

(No Model.)

E. E. MATTSON.
COIN SORTER AND EJECTOR.

No. 510,982.

Patented Dec. 19, 1893.

Fig. 2

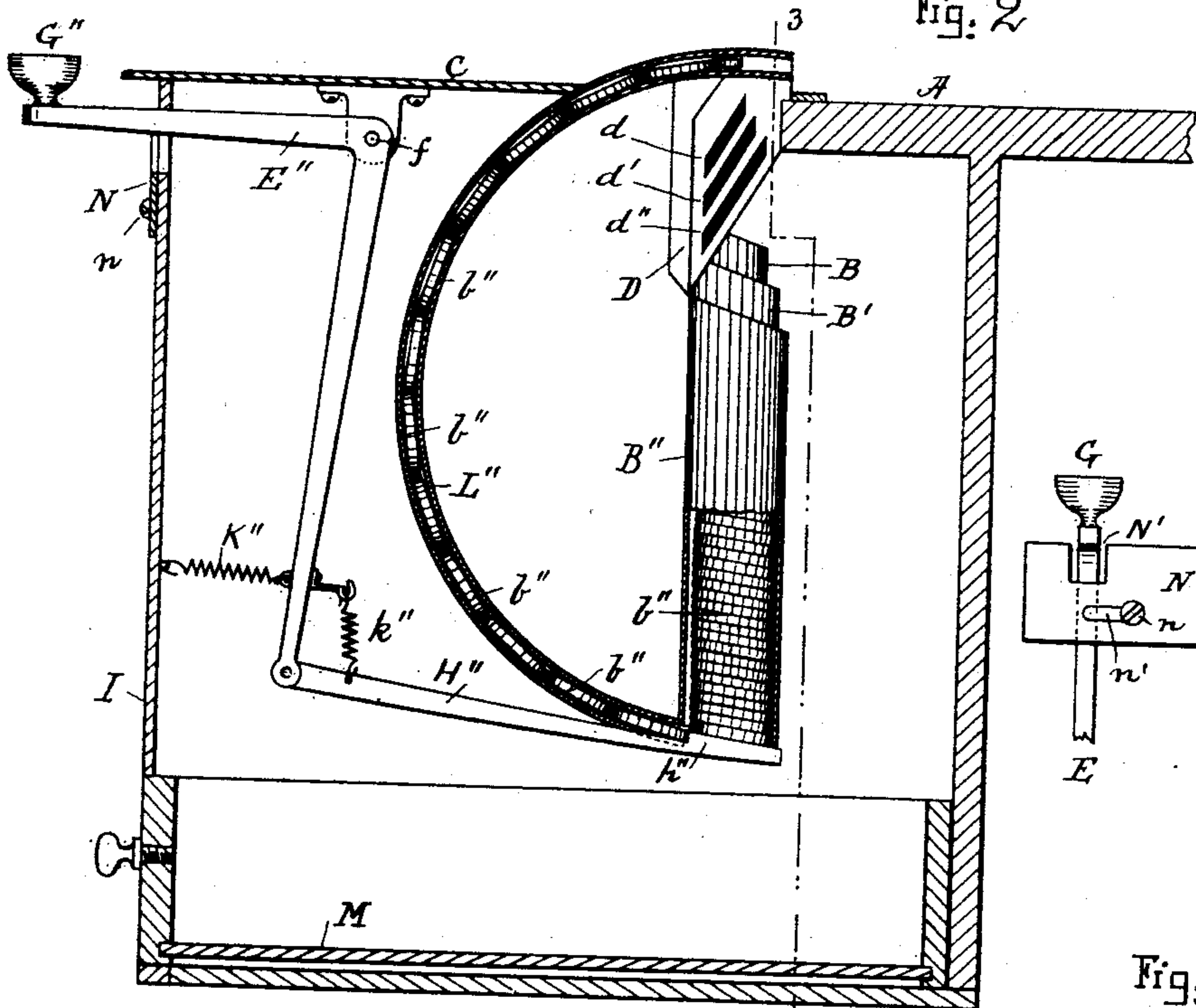


Fig. 4.

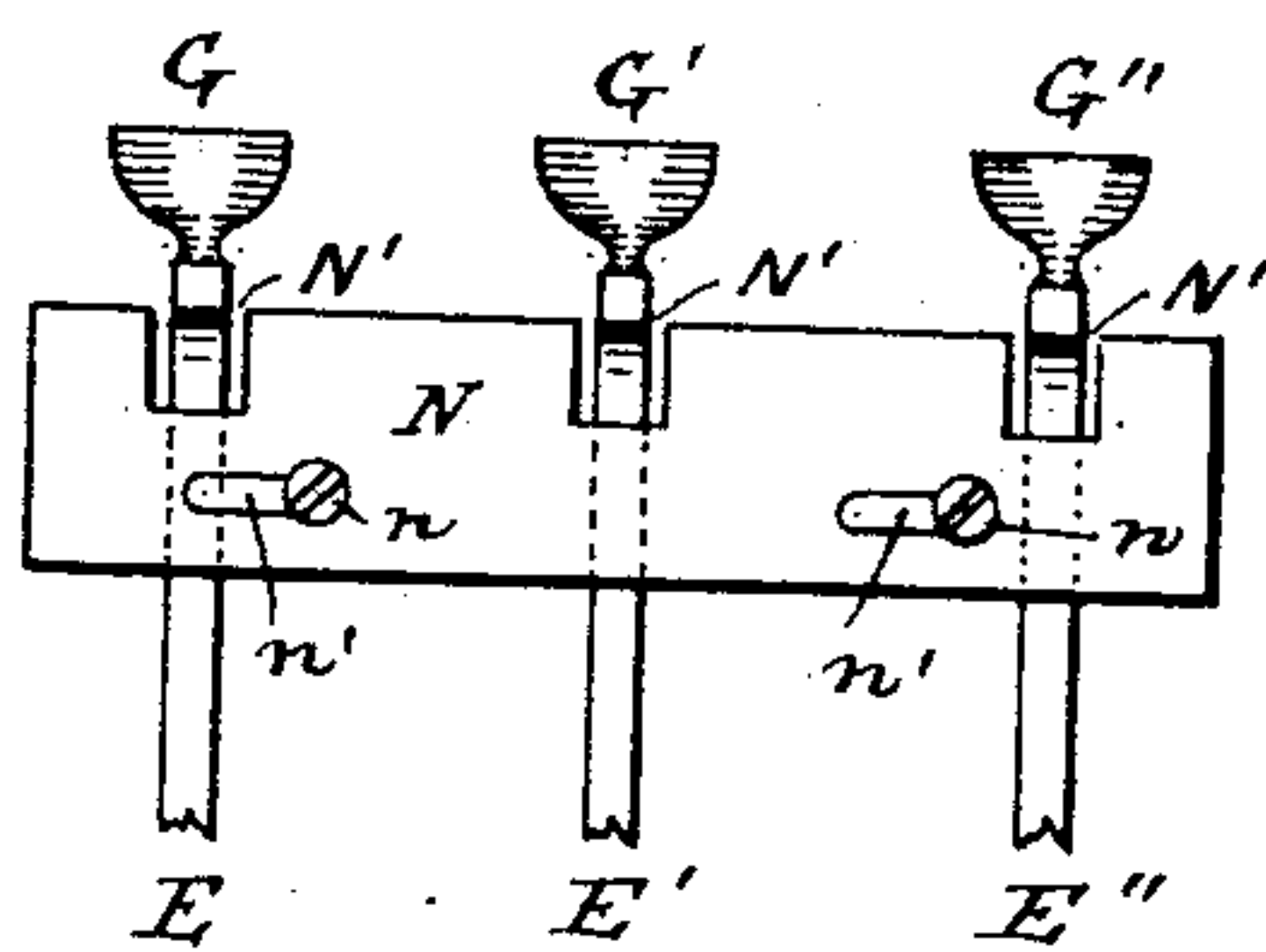


Fig. 3.

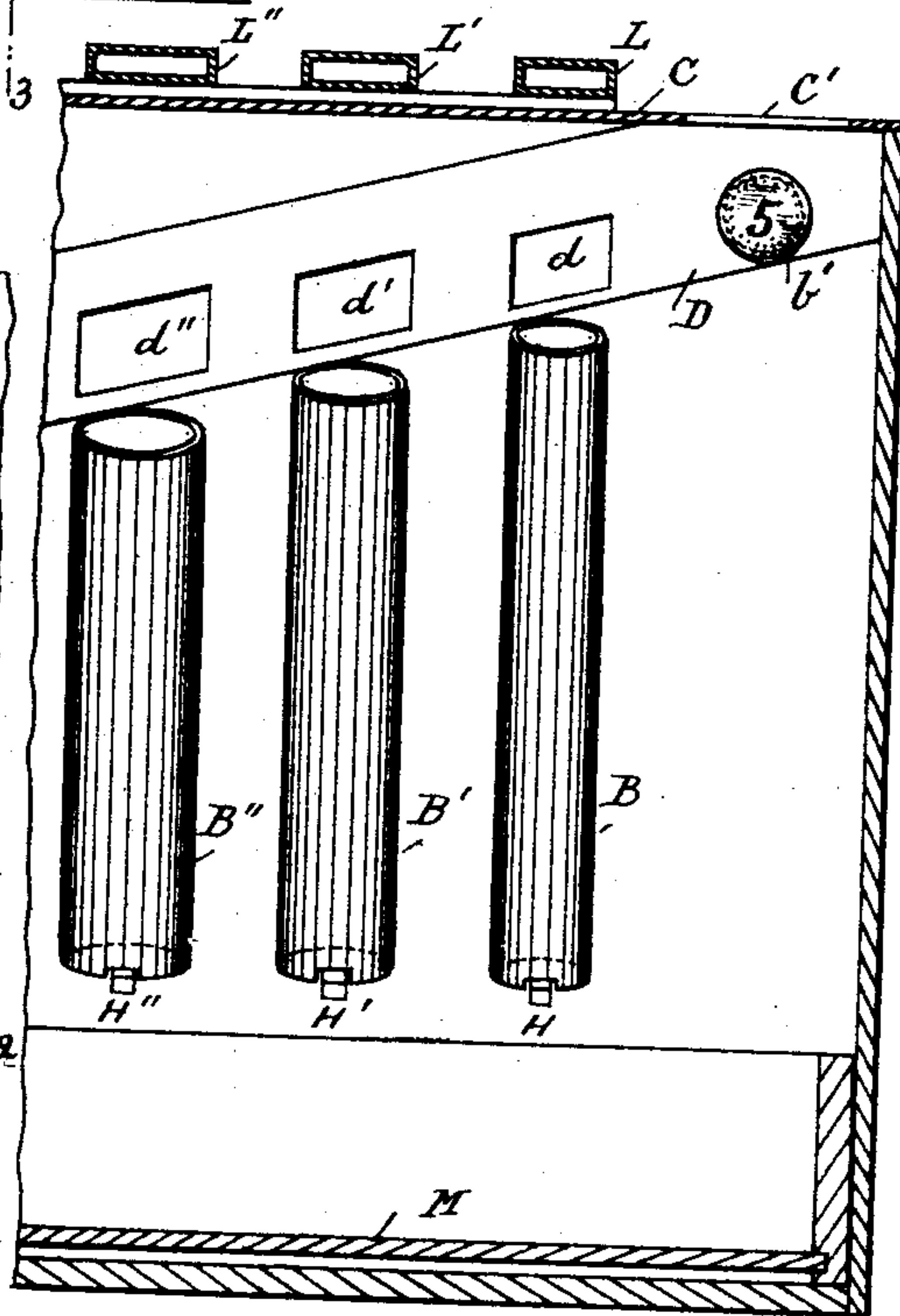
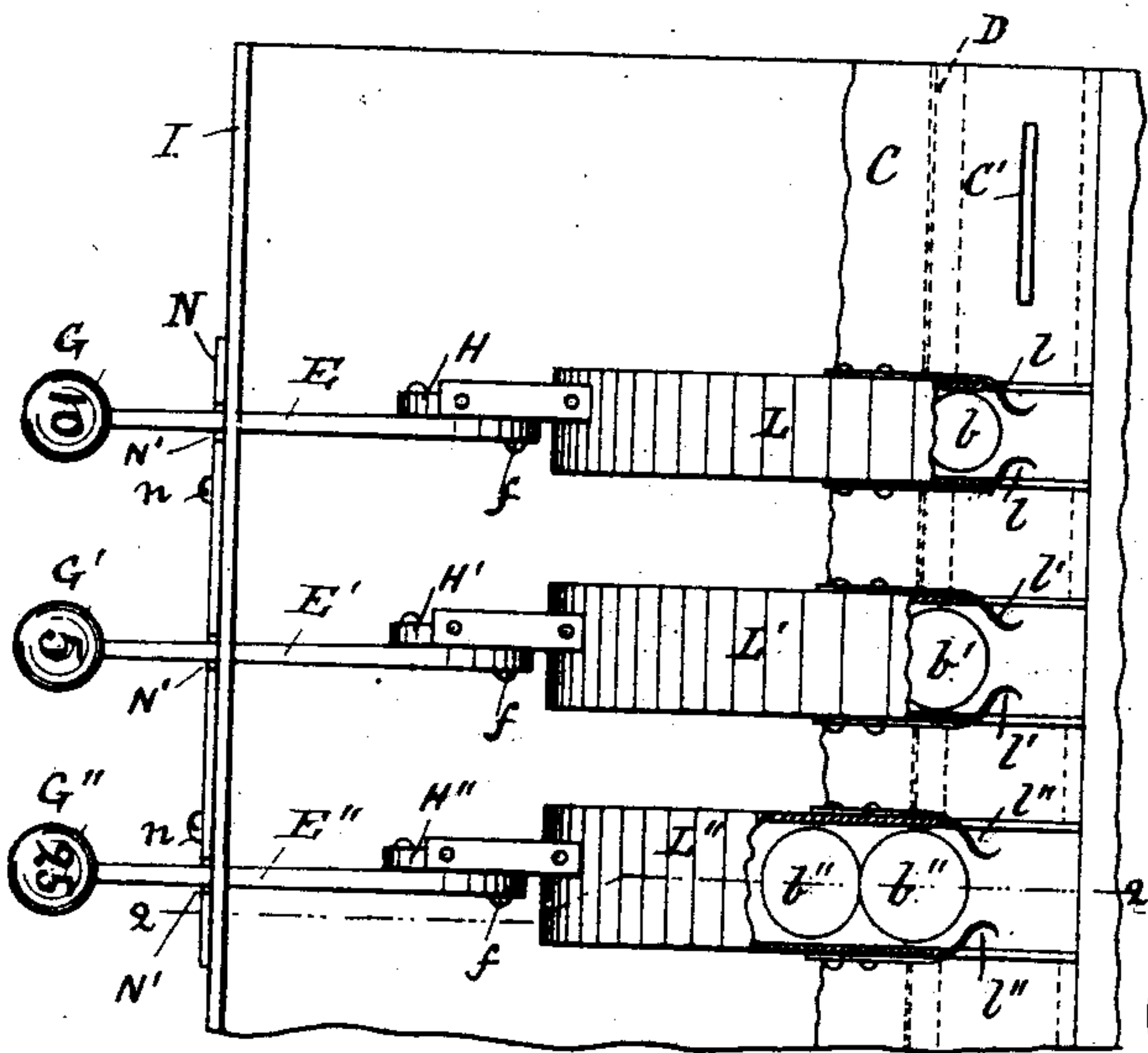


Fig. 1



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERKES ERIK MATTSO, OF SILJANSNAS, SWEDEN.

COIN SORTER AND EJECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 510,982, dated December 19, 1893.

Application filed February 9, 1893. Serial No. 461,562. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERKES ERIK MATTSO, a subject of the King of Sweden and Norway, and a resident of Siljansnas, in the Province of Stora-Kopparberg and Kingdom of Sweden, have invented new and useful Improvements in Coin-Changers, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in coin changing devices for the purpose of readily and accurately giving change to customers in shops, stores, &c., and it is carried out as follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 represents a plan view of the invention. Fig. 2 represents a vertical section on the line 2—2 shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a cross-section on the line 3—3 shown in Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 represents a detail front elevation of the locking plate for locking the key levers in position when the apparatus is not in use.

Similar letters refer to similar parts wherever they occur on the different parts of the drawings.

A represents the desk or counter and below the same is arranged a series of coin holder tubes B, B', B'', of which any desired number may be employed according to the different sizes of coins for which the apparatus is to be used. The said tubes vary in diameter according to the size of the respective coins for which they are intended.

In the top of the counter A (or in a plate C attached thereto) is made a slit C' through which the coins of the various sizes are dropped onto the inclined chute D, having one of its sides inclined and provided with perforations d, d', d'', through which the coins drop into the respective tubes B, B', B'', as fully shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The uppermost opening d is for the smallest coin in the series corresponding to the receptacle B, and the opening d' is for the next larger coin corresponding to the receptacle B', and so on according to the number of coin holders that is used in the apparatus. It will thus be seen, that all the smallest coins, as they roll down on the chute D, will drop through opening d into the coin holder B; the next larger coins, being too large to fall through the opening d,

will pass the latter and drop through opening d' into the coin holder B' and so on according to the number of coin holders and corresponding chute openings that is used in the apparatus.

Each of the tubes B, B', B'', is open from top to bottom as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

E, E', and E'' represent knee levers which are hung at f, and provided at their outer ends with suitable keys or buttons G, G' and G'', which may be marked with figures or letters corresponding with the denomination of the respective coins in the respective tubes B, B' and B''. To the lower end of the lever E'' is connected the picker arm H'', having a hook or off-set h'' at its forward end as shown in Fig. 2. The picker arm H'' is normally held against the under side of the coins b'' in the tube B'' preferably by means of a spring k'' interposed between the lower end of the lever E'', and the picker arm H'' as shown in Fig. 2. K'' is another spring connected to the lever E'' and the front wall of the inclosing case I for the purpose of automatically returning said lever and its arm H'' to their normal positions when released as shown in Fig. 2. The key levers E and E' are also provided with corresponding picker arms and springs like those described on the lever E''.

To the lower end of the coin holders B, B', B'', are connected respectively the semi-circular coin conductors L, L', L'', having their upper open ends terminating slightly above, or on a level with the top of the desk or counter A as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

In practice I prefer to provide the upper delivery ends of the conductors L, L', L'', with side springs l, l', l'', l'' for the purpose of preventing more than one coin to be forced out from each conductor for every time its key lever is manipulated and also for the purpose of aiding in the discharge and throwing out of the coins.

The operation is as follows: The coin holders B, B', B'', are loaded by dropping the coins through the opening C' from which they fall onto the chute D and roll downward as shown in Fig. 3; the smallest coins will drop through chute opening d into coin holder B; the next larger coin will pass by the opening d as it is too large to drop through it, and will

drop through the opening d' into the coin holder B' and so on throughout the series of coin holders that are used in the apparatus. In case any of the said coin holders should
 5 become filled, the additional coins will overflow and drop into a drawer M located beneath as shown in Fig. 2, from which they may be taken up from time to time and dropped through the opening C' as the con-
 10 tents of the coin holders are being reduced. In making change, all that is necessary to do is to depress the button marked with the desired denomination of the coin to be thrown out when picker arm connected to such press
 15 button will be moved forward sufficiently to allow the undermost coin in the pile to rest on the picker arm to the rear of its hook or projection; upon releasing the pressure on the button the picker arm is automatically
 20 moved backward to the position shown in Fig. 2 by the influence of the spring mentioned, causing the uppermost coin in the conductor to be forced out at the upper end of the said conductor and as the coin passes by the side
 25 springs thereon, the latter in closing aid in throwing out the coin a proper distance on the desk or counter.

As a matter of course the coin conductors should always be filled with coins as repre-
 30 sented in Figs. 1 and 2.

For the purpose of preventing the discharge of coins if the person in charge should leave his place at the desk or counter, or at the close of the day's work, I prefer to provide a suit-
 35 able locking device for the purpose of preventing the manipulation of the key levers, which device is shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 4, and consists of a sliding bar or plate N adjustably

arranged on the wall I and preferably secured in place thereon by means of screws n, n , go- 40
 ing through slot holes n', n' , in said plate N as shown in Fig. 4. On the upper edge of the plate N are made notches N' which when the plate N is held in the position shown in the
 45 drawings will allow the depression of the key levers, but by sliding said plate so that its notches come to one side of the key levers, the latter will be prevented from being de-
 pressed, thus locking them so that unauthorized persons may not unlawfully throw out 50
 the coins from the coin conductors.

The plate or locking bar N may be provided with a suitable key lock for holding it in its locked or unlocked position, such key lock being however not shown in the drawings, as 55
 any well known lock worked by means of a key or otherwise may be used without departing from the essence of my invention.

What I wish to secure by Letters Patent, and claim, is— 60

The herein described coin changer consisting of an inclined perforated chute, a series of coin holders and coin conductors, connected thereto and having side springs at their discharge openings, combined with spring 65
 pressed key levers and picker arms, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 2d day of 70
 January, A. D. 1893.

ERKES ERIK MATTSON.

Witnesses:

PER. ANDERSSON,
 K. OLSSON.