adopted make this operation extremely easy. The gate returns immediately to its place, again closing the aperture so soon
25 as the hand is removed.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification, and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

30 Figure 1 is a side elevation; Fig. 2, a plan view; Fig. 3, a corresponding view from below, and Fig. 4 a vertical section on the line xx in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a plan view of a modification, and Fig. 6 a corresponding front elevation. Fig. 7 is a vertical section showing
35 still another modification.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures where they occur.

40 A is the top of the table or counter, and a an aperture therein of flared form. B is a gate made of brass or other suitable material and connected to the under face of the table A by a screw, C . There is an opening, b , in the
45 gate corresponding to the aperture a in the table. There is a hanging lip or rim, B' , extending down from B and surrounding the aperture b , which constitutes a short tube extending down from the aperture a , adapted to
50 lead the change into the hand of the recipient embracing it below.

D is a contractile spring extending from the

point B^2 on the gate B to a fixed abutment, A' , on the table. A^2 A^3 are stops set in the under face of the table to determine the extent of
55 motion of the gate. To take the change, the recipient applies his open hand in the position to receive it through the tube B' , and keeping his hand thus related to the tube turns the gate on its pivot C against the force of the
60 spring D . On thus moving the parts the hole b coincides with the hole a , and the change, being no longer supported by the flat upper face of the gate, drops through the short tube
65 B' into the recipient's hand. On again liberating the parts the spring D swings the gate back to its original position.

G is a keeper screwed or otherwise fixed on the under face of the table to support the gate and maintain it in proper close proximity with
70 the under face of the table at the working points around the hole a .

Modifications may be made without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantages of the invention. One of these is
75 shown in Fig. 7, in which the gate slides in a right line, instead of turning on a pivot. Another modification is shown in Figs. 5 and 6. In this the portion of the fixed work or table containing the hole a is elevated above the
80 main upper surface of the table, and the gate is pivoted to the elevated work. To operate with this form, the hand, instead of being placed below the table, is placed above the table proper, but under the elevated table.
85 There is no tube corresponding to B' . The form of gate shown in Fig. 1 may be adopted in this form of the invention by elevating the part A' a little more above the main table, widening the gate, and producing a hole in it
90 with a short tube extending down therefrom. So, also, the form of the gate shown in Fig. 1 can be used with the hole a in the main table, as first described. I prefer the form
95 first shown, Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive. Instead of a single spring D , there may be two or more; or the spring may be replaced by a weight connected by a simple cord and pulley or other obvious means constituting the equivalent of the spring D . It is sufficient that the gate is
100 automatically closed so soon as the hand is withdrawn, leaving the device ready for the next operation.

I claim as my invention—

1. A change-receiver consisting of a fixed table, A, having a hole, a , in combination with a horizontally-moving gate, B, and closing-spring D, arranged to receive change in the aperture a , and to deliver it to the hand below by a movement of the gate, substantially as herein specified.

2. The gate B, having the aperture b and rim or tube B', in combination with the table A, having the aperture a , spring D, stops

A² A³, and keeper G, arranged for joint operation, as herein specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at New York city, this 5th day of November, 1887, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

J. ALBERT KIMBALL.

Witnesses:

THOMAS DREW STETSON,
M. F. BOYLE.