

(No Model.)

O. ANSCHÜTZ.

FRAUD PREVENTIVE DEVICE FOR COIN CONTROLLED APPARATUS.

No. 489,667.

Patented Jan. 10, 1893.

Fig. 1.

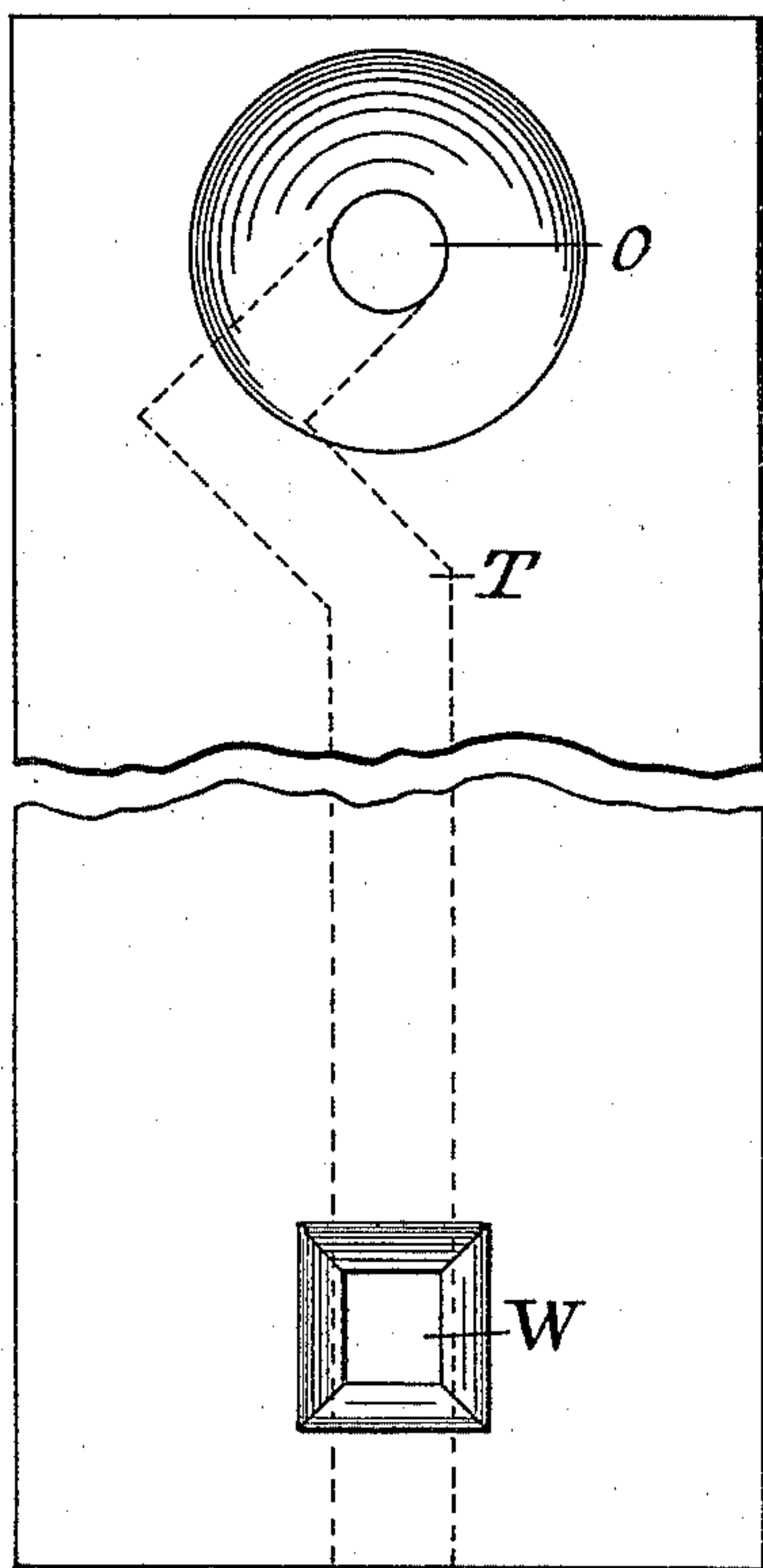


Fig. 2.

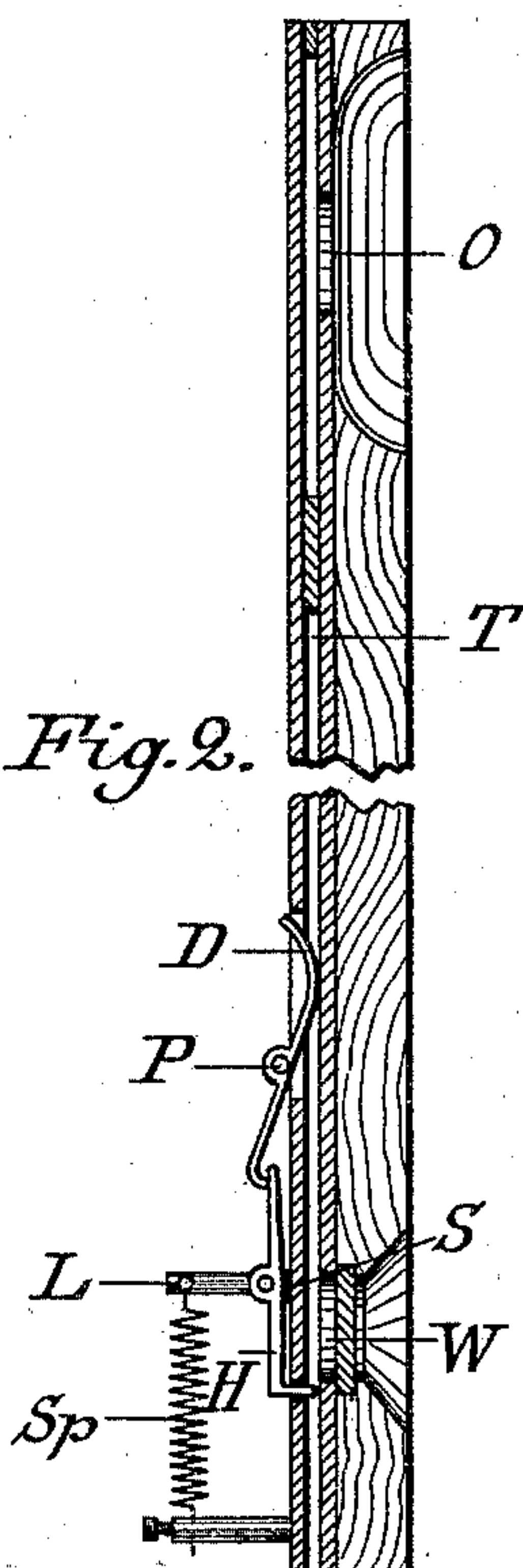
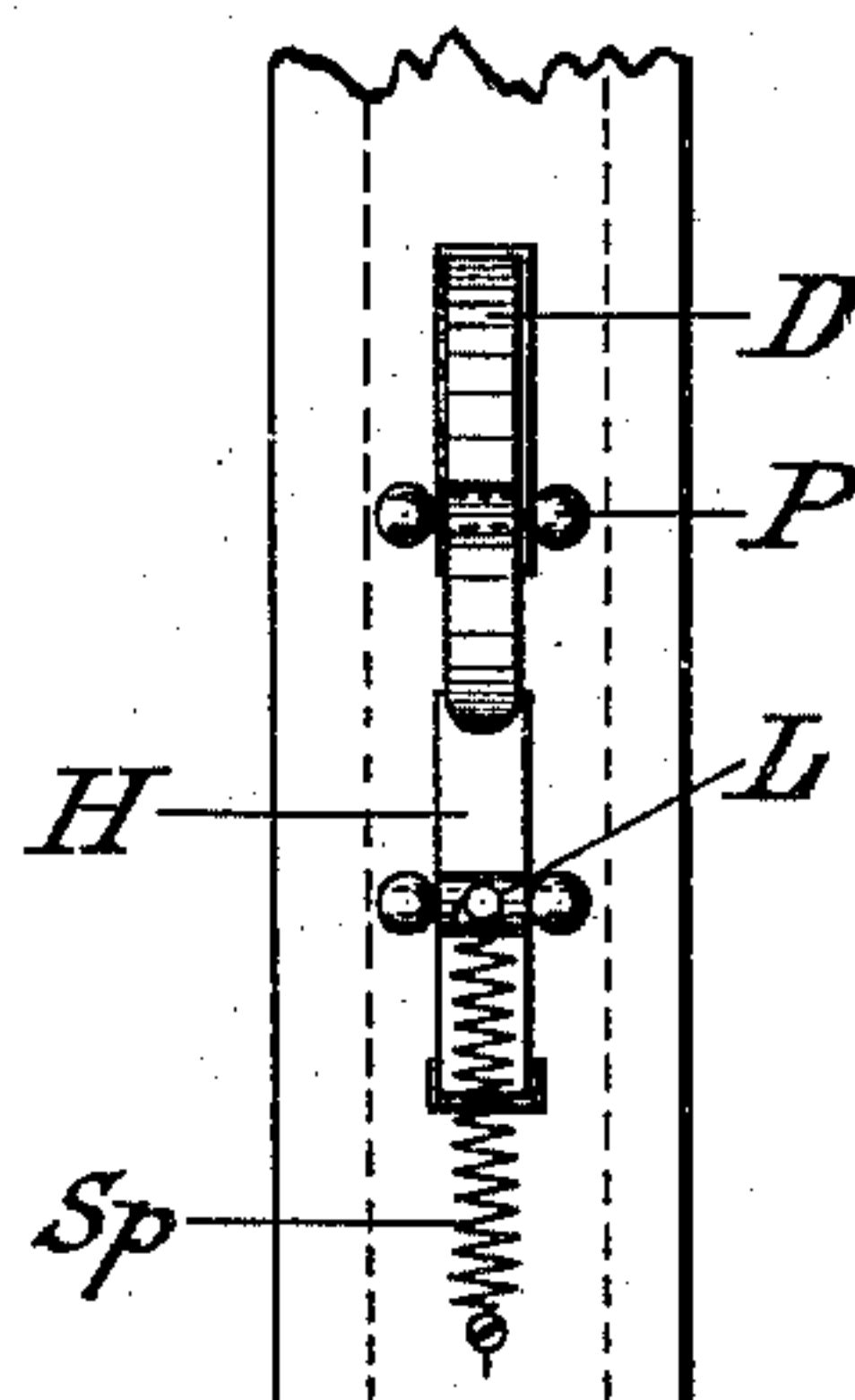


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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OTTOMAR ANSCHÜTZ, OF LISSA, GERMANY.

FRAUD-PREVENTIVE DEVICE FOR COIN-CONTROLLED APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,667, dated January 10, 1893.

Application filed July 8, 1892. Serial No. 439,433. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTOMAR ANSCHÜTZ, a subject of the King of Prussia, German Emperor, residing at Lissa, (Posen,) in the Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fraud-Preventive Devices for Coin-Controlled Apparatus; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

In most known coin controlled apparatus of all kinds the possibility exists for mischievous people to set the apparatus going by inserting any worthless piece of metal that fits into the slot.

The object of my invention is to prevent such fraudulent use of coin controlled apparatus as much as possible by making the inserted coin visible to the public till a following coin has been inserted. This is done by the simple device shown in the accompanying drawings.

Figures 1 and 2 show the whole device. Fig. 1 is a front view as seen by the public using the apparatus and Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same. Fig. 3 shows the controlling device alone as seen from the inside of the apparatus.

The main feature of my fraud preventive device is a small window W of thick glass. Every coin that is inserted into the hole O drops down the channel or flat tube T and on its way downward has to pass the window W. Behind the window W is a flat hook H made of suitable material and in a suitable shape. The hook H is loosely pivoted onto the support S and the lever L is fastened to it and is pulled downward by the spring Sp. The hook H extends upward above the support S on which it is pivoted and its upper end rests against an S shaped piece D (which I call the dropper) of suitable material likewise loosely pivoted at P as shown in the accompanying drawings. The upper end of the dropper D is slightly bent backward into a suitable curve and since its lower end is pressed backward away from the front wall of the channel or flat tube T this curved part is pressed forward by the spring Sp against the front

wall of the channel intended for the conveyance of the coin.

The controlling device thus described works as follows. If a coin be inserted into the opening O it will drop down the channel till it reaches the curved part of the dropper D. It will then by the inertia gathered during its downward fall lift the dropper, by slightly drawing out the spring Sp which holds it down, and will drop onto the lower end of the hook H. In this position the coin remains and since it is now exactly opposite the window W it will be clearly visible to the public, the idea being that if a mischievously disposed person had inserted a worthless piece of metal he would easily be put to shame by the bystanders. As soon as a following coin is dropped into the apparatus the same play will follow with this difference. In the moment in which the following coin lifts the upper end of the dropper D the lower end of the dropper D will press the upper end of the hook H forward thereby lifting the lower end of the hook H, and allowing the first coin to drop into a suitable receptacle. But the hook H will only be lifted for one moment, while the second coin passes the curved part of the dropper D. In the next moment the dropper D and the hook H will again be free to follow the pull of spring Sp and to return into their original positions. The pull of the spring Sp and the weight of all parts should be so adjusted that this backward movement takes less time than the second coin takes in dropping down the distance from the upper end of the dropper D to the lower end of the hook H. Therefore when it arrives at the lower end of the hook H it will now in its turn be held fast behind the glass window W and will in its turn remain visible to the public.

In order that the coin may not be abstracted by breaking the glass window W the opening covered by the glass should be made slightly narrower than the width of the coin. It will be seen that the coin in order to be fully seen through the window W must be in such a position that it lies flat against the front wall of the channel or flat tube T. Therefore it is not advantageous to use the ordinary slot in combination with my controlling device because it would always be

necessary to give the coin a twist on its way downward thereby incurring a certain amount of unnecessary complication and decreasing the certainty of the working of the apparatus. From this reason I use in combination with my fraud preventive device a round opening O which is bored into a metal plate and is so dimensioned as to exactly fit the size of the coin it is intended for. By this simple plan two advantages are gained. In the first place the coin enters the channel T in the same position in which it is desired to lie behind the glass window W and secondly a round hole is far superior to an ordinary slot because it is impossible to insert any pieces of metal the shape of which is not exactly circular except when they are narrower than the hole in all directions and in the case they will probably be lighter than the coins for which the apparatus is intended, and will therefore not set the apparatus in motion.

What I claim is:

1. In a fraud preventive device for coin controlled apparatus having a glass window in the front plate for making the inserted coins: visible the combination of two double-armed levers arranged behind such window, one above the other, the lower one being provided with a hook H pressed against the front plate of the passage for the coins by means of a spring, the upper arm of said lever engaging with the lower arm of the upper lever in such a manner as to cause its free upper arm to extend into the coin passage, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In a fraud preventive device for coin controlled apparatus having a glass window in the front plate of the coin passage for making the inserted coins: visible the combination of two double-armed levers arranged behind such window one above the other, the lower one being provided with a hook H pressed

against the front plate of the coin passage by means of a spring Sp and an extension L, the upper arm of said lever engaging with the lower arm of the upper lever D having a curved upper arm extending into the passage for the coins.

3. In a fraud preventive device for coin controlled apparatus having a glass window in the front plate for making the inserted coins: visible two double-armed levers arranged behind such window one above the other, the lower one being provided with a hook H pressed against the front plate of the passage for the coins by means of a spring, the upper arm of said lever engaging with the lower arm of the upper lever in combination with the flat channel P for the passage of the coins and a circular opening O corresponding in diameter to that of the coins to be inserted, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a fraud preventive device for coin controlled apparatus in combination with a glass window W of suitable shape and size, a hook H pivoted loosely onto a support S and kept in position by a spring Sp and an extension L, an S-shaped piece D likewise loosely pivoted onto a pivot P and likewise kept in position by the spring Sp and the upper end of the hook H and a channel or flat tube T so shaped that it keeps the coins lying flat against the front wall of the casing in which the whole apparatus is contained, a circular opening or hole O bored exactly to fit the coins for which the apparatus is intended, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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

OTTOMAR ANSCHÜTZ.

Witnesses:

REINHARD WAGNITZ,
ALARD DE BOIS-RAYMOND.