

No. 632,138.

Patented Aug. 29, 1899.

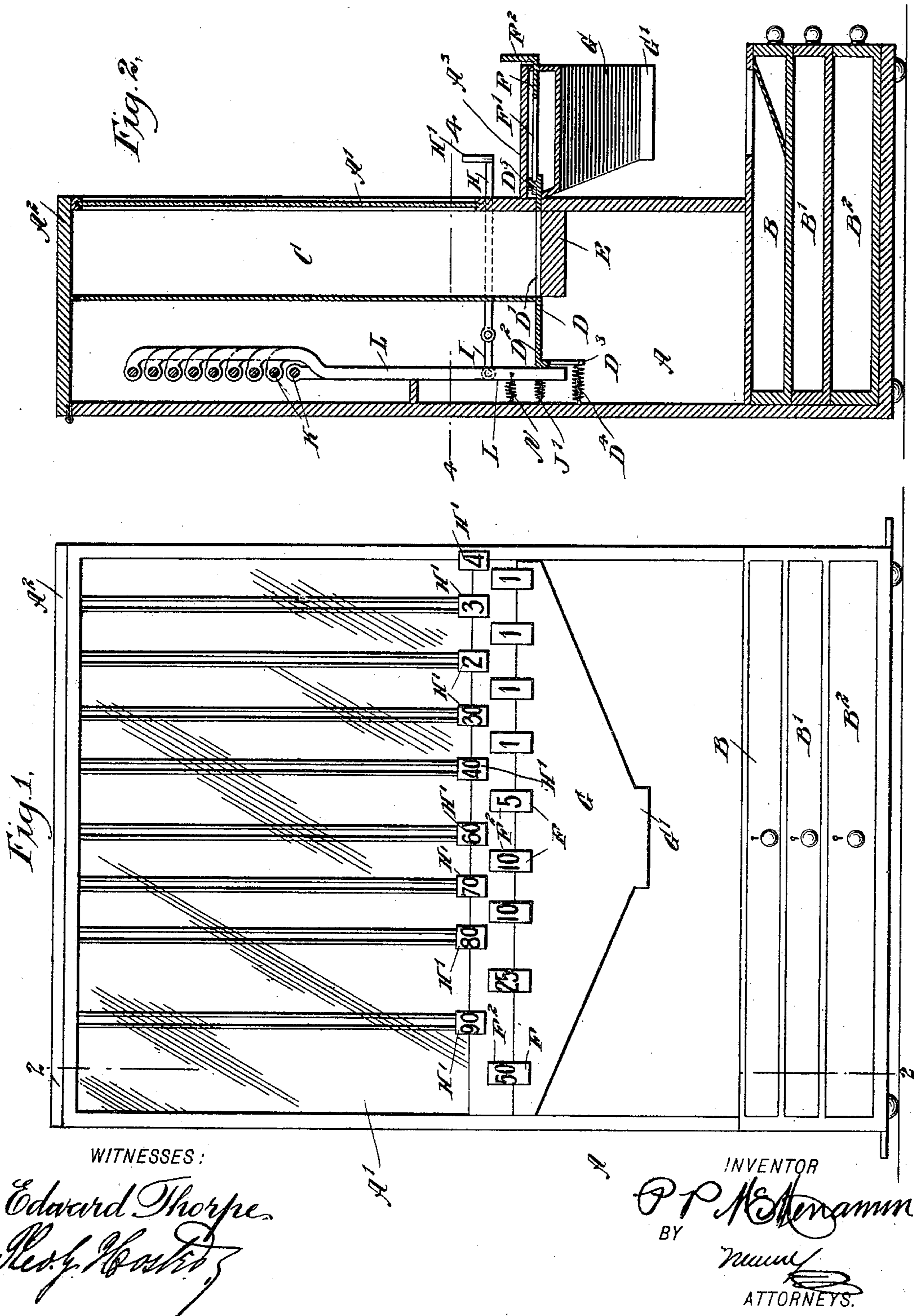
P. P. McMENAMIN.

CHANGE MAKER.

(Application filed Nov. 18, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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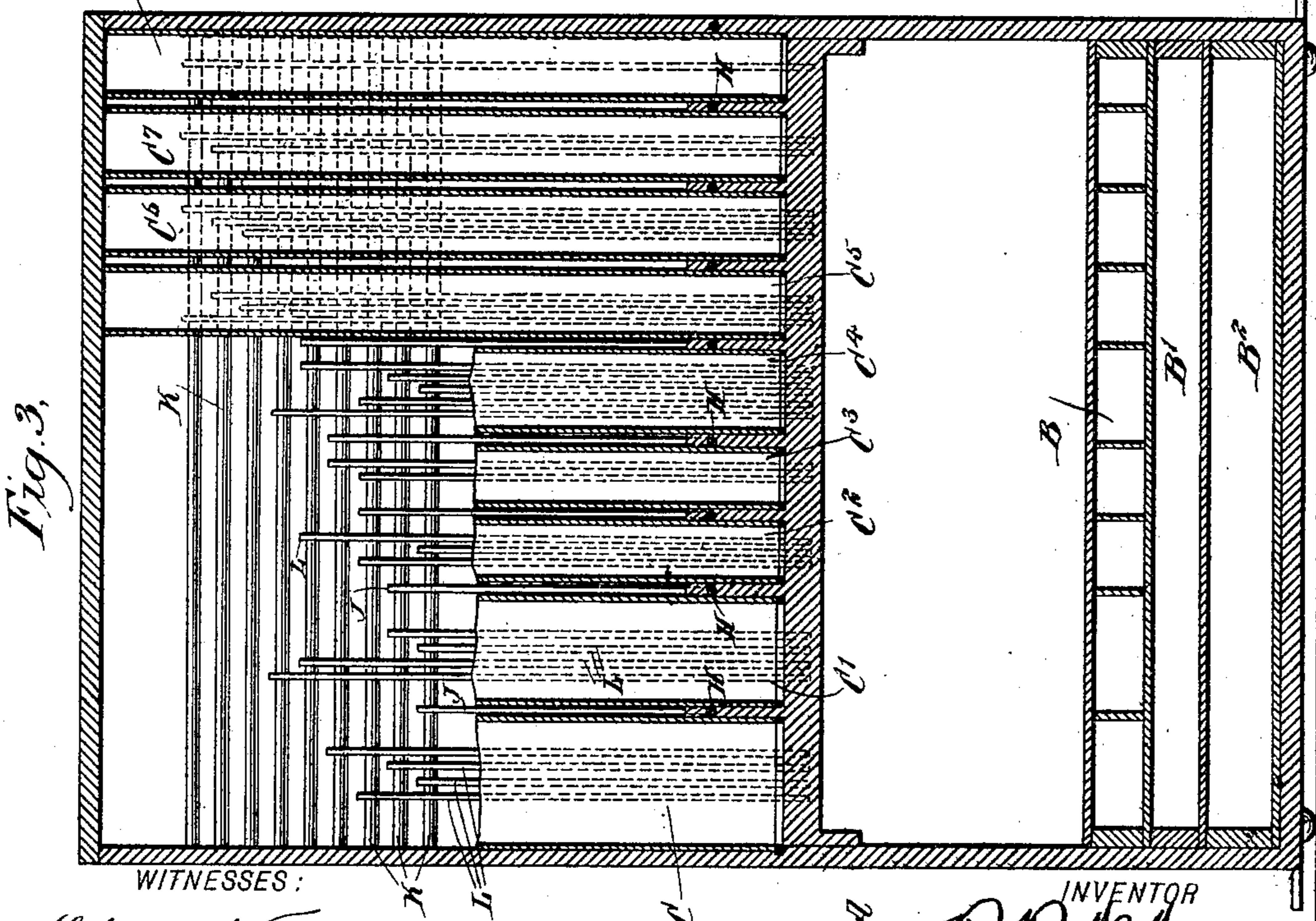
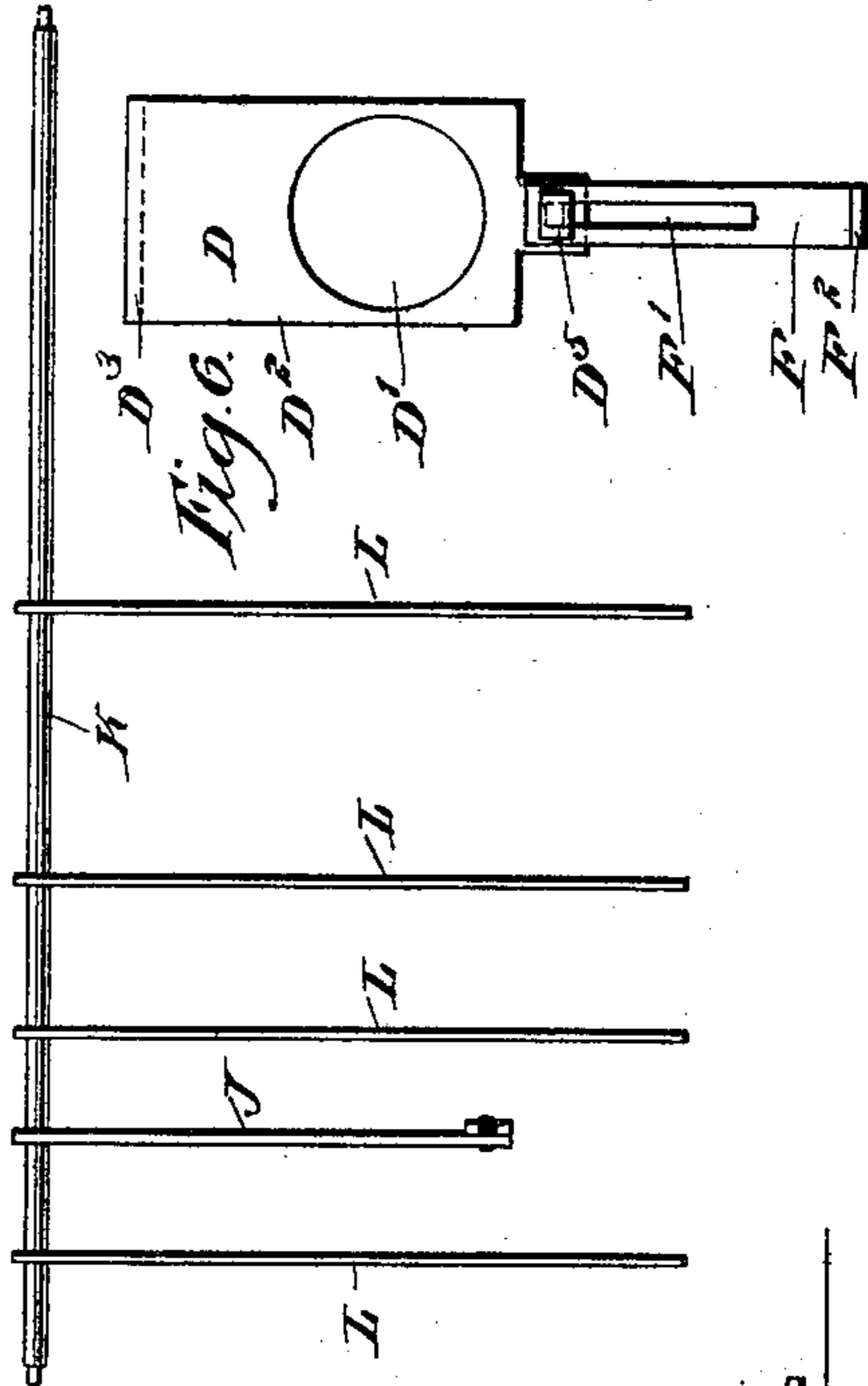
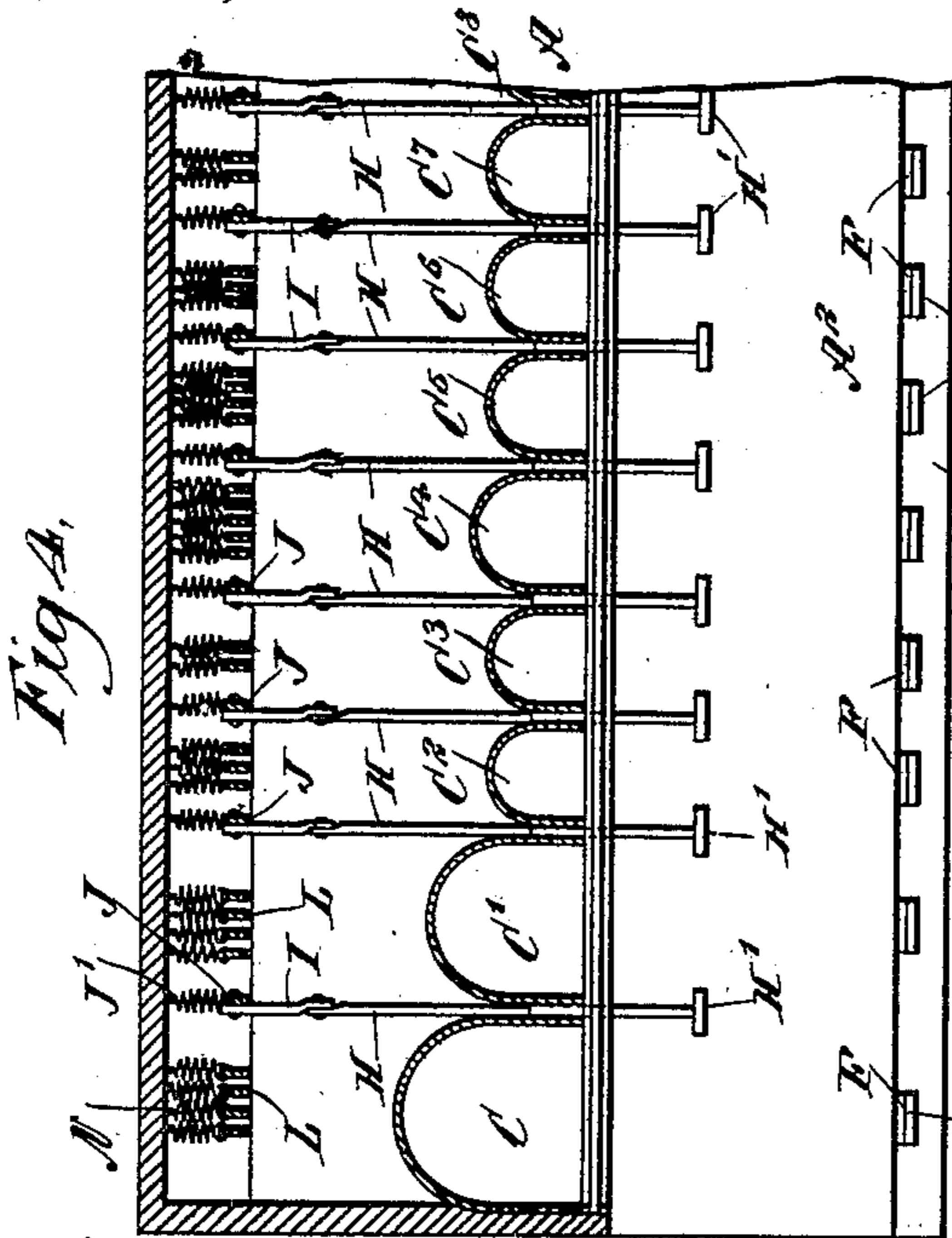
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(Application filed Nov. 18, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER P. McMENAMIN, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

## CHANGE-MAKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 632,138, dated August 29, 1899.

Application filed November 18, 1898. Serial No. 696,805. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PETER P. McMENAMIN, of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and  
5 Improved Change-Maker, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved change-maker arranged to enable cashiers, bartenders, and other persons to make cash change quickly and correctly and to prevent so far as possible making mistakes when paying out money or changing bills or coins of higher denomination.

The invention consists of novel features  
15 and parts and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification,  
20 in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same on the line 2 2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional front elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is  
25 a sectional plan view of the same on the line 4 4 in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of the device for actuating a number of coin-slides at a time, and Fig. 6 is a plan view of one of the  
30 coin-slides.

The improved change-maker is provided with a suitably-constructed casing A, in the lower portion of which are arranged drawers B B' B<sup>2</sup>, of which the drawer B serves to contain coin, and the other drawers may be used  
35 for storing checks or the like. In the casing A are also arranged the vertically-disposed cells C C' C<sup>2</sup> C<sup>3</sup> C<sup>4</sup> C<sup>5</sup> C<sup>6</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>8</sup>, one alongside the other and adapted to receive stacks of coin  
40 of different denominations. For instance, as shown in the drawings, the machine is designed for use in amounts of change for one dollar or under; but larger amounts—say up to two dollars—can be conveniently drawn  
45 from the machine, as the said cells are arranged to contain fifty-cent pieces in the cell C, twenty-five-cent pieces in the cell C', ten-cent pieces in the two cells C<sup>2</sup> C<sup>3</sup>, five-cent pieces in the cell C<sup>4</sup>, and pennies in the cells C<sup>5</sup>  
50 C<sup>6</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>8</sup>. The stacks of coin in the different cells can be readily viewed from the outside

through a glass panel A' in the front upper portion of the casing A, so that the user can readily refill any one of the cells with the proper coin through the hinged top A<sup>2</sup> of the casing or by way of the glass panels at the front.

In the bottom of each cell C is arranged a slide D, movable transversely over a support E, forming part of the casing A. Each slide  
60 D is provided in its forward portion with an opening D' for receiving the bottom coin in the stack, said slide being somewhat less in thickness than the thickness of the coin in the corresponding stack. It is necessary that  
65 the slide shall take slightly-worn coin as well as full-weight coin. The rear portion D<sup>2</sup> of the slide is solid, so that when the slide moves forward the solid portion moves under the next coin at the bottom of the stack while the  
70 lowermost coin moves forward with the slide, as it is contained in the opening D' and rests on the support E.

The extreme rear end of the slide D is provided with a downwardly-extending arm D<sup>3</sup>,  
75 connected with a spring D<sup>4</sup>, attached to the back of the casing, so that the slide D is always held normally in an innermost position—that is, with its opening D' in the cell, so as to receive the bottom coin of the stack. The  
80 forward end of the slide extends out at the front of the casing and is provided at this end with a knob D<sup>5</sup>, projecting into a slot F', formed in a key F, mounted to slide transversely on a hopper G, supported on the front  
85 of the casing. The front end of each key F is provided with a knob or finger-piece F<sup>2</sup>, adapted to be taken hold of by the operator for pulling the slide D outward against the tension of the spring D<sup>4</sup> to move the lower-  
90 most coin contained in the opening D' from under the stack and deliver said coin to the hopper G, in which the coin drops and slides down to a discharge-spout G', from which the coin passes into the hand of the operator or  
95 into a receptacle held below said discharge-spout.

The knobs or finger-pieces F<sup>2</sup> are marked with numerals indicating the denomination of the coin in the corresponding stack. Thus,  
100 for instance, as shown in Fig. 1, the key at the left is marked "50," as the slide D for this

key operates in the bottom of the cell C, containing fifty-cent pieces. The next key is marked "25," as twenty-five-cent pieces are in the adjacent cell C', and the next two keys 5 are marked "10," as the cells C<sup>2</sup> C<sup>3</sup> contain ten-cent pieces. The following cell contains five-cent pieces, and the key is marked with the numeral "5." The following four keys 10 are marked with the numeral "1," indicating that the cells C<sup>5</sup> C<sup>6</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>8</sup> contain pennies.

In order to move a series of slides D simultaneously for making a desired amount of change, I provide the following arrangement, it being understood that the slides are adapted 15 to move independently of the keys F, owing to the button connection D<sup>5</sup> in the slots F' in said keys F. Above the keys F is arranged a second set of keys H, having knobs or finger-pieces H', marked with the numerals "90," 20 "80," "70," "60," "40," "30," "2," "3," and "4," as is plainly indicated in Fig. 1. Each key H is fitted to slide in suitable bearings arranged in the casing A between adjacent cells, and the rear end of each key is pivotally 25 connected by a link I with an arm J, secured to a shaft K, extending longitudinally in the rear portion of the casing and mounted to turn in suitable bearings in the sides of the casing. (See Fig. 3.)

The shafts K are located one above the other, and each is provided with a number of downwardly-extending arms L, arranged in series to engage the rear ends of the slides D, each arm being pressed on by a spring N to 35 normally hold the said arm in the position shown in Fig. 2—that is, with the slide D in a rearmost position. The springs N, by holding the arms L in this position, also hold the shafts K, the links I, and the keys H in a like 40 normal position, as shown in Fig. 2.

By reference to Fig. 3 it will be seen that the first key H having the numeral "90" is connected with a shaft K having four arms L, as is plainly shown in Fig. 5, which arms 45 extend against the slides D in the cells C, C', C<sup>2</sup>, and C<sup>4</sup>, so that when the key H having the numeral "90" is pulled out by the operator a swinging motion is given by its link I and arm J to the lowermost shaft K, and consequently the four arms L mentioned and shown 50 in Fig. 5 swing forward simultaneously and push the four slides in the cells C C' C<sup>2</sup> C<sup>4</sup> outward to move the corresponding coins from the cells into the hopper G. The four coins 55 thus passed into the hopper are a fifty-cent piece, a twenty-five-cent piece, a ten-cent piece, and a five-cent piece, aggregating ninety cents, the amount indicated by the key H marked "90" and pulled by the operator. In 60 a like manner the key H marked "3," for instance, has three arms engaging the rear ends of the three slides in the cells C<sup>5</sup> C<sup>6</sup> C<sup>7</sup>, so that when this key H having the numeral "3" is pulled outward by the operator the three 65 penny-slides are actuated simultaneously and three pennies are delivered to the hopper G and

slide down the same to the discharge-spout G' into the hand of the operator or into a receptacle held below the spout. As soon as the operator releases one of the keys H the springs 70 N, connected with the arms L, and the spring J', connected with the corresponding arm J, pull the several parts back to their former normal position, and at the same time the slides D move back to their previous place 75 by the action of the springs D<sup>4</sup>, connected with said slides. Now if change is required, say, for instance, for fifty-five cents, the operator pulls the keys F marked "50-5," so that a fifty-cent piece and a nickel pass 80 into the hopper G and are delivered to the operator's hand or to a receptacle under the spout G'. If twelve cents change, for instance, is desired, the operator pulls one of the keys F marked "10" and the key H marked 85 "2," so that one ten-cent piece and two pennies pass into the hopper G. If change for more than a dollar is wanted—say, for instance, for one dollar and seventy-two cents—the operator presses the three keys H marked 90 "90-80-2" and receives two fifty-cent pieces, two twenty-five-cent pieces, one ten-cent piece, two five-cent pieces and two pennies, making the total of one dollar and seventy-two cents. 95

It is understood that on pulling the key H marked "90" a fifty-cent piece, a twenty-five-cent piece, a ten-cent piece, and a five-cent piece are obtained, as previously explained with reference to Fig. 1, and on pulling 100 the key H marked "80" a fifty-cent piece, a twenty-five-cent piece and a five-cent piece are obtained, as indicated by the arms L on the second shaft K, (see Fig. 3,) and on pulling the key H marked "2" two penny-slides 105 are actuated for delivering two pennies.

It is expressly understood that the slides D may be actuated from either set of keys F or H, so that the operator is enabled to make change from the lower keys only, if desired, 110 or from the upper keys only, or from both sets of keys, as may be most convenient for the operator.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters 115 Patent—

1. A change-maker, provided with cells for containing stacks of coins, a single slide under each cell for moving the bottom coin from under the stack, each slide being manually 120 operated and arranged to be moved independently of the other slides, and means for mechanically operating a series of the said slides at a time, substantially as shown and described. 125

2. A change-maker, provided with cells for containing stacks of coins, a slide under each cell and independently operated, a set of keys, one for each slide, and a second set of keys for manually operating a series of said slides 130 at a time and independently of the first set of keys, substantially as shown and described.

3. A change-maker, provided with cells for containing stacks of coins, a spring-pressed slide under each cell and provided at its forward end with a button, and a key for each slide having a longitudinal slot for engagement with the button on the slide to permit of moving the slide by the key, and means for engaging the rear end of the slide to move the slide independently of the key, substantially as shown and described.

4. A change-maker provided with cells for containing stacks of coins, a slide under each cell having a downwardly-extending arm at its rear end, a spring connected with said arm to hold the slide normally in the innermost position, the said slide being provided with an upwardly-extending button, and a longitudinally-sliding key for each slide having a longitudinal slot for engagement with the button on the said slide, to permit of moving the slide by the said key and moving the slide independently of the said key, substantially as shown and described.

5. A change-maker, provided with cells for containing stacks of coins, a spring-pressed slide under each cell, a key for each slide and having a slot for engagement by a button on the slide, to permit of moving the slide by the key, or moving the slide independent of the key, a second set of keys, and mechanism intermediate of said second set of keys and said slides, for manually operating a series

of slides at a time independent of the first set of keys, substantially as shown and described.

6. A change-maker, provided with cells for containing stacks of coins, a spring-pressed slide under each cell, a key for each slide and having a slot for engagement by a button on the slide, to permit of moving the slide by the key, or moving the slide independent of the key, a second set of keys, and mechanism intermediate of said second set of keys and said slides, for manually operating a series of slides at a time independent of the first set of keys, said mechanism comprising shafts mounted to turn, a connection between the shafts and the second set of keys, and spring-pressed arms carried by the shafts and loosely engaging the said slides, substantially as shown and described.

7. A change-maker, comprising cells for containing stacks of coins, a slide under each cell and independently operated, a set of keys one for each slide, a second set of keys, and mechanism intermediate of said second set of keys and said slides, for manually operating a series of said slides at a time and independent of the first set of keys, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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