

No. 880,448.

PATENTED FEB. 25, 1908.

J. GOOD, JR.
CASH DELIVERY DEVICE.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 12, 1907.

FIG. 1

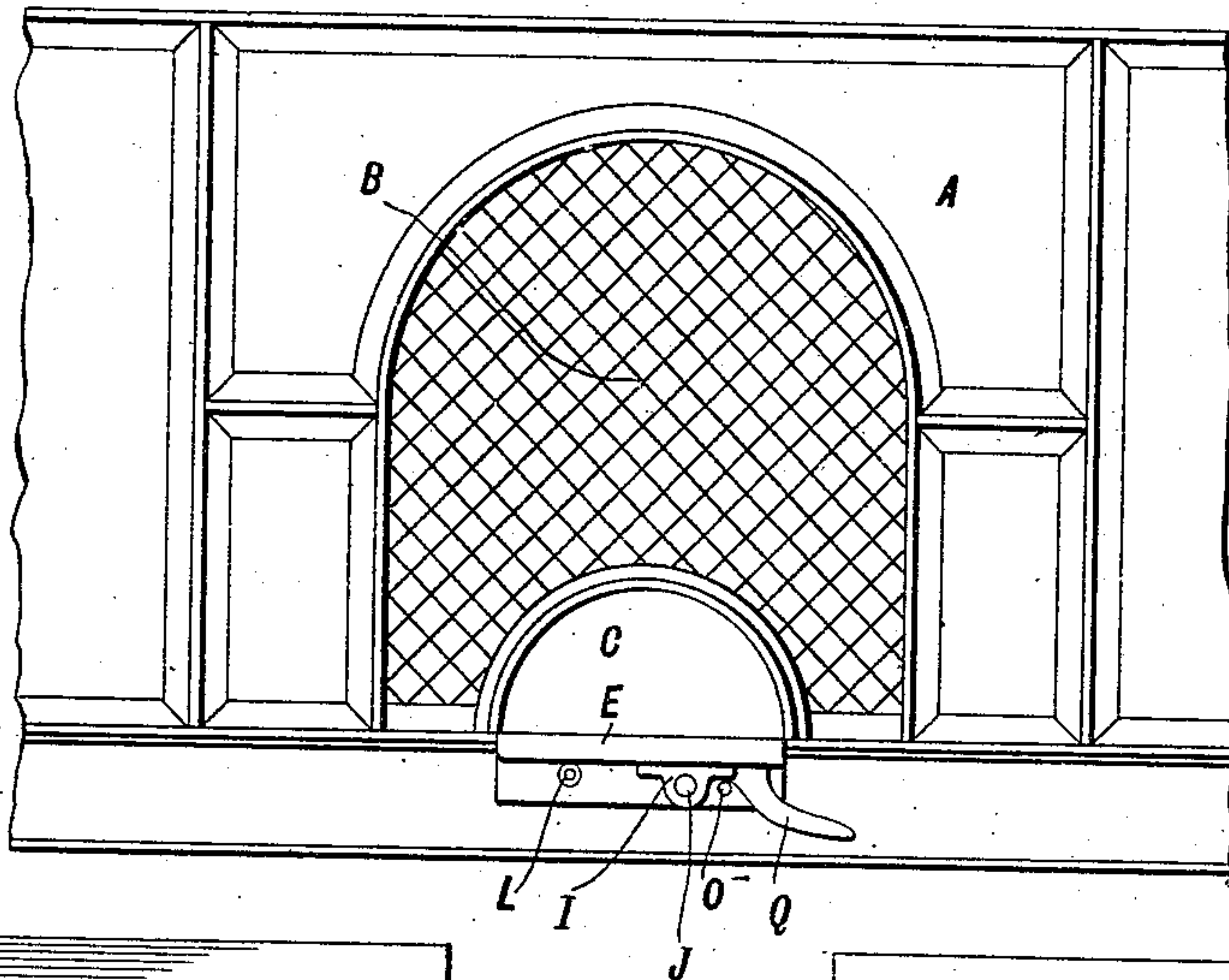


FIG. 2

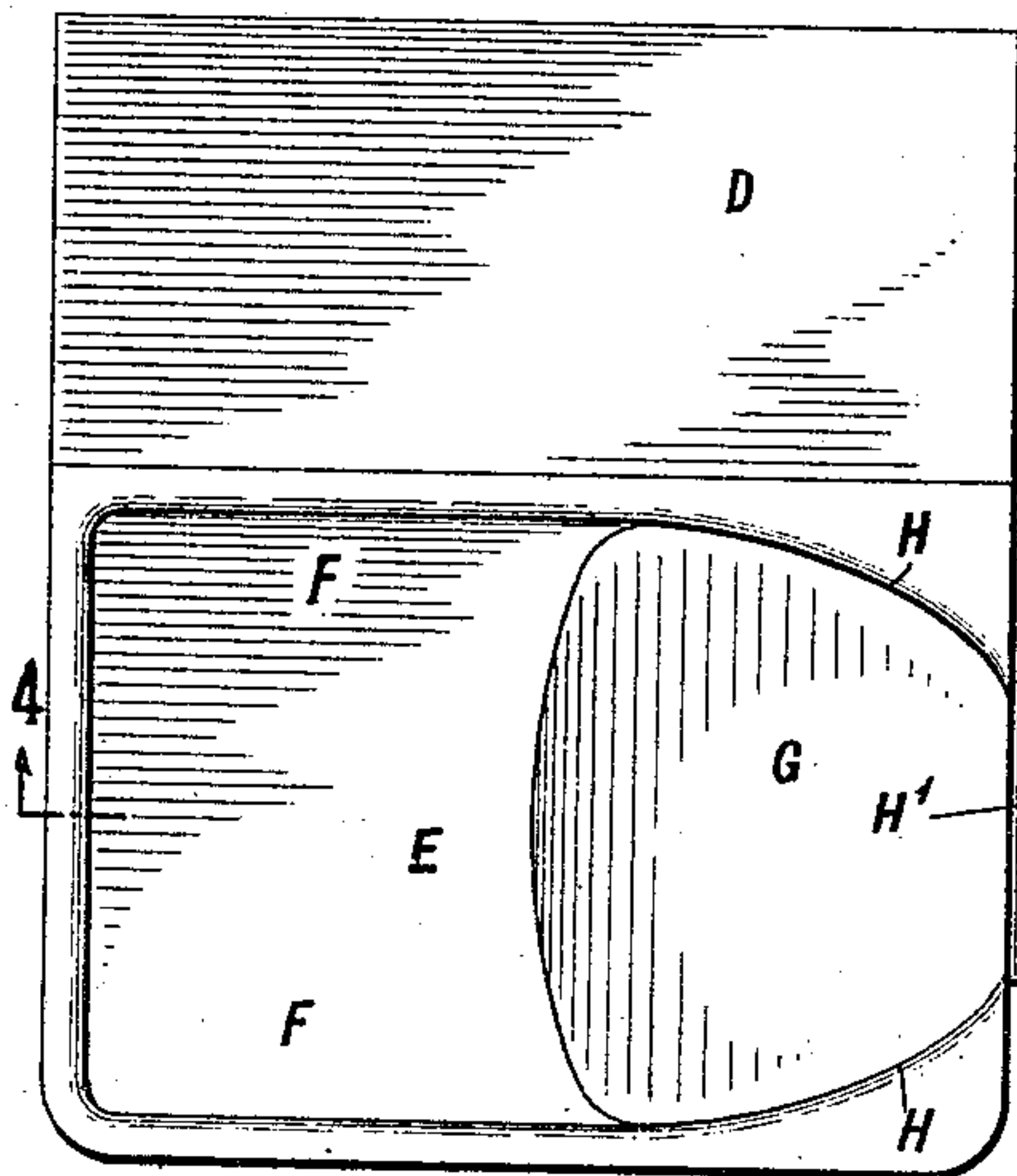


FIG. 3

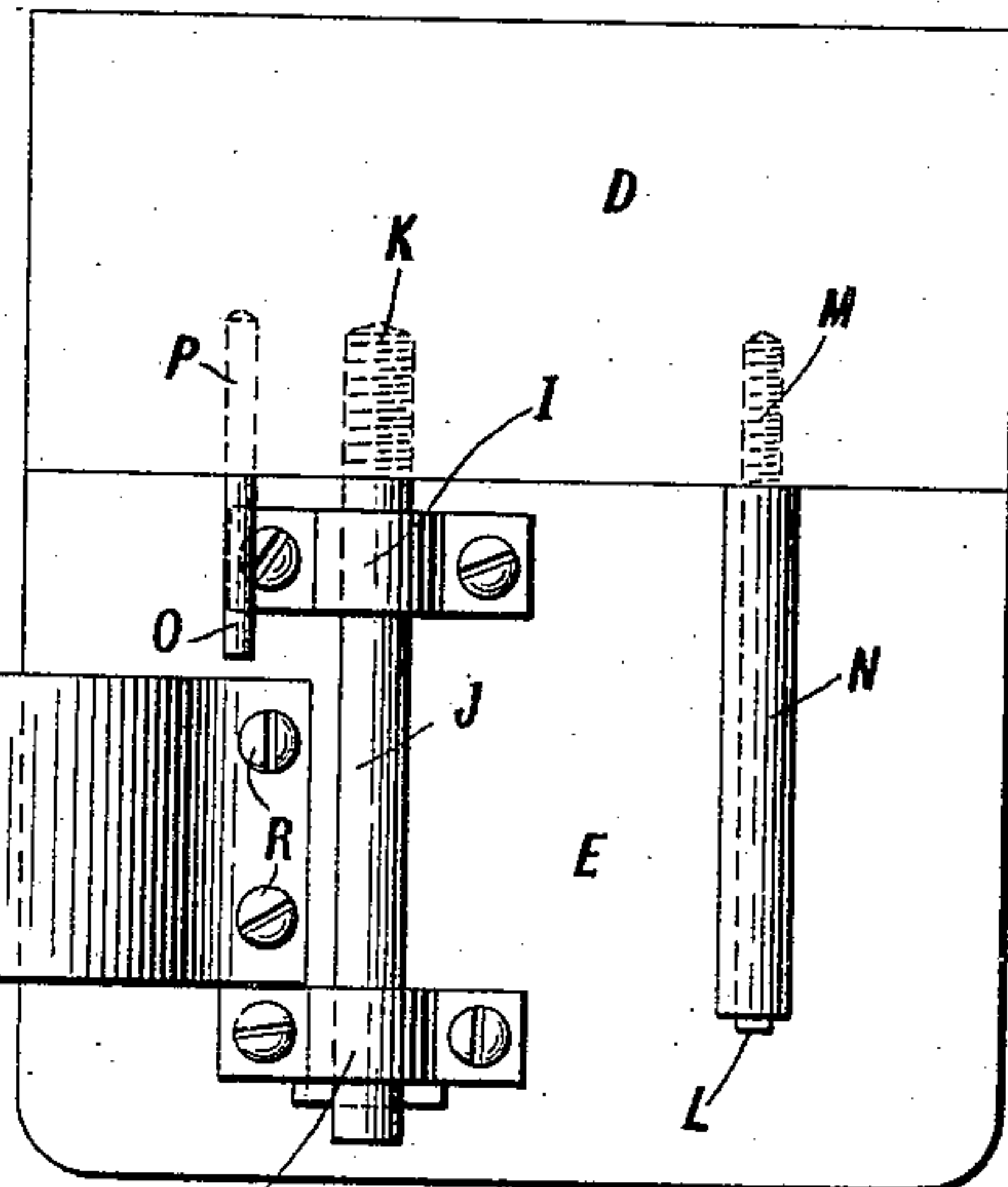


FIG. 6

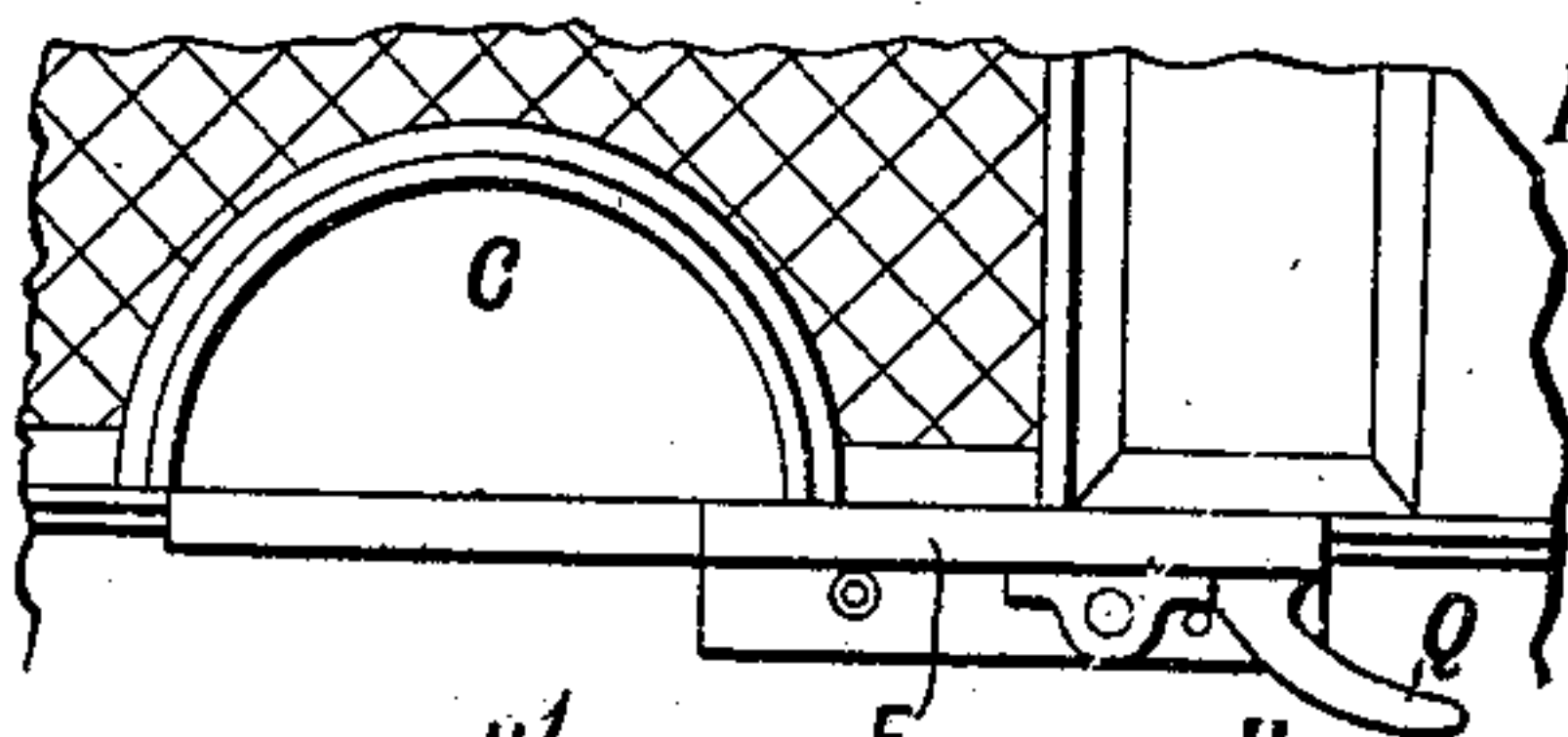
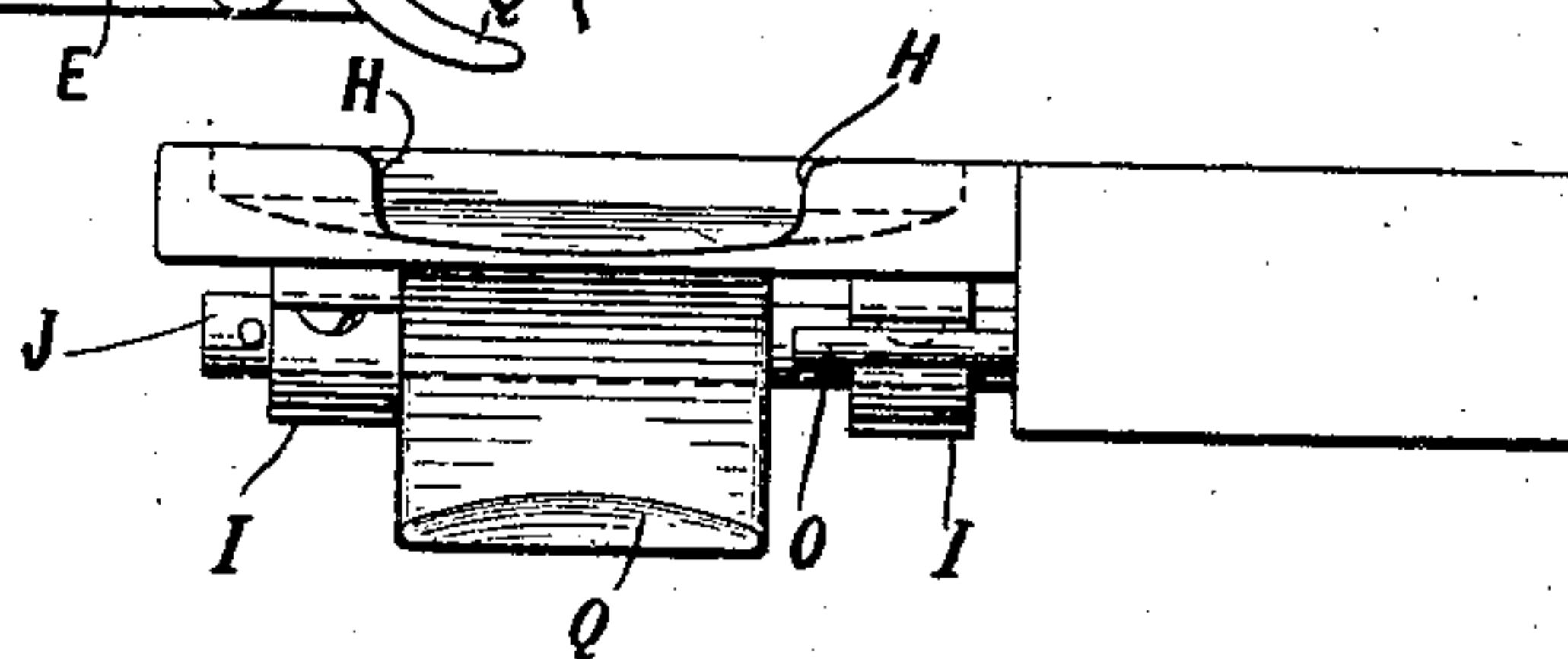
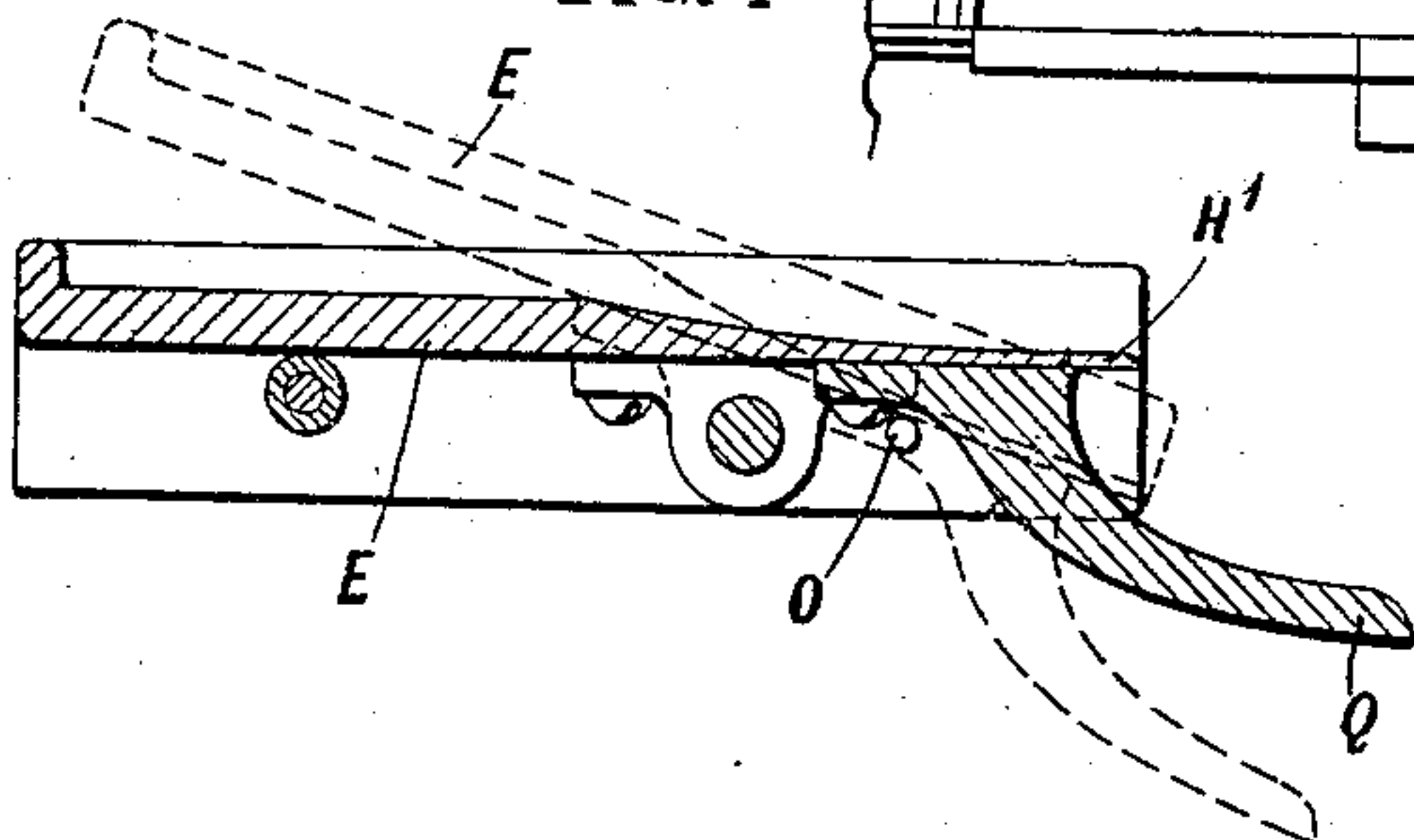


FIG. 4

FIG. 5



Witnesses:
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By Phillips Abbott Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CASH-DELIVERY DEVICE.

No. 880,448.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 25, 1908.

Application filed June 12, 1907. Serial No. 378,665.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN GOOD, Jr., a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, city and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Cash-Delivery Devices, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 illustrates a front view of the apparatus in position before the cash window of a store or railway station; Fig. 2 illustrates a plan view of the invention; Fig. 3 illustrates a view of the under side thereof; Fig. 4 illustrates a front view of the apparatus, partly in section, showing in full lines the apparatus in its normal position and in dotted lines in its tilted position; Fig. 5 illustrates an endwise view of the apparatus; Fig. 6 illustrates an elevation of a modified construction.

The purpose of my invention is to afford convenient means whereby the small change delivered to passengers at railway stations or purchasers at store may be readily received, thus avoiding the annoyances now incident to picking up the coins from a flat surface, frequently by gloved hands, and avoiding also the dropping of the coins upon the floor and annoying delays.

In the drawing, A represents the front frame of the cash window, B the ordinary wire grating, or equivalent, separating the cashier from passenger or purchaser, C is the open space through which the money is passed, D is a ledge on the inside of the window and E is a ledge or tablet on the outside thereof. These ledges have heretofore been fixed structures and the passengers or purchasers have deposited the money on the outer ledge E and shoved it through the opening C and the cashier after deducting the necessary amount, has passed the change backwardly again through the window, depositing it upon the ledge E, from which it has been picked up, or otherwise secured, thus occasioning the annoyances above referred to.

Under this present invention, the outer ledge or tablet E is peculiarly constructed and adapted to manipulation as follows: The tablet E, which may be of metal or wood, as desired, may be of any preferred shape. It is shown as square in the drawings, the outer corners being rounded off. It is slightly

concaved or hollowed out at the left on its upper surface, as shown at F, and at the right, as at G, the concavity increases so that the edges H, H, have considerable vertical height, as shown best in Fig. 5, thus serving to confine and guide the coin, when the tablet is tilted, as will be described hereinafter. On the under side of the tablet there are provided two journals, I, I, forming bearings for a shaft J, which is rigidly fastened at its threaded end K, in a suitable part of the frame. L is a pin likewise fastened at its threaded end M in some rigid part of the frame, and preferably covered with a rubber tubing N. O is another pin fastened at its inner end P in some rigid part of the structure which acts as a stop to the tilting operation. Q is what I call a hand piece. It is fastened to the under side of the tablet, as by screws R, R, (see Fig. 3), and serves as a means whereby the tablet may be readily tilted by pressing thereon with the edge of the hand, while the palm of the hand is located adjacent to the right hand edge of the tablet. I prefer to set this hand piece Q somewhat under the edge H' of the device, so that there may be space for the edge of the hand beneath the tablet, in order that the coin will more surely slide into the palm.

The operation is as follows: It will be noticed that the fulcrum or shaft J is set eccentrically relative to the length of the tablet E, so that when the parts are in normal position, gravity causes the tablet to maintain a horizontal position, being supported upon the shaft J and upon the rubber covered pin L. The rubber is employed so as to avoid shock consequent upon the backward tilt of the tablet. The parts being in this position, the purchaser or passenger deposits the money, preferably upon the left hand side of the tablet, as usual, and shoves it through the window. The cashier, after taking the necessary amount, pushes the change back through the window, preferably upon the part F of the tablet, which is slightly concaved, so that when the tablet is tilted, the coin will have a tendency to slide to the center thereof on its way to the palm of the recipient. Thereupon the customer or passenger rests the edge of his hand against the hand piece Q, consequently depressing it and with it the tablet the latter being tilted as shown in Fig. 4, whereupon the coin slides, under the action of gravity, from the tablet

into the hand, the vertical edges H of the markedly concaved part of the tablet guiding the coin to the center of the edge of the tablet so that all of the coin is safely deposited in the palm of the recipient. Thereupon the hand is removed from the hand piece Q, the passenger moves away, and the pressure upon the hand piece Q being released, the action of gravity causes the parts to assume their normal position. The stop O is not always necessary. I prefer to employ it however. It is so located as shown in Fig. 4, as to limit the degree of downward or tilting movement which may be given to the tablet. Otherwise undue pressure upon the hand piece Q might result in tipping it entirely over.

In Fig. 6 I show a modified construction in which the window opening C does not extend beyond the pivotal point J of the tablet. Consequently, all hand pressure applied upon the tablet, either by the passenger or purchaser, or by the person behind the window, will be to the left of the fulcrum, so that unless the tablet be intentionally tilted, as contemplated in this invention, there will be no danger of its accidentally doing so, which might result in the scattering of the money or change.

It will be obvious to those who are familiar with such matters that the details of construction illustrated in the drawings and de-

scribed herein may be very widely departed from and yet the essentials of the invention be employed. For example, if the tablet E be made of metal, the bearings I, I, for the shaft J may best be made in downwardly extending flanges of the metallic structure; also the stops O and N may be made in a great variety of ways and spring action may be substituted for the action of gravity. I prefer, however, the simpler form. Also if the structure be made of metal, it will sometimes be desirable to make the handpiece integral with the rest of the structure, thus simplifying and reducing expense.

I claim:

The combination of a window frame provided with an opening, a ledge on one side of the window frame opposite the opening and a pivotally supported tablet on the other side of the window frame, said tablet having another or other points of support whereby pressure from above the same will not tilt said tablet, and means whereby said tablet may be tilted on its pivots.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN GOOD, JR.

Witnesses:

PHILLIP ABBOTT,
F. M. DOUSBACH.