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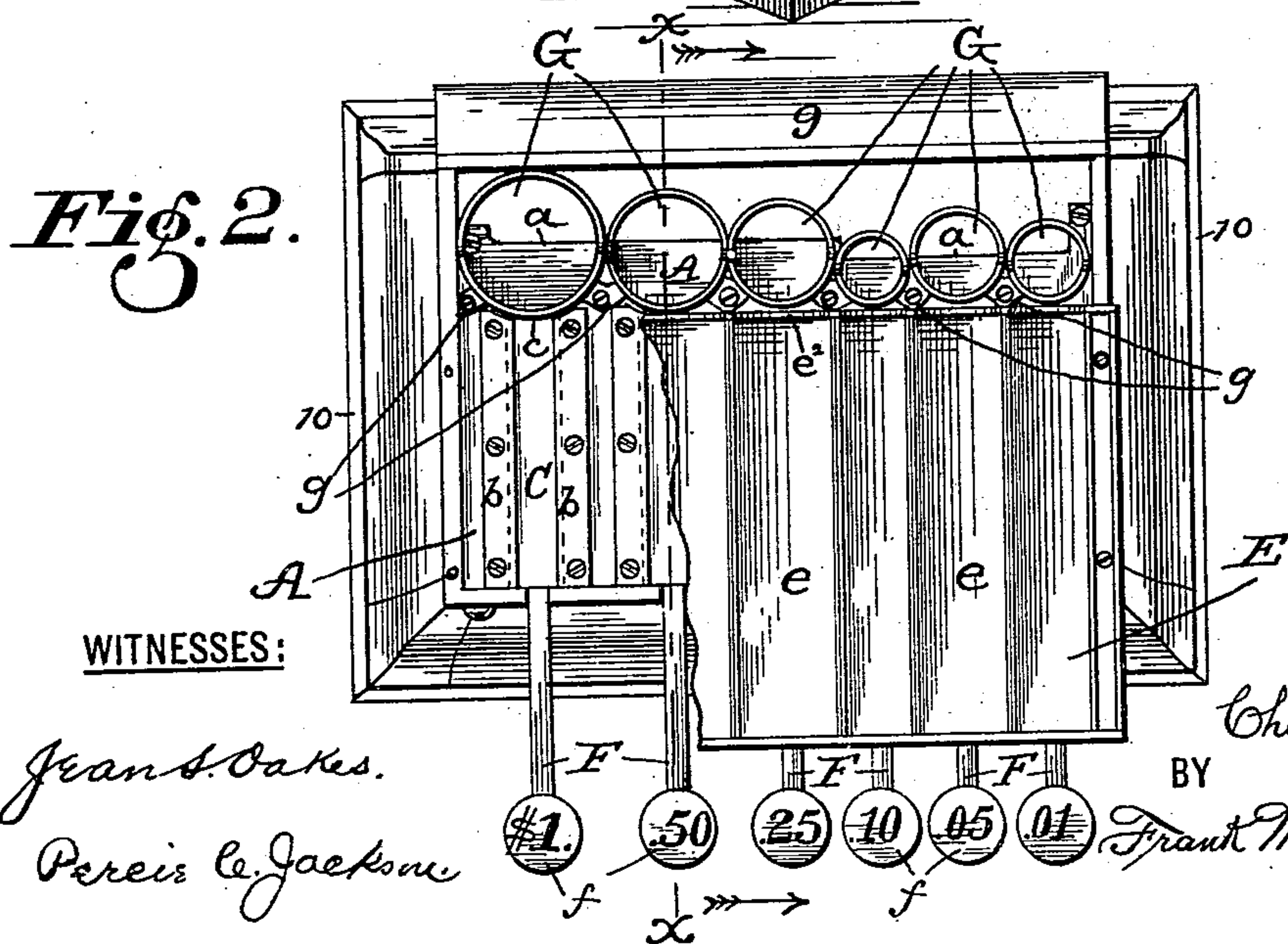
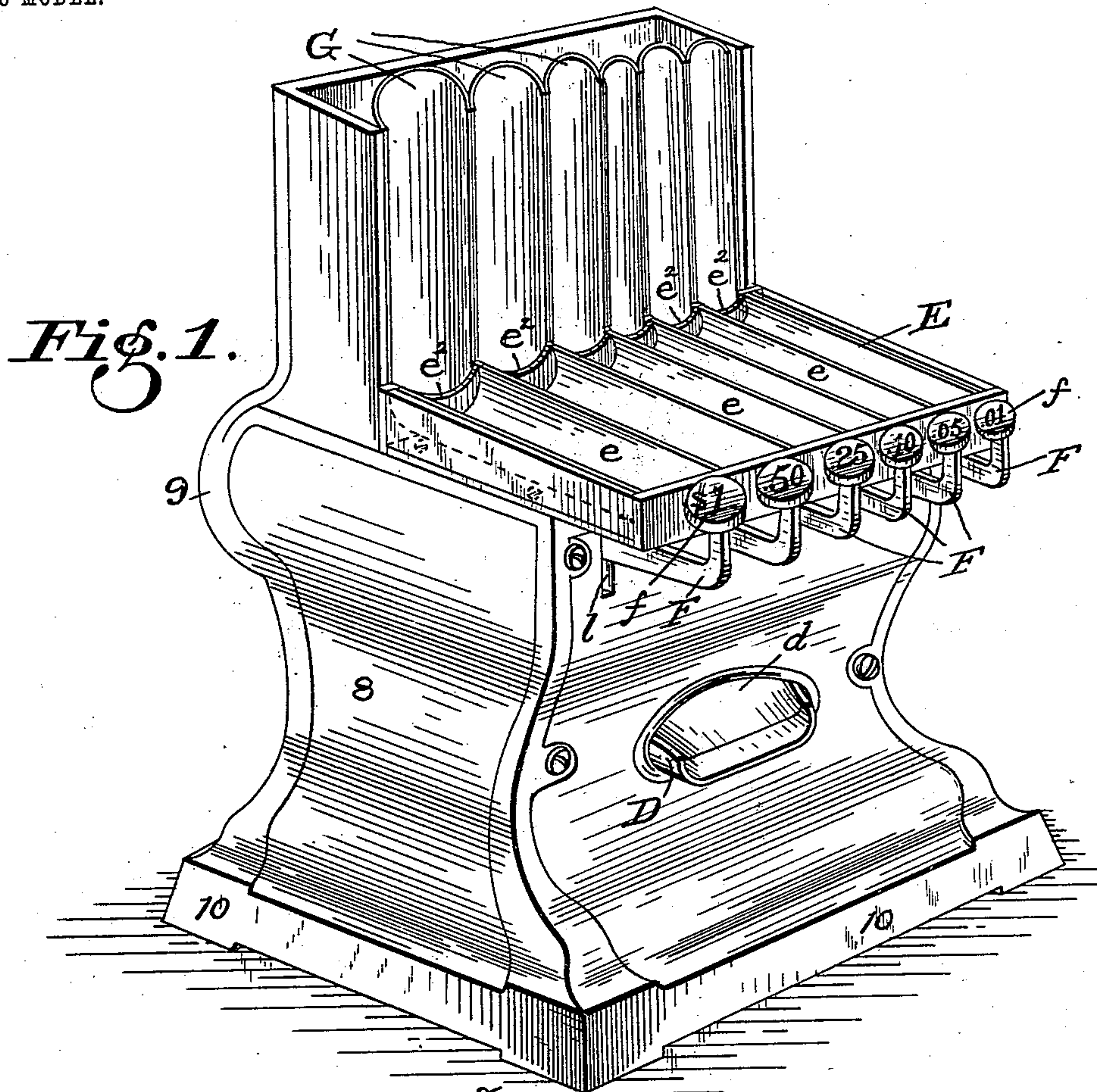
PATENTED FEB. 2, 1904.

C. C. JACKSON.  
COIN CHANGER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 26, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



**WITNESSES:**

Jean S. Oakes.  
 Percie C. Jackson

INVENTOR:

Charles C. Jackson,  
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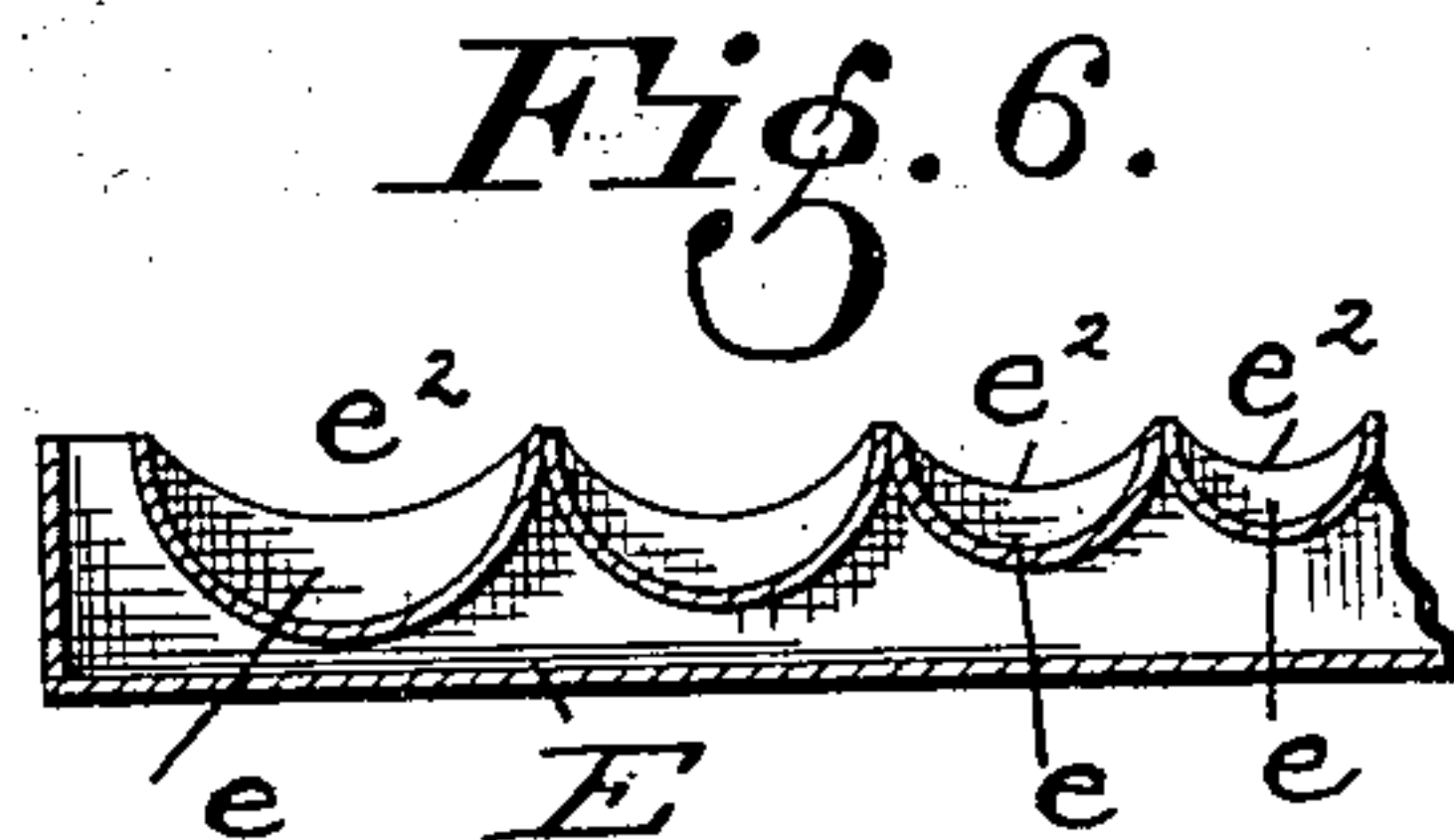
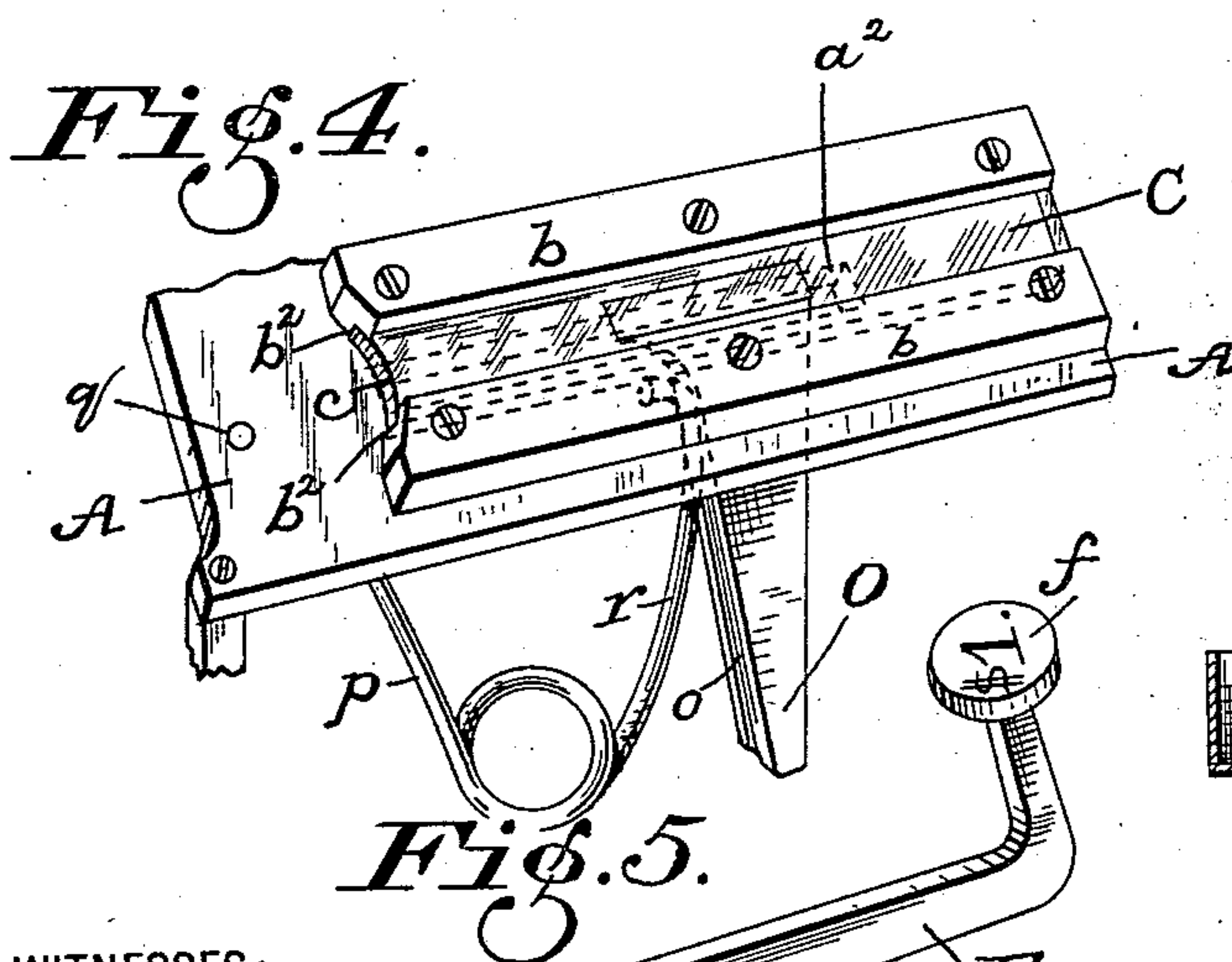
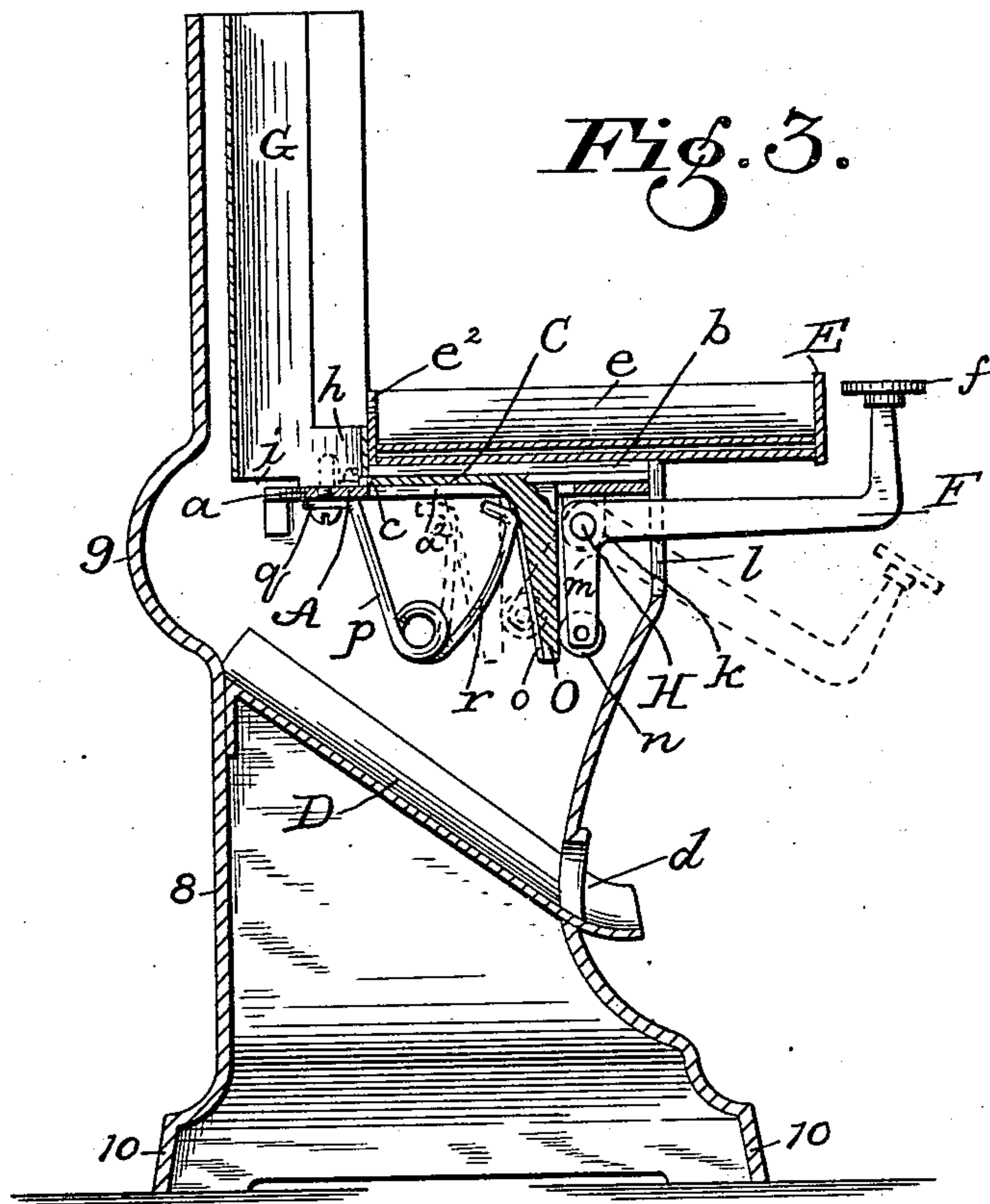
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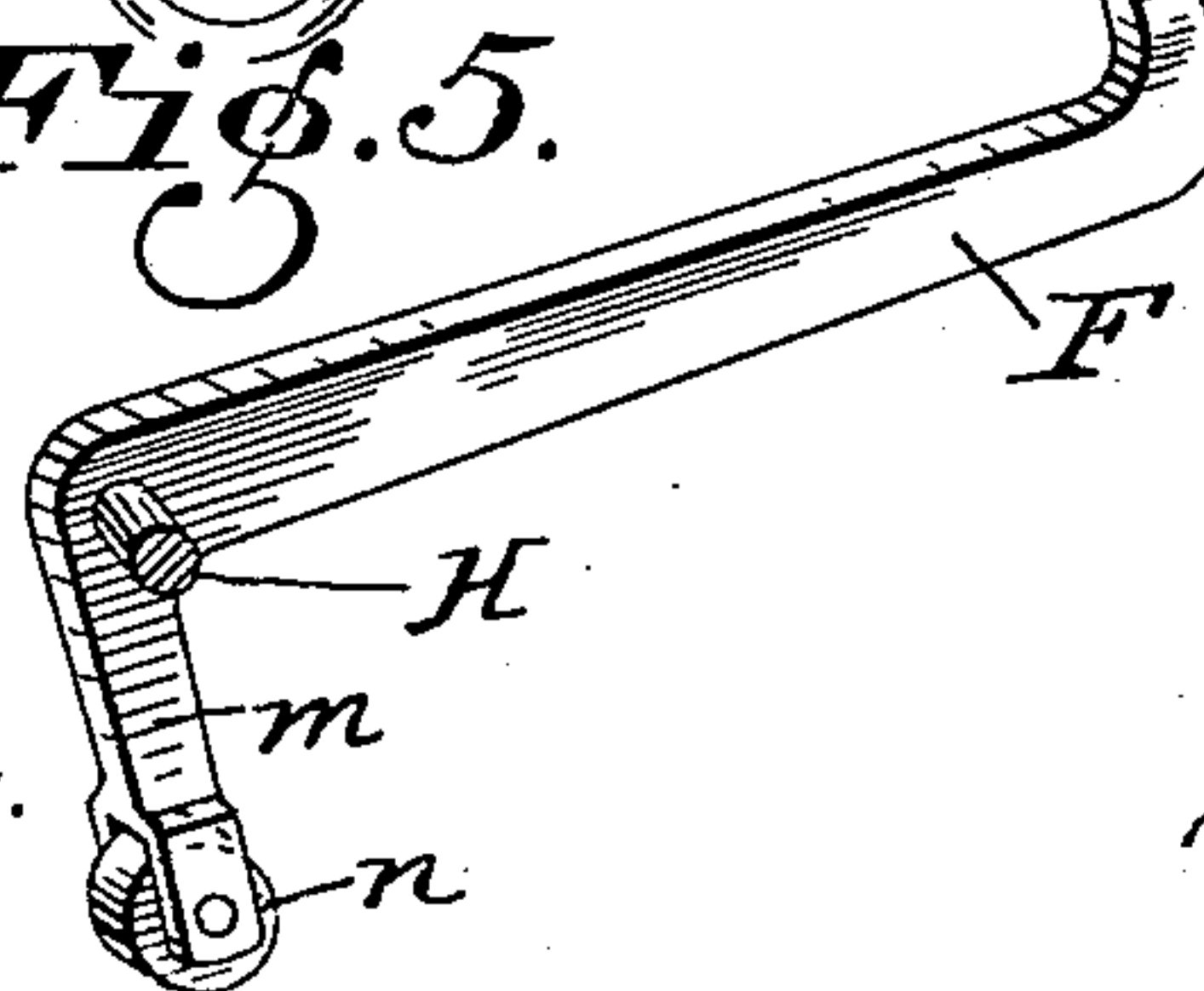
NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES C. JACKSON, OF OSBORN, OHIO.

## COIN-CHANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 750,976, dated February 2, 1904.

Application filed June 26, 1902. Serial No. 113,373. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. JACKSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Osborn, in the county of Greene and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Changers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improved coin-changer, or, in other words, a device for holding and handling coins of various denominations—such as dollars, halves, quarters, dimes, nickles, and pennies—so that when operated it will facilitate the ready and accurate manipulation and distribution of the same, as desired in making change.

Among some of the many advantages and points of superiority of my improved changer may be mentioned the following, to wit: By one quick easy movement coins of different denominations may be simultaneously deposited in the hand of the operator, the great rapidity with which the device may be operated, as well as its accuracy, it being practically impossible for an error to be made, the device being composed of few parts, its simplicity of construction, thus seldom needing to be repaired, and necessarily its inexpensive cost of manufacture.

Although my said coin-changer is particularly applicable for service in banks and the offices of railroad and traction stations, it may be employed with equal advantage in any and all classes of business places where it is necessary to handle and keep any large amount of coins of a mixed denomination constantly on hand.

This invention consists, referring in general terms to its construction, of the body of the device, the tray or receptacle for storing the coins which forms an integral part of my invention, the simicircular uprights cylindrically formed at their ends or base for holding

the coins to be manipulated, the chute for carrying them to the operator's hand, the keys and suitable mechanism for operating the same, and the peculiar and novel construction of these parts, as will be more fully described hereinafter in detail, and pointed out in the subjoined claims in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided therefor.

In the annexed drawings, illustrating my invention, and wherein like numerals and letters of reference refer to the same parts wherever they occur through the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved coin-changer, and Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same with a portion of the tray broken away, so as to show the bed of the device, and the plungers and keys for manipulating the coins. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse sectional view taken on the line indicated by dotted lines at *x x* in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view in detail of a broken-away portion of the bed, showing one of the plungers and its leg, also the spring which throws its back into position, and the guides between which said plunger rests and plays. Fig. 5 is an enlarged perspective view in detail of one of the keys, showing a portion of the shaft to which it is loosely fulcrumed, also its lever-arm and antifrictional roller; and Fig. 6 is a broken sectional view in detail of a portion of the coin-tray, so as to more clearly show the construction of the different-sized receptacles for holding the coins of varied denominations.

In describing my said invention, and referring in detail to the different parts or mechanical features of construction as shown throughout the various views of the accompanying drawings and indicated by means of the numerals and letters of reference, as aforesaid, 8 indicates the body of my coin-changer, which is provided with a swelled or curved portion 9 to allow of the free passage of the coins as they drop from above and is formed with a supporting-base 10, and as shown in this instance it preferably consists of a metallic inclosing shell or casing; but it is obvious that this design may be varied, if so desired, or the base may be done away with altogether and in lieu thereof short standards



or legs which depend from a suitably-formed body may be employed for supporting the device.

Bed or platform A is provided with guides  $b$  arranged in pairs, so that their grooved or recessed edges  $b^2$  will allow and permit of the play and easy movement of a plunger C, there being as many of said plungers as there are coins of different denominations. In this instance there are coins of six different denominations, to wit: one dollar, fifty cents, twenty-five cents, ten cents, five cents, and one cent. Consequently there are six of the plungers, for the reason that it is through the medium of and by the action of each of said plungers in striking the desired coin that said coin is thrown over into the chute D, down which it will by its own velocity rapidly travel, passing out through mouth  $d$  thereof until deposited in the operator's hand, as can be readily understood, and which will be more fully described hereinafter.

A tray E, subdivided into as many receptacles or troughs  $e$  as there are coins of different denominations, is removably attached by screws or otherwise, not necessary to be specifically shown or referred to, to the device, each receptacle being filled to its full capacity, and when each of said receptacles are thus filled there will be stored in said tray coins of various denominations, as above referred to, arranged accordingly and as indicated by the denominational marks on the top portion  $f$  of keys F, (see Figs. 1 and 2,) as a reserve-supply, from which to refill the hollow uprights or coin standards G with coins of the proper denomination and consecutively as fast as the coin-standards become empty, said coin-standards having been previously filled when the tray-receptacles first were.

Coin-standards G rest partially over and upon and near the forward edge of bed A, by which they are supported, and are held rigidly thereto in an upright position by small feet which receive small screws, as at  $g$ , (see Figs. 1 and 2,) or otherwise, as desired, the upper portions of said coin-standard, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, forming only approximately about one-half of a circle when viewed in plan elevation, so as to permit of coins being readily and quickly inserted and retained therein when they are filled, while the lower portion or base  $h$  of said coin-standards are cylindrically formed for a short height and are slightly cut away or recessed, as at  $i$ , as shown in Fig. 3, to meet the space left by the forward edge  $a$  of bed A, thus permitting of the forward end  $c$  of plungers C pushing or forcing the lower or bottom coin, which rests in position inside base  $h$  on the forward edge of platform A, over and into the opening left by the conjunction of recess  $i$  and edge  $a$ , (see Figs. 2 and 3,) when said coin will gravitate or drop there-

down and freely pass through the space left between the forward edge of platform A and curved or swelled portion 9 of casing of body 8, thence following said curved portion down and along chute D and through mouth  $d$  into the operator's hand, as hereinbefore referred to.

A shaft H is rigidly and immovably supported at each of its ends in bearings, as shown at  $k$  in dotted lines, (see Fig. 3,) in any suitable manner and has loosely fulcrumed to it the keys F, which are prevented from and held in position as to any undue lateral movement as well as too great a depression by reason of slots  $l$ , in which they play.

When the operator desires a coin, or a coin of a number of different denominations each, either in paying out any amount or in making change, he simply strikes top or tops  $f$  of the key or keys F with his thumb, finger, or fingers, similar to operating a type-writer, and the key as depressed will turn on shaft H, to which it is loosely fulcrumed, and lever-arm  $m$  of the key, by reason of its antifrictional roller  $n$ , will force leg O of plunger C, by reason of slot  $a^2$ , against spring  $p$ , which is attached at  $q$  to said bed, while the opposite or free end  $r$  of said spring bears against and moves in small groove  $o$  in said leg, and as said spring is thus compressed all these parts will assume the positions shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3, and plunger C will move forward along the grooved or recessed edges  $b^2$  and between the guides  $b$ , (see Fig. 4,) while leg O will move in slot in bed at  $a^2$  (see dotted and solid lines, Figs. 4 and 3) until the end  $c$  of said plunger strikes the lowermost or bottom coin, which will thus be thrown through opening left between recess  $i$  and edge  $a$  of the bed, said opening being clearly shown in Fig. 2 also in Fig. 3, and will fall, gravitate, and slide along the curved or swelled portion and the chute and through the mouth out of the device and into the operator's hand, as heretofore fully described. When the spring reacts, the plunger and key will be thrown to their first and normal position, as seen in solid lines, and ready to act upon the next coin, which now rests on the bottom, when operated.

As shown in Fig. 6, the coin-tray E has the forward end of each trough-like receptacle  $e$ , curved away as at  $e^2$ , so that the operator can watch the base of said coin-standards and can see when they need refilling.

In carrying my invention into practice and in the construction of my improved coin-changer it is important that the plungers are not quite as thick as a new coin or one which is only a little worn, so that said plungers will never strike but one coin at a time, while the recess or cut-away  $i$  at base of coin-standards should be no deeper than a new coin, otherwise two coins when worn quite thin by constant circulation or handling might pass into



the chute and out of the device at one time when only one was desired.

It will of course be understood that my improved coin-changer is susceptible of some slight changes without departing from the spirit or principles of the invention—as, for example, instead of the form of spring here shown and described a coil-spring may be employed or any resilient member that will accomplish the desired result in the best and least expensive manner. Also the form of the body and the supporting-base may be altered, as hereinbefore referred to. It will be further observed that while the tray is an important and essential feature, constituting as it does an integral part of my invention and forming a suitable receptacle for storing or holding a reserve-supply of coins constantly on hand in a convenient position ready for handling, it is intended in practice to use my coin-changer at all times with the tray in position, the device not being complete without said tray, yet my coin-changer may be used without said tray, if so desired, also that the device may be constructed so as to handle coins of as many and special denominations as desired.

Having now described my improved coin-changer, what I claim is—

1. In a coin-changer comprising a suitably-supported body portion having a bed or plat-

form provided with guides, the combination of the plungers, each provided with a leg, the keys detached from the plungers and each having a lever-arm, antifriction-rollers journaled to the lever-arms and bearing against the legs of the plungers, the shaft for supporting the keys, the springs for retaining the plunger-legs in contact with the rollers and for returning the plungers, the coin-stands, and a chute for delivering coins to the operator's hand.

2. In a device of the character described, provided with a detachable repository or tray for holding coins of various sizes or values, a body portion, troughs or compartments of various sizes for receiving coins upon their edges, each trough extending from front to rear of the tray and having one end closed and the opposite end scalloped or curved to permit observation, the plungers, each having a depending leg, the keys detached from the plungers and each having a lever-arm, and antifriction-rollers journaled to the lever-arms and bearing against the plunger-legs, substantially as described.

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

CHARLES C. JACKSON.

Witnesses:

JOHN G. KRONANGE,  
FRANK H. KRONANGE.