No. 715,608. Patented Dec. 9, 1902.

A. C. ROGERS.

SAFETY DEVICE FOR COIN RECEPTACLES.

(Application filed Sept. 12, 1901.)

(No Model.)

FIG. I.

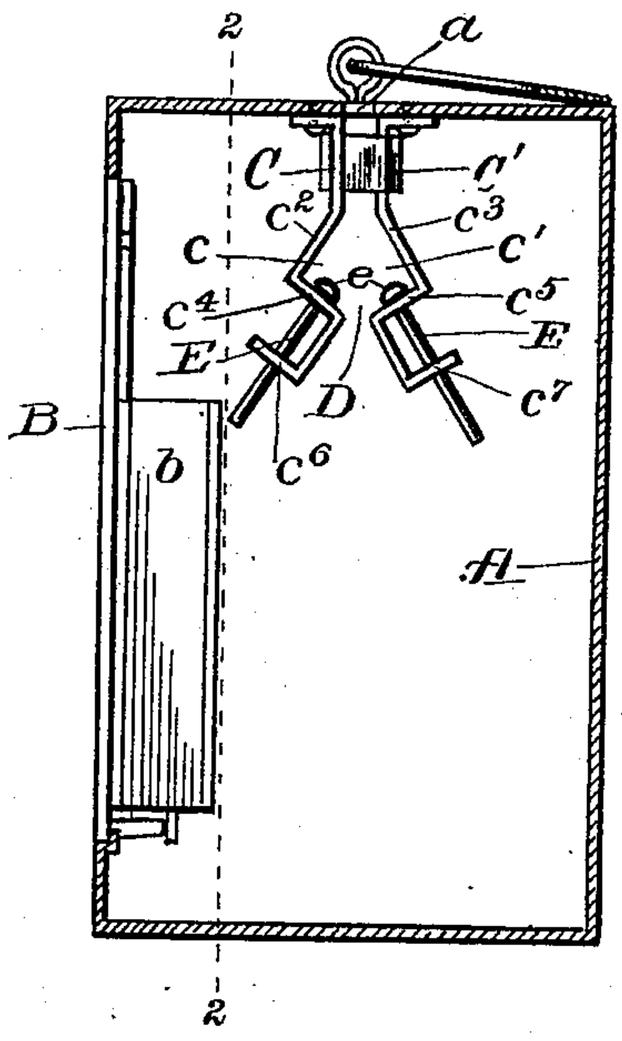


FIG. III.

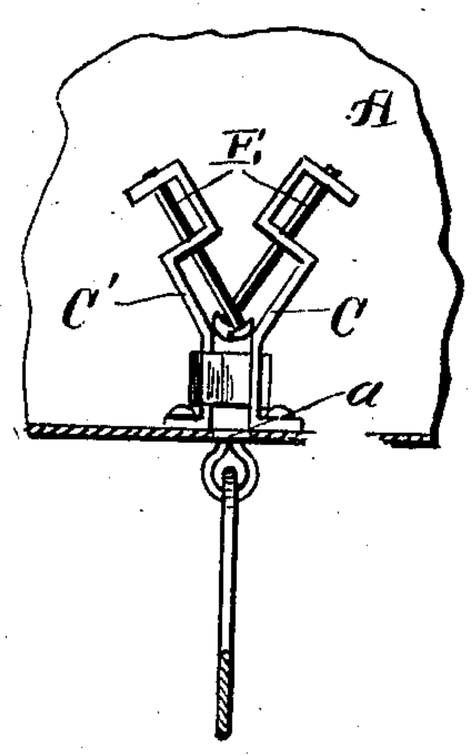


FIG. IV.

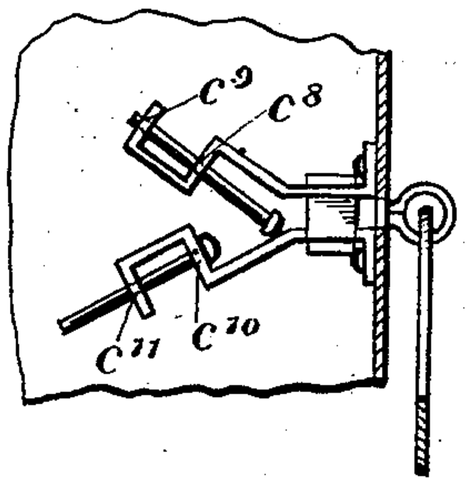
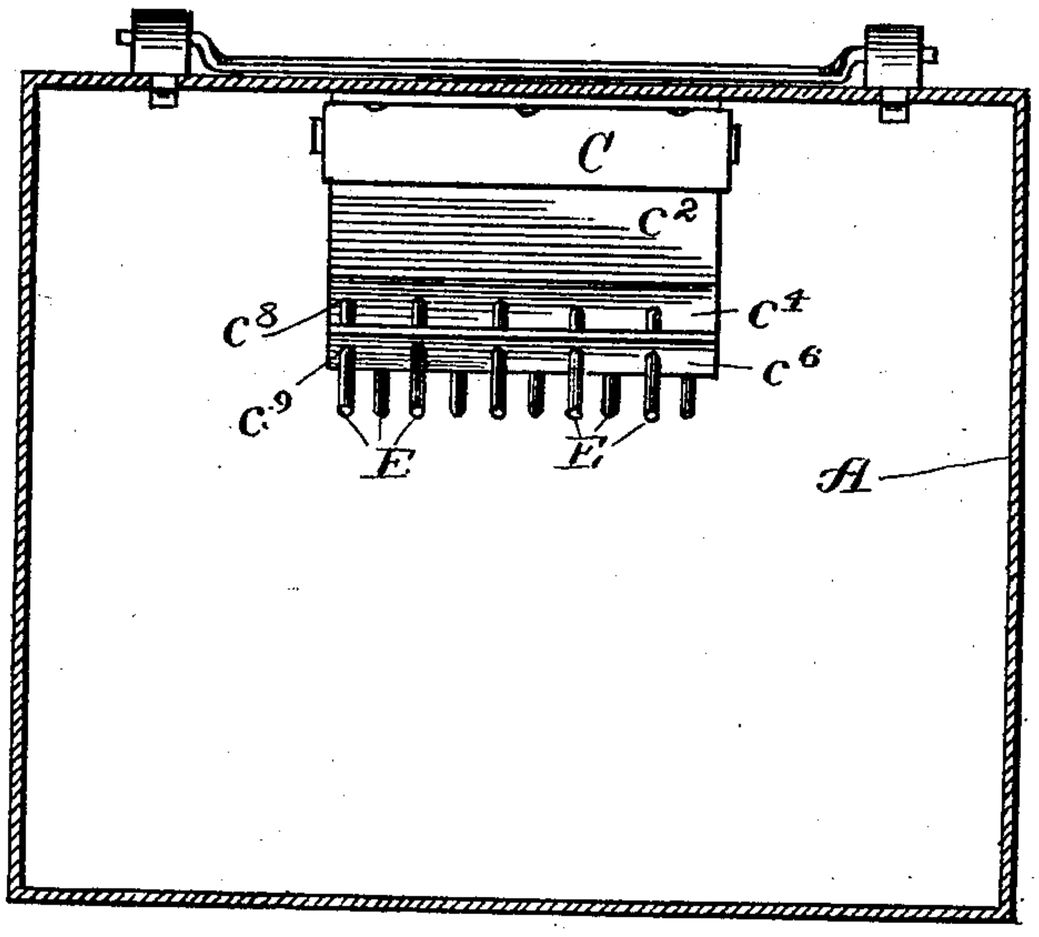


FIG. II.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SAFETY DEVICE FOR COIN-RECEPTACLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 715,608, dated December 9, 1902.

Application filed September 12, 1901. Serial No. 75,181. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR C. ROGERS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Safety Devices for Coin-Receptacles, of which the following is a specification, the principle of the invention being herein explained and the best mode in which I have contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions.

My invention relates to safety devices for coin-receptacles for preventing the unauthorized removal of coins from such receptacles, the object of such invention being to provide a device of such character having a simple and economical construction efficient in its operation.

Said invention consists of means hereinafter fully described, and specifically set forth in the claims.

The annexed drawings and the following description set forth in detail certain mechanism embodying the invention, such disclosed means constituting but one of various mechanical forms in which the principle of the invention may be used.

In said annexed drawings, Figure I represents a vertical transverse cross-section of the coin-receptacle, illustrating my improved safety device in end elevation therein, the receptacle being illustrated in its upright or normal position. Fig. II represents a vertical longitudinal cross-sectional view taken upon the plane indicated by line 2 2, Fig. I. Fig. III represents a partial transverse sectional view illustrating said safety device in end elevation in an inverted position; and Fig. IV represents a view similar to that shown in Fig. III, illustrating the device in a horizontal position—that is, the position in which the receptacle has its sides in a horizontal position.

The receptacle A is provided with the usual laterally-located door B, having a suitable lock *b*, whereby the authorized removal of coins may be effected. The upper or top plate is provided with a centrally-located coin-slot *a*, and secured to the lower surface of such plate, upon the interior of the receptacle and upon each side of such slot, are respectively secured hangers C C′, forming a coin-duct D between its inner surfaces, such duct determining the path of the coin upon its insertion into the slot and during the initial part of its movement while dropping into the receptacle. Each hanger is formed with a recessed portion *c c′*, respectively, by bending portions c^2 c^3 of the metal forming same in an outward direction, as shown, and providing bent portions c^4 c^5, respectively located angularly relatively to portions c^2 c^3 and angularly relatively to the coin-path through the duct D, such angularity being in directions opposite each other relatively to such path. The said hangers are further bent so as to provide two shelf-like portions c^6 c^7 at the lower extremities thereof. The portions c^4 c^6 c^5 c^7 of the hangers are bored with pairs of holes c^8 c^9 c^{10} c^{11}, respectively, each pair of holes in the respective hangers being located in planes perpendicular to the coin-duct and a plane substantially perpendicular to the portions c^4 c^5, respectively. Each pair of holes forms a bearing for the loosely-mounted slidable pins E, each pair of pins being provided with round heads, as shown, such heads being located in said recess, thereby avoiding the obstruction of the coin-path when so located. These pins are placed in their respective bearings before their respective hangers are secured to the receptacle. It is seen from the above-described construction that each pin, being loosely mounted and inclined relatively to the coin-path, is capable of a sliding movement, the path of such movement being inclined relatively to such coin-path, and hence intersecting such path, the pins upon one side of the duct having a direction of inclination opposite that of the other relative to said coin-path. All the pins in one hanger hence have the same direction of movement and constitute an obstructing device capable of intersecting the coin-path, such obstruction being obtained by the action of gravity when the receptacle is turned or tilted, so as to give a downward inclination to either or both sets of pins, as will be readily understood. In order to prevent one set of pins from obstructing the other set in its movement in such described position, the pins of the one set are arranged alternately relatively to those of the other set, as shown in Fig. II, the distances between adjacent

pins of the same set being suitably arranged so as to permit each pin of one set to pass between the two oppositely-located pins of the other set. When the position of the receptacle is such as to give but one set of pins the downwardly-inclined position, the obstructing member comprised of such set of pins intersects the coin-path, as shown in Fig. IV, and obstructs the coin-duct.

In either of the above-described positions of the obstructing device the obstruction of the coin-duct is sufficient to prevent effectually the removal of coins from the interior of the receptacle through such duct and coin-slot when the receptacle is tilted for such purpose.

The pin-heads prevent, as is seen, the removal of the pins from their bearings in a downward direction, and their removal in an upward direction is prevented by making the length of the pin-shank greater than the distance of the portions a^4 a^5 from their respective oppositely-located hangers measured in the direction of the pin movement. Such length is preferably made sufficient to prevent the lower extremities of the pins from leaving the lower bores c^{11} when their heads are in contact with such oppositely-located hangers, whereby proper sliding movement is always obtained, as is readily understood.

Other modes of applying the principle of my invention may be employed instead of the one explained, change being made as regards the mechanism herein disclosed, provided the means stated by any one of the following claims or the equivalent of such stated means be employed.

I therefore particularly point out and distinctly claim as my invention—

1. The combination with a coin-receptacle provided with a coin-slot, of an obstructing device comprising two loosely-mounted, longitudinally-slidable members adjacent to said slot and located laterally of the coin-path, each having a path of movement intersecting the coin-path, such two paths intersecting each other.

2. The combination with a coin-receptacle provided with a coin-slot, of two rows of pins mounted loosely and longitudinally slidable adjacent to such slot and located laterally of the coin-path, the direction of movement of each row of pins being inclined and opposite relatively to the coin-path.

3. The combination with a coin-receptacle provided with a coin-slot and a coin-duct on the interior of the receptacle adjacent to such slot, of two oppositely-located rows of pins loosely and longitudinally slidable in the walls of such duct, each row having a direction of movement inclined and in opposite directions relatively to the direction of the coin-path in said duct, the pins of one row occurring alternately with relation to those of the other.

4. The combination with a coin-receptacle provided with a coin-slot and a coin-duct on the interior of the receptacle adjacent to such slot, of two oppositely-located rows of pins mounted loosely and longitudinally slidable in opposite sides of said duct and having directions of movement inclined relatively to the coin-path in such duct, the direction of inclination of the one being opposite that of the other, each duct side being provided with a recessed portion in which said pins are mounted.

Signed by me this 9th day of August, 1901.

ARTHUR C. ROGERS.

Attest:

A. E. MERKEL,

GEO. WM. SAYWELL.