

No. 747,835.

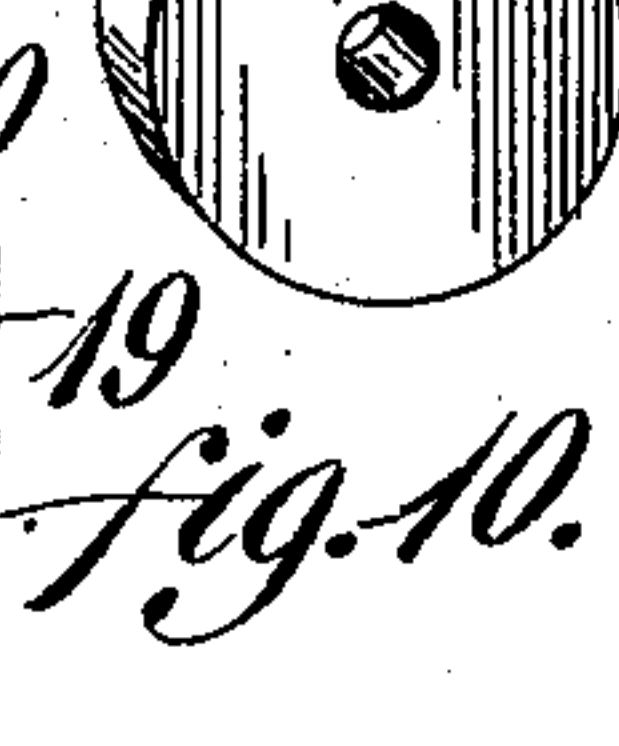
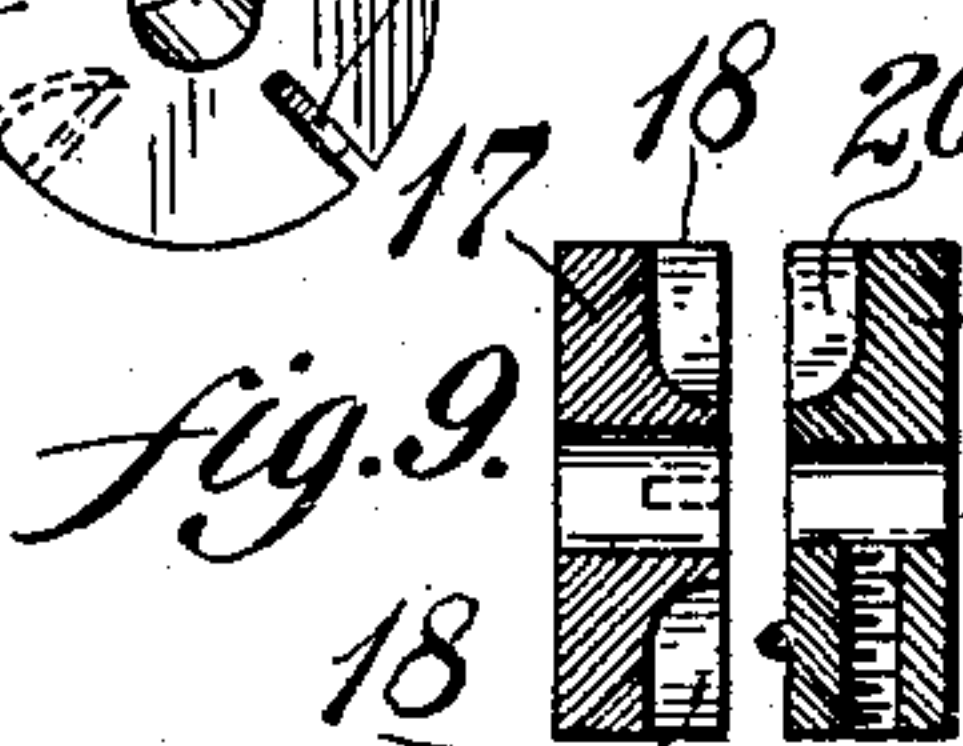
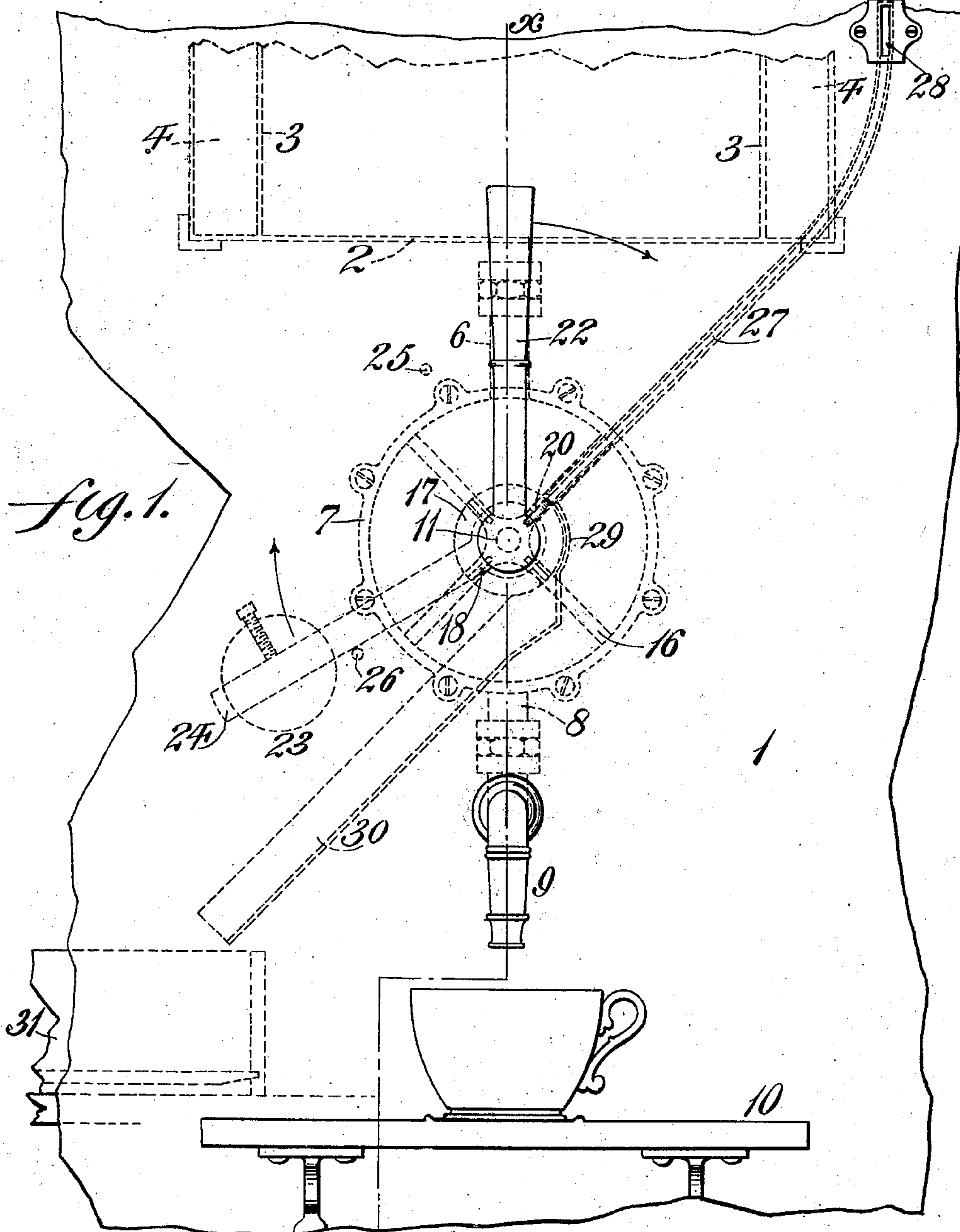
PATENTED DEC. 22, 1903.

J. ANDERSON.
COIN CONTROLLED LIQUID VENDING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 23, 1903.

NO MODEL.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
L. Douville,
O. S. Chappin.

Inventor
John Anderson.
By *Wiedersheim & Fairbanks*
Attorneys

No. 747,835.

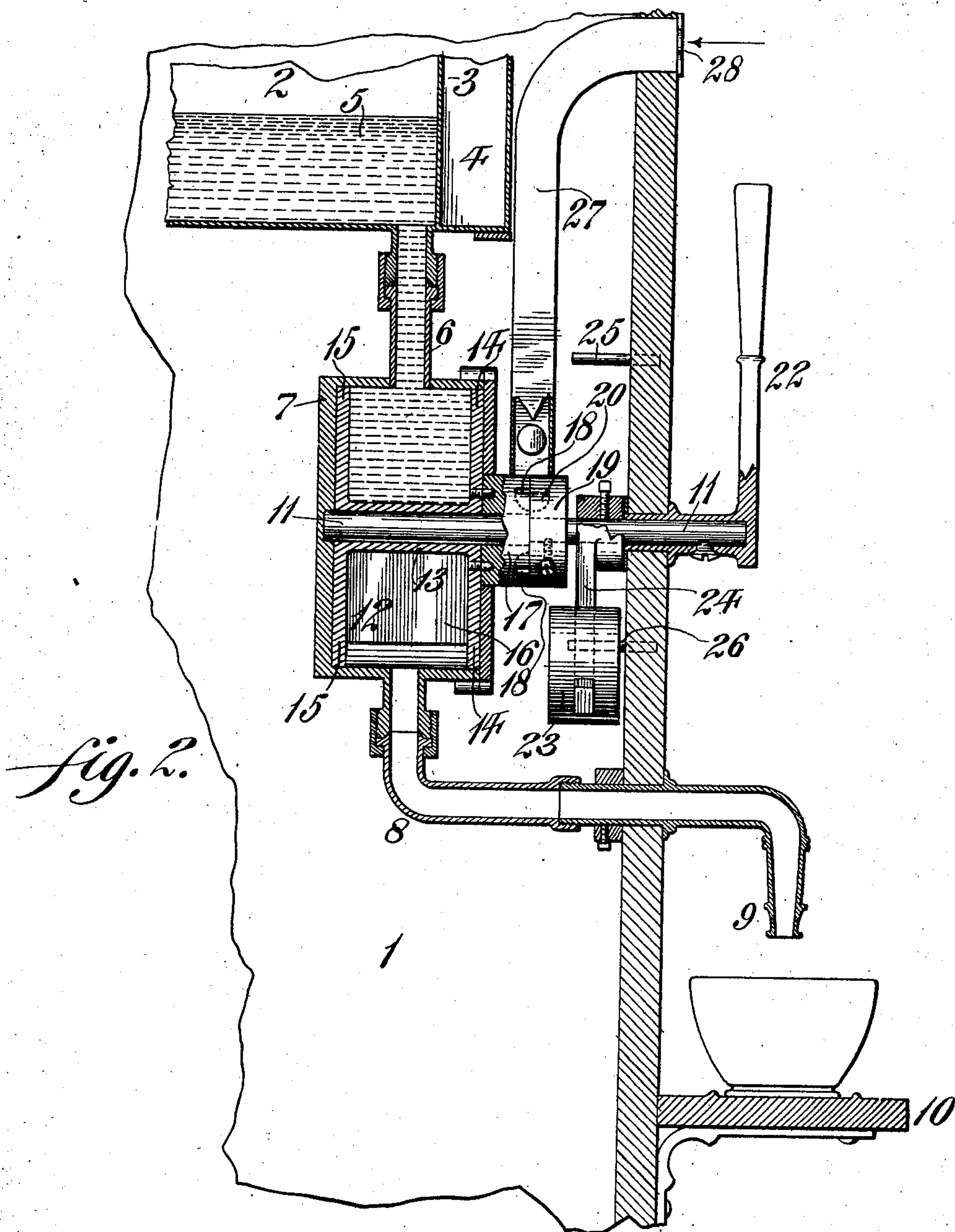
PATENTED DEC. 22, 1903.

J. ANDERSON.
COIN CONTROLLED LIQUID VENDING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 23, 1903.

NO MODEL.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Inventor

Witnesses

L. Douville,
P. J. Chagler.

By

John Anderson,
Wiederheim & Laubach
Attorneys

No. 747,835.

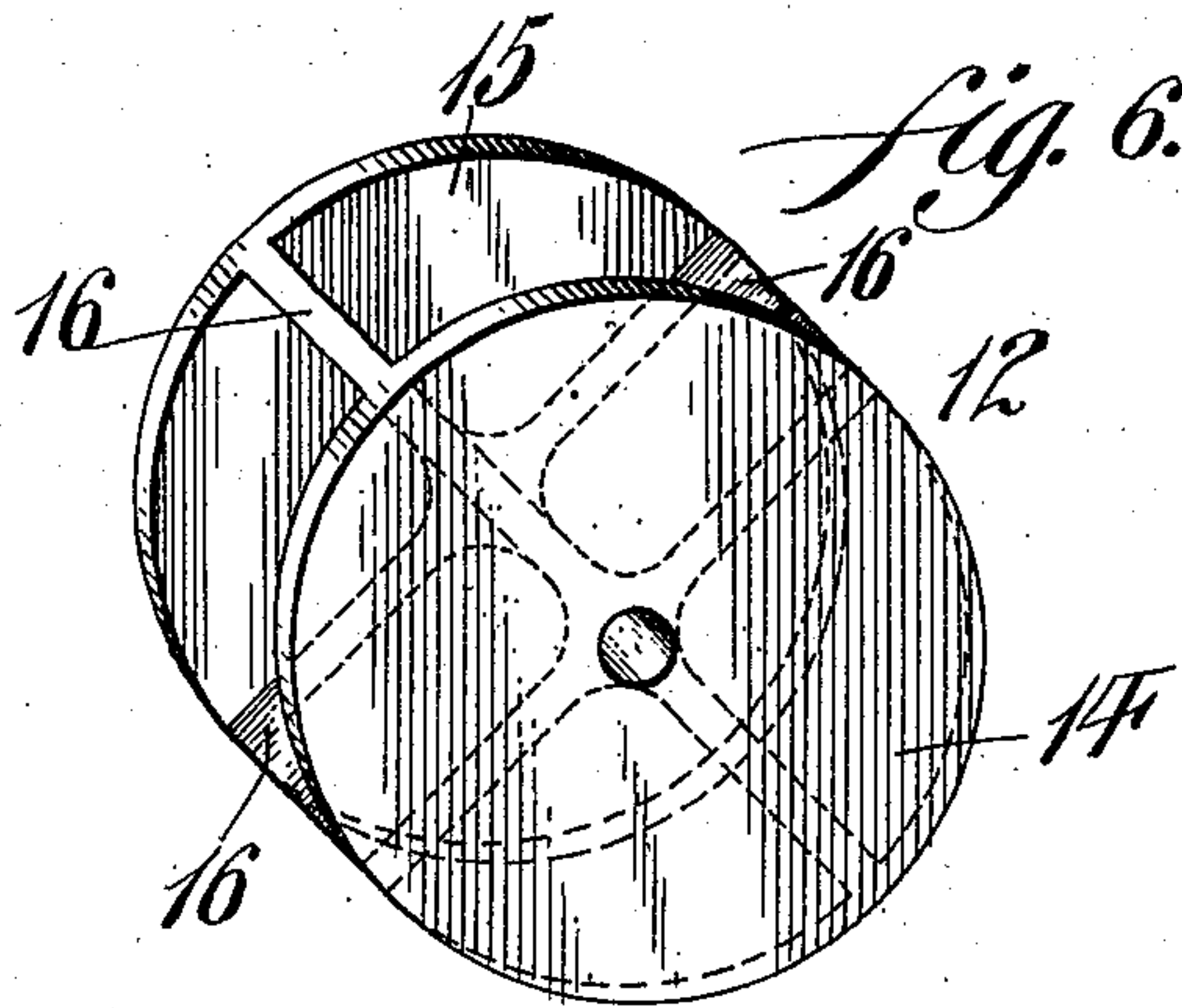
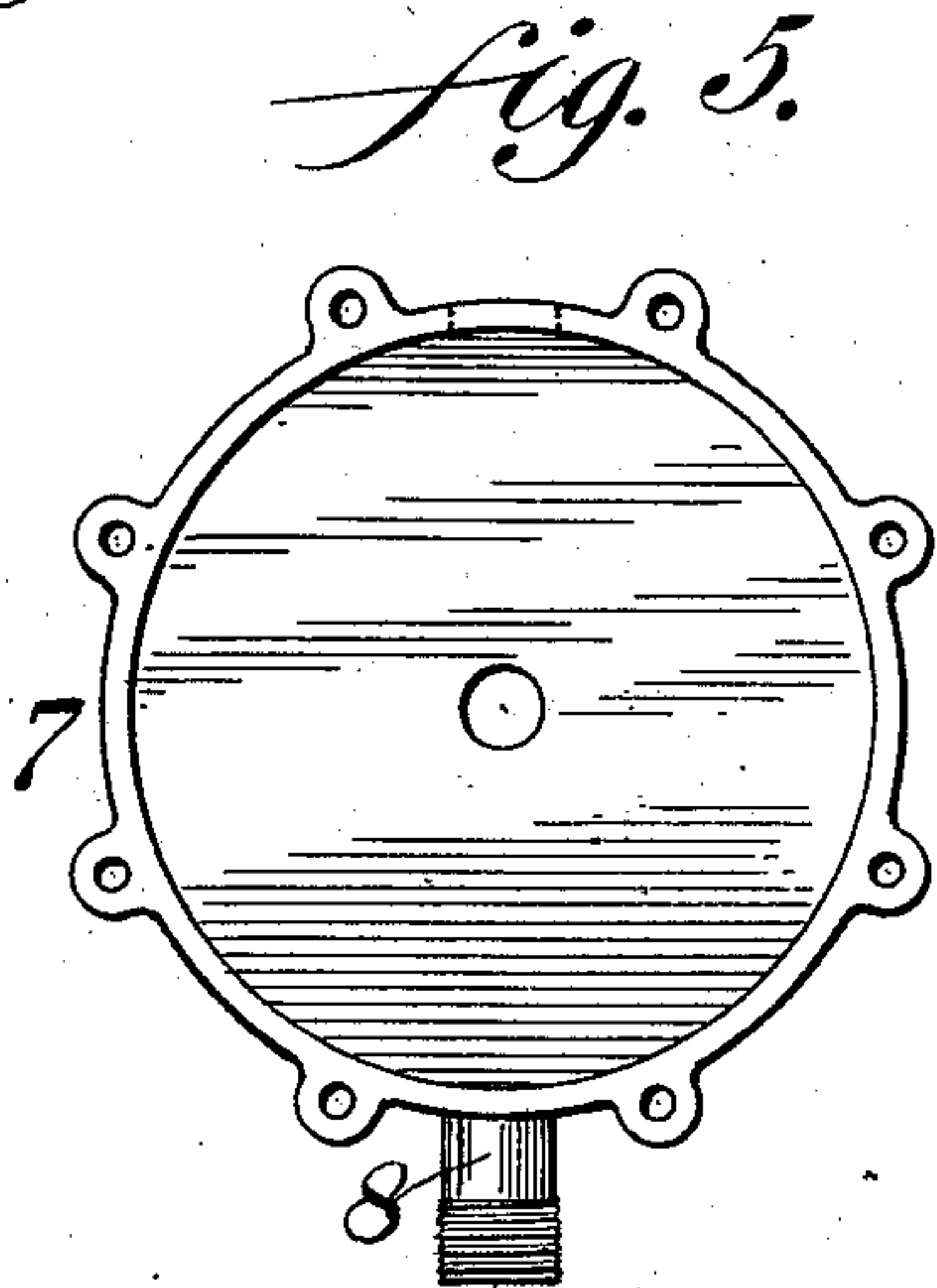
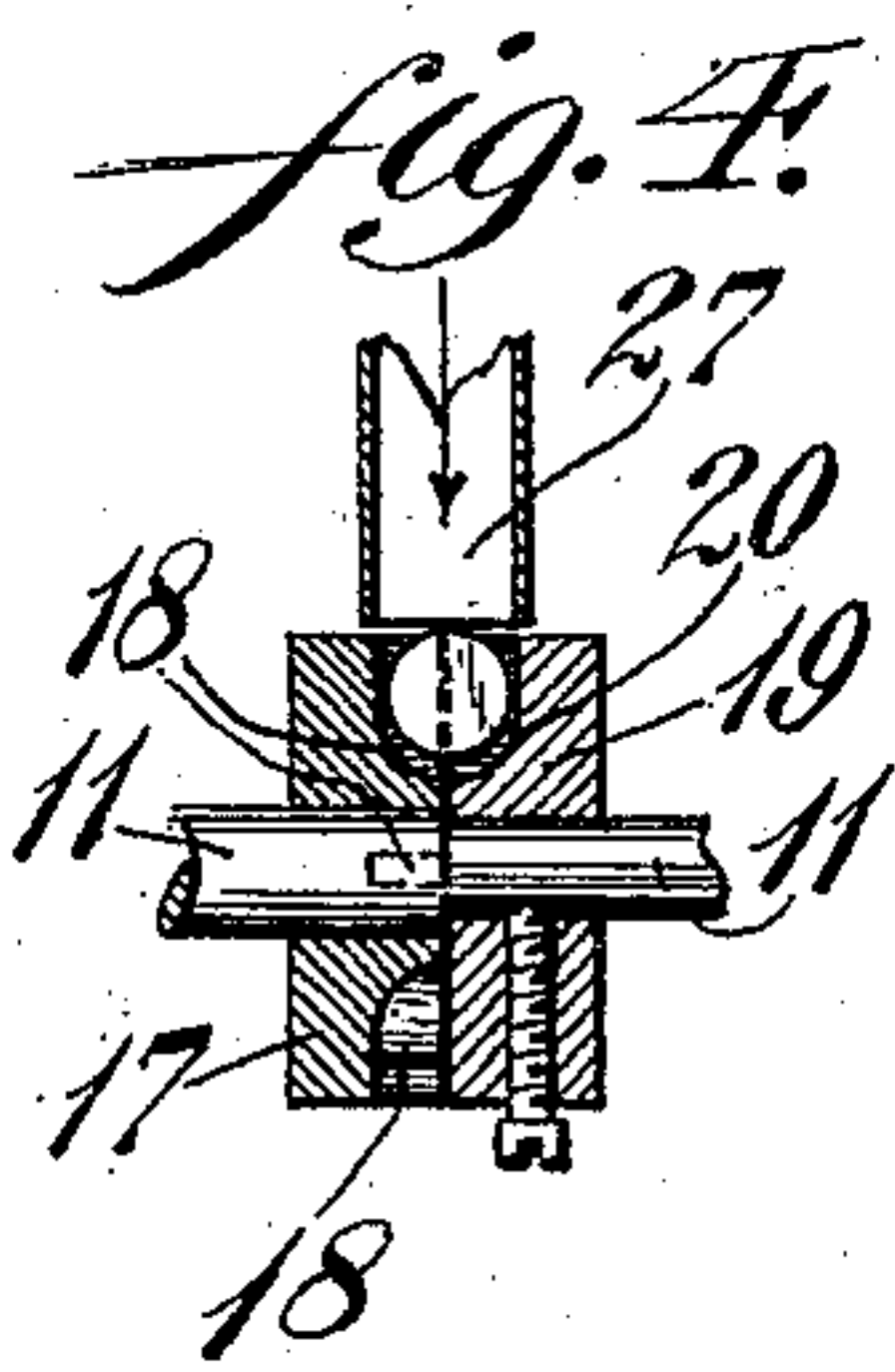
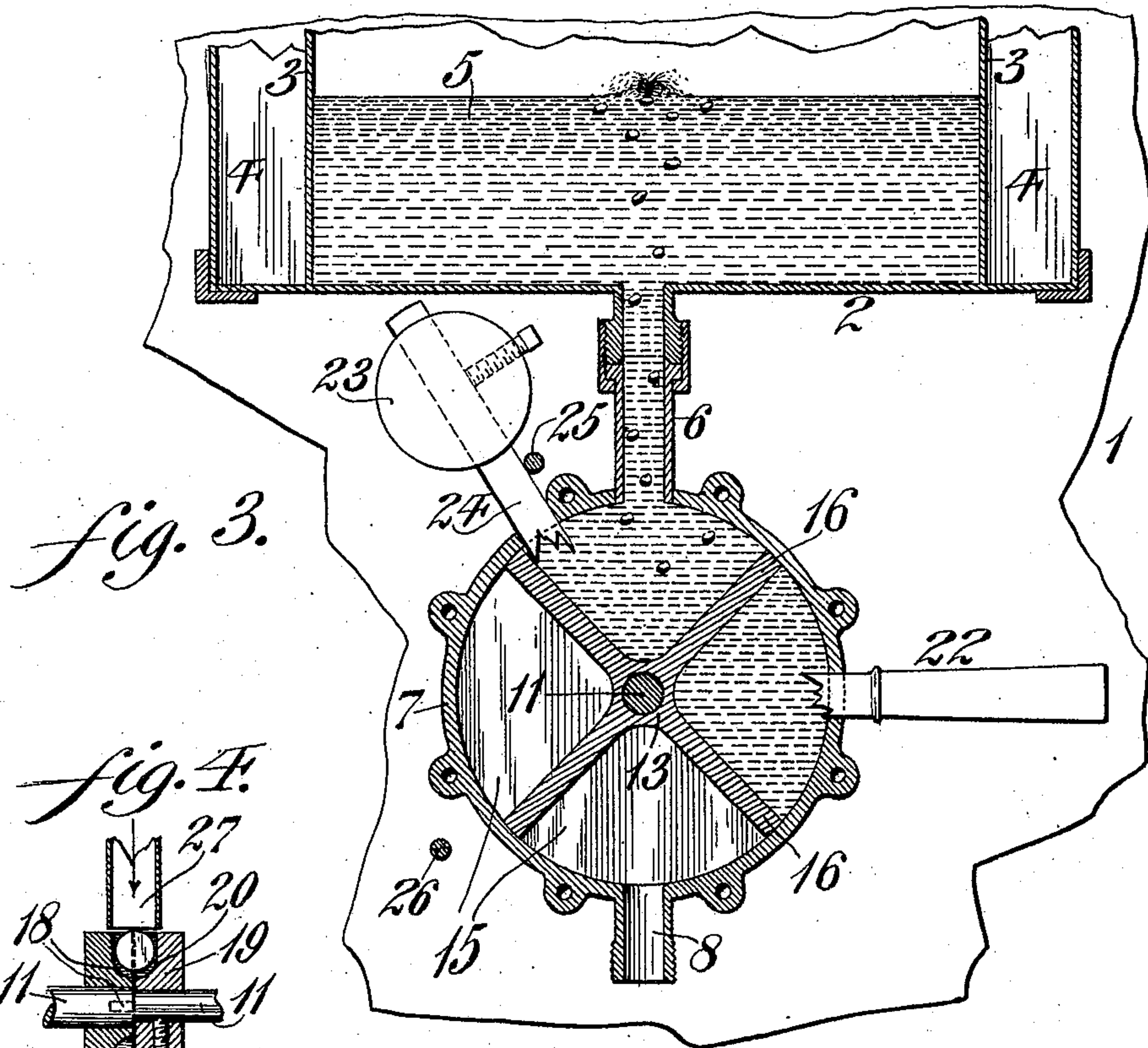
PATENTED DEC. 22, 1903.

J. ANDERSON.
COIN CONTROLLED LIQUID VENDING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 23, 1903.

NO MODEL.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



Witnesses
L. Bouville,
P. J. Hagler.

By

Inventor
John Anderson.
Wiedersheim & Fairbanks.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN ANDERSON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

COIN-CONTROLLED LIQUID-VENDING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 747,835, dated December 22, 1903.

Application filed April 23, 1903. Serial No. 153,896. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Coin-Controlled Liquid-Vending Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to coin-controlled liquid-vending machines, and comprises means for delivering a measured quantity of liquid after the prepayment of a coin or check, together with means for maintaining a desired temperature in said liquid.

It further consists of novel details of construction, all as will be hereinafter set forth.

Figure 1 represents a broken front elevation of my device. Fig. 2 represents a partial vertical section through the line *xx*, Fig. 1, and a partial elevation thereof. Fig. 3 represents a partial section and partial front elevation of the liquid-containing portion of my device detached. Figs. 4, 7, 8, 9, and 10 represent details of the coin-connected disks detached. Figs. 5 and 6 represent, respectively, the case and liquid-conveying portions detached.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates a casing of any desired form, in which is supported a tank 2, having an inner wall 3, leaving an annular space 4 surrounding the body of the liquid 5 in the tank. From the tank 2 a tube 6 leads downward to a drum-case 7, from the lower side of which a tube 8 passes through the front of the case 1 and terminates in a spout 9. A shelf 10 is conveniently supported in front of the case 1 beneath the spout 9.

On a shaft 11, journaled in the case 7, is a fitting 12, having a tubular shaft 13, heads 14 and 15, and a plurality of radial wings 16, the heads and wings having a liquid-tight moving fit in the drum 7. Secured to the front face of the drum 7 is a flange or coupling 17, in which is a number of recesses 18, corresponding to the number of wings 16, shown as four in the fitting 12. A second flange or coupling 19 has a like recess 20. The flange 19 is secured on the shaft 11, which passes through the front of the case 1 and

has there secured to it a lever or handle 22. A counterpoise 23 on a lever 24 is secured to the shaft 11, preferably within the case 1, the movement of the lever 24 being checked by stops 25 and 26. A coin-chute 27 extends from an orifice 28 in the front of the case 1 to the periphery of the flanges 17 and 19. A strap 29 loosely incloses one-fourth of the periphery of the flanges 17 and 19 and extends from the inner end of the chute 27 to a slide 30, leading to a receptacle 31.

The operation is as follows: The tank 2 contains the liquid to be sold, which may be heated or cooled by steam, ice-water, or any desired fluid retained in or circulated through the annular space 4. The parts being in the position shown in Fig. 2, the tube 6 and the space between the two uppermost wings 16 of the fitting 12 will be also filled with the liquid. If a coin is dropped through the chute 27, it will be guided into one of the slots 18 and into the slot 20 in the flanges 17 and 19, respectively, and will act to couple the flanges together. A movement of the lever 22 in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 1, will give the fitting 12 one-fourth rotation, its further movement being prevented by the stop 25. This permits the coin to drop from the recesses 18 and 20 into the slide 30, which conveys it to the till or receiver 31. When the lever 22 is released by the operator, the counterweight 23 drops to the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, thereby bringing the recess 20 into juxtaposition with another of the recesses 18. The insertion of a second coin or check permits a repetition of this operation, in which and in subsequent cases the contents of the space in the fitting 12 previously filled will pass down the tube 8 and out of the spout 9. It will be noted that each partial rotation of the fitting 12 discharges upward into the tank 2 and through the liquid therein the air contained in one of the spaces in the fitting 12. This acts to aerate liquid, as milk, or to prevent an undissolved substance, as cocoa or chocolate, from clogging the tube 6 or adhering to the bottom of the tank.

It will be evident that various changes may be made by those skilled in the art which may come within the scope of my invention, and I do not, therefore, desire to be limited in

every instance to the exact construction herein shown and described.

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

1. In a liquid-vending device, a tank, a drum beneath said tank, means forming a passage between said tank and said drum, an exit-passage from the lower portion of said drum, a fitting in said drum having radial partitions and forming with the wall of said drum such a number of liquid-tight compartments as that non-adjacent compartments are simultaneously presented to said tank and exit-passages respectively and means for rotating said fitting, step by step, whereby at each step the liquid contents of one compartment are delivered through said exit-passage, the air in another compartment is permitted to pass upwardly into said tank and the contents of a third compartment are retained therein.

2. In a liquid-vending device, a tank, a drum beneath said tank, means forming a

passage between said tank and said drum, an exit-passage from the lower portion of said drum, a fitting in said drum having radial partitions and forming with the wall of said drum such a number of liquid-tight compartments as that non-adjacent compartments are simultaneously presented to said tank and exit-passages respectively, a coupling member connected to said fitting, a second coupling member adjacent said first-named coupling member and adapted to be coupled thereto, and a lever or handle adapted to rotate said second coupling member step by step, whereby at each step the liquid contents of one compartment are delivered through said exit-passage, the air in another compartment is permitted to pass upwardly into said tank and the contents of a third compartment are retained therein.

JOHN ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,
GEO. L. COOPER.