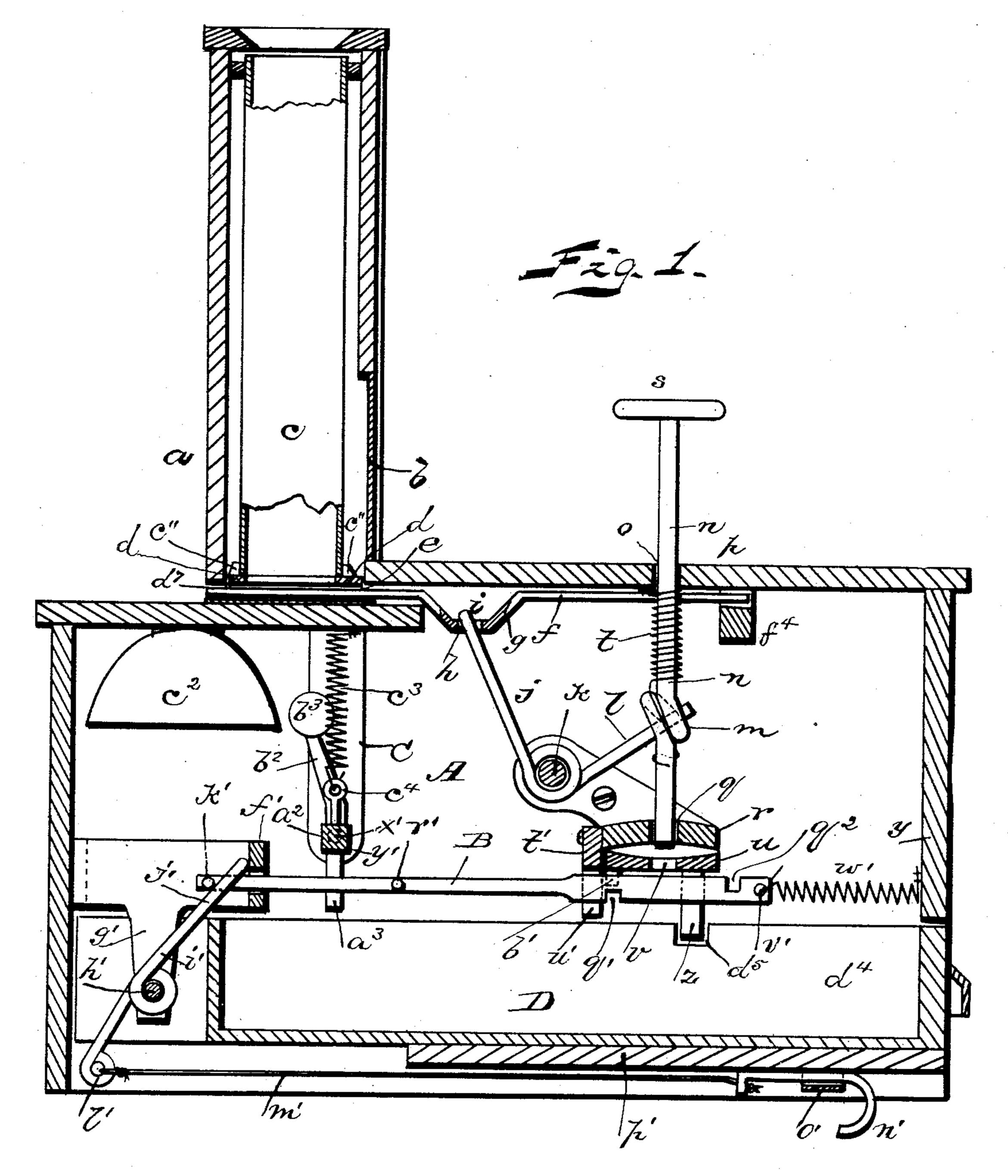
### G. WEBSTER.

DEVICE FOR DELIVERING COIN.

No. 386,368.

Patented July 17, 1888.



Has. B. Clarke Thos Thompson. George Helister.

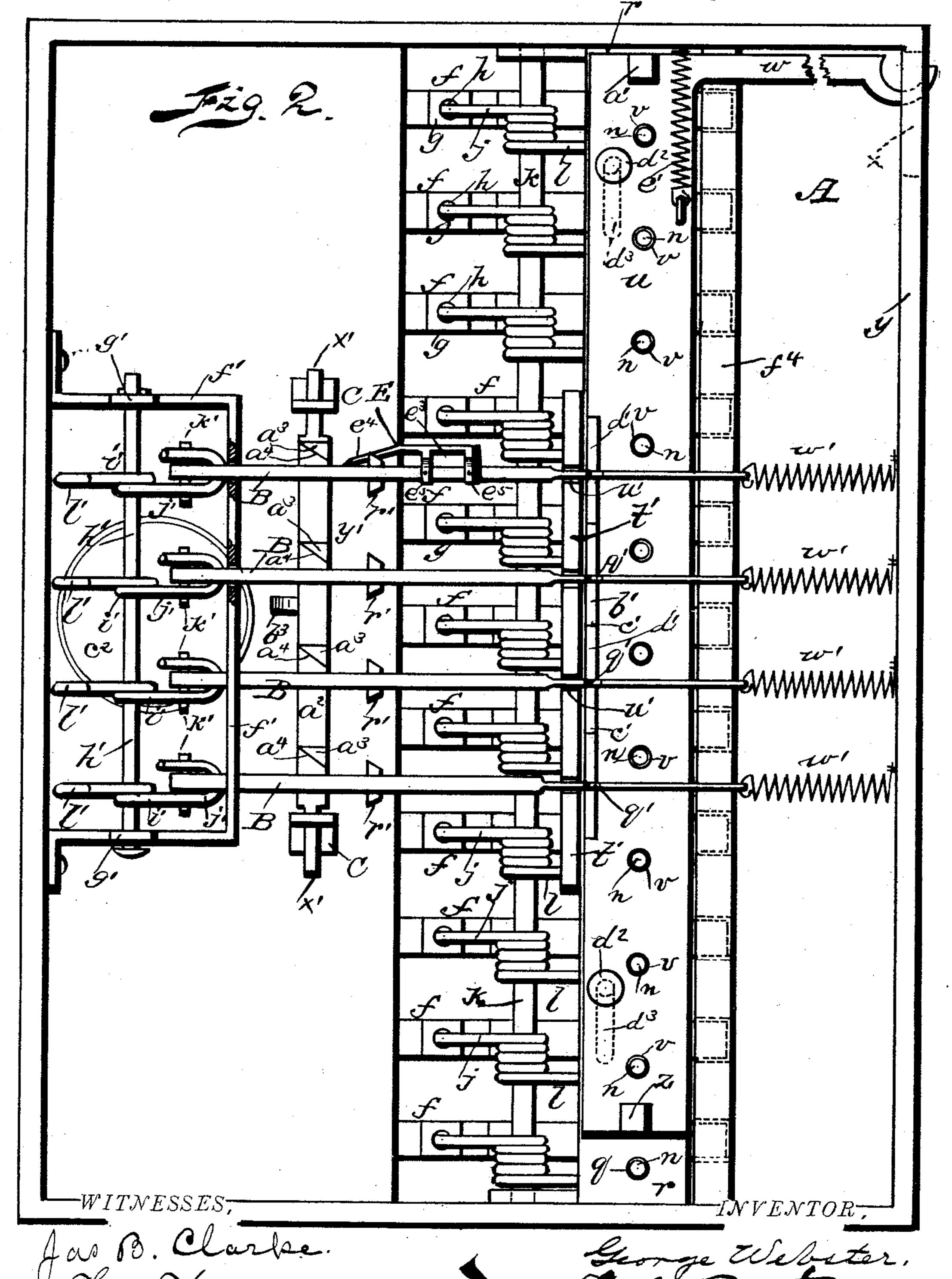
Golf Attorney,

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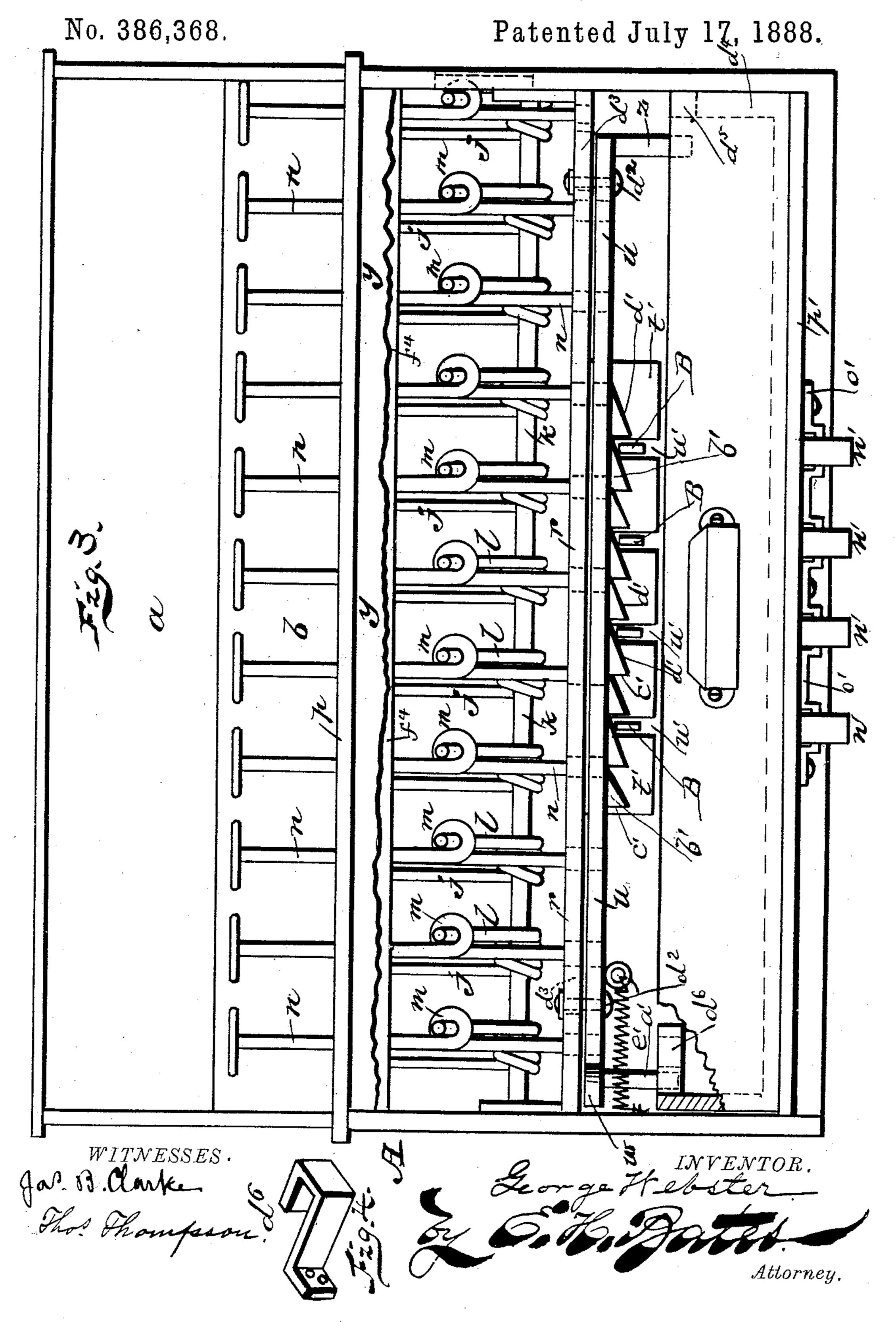
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## G. WEBSTER.

#### DEVICE FOR DELIVERING COIN.



# United States Patent Office.

GEORGE WEBSTER, OF CHRISTIANA, PENNSYLVANIA.

#### DEVICE FOR DELIVERING COIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,368, dated July 17, 1888.

Application filed February 18, 1888. Serial No. 264,470. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, George Webster, a citizen of the United States, residing at Christiana, in the county of Lancaster and State of 5 Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Deliverers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to 10 which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in devices for delivering coin; and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter

15 fully described.

The annexed drawings, to which reference is made, fully illustrate my invention, in which—

Figure 1 represents a vertical transverse sectional view of my device. Fig. 2 is a bottom 20 view, having the drawer D, strip p', and wire m' removed. Fig. 3 is a front view showing the board y broken away, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the hook  $d^6$  detached from the drawer.

Referring by letter to the accompanying drawings, A designates the frame of the device, on the top of which is arranged a casing, a, extending from one side of the frame to the other, and having a glass front, b. Within this 30 casing is arranged a row of coin holders or cylinders, c, of different diameters, and designed to receive coin, from one cent to twenty dollars, and these holders are open at the top and bottom. The bottom or rim thereof rests within 35 the lugs c'' on the transverse plate d, which latter have corresponding openings to that of the lower ends of the coin cylinders. The opposite side of this plate is provided with guideways e for the slide-plates f, which latter are 40 provided with a depression, g, that is perforated at h for the passage of the upper end, i, of the angular rod j, which latter is coiled around the transverse rod k, attached to the ears on the end of the bar r, and the arm l of 45 the rod j extends obliquely and passes through an eye, m, formed in the vertical rod n. Said rod has its vertical movement through a perforation, o, in the top board, p, of the frame, while its lower end has its movement through 50 perforation q in the transverse bar r, that is concaved on its under side and convexed on

or push-buttons on their faces, as at s, and a spring, t, is attached by one end to said rod, and by its opposite end to the underside of the 55 top board of the frame, and said spring is designed to raise said rod after pressure is removed from the button aforesaid.

Beneath the transverse fixed bar r is arranged a transverse sliding bar, u, which is 60 concave on its upper face and flat on its lower face, and the same is perforated, as at v, to correspond with the perforations in the fixed transverse bar. This sliding bar is of peculiar construction. The same is provided with an 65 arm, w, extending at right angles, and the thumb-piece or end projects through a slot, x, in the front board, y, of the frame. The sliding bar is further provided with an arm, z, extending downwardly, and at its end and at the 70 end next to the thumb-piece is also an arm, a', for a purpose hereinafter pointed out. On the under side of said bar are arranged teeth b', which have straight faces c' and bevel edges d', and said teeth are cast with the movable 75 bar aforesaid. Connected to the sliding bar is a spring, e', which is attached by its opposite end to the frame, and the same is designed to retract the sliding bar and bring the perforations in said bar and the perforations in 80 the fixed bar in line with one another.

B B represent rods, which have their ends bearing in a frame, f', which is secured to the main frame of the device, and this frame has arms g', which support a rod, h', on which is 85 pivoted arm i', the slotted end j' of which receives the end of the rod B, and is held thereto by a pin, k', passing through said rod. This arm has an eye, l', to which a wire, m', is attached, the opposite end of which is secured 90 to a thumb-slide, n', arranged in a casting, o', on the under side of the bottom strip, p', of the frame aforesaid.

The forward ends of the rods B are flattened, and are provided with two notches,  $q' q^2$ , the 95 former being on one edge and the latter on the other edge of the same and a little distance apart. The same is also provided with a transverse pin, r', the ends of which are beveled to engage a beveled arm, a, on a pivoted rack- 100 bar,  $a^2$ , further hereinafter explained.

To the fixed transverse bar is secured a short bar, t', having notches u', through which passes its upper face. These vertical rods have heads | the flat portion of the rods. The end of rod

B is perforated, as at v', to which is connected one end of a spring, w', while the other end of said spring is connected to the frame, as shown in the drawings.

C C indicate two hangers which are secured to the frame, the lower ends of which are perfor a ted to receive the round ends x' of a rack, y'. This rack consists of the horizontal bar  $a^2$ , having downwardly-projecting short arms  $a^3$ , ro which are beveled at  $a^4$  and adapted to engage the pin r' on the rod aforesaid. Extending vertically from the horizontal bar  $a^2$  is an arm,  $b^2$ , having the knob  $b^3$ , which engages the gong  $c^3$ . A spring,  $c^3$ , is connected to the arm  $c^4$  on 15 the horizontal bar, and the opposite end of said spring is secured to the frame. Through each end of the sliding bar pass bolts  $d^2$ , which also pass through slots  $d^3$  in the fixed bar, and said bolt has a washer, and the bolt is headed, 20 thereby connecting the fixed bar and the movable bar loosely to one another.

D designates the sliding money-drawer. The side  $d^4$  has a slot or notch,  $d^5$ , and the opposite side is provided with a casting in the form of

25 a hook, as shown at  $d^6$ .

Having thus given a description of the various parts of which my device is composed, I will now proceed to explain its operation.

The cylinders are filled with coin and the 30 cover is fastened on the top of the casing, the coin passing through slots in cover, and when it is desired to give change the operator presses upon the push-button at the top of the vertical rods, which latter in turn force down-35 wardly the arm l, which causes the angular rod j to turn on the transverse rod k, thereby giving the arm j i a backward movement, thus drawing the slide f from beneath a coin in the cylinder and allowing it to rest on the top board, or a 40 plate beneath the holder, and directly in front of the forward end of said slide, after which the operator releases the button and the spring t forces it to its normal position, thus forcing the slide forward, when the end thereof will 45 Strike the coin in front of it and force it out through the passage  $d^7$  onto the table or top of the frame, and this operation is repeated as often as change is desired, and in order to lock the vertical rods with their push-buttons to 50 prevent tampering with the device and prevent unauthorized persons from taking coin from the cylinders the operator forces the movable slide by the thumb-piece w laterally, thus shifting the perforations therein to one side of the 55 perforations in the fixed bar, thereby causing the lower end of the vertical rods to rest on the bar u, and consequently preventing a person from forcing down the said push-buttons, thereby preventing the slides from working. 60 At the same time the money-drawer beneath is securely locked by the movement of said sliding bar. This is caused by the downwardprojecting arms z on the sliding bar entering the slot  $d^5$  in the side of said drawer, and also 65 the arm a' engaging the hook, thus preventing

the drawer from being drawn out. This slid-

ing bar, when forced back, carries with it the

beveled teeth, which bevel strikes the rod B and forces the latter downwardly, after which the spring w' snaps said rod in front of said 70 teeth, thus holding the sliding bar in a locked position, the rods B preventing the spring e'

from drawing it.

In unlocking push - buttons and moneydrawer the operator pulls the thumb-slide n' 75 on the under side of the frame, thus causing the wire m' to draw the end l' of the arm i', thus turning the same on the rod h', thereby forcing forwardly the slotted portion j', which in turn draws the rod B sufficiently to bring 80 the notch  $q^2$  near the end thereof in front of the teeth b' on the sliding bar, when the latter, by means of its spring, will assume its normal position, at the same time causing the perforations in the fixed bar to register with the 85 perforations in said sliding bar, when the pushbuttons can be again operated. At the same time the projecting arms on the sliding bar become disengaged from the notch z and hook, thus allowing the drawer to be opened. The 90 bar t', with the notches, serves the double purpose of guiding the rods in their movement and holding them in position. Simultaneously with the releasing of the sliding bar and the money-drawer the gong is sounded. This is 95 accomplished by means of the beveled end pin, r', striking the beveled arm  $a^3$  on the horizontal bar when the rod B is drawn, and causing said bar to oscillate and the hammer to strike the alarm. The same is caused to assume aco its normal position by the spring  $c^3$ , and when the thumb-slide is released the spring w'draws the rod B back, and the pin r' in said rod engages the beveled portion of the arm  $a^3$ , thus forcing said horizontal bar laterally, and 105 allowing the pin to escape and take its former position in front of said beveled bar.

In order to prevent the gong from sounding I provide an attachment, E, consisting of a straight portion,  $e^3$ , one end of which is in- 110 clined, as at  $e^4$ , while the other end,  $e^5$ , is adapted to clasp one of the rods B, and when so arranged thereon the operator may draw said rod and cause the inclined end to strike the beveled arm on the horizontal bar and 115 cause said bar to move laterally, thus removing said arms on said horizontal bar out of the path of the pins on said rods, thereby preventing an engagement of the pins and said

I 20

bevel-arms.

In constructing my device it will be observed that when the notches in the rods nearest the end thereof facing the slide-bar u are engaged with the teeth b' those rods will have to be drawn before the said bar can be 125 unlocked, and the rods having their end notches facing downwardly or away from the sliding bar will fail to unlock said bar when drawn, but when said remaining rods are at rest will permit the teeth to pass freely through the 130 notches farthest from the end of said rods, and it will be seen that when either or all of the rods are drawn in, unlocking the drawer and push-buttons, the gong will sound the alarm.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the coin-holders, of the slides formed with the central depression having the perforation through it, and the arms j and l, forming a continuous piece, provided with the intermediate coil encircling the transverse rod k and turning thereon, the vertical rods n, having the eye m, the spring t, for retracting said rod, and the fixed bar t and bar t, having perforations, whereby said rods are guided, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, with the vertically-mov-15 able rods having push buttons, the slide, and operating-spring, of the fixed transverse bar, perforated as described, the sliding bar having the perforations, the teeth, angular thumbpiece, and downwardly-projecting arms a'z, 20 the spring e', for retracting this bar, said fixed bar having the slots  $d^3$ , and the movable bar having the bolts whereby they are loosely connected together, the fixed bar provided with the short bar t', having the notches u', the 25 operating-rods B, having flattened end and notches  $q' q^2$ , and beveled pins r', spring w', connected to the end of said rods and to the frame, the pivoted and laterally-movable rackbar having the hammer and beveled arms  $a^3$ , 30 spring  $c^3$ , gong, and bar i', pivoted on the rod h', one end connected by its slot to the rod and the other end to the wire, and the thumb-slide and money-drawer, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The coin counter and deliverer herein de- 35 scribed, consisting of the main frame provided with the casing and coin holders or cylinders, the plate therefor having the lugs on its upper face and slideways on its under face, the movable slides constructed with the depression 40 having the perforation, the operating-arms having the intermediate coil and pivoted to the transverse rod, vertically-movable rods having the eye and push-button, the spring for operating these rods, the fixed transverse bar, 45 perforated, as described, and provided with the slots at each end, and the notched short bar, the sliding bar having perforations, teeth, and arms a' z w, spring e', for retracting said bar, the rods B, having flat ends provided with 50 notches and beveled pin, the pivoted and laterally-sliding rack, constructed as described, having the spring  $c^3$ , the frame for the rods secured to the main frame, gong  $c^2$ , pivoted arm i', having at one end the slot j' and at the other 55 end the eye l', wire m', thumb-slide n', and the drawer having the notch in one side and the hook in the other side, the whole constructed, combined, and arranged as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE WEBSTER.

Witnesses:
Lewis Coates,
Joel T. Criswell.