

No. 891,732.

PATENTED JUNE 23, 1908.

L. A. RABINOWITSCH.
SCORING OR COUNTING APPARATUS.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 26, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

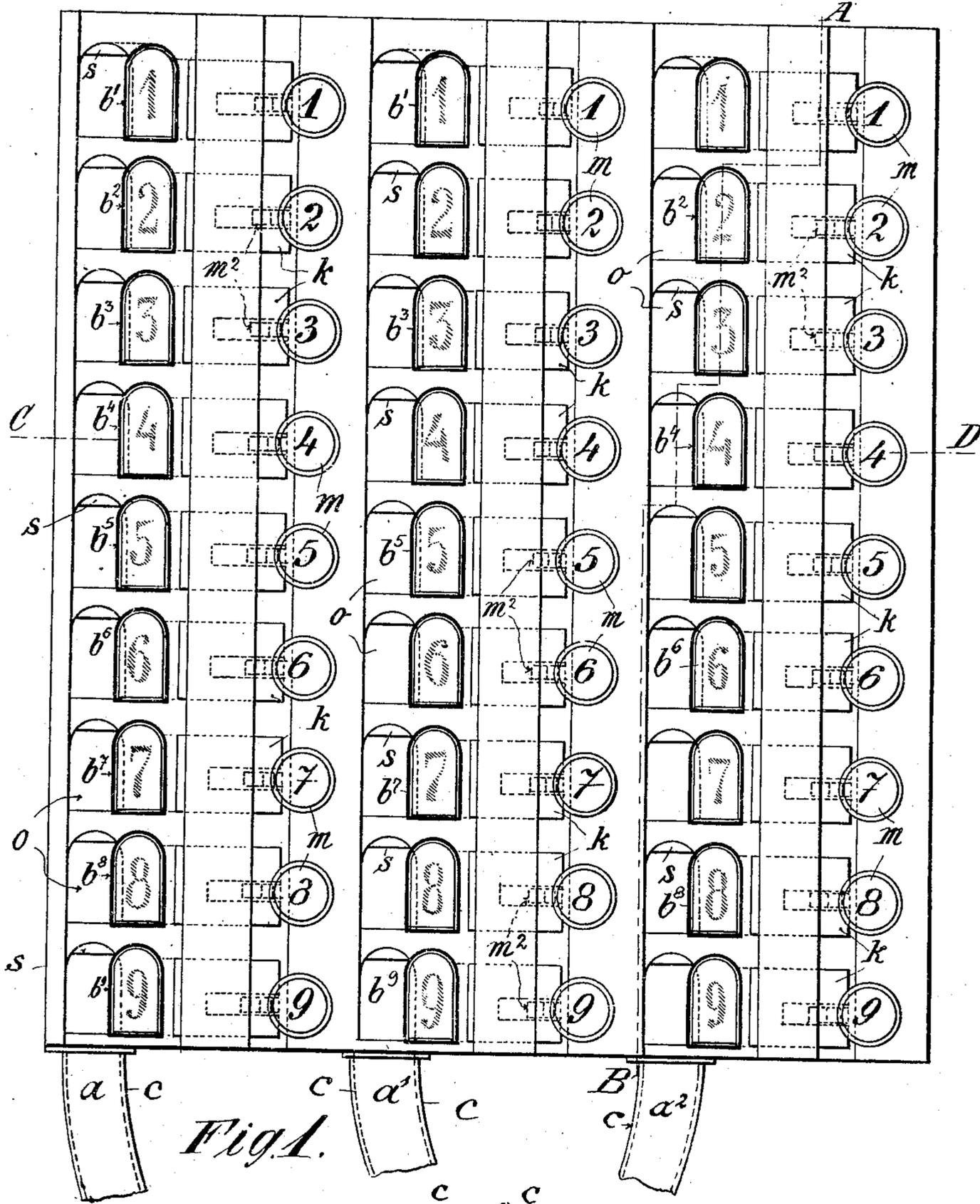
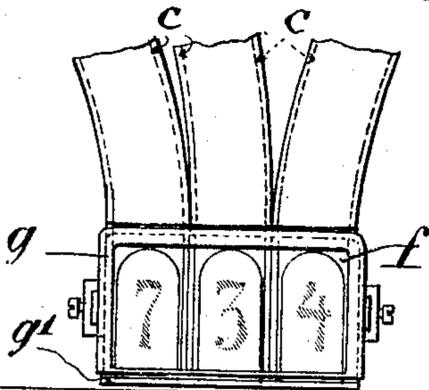


Fig. 1.

Witnesses:

W. K. Boulden

[Signature]



Inventor:

Lazar A. Rabinowitsch
by *[Signature]*
his Attorney.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

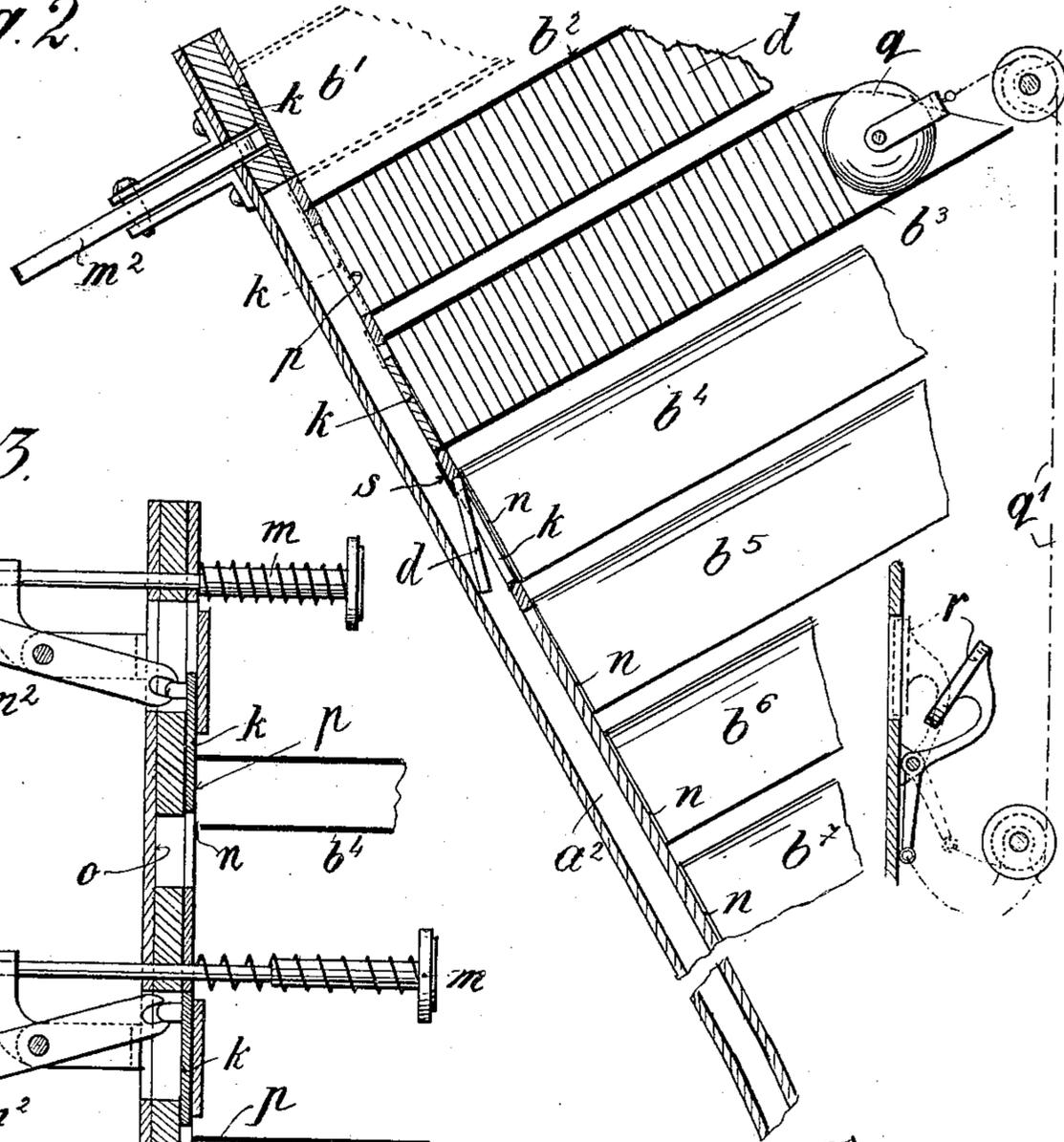
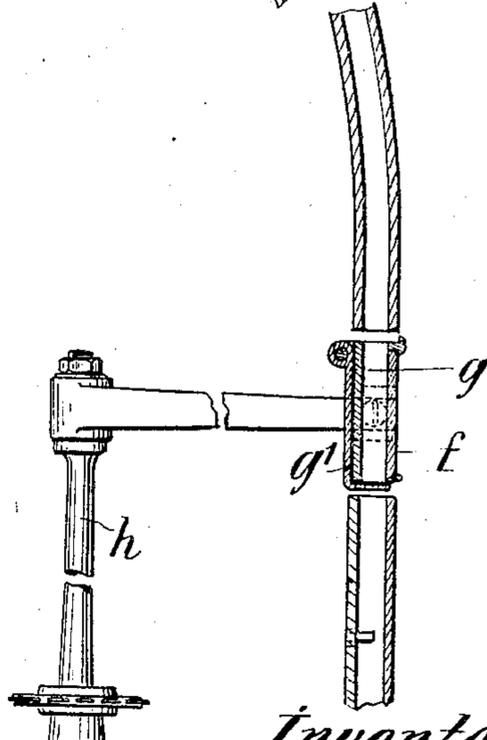
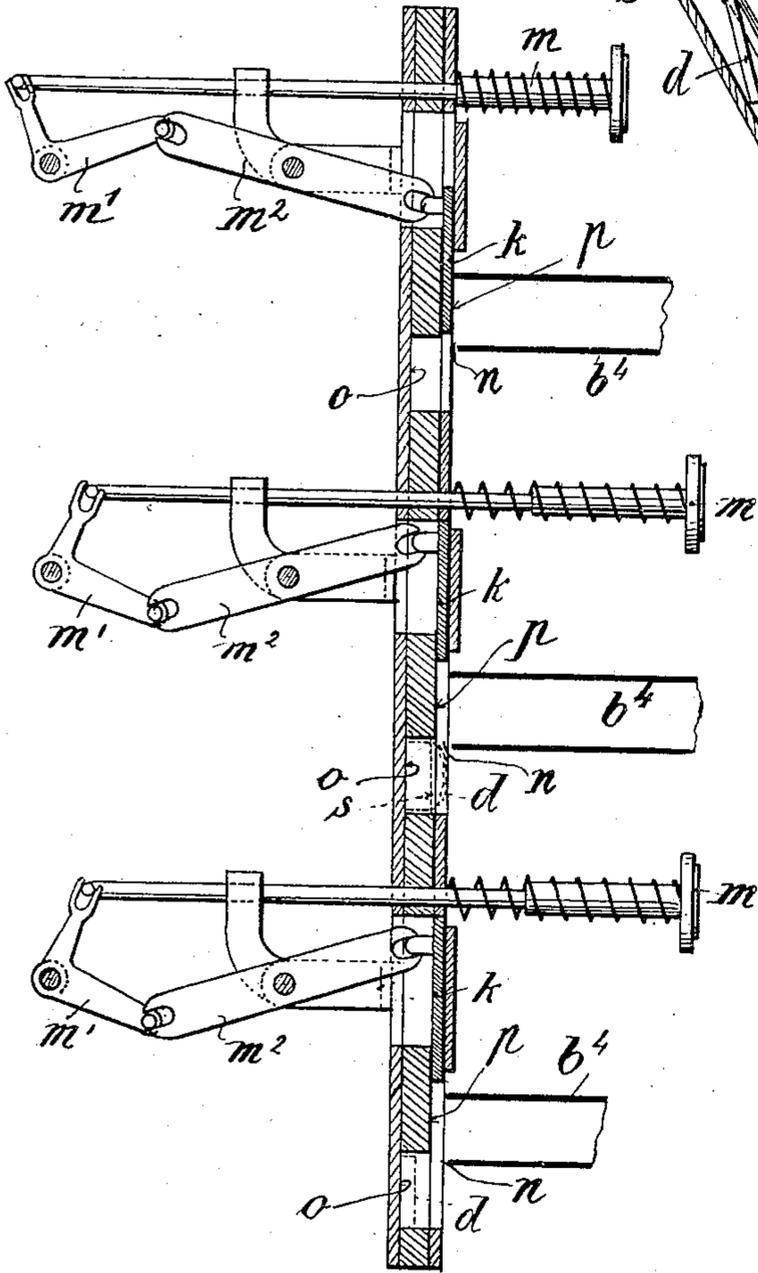


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

W. H. Boulier
[Signature]

Inventor:

Lazar A. Rabinowitsch
by: W. E. Boulier
his Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LAZAR ALEXANDROWITSCH RABINOWITSCH, OF VIENNA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

SCORING OR COUNTING APPARATUS.

No. 891,732.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 23, 1908.

Application filed September 26, 1906. Serial No. 336,268.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAZAR ALEXANDROWITSCH RABINOWITSCH, engineer, a citizen of Russia, residing at Vienna, in the Province of Lower Austria and Empire of Austria-Hungary, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scoring or Counting Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to apparatus for checking receipts and delivering coins or the like which is especially adapted for use in restaurants and the like where a system of counters is employed in reckoning payments.

The invention consists in the novel construction, arrangement and combination of parts as hereafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings and pointed out in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is an elevation of the apparatus; Fig. 2 a vertical section on the line A—B; and Fig. 3 is a section on the line C—D.

As shown, the apparatus comprises a number of chutes a, a', a^2 , etc., which, if the decimal system is adopted are each provided with nine counter receptacles $b', b^2, b^3, \dots b^9$. The chutes or the edge or partition walls c thereof, are so arranged that they lead all the counters d to a casing g closed by a glass pane f in which the counters appear grouped in the order of the figures which indicate the item in question. Each chute may correspond to a decade of figures, that is the chute a^2 may represent units, the chute a' tens, the chute a hundreds and so on.

The casing g is provided with a flap or trap g' which catches the counters, affording a control of the value of counters withdrawn. The casing g is mounted on a rotatable spindle h by turning which it can be brought over different receptacles i . From said casing g the counters pass into the tills i from which they can be removed and counted, provision being made for the fact that the counters from the various tills may or will have different values.

The counters are ejected from the receptacles b, b' etc. by means of slides k operated by keys m to levers m', m^2 which at each actuation force a counter through a slot n in the receptacle b corresponding to the key m being depressed.

In order that a counter coming from a higher position may not be impeded in its movement by the openings of the passages

lying beneath and will not receive any impulse towards rotation, the guiding face o of the chute is disposed lower than that p of the passage openings, so that the counter ejected by the slide must fall on this undermost face where it meets with no impedance, and can therefore slide downwardly readily and securely (Fig. 3).

On the upper side of the chute in the middle thereof is a small tongue s arranged in such position that the upper edge of the counter will engage or bear against the tongue and thereby be caused to assume an inclined position to thus insure the counter falling out of the opening of the passage into the chute, on the guiding face of which the counter then slides down, which is effected more securely by inclining the supporting face at that part where the lower part of the counter is supported.

In order to prevent the counters from turning round in the chute and so to enable the reading of the numerals or figures on the counters I may use elongated counters which during their movement, that is while they are being moved out of the counter receptacle and while they are sliding down the chute maintain the numeral in upright position. The above described arrangement of the guiding face of the passage enables at the same time the simultaneous delivery of several counters or coins (if the apparatus is to be used as a pay out apparatus) through a single passage while a slight difference in the diameter of the coins will not hinder the operation of the apparatus. Moreover several coins can be delivered simultaneously through one and the same chute, the actuation of the slides being effected preferably successively from the bottom upwards.

The column of counters d is caused to slide down by a roller weight q which may be connected by means of a tension member q' with an indicator r which is actuated when only a few counters are left in the receptacle.

Instead of the grouping in decades for each till any other multiple system may be employed, for instance multiples of the unit value of some article that is frequently ordered or supplied as in restaurants or cafés.

What I claim is:—

1. In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of a plurality of chutes, a plurality of counter receptacles opening into each of said chutes, a common

casing into which said chutes open, a transparent face to said casing and means for ejecting the counters one at a time from the counter receptacles.

5 2. In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of a plurality of chutes, a plurality of counter receptacles opening into each of said chutes, a common casing into which said chutes open, a trans-
10 parent face to said casing and means for ejecting the counters one at a time from the counter receptacles, and means for impelling forward the column of counters in each re-
15 ceptacle after a counter has been ejected from the latter.

3. In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of a plurality of chutes, a plurality of counter receptacles opening into each of said chutes, a common
20 casing into which said chutes open, a transparent face to said casing and means for ejecting the counters one at a time from the counter receptacles comprising a slide ar-
25 ranged at the discharge opening of each counter receptacle, a key adapted to be operated by hand, and connections intermediate the key and slide.

4. In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of a plurality of
30 chutes, a plurality of counter receptacles

opening into each of said chutes, a common casing into which said chutes open, a transparent face to said casing and means for ejecting the counters one at a time from the counter receptacles and tongues s arranged
35 within each chute adjacent the discharge orifices of the counter receptacles and adapted to engage the upper edge of each counter being ejected and cause the latter to tilt as set
40 forth.

5. In an apparatus of the character described, the combination of upwardly inclined counter receptacles, inclined chutes
45 into which a plurality of said receptacles open, and a casing into which said chutes open, the discharge openings of each receptacle above projecting laterally relatively to the receptacle below and the guiding face of
50 each chute being disposed lower than the guiding faces of the counter receptacles, whereby a counter passing through the discharge opening of a higher receptacle will not brush past the openings of the receptacles beneath.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LAZAR ALEXANDROWITSCH RABINOWITSCH.

Witnesses:

WILHELM JERGER,
ALVESTO S. HOGUE.