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PATENTED JULY 12, 1904.

F. J. ROWSE.  
COIN MECHANISM FOR VENDING MACHINES.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 6, 1904.

NO MODEL.

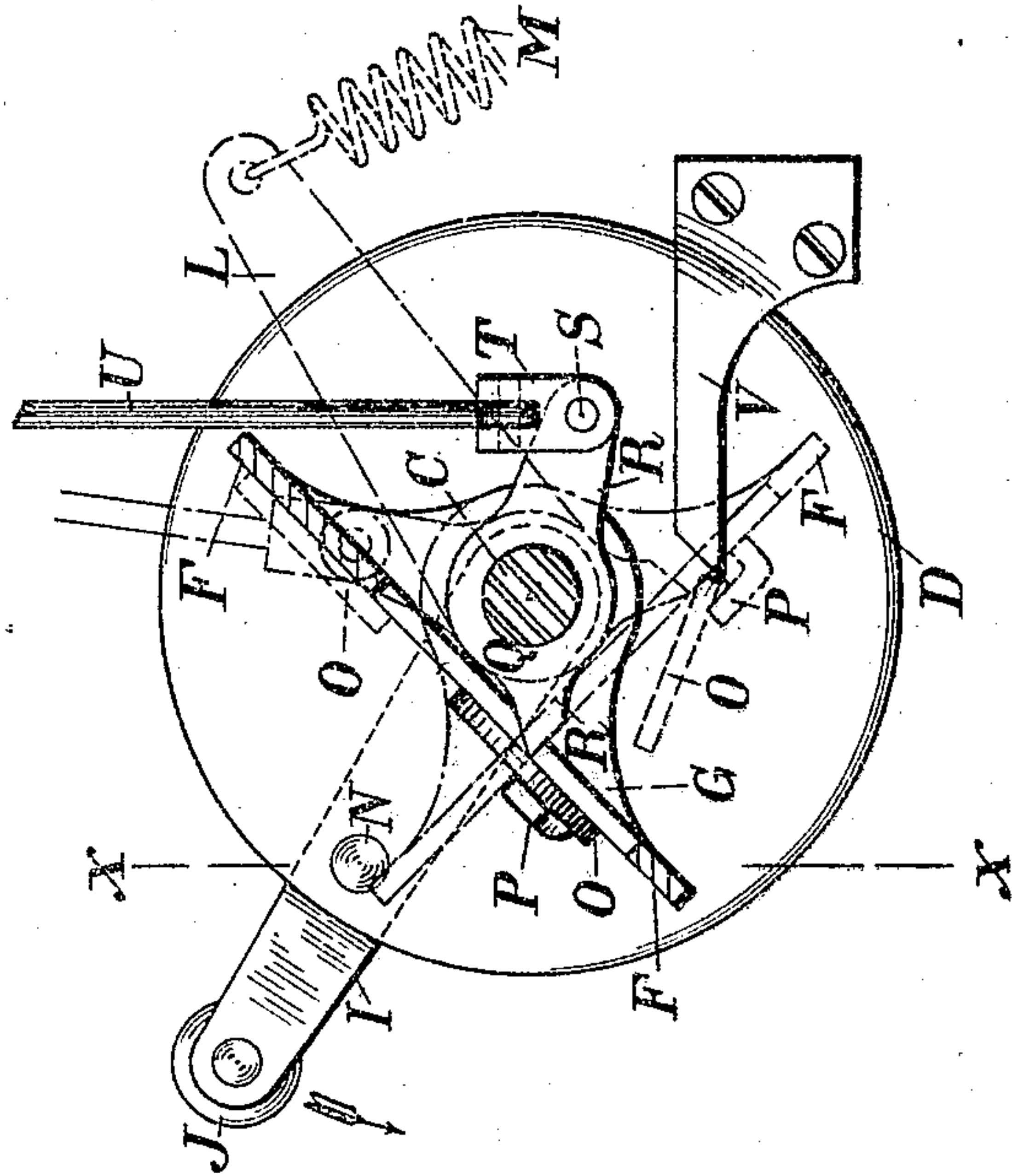


Fig. 2.

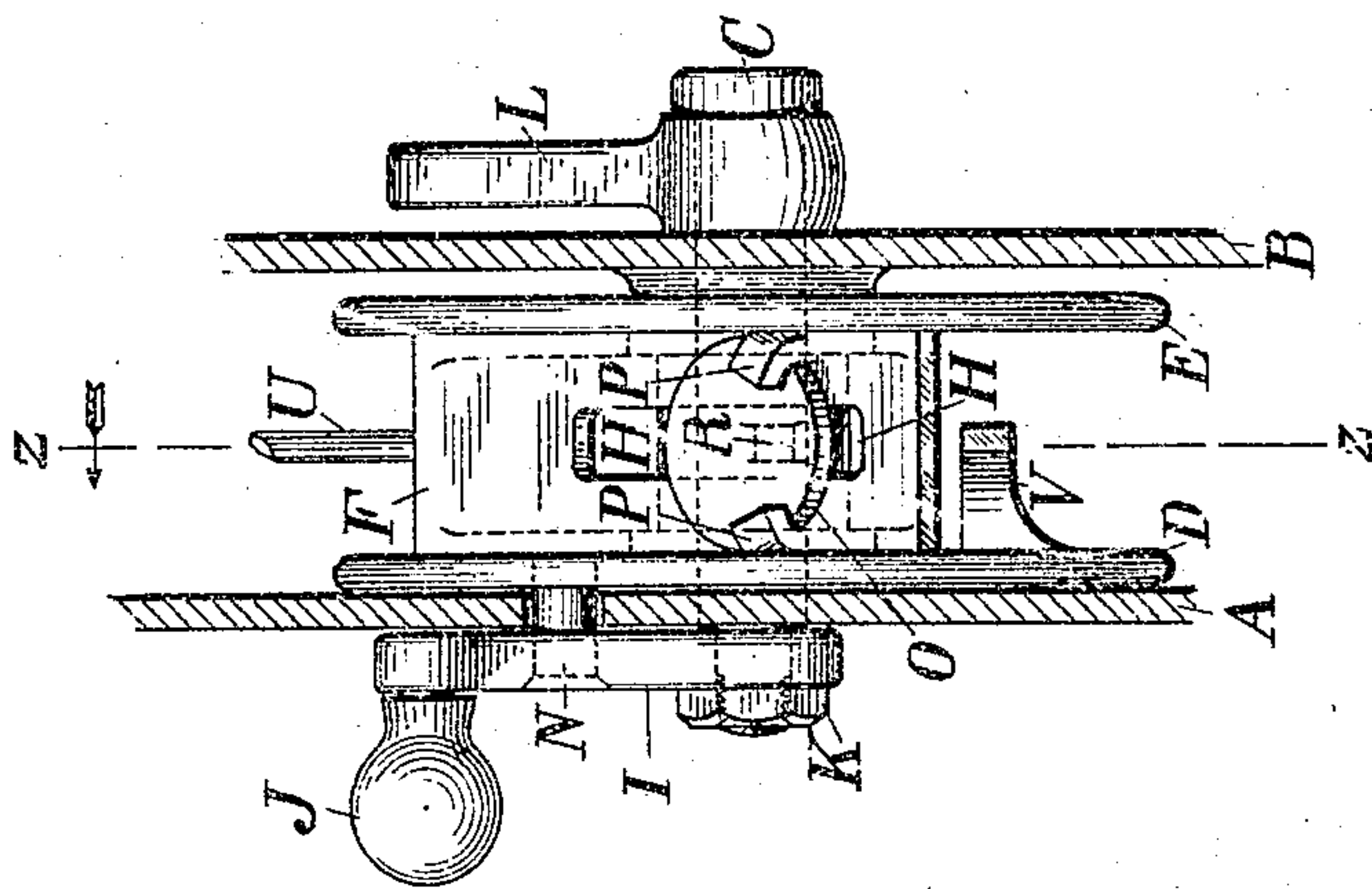


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES

Edith S. Rodman  
Harvard A. Lamprey

INVENTOR

Frank J. Rowse  
BY Warren R. Pene  
ATTORNEY

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK J. ROWSE, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR TO  
AMERICAN VENDING MACHINE COMPANY, OF SACO, MAINE, A  
CORPORATION OF MAINE.

## COIN MECHANISM FOR VENDING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 764,679, dated July 12, 1904.

Application filed May 6, 1904. Serial No. 206,682. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK J. ROWSE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin Mechanism for Vending-Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 Like letters indicate like parts.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved coin mechanism for vending-machines as seen on line *xx* of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same as seen on line *zz* of Fig. 1.

15 My invention relates to the class of coin mechanism for vending-machines; and it consists of the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as hereinafter described and specifically set forth in the claims.

20 My invention is adapted for use in connection with the delivery mechanism of various kinds of vending-machines, but is especially intended to be used with the delivery mechanism of the vending-machine which is shown and described in my pending application for Letters Patent of the United States, Serial No. 185,992.

30 In the drawings, A B represent two parallel plates or portions of the frame of the machine for the support of the operative parts of my device. C is the shaft, rotatably mounted in said plates or frame. Two circular disks D E are mounted fast upon the shaft C, so as to turn with it. A coin-plate F is connected or integral with the disks D E, and has two earpieces G, provided with circular apertures, through which the shaft C passes. The coin-plate F has a central oblong aperture or slot H.

40 A crank I is mounted on the shaft C and turns the same. The crank I has a handle or knob J and is secured upon the shaft C by a nut K. On the opposite end of the shaft C is the lever-arm L, fastened thereon. A spring M (shown in Fig. 2 in dotted lines) is fastened at one end to the lever L and at the other end to a fixed support. (Not shown.)

A plate A is slotted, as seen in Fig. 1, and

a pin N, extending from the crank I into the disk D, passes through said slot. Thus the movement of the crank I oscillates the shaft C and the disks D E, coin-plate F, earpieces G, and the lever L, which are fastened on said shaft.

The coin-plate F is normally directed at an angle, as seen in solid lines in Fig. 2. A coin O, passing by gravity through a coin-chute, (not shown,) is delivered in an angular position upon the coin-plate F, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2. Thence it slides by gravity along the inclined surface of the coin-plate to the position shown in Fig. 2 in solid lines, where it is stopped by coming into contact with the two coin-holders P P, which project up from the coin-plate F and have their upper outer ends bent to extend over the coin.

On the shaft C between the disks D E, Fig. 1, is mounted loosely the hub or sleeve Q of a lever R. The forwardly-extending end of the lever R is made with a beveled edge, as best seen in Fig. 2. The rear end of the lever R is pivoted at S to an earpiece T, and into a socket in the earpiece T the lower end of a rod U is inserted and fastened by a screw-thread or otherwise. A coin-clearer V is fastened to a fixed support in the rear of the rotary part of the device.

When the coin O is in the position upon the coin-plate F shown in Fig. 1 and in solid lines in Fig. 2 and is firmly seated in the coin-holders P P, the crank I is moved by the operator by hand in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 2. This movement of the crank causes a partial rotation of the shaft C and with it a corresponding motion of the parts connected therewith, and thus the coin-plate F moves from the position shown in Fig. 2 in solid lines to the position shown in said figure in dotted lines. When this movement of the coin-plate F begins, it causes the coin O, which is seated in the coin-holders P P, to press forcibly against the front end of the lever R, and so long as the coin-plate F continues moving in the direction aforesaid the coin O thereon communicates by its pressure a similar motion to the lever



R, thus elevating the rear end of the lever R, and thereby causing the rod U to move from the position shown in Fig. 2 in solid lines to the position shown in said figure in dotted lines. This movement operates the delivery mechanism of the vending-machine, as fully explained in my said pending application for Letters Patent. When the coin-plate F has been in this manner brought to the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, the lower edge of the coin O comes against the projecting end of the clearing device V, and the continued movement of the coin-plate F in the same direction as before unseats the coin O from the coin-holders P P, so that said coin falls off and drops into the drawer or other receptacle beneath. When the vending mechanism has been thus operated, the spring M (which has been put under increased tension by said upward movement of the lever L) returns the shaft C and its connected parts to their former position, and spring mechanism of the delivery devices (not shown) returns the lever R to its normal position.

If instead of a coin a washer is deposited on the coin-plate F, it slides in the same manner as the coin to a seat in the coin-holders P P; but when the coin-plate is moved, as before described, the sharp forward end of the lever R simply passes through the hole in the washer and is not oscillated on the shaft C. Therefore the lever R does not move the rod U at all, and the delivery mechanism of the vending-machine is not operated. If a pasteboard disk is deposited on the coin-plate F instead of a coin, the said disk is seated in the holder P P in the same manner as the coin; but the movement of the coin-plate F presses the pasteboard disk against the sharp front end of the lever R, which punctures and pene-

trates said pasteboard disk. Therefore such disk does not oscillate the lever R, and the rod U is not moved to operate the delivery mechanism of the vending-machine.

I claim as a novel and useful invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The improved coin mechanism of a vending-machine herein described, consisting of the combination of a coin-plate having a central aperture and two bent coin-holders adapted to hold a coin, a shaft on which the coin-plate is fastened, means for oscillating said shaft and the coin-plate thereon, a lever loosely mounted on said shaft and having its forward end adapted to pass through the aperture of the coin-plate into contact with said coin, and a rod loosely mounted on the rear end of said lever and adapted to operate said vending-machine, substantially as specified.

2. The improved coin mechanism of a vending-machine herein described, consisting of the combination of a coin-plate having a central aperture and two bent coin-holders adapted to hold a coin, a shaft on which the coin-plate is fastened, means for oscillating said shaft and the coin-plate thereon, a lever loosely mounted on said shaft and having its forward end adapted to pass through the aperture of the coin-plate into contact with said coin, a rod loosely mounted on the rear end of said lever and adapted to operate said vending-machine, and a coin-clearing device adapted to remove said coin from the coin-holders, substantially as specified.

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

FRANK J. ROWSE.

Witnesses:

WARREN R. PERCE,  
HOWARD A. LAMPREY.