

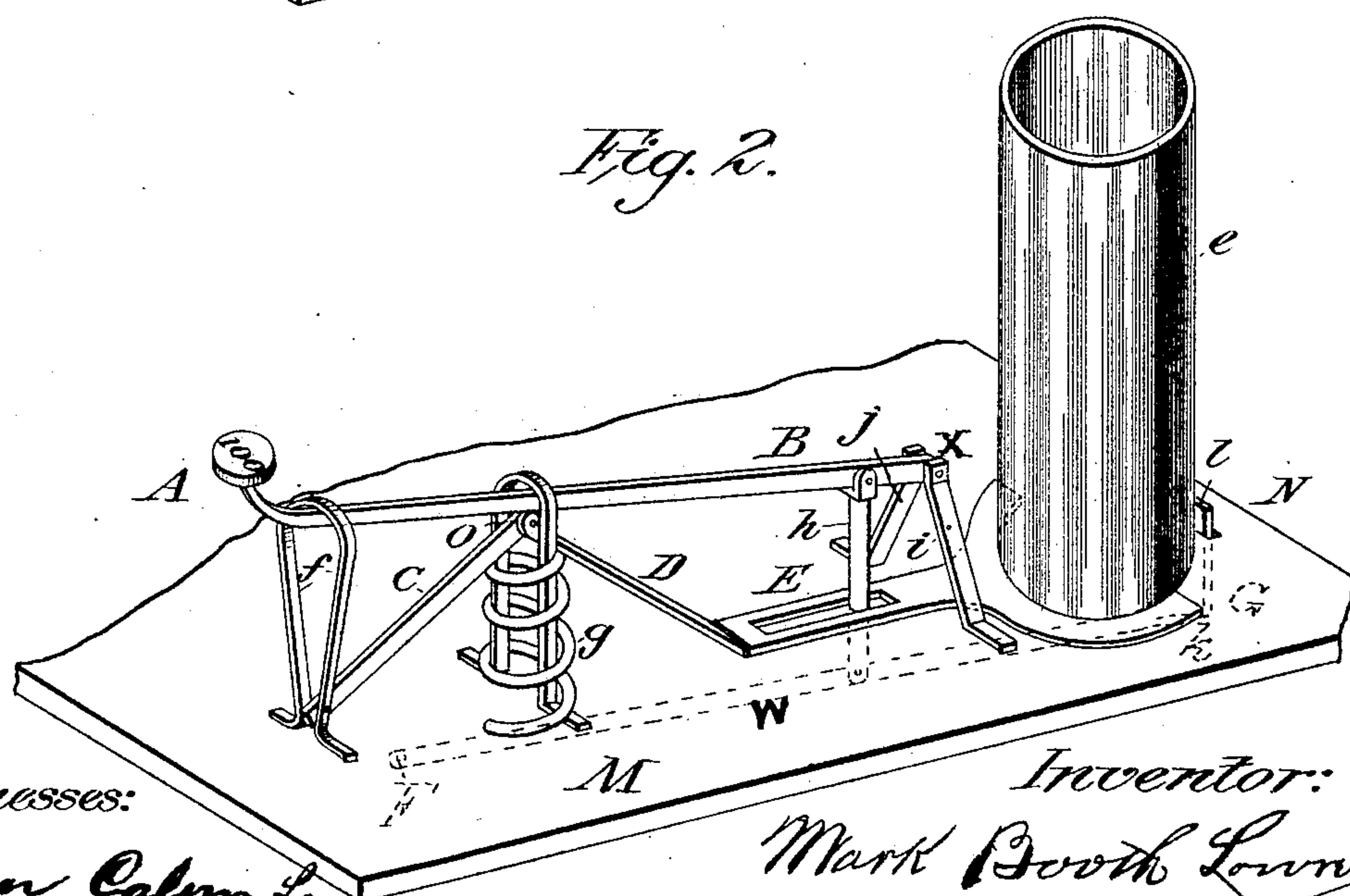
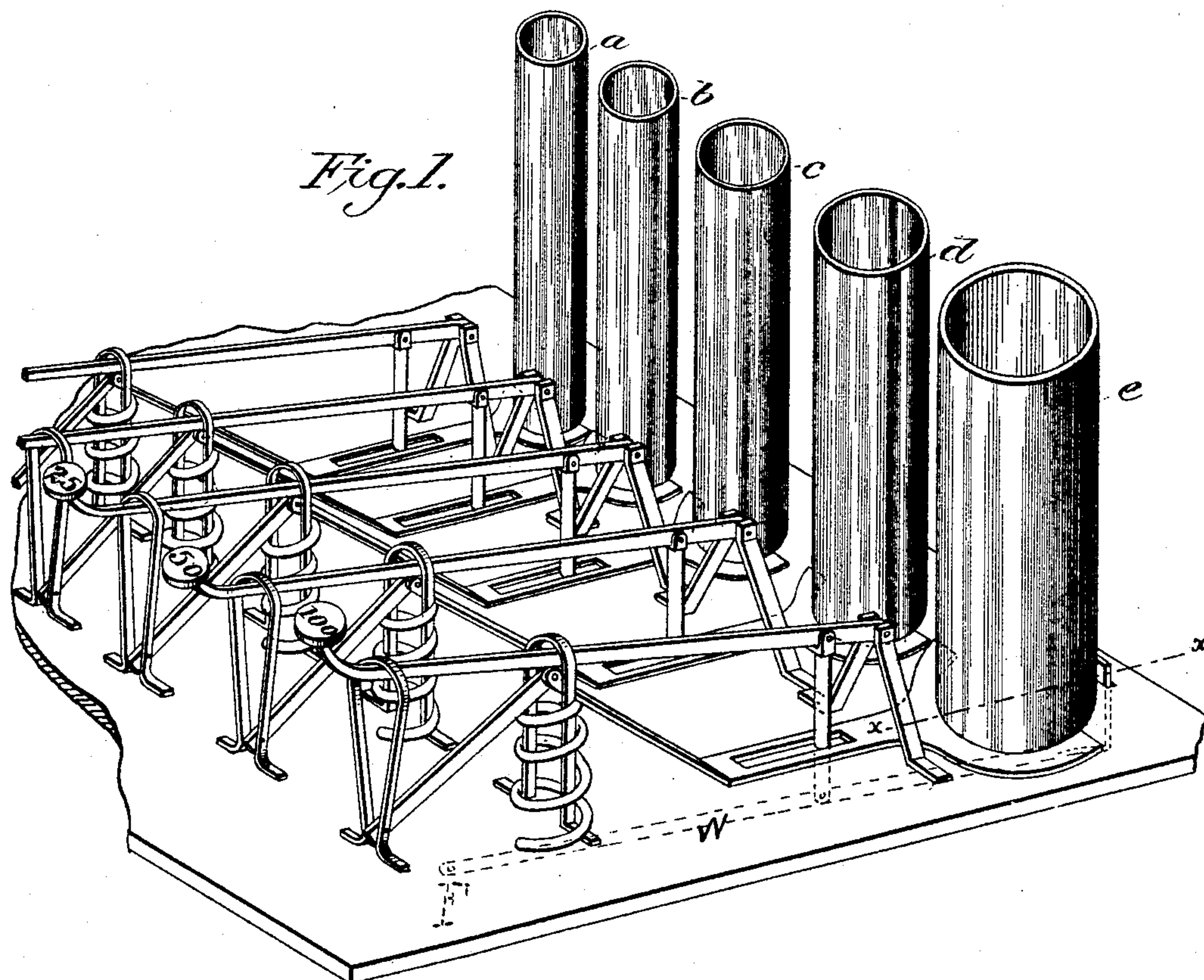
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. B. LOWREY.
MONEY CHANGER.

No. 452,757.

Patented May 19, 1891.



Witnesses:

Tom Calvin Loney

Lucina fullus marcellus Canada.

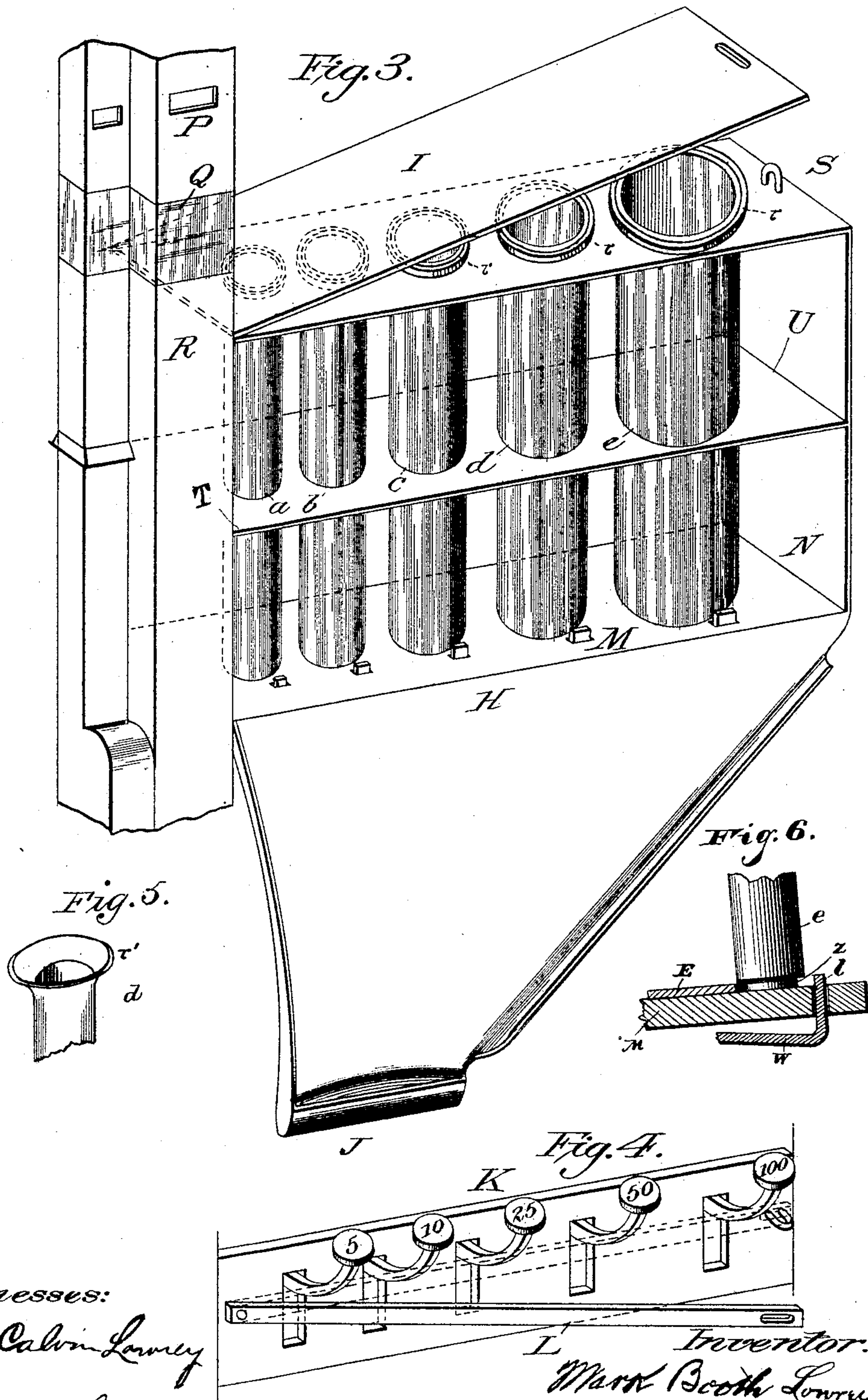
Inventor:

Mark Booth Lowmy

M. B. LOWREY.
MONEY CHANGER.

No. 452,757.

Patented May 19, 1891.



Witnesses:

Tom Calvin Lowrey

Lucius Tullus Marcellus Canada

Inventor:

Mark Booth Lowrey

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARK BOOTH LOWREY, OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

MONEY-CHANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 452,757, dated May 19, 1891.

Application filed May 31, 1890. Serial No. 353,895. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARK BOOTH LOWREY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Machine for Changing Money, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to money-changers, and, although it is applicable with slight modifications to most of the present forms of money-changers, I shall describe it as applied to those street-cars which do not carry conductors, where it furnishes to the driver an expeditious and convenient means of supplying change to the passengers. I attain this object by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the machine at an angle of forty-five degrees; Fig. 2, one of the five sections of the machine; Fig. 3, the machine as viewed from the inside of the car; Fig. 4, the machine as seen from driver's platform in front of car. Fig. 6 represents a vertical section of the shelf and coin-holders made by the plan $x x$, Fig. 1, the tube E and coin 2 being shown in profile and not in section.

Similar letters and figures refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The machine, as will be seen by reference to Fig. 1, is composed of five sections. The machinery of each section being the same in principle and manner of operation and only differing in size of parts, I will describe only one section, as shown in Fig. 2. In this figure e represents a glass tube, the inside circumference of which is just large enough for silver dollars to pass down and through said tube easily. I put into tube e through its opening at top as many silver dollars as desired or convenient. Between the bottom of the tube e and the base-shelf M N there is just space enough for a silver dollar lying flat on said base-shelf. Each of the various glass tubes should be held at a distance from the lower shelf slightly greater than the thickness of one of the coins contained in said tube. This may be accomplished either by having a ring r cemented or otherwise secured on the upper end of each tube, said ring resting in the upper shelf, as shown in Fig. 3, or by having the tubes expanded some-

what at their upper ends r' , as shown in Fig. 5. The bottom of the tubes then might be adjusted either by placing their washers under the said rings or expansions or by sloping the bottom shelf slightly, or by doing both. The dollar lying on the base-shelf, which is the lowest dollar in the tube e , is held in position by the two prongs of the rod E and the vertical piece $k l$. The rods C and D are fastened together by a bolt, around which they can play, where they touch the rod or key A B at O. D and E are fastened in like manner where they touch the base-shelf M N. g is the spring that holds up the rods C and D and also A B. f is a loop, which is fastened to the base-shelf and holds the rod or key A B in position. j and i are rods fastened to the base-shelf. At the top and between these rods the rod or key A B is fastened by a bolt, around which said rod A B plays when the machinery is being operated. h is a rod fastened to the rod or key A B by a bolt, around which the rods can play, and passing through the base-shelf M N this rod h is also fastened to the rod F G by a bolt in like manner. F G is a rod under the base-shelf M N, securely fastened at F, of which rod $k l$ is a vertical prolongation. When a dollar is required in giving change, I press the key A B at A, and this presses on the rods C and D where they connect with a bolt at O and forces them toward a horizontal position, and C being securely fastened at f the rod E is pushed forward, and at the same time the rod h is pressed downward and carries with it F G, and thus brings the upper end of $k l$ below the base-shelf. Thus the prongs of E being pushed forward and $k l$ being pressed down, the dollar is pushed from under the tube and off of the base-shelf onto the apron H, as shown in Fig. 3, where it slides down over said apron into receptacle J, as shown in said Fig. 3, where change is taken out by passenger. The same description applies to the other four sections, as shown in Fig. 1, except that where I use the word "dollar" in my description of Fig. 2 I use "half-dollar," "quarter of a dollar," "dime," and "nickel" in d, c, b , and a , respectively.

In Fig. 3, P represents the slot in which the passenger drops his money to be changed. This money passes into section Q, which is a

glass receptacle, where the driver can examine it, and when desirable take it out. R S and T U are boards, in which the tubes are fitted, so as to hold them steady and apart. 5 I is a covering for the tubes, which may be closed and locked to the staple near S. The tubes *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e* have metal rims at top to prevent them from slipping through the holes in R S. The five small holes in the 10 base-shelf M N at the bottom of the tubes *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e* are for the vertical projection *kl* to pass through, as shown in Fig. 2. H is an apron made of tin, zinc, or some other material, over which the coins slide into receptacle J, as shown in Fig. 3. This apron is at 15 such an angle that the coins will slide smoothly over it into receptacle J. This apron curves up at the outer edge, so as to prevent the coins going off.

20 In Fig. 4, L is a rod, which is brought up under the keys and locked to a staple on the right end of the board K when driver desires to leave car, so no one can use the machine.

Having fully described my invention, what 25 I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A money-changer consisting of a series of graduated vertical cylinders suitably mounted on a board, each cylinder being open at both 30 ends and having a locking device for the top thereof, and the bottom thereof being held at a distance from the said board slightly greater than the thickness of the coin fitting in the said cylinder, said coin being held in position 35 by a curved-faced sliding piece on one side and a stop on the other, with suitable mechanism for simultaneously pushing forward the said sliding piece and lowering the said stop, substantially as described.

40 2. In a money-changer, the combination of a series of vertical cylinders containing the coin, mounted in the shelves R S and T U and supported by rings or flanges on their upper ends, with their lower ends adjusted to be 45 slightly more distant from the board M N than the thickness of a single coin contained in the said cylinder, a suitable locking device for the upper ends of the said cylinders, and a suitable 50 detachable apparatus for the coins beneath the bottom of the said cylinders, with the slot P, glass box Q, capable of being opened when desired, and the apron H and pocket J, substantially as described.

3. In a money-changer, the combination of 55 a series of vertical cylinders containing the coin, mounted in the shelves R S and T U and supported by rings or flanges on their upper ends, with their lower ends adjusted to be

slightly more distant from the board M N than 60 the thickness of a single coin contained in the said cylinder, a board or lid I, hinged at one end and locking at the other, covering the upper portions of the said cylinders, and a suitable 65 detachable apparatus for the coins beneath the bottom of the said cylinders, with the slot P, glass box Q, capable of being opened when desired, and the apron H and pocket J, substantially as described.

4. In a money-changer, the combination of 70 a series of vertical cylinders containing the coin, mounted in the shelves R S and T U and supported by rings or flanges on their upper ends, with their lower ends adjusted to be slightly more distant from the board M N than 75 the thickness of a single coin contained in the said cylinder, a board or lid I, hinged at one end and locking at the other, covering the upper portions of the said cylinders, and the lever B, bearing the combined button and index A, said lever being pivoted at X between 80 the bars *i* and *j* and having the vertical rod *h* pivoted thereto, said rod engaging the lever W, pivoted at F and having its opposite end bent up and forming the projection *l*, the spring *g*, bars C and D, loop *f*, and curved 85 piece E, slotted for the rod *h*, with the slot P, glass box Q, capable of being opened when desired, and the apron H and pocket J, substantially as described.

5. In a money-changer, the combination of 90 a series of vertical cylinders containing the coin, mounted in the shelves R S and T U and supported by rings or flanges on their upper ends, with their lower ends adjusted to be slightly more distant from the board M N than 95 the thickness of a single coin contained in the said cylinder, a board or lid I, hinged at one end and locking at the other, covering the upper portions of the said cylinders, and the lever B, bearing the combined button and index A, said lever being pivoted at X between 100 the bars *i* and *j* and having the vertical rod *h* pivoted thereto, said rod engaging the lever W, pivoted at F and having its opposite end bent up and forming the projection *l*, the 105 spring *g*, bars C and D, loop *f*, and curved piece E, slotted for the rod *h*, with the slot P, glass box Q, capable of being opened when desired, and the apron H and pocket J, with 110 locking-bar L engaging under levers B and locking the same, substantially as described.

MARK BOOTH LOWREY.

Witnesses:

TOM CALVIN LOWREY,
LUCIUS TULLUS MARCELLUS CANADA.