

No. 685,592.

Patented Oct. 29, 1901.

A. FORBES.

COIN ACTUATED AMUSEMENT MACHINE.

(Application filed Feb. 14, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

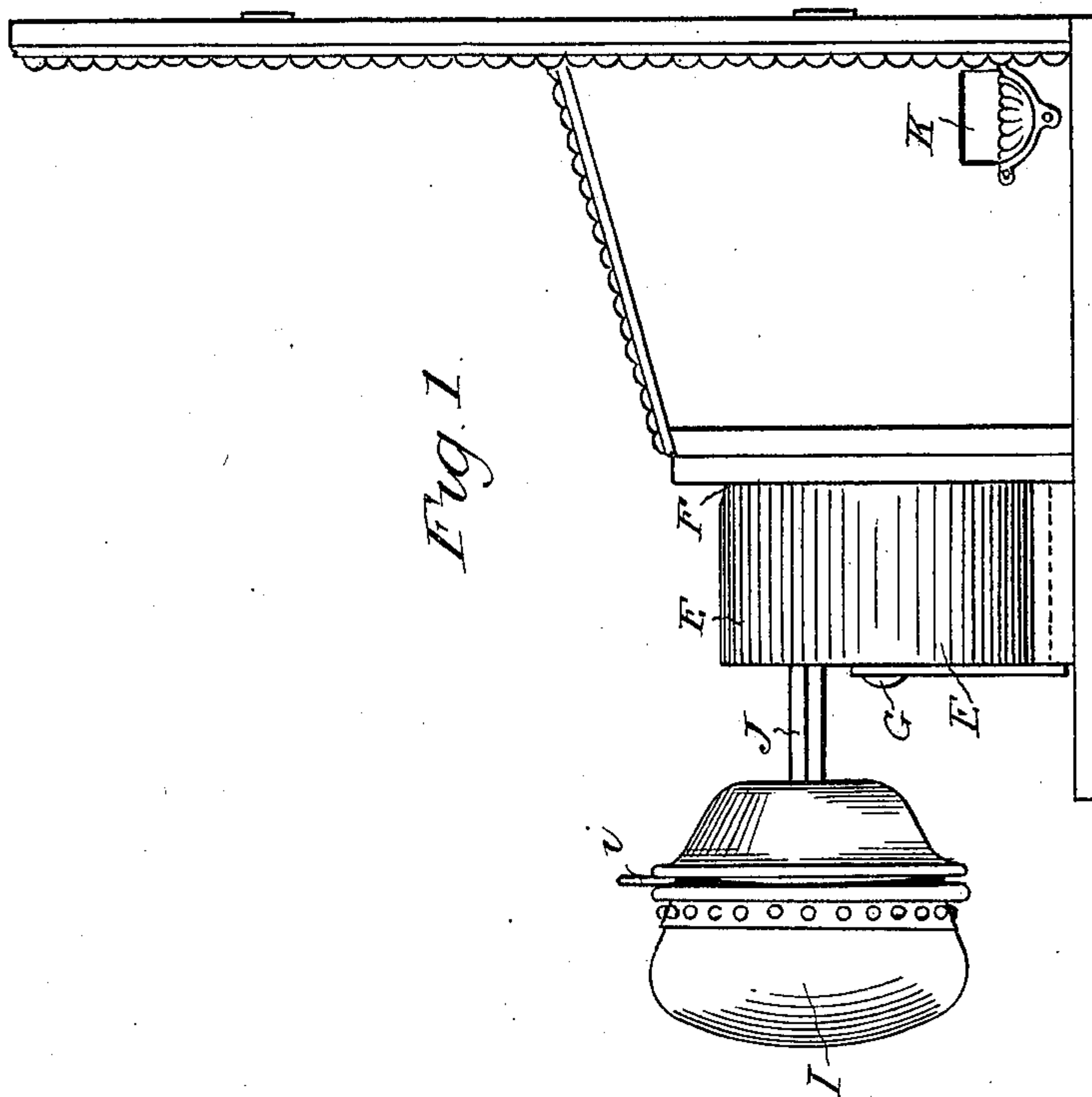


Fig. 2.

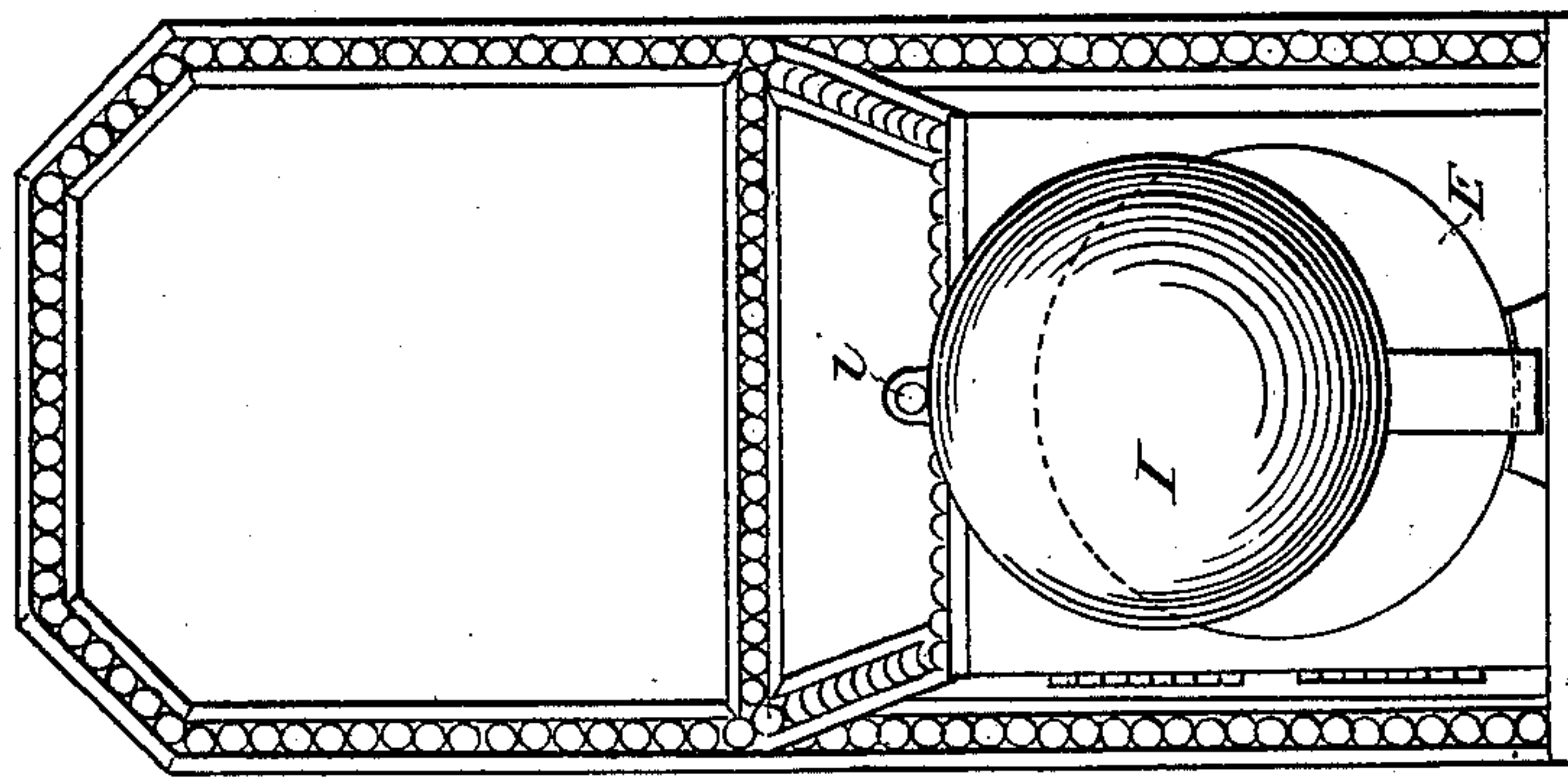
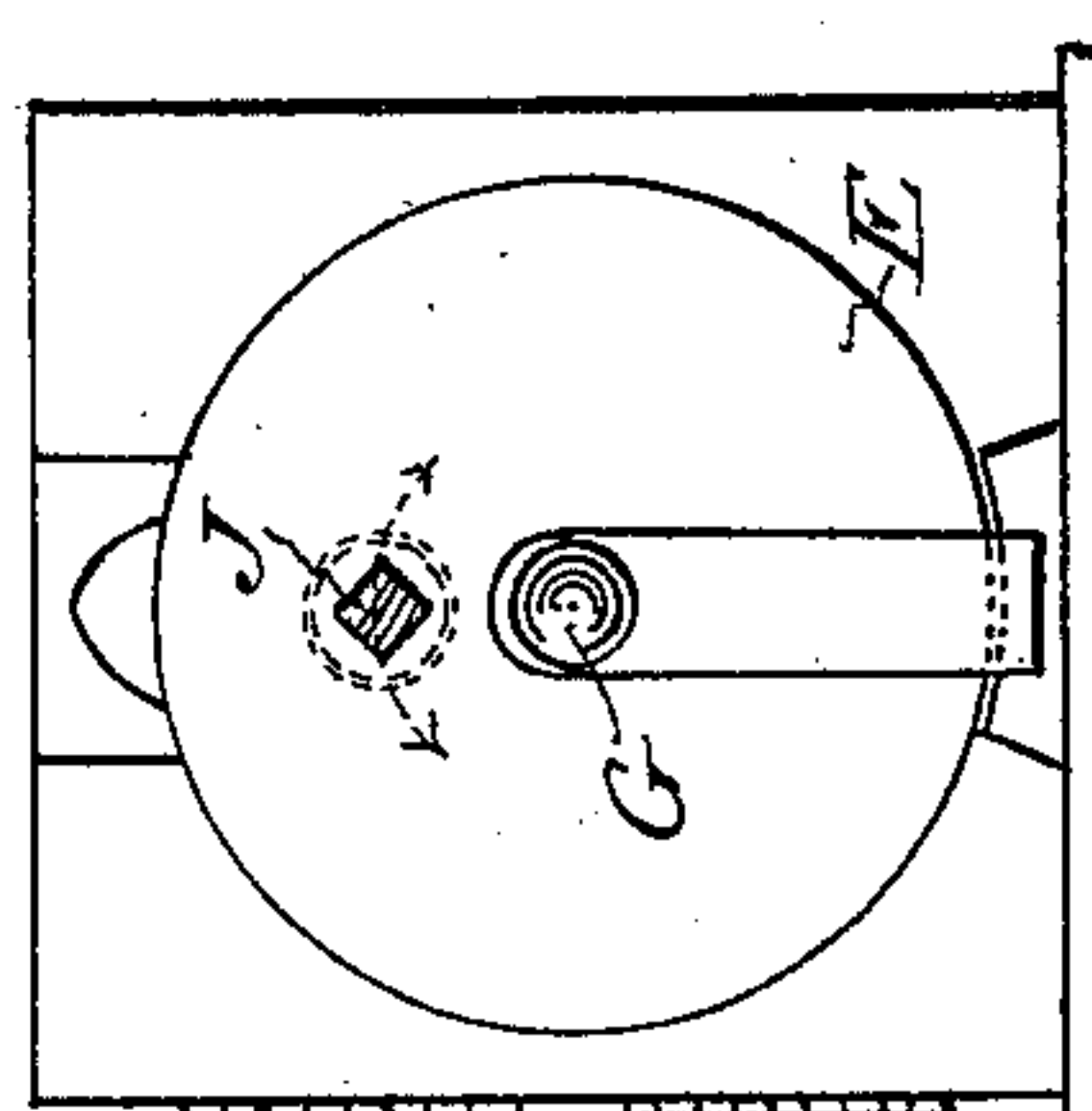


Fig. 3.



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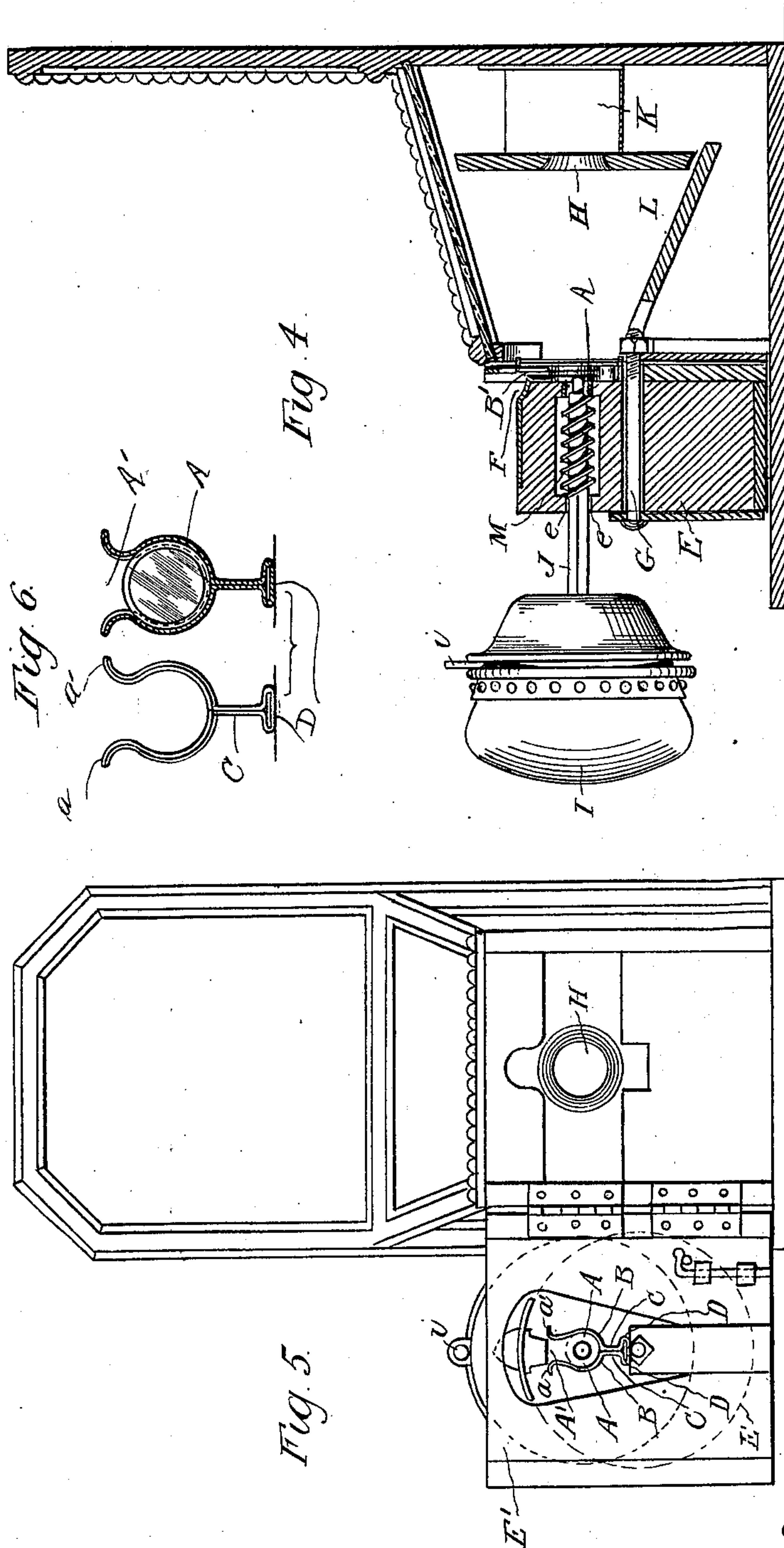
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER FORBES, OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, ASSIGNOR TO JAMES BONE
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COIN-ACTUATED AMUSEMENT-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 685,592, dated October 29, 1901.

Application filed February 14, 1901. Serial No. 47,372. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER FORBES, advertising agent, of 118^a Renfield street, in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, have invented
5 a certain new Improvement in Coin-Actuated Amusement-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the construction of a coin-actuated amusement-machine in
10 which the coin is utilized as a missile.

In order that my invention may be properly understood and readily carried into effect, I have hereunto appended two sheets of drawings, in which--

15 Figure 1 is a longitudinal side elevation of the machine embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a front elevation. Fig. 3 is a part front elevation with the pad removed, as well as the upper part of the case. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the machine corresponding to
20 Fig. 1; and Fig. 5 is a front elevation corresponding to Fig. 2, with the machine opened in order to show the coin-holder and other interior parts of the box, all hereinafter more
25 fully described. Fig. 6 is a detached view of coin-holder.

The essential parts of this invention consist in the peculiar construction of the coin-holder A and the method of moving the said
30 coin-holder in a circle from side to side.

The coin holder or receptacle A is constructed by taking a ribbon B of metal—preferably thin hammered brass—and forming it on its lower side into the shape of a loop, which occupies three-quarters of a circle approximating to the size of the coin. The remaining quarter of the circle constitutes the entrance or opening A' at the top of the circular holder and is left open to enable a coin slipped
40 through a slot B', placed immediately above, to pass into the said circular holder A. In forming this circular holder the ribbon-brass at a central point at the bottom of circle is bent to form a leg extension C and is bent out
45 again to form a stand or foot D, the holder A, so constructed of ribbon-brass, forming the outline or contour familiarly seen in an egg-cup having two outwardly-formed flanges or lips a a'. By virtue of the aforementioned
50 construction of the circular holder A the necessary flexibility or springy property is im-

parted to it. To assist the coin to stand upright and lie at right angles to the operator in this circular holder, there is a concaved groove, down which groove the coin slides. 55 This coin-holder with groove indented is shown more particularly in Fig. 6. A circular block E, of wood or other suitable material of suitable diameter and thickness, is constructed, and on the face E' of said circular block, which in its normal position is concealed within the box, the coin-holder A, above described, is fixed. Projecting over edge of said circular block and right above coin-holder is fixed a coin-slot F, as is ordinarily employed in coin-freed machines. The circular block E has an iron bolt G running transversely through its center, which constitutes an axis or pivot, by which means it is capable of being turned through any desired arc from side to side, carrying the
60 said slot F and coin-holder A with it. The object of this motion is to make it necessary for any one operating the apparatus to adjust with the eye, by means of a sighting device i, 75 the coin-slot F opposite target-hole H, fixed at back of box. Let it be supposed that the apparatus be so adjusted and in a condition to be struck on the pad I, provided for this purpose, and a coin placed in the holder A. 80 The coin would by the impact of the blow receive a corresponding blow communicated to it by a rod or spindle J formed rigid with the pad and passed through a hole e in circular wooden block E, which would cause coin 85 to be driven out of holder A, and if the blow were of sufficient strength and given with the proper rectilinear and directive force would be projected into the target-hole H, in which case the coin would be returned through a 90 chute K and delivered to operator. On the other hand, if apparatus were not properly adjusted by operator and if coin did not enter target-hole H the coin would fall into a money-box L. The preferable method of giving the blow to the coin is by fixing the rod or spindle J aforesaid having a square section through the hole in the wood block, so as to get opposite the coin-holder. To the end of the rod, outside the box and next to the operator, is fixed the pad aforesaid, which, if 100 struck with the fist, would administer the

blow to the coin, and obviously the rod with pad at end could be returned after each blow to its original position by means of a spiral spring M.

5 I claim—

1. In a machine of the character described, the combination with the coin-chute, a resilient holder for a coin, introduced into said chute, and a target back of said chute, of a
10 projector to force a coin toward the target.

2. In a machine of the character described, the combination with the coin-chute, a resilient holder for a coin, introduced into said chute, a target back of said chute, of a closed
15 receptacle between the said holder and target, a receptacle back of said target having an unobstructed passage to the outside and a projector to force a coin held by the holder toward said target.

20 3. In a machine of the character described, the combination with the coin-chute, a resilient coin-holder in said chute, and a target back of said chute, of a projector in line with said holder and a spring to hold said projector normally extended.

25 4. In a machine of the character described, the combination with a revoluble block, a coin-chute formed therein, a coin-holder secured in said chute, and a target back of said
30 holder, of a projector secured in said block in front of said coin-holder.

5. The combination with a case, a sealed compartment formed therein, a compartment having an unobstructed passage to the outside of the case, a target separating said compartments and an opening in the center of the
35 target forming a passage from one compartment to the other, of a coin-chute at the front of the said case, a coin-holder in said chute, and a projector secured in front of said holder
40 adapted to project a coin in said holder toward said target.

6. The combination with a case, a sealed compartment formed therein, a compartment having an unobstructed passage to the outside of the case, a target separating said compartments and an opening in the center of the
45 target forming a passage from one compartment to the other, of a revoluble block secured on the front of said case, a coin-chute
50 therein, a resilient coin-holder at the bottom of said chute, a normally-extended projector slidably secured in said revoluble block in line with the coin-holder, and a pad secured to the outer end of the projector.
55

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALEXANDER FORBES.

Witnesses:

JOHN SIDDLE,

EDITH MARY EDMONDSTONE.