(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. WILSON.

COIN CONTROLLED VENDING MACHINE.

No. 552,221. Patented Dec. 31, 1895.

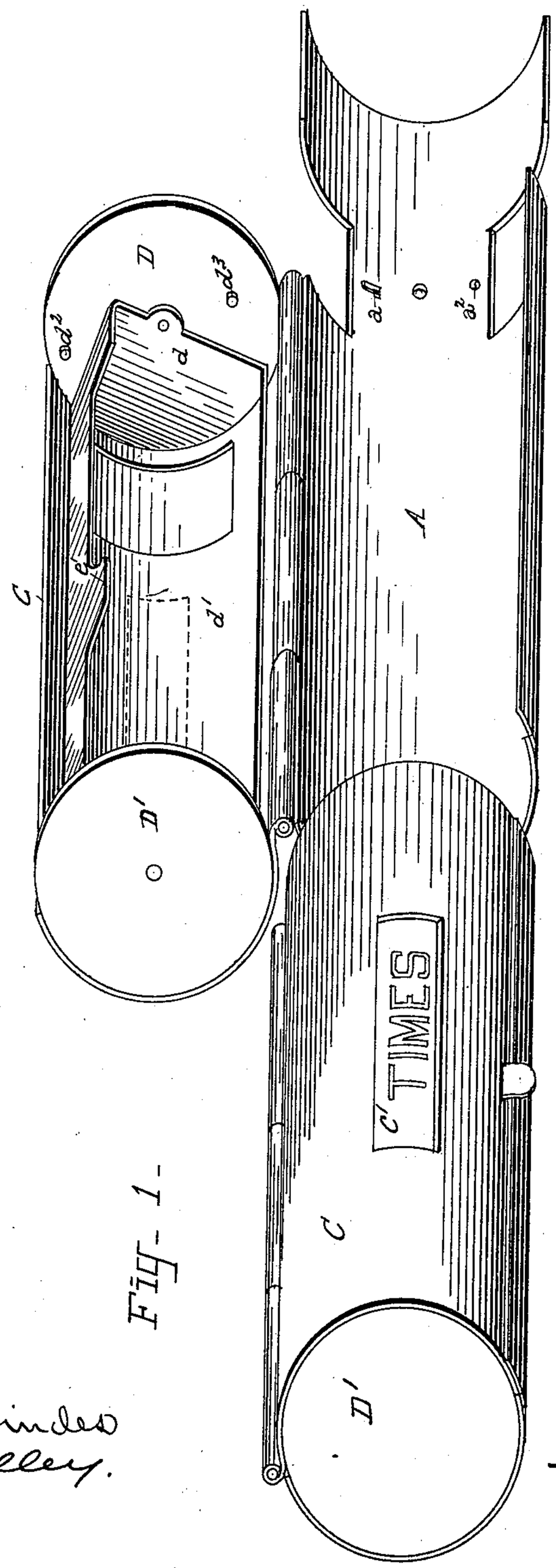

Fig. 1.

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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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COIN CONTROLLED VENDING MACHINE.

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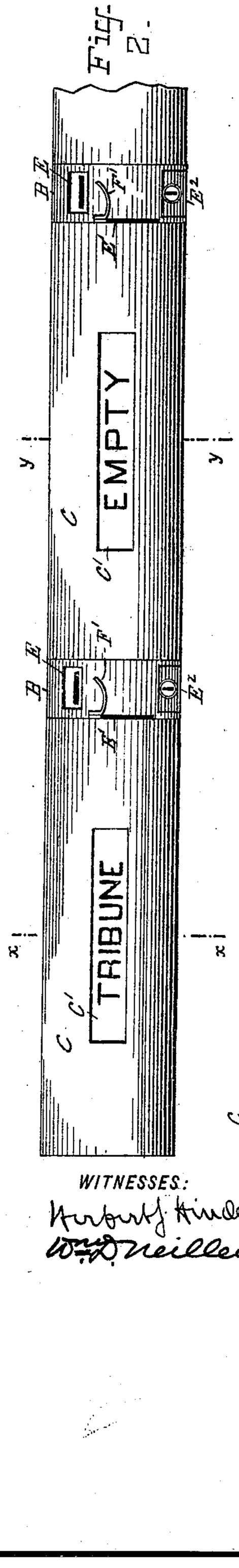

Fig. 2.

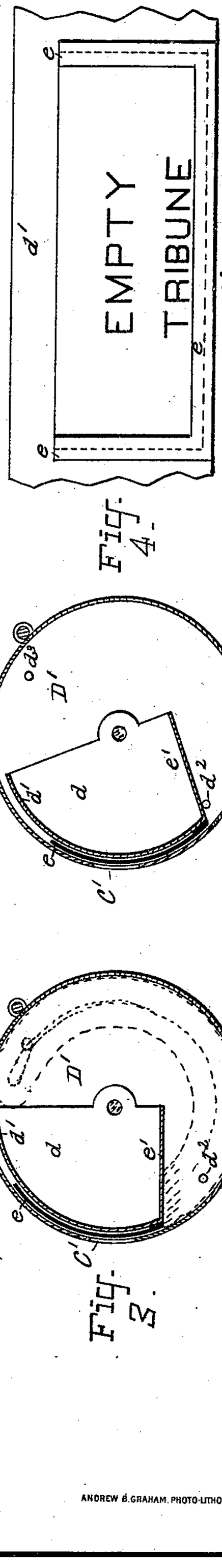

Fig. 4.

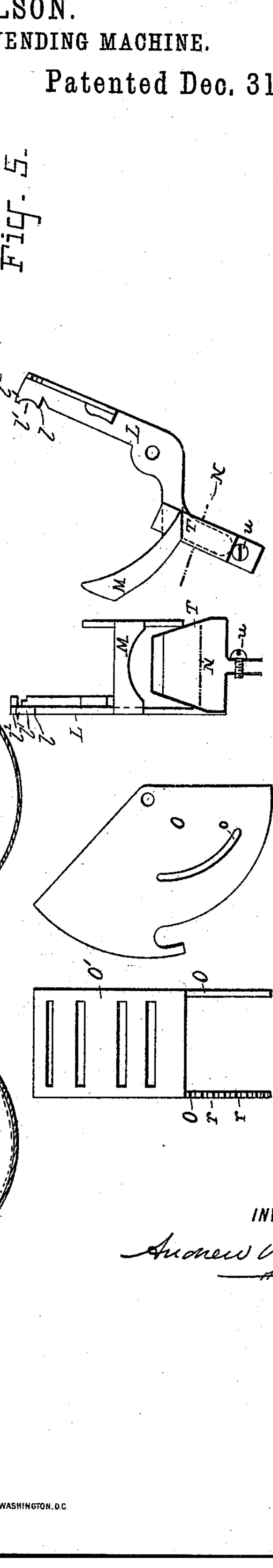

Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

A. WILSON.

COIN CONTROLLED VENDING MACHINE.

No. 552,221. Patented Dec. 31, 1895.

Fig. 11.

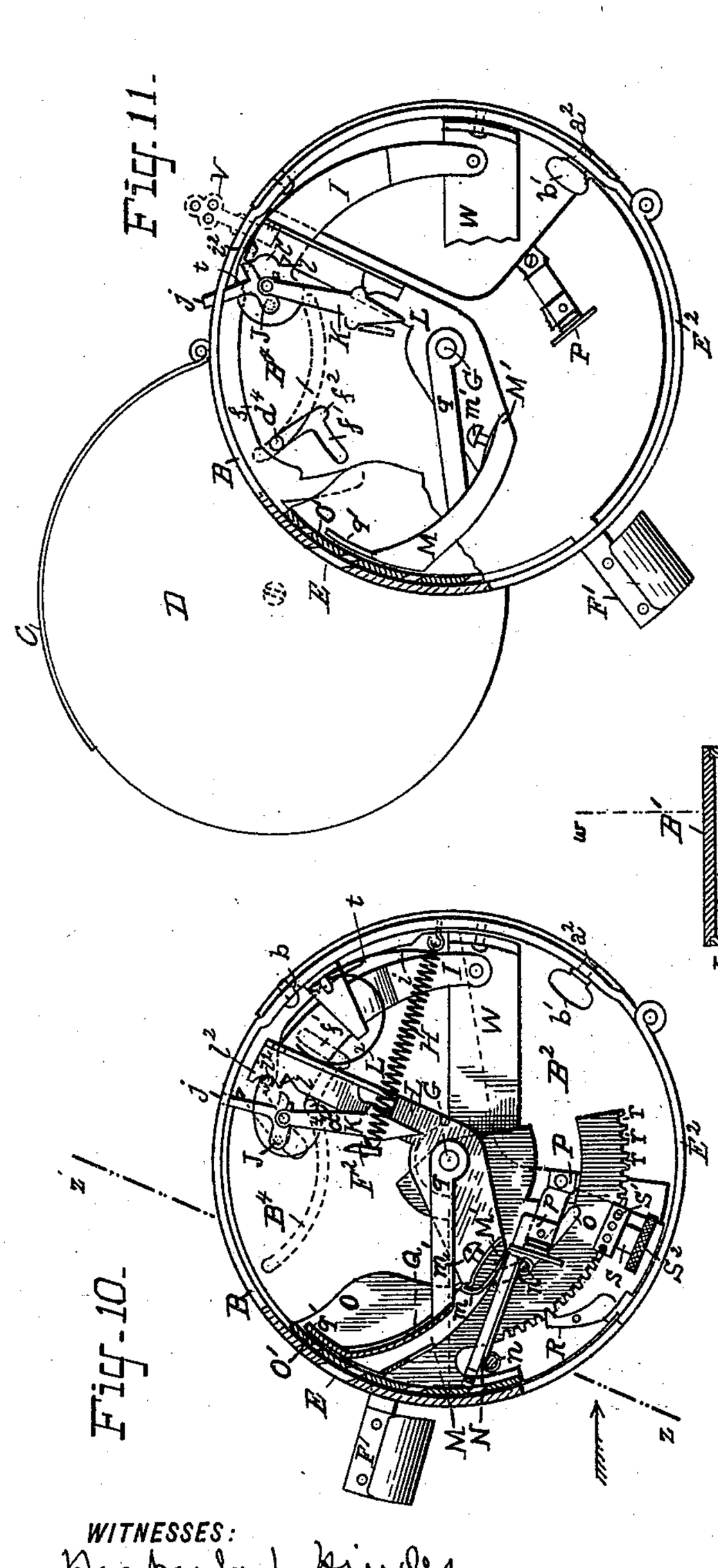


Fig. 14.

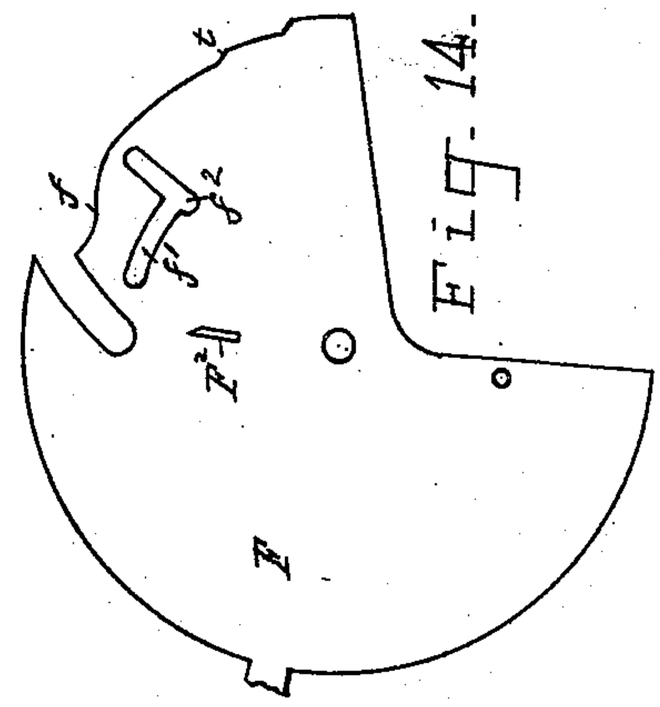


Fig. 12.

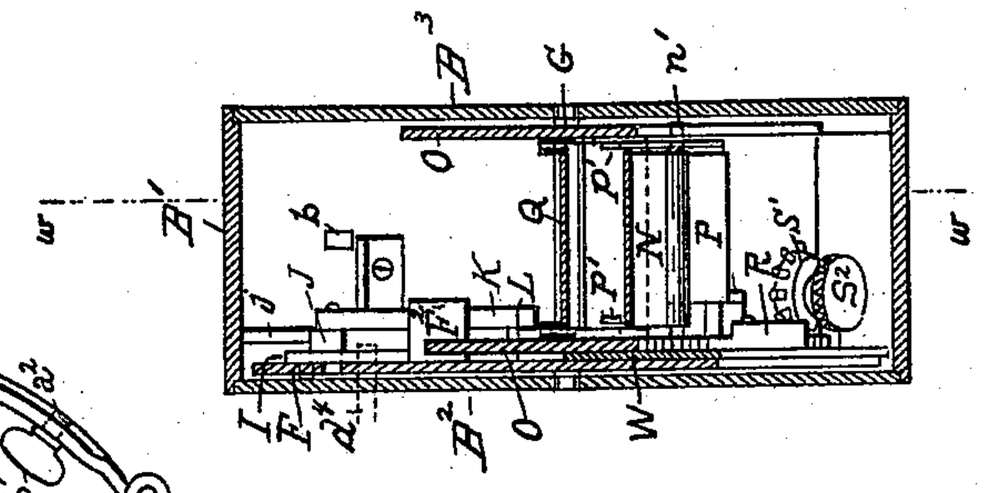
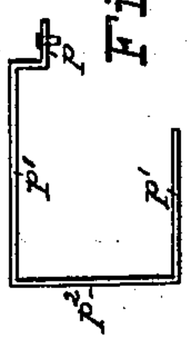


Fig. 10.

Fig. 13.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW WILSON, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

COIN-CONTROLLED VENDING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 552,221, dated December 31, 1895.

Application filed March 21, 1895. Serial No. 542,598. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW WILSON, of Newark, Essex county, New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Controlled Vending-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates particularly to that class of coin-controlled vending-machines which are designed to vend bulky articles which cannot readily be delivered one by one from a reservoir containing a considerable number.

My improved machine is especially adapted for the sale of newspapers, although it may be used for other articles also, and my improvements are particularly directed to the construction of the coin-controlled locking mechanism and to the means for announcing whether the receptacle is full or empty, and to such details as are hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of the back frame and lids of my machine, one lid being raised to show the announcement-plate arrangement. Fig. 2 is an elevation of two of the cases with their locks, the left case showing the position of the announcement-plate when the case is filled and the right case showing the position when empty. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view of Fig. 2, taken on the line *x x*, showing the position of the newspaper by dotted lines. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view of Fig. 2 on the line *y y*. Fig. 5 is a front view of a portion of the announcement-plate, showing the rabbeted frame and card. Fig. 6 is a front elevation of the setting-gage. Fig. 7 is a side view of the same. Fig. 8 is a front elevation of the locking-lever with a modification of its foot. Fig. 9 is a side view of the same. Fig. 10 is a sectional side view of the lock and its mechanism, taken on the line *w w* of Fig. 12. Fig. 11 shows the position of certain parts of the lock when the main lever is depressed to open the case. Fig. 12 is a sectional view of the mechanism of the lock, taken on the line *z z* of Fig. 10. Fig. 13 is a detail view of the coin-rake, and Fig. 14 is a view of the main lever.

Similar parts are designated by the same reference-letters in all the figures.

A represents the back or frame of the cases. To this back the locks B are fastened by passing the hook *a* on the frame A through the slot *b* in the back of the lock B, swinging the lock snugly into place, and securing it by the set-screw *b'* threading into the hole a^2 in the frame A. This gives a simple and strong connection between the lock and the frame, and one which can be readily loosened, so that the lock may be removed for repairs or in case of other necessity.

To the upper edge of the frame A are hinged the lids C C, which, when closed, form, with the frame, a cylindrical case. The lower edge of the lid C is overlapped by the lower edge of the frame A to give a secure joint which cannot readily be reached or pried open from without. To the ends of the lid C are secured the disk-like ends D D', to the centers whereof are pivoted the arms *d d*, carrying the announcement-plate *d'*, which is adjusted to swing past the opening C' in the lid C, its oscillation being restricted by the stops d^2 d^3 upon the ends D D'. This announcement-plate bears upon its face a rabbeted frame *e e e*, to hold a suitable card or sign, the lower portion whereof is designed for the description of the article contained in the receptacle and the upper portion whereof is used to designate when the compartment is empty. From the lower edge of the announcement-plate *d'* projects an arm or support *e'*, which, when there is an article in the receptacle, operates, by bearing against it, to keep the announcement-plate in an elevated position, thus displaying the description of the article upon the announcement-card. When the case is opened and the article removed, the arm *e'* being unsupported, the announcement-plate falls, showing that the compartment is empty. In this manner notice is automatically given of the contents of the case, and the purchaser can ascertain by a glance at the opening C' whether the case is full or empty and what it contains if full. From the end D projects a pin d^4, which passes into the lock B and upon which the coin-controlled locking mechanism operates.

I will now proceed to describe the lock and its mechanism. The body of the lock is formed of the casing B' and the ends B^2 B^3. In the end B^2 is a slot B^4, corresponding with the arc of a circle of which the center pin of the hinge of the lid C is the center and through which the pin d^4 enters the lock. The casing

is provided with an opening E in its front, through which the coins are inserted, a slot E′ in which the main lever F swings, and a hinged locking-bottom E^2, through which access is had to the interior of the case. The main lever F swings upon the pin G, which is supported in the ends B^2 B^3 of the lock-case. The lever's outer end is formed into a handle F′, by which the inner disk-like portion is rotated. The upper edge is provided with the cam-track *f*, below which is the cam-slot *f′*, through which the pin d^4 projects. A spring H is attached between the back of the case and the bracket F^2, which serves to return the lever to the position shown in Fig. 10 after it has been depressed. It will be seen that if the handle of the lever, being raised, is depressed the pin d^4 will remain stationary until the angle f^2 of the slot reaches it, when it will be thrown forward, carrying with it and raising the lid C, the pin d^4 traveling up in the slot *f* until it has reached its upper end, when it will be in the position shown in Fig. 11. The receptacle will then be open and its contents may be removed, and on releasing the lever the spring H will return it to its original position.

To the brace W in the lock-case is pivoted the latch I, which hooks down over the pin d^4 so as to hold the lid C closed when the latch I is down. It is depressed by the spring *i*. A pin i^2 projects from the catch I over the cam-track *f* of the lever F, so that when the lever is rotated the latch I will be raised by the pressure of the cam-track against the pin. The catch J is pivoted to the forward end of the latch I, its upper end *j* projecting into an opening in the case, and from it is suspended the stop K, which is adapted to interpose between the bracket F^2 and the lever L, which is journaled upon the pin G. The upper end of this lever L is provided with a hook *l*, a recess *l′*, and a projection l^2, the operation of which will be hereinafter more fully described. A spring L^2 tends to throw the lever L forward, unless it is held back by other means. The forward end of the lever L carries the coin-guideway M, which is adapted to deliver a coin below the foot M′, the space between which and the coin-table N may be adjusted by means of the spring-gage *m*, the upper end of which is fixed upon the upper side of the foot and the lower end of which is bent around below the foot, forming a shoe which may be sprung off from the foot by means of the set-screw *m′* which passes through a threaded hole in the foot, with its lower end bearing upon the lower end or shoe of the gage *m*.

N is the coin-table swinging upon the pivot-pin *n*, its inner end being supported by the pin *n′*, the ends of which travel in the guide-slots *o o* in the wings O O of the setting-gage. A stop P attached to the main lever F extends across the lower end of the coin-table and prevents the coins from sliding off until the stop is swung out of the way. To this stop is attached a coin-rake *p*, consisting of the arms *p′ p′* and cross-piece p^2. This coin-rake slides upon the table, sliding forward so far before the coins are inserted that its cross-piece p^2 is above the track of the coins descending through the guideway M, but when the lever F is rotated, throwing back the stop P, it carries with it the rake, which coming behind the coins draws them off of the table, allowing them to fall into the bottom of the case.

Q is a cover for the coin-guide M, carried by its arms *q q* upon the pin G and provided with the turned-up front *q′*. Its operation will be more fully described hereinafter.

The wings O O of the setting-gage carry the front O′, which is provided with a separate slot for each number of coins in one group which the lock may be set to operate upon. Above each slot is displayed the number and denomination of coins requisite to free the lock, and the inscription and slot appear behind the slot E in the front of the case when the gage is properly set.

It will be seen that the distance between the foot M′ and the coin-table N will depend upon the position of the guide-pin *n′* in the slots *o o*, which are located at different points of their course to hold the coin-table at the various distances required for the admission of the various groups of coins between the foot M′ and the table N. The slots in the front O′ correspond with the points at which the table will be at the proper distance from the foot to receive the coin or coins called for by the inscription over the slots. Thus when the table is at the distance to allow one cent to slide under the foot M′ the slot calling for one cent will be exposed behind the opening E, and when the table is at the distance to admit two cents below the foot M′ two cents will be called for in the same way.

R is a dog engaging with the recesses *r r r* in the edge of the wing O, whereby the setting-gage is held in proper position, and S is a shaft carrying the milled head S^2 and the pinion S′, by the rotation of which the gage can be thrown forward or back.

The operation of my invention is as follows: The lid C being down and some article—for instance, a newspaper—being within the receptacle, the arm will be raised and the description of the article exhibited through the opening in the front of the case. The lock having been previously set to work upon the deposit of the coins corresponding with the price of the article, the price with the proper coin-slot will appear behind the front opening E in the lock. The lock mechanism will be in the position shown in Fig. 10. If an attempt is now made to open the case, by depressing the handle F′ of the main lever F, the bracket F^2 will move away from the stop K, allowing it to swing forward, removing its support from the lever L, which, under the impulse of the spring L^2, will swing forward, so that its hook *l* will engage over the point

of the hook J, holding down the latch I over the pin d^4, and, by the engagement of the pin i^2 with the cam-track f, prevent the further rotation of the main lever F or the opening of the case. Play is allowed between the pin i^2 and the cam-track f for this locking operation to take place before the latch I has begun to rise. On releasing the handle of the main lever the spring H will cause all the parts to return to their former positions. Let it be supposed that the lock has been set to be released by more than one coin—for instance, three. A coin is inserted through the coin-slot, slides down the guideway M, strikes the coin-table N, and slides down under the foot M′ until it is arrested by the stop P. A second coin is then dropped in, which will slide down on top of the first, and a third coin is made to follow, on top of the second. This will fill the space between the coin-table N and the foot M′. If, when but one or two coins have been dropped in, an attempt is made to open the case by depressing the handle F′, the foot M′ of the lever L being unsupported, the upper end of the lever will rock forward and lock down the latch I, as already described in the case where no coin had been inserted. When the proper number of coins have been dropped in, the handle F′ of the main lever F may be depressed, the main lever F will rotate on its axis, its cam-track will operate against the pin i^2 of the latch I, raising the latch I from over the pin d^4, the hook l on the lever L being kept back out of engagement with the hook J by the coins beneath the foot M′. After the latch I has freed it, the pin d^4 will encounter the angle f^2 of the coin-slot f' and will be thrown forward along the slot B^4, opening the lid C and allowing the contents of the receptacle to be removed, as already described. During the forward movement of the main lever F the hook J will be carried above the hook l on the lever L, swinging into the recess l', and while in this position the pin i^2 will be raised by the elevation t on the cam-track f, causing the hook J to engage with the under side of the projection l^2, and as the hook rises pry back the lever L, raising its foot M′ free of the coins, so that they may fall into the bottom of the case under the action of the coin-rake, the stop P having swung back out of the way. When the hook J passes above the projection l^2, the coins having been released as described, the lever L will be thrown forward by the spring L^2, allowing its forward end to drop, carrying with it the cover Q, causing the front q' of the latter to cover the coin-slot, so that no more coins can be inserted. By having this cover Q separate from the guideway M, I prevent the holding up of the foot M′ by inserting a pry in the slot, as the cover Q may be held up without interfering with the proper working of the lever L and its attachments. The main lever having been depressed, with the results above described, is released, when the weight of the lid C and the spring H will close the lid, (the sign showing that the case is empty being displayed,) and the parts of the lock will return to their former positions, except that the point of the hook J will remain above the top of the lever L, the end j projecting above the case, the stop-weight K will be held raised, so as not to interpose between the bracket F^2 and the lever L, the forward end of the lever L will be depressed, the front q' of the cover Q will continue to close the coin-slot, preventing the insertion of any more coins, while a glance at the announcement-plate of the lid C will show that the receptacle is empty. The case is now unlocked and may be opened by simply depressing the handle F′. This is desirable, so that the receptacle may be refilled without the trouble of unlocking it with a key, as expedition is of great importance where so large a number of cases are used as with this system. When another article has been placed in the receptacle and the lid closed, in order to set the lock the end j of the hook J is pressed down, the point of the hook J throwing back the lever L by passing the points l^2 l, and the stop K being interposed between the bracket F^2 and the lever L. This will raise the forward end of the lever L and with it the cover Q, uncovering the coin-slot and setting the mechanism of the lock in position so that the proper coins must be dropped in to open the lock.

If it is desired to open the case, when locked, without the use of coins, a key V may be employed, which, engaging with the upper end of the lever L, will hold it back so that the main lever F′ may be depressed, raising the lid C.

The mechanism may be modified in certain details without departing from the spirit of my invention. Thus it is possible to dispense with the coin-rake and depend upon the weight of the coins to carry them off the coin-table when the stop P is withdrawn and the foot M′ raised. The foot M′ may also be modified, as shown in Figs. 8 and 9, wherein a spring-band T, with sides outwardly inclined in their upper portions, is attached to the lever L, its ends passing below the coin-table and being joined by the set-screw u. The coins slide down inside of the spring-band, the width of which is regulated by the set-screw, and keep the band raised by their edges engaging with the inclined portions of the sides. In this connection not only the thickness, but the diameter of the coins is an element in the freeing of the lock, since it is plain that if the coin is too narrow to engage with both sides of the band it will not hold up the lever L. Another advantage of this construction is that the top of the band is so high as to be out of reach of a pry that might be slid down through the coin-slot, the cover Q being restricted by a stop from rising as high as the top of the spring-band T. It will be seen that with this construction it is practicable to make the lock adjustable to operate at differ-

ent settings on coins of diverse diameter. Thus, if the band is set at a width to be sustained by a nickel, its sides may be so inclined that five separate cents must be piled up before the topmost will encounter both sides of the band. In that case the lock would be freed by either a nickel or five separate cents. The coin slot, of course, must be of a size to admit the nickel.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A merchandise receptacle of a coin-controlled vending machine, consisting of a stationary, concave back portion, a movable, convex front portion hinged thereto and provided with a central opening therein and with disk-like ends, a convex announcement plate provided with a rabbeted frame and with arms whereby it is pivoted to the disk-like ends of the movable front portion of the receptacle and adapted to maintain one position when the receptacle contains merchandise, by direct contact with the merchandise, and another position when the compartment is empty.

2. A merchandise receptacle of a coin-controlled vending machine consisting of a stationary concave back portion, a movable convex front portion hinged thereto and provided with a central opening therein and with disk-like ends, an announcement plate provided with arms, whereby it is pivoted to the disk-like ends of the movable front portion of the receptacle, and adapted to maintain one position when the receptacle contains merchandise by direct contact with the merchandise, and another position when the compartment is empty.

3. The combination in a coin-controlled vending machine of a stationary, concave back portion, a movable convex front portion hinged thereto and provided with a central opening therein and with disk-like ends, an announcement plate provided with arms whereby it is pivoted to the disk-like ends of the movable front portion, and also provided with a rabbeted frame upon its face, and adapted to maintain, by direct contact with the merchandise, one position when the receptacle contains merchandise, and another position when the receptacle is empty, a coin-controlled lock attached to the back portion, and a pin projecting from one of the disk-like ends of the front portion into said lock, whereby the movements of the front portion are controlled by the lock.

4. The combination, with the frame of a coin-controlled vending machine, of a lock, a lock case, independent of the merchandise receptacle, to contain said lock, a locked opening into said case, and detachable fastenings accessible through said opening when unlocked, whereby the lock and case as a whole may be detached from the back frame.

5. The combination in a coin-controlled lock of an actuating lever, a locking lever, normally out of engagement with said actuating lever, but adapted to engage therewith, and stop the movement of the actuating lever in the absence of an appropriate coin or coins, and a spring to throw forward said locking lever, said levers being pivoted upon a common center.

6. The combination, in a coin-controlled lock, of a retaining latch, a main lever operating to raise the latch, and a locking lever normally held by the main lever out of engagement with the latch, but adapted to be released by the main lever and to engage with and restrict said latch if the main lever is moved in the absence of an appropriate coin or coins.

7. The combination, in a coin-controlled lock, of a retaining latch, a main lever operating to raise the latch, a spring to throw back said main lever, a locking lever, normally out of engagement with the latch, but adapted to engage with and prevent the raising thereof and thereby stop the movement of the actuating lever in the absence of an appropriate coin or coins, the locking lever and the actuating lever being pivoted upon a common center.

8. The combination, in a coin-controlled lock, of a pivoted retaining latch preventing the opening of the lock without raising the latch, a pivoted locking lever normally out of engagement with said latch but adapted to engage therewith and prevent the raising of the latch in the absence of an appropriate coin or coins.

9. The combination, in a coin-controlled lock, of a retaining latch, a main lever operating to raise the latch, a locking lever, a stop interposing between said levers, and adapted to be raised out of engagement with said levers on the raising of the latch.

10. The combination, in a coin-controlled lock, of a retaining latch, a locking lever normally out of engagement with said latch but adapted to engage therewith and prevent the raising of the latch in the absence of an appropriate coin or coins, the said latch operating to tilt the lever during the raising of the latch.

11. The combination, in a coin-controlled lock, of a retaining latch, a hook or catch pivoted thereto, a locking lever, normally out of engagement with said hook or catch but adapted to engage therewith and prevent the raising of the latch in the absence of an appropriate coin or coins.

12. The combination, in a coin-controlled lock, of a retaining latch, a hook or catch pivoted thereto, a locking lever normally out of engagement with said hook or catch, and adapted to swing under said hook or catch and keep the same elevated when the latch is raised.

13. The combination, in a coin-controlled lock, of a retaining latch, a main lever operating to raise the latch, a locking lever, pivoted upon a common center with the main le-

ver, and normally out of engagement with the latch, but adapted to engage with and prevent the raising of the latch and thereby stop the movement of the main lever in the absence of an appropriate coin or coins, and a foot upon said locking lever adapted to rest upon the coin or coins and keep the levers out of engagement.

14. The combination, in a coin-controlled lock, of a retaining latch, a main lever operating to raise the latch, a locking lever, pivoted upon a common center with the main lever, and normally out of engagement with the latch, but adapted to engage with and prevent the raising of the latch and thereby stop the movement of the main lever in the absence of an appropriate coin or coins, a table or rest to receive the coin or coins, and a foot upon said locking lever adapted to rest upon the coin or coins, and keep the levers out of engagement.

15. The combination in a coin-controlled lock of a retaining latch, a main lever operating to raise the latch, a locking lever normally out of engagement with the latch but adapted to engage with and prevent the raising of the latch and thereby stop the movement of the main lever in the absence of an appropriate coin or coins, a table or rest to receive the coin or coins, a movable coin stop at the lower edge of said table, and a foot upon said locking lever adapted to rest upon the coin or coins and keep the levers out of engagement.

16. The combination in a coin-controlled lock of a retaining latch, a main lever operating to raise the latch, a locking lever normally out of engagement with the latch but adapted to engage with and prevent the raising of the latch and thereby stop the movement of the main lever in the absence of an appropriate coin or coins, a table or rest to receive the coin or coins, a movable coin stop at the lower edge of said table, a foot upon said locking lever adapted to rest upon the coin or coins and keep the levers out of engagement, and a coin rake to remove the coins from said table.

17. The combination in a coin-controlled lock of a retaining latch, a main lever operating to raise the latch, a locking lever normally out of engagement with the latch but adapted to engage with and prevent the raising of the latch and thereby stop the movement of the main lever in the absence of an appropriate coin or coins, a foot upon said locking lever provided with an adjustable shoe adapted to rest upon the coin or coins and keep the levers out of engagement.

18. The combination in a coin-controlled lock of a retaining latch, a main lever operating to raise the latch, a locking lever normally out of engagement with the latch but adapted to engage with and prevent the raising of the latch and thereby stop the movement of the main lever in the absence of an appropriate coin or coins, an adjustable coin table, and a foot upon said locking lever adapted to rest upon the coin or coins and keep the levers out of engagement.

19. The combination in a coin-controlled lock of a retaining latch, a main lever operating to raise the latch, a locking lever normally out of engagement with the latch but adapted to engage with and prevent the raising of the latch and thereby stop the movement of the main lever in the absence of an appropriate coin or coins, and a foot upon said locking lever provided with inclined sides or wings to straddle the coin or coins and adapted to rest upon the coin or coins and keep the levers out of engagement.

20. The combination in a coin-controlled lock of a retaining latch, a main lever operating to raise the latch, a locking lever normally out of engagement with the latch but adapted to engage with and prevent the raising of the latch and thereby stop the movement of the main lever in the absence of an appropriate coin or coins, a coin guide-way, an adjustable coin table and a foot upon said locking lever adapted to rest upon the coin or coins and keep the levers out of engagement.

21. The combination in a coin-controlled lock of a retaining latch, a main lever operating to raise the latch, a locking lever normally out of engagement with the latch but adapted to engage with and prevent the raising of the latch and thereby stop the movement of the main lever in the absence of an appropriate coin or coins, a coin guide-way, open upon one side and both ends, a detachable cover for the open side of such coin guide-way, and a foot upon said locking lever adapted to rest upon the coin or coins and keep the levers out of engagement.

22. The combination with the mechanism of a coin-controlled lock of locking mechanism, normally out of engagement, and adapted to be maintained out of locking engagement by a plurality or group of coins, a support for the coins, and setting mechanism for varying the position of the support whereby the lock may be adjusted to operate upon a different size, denomination or group of coins.

23. The combination with the mechanism of a coin-controlled lock, of locking mechanism, normally out of locking engagement, and an adjustable coin rest to support the coin in position to prevent the locking mechanism from engaging during the operating of the lock.

24. The combination with the mechanism of a coin-controlled lock, of an adjustable coin rest, and a cam-slotted adjusting gage therefor.

25. The combination with the mechanism of a coin-controlled lock, of an adjustable coin rest, and a cam slotted adjusting gage provided with a slotted front.

26. The combination with the mechanism of a coin-controlled lock, of a pivoted coin table, a guide pin to support the same, and a movable cam-slotted gage whereby the inclination of the coin table is regulated.

27. The combination with the mechanism of a coin-controlled lock, of a pivoted coin table, a guide pin to support the same, a movable cam-slotted gage to regulate the inclination of the coin table, such gage being provided with a slotted front.

28. The combination with the mechanism of a coin-controlled lock, of a pivoted coin table, a guide pin to support the same, a movable cam-slotted gage to regulate the inclination of the coin table, such gage being provided with a slotted front, and a detent to hold said gage in position.

29. The combination with the mechanism of a coin-controlled lock, of a pivoted coin table, a guide pin to support the same, a movable cam-slotted gage to regulate the inclination of the coin table, such gage being provided with a slotted front, and gearing to change the position of said gage.

30. The combination of a lock case, a coin-controlled lock, the mechanism whereof, after each unlocking, remains out of position for locking, setting mechanism operated by a separate and subsequent manipulation from the locking mechanism to set the lock, and a coin-slot cover adapted to close the coin-slot after every operation of the lock and to keep it closed until the lock is again set by the setting mechanism.

31. The combination, with the mechanism and case of a coin-controlled lock, of setting mechanism, adapted to be projected beyond the case by the operating of the lock, and by the repression whereof the lock is set.

32. The combination, in a coin-controlled lock, of a main rotary lever, a locking lever journaled concentrically therewith, and a retaining latch which may be raised by said main lever or held down by said locking lever according to the position of the latter, and setting mechanism which is projected beyond the lock case by the raising of the latch, and by the repression whereof the lock is set.

33. The combination, in a coin-controlled lock, of a main rotary lever provided with a cam-track, a retaining latch provided with a pin to travel upon the cam track, a hook pivoted to said latch and a locking lever journaled concentrically with the main lever, and adapted to lock with said hook when thrown forward.

34. The combination, in a coin-controlled lock, of a main rotary lever provided with a cam-track having a raised portion near its rear end, a retaining latch provided with a pin to travel upon the cam track, a hook pivoted to said latch, and a locking lever journaled concentrically with the main lever and adapted to lock with said hook when thrown forward.

35. The combination, in a coin-controlled lock, of a main rotary lever provided with a cam track, a stop, attached to a latch, to interpose between the main lever and the locking lever, a retaining latch provided with a pin to travel upon the cam track, a hook pivoted to said latch, and a locking lever journaled concentrically with the main lever and adapted to lock with said hook when thrown forward.

36. The combination, in a coin-controlled lock, of a main rotary lever provided with a cam track, a stop, attached to a latch to interpose between the main lever and the locking lever, a retaining latch provided with a pin to travel upon the cam track, a hook pivoted to said latch, and a locking lever, journaled concentrically with the main lever, and adapted to lock with said hook when thrown forward, and provided with a coin foot, a coin guide way to lead the coins, a table to receive them, and a gage for regulating the distance between such table and foot.

37. The combination, in a coin-controlled lock, of a main rotary lever provided with a cam track, a stop, attached to the latch, to interpose between the main lever and the locking lever, a retaining latch provided with a pin to travel upon the cam track, a hook pivoted to said latch, and a locking lever, journaled concentrically with the main lever, and adapted to lock with said hook when thrown forward, and provided with a coin foot, a coin guide-way to lead the coins, a table to receive them, a gage for regulating the distance between such table and foot, a coin stop at the edge of the coin table, and a rake to remove the coins from the table.

38. The combination, in a coin-controlled lock, of a main rotary lever provided with a cam track, a stop attached to the latch, to interpose between the main lever and the locking lever, a retaining latch provided with a pin to travel upon the cam track, a hook pivoted to said latch, and a locking lever journaled concentrically with the main lever, and adapted to lock with said hook when thrown forward, and provided with a coin foot, a coin guide-way to lead the coins, a detached cover for such guide-way journaled concentrically with said levers, a table to receive the coins, a gage for regulating the distance between such table and foot, a coin stop at the edge of the coin table, and a rake to remove the coins from the table.

39. A coin-controlled lock provided with an opening in the case thereof, a setting gage moving behind said opening and provided with coin slots to be presented thereat for the admission of the proper coins to operate the lock in its various positions.

40. A coin-controlled lock provided with an opening in the case thereof, a setting gage moving behind said opening and provided with coin slots to be presented thereat for the admission of the proper coins to operate the lock in its various positions, and a cover moving behind said gage to cover the exposed slot after the operating of the lock.

41. The combination in a coin-controlled lock of a mechanism adapted to be unlocked by the use of coins all of which form a con-

tiguous group, a support for all of the coins, and setting mechanism for varying the position of the support whereby the lock may be adjusted to operate upon a different size, denomination or contiguous group of coins.

42. The combination in a coin-controlled lock of mechanism adapted to be unlocked by the use of coins all of which form a contiguous group, and setting mechanism whereby the lock may be adjusted to operate upon another size, denomination or contiguous group of coins.

43. The combination in a coin-controlled lock, of a retaining latch, a main lever, operating to raise the latch, a spring to throw back said main lever, a locking lever normally out of engagement with the latch but adapted to engage with and prevent the raising thereof and thereby stop the movement of the actuating lever in the absence of an appropriate coin or coins, and a spring to throw forward said locking lever, the locking lever and the actuating lever being pivoted upon a common center.

44. A coin-controlled lock wherein the actuating mechanism and the locking mechanism are journaled upon the same center and which can be set, from operating upon one size, denomination or group of coins, so that it will operate upon a different size, denomination or group of coins.

45. A coin-controlled lock, the mechanism whereof is adjustable and which, by varying the distance between the coin rest and the locking mechanism, can be set, from operating upon a certain size, denomination or group of coins, so that it will operate upon a different group of coins.

ANDREW WILSON.

Witnesses:
WM. D. NEILLEY,
HUBERT J. HINDS.