No. 771,349. PATENTED OCT. 4, 1904.

O. J. BUCK.

COIN CHUTE FRAUD PREVENTIVE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 24, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1

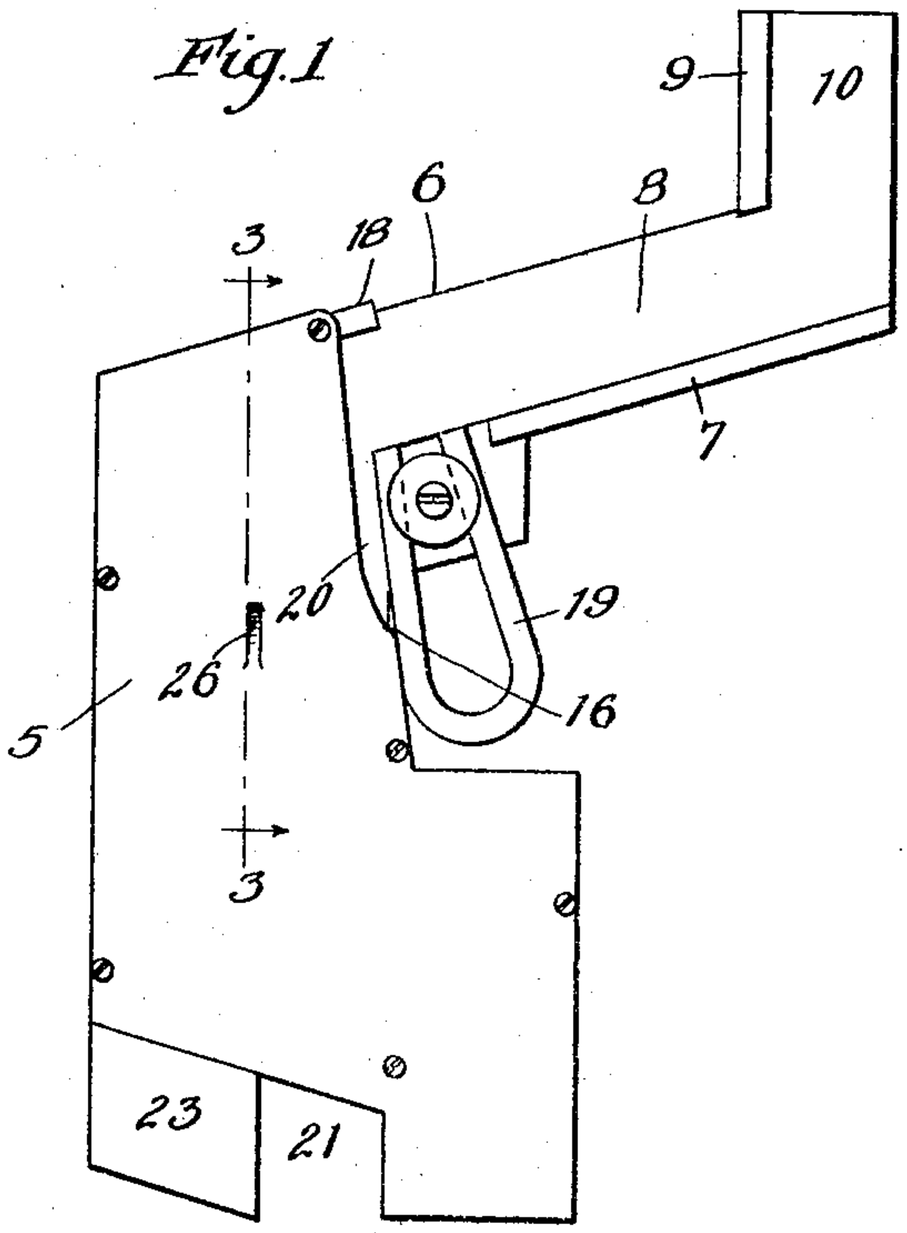


Fig. 2

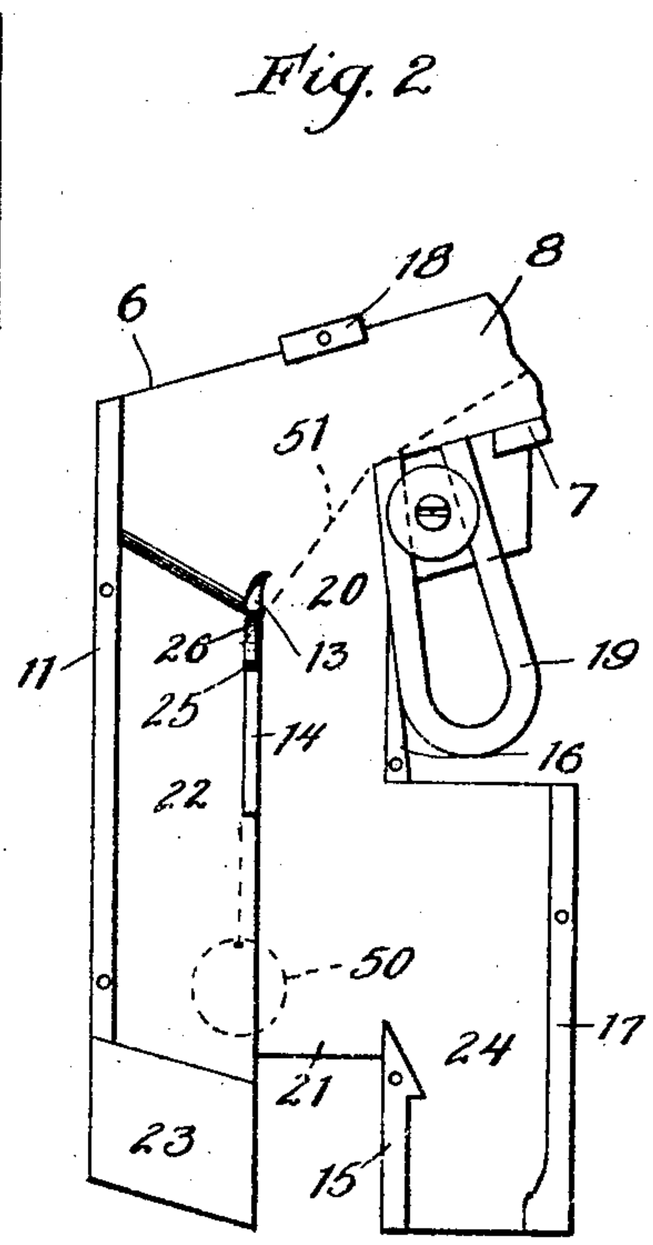
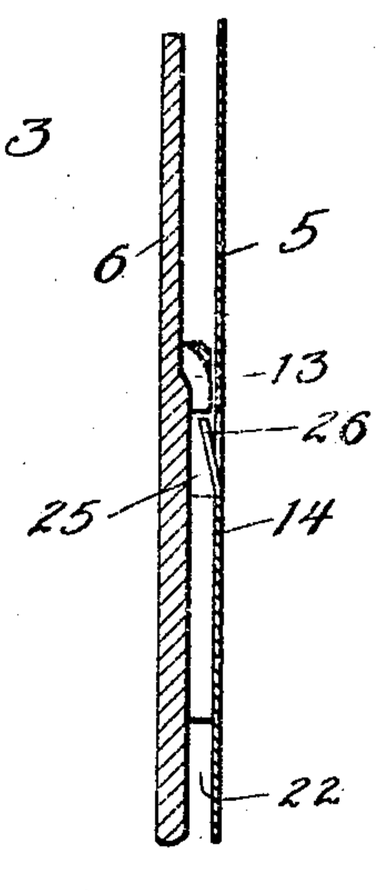


Fig. 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ORLANDO J. BUCK, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

COIN-CHUTE FRAUD PREVENTIVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 771,349, dated October 4, 1904.

Application filed July 24, 1903. Serial No. 166,790. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORLANDO J. BUCK, a citizen of the United States, residing in Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Coin-Chute Fraud Preventives, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the construction of the coin-slots of coin-controlled machines, and is designed to prevent a common species of fraud by which such machines are operated repeatedly with a single coin to which a thread or other fine filament has been secured, and the invention is found in the means provided to prevent this species of fraud and is fully explained below and also illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which latter—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of a coin-chute embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1.

In said drawings, 5 represents a flat plate forming one side of the major portion of the chute, and 6 is a cast-metal plate having formed upon it ribs or lateral projections which form the divisions between the coin-passages and also the bottom and front and rear walls of the chute. Thus the rib 7 forms the floor or bottom of the inclined portion 8 of the chute, the vertical rib 9 closes the back edge of the vertical portion 10, the rib 11 forms the back wall of the vertical portion 22, the division-ribs 13, 14, and 15 separate the passage for the bogus coin from those of the genuine coin, and ribs 16 and 17 form the front walls of portions of the chute. The portions 8 and 10 of the chute also receive a flat plate forming a side wall thereto; but such plate is omitted from the drawings for the sake of clearness. The projection 18 supports the flat plates at the top, as will be understood.

The chute is provided with a magnet 19 in the part 8, and just beyond such magnet is a vertical passage 20, into which it is supposed that any coin amenable to the magnet will be diverted, the magnet acting to retard it, so that it will not have momentum enough to carry it beyond the entrance to said passage. From passage 20 the magnetized coin drops into passage 21 directly below and is thence conducted to a proper receptacle or to a passage whereby it is returned to the person inserting it, both ways of disposing of such coin being in common use, and the coin being thereby prevented from operating or being instrumental in operating the machine.

The genuine coin not being affected by the magnet is not deprived of its momentum, and consequently leaps over instead of entering the passage 20 and finds its way into a second vertical passage 22, located beyond passage 20 and divided from it by the ribs 13 and 14. At the bottom of passage 22 the coin strikes the inclined bounding-block 23 and bounds edgewise from thence over the passage 21 and into a passage 24, which leads the coin on its way to the operating parts of the machine. As thus far described the construction is not new with me, and the invention lies in the improvement now to be described.

It will be noticed that an open space 25 exists between the ribs 13 and 14 and that the rib 13 is not only cut away on its outer face—*i. e.*, the face toward plate 5—so as to form a narrow passage between it and the plate, but its upper end is also rounded off, as plainly shown. Opposite the open space 25 a tongue 26 is cut in the plate 5 and bent inward into the space 25, the free end of the tongue being its upper end. If now a coin 50, otherwise adapted to operate the machine, but having a thread 51 attached to it, is inserted in the slot, it will follow the usual course past the magnet onto the bounding-block and thence into passage 24 and beyond, so that it will be enabled, notwithstanding the thread, to operate the machine in the normal way; but in thus finding its way to the operative parts of the machine it will be noted that the thread by means of which the person depositing the coin hopes to cause repeated operations of the machine will naturally be drawn, by reason of the tension caused by the coin, from the top of the magnet down onto the rounded end of division-rib 13, by which it is diverted into the passage between the rib 13 and plate 5 and from said passage moves over into the inclined opening between the tongue and the cut edges of the plate formed by the cutting of the

tongue. The weight of the coin will have a tendency to wedge the thread after it thus comes into the tongue-opening and to tighten it therein, so that it will be held and prevent the lifting of the coin for a second operation of the machine or at all events cause such an amount of friction on the thread as to insure its breaking before it returns the coin to operating position. The raw edges of the tongue and its slit are also adapted to cut into the thread and gradually reduce its strength if they do not sever it at the outset. I find by actual tests that this species of fraud on the machine by means of a thread attached to the coin can be prevented by my invention.

It will be noted that the chute shown is adapted to maintain the coin in a vertical position at all times in its movement and that the thread-engaging devices are located in the front edge of the passage 22, through which the coin drops by gravity, also that the thread-engaging devices are stationary instead of movable, so that there is no danger of their getting in the way of or obstructing the coin.

I claim—

1. The coin-chute having a vertical passage 22 through which the coin drops by gravity, an inclined passage through which the coin rolls toward the passage 22 but which is separated from passage 22 by an open space, and thread-engaging devices in the edge of passage 22 nearest the inclined passage and into which the dropping of the coin through passage 22 carries any thread attached to it.

2. The coin-chute having a vertical passage 22 for the coin, and an inclined passage leading toward said vertical passage, an open space between said passages, and means in the portion of said vertical passage opposite the edge of the coin for frictionally engaging a thread drawn into the chute by a coin.

3. The coin-chute having a vertical passage 22 for the coin, and an inclined passage leading toward said vertical passage, an open space between said passages, and friction-exerting devices in the wall of the vertical passage opposite the edge of the coin into which a thread joined to a coin will be drawn by the descent of the coin.

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