No. 860,346. PATENTED JULY 16, 1907.

E. A. BEAUMONT, Jr. & G. W. GARMON.

FRAUD PREVENTIVE DEVICE FOR CHECK OPERATED MACHINES.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 29, 1905. RENEWED JAN. 9, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

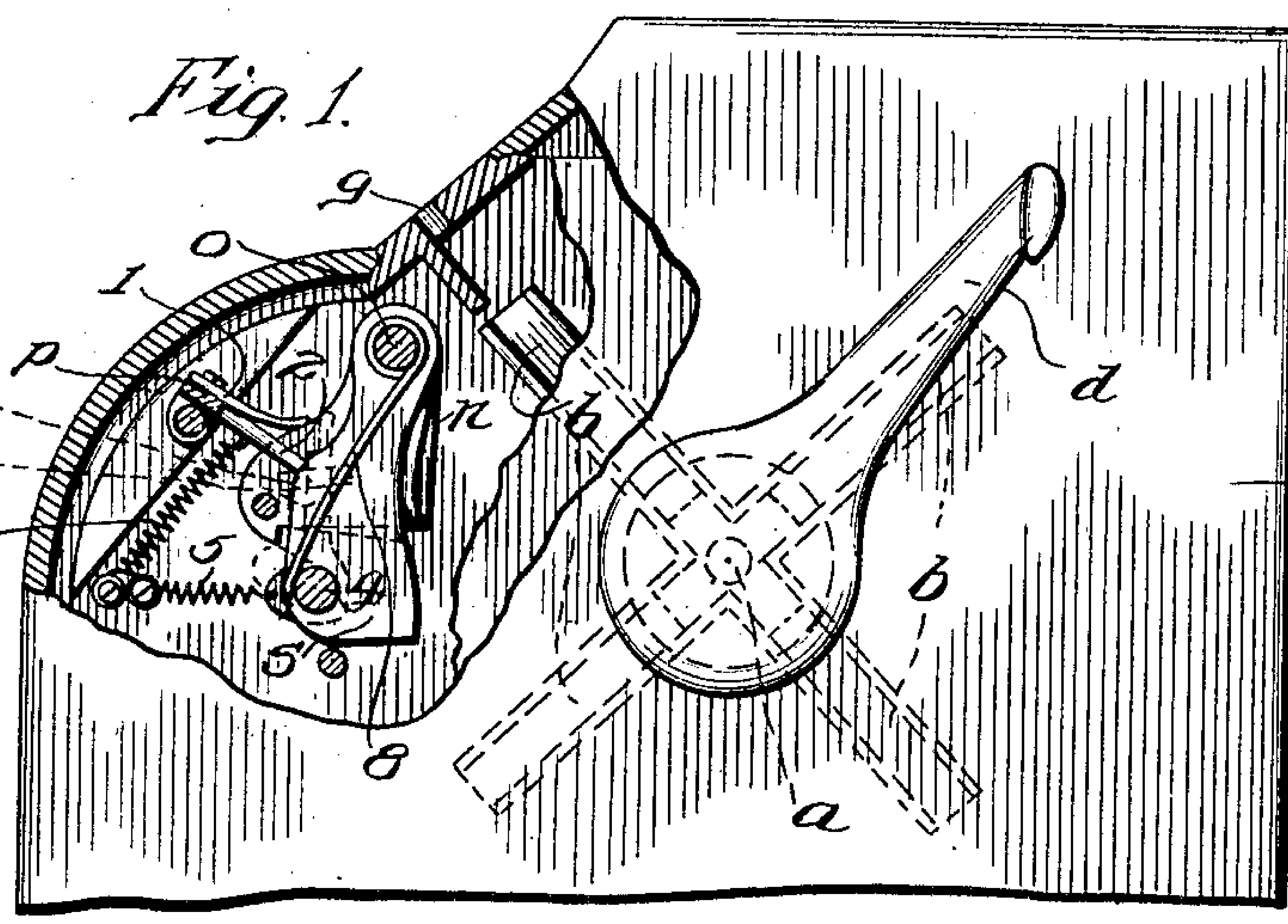
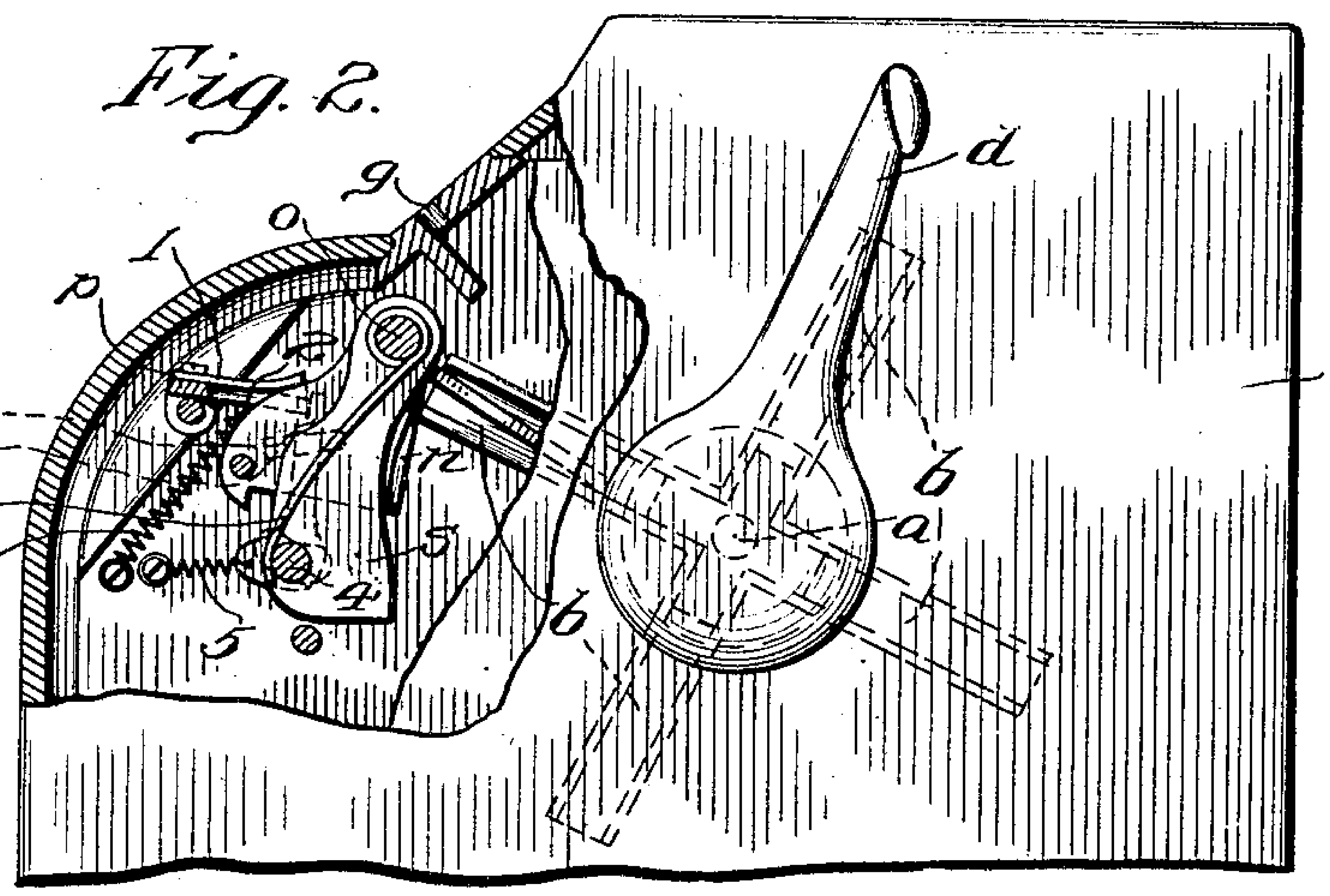
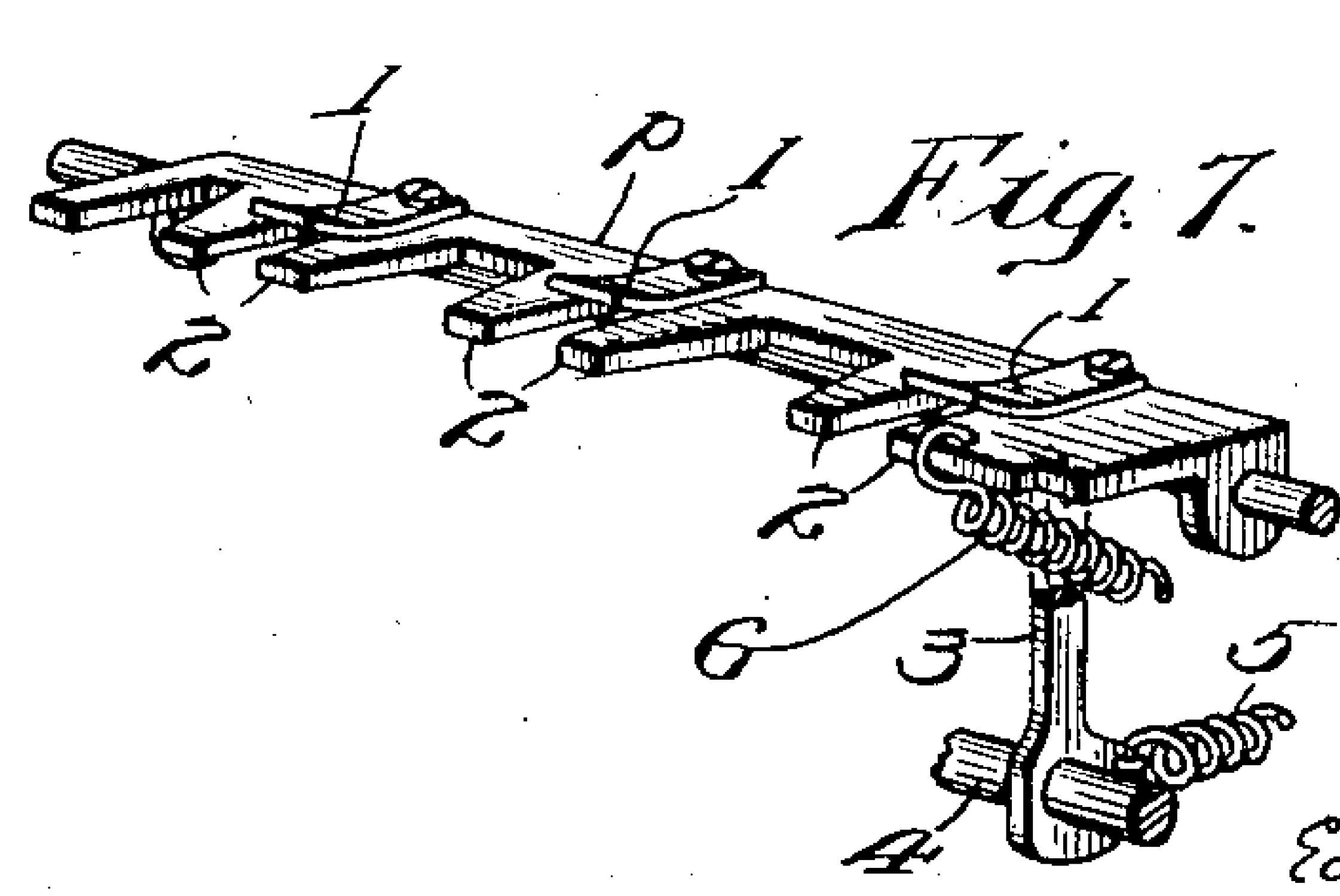


Fig. 2.





WITNESSES:
F. J. Hartman.
[illegible]

INVENTORS.
Edward A. Beaumont Jr
George W. Garmon
BY
Chas A. Rutter.
ATTORNEY.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

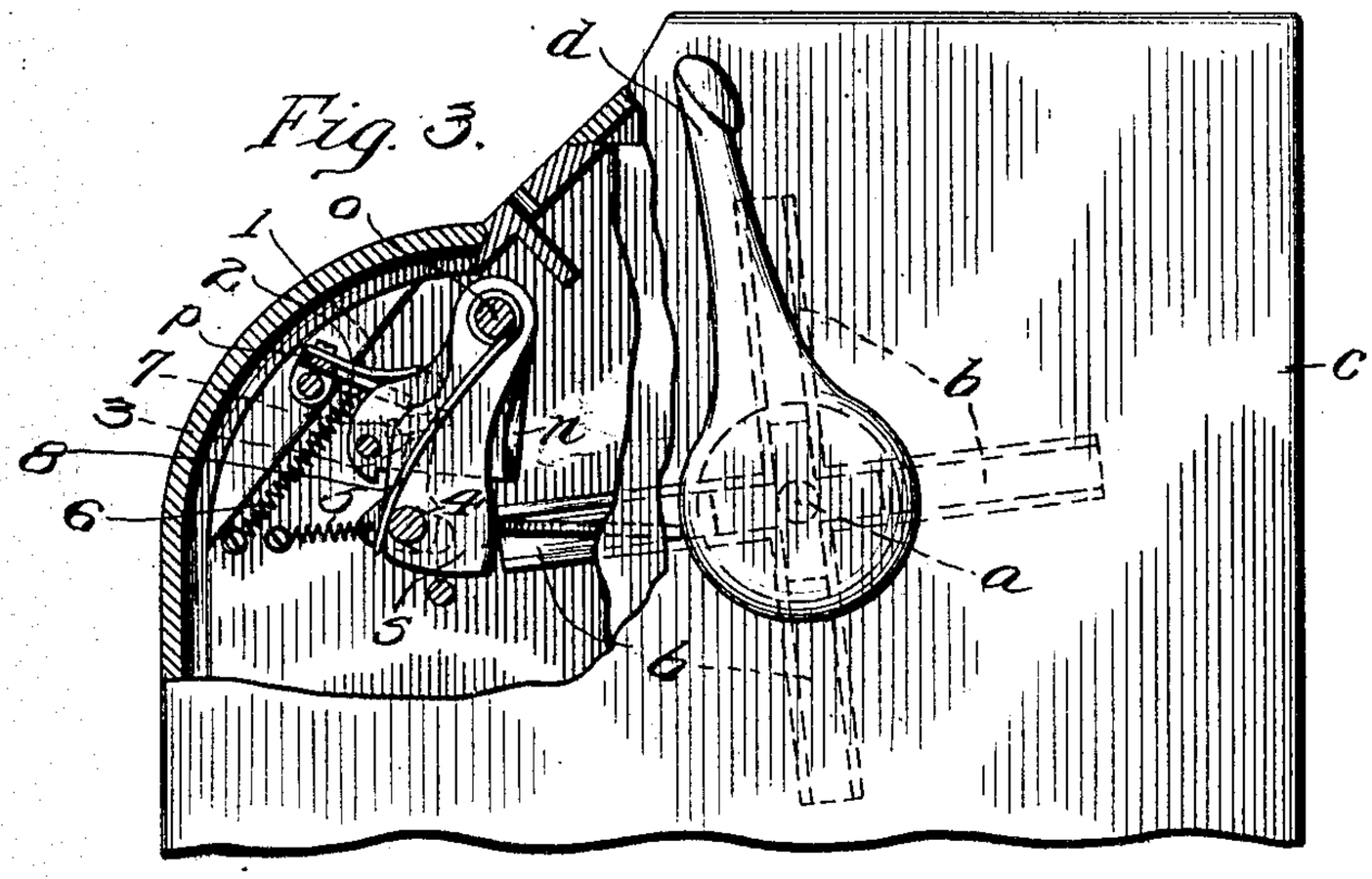

Fig. 3.

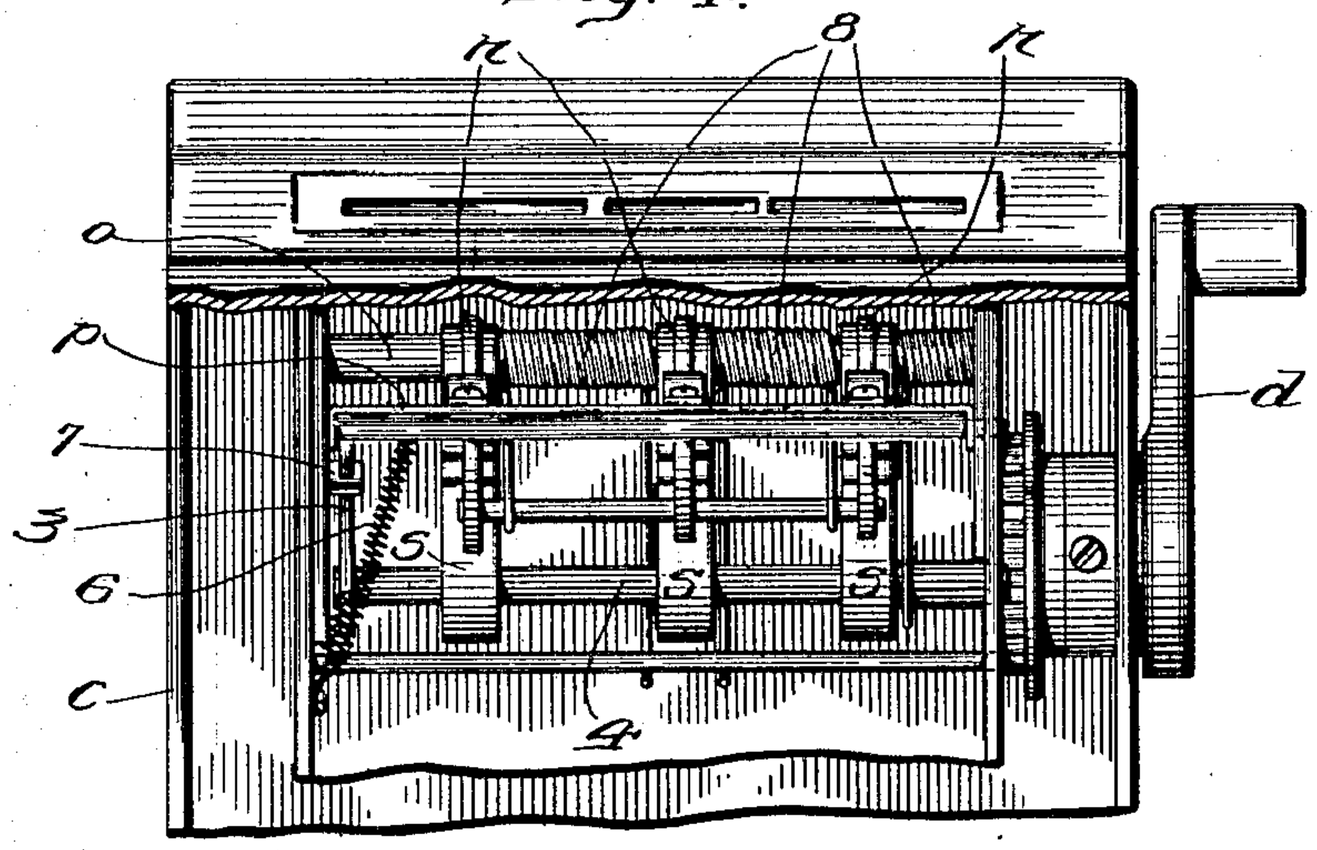

Fig. 4.

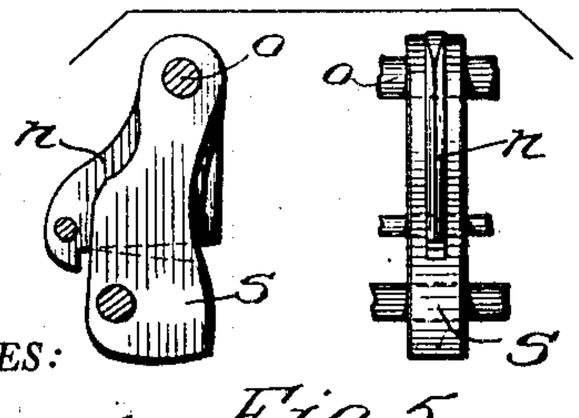

Fig. 5.

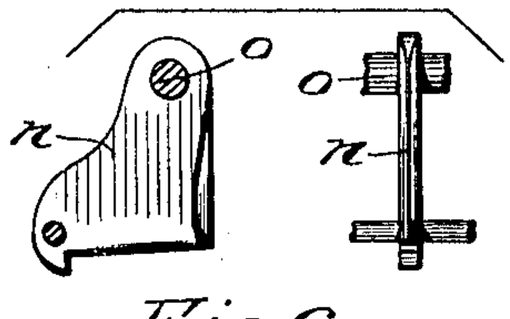

Fig. 6.

WITNESSES:
F. J. Hartman.
Henry Shenck

INVENTORS.
Edward A. Beaumont Jr
George W. Garmon
BY Chas A. Peters
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD A. BEAUMONT, JR., AND GEORGE W. GARMON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

FRAUD-PREVENTIVE DEVICE FOR CHECK-OPERATED MACHINES.

No. 860,346. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 16, 1907.

Original application filed June 14, 1905, Serial No. 265,140. Divided and this application filed September 29, 1905. Serial No. 280,562. Renewed January 9, 1907. Serial No. 351,568.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD A. BEAUMONT, Jr., and GEORGE W. GARMON, citizens of the United States, and residents of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fraud-Preventive Devices for Check-Operated Machines, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in fraud prevention devices for check controlled apparatus and the object of our invention is to furnish a device which will pass a good coin to a check controlled machine without serious or objectionable mutilation but which will so mutilate a so-called "slug", that is a disk of cardboard, paper, lead, or thin metal, that on its passage through the machine it will fail to actuate the mechanism thereof.

This application is a division of our application for patent on check-operated apparatus, Serial Number 265,140, filed June 14, 1905.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of this application, and in which similar letters of reference indicate similar parts throughout the several views:— Figures 1, 2 and 3, are side elevations showing different positions of our means for mutilating a slug, the case for carrying said means being shown partly broken away to expose its interior: Fig. 4, a front elevation of Fig. 3, the front of the inclosing case being broken away; Fig. 5, to the left, a side, and to the right, a rear elevation of trigger and knife for mutilating a slug; Fig. 6, to the left, a side elevation, and to the right, a rear elevation, of trigger shown in Fig. 5; Fig. 7, a perspective view of stops for limiting movement of knives.

In the drawings our slug mutilating means is shown applied to a three slot machine, that is a machine adapted to be operated by coins of three different denominations; it will be understood, of course, that it is equally applicable to a machine having a greater or lesser number of slots and coin carriers.

c is the case of the machine, *b* coin carriers carried upon a shaft *a* to which is secured an operating handle *d*. There are shown in the present case four sets of carriers *c* and, by mechanism illustrated and described in our application above referred to, the handle *d* is adapted each time that it is operated to rotate the shaft a one-quarter turn. The normal position of the handle *d* and of the coin carriers *b* is shown in Fig. 1, one of the carriers being directly in line with the coin opening *g* in the case *c;* each operative movement of the handle *d* moving one of the coin carriers from the coin opening *g* down past the mutilating knives and bringing the next coin carrier into position opposite the opening *g*.

o is a shaft or support upon which the trigger *n* and the knife *s* are pivotally carried, the upper part of the knife *s* being preferably slotted out or bifurcated as shown in Fig. 5 to receive the trigger *n*.

If a good coin be dropped through slot *g* to one of the coin carriers *b* and the carrier be rotated, the coin will first engage the trigger *n* and being hard will force this trigger outward causing its outer side to engage and lift a stop *p* from engagement with the knife *s* as shown in Fig. 2. A further movement of the coin carrier will bring the coin into engagement with the knife *s*, as shown in Fig. 3, but the stop *p* having been moved away from the knife this latter yields and passes the coin without appreciably marking it.

The general arrangement of the stop *p* is shown in Fig. 7; it is furnished with an arm 1 adapted to be engaged by the trigger *p* and with arms 2 adapted to engage the outer side of the knife *s*. When the arm 1 is lifted by the trigger *n* the arms 2 are lifted away from the knife *s* and at the same time a stop 3, pivotally carried upon a rod 4, which is carried by knife *s*, is, by a spring 5, moved under the stop *p*. When the coin engages and forces out the lower end of the knife *s* the rod 4 is moved outward with it and the top of the stop 3 is moved inward and away from the stop *p* which is then free to drop by gravity, or by the aid of spring 6 so as to again engage the knife *s*. 7 is a slotted keeper through which the stop 3 passes in order that its movements may be properly guided.

The apparatus shown in the drawings is adapted for three different sizes of coins, hence there are three sets of knives and their parts, but notwithstanding this but one stop 3 and one stop *p* are required as this latter stop extends from one side of the case *c* to the other and is furnished with separate arms 1 and 2 for each set of knives and triggers.

8 is a spring or springs, surrounding the shaft or support *o* which carries the knives and triggers, the lower ends of which bear against rod 4, which is carried by the lower ends of knives *s*, and which serve to return the knives to their first position after the passage of a good coin.

If instead of a good coin a slug be passed to the coin carrier *b* and the latter be turned by the handle *d* the slug will first come into contact with the trigger *n* the face of which is knife edged. The slug being usually of a material softer than the genuine coin, paper or cardboard slugs are usually employed, it is cut or nicked by the face of the trigger which is held against the pressure of the slug by a suitable spring, for instance, by one leg of the spring 8 as shown in Fig. 4, the other leg of which returns the knife *s* to its first position after the passage of a good coin as before described. As the trigger *n* is not operated by the passage of the slug the stop *p* which engages the front of the knife *s* is not released and when the slug reaches the knife *s* this latter

is held rigidly by stop *p* and as the slug is forced past it it is mutilated in such a manner as to make it impossible for it to actuate the signal that is operated by the passage of a good coin, which apparatus is not shown in this application but which is shown in my application of which this is a division.

Of course we cannot in a device of this character guard against slugs made of a hard material like iron, but the device will successfully mutilate the slugs ordinarily used to operate machines of this nature which usually are made of cardboard, tin, thin lead or some other light material easily cut to shape by a penknife or scissors.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:—

1. In a check controlled apparatus, in combination, a movable coin carrier, a trigger located adjacent said carrier and adapted to be engaged by an object carried by said coin carrier, a pivoted knife associated with said trigger, and a stop adapted to be controlled by said trigger to engage or disengage said knife.

2. In a check controlled apparatus, in combination, a rotatable coin carrier, a knife edged trigger located adjacent said carrier and adapted to be engaged by an object carried by said coin carrier, a swingingly mounted knife associated with said trigger, and a movable stop adapted to be operated by a movement of said trigger to permit said knife to swing.

3. In a check controlled apparatus, in combination, a rotatable coin carrier, a swinging knife located adjacent said carrier, a shaft or stud upon which said knife is carried, a pivoted stop located adjacent said knife, and adapted in one position to engage and prevent a movement of said knife, a trigger associated with said knife and pivoted on said shaft or stud and adapted to be engaged by an object carried by said coin carrier, and a spring for holding said trigger against the object carried by said coin carrier.

4. In a check controlled apparatus, in combination, a rotatable coin carrier, a pivoted knife located adjacent to said carrier and having the upper part thereof bifurcated, a pivoted trigger placed in the bifuracted part of said knife, and a stop located adjacent to the knife and adapted to engage and prevent a movement of said knife until operated by said trigger.

5. In combination, the pivoted knife, the pivoted trigger associated therewith, the stop adjacent to the knife and trigger adapted to engage said knife and to be operated by said trigger, and a common spring for holding said knife and trigger in their normal positions.

EDWARD A. BEAUMONT, JR.
GEORGE W. GARMON.

Witnesses:
GEORGE W. SELTZER,
CHARLES A. RUTTER.