

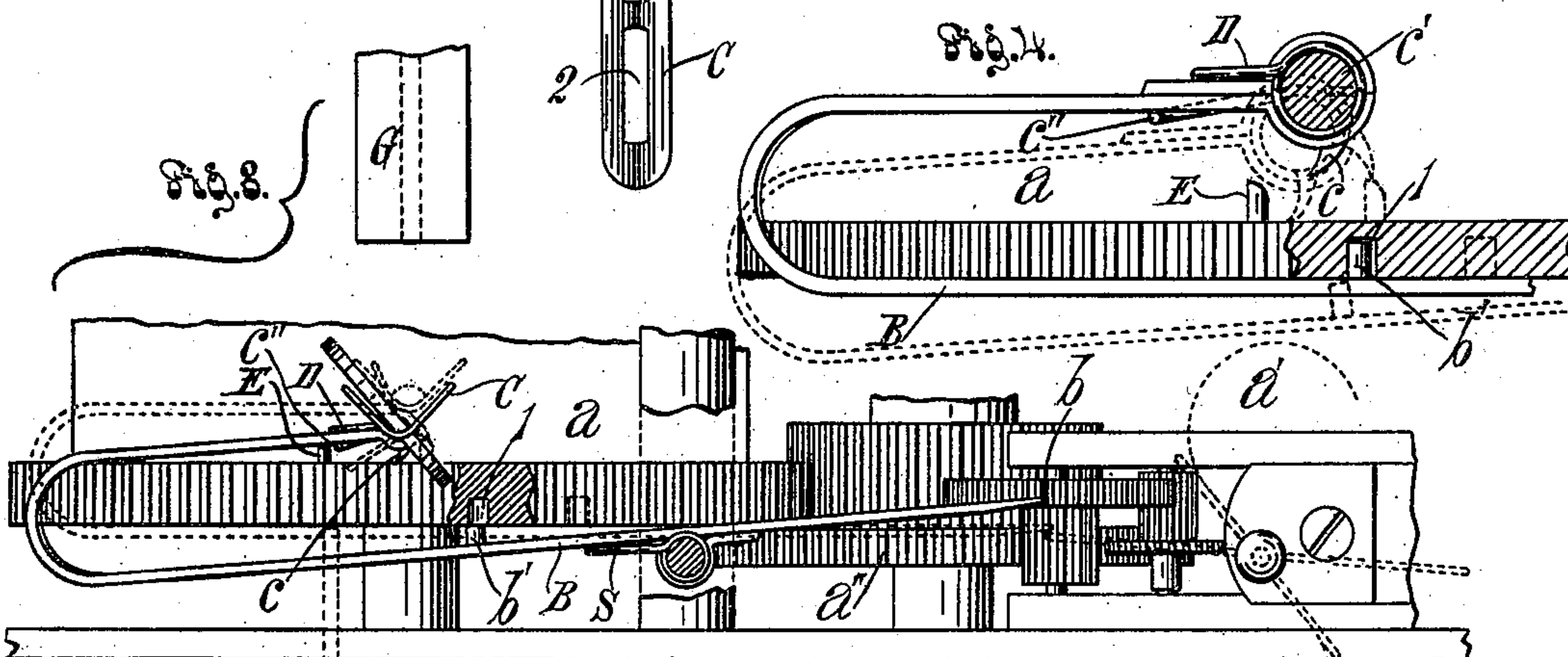
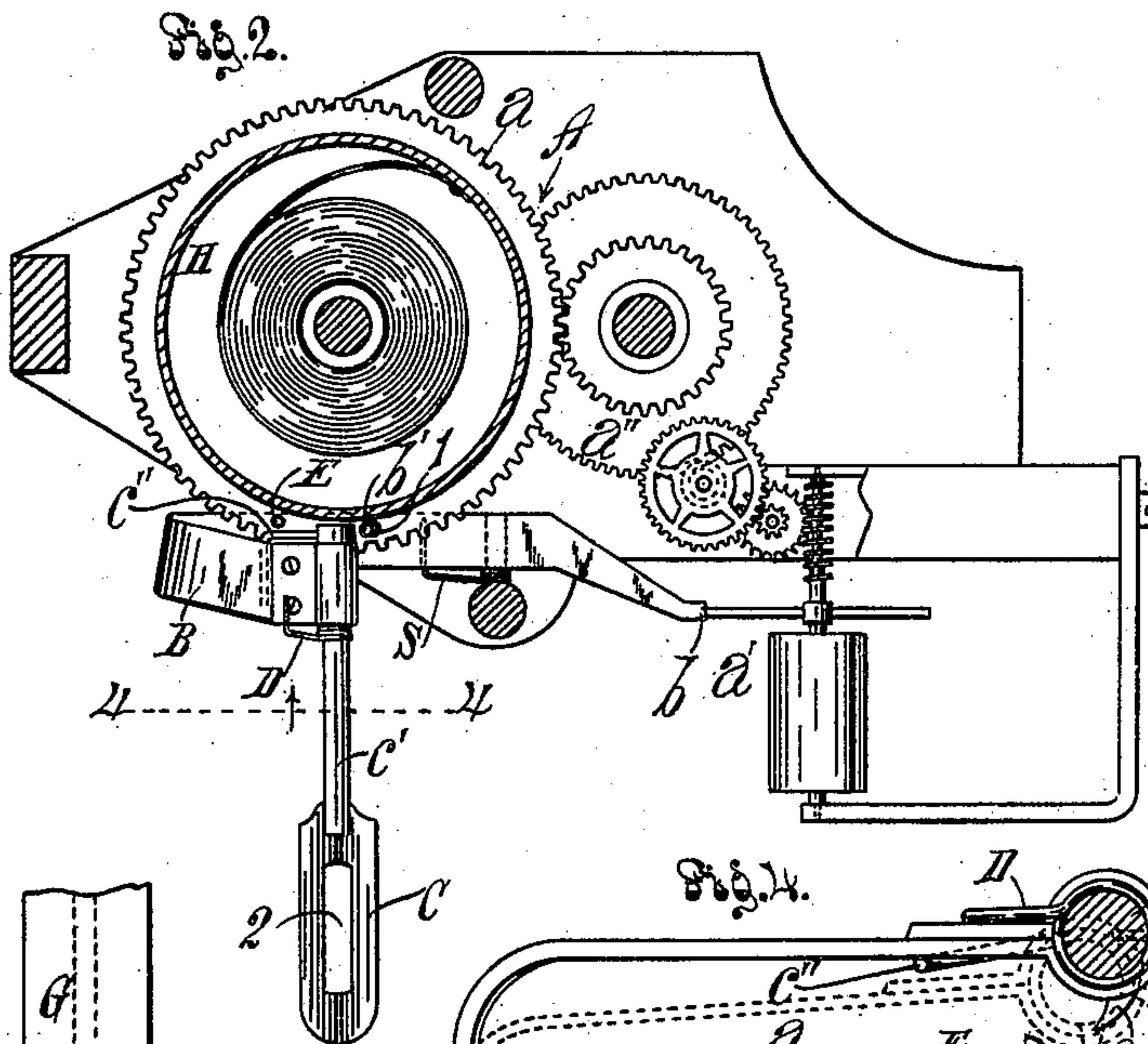
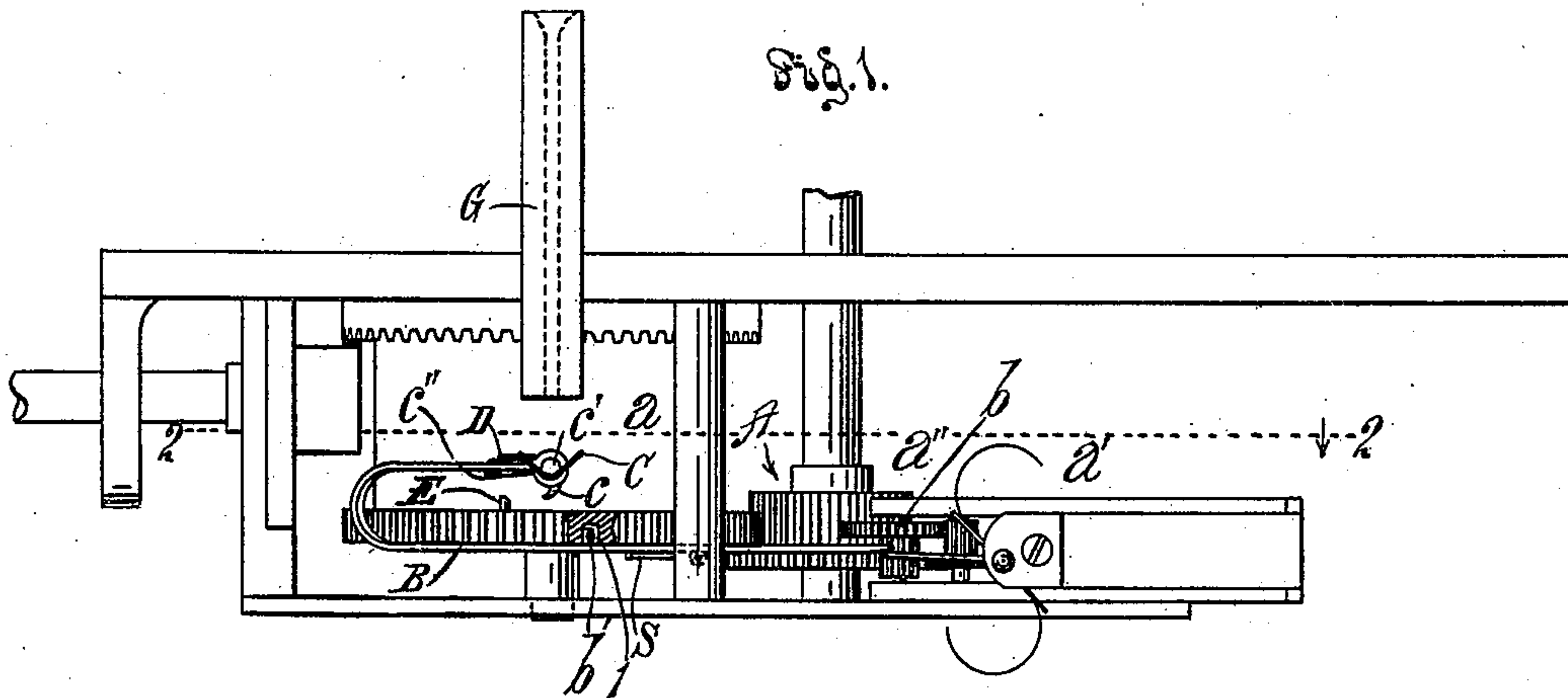
No. 644,389.

Patented Feb. 27, 1900.

J. L. WILSON.
COIN ACTUATED MECHANISM.

(Application filed May 1, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH L. WILSON, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE SYMPHONION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

COIN-OPERATED MECHANISM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 644,389, dated February 27, 1900.

Application filed May 1, 1899. Serial No. 715,196. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH L. WILSON, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Coin-Actuated Mechanisms, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide simple and effective means for automatically starting and stopping mechanisms for operating coin-actuated public-serving machines, such as music-boxes, phonographs, kinetoscopes, and the like.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my invention.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a machine embodying my invention as applied in a music-box, a fragment of which is shown. Fig. 2 is a plan section of the same on line 2 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail to show the different positions of the lever. The lever is shown thrown by a coin in solid lines. Fig. 4 is an enlarged fragmental sectional detail of the pocket-pivot and the tripping device for the same. Line 4 4, Fig. 2, indicates the line of section.

A indicates a train of gearing comprising a driving-wheel *a* and an escapement *a'* and any desired number of intermediate wheels *a''*.

B indicates a lever provided at one end with a stop *b* for the escapement and at the other end with a pivoted coin-pocket C. The lever is normally held by a spring S in position to lock the escapement. Any suitable means—such as a spring D, for example—is provided for normally holding the pocket with its mouth upward, as shown in Fig. 1 and in solid lines in Fig. 3.

c indicates a trip connected with the pivot *c'* to turn it, thereby to tip the pocket to dump the coin.

E indicates a catch on a moving part of the gearing to operate the trip to tilt the pocket.

b' indicates a stop on the lever to engage a moving part of the gearing to hold the escapement-stop away from the escapement, a recess 1 being provided in such moving part to chamber the stop *b'* to let the lever return to allow the escapement-stop to stop the escapement. The moving part to which the catch is attached and which is provided with

a recess and with which the stop engages is preferably the under face of the driving-wheel *a*, as indicated in the drawings.

c'' indicates a stop for the pocket-pivot to prevent the spring D from throwing the pocket beyond its upright position.

G indicates a coin-chute to direct the coin into the pocket.

The pocket is preferably composed of a trough-shaped piece with a slot 2 in the bottom thereof of a length less than the diameter of the coin with which the machine is to be operated.

In practical operation when the coin is dropped through the chute it falls into the trough edgewise and slips into the slot. There is sufficient space between the coin-chute and the pocket to allow the coin to be free from the chute while thus held in the pocket. The weight of the coin overbalances the lever B, thus releasing the escapement, and the spring H starts the mechanism into operation. While the lever is thrown into its overbalanced position, (shown in solid lines in Fig. 3,) the stop *b'* is withdrawn from the recess in the driving-wheel, and after the driving-wheel has carried the recess past the stop *b'* the catch E strikes the trip *c* and tilts the pocket sufficiently to dump the coin therefrom, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 3. When the catch E has passed the trip, the spring D returns the pocket to its upright position and the spring S, which throws the lever, brings the stop *b'* into contact with the under side of the driving-wheel, and this prevents the lever from returning to catch the escapement until the recess is brought into position by the moving part to receive the stop *b'*, which will then enter such recess, allowing the escapement-stop to stop the escapement.

The trip *c* is curved, as shown, in order to give a greater amplitude of movement to the pocket-pivot.

Now, having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a coin-actuated machine, the combination of a spring-actuated wheel provided with a socket and with a projecting pin; an escapement operatively connected with the

wheel; a pivoted lever to normally stop the escapement, and provided with a stop to seat in the socket; means to hold the lever to normally keep the stop in the socket; a shaft
5 journaled to the lever radially of the wheel and provided with a coin-pocket and with a trip to stand in the path of the said projecting pin to be actuated thereby to turn the shaft to tilt the pocket; and means for nor-
10 mally holding the shaft in position with the pocket upright.

2. In a coin-actuated machine, the combination of a bent escapement-stopping lever provided on its lower limb with an upwardly-
15 projecting stop-pin; a wheel connected with

the escapement and provided on its under side with a socket for the stop-pin and on its upper side with an upwardly-projecting pin; a shaft journaled in the upper limb of the lever radially of the wheel and provided with
20 a coin-pocket and with a trip in the path of the projecting pin to be operated thereby to turn the shaft to tilt the pocket; and means to hold the shaft normally with the mouth of the pocket upward.

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Witnesses:

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