

No. 638,967.

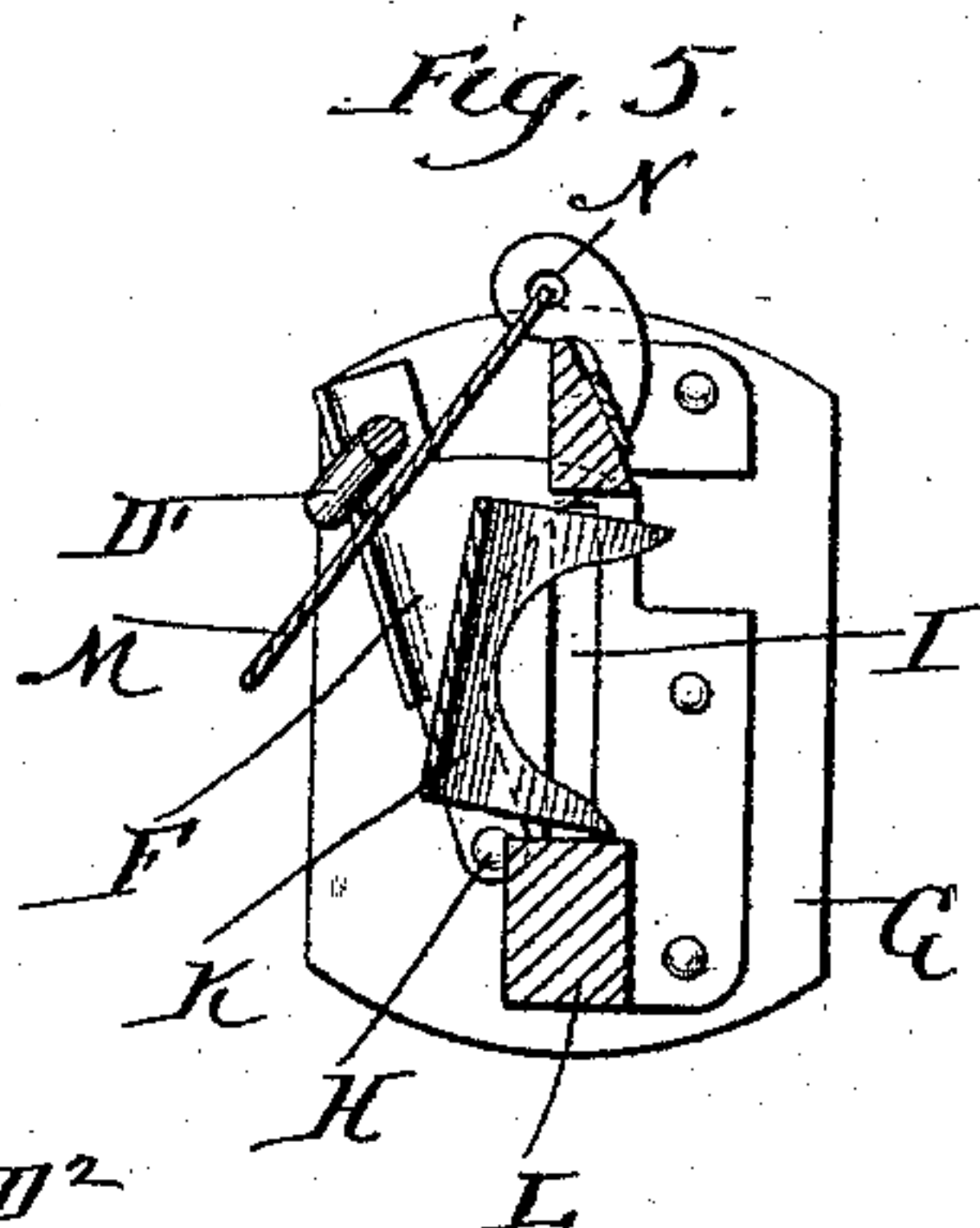
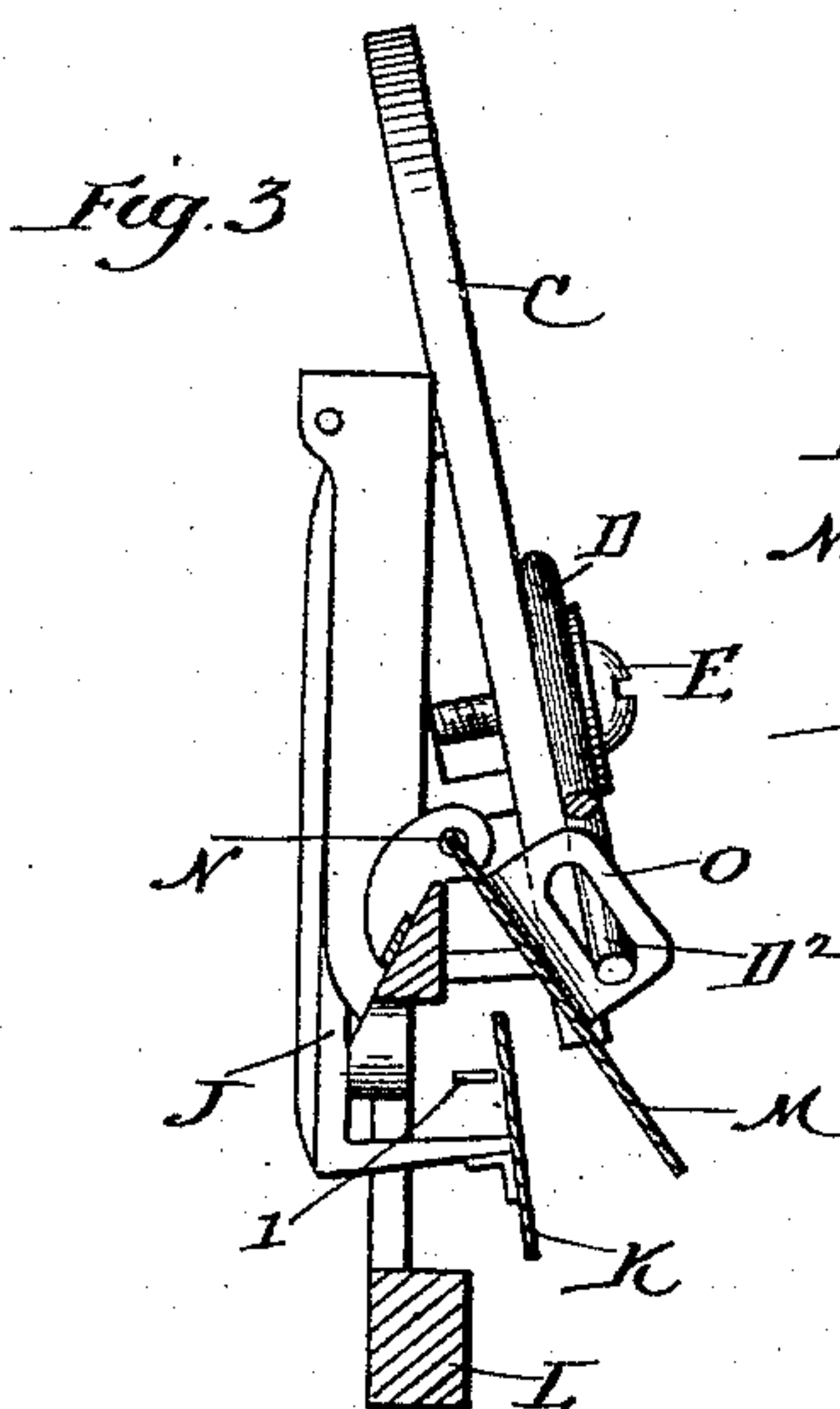
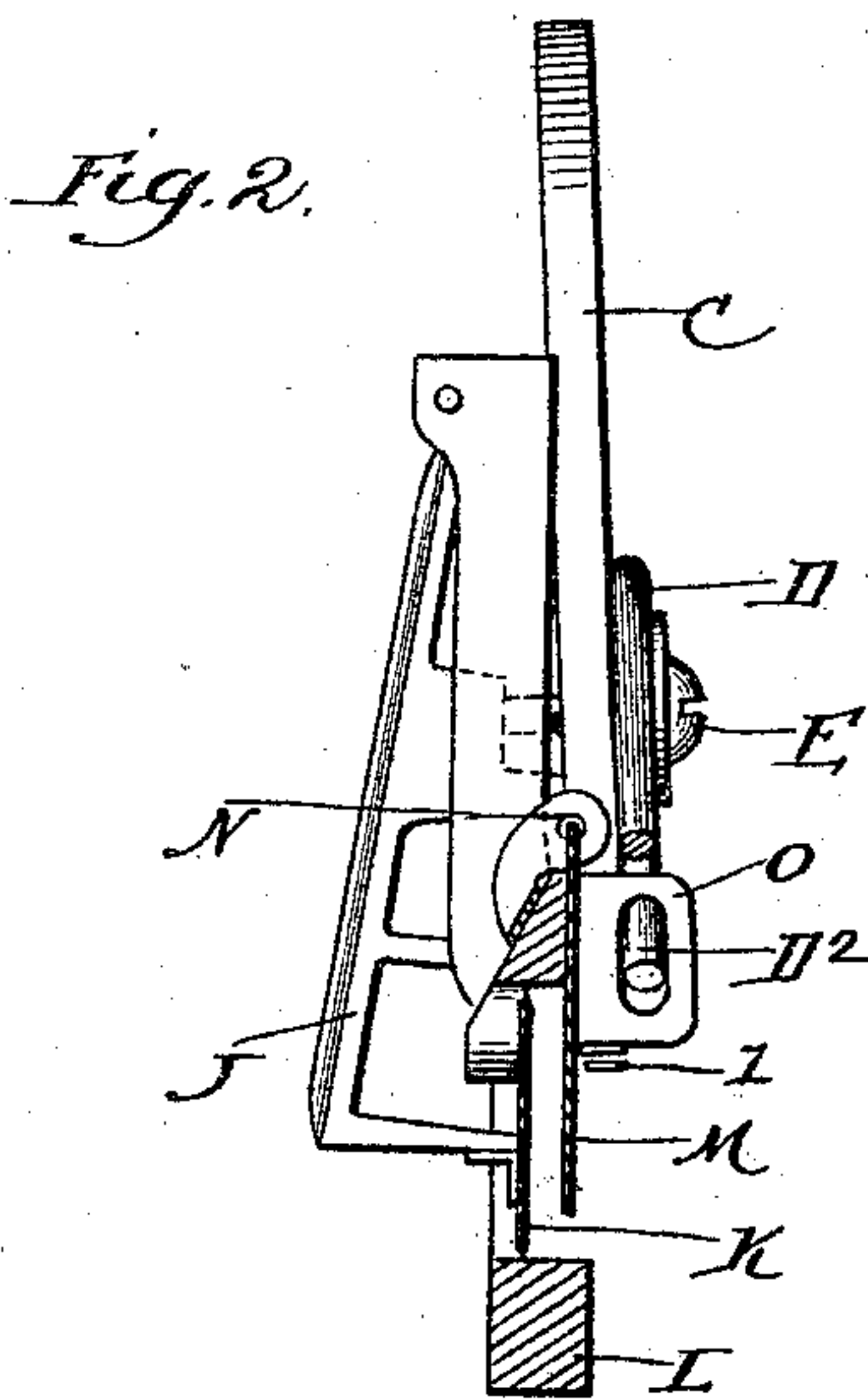
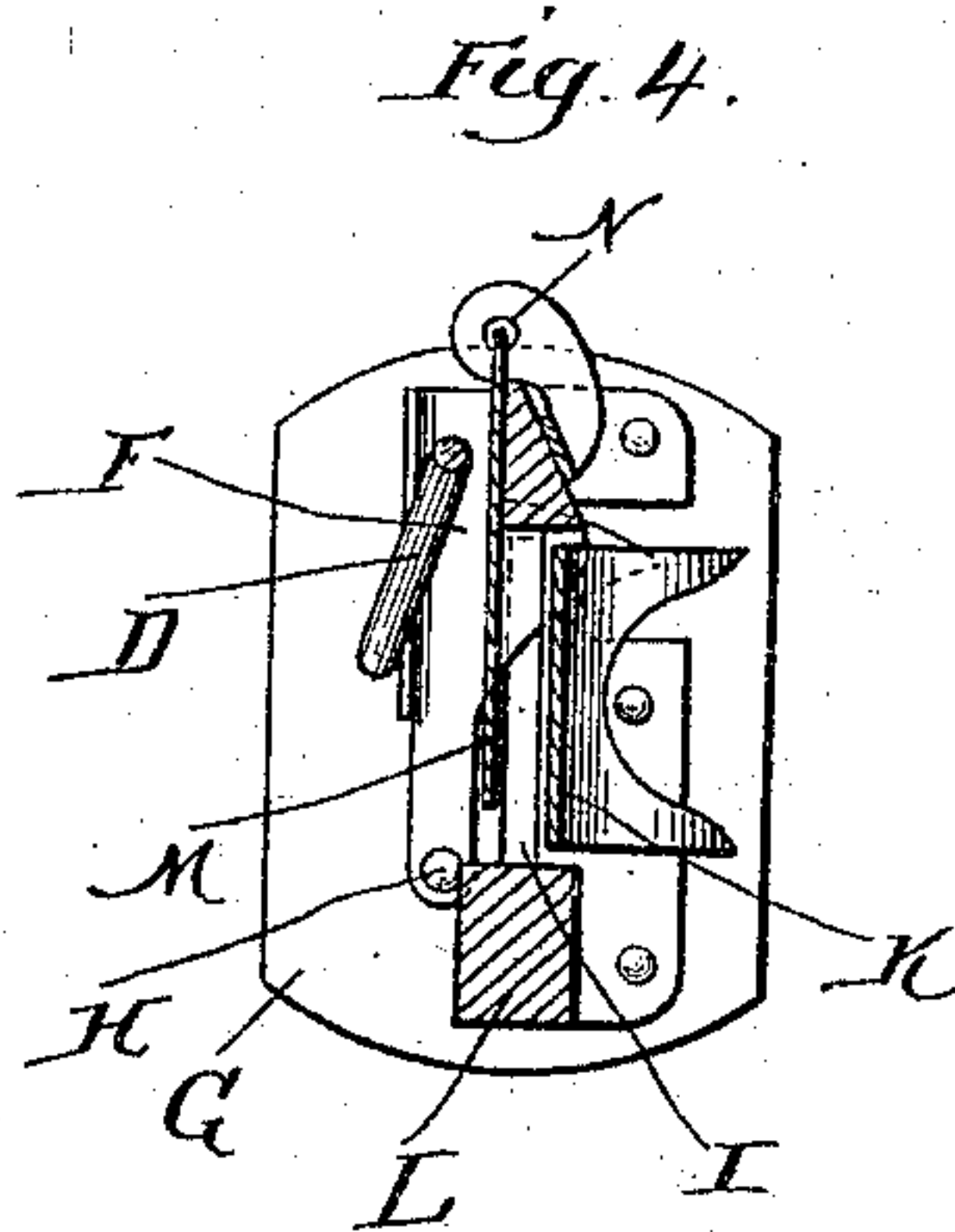
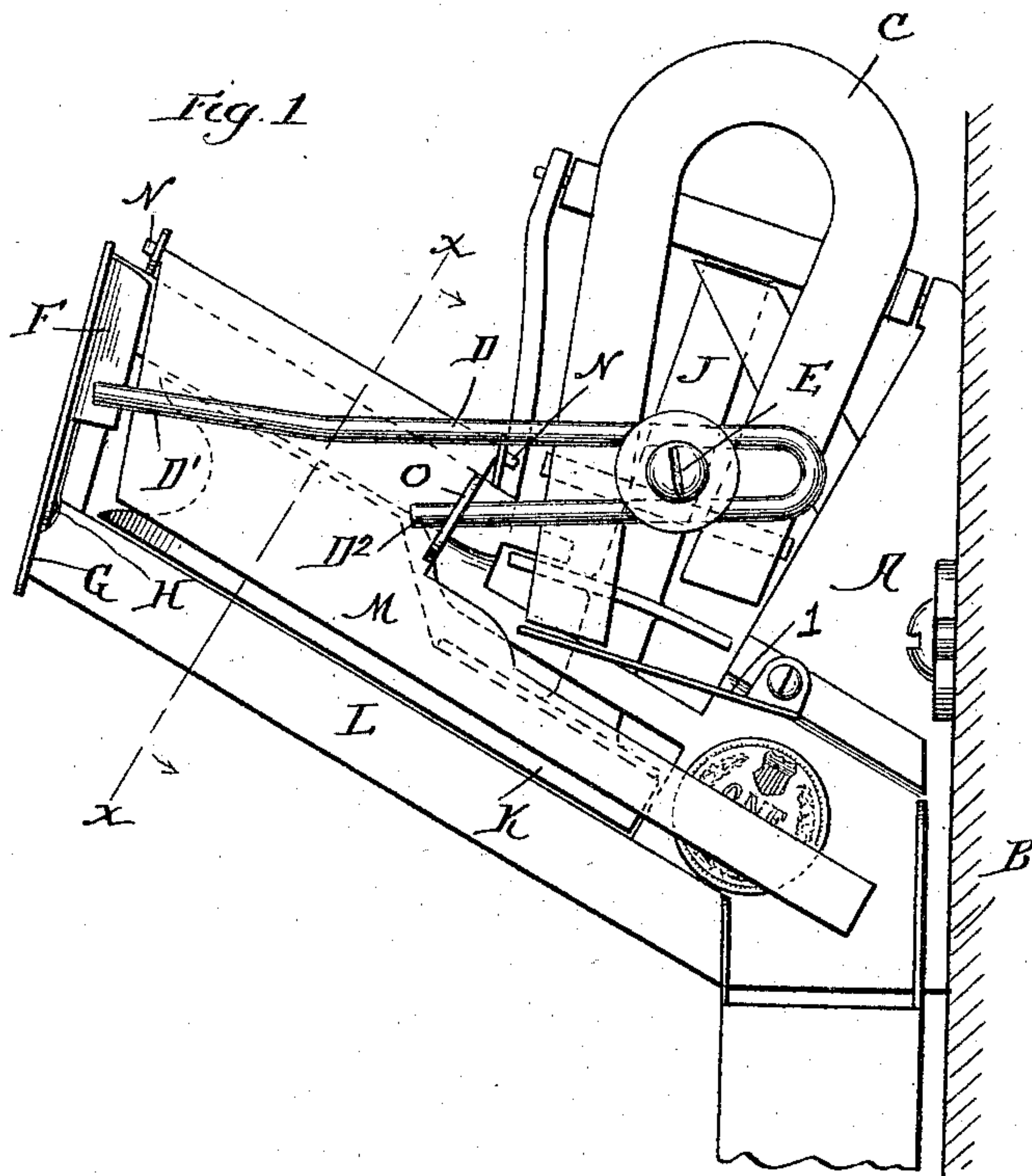
Patented Dec. 12, 1899.

O. & A. JAEGER.

EJECTOR FOR COIN DETECTORS FOR MONEY CONTROLLED MACHINES.

(Application filed May 8, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OTTO JAEGER AND ALEXANDER JAEGER, OF PHILADELPHIA,
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EJECTOR FOR COIN-DETECTORS FOR MONEY-CONTROLLED MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 638,967, dated December 12, 1899.

Application filed May 3, 1898. Serial No. 679,597. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, OTTO JAEGER and ALEXANDER JAEGER, citizens of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Ejectors for Coin - Detectors for Money-Controlled Machines, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to a new and useful improvement in ejectors for coin-detectors for automatic vending-machines, and has for its object to simplify and improve upon the construction shown in United States patent application, Serial No. 668,951, filed by us on the 3d day of February, 1898, and a further object of this invention is to prevent the clogging of the guideway for the coins by inserting paper or like substances within said guideway.

With these ends in view this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, the construction and operation will now be described in detail, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a coin-detecting mechanism having our improved ejector combined therewith; Fig. 2, a section at the line $x x$ looking in the direction of the arrows; Fig. 3, a similar view, but showing the ejector mechanism in the position it assumes upon the insertion of a coin; Fig. 4, a section at the line $x x$ looking in the reversed direction of the arrows, and Fig. 5 a similar view showing the ejector mechanism in the same position as shown in Fig. 3.

In carrying out our invention as here embodied A represents a bracket which is secured to the back board B of the casing of the machine and serves to support that portion of the mechanism which receives the coin from the slot, sizes and tests the same before permitting it to pass to the chute, and ejects those coins and imitations of coins or other articles which are not up to standard. The horseshoe-magnet C, which is pivoted within

this bracket so as to swing sidewise, has secured thereto the rod D by means of the screw E, and the ends of this rod serve as arms D' and D², the former projecting forward into contact with the lever F, which latter is pivoted to the inner face of the escutcheon G, as indicated at H, and this lever extends partially across the slot I in the escutcheon, so that when a coin is inserted through said slot this lever will be forced backward to the position shown in Fig. 5, by which action the magnet will be swung upon its trunnions for the purpose of ejecting any spurious coins or other obstructions which may be within the guideway leading from the slot to the chute. The swinging bar J, which carries the magnet, has attached to or formed with its lower end a push-off strip K, which lies just above the incline bar L, on which the coin rolls from the slot to the chute, so that when the magnet is swung sidewise, as just set forth, this push-off strip will pass across the surface of the incline bar L and force therefrom any obstruction which may have previously rested thereon.

L is a cut-off consisting of a pivoted strip over which the magnet passes when it returns to its normal position from its position shown in Fig. 3, and should a spurious coin be attached by attraction of the magnet and the latter be moved vertically from the position shown in Fig. 2 to the position shown in Fig. 3 the coin which lies between the push-out strip and the swinging plate M will be detached from the magnet by the cut-off L, while at the same time this coin will be pushed off of the incline L by the push-out K and the spurious coin will fall and clear the incline. This push-off strip is also of sufficient width to form one of the side walls of the guideway through which the coin passes in rolling down the incline bar, and the opposite wall is formed by the swinging plate M, which is pivoted at N and connected with the arm D² by the latter projecting through a slot formed in the off-set O, the plate M and strip K being normally parallel, as shown in Fig. 2. This arrangement permits the perfect guidance of a coin from the slot to the chute so long as the mechanism is in its normal position, but at the insertion of each coin the lever F, as

before set forth, is forced sidewise, which causes the magnet and bar J to also swing sidewise, as well as the plate M, and in this sidewise movement of the push-off strip K 5 and plate M any obstruction which may lie upon the incline bar will be readily ejected therefrom, and this is facilitated by the fact that the plate M is so pivoted as to describe a smaller circle than the push-off strip, and 10 thus the distance between the two is increased during this swinging movement until they reach the relative position shown in Figs. 3 and 5, and this, as is obvious, would free any obstruction which may have remained 15 therebetween, causing it to fall to one side of the incline bar and prevent the possibility of it entering the chute or becoming an obstruction in the way of the next succeeding coin.

In practice it has been found that this arrangement of ejector is most effective in its 20 operations and at the same time is very simple and cheap of construction and is not liable to be disarranged by use.

Having thus fully described our invention, 25 what we claim as new and useful is—

1. In combination with a swinging magnet, a rod bent to produce two arms of unequal length, said rod being secured to swing with the magnet, an incline bar, a swinging plate

forming one wall of a guideway, a slotted off- 30 set on the swinging plate in which one arm operates, a push-off plate forming the opposite wall of the guideway, a bar to be carried by the magnet on which the push-off plate is secured, and a lever pivoted to the escutcheon 35 for operating the arm, as and for the purpose described.

2. In combination, a swinging magnet, a swinging bar secured to the magnet, a push-off plate attached to the bar, an inclined bar 40 forming a support for the coin, the push-off plate forming a side wall and a swing-plate forming the opposite wall, a slotted offset on the plate and arms formed by bending a bar, one arm operating in the slot of the offset 45 and the opposite arm adapted to be actuated by a lever of the escutcheon, said bar being bolted to the magnet, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto af- 50 fixed our signatures in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

OTTO JAEGER.

ALEXANDER JAEGER.

Witnesses:

AUGUST JAEGER,

ADOLPH LOMPE.