

(No Model.)

C. F. WINCH.
COIN OPERATED MACHINE.

No. 387,130.

Patented July 31, 1888.

Fig. 1

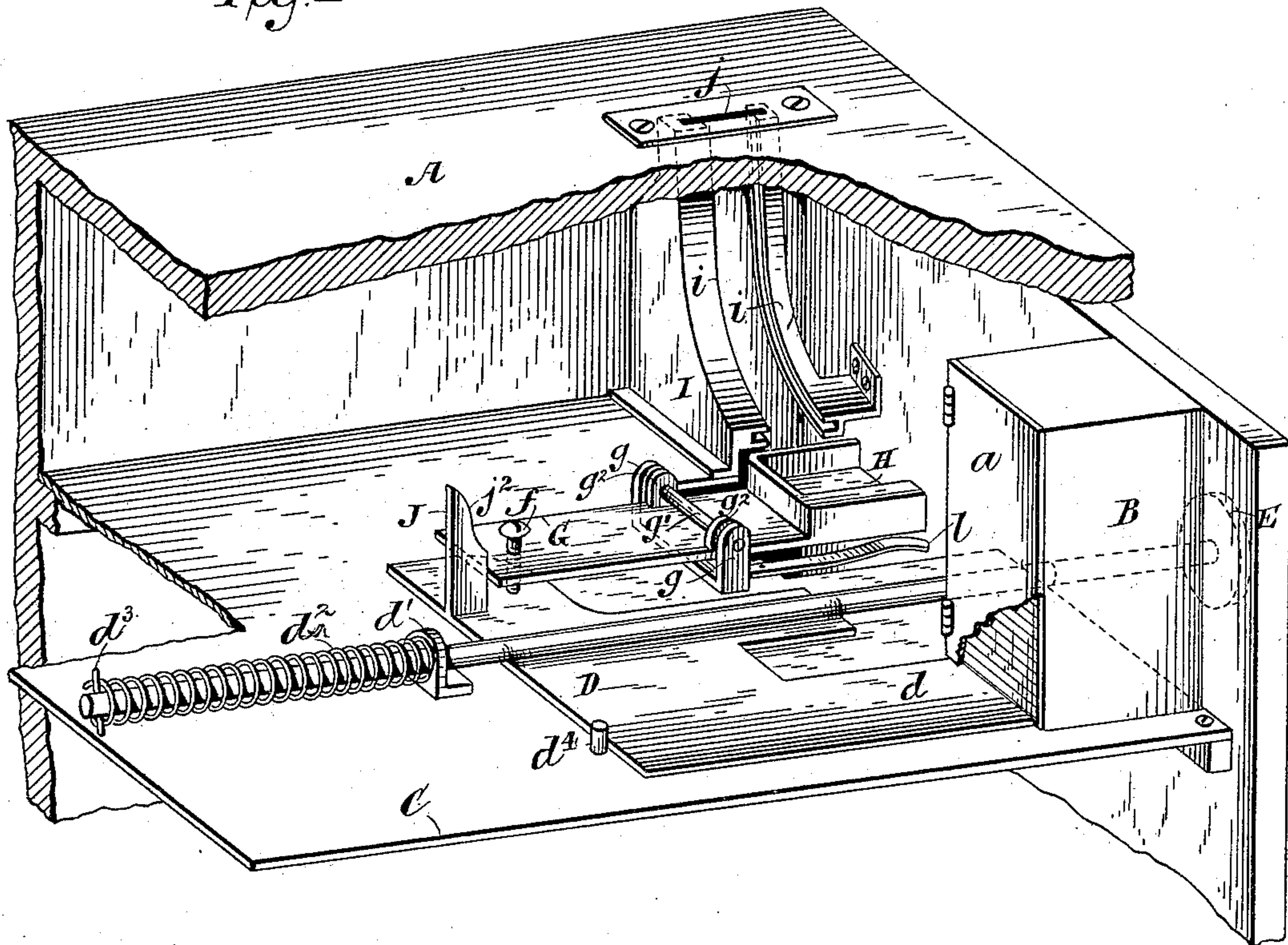


Fig. 3

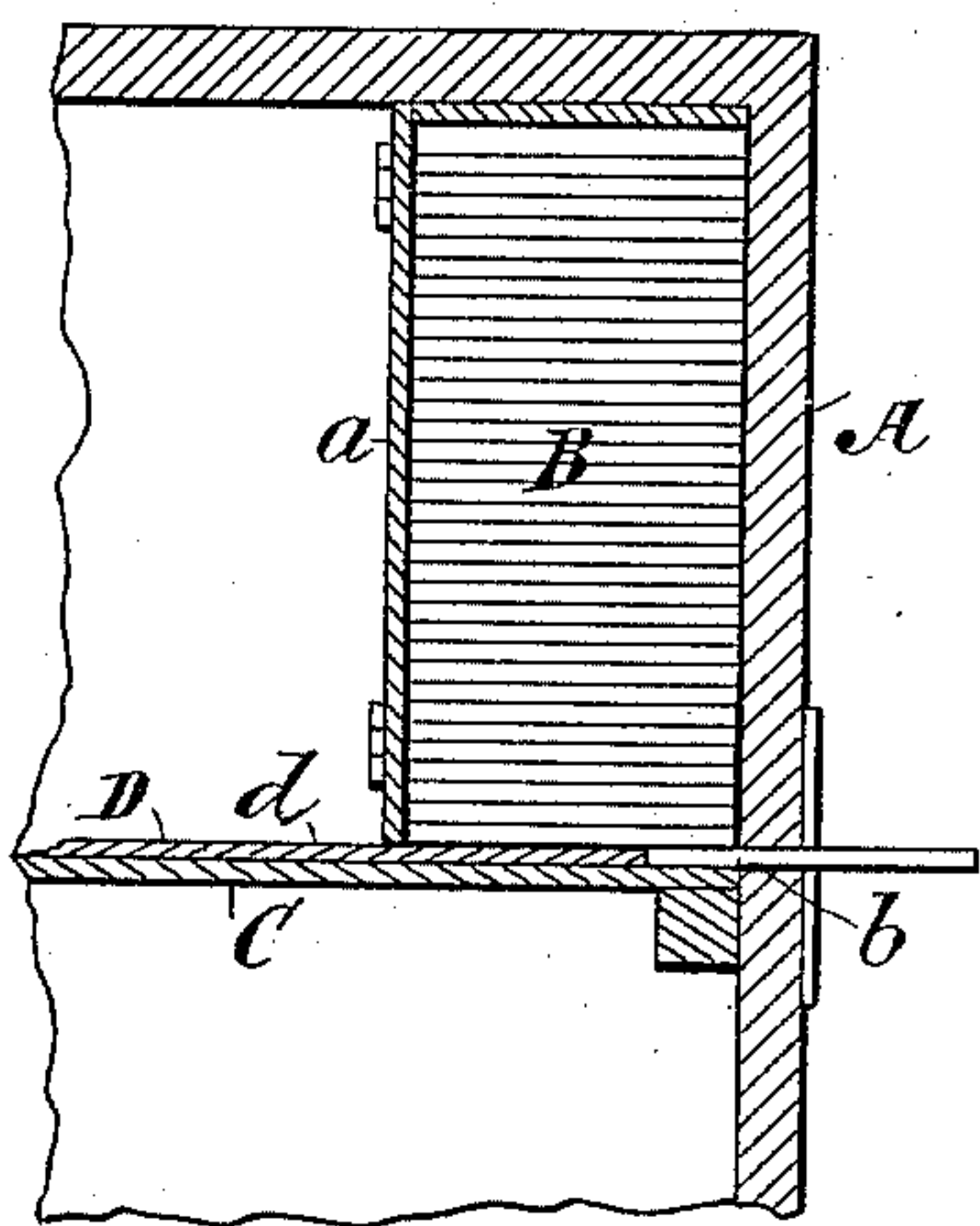
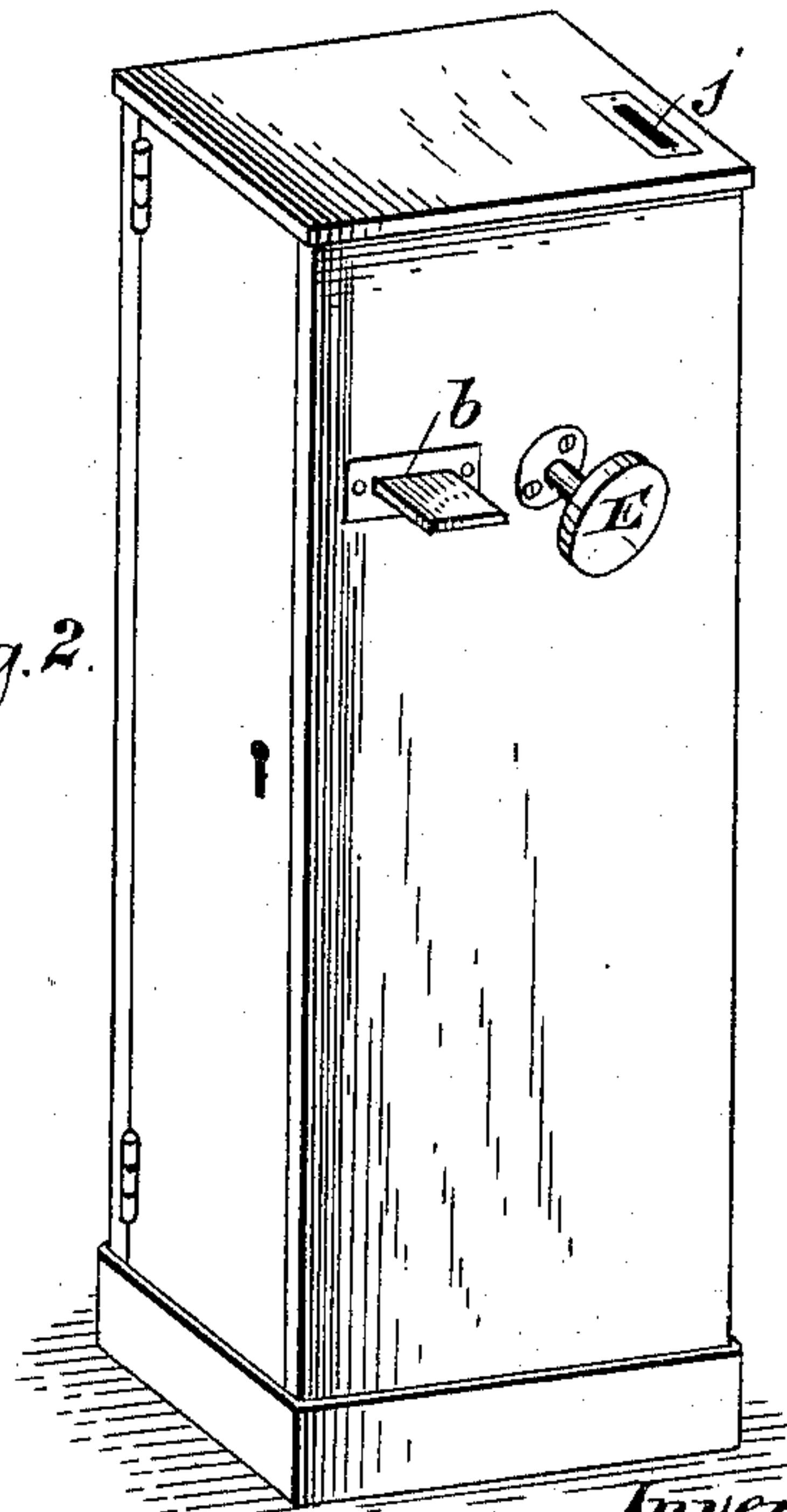


Fig. 2



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. WINCH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

COIN-OPERATED MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 387,130, dated July 31, 1888.

Application filed April 19, 1888. Serial No. 271,131. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. WINCH, of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful
5 Improvement in Coin-Operated Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My improvement is designed for the purpose of effecting the delivery of flat articles—such, for instance, as tickets—the delivery only
10 being possible upon a coin of certain size having been deposited within a box or case containing the mechanism.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a box or
15 case and of its contained mechanism, the box or case being broken away to save space. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the box or case. Fig. 3 is a detail, also in section, of a receptacle within the box or case for containing the flat articles
20 to be delivered.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A designates the case or shell. As shown, it is oblong, and it may be made of wood or
25 any other suitable material.

B designates a receptacle for flat articles—such, for instance, as tickets—within the case or shell. This receptacle may be secured to the case or shell in any suitable manner. It
30 is provided upon one side with a door, *a*, by which means the articles to be contained may be inserted within the receptacle. This receptacle is supported upon a shelf or partition, C, which, as here shown, extends wholly across
35 the box or case near its upper end. The door *a* of the receptacle B does not extend wholly to the surface of the partition C. There is, therefore, a space left between the door and said partition. Opposite such space is an
40 opening, *b*, through the box or case. The articles to be withdrawn from the receptacle B rest upon the partition C in a tier. If the lower article of the tier be pushed forward by any means, it will pass outwardly and to the
45 outside of the box or case through the opening *b*. When the cause by which the article has been pushed out is removed, the next article in the tier will drop down into the position occupied formerly by the one just ejected,
50 where it may be moved outwardly through the opening *b*, and so on until all the articles are removed.

For the purpose of effecting the ejection of the articles contained in the receptacle B, I have shown a plate, D. This plate is pro- 55
vided with a portion, *d*, of sufficient size to be moved through the space between the portion *a* and the partition C, and thus cause an ejection of the article from the receptacle B. The plate D is moved by a pull-piece, E, extend- 60
ing to the exterior of the box or case. The pull-piece comprises a rod, which rod is secured to the plate D by solder or otherwise. Beyond the plate D the rod extends through a guide, *d'*. Coiled about the rod beyond the 65
guide *d'* is a coil-spring, *d''*, which abuts at one end against the guide *d'* and at the other end against a pin, *d'''*, passing through said rod near the end of the latter. When the pull-
70 piece is drawn backwardly to cause the ejection of an article from the receptacle B, it is operated against the resistance of the spring *d''*. When the grasp upon the pull-piece is released, the spring *d''* operates to return the
75 pull-piece and the plate D to its normal position. A stop, *d''''*, operates to prevent a too extended movement of the plate D.

The plate D cannot be operated to eject an article from the receptacle B until a coin of certain size has been deposited within the box 80
or case. To accomplish this I provide a lever, G, which lever is fulcrumed upon projections *g*, extending upwardly from the partition C. It is thus fulcrumed by means of a rod, *g'*, extending through the projections *g* and through 85
lugs or projections *g''* on the lever G. Near one end the lever is provided with a tray, H. This tray is arranged beneath the bent inner end of a chute, I. The chute I is, in this example of my improvement, curved in the di- 90
rection of its length, and is composed of two separate sections or guideways, *i*, which guideways are at such a distance apart that if a coin of improper size is passed down the chute through an opening, *j*, upon the exterior of 95
the box or case it will fall out of the chute and down between the guideways *i*.

When a coin of proper size—as, for instance, a five-cent-nickel piece—is passed down the chute, it will fall into the tray H upon the le- 100
ver G, and will overbalance said lever and cause its forward end to be rocked downwardly. Behind the lever G is a stop or projection, J, which projection extends upwardly

from the plate D. This projection abuts normally, or, when there is no coin in the tray H, against the rear end of the lever G, and forms a stop, which prevents the plate D from being withdrawn by the pull-piece E. When, however, a coin has been deposited in the tray H and the lever G rocked, the rear end of the lever is elevated until it is opposite an inclined surface, j^2 , upon the stop J. When in such position, if the pull-piece is grasped and drawn outwardly the stop J will be caused to slide under the lever G, and an article may then be pushed out from the receptacle B by the portion d of the plate D. At the same time the projection J causes a more extended rocking of the lever G, whereby the coin will be spilled out of the tray H and will fall into a receptacle in the lower part of the box or case. During this latter more extended rocking a spring, l , which I have shown as arranged beneath the tray H, will be deflected. When the pull-piece is returned to its normal position, the spring l will aid in restoring the lever G into a position to receive another coin within the tray. The weight of the rear arm or end of the lever G is, however, such that it will preponderate over the weight of the

forward arm, and also the weight of the tray when empty, and consequently the lever and tray may be returned to position without the spring. A stop, f , consisting of a screw extending through the rear portion of the lever G, operates to prevent the lever from rocking too far in one direction.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a coin-operated machine, the combination, with a box or case, of a receptacle for articles to be ejected from the box or case, a plate, a pull-piece for operating said plate, a lever, a chute, and a stop on said plate for preventing a movement of the plate in one direction until a coin of proper size has been deposited upon the lever, said stop being provided with an inclined surface, whereby when the lever has been rocked sufficiently far by the coin the said plate may be withdrawn and the stop will pass under the lever and rock it to cause the coin to fall off from the lever, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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