

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. H. STAATS.
MONEY CHANGER.

No. 472,719.

Patented Apr. 12, 1892.

Fig. 3.

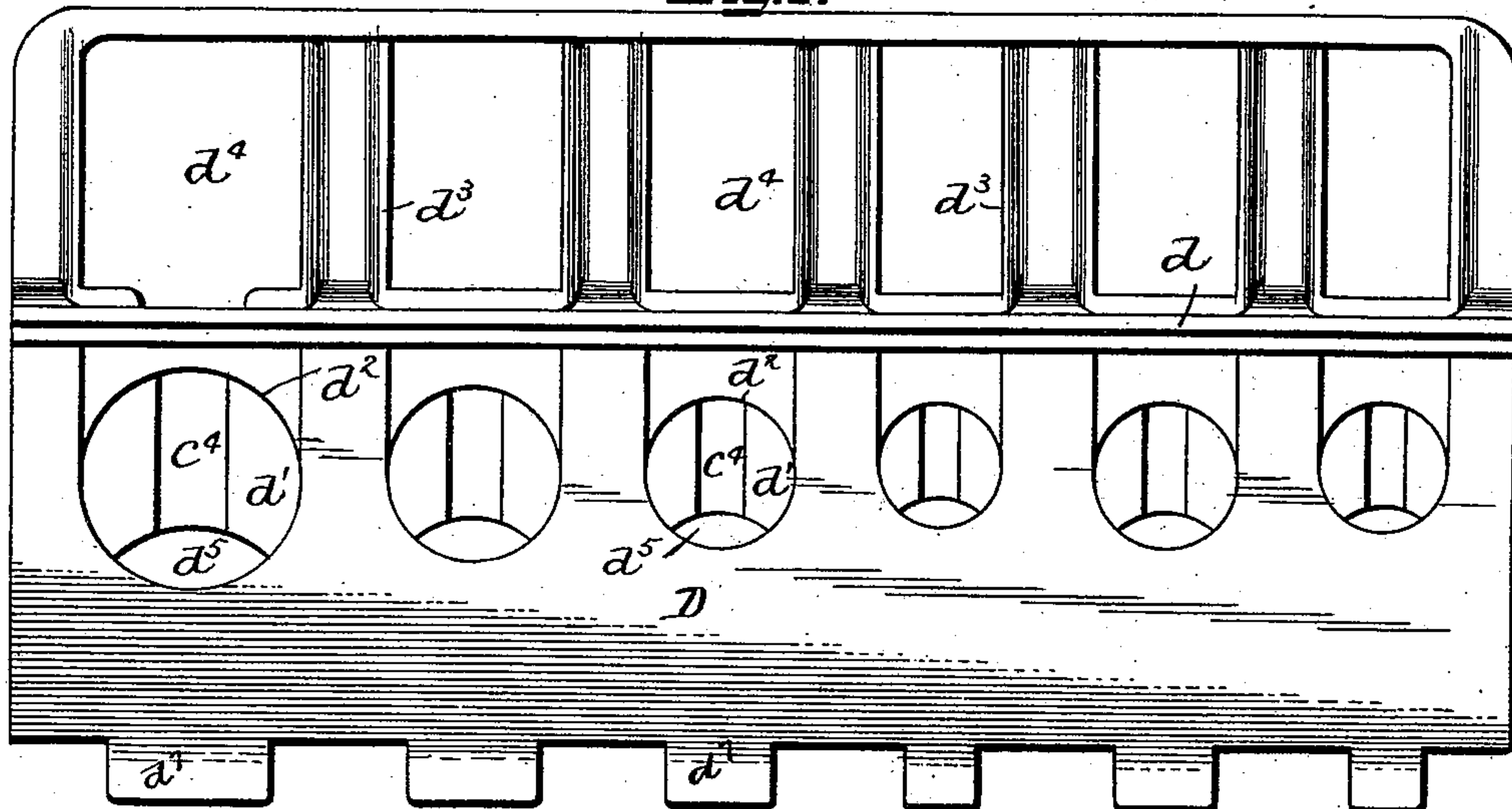


Fig. 4.

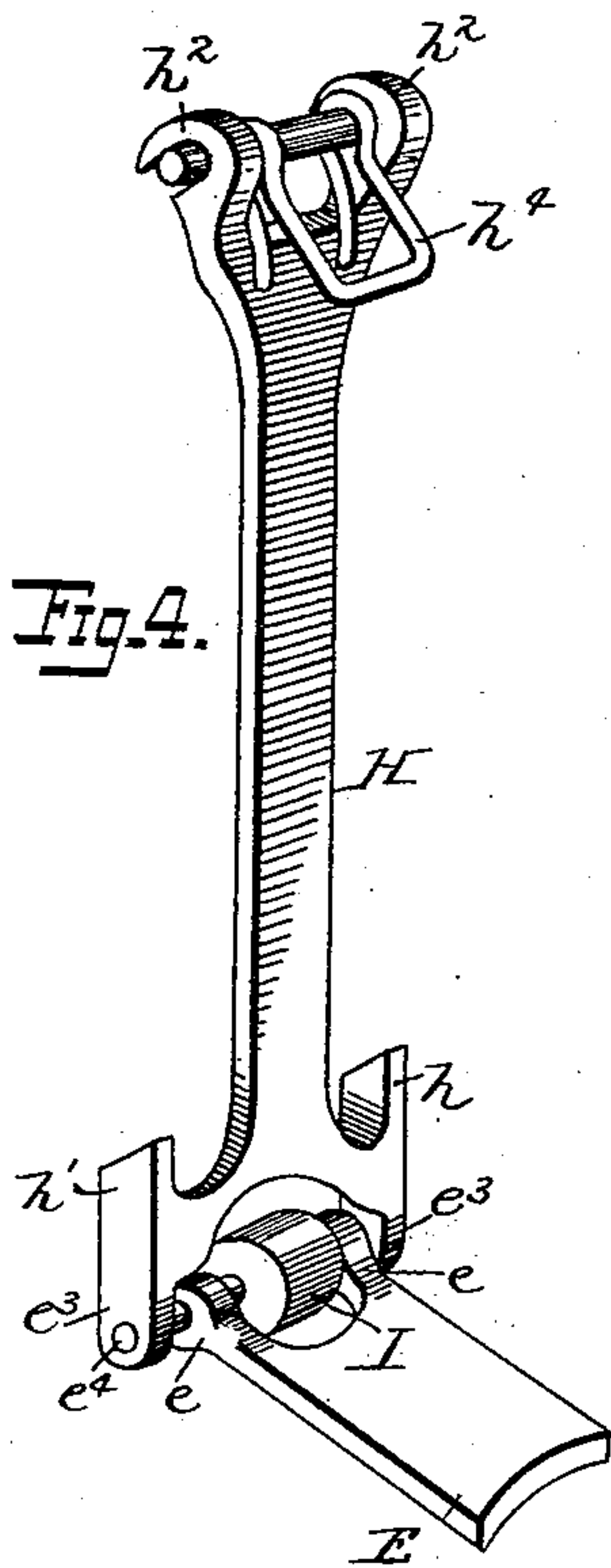


Fig. 5.

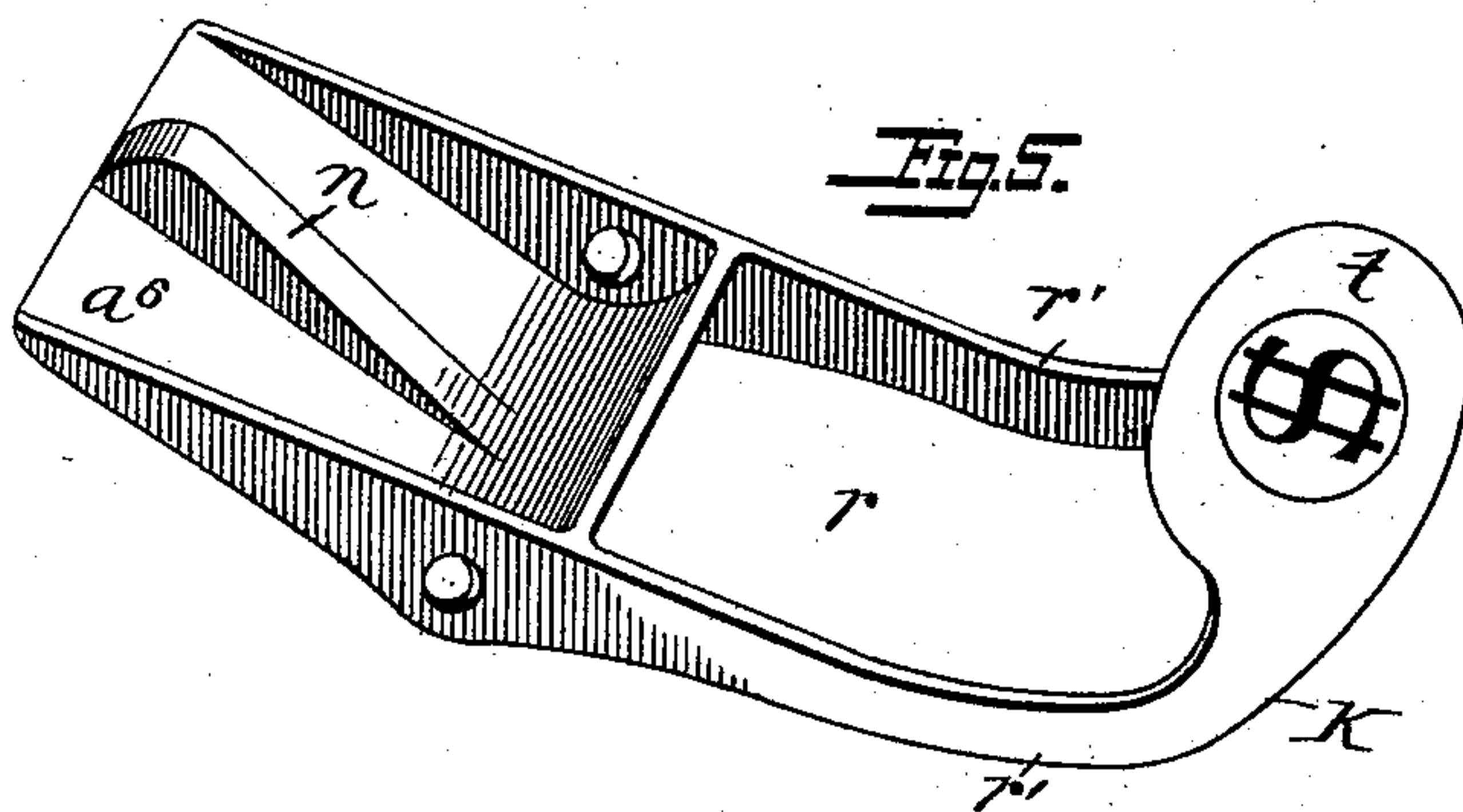
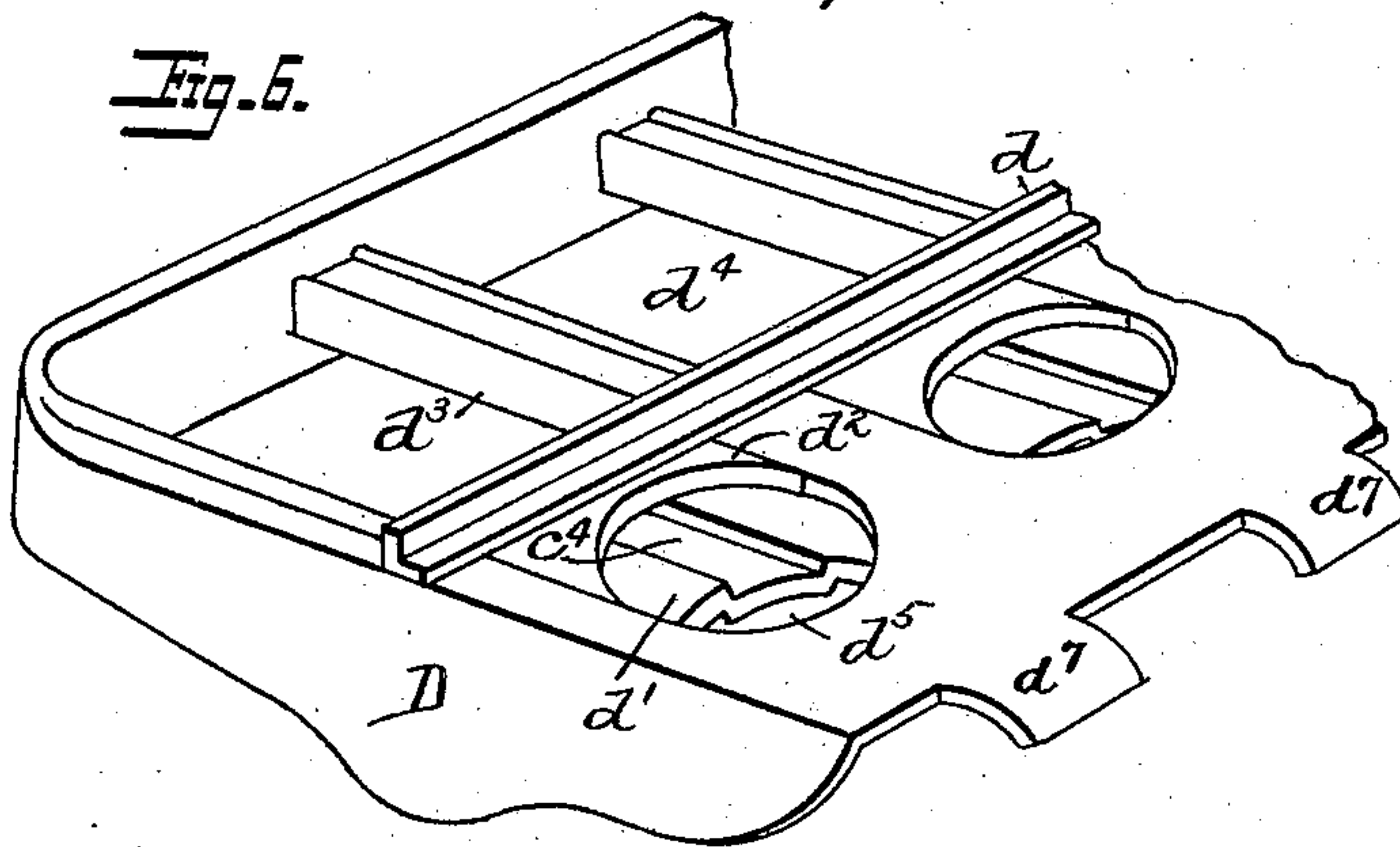


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. STAATS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
JAMES F. GRIFFIN, OF SAME PLACE.

MONEY-CHANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 472,719, dated April 12, 1892.

Application filed August 10, 1891. Serial No. 402,242. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. STAATS, 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 Money-Changers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in money-changers; and it consists in certain peculiarities of construction and arrangements of the same, substantially as will be hereinafter more specifically set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention pertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention ready for use. Fig. 2 is vertical sectional view through one of the coin-receptacles. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the frame for supporting the coin-holder. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing connecting-rod, spring, and ejector-slide. Fig. 5 is a detail view of key-lever and connections. Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of one end of frame D.

Similar letters refer to like parts through the several views.

A is the supporting-frame, consisting, preferably, of the legs a , connected together by the brace-rod b . These legs have the inclination a' and tray-supporting arms a^2 , as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. I prefer to make the supporting-frame of the form or shape as shown in the drawings, each side preferably in one piece; but it may be made of any other suitable form or shape, as desired. Upon arms a^2 rests tray B for holding loose coin or any matter.

C is the coin-holder, consisting of a single casting and provided with a series of coin-receptacles c of semicircular form backwardly inclined, the receptacle being simply depressions in the casting of a depth about one-half of the diameter of the coin and graduated to the size of the respective coins to be held, the receptacles being separated by raised ledges c' , each ledge having a graduated scale c^9 to determine the amount of coin in each recep-

tacle, if desired. This coin-holder C is hung or suspended on the legs a , preferably suspended or connected at the top by hooks or lugs or in any suitable manner. At the bottom the coin-holder is firmly secured to the frame D, which carries all the operating devices. The frame D is all in one piece of cast metal and preferably made of the shape as shown in Figs. 3 and 6 of the drawings. It has the strengthening-flange d running from side to side at or near the center, cast with which are the coin seats or rests d' , corresponding with the number of the coin-receptacles c , being below the bottom surface of the coin-holders a distance equal to the thickness of the coin, having in the rear the raised portion d^2 , flush with the bottom of the coin-holder. Running from the flange d to the rear of the frame D are guide-braces d^3 , corresponding with the number of the coin-receptacles, leaving suitable spaces d^4 for the reception of the connecting-rod and pushing devices, as presently explained. In front of the flange d and opposite and corresponding with the spaces d^4 are openings d^5 of sufficient size to allow for passage of coin. Running from flange d to the front of coin-seat d' is a depression or channel c^4 of sufficient width for the ejector-slide to play freely in, which also passes under the strengthening-flange d . The forward portion of the frame is provided with lugs d^7 , properly spaced to accommodate the respective key-levers.

E is what I call an "ejector-slide," which consists of a parallel flat piece of metal of the required thickness, which moves through the space c^4 in a direct line. The front end of the ejector-slide is cut out circularly to correspond to the size of the coin. On the rear of the ejector-slide are lugs e , through which passes a pivot or rod e^4 and hinged to connecting-rod H.

H is a link or rod having its upper end hinged or hook-shaped, preferably hooked shape, as h^2 , and hooked to the pivot or rod, which is firmly driven or fixed in lug h^3 . At the middle of rod or pivot between the hooks h^2 and lug h^3 at the top of the back of coin-holder is hooked or sprung on pivot or rod a wire spring h^4 , which consists of a bent

piece of wire, preferably in the shape as shown in the drawings, one end bearing against the rod, running up and around the pivot or rod at the back, coming in front of
 5 pivot and down, forming a loop, and up to the pivot and over the pivot and down the back of pivot and around to carry the other straight end through and against front of lever. The loop of spring bearing against the
 10 back of the coin-receptacle and the ends of spring bearing against lever H keep the hooks firmly in place on the pivot and serve to perform the required purpose of keeping all the parts in a normal position and to replace all
 15 parts to the same after having been used. At the lower end the rod H is bifurcated or provided with lugs, through which passes rod or pivot e^4 , on which is placed or hinged the ejector-slide. Between the lugs e^3 e^3 on pivot
 20 or rod e^4 is placed a pulley I.

I is a pulley with straight surface. However it can be concave or grooved, as may be desired. Pulley I revolves on the pivot e^4 and travels on ledge n of the key-lever K. When
 25 the key-lever is pressed down, the ledge n will force the pulley forward and cause it to travel down the incline ledge n , thereby avoiding friction of the parts. The pulley is kept squarely on ledge n by the guides of rod end
 30 h' h' moving in spaces d^4 and guides d^3 of the frame D.

K is a key-lever made, preferably, in the shape and form as shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings. It has the thumb t and opening r
 35 and arms r' r' , and projecting upward from the rear surface is an inclined ledge n , whose upper end rests against the pulley I. When the lever K is pressed down, ledge n will be forced upward and force the pulley to run
 40 down the incline ledge. As the key-lever is pressed down the greater the incline of ledge will be. By this operation the rod and ejector-slide will be forced forward sufficient distance to remove the coin from its seat. The key-
 45 lever K is pivoted or hinged on a rod p , which passes underneath and through frame D and holes in the sides of the key-lever. The rear end of the key-lever is preferably formed with a projecting pan guard or shield a^6 , upon
 50 which is placed inclined ledge n , and the rod moves to and fro and prevents the fingers of the operator from coming in contact with the parts that are moved.

There will be as many levers H and key-levers K and ejector-slides and connections as there are coin-receptacles. The description just given as to one set applies to all.

I prefer to make all the parts of my device of cast metal; but the same may be made of
 60 any other suitable material, as may be desired.

The manner of operation is as follows: All the parts being together in their respective

positions, as shown in Fig. 2, and the coins having been placed in their respective coin- 65 receptacles, each pile resting on its respective seat, desiring to remove a coin, the operator places his hand open underneath the coin to be removed, with the thumb resting on the key t . The key is then pressed down, 70 which will force up the raised ledge n and will force the pulley I to run down the incline ledge, carrying the rod and ejector-slide forward the proper distance to remove the lower coin resting on the seat, the end of 75 ejector-slide fitting and bearing against the edge of coin. At the position of the parts shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2 the spring h^4 will be compressed to the desired limit. When the pressure is removed from the lever 80 t , as stated, the spring h^4 will act to raise the end of key-lever t , which will bring the parts to their normal positions and the operation can be repeated.

Having described my invention, what I 85 claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a money-changer, the combination of the rod having hooked or hinged ends, a spring on end, an ejector-slide hinged to the rod, a 90 key-lever having inclined ledge, and a coin-holder having rear lug, substantially as shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a money-changer, the combination, with the coin-holder, of the rod connected to 95 the coin-holder and provided with a pulley near its free end, and a key-lever arranged to bear against the pulley to operate the rod, substantially as described.

3. In a money-changer, the combination, 100 with a coin-holder having a series of receptacles for the various coins, of a series of rods pivoted to said holder, a spring interposed between the holder and each rod, levers for operating the rods, and an ejector for each 105 rod, substantially as described.

4. In a money-changer, the frame D in one piece, guide-braces d^3 , lugs d^7 , coin-seats d^7 , flange d , and raised surface d^2 , substantially 110 as shown and described.

5. In a money-changer, the key-lever K, having shield a^6 , inclined ledge n , and thumb-key t , arms r' r' , and opening r , substantially as shown and described.

6. In a money-changer, the combination, 115 with a coin-holder having lugs and a pivot-pin passing through the lugs, of a rod having hooks connected to said pivot-pin, and a spring interposed between the rod and the coin-holder, substantially as described. 120

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

WILLIAM H. STAATS.

Witnesses:

H. HARRISON,
 W. P. LAKIN.