

(No Model.)

J. W. VAUGHN.
VENDING APPARATUS.

No. 397,319.

Patented Feb. 5, 1889.

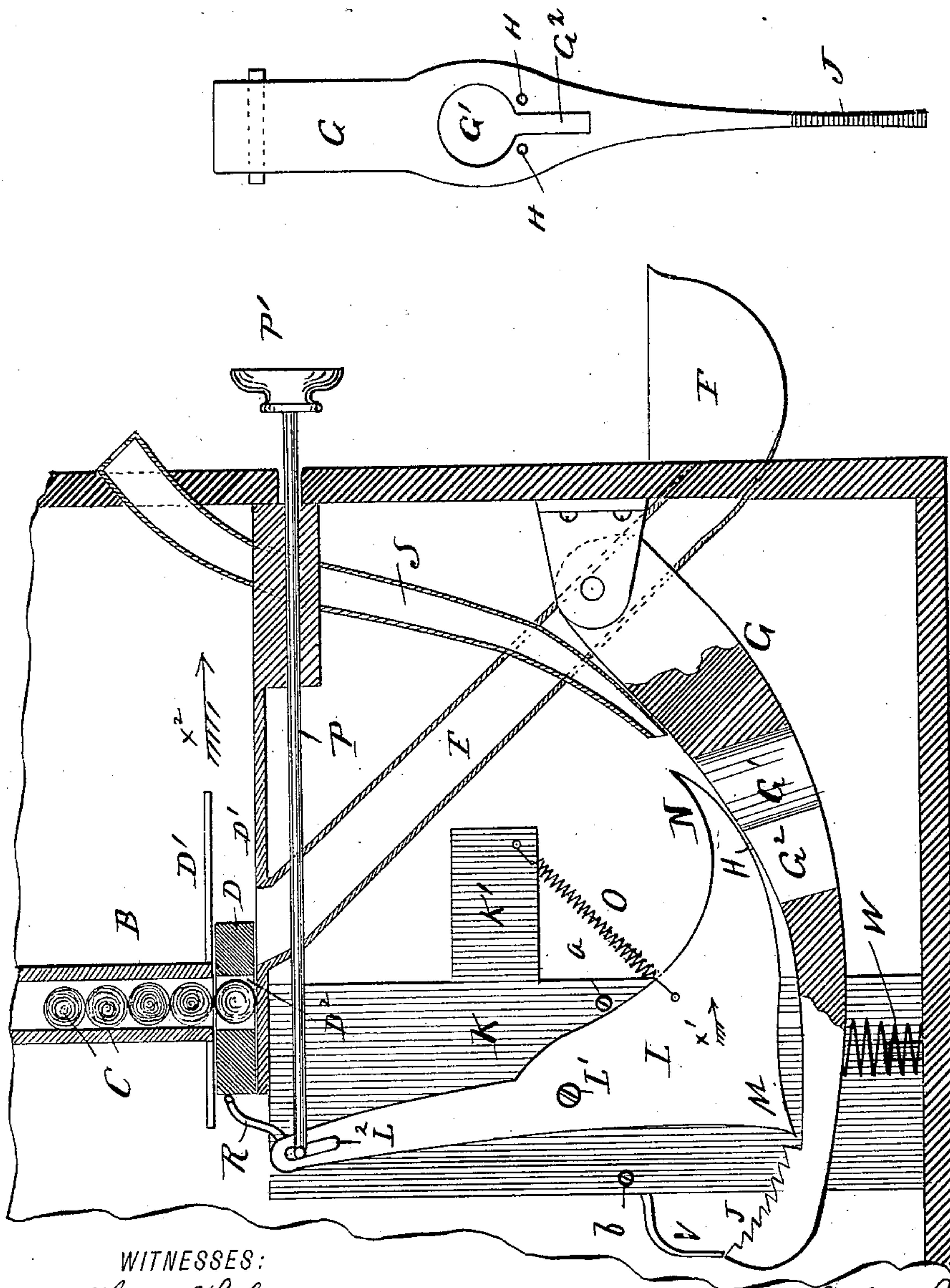


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

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JOHN W. VAUGHN, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY,

VENDING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 397,319, dated February 5, 1889.

Application filed October 1, 1888. Serial No. 286,875. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. VAUGHN, of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Vending Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to selling-machines of that class in which a coin is first deposited and then a pull or draw manipulated to cause it to deliver the article.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts and details, as will be fully described hereinafter, and finally
15 pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical transverse sectional view of my improved selling-machine, parts being broken out. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the coin-receiving lever.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The entire mechanism of the selling-machine is contained in a box, A, containing a
25 vertical chute, B, in which the cigars C or other articles are placed, one above the other. At the lower end of this chute the slide D is guided between the guide-strips D', so that said slide can move transversely to the lower
30 end of the chute, said slide D being provided with a longitudinal slot, D², of sufficient size to receive a cigar or other article, and which slot can register with the opening of the chute. A short distance in front of the lower end of
35 the chute B, and some distance below the same, the inclined chute E is provided, down which the cigars or other articles can slide and pass through a suitable opening in the front of the box in the cup-shaped receptacle or trough F, from which they can be removed by the purchaser. A curved lever, G,
40 is suitably pivoted within the box, and is provided with an aperture, G', of such size that a cent can drop through the same, but not a nickel. It is evident that the size of this aperture can be varied according to the size of the coin for which the machine is constructed. Said aperture is in communication
50 of said slot pins H project from the upper surface of the lever G. At its swinging end

the lever G is provided on its upper surface with a series of teeth, J. On the standard K in the box the lever L is pivoted by the pivot L', and is provided at its lower end with a
55 spur, M, that can engage the teeth J of lever G, and with a curved prong, N, the bottom edge of which is of about the thickness of a five-cent nickel from the upper surface of the lever G.

A spiral spring, O, secured on the lever L and to an arm, K', of the standard K, swings the lower end of said lever in the direction of the arrow x' and against the stop-pin a. A stop-pin, b, on the standard K prevents swing-
65 ing the lever L too far in the inverse direction of the arrow x'. The lever L is provided at its upper end with a slot, L², into which the pin projects from the inner end of a sliding rod, P, which is suitably guided in the box and projects from the front of the same,
70 and is provided at its front end with a knob, P', ring, or other suitable device for seizing and pulling it. The inner end of said rod P is connected by a curved or other arm, R, with the slide D. A coin-chute, S, projects from the front of the box, and its lower end is directly above the upper surface of the lever G and a short distance from the end of the prong N of the lever L. A spring, W, serves for pressing the lever G upward. A curved arm, V, is provided on the standard K, against which the swinging end of the lever G can strike, thereby preventing the
75 spring from pressing said lever upward too far.

The operation is as follows: In case a coin that is too small—for example, a one-cent piece—or a button, or a piece of sheet metal is dropped through the coin-chute S, the same
90 drops through the aperture G' and cannot operate the machine; but if the coin is of the proper size it slides from the end of the coin-chute upon the top of the lever G and rests against the pins H. If the rod P is now pulled
95 in the direction of the arrow x², the lever L is swung in the inverse direction of the arrow x' and the prong N presses upon the coin and presses the same and the lever G downward, whereby the first tooth J on the lever G is
100 lowered sufficiently to permit the spur M to clear it, whereby said lever is unlocked so as

to permit its upper end to be swung in the direction of the arrow x^2 . As the slide D is connected with the rod P, said slide is also moved in the direction of the arrow x^2 and the cigar contained in the slot of the slide D is conveyed to the top of the chute E and drops into the same and slides through the same into the trough F. When the knob P' is released, the spring O swings the lower end of the lever L in the direction of the arrow x' , whereby the upper end of the lever is moved in the inverse direction of the arrow x^2 and the slide D is brought into a position so that its slot registers with the bottom of the chute B, thus permitting the lowest cigar in the chute to drop into the slot of said slide, and the machine is now ready for another operation. During the return movement of the lever L its spur N, which passes through the slot G², catches on the under side of the coin that still rests on the upper surface of the lever G and throws the same off. If no coin is passed through the coin-chute and the rod P is pulled in the direction of the arrow x^2 , the machine will not operate as the spur M strikes against the first tooth J. The prong N cannot press down the lever G, as there is no coin on which said prong can act, and said prong is only passed a short distance into the aperture G' and slot G². In the normal position the spur M must be a short distance from the first tooth J, as shown, so as to permit swinging the lower end of the lever L in the inverse direction of the arrow x' sufficiently to permit the prong N to depress the lever G such a distance that the spur M can clear the teeth J.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a vending apparatus, the combination, with a pivoted lever, of a coin-chute for conducting a coin to said lever, an additional lever adapted to operate the coin-receiving lever, a slide-rod connected with said additional lever, and a feeding device for deliver-

ing the article to be sold, which feeding device is operated from the slide-rod, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. In a vending apparatus, the combination, with a pivoted lever provided with ratchet-teeth, of a coin-chute for conducting a coin upon said lever, a spur-lever adapted to engage said ratchet, a rod for manipulating the spur-lever, and an article-delivery slide connected with said manipulating-rod, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. In a vending apparatus, the combination, with an article-delivery slide, of a spur-lever connected with the same, a coin-receiving lever engaging the spur-lever, and a coin-chute adapted to direct the coin between the spur-lever and the coin-receiving lever, substantially as herein shown and described.

4. In a vending apparatus, the combination, with the lever G, having an opening, G', slot G², and teeth J, of the lever L, having the spur M and prong N, a delivery-slide connected with the lever L, a rod for manipulating said lever L, a coin-chute for directing the coin between the prong N on the lever L and the upper surface of the lever G, and a spring for pressing the lever G toward the lever L, substantially as set forth.

5. In a vending apparatus, the combination, with a delivery-slide, of a rod for moving the same, a pivoted lever L, connected with said rod and provided with the spur M and prong N, the lever G, having the aperture G' and slot G², pins H, and teeth J, a coin-chute for directing the coin upon the upper surface of the lever G, and a spring for pressing the lever G toward the lever L, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN W. VAUGHN.

Witnesses:

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JOHN A. STRALEY.