

No. 702,218.

Patented June 10, 1902.

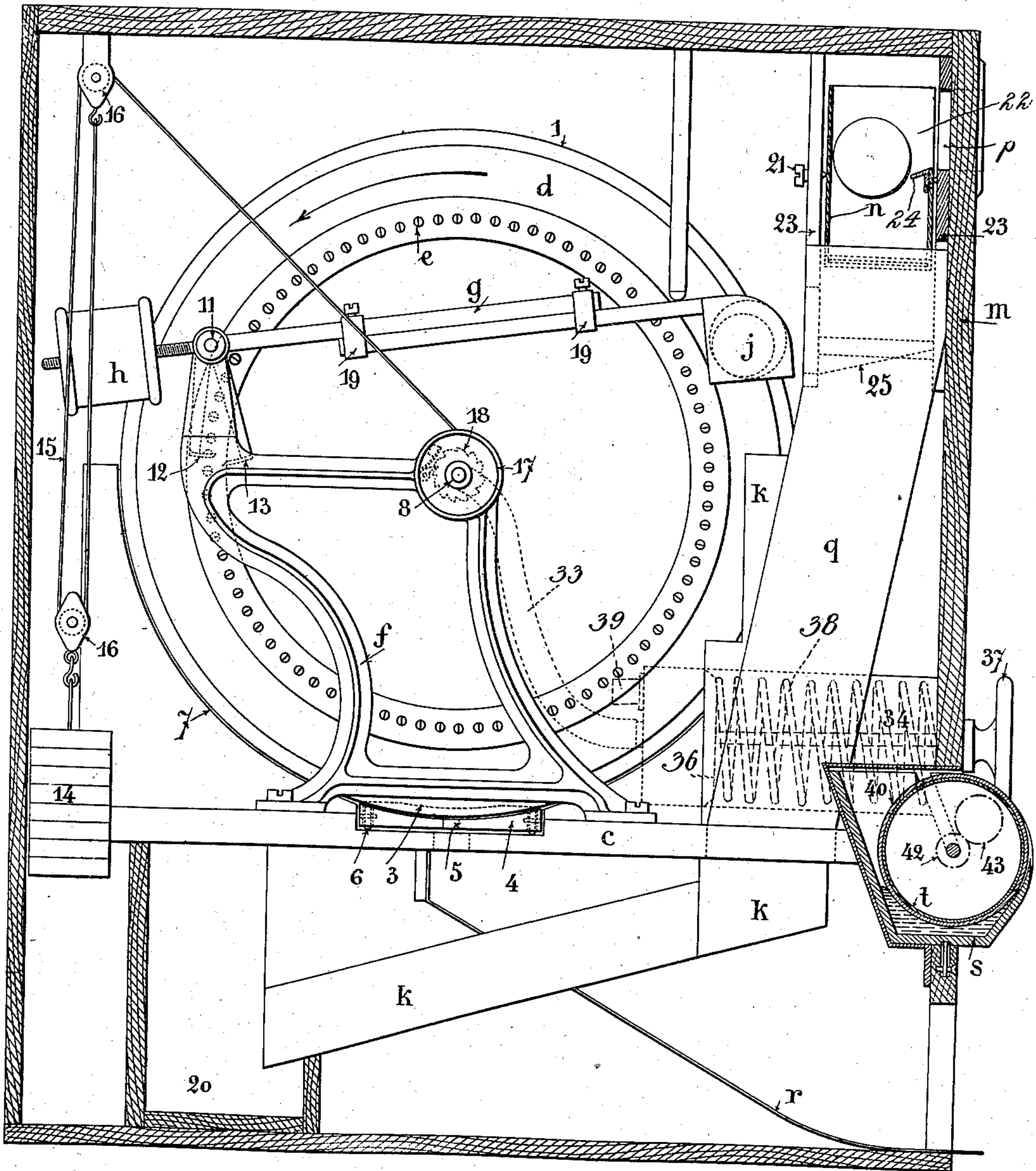
J. C. DE JANISCH.  
VENDING MACHINE.

(Application filed Apr. 26, 1900.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

FIG. 1.



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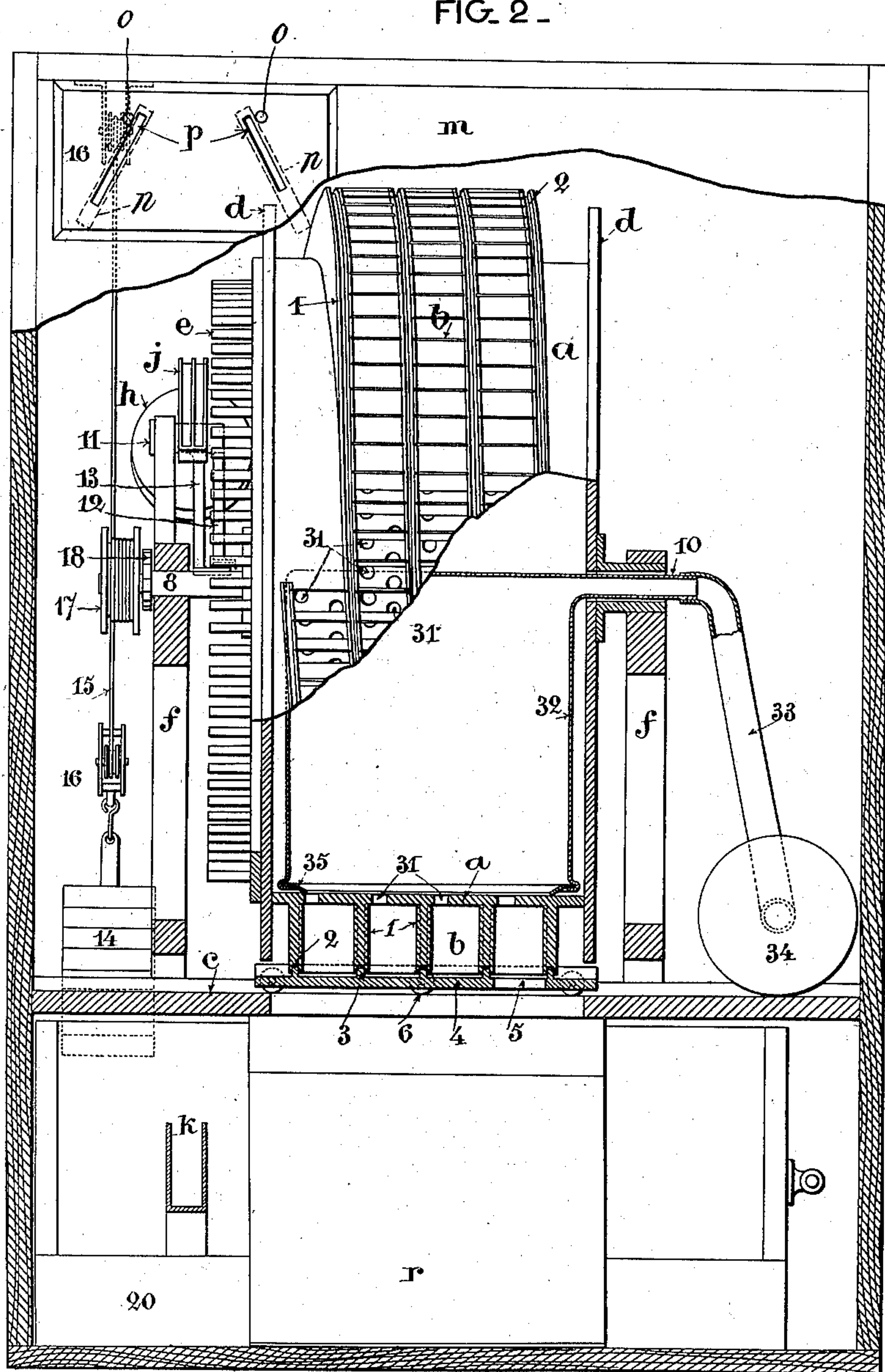
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FIG. 2 -



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FIG. 3.

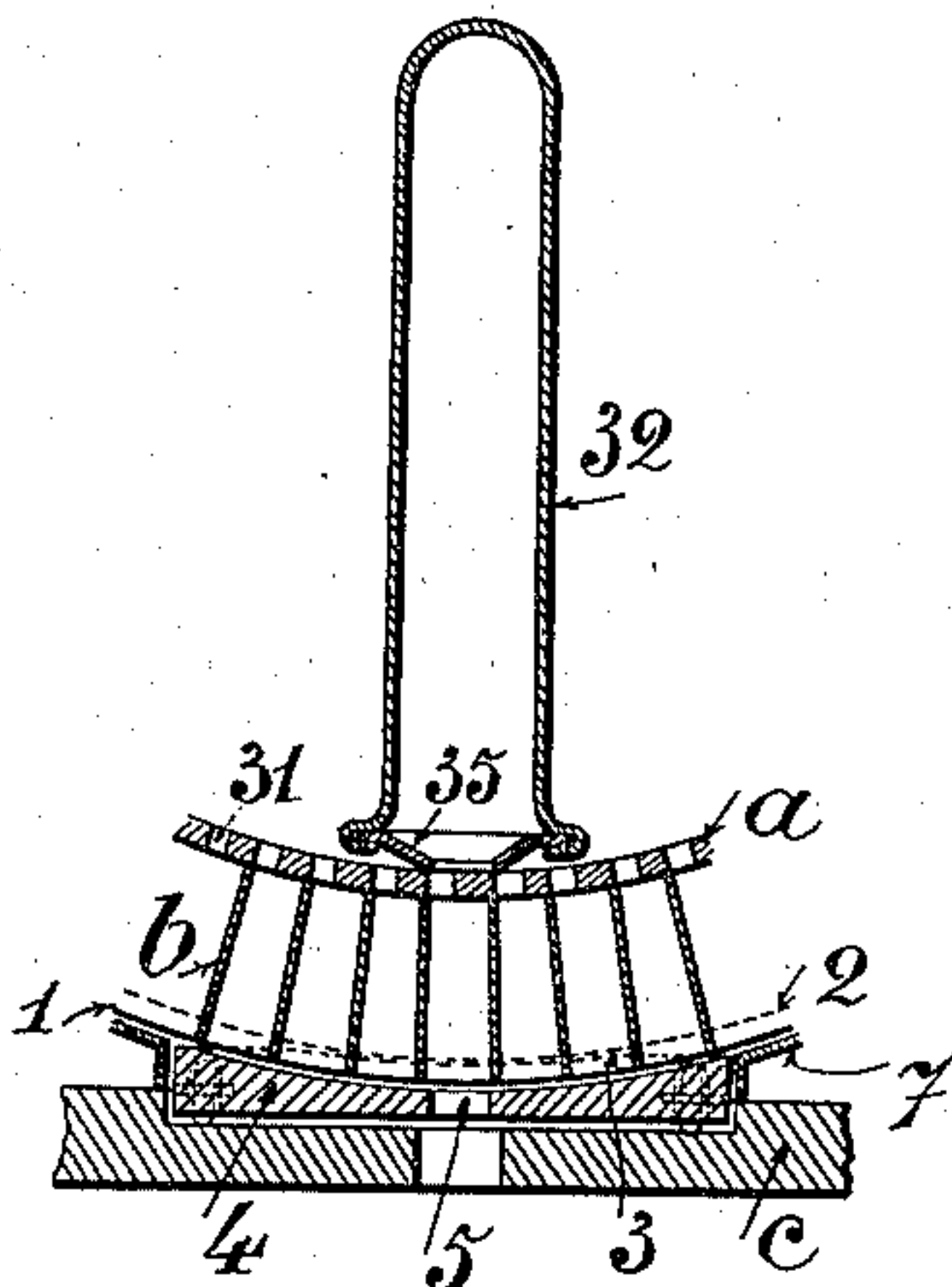


FIG. 4.

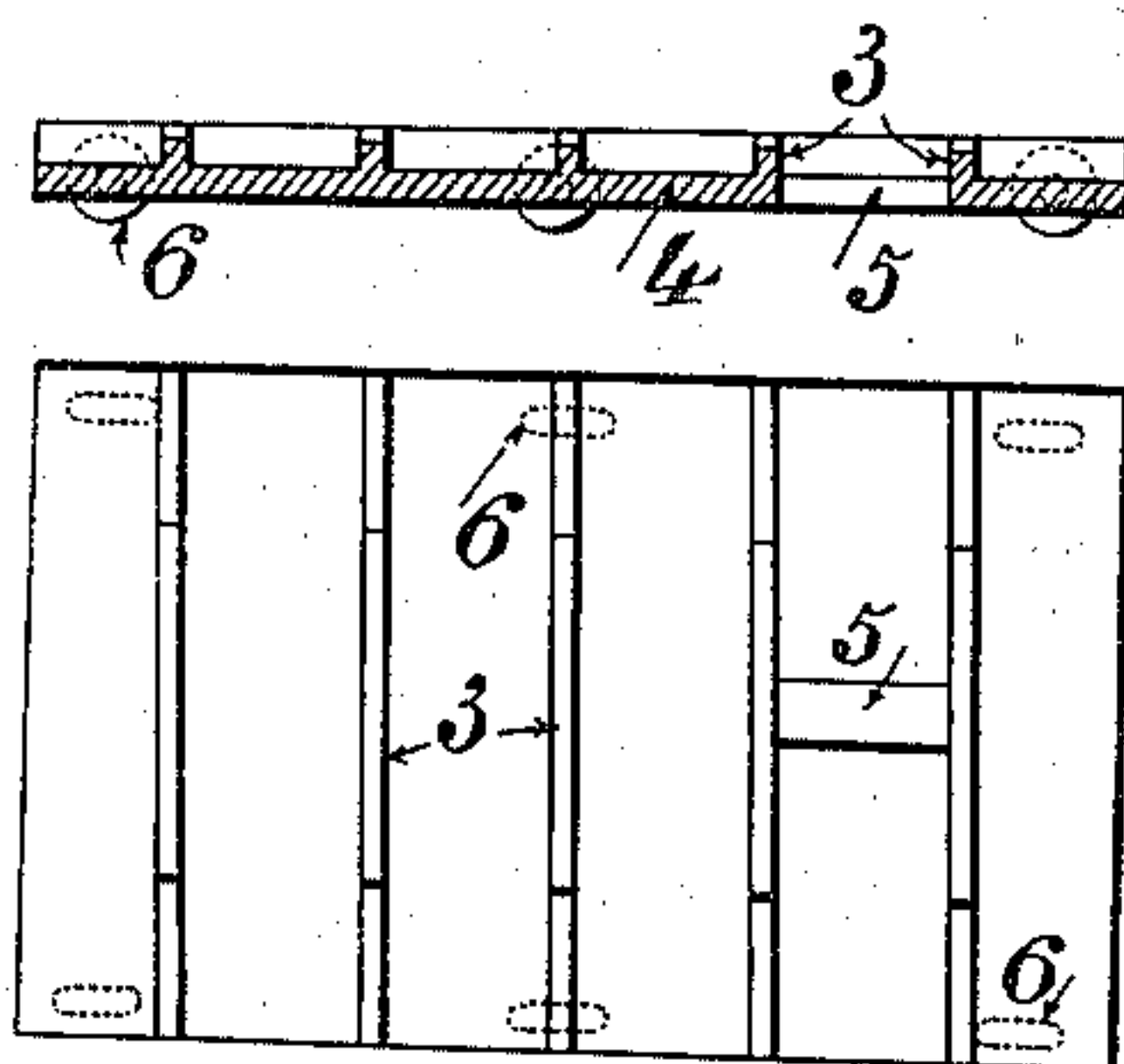
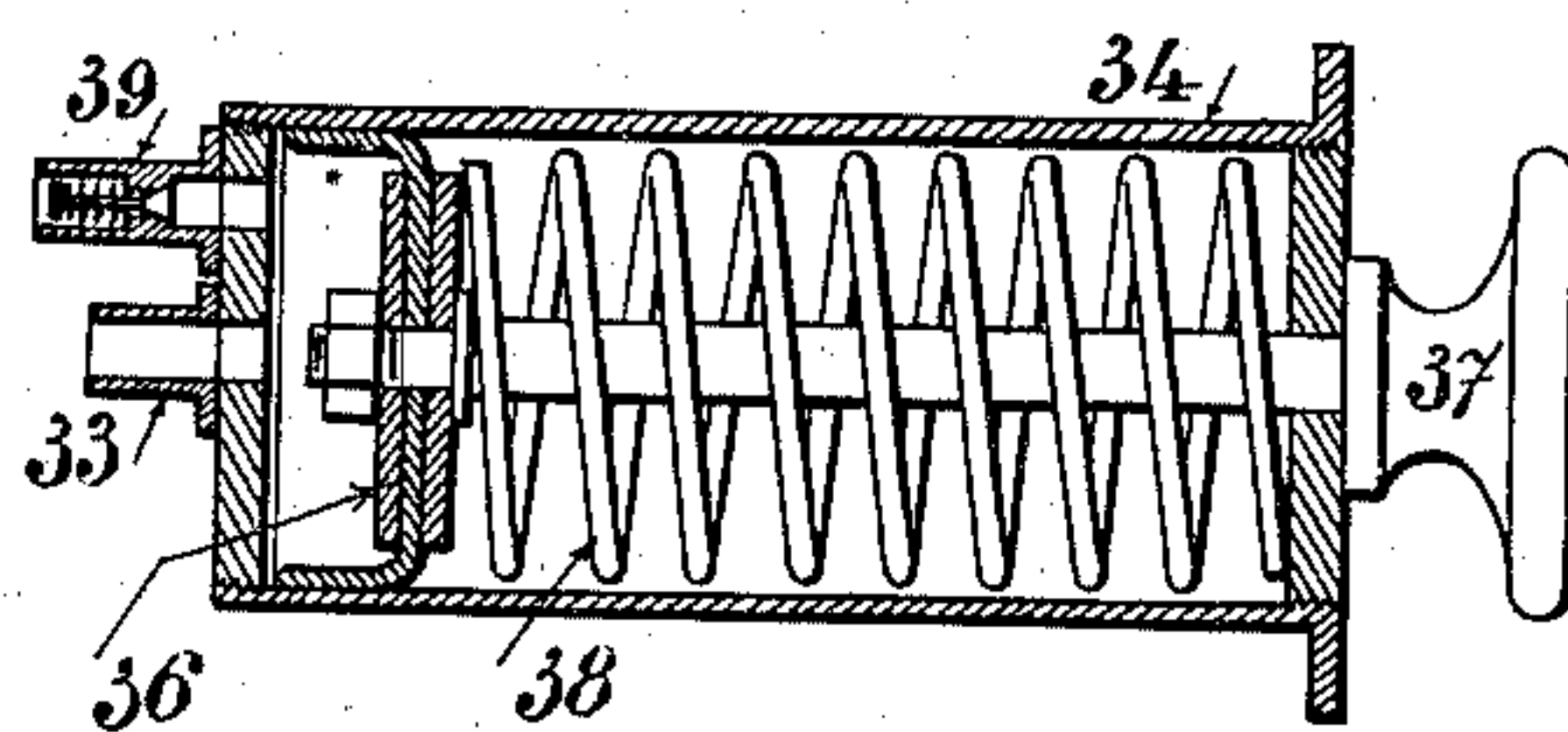


FIG. 5.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH CHARLES DE JANISCH, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

## VENDING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 702,218, dated June 10, 1902.

Application filed April 26, 1900. Serial No. 14,406. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH CHARLES DE JANISCH, a citizen of the French Republic, and a resident of Paris, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Vending-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to machines for automatically supplying the public with postage-stamps, post-cards, letter-cards, or other similar articles of a predetermined value.

I shall hereinafter by way of illustration describe a postage-stamp-delivery machine embodying the essential features of my invention.

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

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a postage-stamp-delivery machine constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same, partly in section through the axis of the drum. Fig. 3 is a partial section of the drum at right angles to its axis. Fig. 4 represents a section and a plan of a slide adapted to move upon the drum. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of an air-pump.

In the arrangement shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the compartments intended to receive the postage-stamps are formed by a band 1, wound helically upon the surface of the drum *a*, and by transverse partitions *b*, which are arranged in radial planes.

A groove 2, provided in the periphery of the band 1, fits a series of projections 3, which are formed upon a slide 4, traveling in the frame *c* of the machine and controlled by the spiral band or rib 1 after the manner of a rack.

The slide 4, Fig. 4, is provided with an aperture 5, corresponding in size to one compartment of the drum *a* and affording a passage for the stamps. Friction-rollers 6 may be provided under the slide 4 to aid its motion. On each side of the slide there are arranged stationary cylinder-segments 7, engaging the lower half of the drum *a*, so as to prevent the stamps from dropping out of

the compartments except through the aperture 5.

The ends of the drum *a* consist of disks *d*, one of which is fitted with a set of teeth *e*, arranged in a circle and equal in number to the partitions *b*. These disks are adapted to turn upon or with journals or trunnions 8 and 10, supported by brackets *f*, the trunnion 8 turning with the drum, while the journal 10 is stationary.

To one of the brackets *f* is pivoted a lever *g*, whereof the pivot 11 carries two arms, terminating in pawls 12 and 13, and also carries an adjustable counterweight *h*. The said pawls or pallets 12 and 13 are constructed similarly to those of the well-known anchor-escapement and are adapted to operate in such a manner that at each full oscillation of the lever *g* the drum *a* may turn the space of one tooth.

A weight 14, used as a driving medium, is suspended from a cord 15, passing through sheave-blocks 16 and winding upon a barrel 17, which will impart motion to the journal 8 when turned in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 1. The journal 8 is connected with the barrel 17 by means of ratchet-gearing 18, so that the said barrel may be turned in the direction opposite to that of the arrow in order to raise the weight 14 without turning the drum *a*, which is connected to turn with the journal 8.

To admit of the length of the lever *g* being readily varied, such lever may be constructed in two sliding parts capable of being secured to each other by means of rings 19, fitted with set-screws.

The front end of the lever *g* has attached to it a coin-receiving pocket or scoop *j*, which may consist of either a single chamber or two or more compartments, according as the value of each stamp is represented by one or a number of coins, the coins dropping into the scoop *j* being then conveyed through the channel or chute *k* into the drawer 20. The insertion of the coins into the scoop or pocket is effected through a coin sorting or testing device secured to the outer casing *m* of the machine, the drawings showing a form of testing device which is to be adopted when each stamp purchased is to be paid for with one



ten-centimes coin and one five-centimes coin. This arrangement comprises for each class of coins a flat slideway *n*, supported by trunnions 21, which are situated at or near the center of its narrow sides, so that it may swing about the horizontal axis common to both the said trunnions. This slideway is so weighted that it has a tendency to take up a vertical position, which it is prevented from doing, however, by a stop *o*, which keeps it inclined while at rest, in which position the side aperture 22 of the said slideway *n* is in front of the coin-inserting aperture *p*, formed in one of the frames or cheeks 23, supporting the coin-testing device. Within the side aperture of the said slideway *n* is an inclined projection 24, so that a coin inserted through the said aperture will roll down such incline 24 and may impinge upon the opposite wall of the slideway.

Should the coin inserted be too small, it will drop into the clear space left between the slanting projection 24 and the walls of the slideway and will in that case leave the machine through the chutes *q* and *r*. (See Fig. 1.) If, however, the coin has the proper diameter, it will be stopped by the incline 24 and by its weight will exert pressure upon the slideway *n* above its fulcrum. Hence the slideway will be swung around, and when it has been moved past the horizontal position it will cause the coin to slide into a chute 25 and thence into the receptacle or pocket *j*. Coins exceeding the standard diameter or thickness cannot be inserted through the aperture *p*.

To prevent a piece of iron of standard dimensions from reaching the pocket *j* and setting the mechanism in operation, the slideway *n*, or any convenient part of the chute 25, may be constructed of steel or any other magnetizable metal and strongly magnetized.

As the lever *g* is tilted by the weight of the coin or coins dropping into the pocket *j*, the drum *a* is released by one of the pallets 12 of the escapement and allowed to turn one division under the action of the motor-weight 14 until a tooth *e* meets the other pallet 13. When the lever *g* thereupon rises, after having dropped the coins into the chute *k*, the drum *a* is released by the pallet 13 and once more engages with the pallet 12. As a result of this turning movement the next compartment comes to take up its position above the aperture 5 of the drawer 4 and a stamp drops

into the delivery-channel *r*, whence it can be taken by the purchaser.

Figs. 2 and 3 show one form of construction of the drum *a* and the arrangement of the holes 31, drilled at the bottom of each stamp-compartment. The journal 10 is stationary and provided with a perforation or channel connecting a stationary case 32, situated within the drum *a*, with a flexible tube 33, connected with an air-pump 34. The case 32 is closed on all sides except at the lower part, which is fitted with two india-rubber flaps 35, capable of being applied against the wall of the drum *a* by the air-pressure prevailing within the said case, a space being left between the perforations 31 of the row of compartments situated at the lower part of the drum. The rod of the piston 36 of the pump 34 is provided with a knob or handle 37, projecting outside the case *m* and adapted for manual operation. A coiled spring 38, interposed between the piston and one of the end plates of the body of the pump, draws the said piston back after each stroke in one direction. The air is drawn into the pump by suction.

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

1. A vending-machine, comprising a slide, a delivery-channel in operative relation to the slide, a rotary comparted drum adapted to hold the articles to be vended and provided with a spiral rib engaging the slide to move the same, the articles being adapted to drop into said slide successively from the several compartments of the drum, and means for imparting a partial rotation to the drum.

2. A vending-machine, comprising a drum mounted to rotate and comparted to hold the articles to be vended, the drum being apertured peripherally for the discharge of said articles, means for turning the drum, a stationary air-casing located within the drum and in engagement therewith, and an air-forcing device connected with said casing to blow the articles out of the drum.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH CHARLES DE JANISCH.

Witnesses:

CAMILLE BLÉTRY,  
EUGÈNE WATTIER.