No. 635,867. Patented Oct. 31, 1899.

J. PAUPA & G. HOCHRIEM.

COIN CONTROLLED APPARATUS.

(Application filed July 31, 1899.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

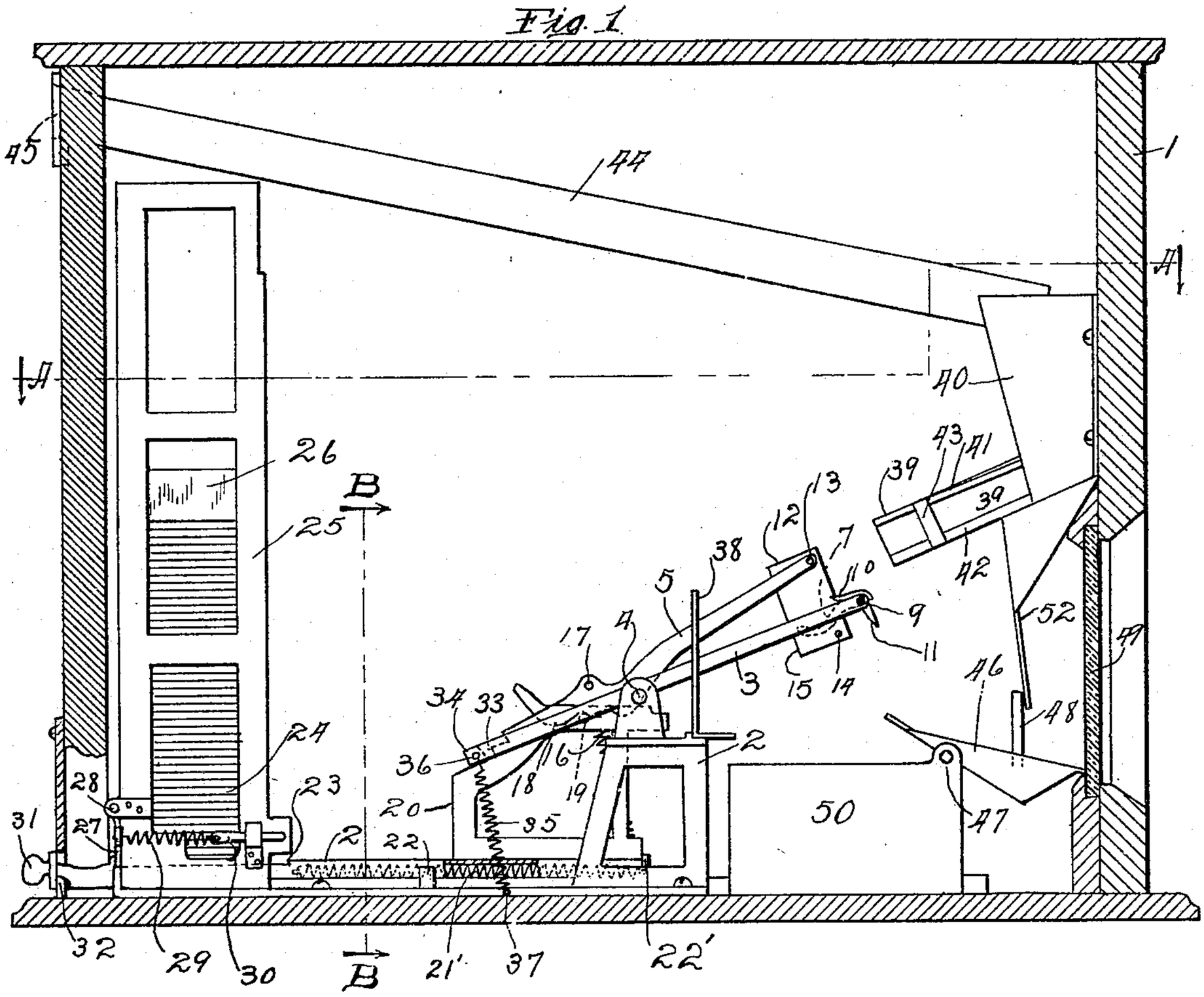

Fig. 2.

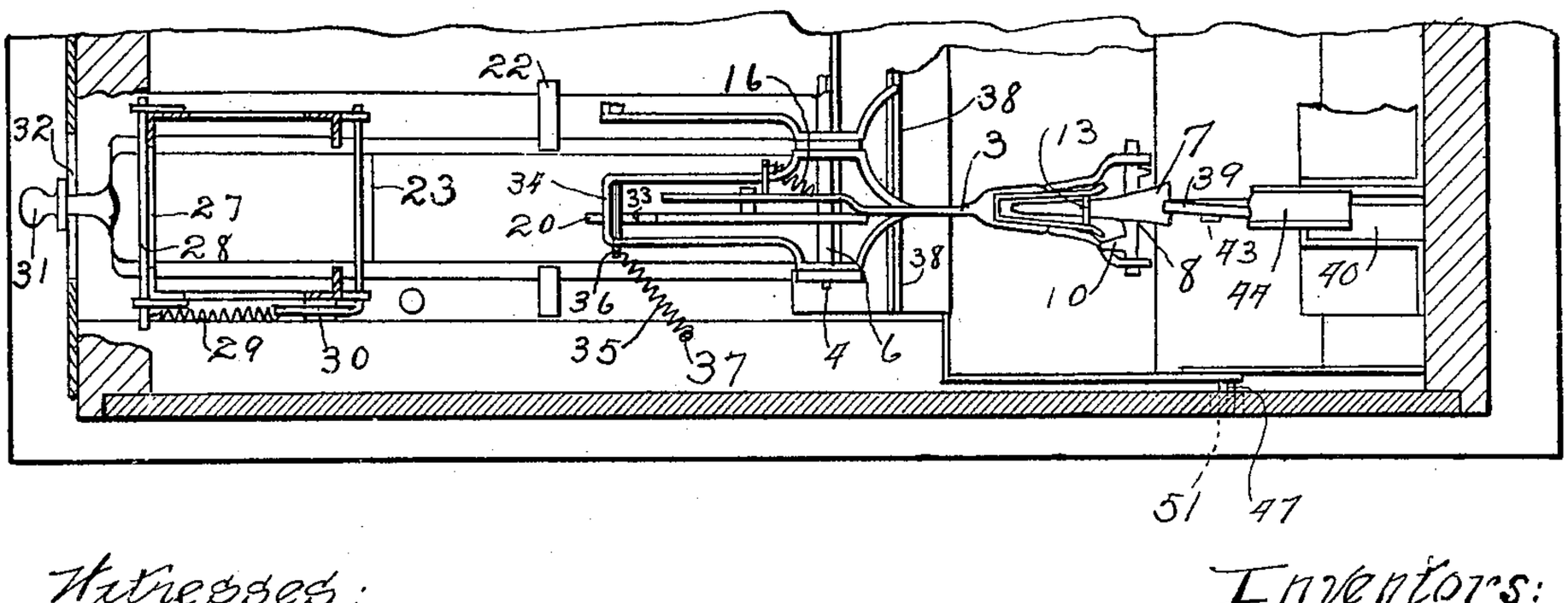

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Fig. 6.

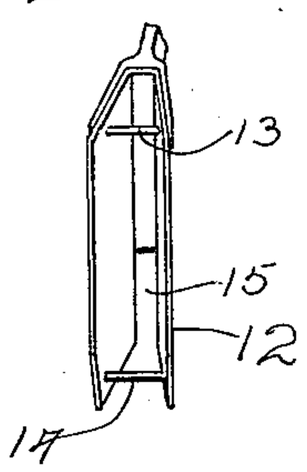


Fig. 3.

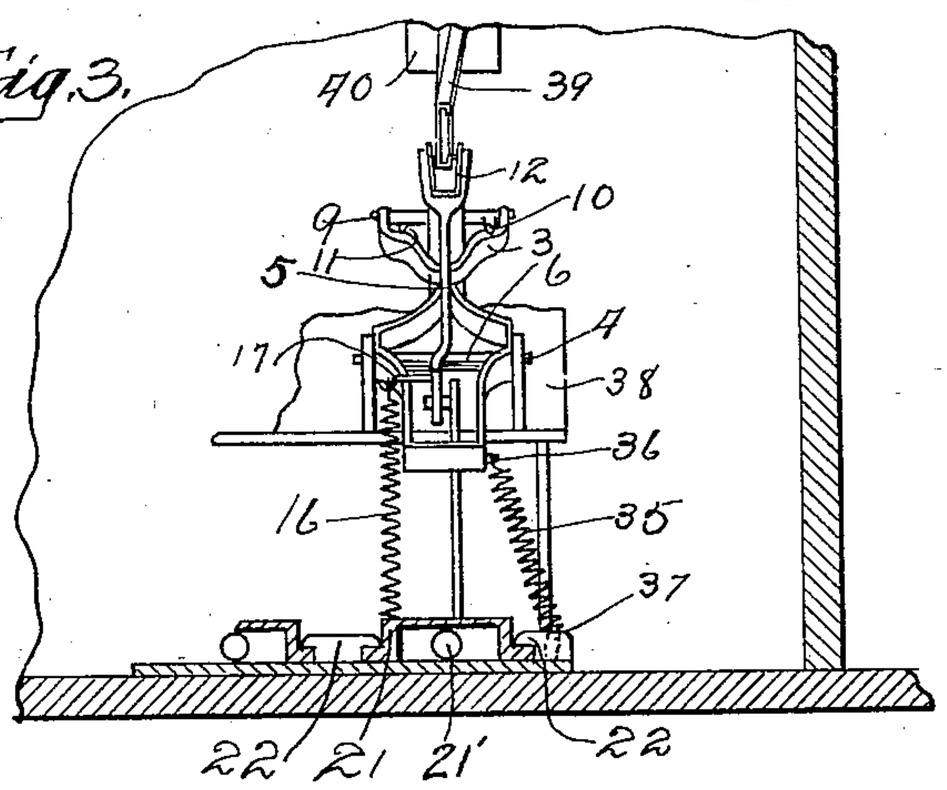


Fig. 7.

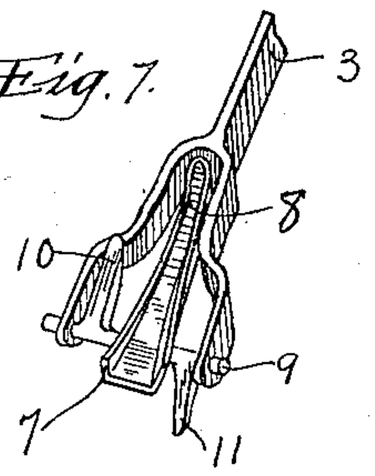


Fig. 4.

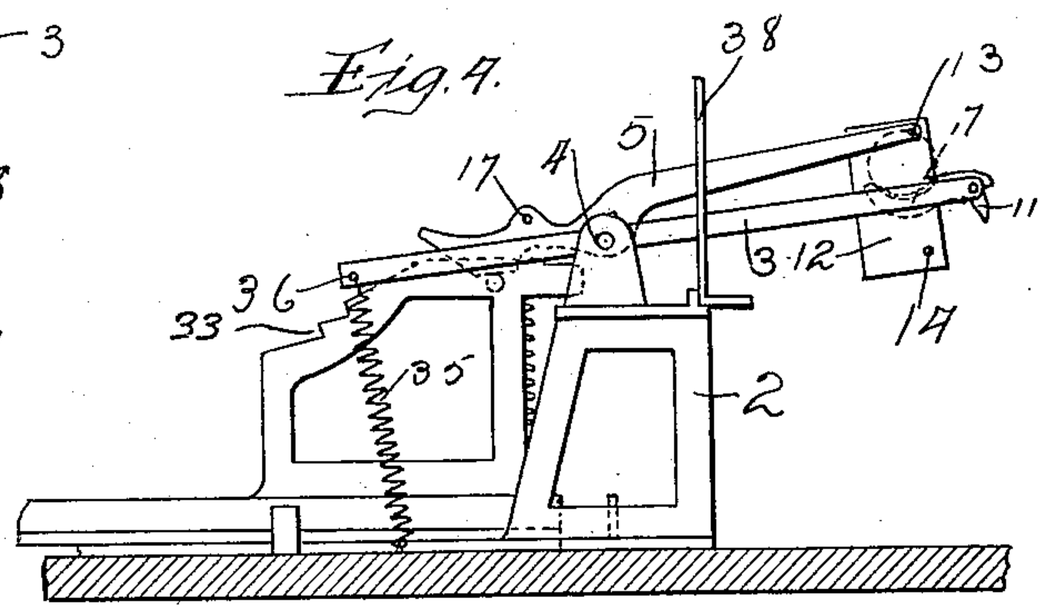
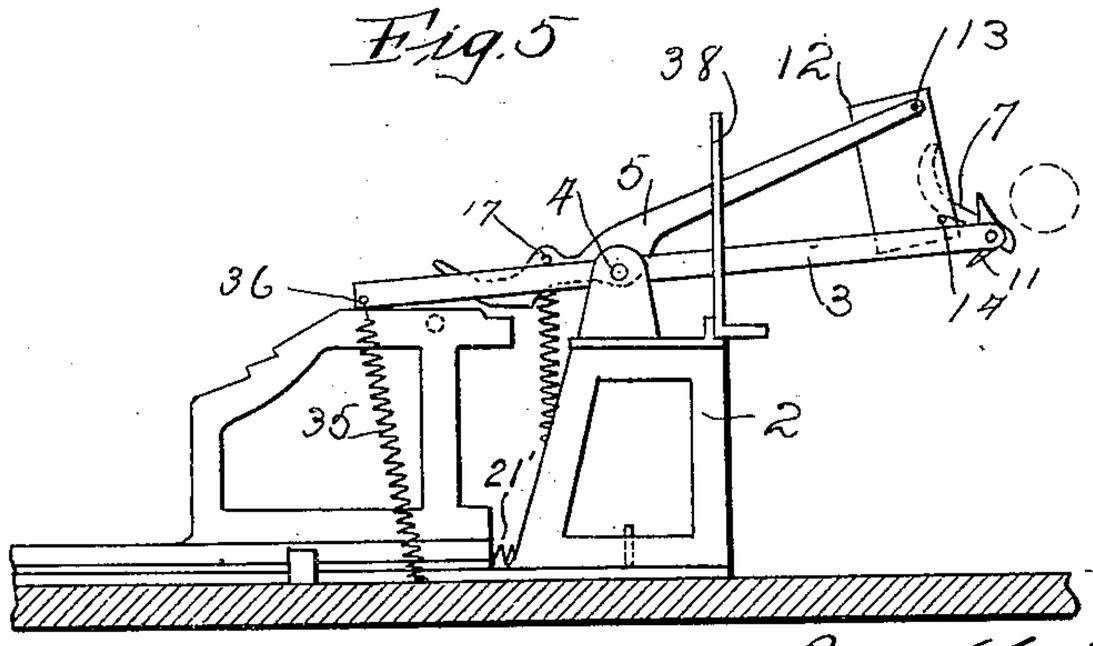


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH PAUPA AND GUSTAV HOCHRIEM, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

COIN-CONTROLLED APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 635,867, dated October 31, 1899.

Application filed July 31, 1899. Serial No. 725,624. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH PAUPA, a citizen of the United States, and GUSTAV HOCHRIEM, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, both residents of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Controlled Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to coin-controlled apparatus; and our present application has particular reference to the mechanism for releasing the delivery or vending mechanism through the insertion of a coin.

The main object of our invention is to prevent tampering with the device whereby more than the prescribed number of articles could be obtained therefrom through the use of a single coin. This has been done in some other devices in various ways, such as by putting glue on the coin, by a string attached to same, by tipping the machine, by a quick return of the lever or delivery-slide, or by holding the slide out after one delivery and plugging the machine with a second coin. Our device is designed to provide a safeguard against any such tampering.

The minor objects of the different parts with which we put our invention into practice will be understood from the following description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a vending-machine constructed according to our invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line A A of Fig. 1, partly broken away so as to show but a single set of the operating mechanism. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line B B of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is the same view of part of the operating mechanism shown in Fig. 1, showing a coin inserted and showing the position of the parts when the delivery-slide is partly pulled out. Fig. 5 is the same view with the delivery-slide pulled out still farther in a position to operate the throw-out for ejecting the coin. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the guide for retaining the coin in operative position, the other parts being omitted. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the free end of the lower jaw and the tilting member thereon for supporting and ejecting the coin.

The box or casing 1 has secured therein a standard 2. A lower jaw or lever 3 is pivoted to said standard at 4. The upper jaw or lever 5 has a sleeve 6 thereon, through which the pivot 4 extends, the upper jaw 5 therefore having a pivotal movement independent of the lower jaw 3 when a coin is not inserted.

The lower jaw has pivoted thereto a member 7, having a groove 8 therein for supporting a coin. The member 7 is pivoted to the jaw 3 at 9 and has a lug 10 for holding same in the proper position for receiving the coin. Another lug 11 is provided thereon for stopping the member 7 in the position shown in Fig. 5 when the coin is discharged.

The upper jaw has rigidly secured thereto a member 12, forming a guide for the sides of the coin. Said member 12 is provided with rigid pins 13 and 14 and a rear slot 15 toward its lower end. The pin 13 depresses the coin upon the member 7 when the jaw 5 is moved downwardly. The pin 14 is designed for raising the member 7, so as to throw out the coin after both jaws 5 and 3 have been depressed through the action of the coin.

The jaw 5 has a spring 16 secured thereto at 17 at its upper end and secured to the frame at its lower end. Said spring normally raises the jaw at its coin-engaging end. A depending projection 18 is provided on said jaw 5, arranged to cam with the pin 19, which is rigid on the member 20.

The delivery-slide 21 has a member 20 rigidly secured thereto and is arranged to slide on the frame between the guides 22. Said slide has a shoulder 23, suitable for engaging pictures or cards 24 or similar articles to be delivered from the device. The frame 25 is designed for holding said articles one upon the other. A weight 26 is provided for depressing said articles upon the slide.

A gate 27 is pivoted to the frame at 28 and normally closed through the action of the spring 29, which is secured to said gate and to the member 30 of the frame. A knob or handle 31 is secured to the slide 21 and projects out of the casing through the discharge-opening 32. The member 20 has teeth 33 for engaging the end 34 of the jaw or lever 3. A spring 35 is secured to said end 34 at 36 and secured to the frame at 37. This nor-

mally raises the coin-engaging end of said jaw and also normally holds the end 34 in engagement with one of the teeth.

Walls 38 are secured to the frame at the sides of the levers for preventing a coin from being accidentally thrown beyond same from the coin-chute 39. A spring 21′ is secured under the slide 21 to the frame at 22′. Said spring normally holds the slide inward.

The coin-chute 39 leads from the hopper 40 toward the coin-engaging ends of the jaws 3 and 5. Said coin-chute is open on one side, having rims 41 and 42 for engaging the sides of a coin of a certain size and so arranged to cause a smaller coin to drop out at the side of the chute before same reaches the cross-piece 43. To assist in thus throwing a small coin out of the side of the chute, the chute is slightly tilted toward its open side, as shown in Fig. 3. A trough 44 leads from the coin-slot 45 in the outside of the casing to the hopper 40. The member 46 is pivoted to the frame at 47 and rests normally in the position shown in Fig. 1. A wall 48 is secured to said member 47, being raised slightly from the bottom of said member, so as to permit a coin to drop below said wall and toward the glass 49 in the casing. 50 represents a receptacle for finally receiving the coins. A wall 52 extends down from the hopper to prevent a view of the operating mechanism through the glass 49.

The operation of our device is as follows: A coin being inserted in the slot 45 will be carried through the trough 44 to the hopper 40 and thence down the chute 41 upon the member 7 within the guide 12. The coin will now rest upon the member 7, directly under the pin 13. The operator will then pull out the slide 21 through the handle 31, when the pin 19, acting against the cam projection 18, will raise that end of the jaw or lever 5, causing the other end to press the coin down upon the member 7, thus lowering that end of the jaw 3 and raising its end 34 free from the teeth 33. This will permit the slide to be pulled to its outer limit, the shoulder 23 engaging one of the cards 24 and carrying same out from the gate 27 and opening 32. The gate 27 will at once close as soon as the card has passed beyond same, and thus prevent the return of the card in case same should not be removed from the slide. As soon as the slide has been drawn out so as to bring the pin 19 beyond the lowest part of the projection 18 the jaw 5 through the action of the spring 16 will be raised, so as to tilt the member 7 upwardly, and thus discharge the coin, as shown in Fig. 5. The coin will drop into the member 46, where same can be seen through the glass 49. The person in charge of the apparatus may from time to time when desired insert a key through the opening 51 in the casing and turn the pivot 47, so as to cause the coins to slide from the member 46 into the receptacle 50. When the slide 21 is returned, the springs 16 and 35 will again return the levers to the position shown in Fig. 1, with the end 34 in position to engage one of the teeth 33.

It will be seen that when no coin is inserted upon the member 7 the jaw 5 is free to move downwardly without depressing the jaw 3. The end 34 is slightly removed from the teeth 33, so that the slide 21 may be drawn out slightly until one of said teeth engages with the end 34. In so drawing out the slide the pin 19, acting on the projection 18, will depress the coin-engaging end of the jaw 5. In the absence of a coin, however, one of the teeth 33 will now have contact with the end 34 and prevent the farther drawing out of said slide.

In case an operator should hold the slide out part way after having operated the vending mechanism through the insertion of one coin and should then insert another coin while the member 7 was still tilted the second coin, if the same should pass the member 7, would drop through the slot 15. The slot 15 prevents the plugging of the machine by the lodging of a coin in the sleeve 12.

In case a coin of smaller size than that for which the device is intended should be used the same will be thrown out at the side of the member 39, as before described.

It will be seen that the levers are held in locked position through their springs regardless of the position to which the casing may be tipped. It is therefore impossible to operate the device without the insertion of some member which will depress the lower jaw through contact with the upper jaw.

The various details of our device may be altered in numerous ways without departing from the spirit of our invention. We therefore do not confine ourselves to such details, except as hereinafter limited in the claims.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a coin-controlled apparatus, the combination of a frame, a pair of lever-jaws pivoted thereon; a coin-pocket between said jaws; vending mechanism, locked by one of said jaws, and having a limited movement, adapted to urge the other jaw toward the locking-jaw, whereby, when a coin is interposed between said jaws, the locking-jaw is moved with said other jaw, and out of engagement with the vending mechanism and a throw-out adapted to eject the coin from said jaws, through the release of said vending mechanism from said locking-jaw.

2. In a coin-controlled apparatus, the combination of a frame; a pair of lever-jaws pivoted thereon one above the other; a tilting member pivoted on the lower jaw and adapted to support a coin; vending mechanism, locked by said lower jaw, and having a limited movement adapted to urge the upper jaw downwardly, whereby, when a coin is interposed between said jaws the lower jaw is depressed with said upper jaw and out of engagement with the vending mechanism.

3. In a coin-controlled apparatus, the com-

bination of a frame; the vending-slide 21 seated therein and carrying the rigid member 20 having a locking-tooth thereon; the jaw 3 pivoted to said frame having the coin-supporting member 7 pivoted at one end, and adapted to engage said tooth at the other end; the jaw 5 having at one end a projection for depressing a coin upon the member 7, and adapted at its other end to cam against the member 20, and thereby cause said depression, and springs for normally raising the coin-engaging ends of said jaws and depressing the other ends into engagement with the member 20; substantially as described.

4. In a coin-controlled apparatus, the combination of vending mechanism; a locking-lever normally engaging same; the member 7 pivoted thereto; and a releasing-lever having a projection above said member adapted to depress a coin upon same, and having a projection below said member adapted to tilt same for ejecting the coin, substantially as described.

Signed by us at Chicago, Illinois, this 28th day of July, 1899.

JOSEPH PAUPA.
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