No. 784,351. PATENTED MAR. 7, 1905.

L. F. RUBENS & B. I. LEVI.

COIN CONTROLLED MECHANISM.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 30, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

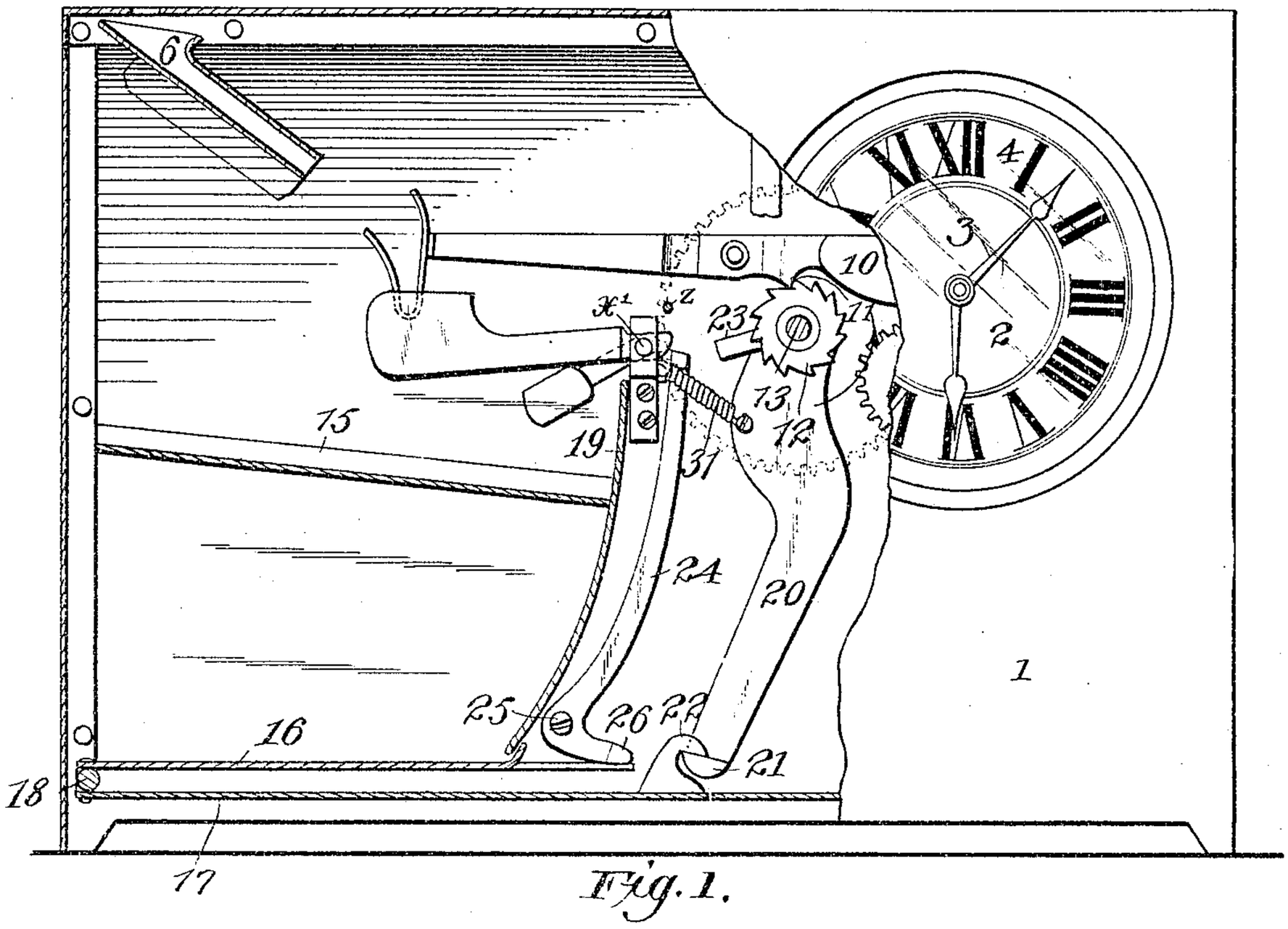

Fig. 1.

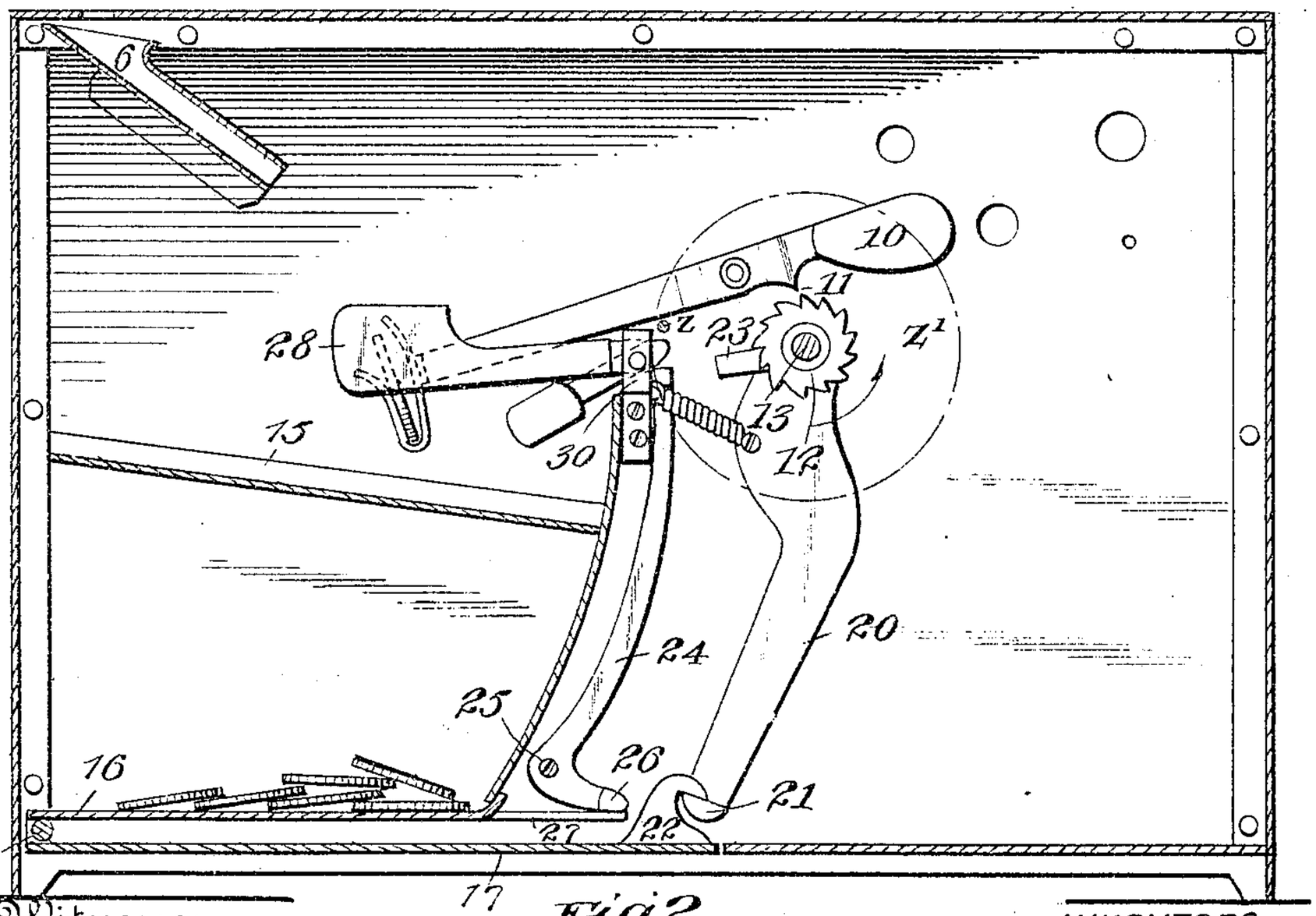

Fig. 2.

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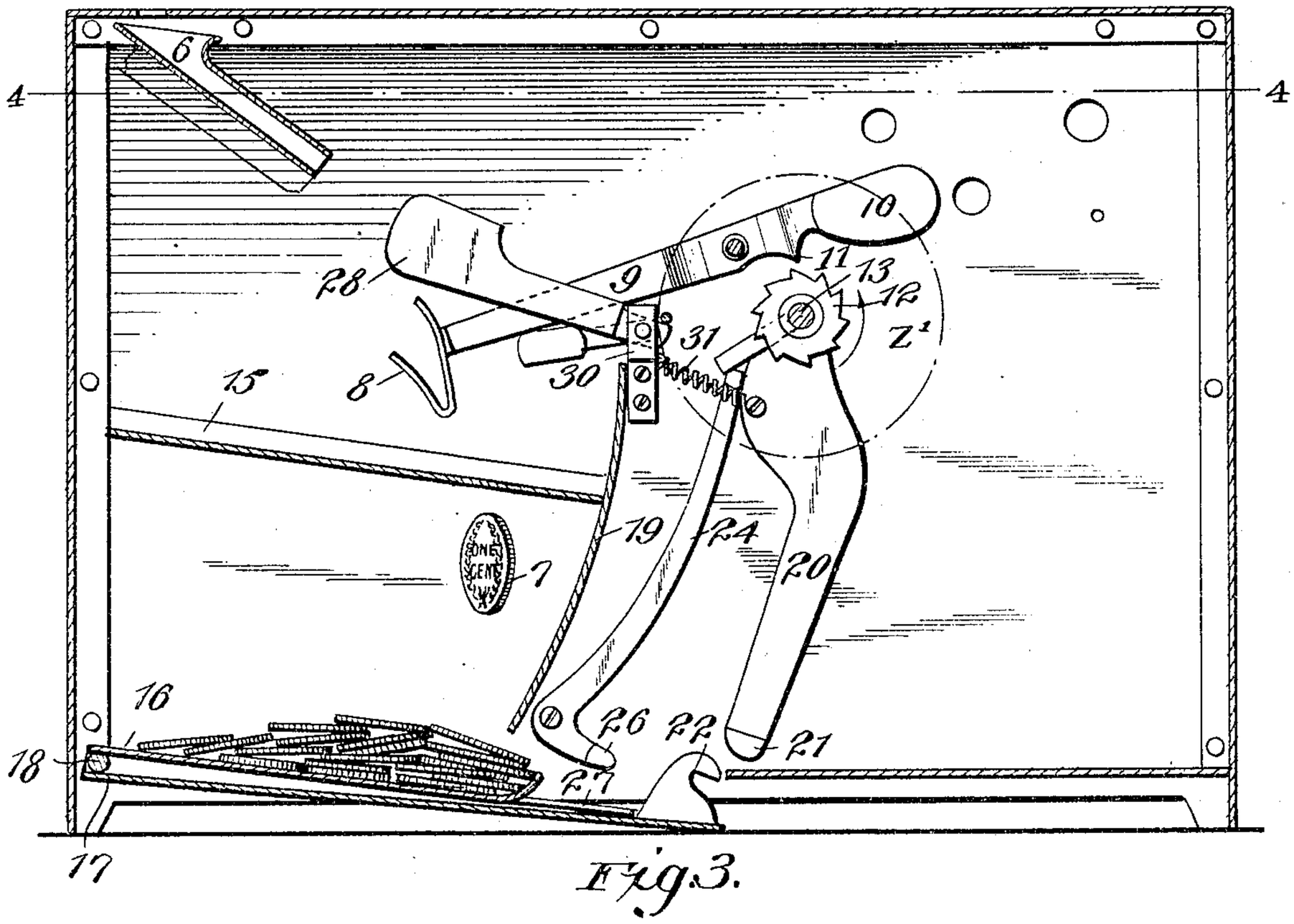

Fig. 3.

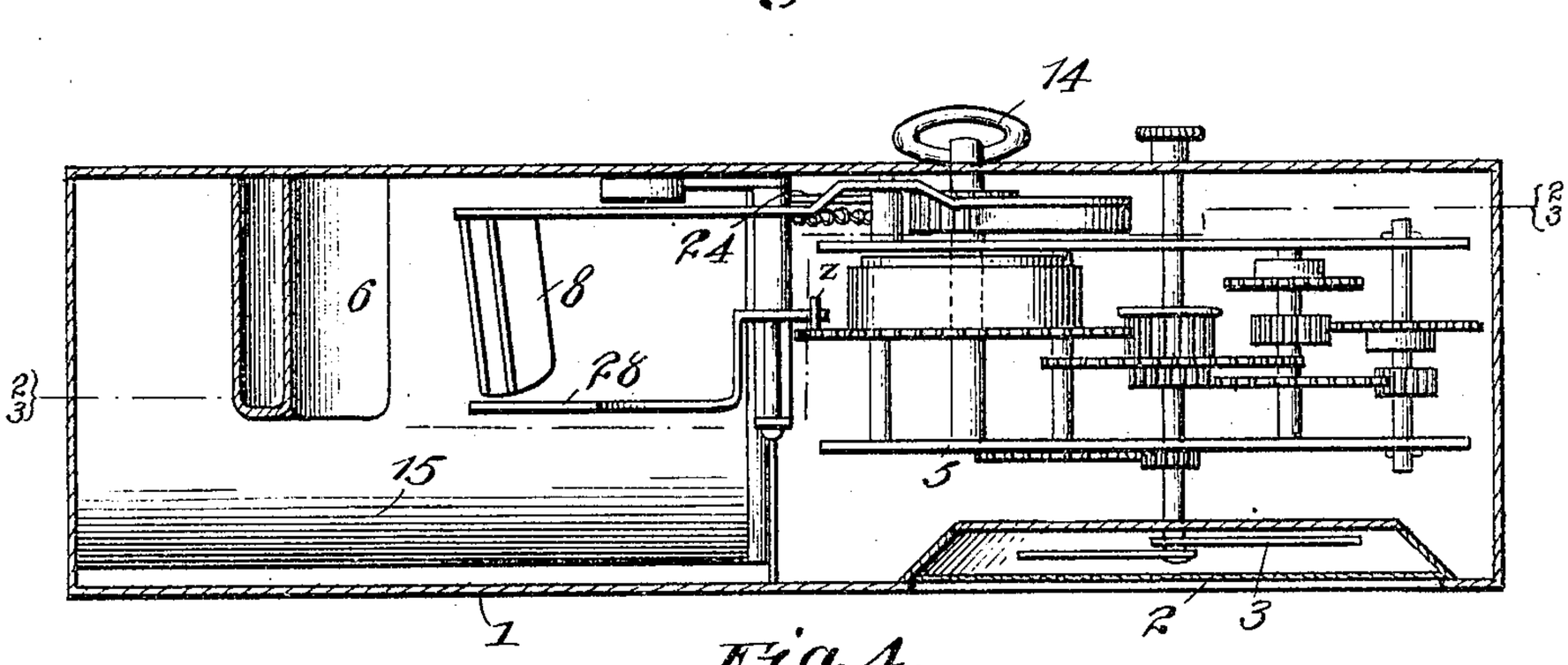

Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LÉON FRANCIS RUBENS AND BENJAMIN ISRAEL LEVI, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

COIN-CONTROLLED MECHANISM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 784,351, dated March 7, 1905.

Application filed September 30, 1904. Serial No. 226,701.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LÉON FRANCIS RUBENS and BENJAMIN ISRAEL LEVI, citizens of the United States, residing at 33 Walker street, New York city, State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Coin-Controlled Mechanism, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to coin-controlled mechanism, and is especially designed to be used in connection with a clock or similar device.

The object of the invention is to so construct the clock that it may be wound only if a coin is dropped therein at least once a day, in this manner making the clock serve as a compulsory saving device.

In general terms the invention consists of coin-controlled mechanism associated with the ordinary alarm or other clock comprising certain structural features and combination of elements hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of our application, and in which like reference characters refer to like parts throughout the several views, Figure 1 is a front plan of the clock, the casing being partly broken away to show our invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a front plan view, the casing having been removed and the coin-receiving lever being shown in the position it assumes when the coin rests thereon. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing a coin in the act of passing from the lever to the false bottom and showing the latter released from its retaining means by reason of the weight of the coins resting thereon. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the clock and the coin-controlled mechanism associated therewith, the casing being removed to show the interior mechanism.

In the drawings, 1 represents the casing of an ordinary clock having a dial 2, hands 3, and hour notations 4. The clockwork generally is referred to by the numeral 5. No description of this clockwork mechanism need be given, as it forms no essential part of our invention. Arranged at any convenient part of the casing, preferably at or near the top thereof, is a coin chute or guide 6, secured at such an angle that the coin 7 is directed to drop upon the coin-receiving device 8, provided at the lower part of the arm of lever 9. The opposite end of lever 9 is weighted, as shown at 10. The lever 9 is provided with a detent 11, normally adapted to coact with the teeth of the ratchet 12. The ratchet is secured to the shaft 13, upon which the stem 14 for winding the clock is fastened.

15 designates a diaphragm or shelf having a curved lip, upon which the coin drops from the coin-receiving device 8.

16 is a false bottom pivoted, with the true bottom 17, on the pin 18.

19 is the deflector forming, with the false bottom 16, the coin-containing device.

The reference character X designates a weighted lever journaled on the pin X′, and is provided for the purpose of preventing the coin-controlled mechanism from being released when the entire device is inverted.

Depending from the shaft 13 is a cranked arm 20, having near its lower end a retaining-lug 21, adapted to engage with the catch 22 of the bottom 17 and retain the latter in the position shown in Fig. 2.

23 is a pin fixed on shaft 13, upon which the arm 20 is also mounted.

24 is a lever fulcrumed at 25 and having a toe 26 resting upon the extension 27 of the false bottom 16. The upper part of lever 24 rests normally out of engagement with pin 23.

28 is a lever pivoted on X′ and acts in the nature of a guard to prevent the coins from slipping out of receiver 8 until the clock has been wound, when the pin Z on the main wheel Z′ of the clockwork strikes the lever 28, thereby tripping it and permitting the coins to fall on the bottom 16 and the lever 9 to return to its normal position. A plate 30 is provided, within which lever 28 is fulcrumed, and the spring 31 extends between the arm 20 and the plate 30.

The false bottom 16 may be so adjusted that any number of coins within certain limits will press it downward and permit the removal of the coins through the bottom of the casing.

The operation of the invention is as follows: The coin is passed through the chute 6 and from there drops into the coin-receiving de-

vice 8, causing the lever to tilt and assume the position shown in Fig. 2, thus permitting the clock to be wound. From the coin-receiving device 8 the coin drops to the shelf 15 and glides off same to the false bottom 16. When the predetermined quantity of coins rests upon the false bottom 16, the latter is pressed downward by the weight of the coins, causing the toe 26 of lever 24 to move backward and the upper part of lever 24 to fall forward and engage pin 23, when clock is wound. Pin 23 presses lever 24 against arm 20, in this manner moving to the right the arm 20 and withdrawing the support of the lug 21 from catch 22 and allowing the bottom 17 to open and the coins to be removed.

Having now described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In coin-controlled mechanism the combination of a clockwork, a lever controlling the same and adapted to permit the operation of the clockwork when a coin engages the lever, a false bottom upon which the coins fall, and means for removing said false bottom when a predetermined weight rests thereon, substantially as described.

2. In coin-controlled mechanism the combination of a clockwork, a ratchet mounted upon a shaft and adapted to wind the clockwork, a lever having a detent for engaging with the teeth of said ratchet, a cranked arm depending from said ratchet having its lower end engaging with the bottom of the casing of the clock and means for releasing said cranked arm and permitting the bottom of said clock to open for the purpose of removing the coins therefrom, substantially as described.

3. In coin-controlled mechanism the combination of a clockwork, a cranked arm 20 mounted on the shaft 13, the bottom 17 of the clock-casing having a catch 22 for engagement with the lug 21 on arm 20, a false bottom 16 for receiving the coins, a lever 24 normally held by the false bottom 16 and means for releasing the lever 24 from its normal position when the predetermined weight rests upon the false bottom 16, substantially as described.

4. In coin-controlled mechanism the combination of a clockwork, a cranked arm 20 mounted on the shaft 13, the bottom 17 of the clock-casing having a catch 22 for engagement with the lug 21 on arm 20, a false bottom 16 for receiving the coins, a lever 24 normally held by the false bottom 16 and means for releasing the lever 24 from its normal position when the predetermined weight rests upon the false bottom 16, and means for releasing lever 20 when lever 24 has been released by weight of coins on false bottom, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LÉON FRANCIS RUBENS.
BENJAMIN ISRAEL LEVI.

Witnesses:
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JOHN A. PERCIVAL.