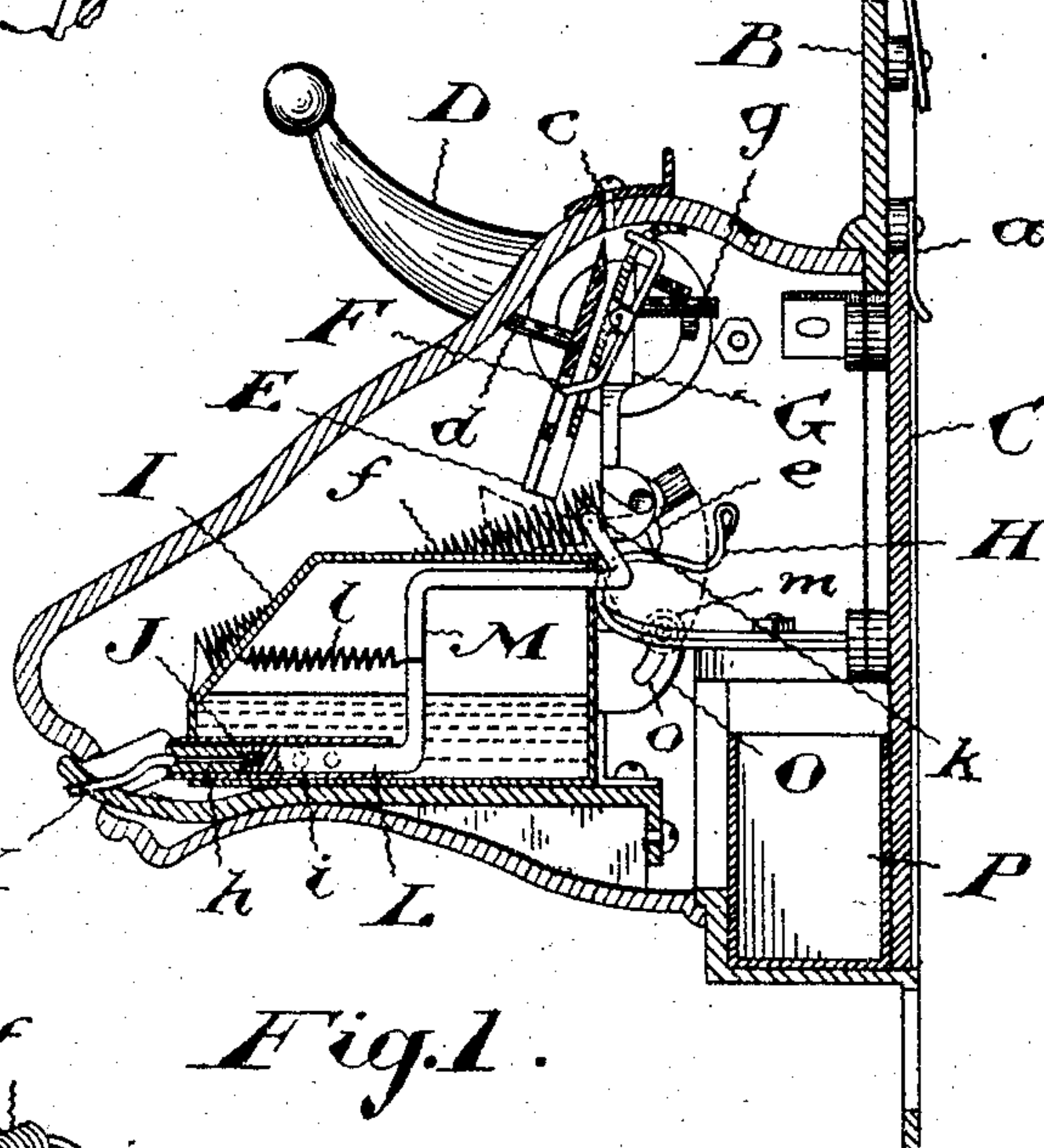
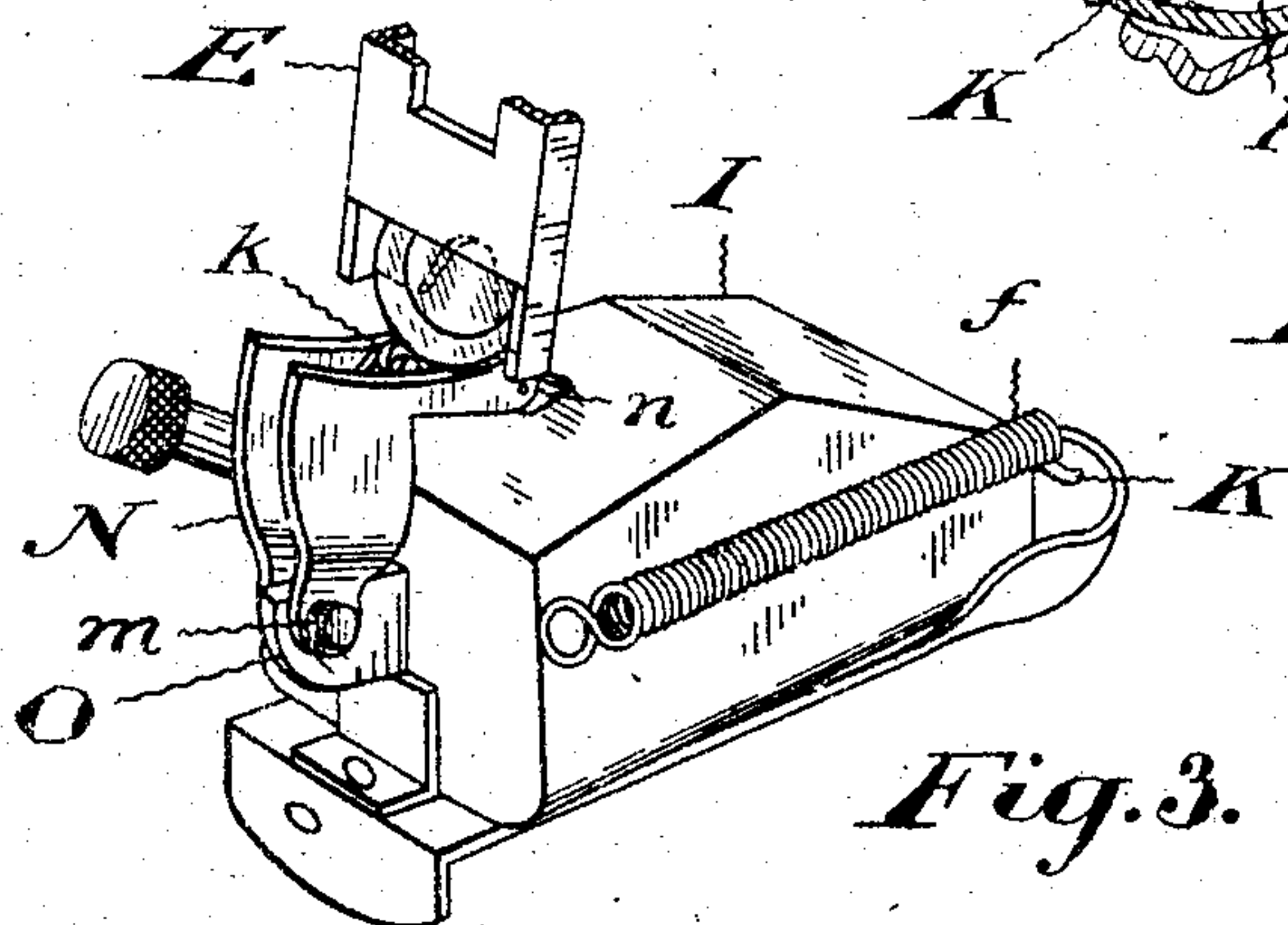
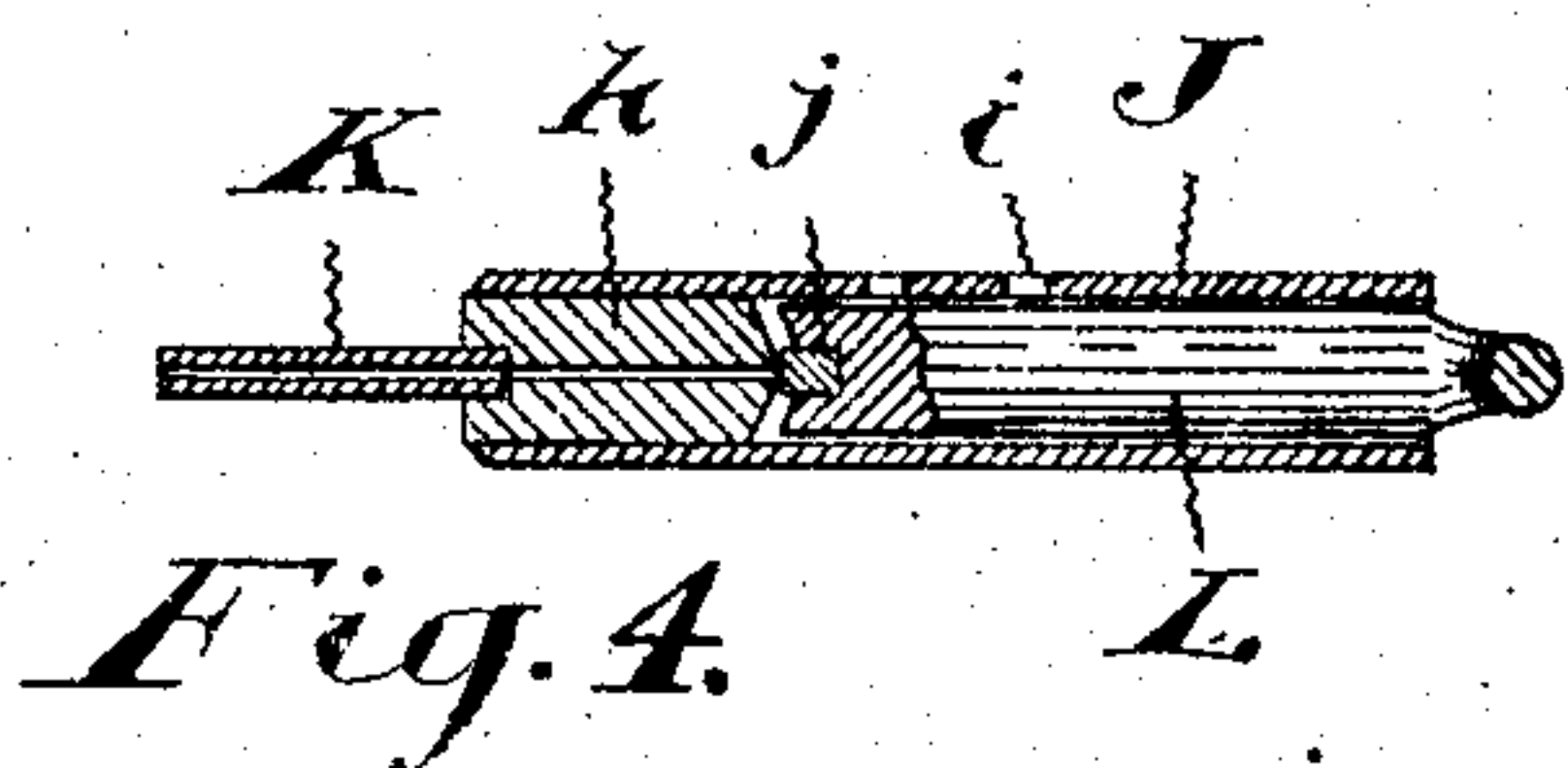
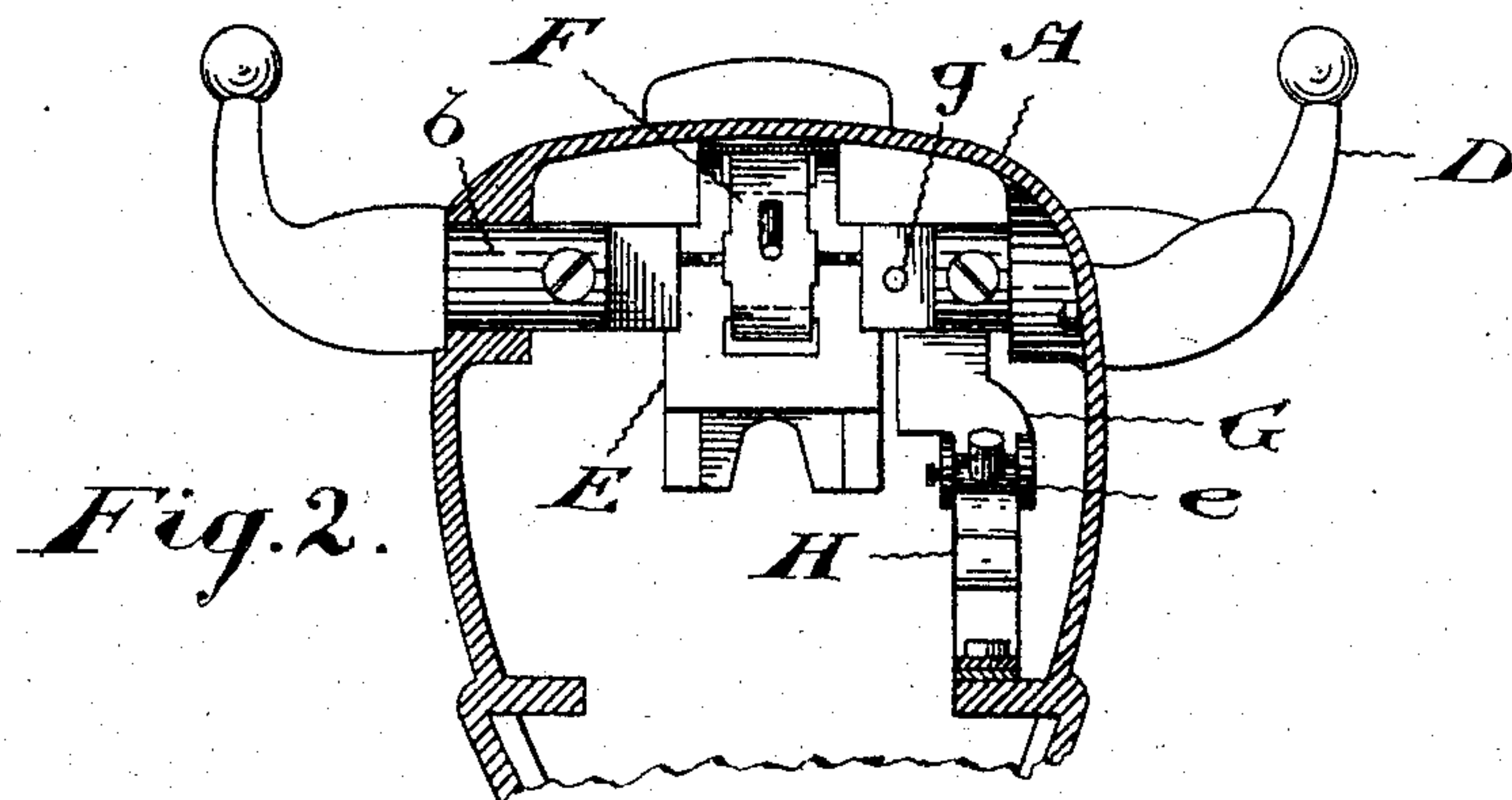


No. 778,257.

PATENTED DEC. 27, 1904.

L. L. MARTIN.
 APPARATUS FOR VENDING PERFUME.
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 15, 1904.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS L. MARTIN, OF TORONTO, CANADA.

APPARATUS FOR VENDING PERFUME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 778,257, dated December 27, 1904.

Application filed April 15, 1904. Serial No. 203,340.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS L. MARTIN, machinist, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, Province of Ontario, Canada, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Vending Perfume, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to devise coin-controlled apparatus for vending perfume in
10 the form of a jet or spray suitable for scenting the handkerchief or the person; and it consists, essentially, of an oscillating coin-tube and a jet-pump adapted to be operated by engage-
15 ment with the coin while the latter is moving with the tube before ejection, the whole being constructed in detail substantially as hereinafter more specifically described and then definitely claimed.

Figure 1 is a side sectional elevation of my
20 improved apparatus. Fig. 2 is a rear sectional elevation of a part of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing particularly the method of operating the pump. Fig. 4 is a
25 horizontal section of the pump, showing it removed from the scent-receptacle.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures.

Referring particularly to Figs. 1 and 2, A
30 represents the casing of any suitable form, and B the back, to which the casing is suitably secured. The movable panel C in the back affords access to the interior of the casing. This panel is held in position by the pivoted button
35 *a*. Handles *d* outside the casing have trunnions *b* formed thereon, journaled in line at opposite sides of the casing and extending into the interior thereof. To these trunnions is suitably secured the coin-tube E. This coin-
40 tube is secured to these trunnions near its upper end, so that when the handles D are rocked the lower end of the coin-tube is swung through an arc of a circle. The upper end of the coin-tube is located below the coin-slot *c*,
45 formed in the top of the casing. Pivoted on the coin-tube is an escapement-lever F, its ends operating through suitable slots in the coin-tube. The purpose of this escapement-lever is to prevent the coin being withdrawn
50 after insertion and to prevent the introduc-

tion of a thin strip of metal for the purpose of unlawfully tampering with the apparatus. Its mode of operation is of course well known. The lower end of the coin-tube is cut away in front to facilitate the discharge of the coin,
55 as hereinafter described. A stop *d* is secured to the back of the coin-tube and is adapted to limit the backward movement of the coin-tube.

An arm G is secured to one of the trunnions *b* and has a trip-dog *e* pivoted on its
60 lower end in a joint fashion. This trip-dog is so shaped or weighted that it tends to maintain the normal position shown in the drawings. By its connection it is rigid with the arm when swung forward, but is free to rock
65 as the arm moves back. In its path lies the end of the bent spring H, suitably secured to the casing. A coil-spring *f* is secured to the arm and also to the casing, and thus tends yieldingly to maintain the rocking parts in
70 their normal position with the stop *d* in contact with the casing, as shown. When the handles D are depressed, the trip-dog *e* comes in contact with the spring H, and as some considerable pressure must be applied to cause
75 it to ride past the spring the sudden cessation of the resistance as the dog passes over the spring causes the coin-tube to be thrown forward with a sudden jerk, which effectively
80 ejects the coin from its lower end under the conditions to be hereinafter described. A stop *g*, secured to the arm G, limits its forward movement by engaging the upper part of the casing.

I is the scent-receptacle, suitably secured in
85 position within the casing. Within the scent-receptacle is secured the pump-barrel J, one end of it projecting out through the forward end of the receptacle. Secured within this
90 end is the plug *h*, having a fine bore extending through it from end to end and communicating with the interior of the pump-barrel. A small tube K connects with the bore in the plug and extends out through the front
95 of the casing. The inner end of the plug is preferably cone-shaped, as indicated. Through the sides of the pump-barrel near the inner end of the plug are formed one or more small apertures *i*, through which the
100 perfume enters the interior of the pump-bar-

rel. A plunger L fits easily within the pump-barrel, and its end is preferably provided with a small plug *j*, of leather or other soft material, which is adapted to close the bore in the plug when the parts are in the position shown in the drawings. An operating-rod M is secured to or formed integral with the plunger and its end is extended out through the rear end of the scent-receptacle. The end of the operating-rod is preferably turned upward and provided with a small journaled friction-roller *k*. The parts are so shaped and proportioned that this friction-roller lies just below the path of the lower end of the coin-tube. A coil-spring *l*, secured to the scent-receptacle and the operating-rod and plunger, tends to maintain the parts in the normal position.

N is a guard, preferably made double, as shown, and pivoted at one end at *n* on top of the scent-receptacle or other suitable part. The forward ends of this guard are extended downward and are provided with a clamping-screw *m*, which passes through a slot *o* cut in the lug O, secured to the end of the scent-receptacle. By means of this clamping-screw the guard may be vertically adjusted to expose more or less of the friction-roller *k* above its upper surface. Its upper surface, it will be noted, is concavely curved, so that as the operating-rod is drawn forward the friction-roller will gradually pass below its upper surface, the length of time during which it is exposed depending, of course, upon the vertical position of the guard.

The operation of the device is substantially as follows: A coin is dropped through the coin-slot *c* and falls down to the bottom of the coin-tube, passing the escapement-lever on its way. Its lower edge now rests upon the guard behind the friction-roller *k* at the end of the pump-operating rod. The handles D are now grasped and depressed, swinging forward the coin-tube with the jerking motion already described. The coin being held between the back and front walls of the coin-tube engages the friction-roller and forces back the pump-operating rod until the friction-roller passes below the curved surface of the guard. The pump-operating rod is immediately drawn back by the spring *l* to its normal position, ejecting a small jet of the scent which has been drawn in through the apertures *i*. As the lower end of the coin-tube in front has been cut away, leaving only sufficient material to engage the upper part of the coin when the latter is resting on the guard, the coin will be ejected by the forward jerk of the coin-tube and thrown into the coin-receptacle P. This jerking motion is important, as it renders it impossible for any one to cheat the apparatus by retaining the coin in the coin-tube and moving the latter backward and forward sufficiently to operate

the pump without ejecting the coin. The method of adjusting the throw of the pump-plunger by the vertical adjustment of the guard end is also an important feature, as the amount of scent discharged is thus regulated to suit the value of the same and the value of the coin employed.

From the above description it will be seen that I have devised very simple and effective apparatus for vending perfume in the form of a jet or spray and which may be conveniently used for scenting either the handkerchief or the person.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In coin-controlled vending apparatus the combination of a casing having a coin-slot formed therein; a vertical coin-tube horizontally journaled near its upper end and below the said slot; a scent-receptacle; a pump adapted to eject scent therefrom and means located below the coin-tube whereby a coin before it can escape from the coin-tube, when the latter is oscillated, is caused to operate the said pump, substantially as described.

2. In coin-controlled vending apparatus the combination of a casing having a coin-slot formed therein; a vertical coin-tube horizontally journaled near its upper end and below the said slot; a scent-receptacle; a pump adapted to eject scent therefrom; means located below the coin-tube whereby a coin before it can escape from the coin-tube, when the latter is oscillated, is caused to operate the said pump; means for oscillating the said coin-tube from the outside of the casing; and means for yieldingly maintaining the coin-tube in its normal position, substantially as described.

3. In coin-controlled vending apparatus the combination of a casing having a coin-slot formed therein; a vertical coin-tube horizontally journaled near its upper end and below the said slot; a scent-receptacle; a pump adapted to eject scent therefrom; means located below the coin-tube whereby a coin before it can escape from the coin-tube, when the latter is oscillated, is caused to operate the said pump; means for oscillating the said coin-tube from the outside of the casing; means for yieldingly maintaining the coin-tube in its normal position; an arm suitably carried to move with the coin-tube; a trip-dog pivoted on the arm in rule-joint fashion; and a bent spring secured to the casing and having its end in the path of the trip-dog, substantially as described.

4. In coin-controlled vending apparatus the combination of a casing having a coin-slot formed therein; a vertical coin-tube horizontally journaled therein near its upper end and below the said slot; a scent-receptacle; a pump adapted to eject scent therefrom; an operating-arm extending up to a point just below the path of the lower end of the coin-tube; and a guard adapted to support the lower edge of

a coin lying in the coin-tube and shaped to expose to the coin a part of the end of the said operating-arm, substantially as described.

5. In coin-controlled vending apparatus the combination of a casing having a coin-slot formed therein; a vertical coin-tube horizontally journaled therein near its upper end and below the said slot; a scent-receptacle; a pump adapted to eject scent therefrom; an operating-arm extending up to a point just below the path of the lower end of the coin-tube; a guard adapted to support the lower edge of a coin lying in the coin-tube and shaped to expose to the coin a part of the end of the said operating-arm; and means for vertically adjusting the guard to expose more or less of the end of the operating-arm, substantially as described.

6. In coin-controlled vending apparatus the combination of a casing having a coin-slot formed therein; a vertical coin-tube horizontally journaled therein near its upper end and below the said slot; a scent-receptacle; a pump adapted to eject scent therefrom; an operating-arm extending up to a point just below the path of the lower end of the coin-tube; a guard with concave upper surface adapted to support the lower edge of a coin lying in the coin-tube; and suitably slotted to expose to the coin a part of the end of the said operating-arm, substantially as described.

7. In coin-controlled vending apparatus the combination of a casing having a coin-slot formed therein; a vertical coin-tube horizontally journaled therein near its upper end and below the said slot; a scent-receptacle; a pump adapted to eject scent therefrom; an operating-arm extending up to a point just below the path of the lower end of the coin-tube; and a guard with concave upper surface adapted to support the lower edge of a coin lying in the coin-tube, and suitably slotted to expose to the coin a part of the end of the said operating-arm, the rear end of the guard being piv-

oted on a fixed part and the front end made vertically adjustable, substantially as described.

8. In coin-controlled vending apparatus the combination of a casing having a coin-slot formed therein; a vertical coin-tube horizontally journaled therein near its upper end and below the said slot, the tube being partly cut away in front at the lower end to facilitate the exit of the coin; a scent-receptacle; a pump adapted to eject scent therefrom; an operating-arm extending up to a point just below the path of the lower end of the coin-tube; and a guard adapted to support the lower edge of a coin lying in the coin-tube and shaped to expose to the coin a part of the end of the said operating-arm, substantially as described.

9. In coin-controlled vending apparatus the combination of a casing having a coin-slot formed therein; a vertical coin-tube horizontally journaled therein near its upper end and below the said slot, the tube being partly cut away in front at the lower end to facilitate the exit of the coin; a scent-receptacle; a pump adapted to eject scent therefrom; an operating-arm extending up to a point just below the path of the lower end of the coin-tube; a guard adapted to support the lower edge of a coin lying in the coin-tube and shaped to expose to the coin a part of the end of the said operating-arm; means for oscillating the said coin-tube from the outside of the casing; means for yieldingly maintaining the coin-tube in its normal position; an arm suitably carried to move with the coin-tube; a trip-dog pivoted on the arm in rule-joint fashion; and a bent spring secured to the casing and having its end in the path of the trip-dog, substantially as described.

Dated at Toronto, April 4, 1904.

LOUIS L. MARTIN.

In presence of—

P. R. JONES,
A. M. McRAE.