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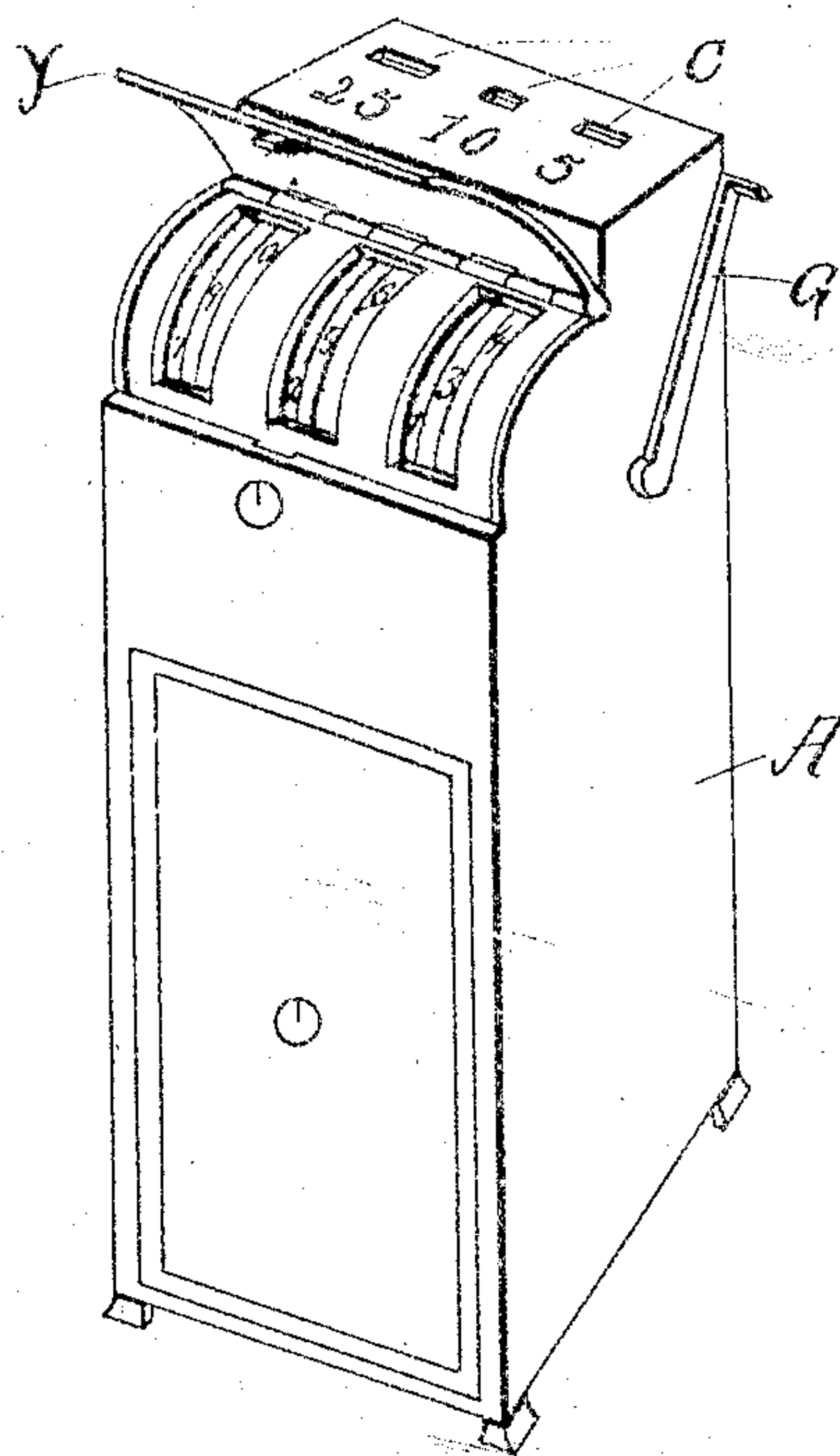
F. R. GRAEBER & C. T. ENTRIKIN.

COIN REGISTER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 26, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

*Fig 1*



WITNESSES:

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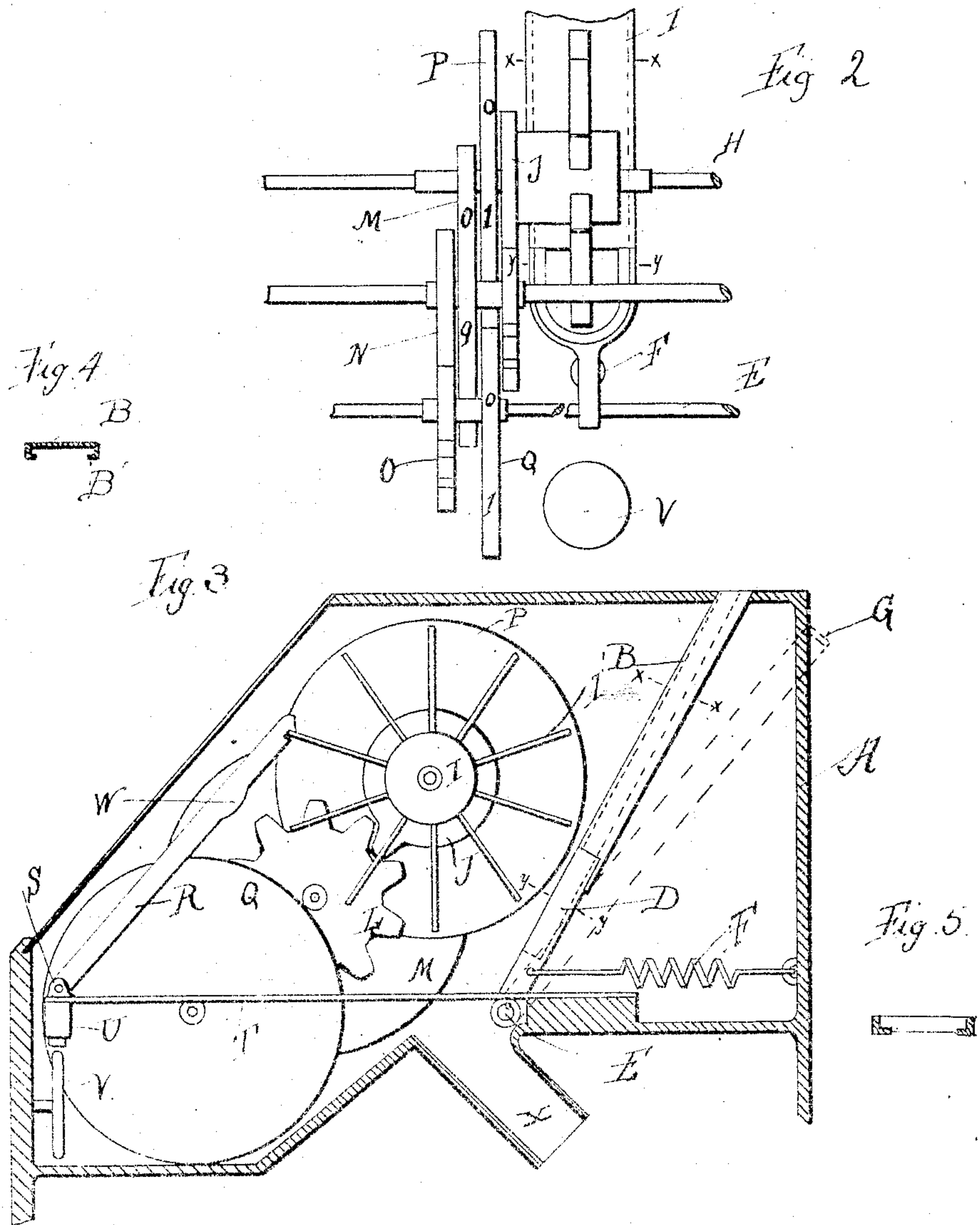
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK R. GRAEBER AND CLARENCE T. ENTRIKIN, OF PHILADELPHIA,  
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## COIN-REGISTER.

No. 885,610.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 21, 1908

Application filed June 26, 1906. Serial No. 323,426.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, FREDERICK R. GRAEBER and CLARENCE T. ENTRIKIN, citizens of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Coin-Registers, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to a new and useful improvement in coin registers for slot machines, and has for its object to provide an exceedingly simple and effective mechanism by which the various denominations of coins when inserted in the slot machine, such as pay station telephone boxes, will be registered and the total amount given upon a dial or series of dials so as to act as a check upon the collector of the money, thus avoiding loss to the company owning or operating the machine, which loss in the past has been considerable.

With these ends in view, this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, we will describe its construction in detail, referring by letter to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of a pay station telephone box with our improvement applied thereto; Fig. 2, a detail view of the registering mechanism; Fig. 3, an enlarged section of the upper portion of the telephone box showing the registering mechanism in elevation; Fig. 4, a detail section at the line X—X of Fig. 2, and Fig. 5, a detail section at the line Y—Y of Fig. 2.

In carrying out our invention as here embodied A represents a pay station telephone box or any other suitable casing of a coin controlled apparatus, and within the upper portion of this box are located the chutes B their upper ends being connected with the coin slots C which may be of any number corresponding to the various denominations of coin intended to be used for the operation of the apparatus. These chutes run downward at an angle, each of which is of the cross section shown in Fig. 4, having only the small flanges B' for supporting the coin in its downward travel so that should the coin

be of less diameter than intended for this particular chute it will drop therefrom before reaching its destination.

D are a series of forked levers rigidly secured upon the operating shaft E and each of these levers is forked and of the cross section shown in Fig. 5, and when in their normal position each of these levers lie in alignment with their corresponding chutes so that when the coin passes down one of these chutes it will pass into the forked portion of the lever corresponding with its chute and there remain until the operating shaft is manipulated to force the lever forward against the action of the spring F and for the purpose of operating this shaft the ordinary actuating lever G is secured to the outer end thereof.

When our improvement is applied to a telephone box it should be connected with the usual mechanism for turning in the signal to the central office that the coin has been deposited, but as this mechanism is not part of our present improvement we have not deemed it necessary to show or describe it in connection with our invention.

H is a stationary shaft set in the casing and having loosely mounted thereon a series of skeleton wheels I, but one of which is here shown, and this skeleton wheel consists of the spokes or arms I' which during their revolution pass in close proximity to one of the forked levers D. Upon the hub of the skeleton wheel I is secured a one tooth pinion J adapted to mesh with the ten tooth gear L, the latter carrying the dial disk M and also a one tooth pinion N which meshes with the ten tooth gear O, the latter carrying the dial disk Q. The hub of the skeleton wheel I also carries the dial disk P and as these disks have upon the periphery thereof numbers from 0 to 9 it follows that when the skeleton wheel is moved one spoke the registering mechanism chain will be likewise moved one step thus registering from 1 to 999.

R is a latch lever the upper end of which is adapted to engage with the outer ends of the spokes of the skeleton wheel, and this lever is pivoted at S to the plate spring T, the latter having a hammer U upon its outer end adapted to strike the bell V when the spring is drawn upward and permitted to fly downward. Thus when the skeleton wheel is revolved the spoke with which the latch lever R is in engagement will draw this lever upward and with it the spring until the next



succeeding spoke strikes upon the enlargement W, disengaging the latch from the spoke and permitting the spring T to fly downward, sounding the bell. As soon as  
 5 this has taken place the nose of the latch lever will engage the next succeeding spoke and hold the skeleton wheel against accidental rotation.

From this description the operation of our  
 10 improvement will be obvious as follows;—  
 A coin being inserted in one of the slots C will travel down the chute until entering the forked portion of the lever D, and as the operator draws the lever G forward the  
 15 forked lever will be moved toward the skeleton wheel, and the coin contained therein will come in contact with one of the spokes of said wheel revolving this wheel one step or until the coin has passed beyond the spoke  
 20 and drops from the forked lever into the spout X by which it will be conveyed to the coin receptacle. This movement of the skeleton wheel by the coin will produce the proper registration as before described, it being understood that there is a registering mechanism for each denomination of coin to be used  
 25 in the operation of the apparatus. The releasing of the lever G will permit it and the forked levers to be returned to their normal  
 30 position in alignment with the chutes by the action of the spring F.

We prefer that a cover Y be so hinged to the casing as to close over the exposed numbers upon the registering disks, which cover  
 35 may be located so as to prevent the collector from determining the amount of money registered thus compelling him to make an accurate account either of moneys collected

from the apparatus or action of the check held upon him by the registering mechanism. 40

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new and useful, is—

1. In combination a coin chute, a lever adapted to receive a coin from the coin chute, means for operating said lever, a wheel  
 45 adapted to be operated by said lever when containing a coin, a registering mechanism connected with the wheel for registering the number of coins deposited, a bell, a spring actuated hammer, and means connected  
 50 with said hammer for locking the wheel against accidental rotation and for actuating the hammer, as specified.

2. In combination, a series of chutes for guiding coins, a series of forked levers secured  
 55 upon the actuating shaft, said forked levers lying in alinement with the chutes where the coins will pass from the chutes to the forked levers, a skeleton wheel adapted to be actuated by the coin contained in either of the forked  
 60 levers when the actuating shaft is operated, a train of registering mechanism connected with each of the skeleton wheels for registering the number of coins passed through each slot, and a bell mechanism adapted to  
 65 be operated by each of the skeleton wheels, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto affixed our signatures in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FREDERICK R. GRAEBER.  
 CLARENCE T. ENTRIKIN.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS A. POCOCK,  
 S. M. GALLAGHER.