

No. 786,582.

PATENTED APR. 4, 1905.

J. MOHN & R. C. YATES.
VENDING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 27, 1904.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

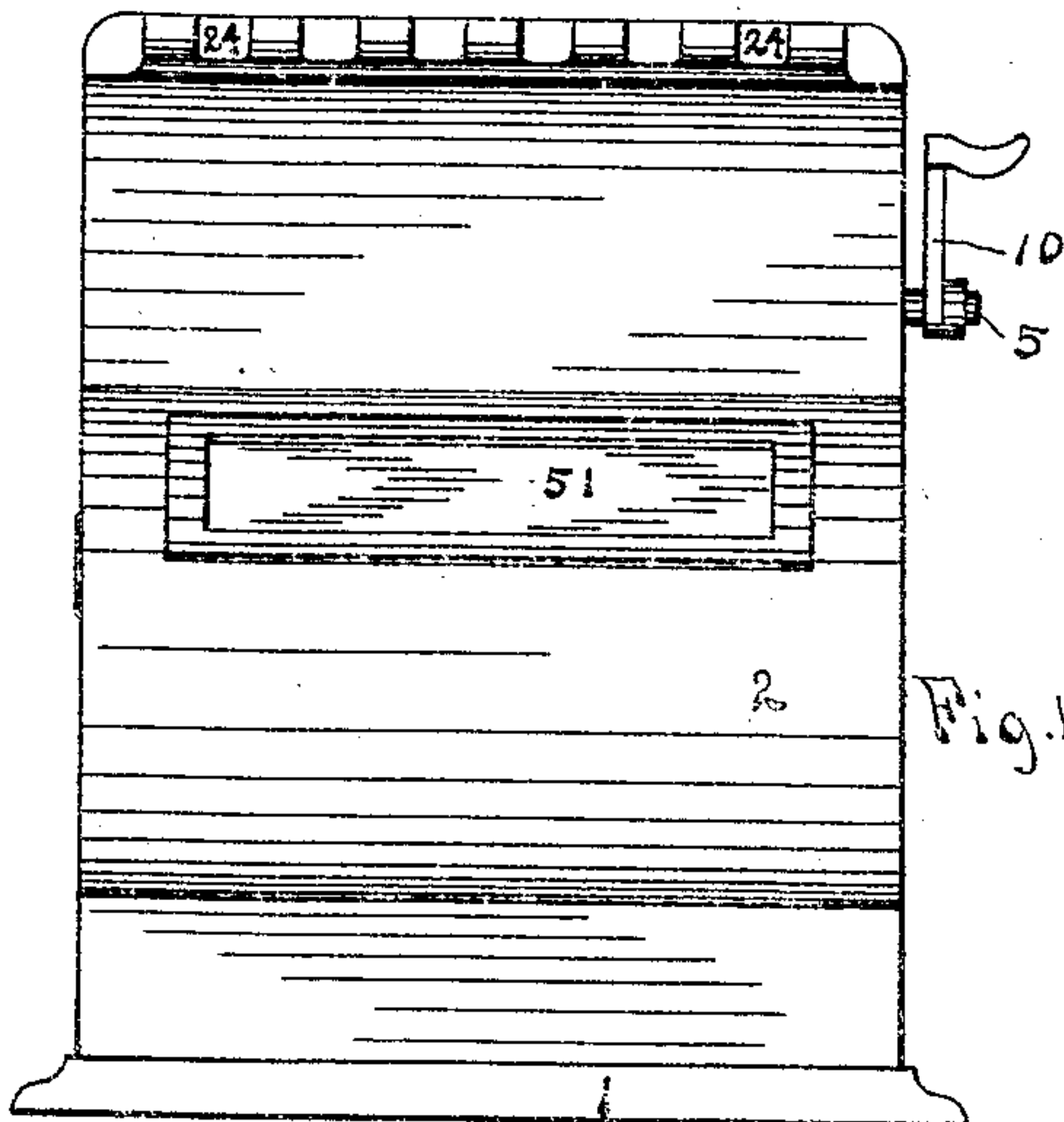


Fig. 1.

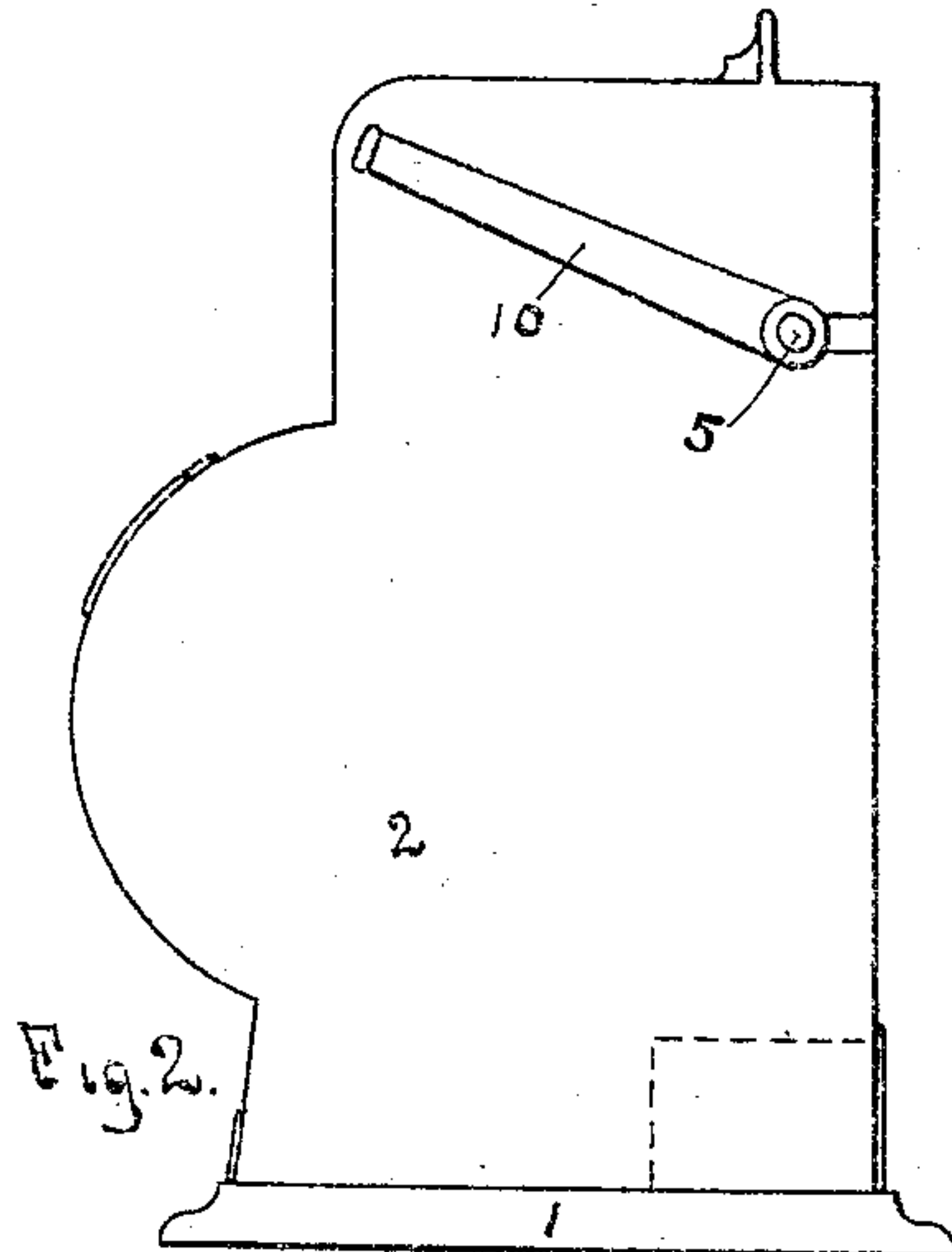


Fig. 2.

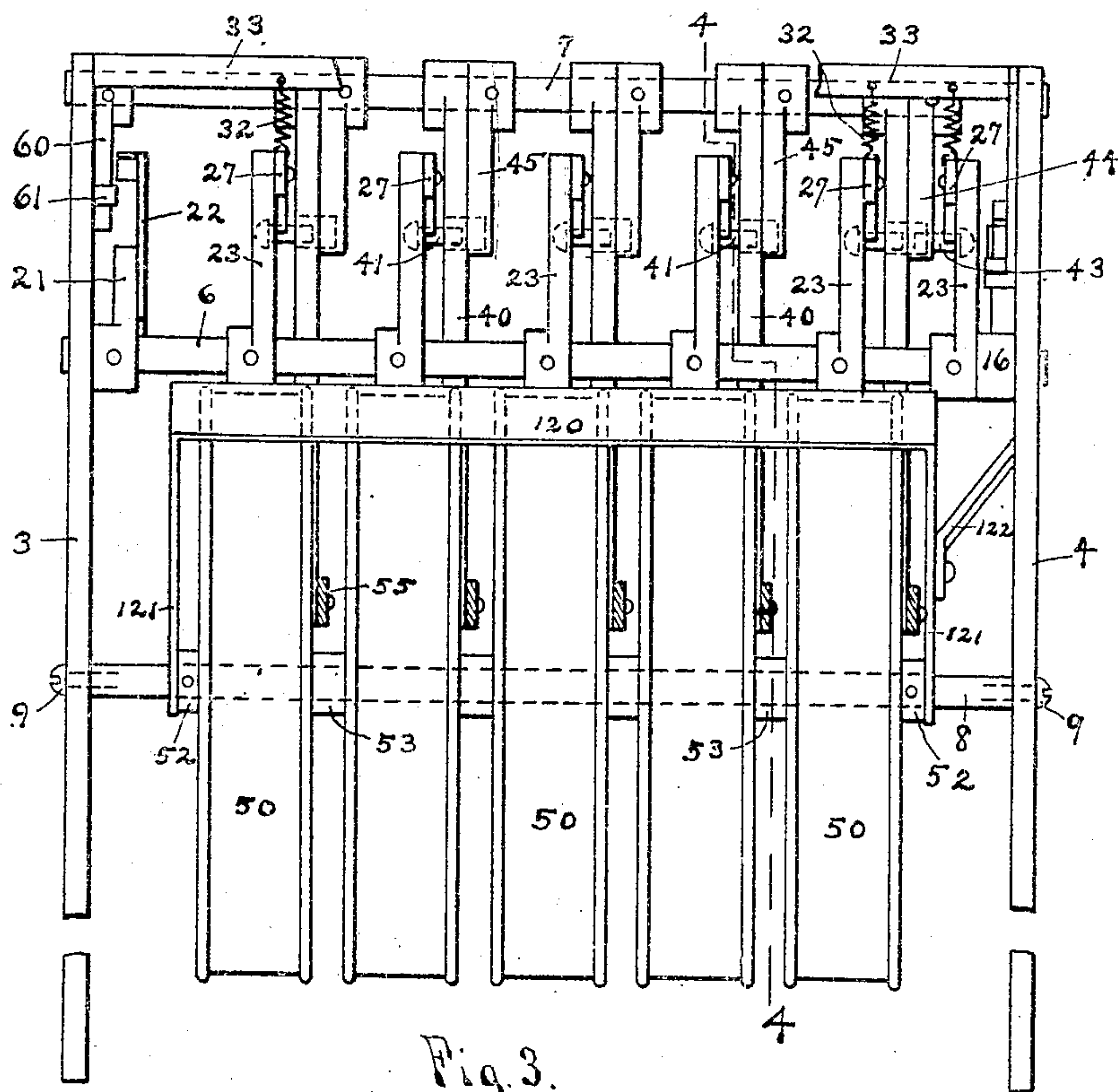


Fig. 3.

Witnesses.

Geoff. W. Barnes
Louis Ott

Inventors

R. C. Yates & J. Mohn.

by Edward N. Pagelsen
their Attorney.

No. 786,582.

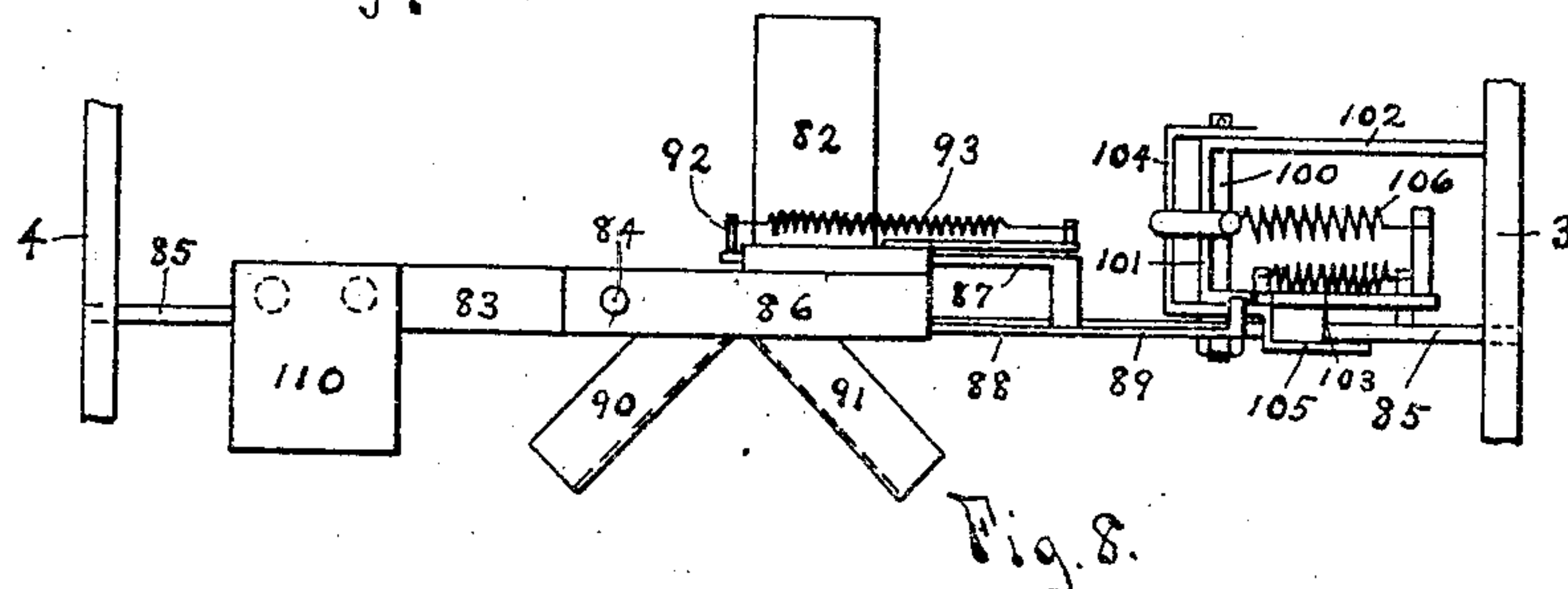
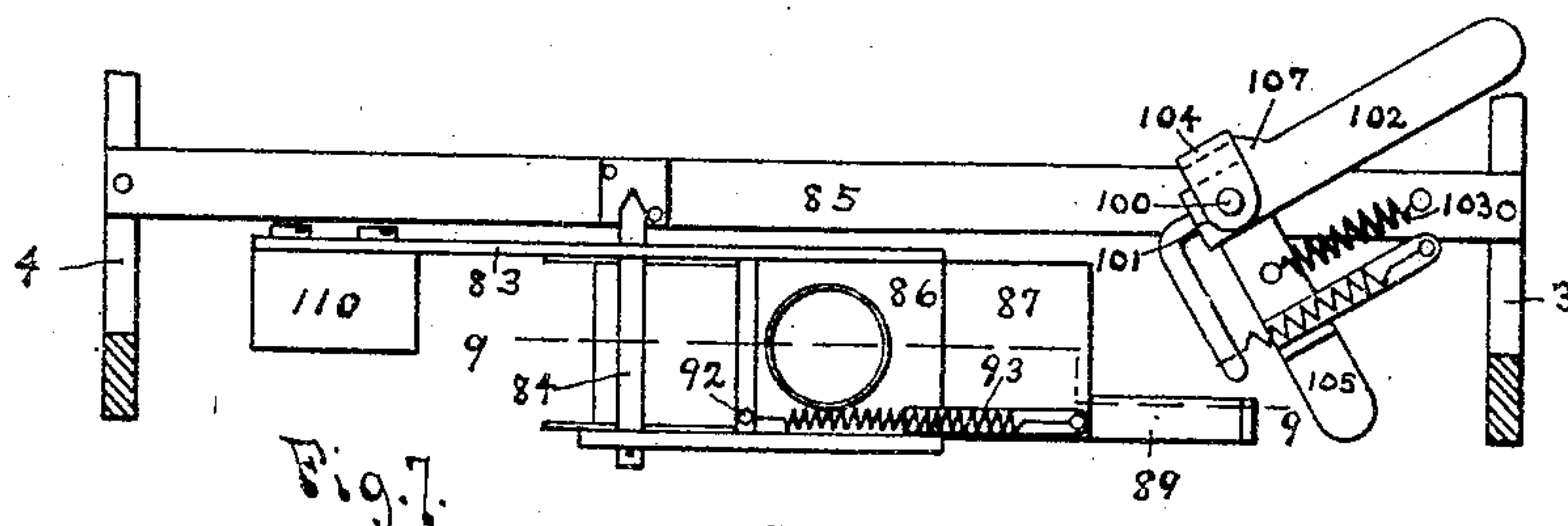
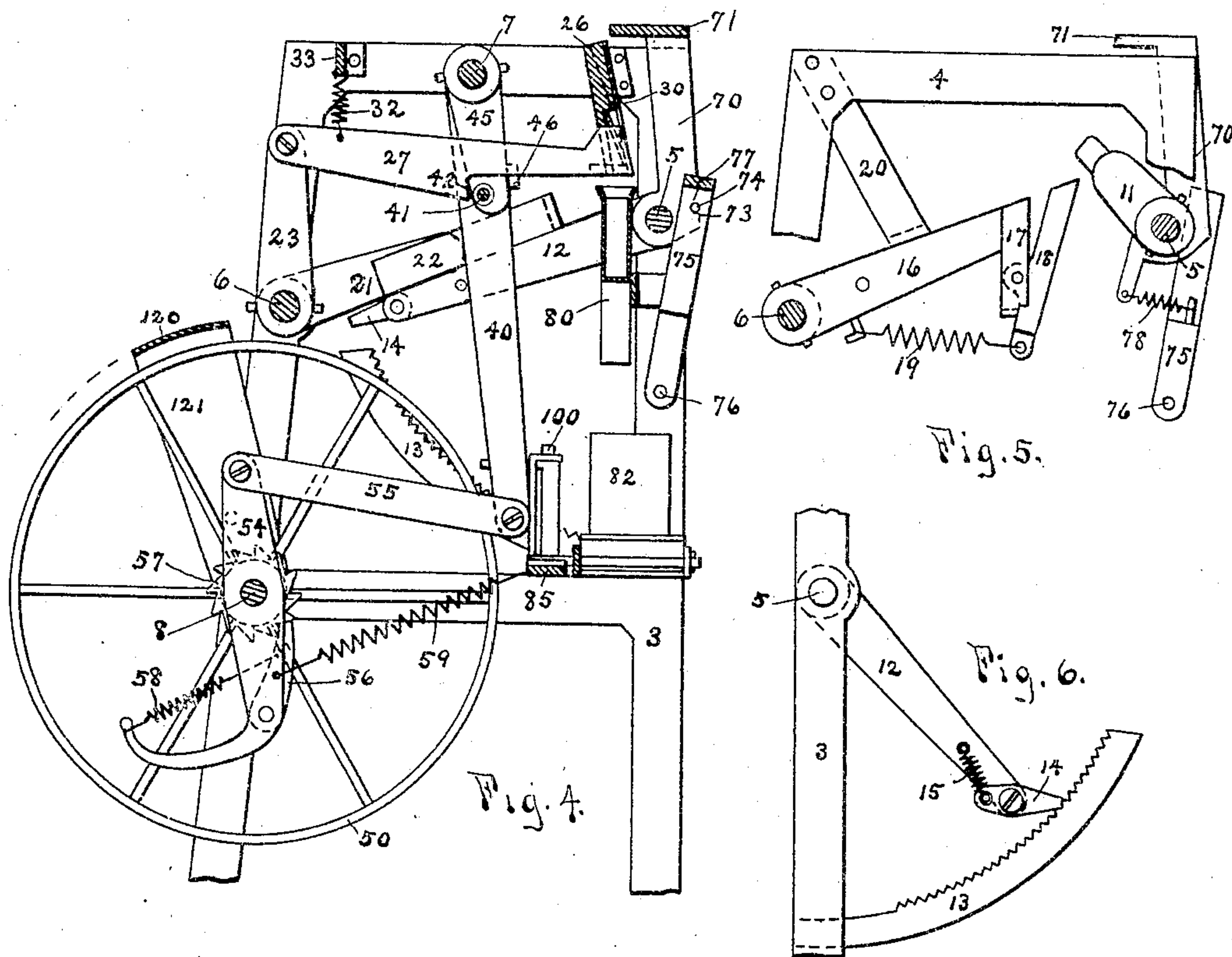
PATENTED APR. 4, 1905.

J. MOHN & R. C. YATES.

VENDING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 27, 1904.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses
Geo. W. Barnes
Louis Ott

Inventors
R. C. Yates and J. Mohn.
by Edward N. Pagelsen.
their attorney.

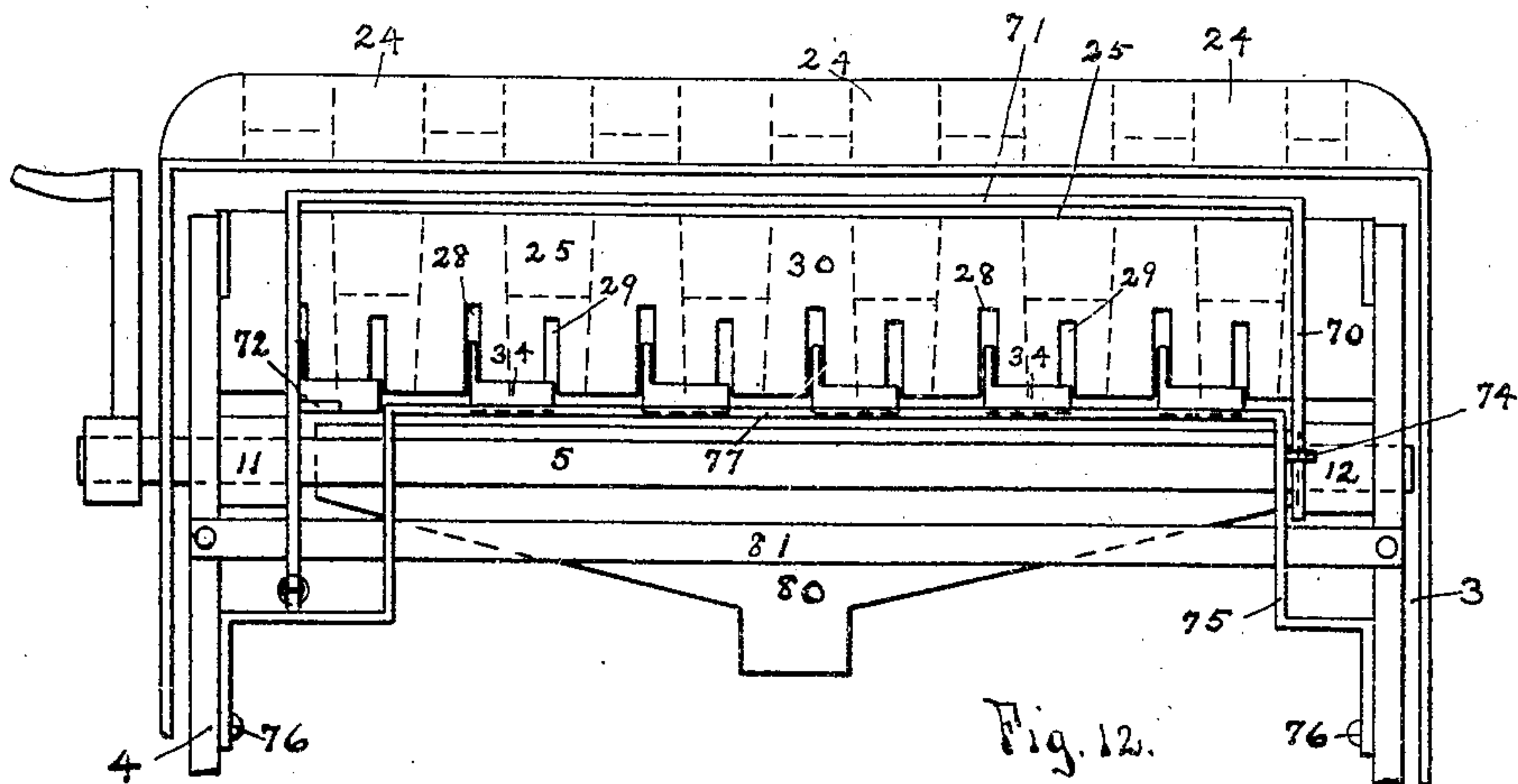
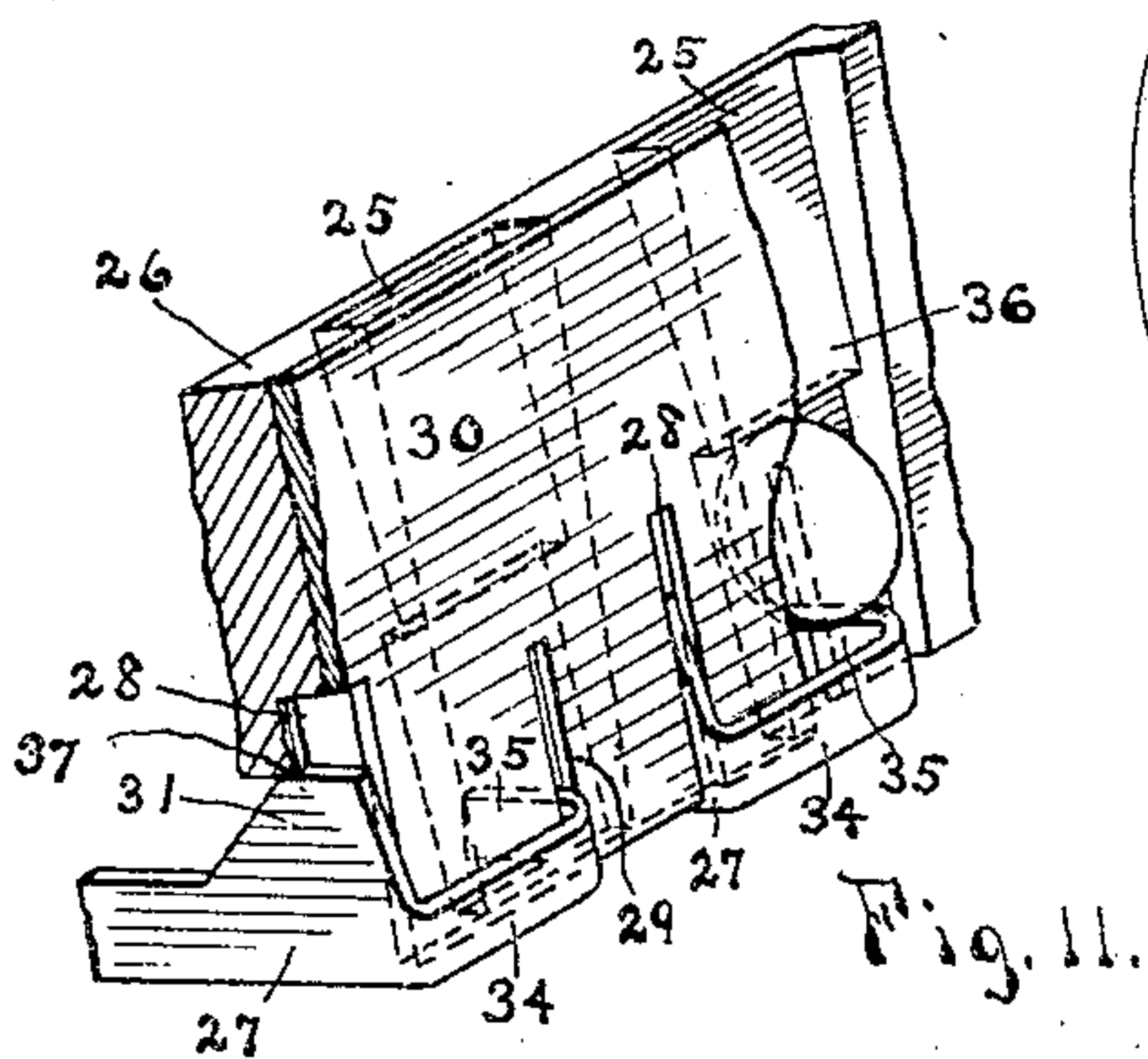
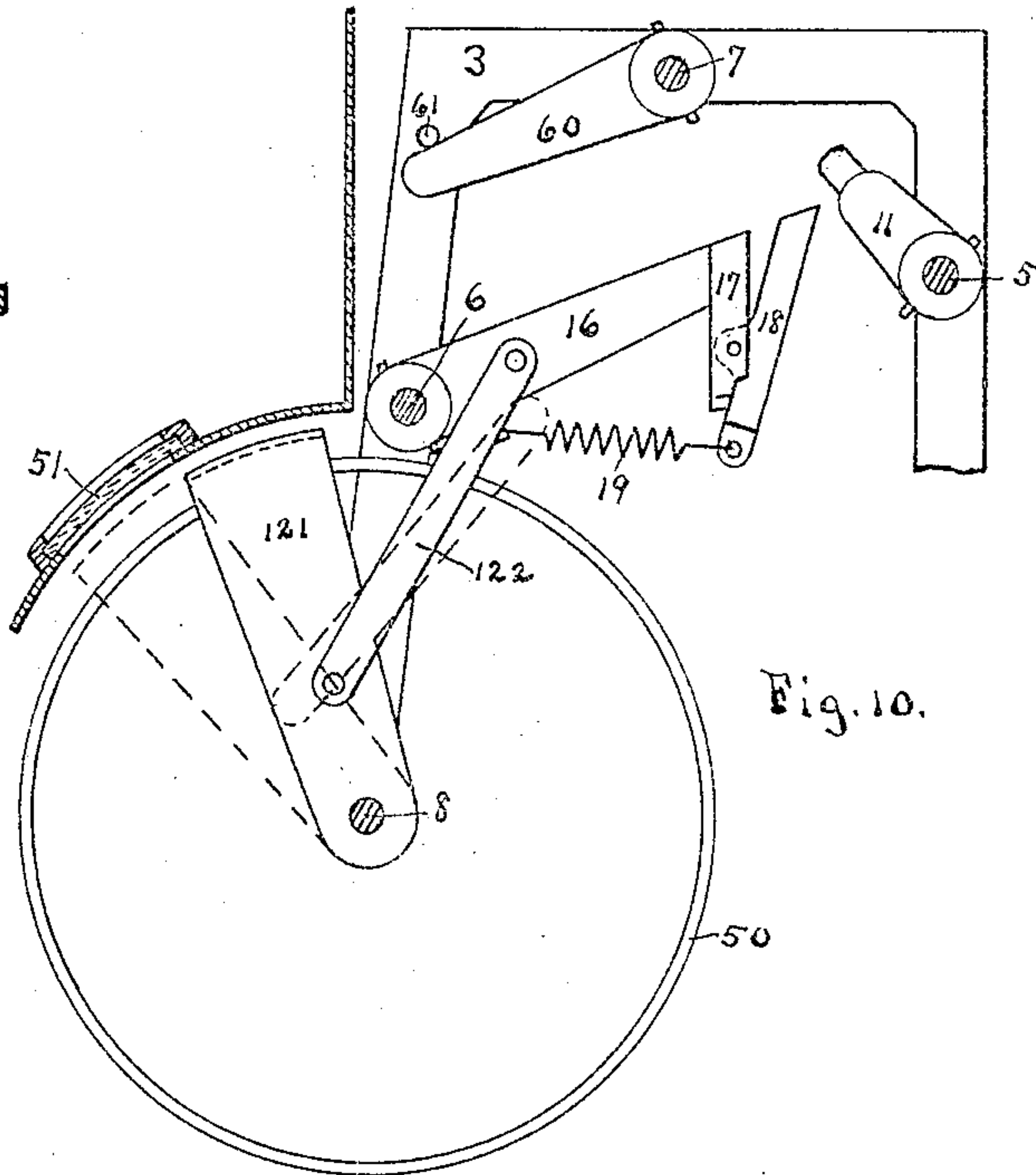
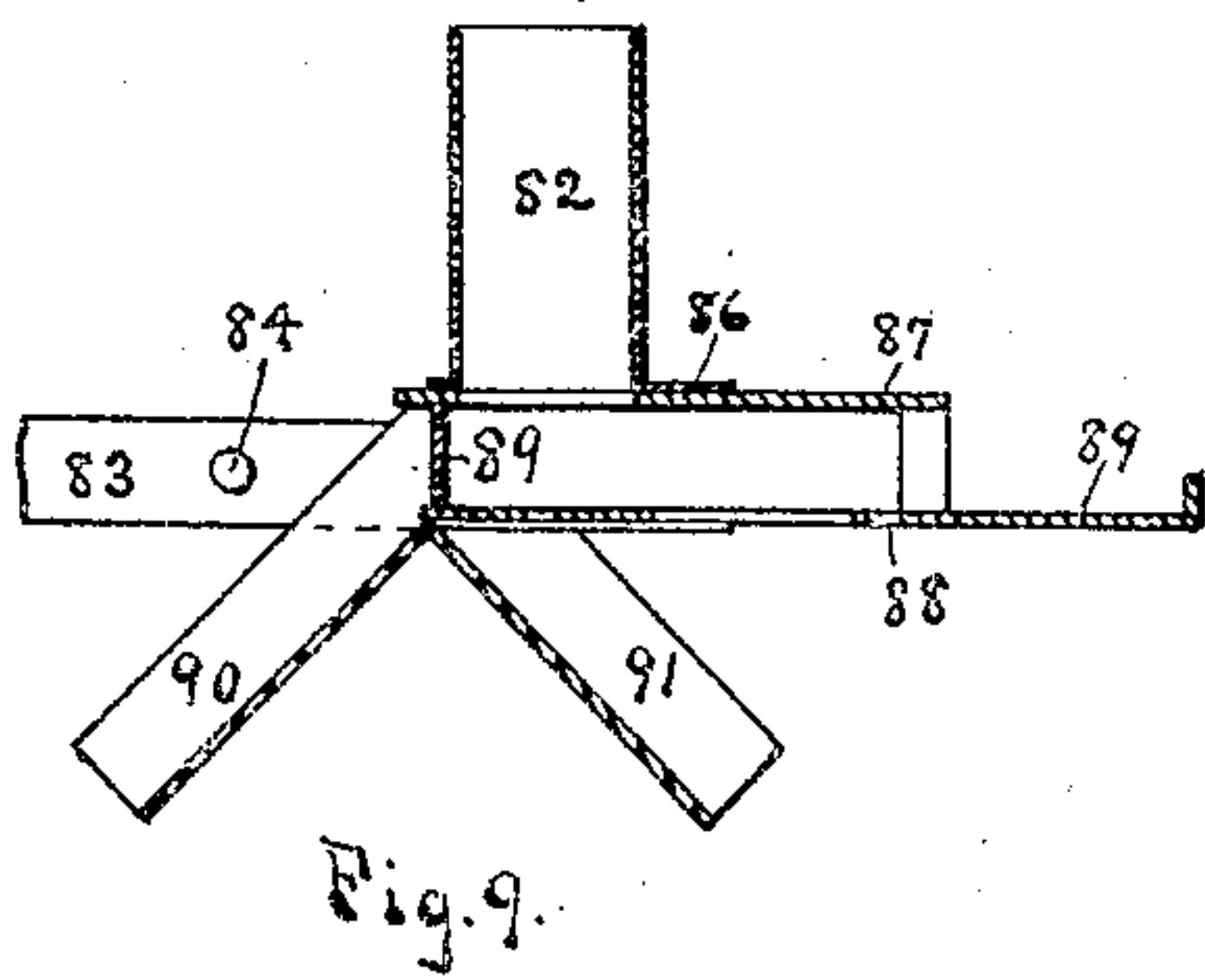
No. 786,582.

PATENTED APR. 4, 1905.

J. MOHN & R. C. YATES.
VENDING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 27, 1904.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



Witnesses.

Geo. W. Barnes
Louis Ott

Inventors
R. C. Yates & J. Mohn.
by *Edward N. Pagelsen.*
their Attorney.

No. 786,582.

PATENTED APR. 4, 1905.

J. MOHN & R. C. YATES.

VENDING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 27, 1904.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

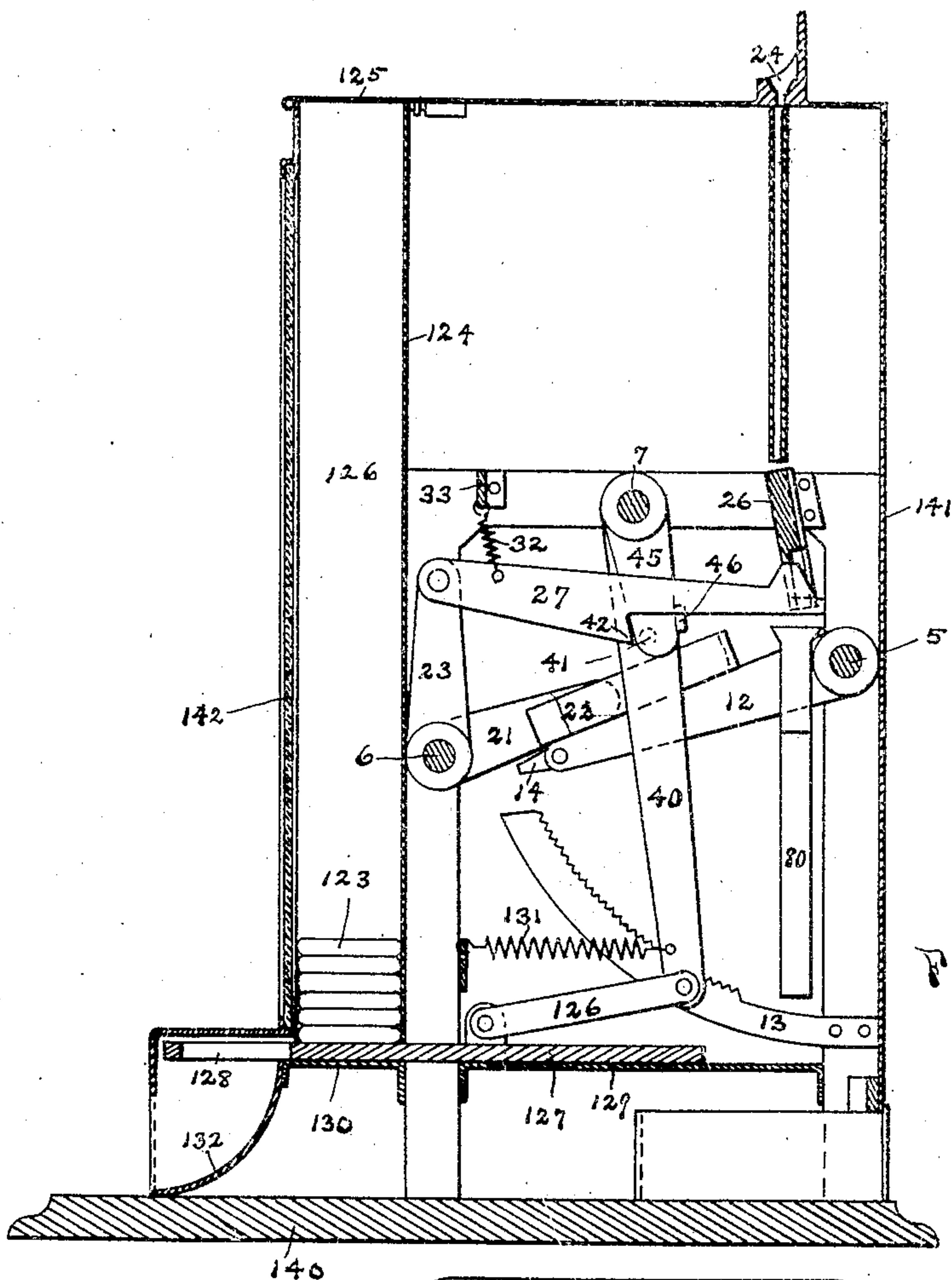


Fig. 13.

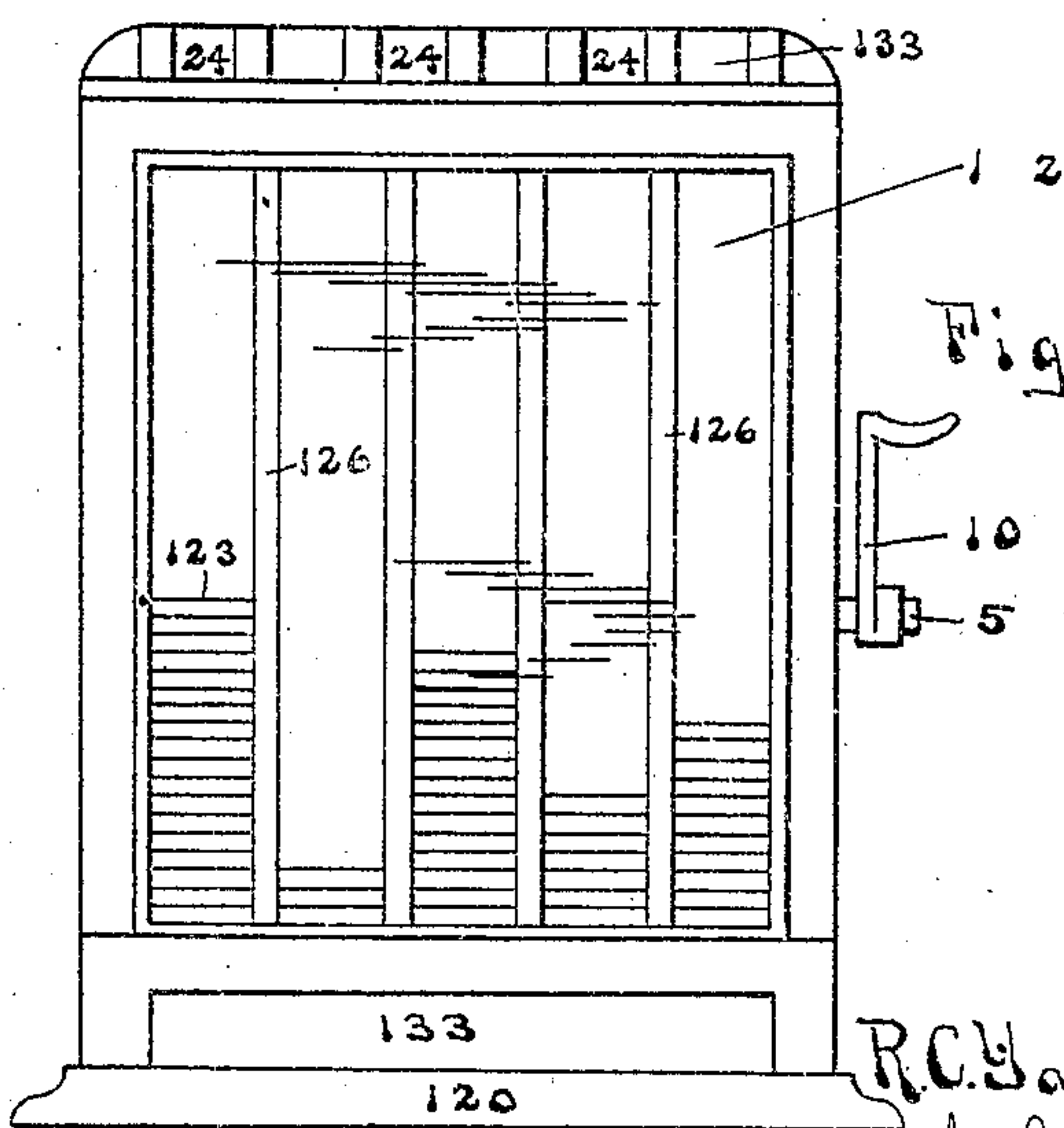


Fig. 14.

Witnesses.

Geo. W. Barrow
Louis Ott

Inventors

R. C. Yates and J. Mohn.
by Edward N. Pagelsen,
their Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN MOHN AND ROBERT C. YATES, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

VENDING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 786,582, dated April 4, 1905.

Application filed May 27, 1904. Serial No. 210,092.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN MOHN and ROBERT C. YATES, citizens of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented a new and Improved Vending-Machine, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to check-controlled mechanism for vending-machines and chance-machines; and the objects of our improvements are to provide a mechanism of this kind by which one check properly placed will cause all of the sections of the mechanism to be actuated or if differently placed only one section will be caused to be actuated; to provide means whereby when used in connection with a sectional chance device all of the sections may be caused to be actuated at any time by the proper insertion of a check and after such actuation any of the individual sections may be selected by the insertion of checks, but whereby repeated individual actuation is prevented until after all are again actuated, and to provide means whereby the checks placed in the machine are divided according to a predetermined ratio. We attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a front view of a chance-machine. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a view of the front part of the mechanism of this machine. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the same on the line 4-4 of Fig. 3. Figs. 5 and 6 are details of the operating mechanism. Figs. 7, 8, and 9 are plan, rear elevation, and cross-section of the check-distributing means. Fig. 10 is a detail of the shutter-operating means. Fig. 11 is a detail of the check-controlled levers. Fig. 12 is a rear view of the check-receiver and means directly controlled by the checks. Fig. 13 shows this mechanism in connection with a vending device. Fig. 14 shows a vending-machine.

Similar reference characters refer to like parts throughout the specification and claims.

In the first twelve figures of the drawings the base 1 supports the case 2 and the frames 3 and 4, which are secured to it. The frames support all of the operating mechanism, and in them are journaled the operating-shaft 5,

the rocking shaft 6, and the central shaft 7, and between the frames is rigidly held the wheel-shaft 8 by means of the screws 9. On the outer end of the main shaft is secured the operating-handle 10. Then adjacent and within the frame 4 is secured the arm 11, which operates the main portion of the machine, and at the left end, adjacent to the frame 3, is the lever 12 of the full-stroke mechanism. Secured to the frame 3 is the notched segment 13, over the teeth of which rides the outer end of the pawl 14, pivoted on the end of the lever 12, being held in normal position by the spring 15. By means of this device it is necessary to give the operating-handle a full stroke downward and then upward before it can be again depressed.

The rocking shaft 6 has secured to its right end just inside the frame 4 the lever 16, which has an arm 17, which carries the pawl 18, normally held outward by the spring 19. This lever 16 is depressed by the arm 11 at each stroke of the operating-handle until the paths of the end of the pawl 18 and the end of arm 11 separate, when the arm 16 flies up again under the stress of springs 19, that will be explained later on. The limit of upward movement of the lever 16 is determined by the stop 20, secured to the frame 4. (See Fig. 5.) Upon the return movement of the handle the pawl 18 yields to the pressure of the end of the arm 11, permitting it to pass.

On the opposite end of the shaft 6 is a lever 21, having an extension 22, which contacts with the full-stroke lever 12 and determines the upward limit of movement of the lever 12, and so of the arm 11 and the operating-handle.

Secured to the rocking shaft 6 are a series of rock-arms 23, one for each check-slot 24 in the top of the frame and for each slot 25 in the check-receiver. To each rock-arm is pivoted a check-controlled lever 27, which pass through slots in the check-receiver and whose movements are determined by the checks.

The check-receiver is preferably made up of two parts 26 and 30, supported between the frames 3 and 4, as shown in Fig. 4, through the lower parts of which are a series of slots 28 and 29. The front part 26 is constructed

with stepped grooves, as shown in Fig. 11. The rear part is flat. Each lever 27 has a projecting lug 31, that normally bears against a shoulder 37 on the part 26 in the slot, (see Fig. 11,) being held against said shoulder by the spring 32, attached to the cross-bar 33, Figs. 3 and 4. When the lever 27 is moved rearward, the lug 31 will slip off the shoulder unless held down. The ends of the lever 27 are bent to the left 34 and then toward the front 35, passing into the slots 29 in the receiver in the middle of the check-slots 25. If a check is placed into a slot 25, it will rest on the part 35. If now the lever 27 is moved rearward, the coin resting on the part 35 will contact with the shoulder 36 in the slot 25 and prevent the end of the lever from rising more than a very small amount. The receiver is inclined slightly to cause the top of the check to fall under the shoulder 36. By these means whenever a check is placed in a slot 26 the free end of the lever 27 will move horizontally; but where no check is placed in the slot over the end of the lever to hold it down it will rise just after the commencement of its rearward movement. After the movement has continued a short distance the part 35 will pass from below the check, permitting it to fall out of the slot 25. Just before the end of the return or forward movement of the levers 27 the contact of the lugs 31 with the shoulders 37 depresses the levers to normal position. The contact of the parts 34 with the plate 30 limits the forward movement of the levers and the rock-arms 23.

Loose on the central shaft 7 are a series of five long arms 40, each provided with a pin 41, projecting in the paths of the hooks 42 on the check-controlled levers 27. The normal distance between the hooks and the pins is such that no contact takes place while the lug 31 is in contact with the shoulder 37 of the receiver, so that unless the end of the lever 27 is held down by a check while the lever moves rearward the rear end of the lever will rise sufficiently to permit the hook to pass over the pin, and thus no movement of the long arm will result; but if the end of the lever is held down by a check the hook engages the pin and the arm will swing back with its lever, and on account of the angle of the hook the engagement will continue after the part 35 passes from under the check even against the pull of the spring 32.

The rock-arm 23 farthest to right connects with the lever 27, that is controlled by checks dropped through the opening 24 farthest to the right, which check is intended to cause the operation of all the long arms 40, the checks dropped through any one of the five other openings 24 being intended to control but a single arm 40. This lever 27 when held down by a check engages the pin 43 in the short arm 44, which is secured to the shaft 7. A series of five similar short arms 45 are secured

to the shaft 7 adjacent to the long arms 40. Each long arm 40 is provided with a projection 46, which extends behind the adjacent short arms 44 and 45, so that when the short arm 44 is swung to the rear by its check-controlled lever 27 the arms 44 and 45, and through them all the long arms 40, will be swung to the rear.

Journalled on the shaft 8 are a series of wheels 50, upon the faces of which may be placed any desirable amusement devices—such as pictures, mottoes, figures, letters, or playing-cards—which may be viewed through the glass window 51 in the front of the case. These wheels are positioned by the fixed collars 52 and the loose collars 53. Loose on the shaft between the hubs of the wheels and the collars are the pivoted arms 54, the upper ends of which are connected to the ends of the long arms 40 by means of the links 55. At the lower ends of the arms 54 are pivoted pawls 56, which engage the ratchet-wheels 57, secured to the hubs. Springs 58 hold the pawls in contact with the ratchet-wheels, and springs 59 tend to return the arms 54, and thereby the long arms 40, to normal. The contact between the lugs 46 and the short arms 45 swing back these arms and turn back the shaft 7, all these parts being positioned by the arm 60, Fig. 10, secured to the shaft 7, contacting with the pin 61 on the frame 3.

The operation of these parts is as follows: When the arm 11 depresses the lever 16, all the rock-arms swing to the rear, and with them the links 27. If the link farthest to the right is held down by a check, it will engage the pin 43, swing the arm 44, and with it all the arms 45, and thereby all the long arms 40, to the rear. The links 55 will swing the pivoted arms 54, and thereby turn the wheels 50 through a proportionate angle. When the pawl 18 escapes from the arm 11, all the parts will suddenly return to normal under the pull of the springs 59, being stopped by the pin 61; but the wheels 50 are not rigidly connected and under the momentum obtained will continue to run until stopped by the friction of the pawls 56 on the teeth of the wheels 57, the distance they turn being a mere matter of chance. Should the device on any one or more of the wheels be unsatisfactory, checks may be dropped into the corresponding openings 24 and the operating-handle actuated, thereby causing the selected wheels to be turned by means of the corresponding check-controlled levers 27, the remainder of the levers passing freely over the pins 41 of the section not selected.

This machine may be used to deal hands for playing poker in the following manner: The wheels 50 have secured to their faces the usual cards of a poker-deck. Each player is provided with checks as may be desired. A check is dropped into the right-hand opening 24, and so into the right-hand slot 25, and all

the wheels turned upon pressing down the actuating-handle. If the cards on any of the wheels are unsatisfactory, checks are dropped into the openings 24 corresponding to these wheels and the handle operated again, thus causing the selected wheels to revolve a second time. The cards then shown constitute the "hand" of the player.

In playing poker the player is allowed to discard and then "fill his hand" but once. To conform to this rule, this machine may be so constructed that after the actuation of part of the wheels it is necessary to actuate all of the wheels together before any less than the whole number can be again put in motion. For this purpose a yoke 70, of flat metal, is pivoted on the shaft 5 between the hubs of the arms 11 and 12. The top plate 71 of this yoke when in its forward position extends over all the slots 25 but the one on the right end of the check-receiver. The yoke has a projecting lug 72, Fig. 12, in line with the lever 27 farthest to the right, so that each time a check holds the rear end of this lever down it will contact with the lug and push the yoke, and with it the plate 71, to the rear. This yoke has a notch 73, Fig. 4, into which will engage a pin 74, carried by a second yoke 75, to hold the plate 71 in its rear position. This yoke is pivoted at 76, and its cross-bar 77 is in the path of the rear ends of all the other levers 27 when held down by checks, so that whenever any one of the wheels is actuated singly the yoke 75 will be pushed back, releasing the pin 74 from the notch 73 and permitting the plate 71 to move forward under the tension of the spring 78, which tends to throw both the plate 71 and cross-bar 77 forward.

In vending-machines it is sometimes preferable that the rent be proportioned to the earning power of the machine. For this purpose means are provided to cause a certain proportion of the checks to drop into a receptacle or drawer, the key to which is held by the owners of the machine, while the remainder fall into another to which the lessee has access. Under the check-receiver is placed a flat funnel 80, supported by the bar 81, the opening of the funnel being just over the tube 82. This check-divider is supported by a bar 83, pivoted on the rod 84, which is carried by the cross-bar 85. The divider is made up of a rectangular body 86, having a slide of two plates 87 and 88, the lower one having an extended arm 89. The upper slide is of the same thickness as the checks used, or where used in a chewing-gum-vending machine of the thickness of a cent. As the checks fall into the tube 82 they will turn and lie flat. When after a sufficient number to more than fill the body 86 are in the divider and the slide is pushed in, the check filling the hole in the plate 87 will be carried (to the left in Fig. 9) over the partition 89 and then drop on the

chute 90 and fall into the lessor's drawer. The others below it will fall through the opening in the lower plate 88 into the chute 91 into the lessee's drawer. These drawers are indicated in Fig. 2.

Upon the top of the case 86 is supported a spring 93, attached to a pin 92 in the edge of the plate 87, which spring tends to return the plates 87 and 88 to the position shown in Figs. 7, 8, and 9.

Secured to the cross-bar 85 is a pivot 100, upon which is revoluble a yoke 101, having an arm 102 extending into the path of the full-stroke arm 12, so that this yoke will be swung at each actuation of the operating-handle, being returned by the spring 103. Embracing this yoke is a second yoke 104, having an arm 105 offset so as to normally travel below the arm 89 of the check-divider. These two yokes are held in position relative to each other by the spring 106 and lug 107 on the arm 102, which spring is stiff enough to ordinarily hold the yoke 104 to operate the plates 87 and 88, but will yield should the slides be prevented from operating.

When the weight of the checks in the case 86 and the tube 82 overcome the weight 110, the arm 89 will be depressed into the path of the arm 105 and the plates 87 and 88 will be pushed in at the next actuation of the operating-handle, dividing the checks, as before described. It is obvious that the distance between the plates 87 and 88 will determine how many checks will drop into the lessee's drawer for each one that falls into the lessor's.

While the handle is being moved down the wheels 50 will slowly revolve backward under the frictional pull of the pawls 56. It would therefore be possible for the wheels to present devices at the window 51 that would be acceptable to the players before the wheels revolve forward. To prevent the devices on the wheels being seen while the handle is being depressed, we provide the shutter 120, having arms 121 pivoted on the shaft 8. This shutter is connected to the lever 16 by the link 122 and will swing over the window 51 when the lever is depressed, as indicated in Fig. 10.

When a vending and not an amusement device is desired, the construction shown in Figs. 13 and 14 may be employed. The base 140 has secured to it a case 141, having a front window 142, behind which are seen the packages 123 of the articles to be sold. A partition 124 separates these articles from the compartment for the operating mechanism. A hinged door 125, provided with a lock, permits the introduction of the packages, while partitions 126 separate the different kinds of packages into stacks. The frames for the mechanism are similar to those of the amusement device, supporting the shafts 5, 6, and 7, the check-receiver 26, the funnel 80 for the checks, and the segmental rack 13 for the full-

stroke arm 12. The shaft 5 is provided with the arms 11 and 12. The rocking shaft 6 has the same lever 16, the rock-arms 23, and the arm 21, as before, while the same number of short arms 44 and 45, stop-arm 60, and long arms 40 are placed on the central shaft 7. The check-receiver 26 is also similarly constructed, and the checks have the same effect on the check-controlled levers 27. The links 55 are replaced by links 126, which connect to the slides 127, provided with openings 128. These slides rest on plates 129, extending across between the frames and on plate 130. Whenever the operating-handle is pulled down, the slide 127 will be pulled to the rear, placing the opening 128 under the stack of packages, the lower one of which will drop into this opening, resting on the plate 130. When the arm 11 and pawl 18 pass out of engagement, as before described, the slides 127 jump forward under the pull of springs 131, carrying the package forward where it will fall into the chute 132 and slide out of the opening 133.

The slots 24 are intended for cents and the slot 133 on the right for nickels. Thus should a nickel be dropped into the slot 133 all the slides 127 would be actuated, while individual slides would be actuated when coins are dropped into individual slots 24. The machine may be made with any number of slides 127, six being a desirable number, as it gives one package for each cent or six for a nickel.

In case this vending-machine is leased a divider would be used for the cents and another for the nickels. The distance between the top of the case and the receiver 26 is sufficient to permit the use of any of the usual coin-testers, which are not shown, as they form no part of our invention. The parts 70 to 76, inclusive, are not always necessary.

Many changes in the details of this machine may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of our invention.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a check-controlled device, the combination of a main shaft, a rocking shaft, stationary bearings for each, connecting means whereby the main shaft may turn the rocking shaft, a third shaft, stationary bearings for the same, normally inoperative check-controlled connections whereby said rocking shaft may turn said third shaft.

2. In a check-controlled device, the combination of a frame, stationary bearings carried by said frame, a shaft adapted to rock in said bearings, a second shaft pivoted in said bearings and having arms, check-controlled means for operating said arms from the rocking shaft, and an operating-handle to impart movement to the two shafts.

3. In a check-controlled device, the combination of an operating-shaft having a handle, a rocking shaft having a series of arms se-

cured thereto, a connecting mechanism between the operating-shaft comprising a lever secured to the rocking shaft and having a pawl at one end, and an arm on the operating-shaft, levers secured to the arms on the rocking shaft, a check-receiver having slots through which the ends of said levers extend and springs to cause the upward movement of the outer ends of the levers.

4. In a check-controlled device, a frame, stationary bearings in said frame, a shaft adapted to rock in said bearings, an arm secured thereto, a lever secured to said arm and having a hook, a second shaft, an arm secured to said second shaft and having a pin in the normal path of said hook, means to elevate said hook above said pin and means to cause said hook to engage said pin upon the actuation of the rocking shaft.

5. In a check-controlled device, a frame, stationary bearings in said frame, a shaft adapted to rock in said bearings, an arm secured thereto, a check-controlled lever secured to said arm, a second shaft, means carried by said second shaft in the normal path of a projection on said lever, means to hold said lever in its path to rock said second shaft upon the actuation of the first, and means to move said lever out of its path so that the rocking shaft will alone be actuated.

6. In a check-controlled device, the combination of a main operating-shaft, a handle for swinging said shaft, a rocking shaft, a lever projecting toward the operating-shaft and having a yieldable pawl, an arm on the main shaft to contact with said pawl when turned in one direction and so rock said rocking shaft, arms secured to said rocking shaft, and check-controlled levers connected to said arms.

7. In a package-vending machine, the combination of an operating-shaft, an operating-handle, a rocking shaft, a third shaft carrying a plurality of arms, links connected to the arms, package-ejectors connected to said links and check-controlled means carried by the rocking shaft whereby all or a less number of ejectors may be actuated upon the operation of the operating-handle.

8. In a package-vending machine, the combination of an operating-shaft, an operating-handle therefor, a rocking shaft, operating connections between said shafts, a third shaft carrying a plurality of arms, links connected to the arms, package-ejectors connected to said links and check-controlled means whereby all of the ejectors will be actuated upon the operation of the operating-handle.

9. In a package-vending machine, the combination of an operating-shaft, an operating-handle therefor, a rocking shaft, operating connections between said shafts, a third shaft carrying a plurality of arms, links connected to the arms, package-ejectors connected to the links and a check-controlled device for each arm whereby any selected one of said ejectors

will be actuated upon the operation of the operating-handle.

10. In a package-vending machine, an oscillating shaft, a shaft having a plurality of arms loosely mounted thereon, links connected to the arms, package-ejectors connected to the links, and check-controlled means carried by the oscillating shaft and connecting the arms and the oscillating shaft whereby all or a less number of ejectors may be actuated at will upon the movement of the oscillating shaft.

11. In a package-vending machine, an operating-handle, a plurality of package-ejectors, and check-controlled means for each ejector in operable connection with said handle, whereby all or a less number of the ejectors will be positioned at will upon the movement of the handle, and separate means for causing the ejecting action of the ejectors.

12. In a package-vending machine, an operating-handle, a plurality of package-ejectors, and check-controlled means for each ejector in operable connection with said handle, whereby all the ejectors will be positioned upon the movement of the handle, and separate means for causing the ejecting action of the ejectors.

13. In a package-vending machine, an operating-handle, a plurality of pivoted arms, links connected to said arms, package-ejectors connected to said links, check-controlled means in operable connection with said handle whereby all of the ejectors may be positioned upon the movement of the handle, and separate means for causing the ejecting action of the ejector.

14. In a package-vending machine, an operating-handle, a plurality of pivoted arms, links connected to said arms, package-ejectors connected to said links, check-controlled means in operable connection with said handle whereby all or a less number of the ejectors will be positioned upon the movement of the handle, and separate means for causing the ejecting action of the ejectors.

15. In a vending-machine, the combination of the operating-shaft having an oscillating movement, means to compel said shaft to complete its movement in each direction, a second shaft, check-controlled means carried by said shaft, a third shaft having a series of loosely-mounted arms, and a receiver to hold checks so as to compel an operable connection between the operating-shaft and the depending arms.

16. In a vending-machine, the combination of the operating-shaft, means to compel said shaft to oscillate through a fixed range of movement, a rocking shaft, check-controlled means carried by said shaft, a series of loosely-mounted arms, and a receiver to hold checks so as to compel an operable connection between the operating-shaft and the arms.

17. In a package-vending machine, the combination of the operating-shaft, means to compel said shaft to oscillate through a fixed range of movement, a rocking shaft, check-controlled means carried by said shaft, a series of loosely-

mounted arms, a receiver to hold checks so as to compel an operable connection between the operating-shaft and the arms, and package-ejectors connected to said arms.

18. In a vending-machine, the combination of the operating-shaft, means to compel said shaft to oscillate through a fixed range of movement, a rocking shaft, a check-controlled lever, a third shaft having a series of loosely-mounted arms, a normally inoperative connection between the lever and the arms, and a receiver to hold a check so as to make said connection operative at the forward movement of the operating-shaft.

19. In a package-vending machine, the combination of the operating-shaft, means to compel said shaft to oscillate through a fixed range of movement, a rocking shaft, check-controlled levers carried by said shaft, a series of loosely-mounted arms, one for each lever, a receiver having a series of receptacles to hold a check so as to cause an operable engagement between any one of the levers and the corresponding arm, an additional check-controlled lever carried by the rocking shaft, normally inoperative connections between the lever and all the arms, said receiver having a receptacle to hold a check so as to make said connections operative.

20. In a package-vending machine, the combination of the operating-shaft, means to compel said shaft to oscillate through a fixed range of movement, a rocking shaft, arms mounted on said shaft, check-controlled levers carried by said shaft, a third shaft, a series of arms loosely mounted on said shaft and having laterally-projecting lugs, a series of arms fixed on said shaft and abutting against said lugs to cause the loose arms to swing upon the turning of the shaft, a receiver having a series of receptacles to hold checks so as to cause an operable engagement of any one of a plurality of said levers and the corresponding loose arm, and an additional receptacle to hold a check to cause an operable connection between one of said levers and the fixed arms so that one or all of the arms may be actuated at will by the operating-shaft, and a package-ejector connected to each swinging arm.

21. In a vending-machine the combination of a pivoted check-receptacle provided with a casing rectangular in cross-section, a perforated slide normally forming the bottom of said casing to support the checks, a second slide near the top of the casing having a perforation the size of the checks and normally in line with the receptacle, and means to actuate said slides to cause the upper slide to carry the check in its perforation laterally out of the case and to close the lower end of the receptacle and simultaneously to move the perforation in the lower slide under the checks resting thereon to permit said checks to drop from the case, chutes to separate the checks released by the two slides and means to return said slides to normal position.

22. In a vending-machine, the combination of pivoted casing, rectangular in cross-section, a tubular check-receptacle on the same, a slide to carry a check laterally out of the casing, a
5 second slide below the first to release the checks between the slides, chutes to convey said checks and means to return the slides.

23. In a vending-machine, a pivoted check-receiving casing, a slide to carry a check laterally out of the same, a second slide below
10 the first to release the checks between the slides, and chutes to convey said checks.

24. In a vending-machine, an operating-shaft, a lever secured to the same, a yoke having an arm in the path of said lever and thereby swung at each operation of the machine, a
15 second yoke yieldably connected to the first, an arm projecting from the same, a check-receiving casing pivoted to swing down upon receiving a predetermined number of checks, a slide to carry a check laterally out of the casing, a second slide below the first to release
20 the checks between the slides, an arm connected to said slides normally out of the path of the arm on the second yoke but moved into said path upon the swinging down of the casing, thus causing the arm to operate said slides, chutes to convey the checks and means to return said slides to normal position.

25. In a vending-machine, an operating-shaft, a lever secured to the same, a check-receiver pivoted to swing down upon receiving a predetermined number of checks, a slide to carry a check out of the receiver, a second
30 slide below the first to release the checks between the slides, an arm connected to said slides, connected pivoted yokes having arms, one in the path of said lever the other in the path of the arm on the slides when the receiver is in its lower position whereby the
40 slides may be actuated from said operating-shaft.

26. In a vending-machine, an operating-shaft, a swinging arm actuated by said shaft, a check-receiver, slides to cause the discharge
45 of checks from said receiver at different points in a predetermined ratio, and means on said slides to move into the path of said arm to be actuated thereby upon the placing of a predetermined number of checks in the receiver.

27. In a check-controlled device, the combination of a plurality of check-controlled levers, a check-receiver having openings to receive the checks, one for each lever, a plate
55 to cover all but one opening and operable by the lever controlled by a check placed in said opening, means to hold said plate in its withdrawn position, said means disengaged when any of the other levers are operated under the control of a check.

28. In a check-controlled device the combination of a plurality of normally inoperative longitudinally-movable check-controlled levers, a check-receiver having slots to receive
65 checks, one for each lever, a pivoted yoke hav-

ing a plate to cover all but one of said slots, a lug on said yoke in the path of the lever controlled by the check placed in said slot, a second yoke having means to engage said first yoke when moved to its withdrawn position
70 by said lever to uncover all said slots, said second yoke moved from engaging position upon the actuation of any of the other levers when controlled by a check thus permitting said plate to again cover said slots, and a spring
75 to actuate said yokes.

29. In a check-controlled device, the combination of a plurality of check-controlled sections, a receiver having openings for checks, one for each section, means to cover all but
80 one opening and controlled by a check placed in said opening.

30. In a check-controlled device, the combination of a plurality of check-controlled sections, a receiver having openings for checks, one for each section, a closure to prevent the
85 insertion of checks into all but one opening and operable by the section controlled by a check placed in said opening, means to hold said closure in its withdrawn position, said means disengaged when any of the other sections are operated under the control of a check.

31. In a check-controlled machine, an operating-handle, a plurality of pivoted arms, links connected to said arms, package-ejectors
95 connected to said links, and check-controlled means in operable connection with said handle whereby all of the ejectors may be actuated at the movement of the handle upon the insertion of a single check, and whereby any one
100 of the ejectors may alone be actuated at the movement of the handle upon the proper insertion of a check.

32. In a check-controlled machine, an operating-handle, a plurality of pivoted arms, independently-operable sections actuated by
105 said arms, check-controlled means in connection with said handle whereby all the independent sections may be actuated by said handle upon the proper insertion of a single check and whereby a plurality of the sections may be actuated at will at the movement of the handle upon the proper insertion of a corresponding number of checks.

33. In a check-controlled machine, an operating-handle, a plurality of sections operable by said handle, and check-controlled connections between each section and the handle
115 whereby all the sections will be actuated at the movement of the handle upon the proper insertion of a single check.

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

JOHN MOHN.
ROBT. C. YATES.

In presence of—

EDWARD N. PAGELSEN,
ALFRED V. DUNK.