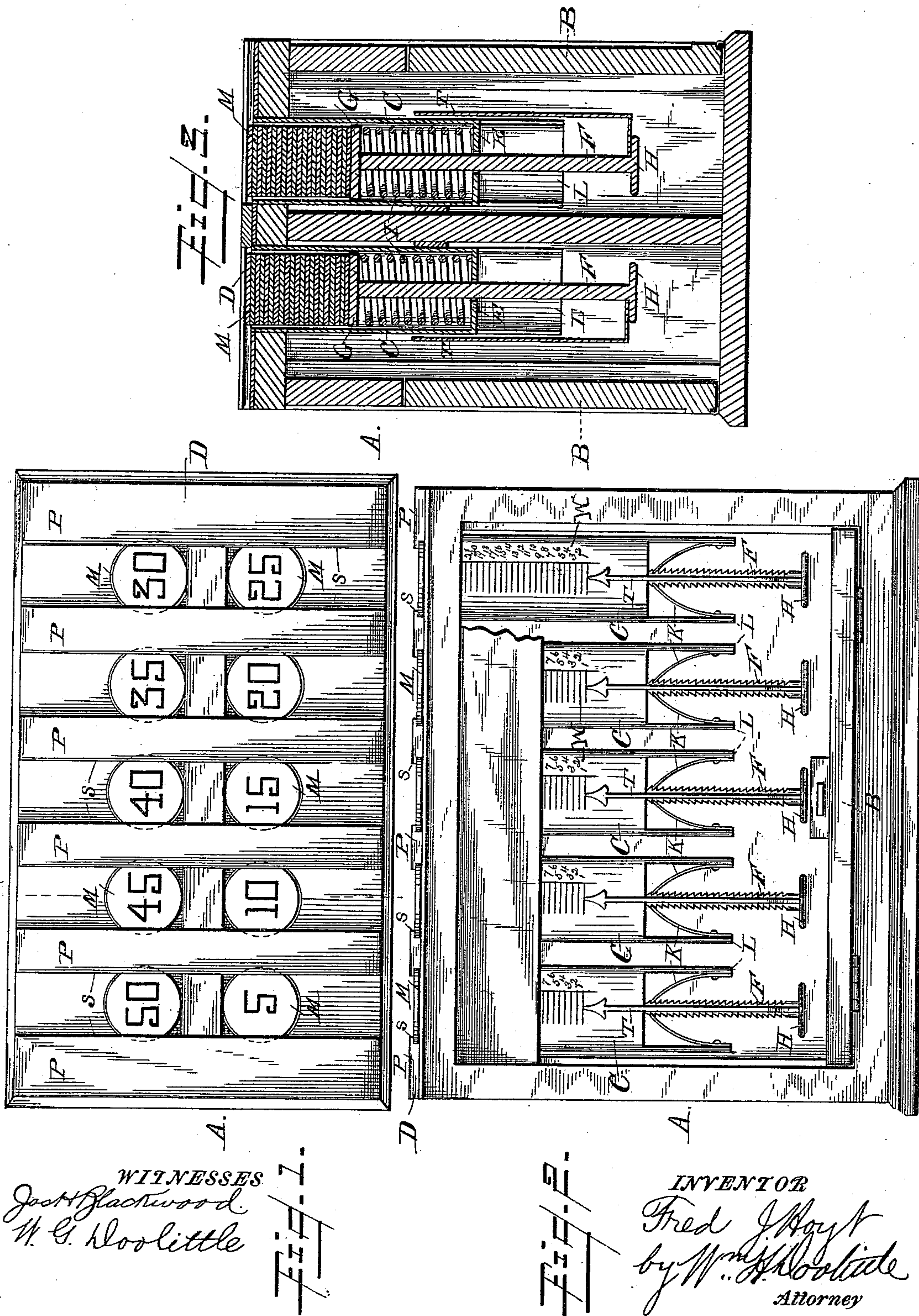


(No Model.)

F. J. HOYT.
COIN AND CHECK COUNTER.

No. 420,271.

Patented Jan. 28, 1890.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED J. HOYT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

COIN AND CHECK COUNTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 420,271, dated January 28, 1890.

Application filed April 10, 1889. Serial No. 306,706. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED J. HOYT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin and Check Counters; 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 which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to coin or check counters and registers; and it consists of the arrangement and combination of devices, as hereinafter described and claimed.

My improvements are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan; Fig. 2, a side view, and Fig. 3 a transverse sectional view on line $x x$ of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a case in which the apparatus is placed, and it is provided on each side with a door B.

C are cylinders arranged in a series on each side of the case and secured to a top plate D. Each of the cylinders is open at the top and closed at the bottom E. Through the bottom E extends a rack-bar F, provided with a plate G. The lower end of the bar F is provided with a finger-piece H.

I is a spiral spring placed around the rack-bar within the cylinder and confined between the plate G on the head of the rack-bar and the bottom E of the cylinder. The rack-bar, plate, and spring constitute a spring-plunger. The rack-bar is made oblong or square in section, and is provided on two opposite surfaces with exactly-corresponding teeth, while its other two surfaces are smooth.

K K are spring fingers or pawls secured at one end to arms L, extending from each cylinder, while their opposite ends engage with the teeth of the rack.

M are coins, counters, or checks, a certain number of which may be placed in each cylinder.

P are cross-plates secured to the top plate D and provided with flanges s on each side. These flanges project a slight distance over the edges of the cylinders, sufficiently to hold the checks or coins from escaping from the cylinders, and constitute ways extending to

the outer edges of the case, and in which the coins or checks are slid from out of the cylinder and off the case.

T is a pointer secured at one end to the finger-hold H and its opposite loose end pointing to a row of figures W on each cylinder. These figures are to correspond with the number of checks or coins within the cylinder, and they increase from the bottom up, so that the pointer as it is raised indicates the number of checks or counters withdrawn.

B are doors, each provided with a lock and key.

The operation of the apparatus is as follows: When it is desired to fill the cylinders, the rack-bar is turned until its teeth are disengaged from the spring-pawls K, when the bar is pulled down by the finger-hold H and against the action of the spring within the cylinder. The checks are then put under the edges of the plates P and into the cylinder at the top and rest on the plunger-plate G. When full, or when the desired number of checks is placed in the cylinder, the rack-bar is released, when the pressure of the spring in the cylinder forces up the plate G, so that the top coin or check is held closely and firmly against the plates P. The rack-bar is now turned so that its teeth engage with the spring-pawl K. All the cylinders, if desired, may be thus filled with checks or coins of different denominations, and when thus filled the case is locked. When it is desired to withdraw a check or coin from the case, it is slipped out from between the edges of the flanges of the bars P, and immediately the succeeding check is forced against the said bars by the action of the spring and there held against downward pressure by the spring-pawls, so that but one check at a time can be slipped out and none returned to the cylinder. As a check is withdrawn, the rack-bar is forced up the distance of one tooth, and at the same time the pointer is carried up one number.

To illustrate the advantages of the apparatus, let it be supposed that the same be used to contain checks to be used in an eating-saloon. The person desiring to present a check to a customer indicating on its face the amount to be paid to the proprietor withdraws from the box the check of the denomi-

nation required, which is immediately and automatically recorded. A less amount than the check or checks so withdrawn cannot be deposited among the cash receipts or turned
5 over to the proprietor without detection when the latter, who is supposed to carry the key to the box, comes to compare the amount of money received with the amount indicated by the checks withdrawn.

10 The various uses to which this form of apparatus can be put are numerous and apparent and need not be enumerated.

What I claim is—

1. In combination with a suitable case provided with a top plate, a series of cylinders
15 C, in combination with rack-bar plungers F, each provided at its upper end with a plate G and at its lower end with a finger-piece H, and also with corresponding teeth on two of
20 its opposite sides, spring-fingers K, secured to each cylinder and adapted to engage with said teeth to control the movement of the said bar, and a spiral spring on said bar to actuate the same, substantially as and for the purpose
25 described.

2. The combination, with the casing and cylinders, the top plate to which the cylinders are secured, and the cross-plates P, having flanges that extend over the edges of the cylinders to hold the checks or coins within
30 the cylinder and to form ways in which the checks or coins are slid to and from the cylinders, substantially as described.

3. In combination with the cylinders provided with figures thereon to indicate the
35 number of checks or coins within the cylinder, the spring-actuated rack-bar notched on both sides, provided with the pointer, and the spring-pawls to control the movement of said bar and pointers, whereby the coin or check
40 is raised and held against downward pressure by said pawls, and at the same time the pointer is carried up one number, substantially as herein described.

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

FRED J. HOYT.

Witnesses:

JOS. H. BLACKWOOD,
W. G. DOOLITTLE.