

APPLICATION FILED MAR, 10, 1909.

954,787.

Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Josephine H. Ryan
Charles J. Wadsworth

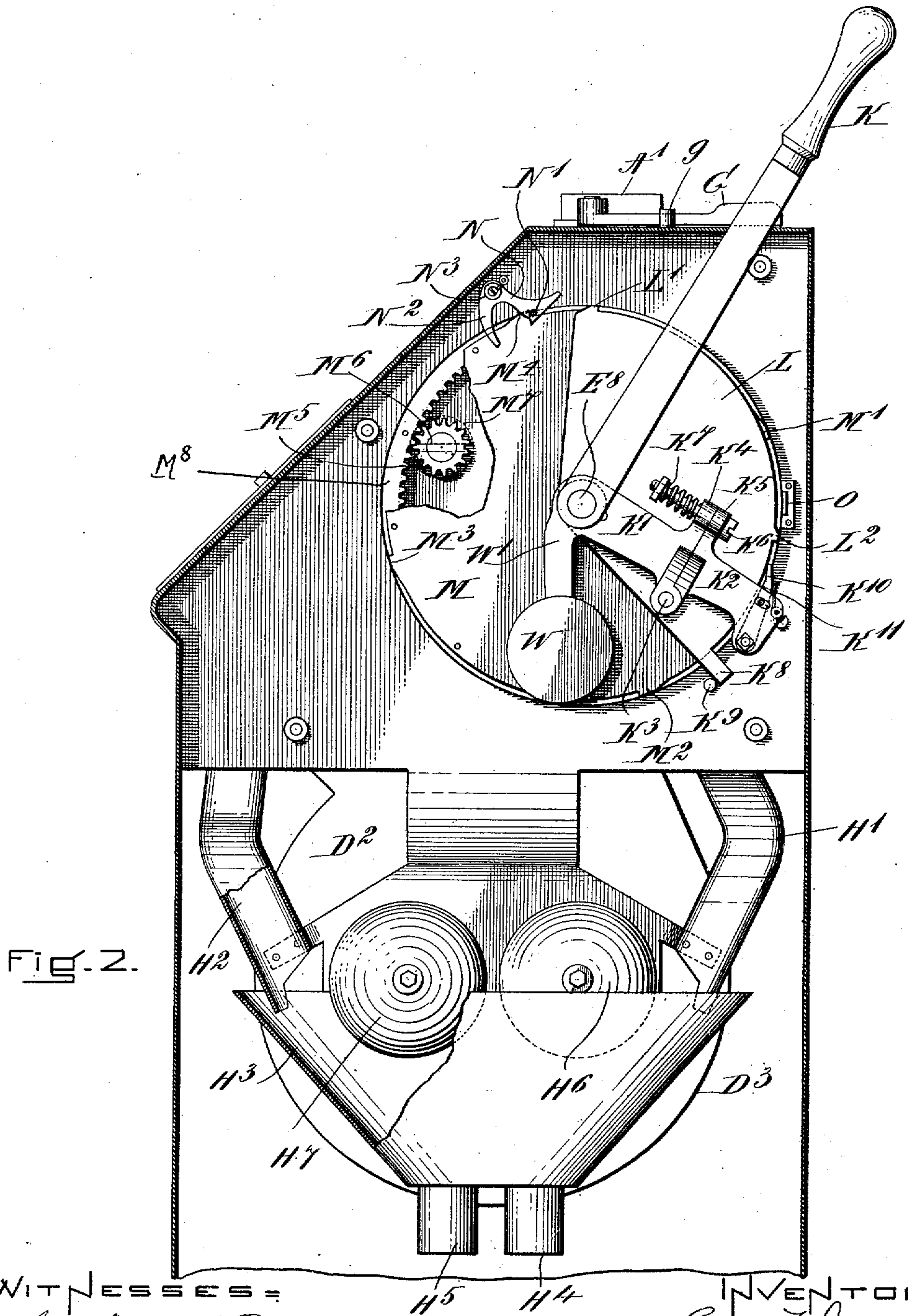
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G. F. DAY.
TICKET VENDING APPARATUS.
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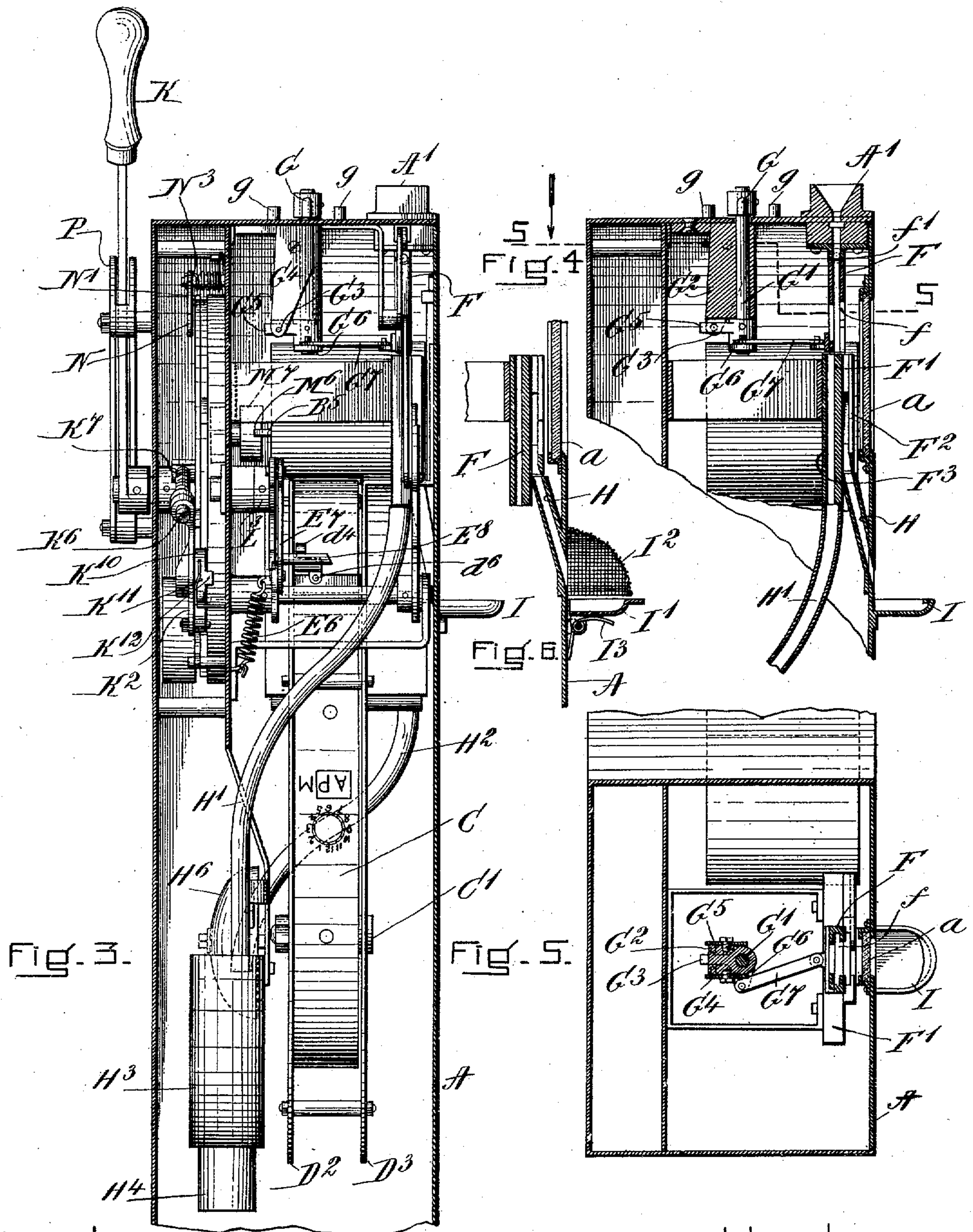
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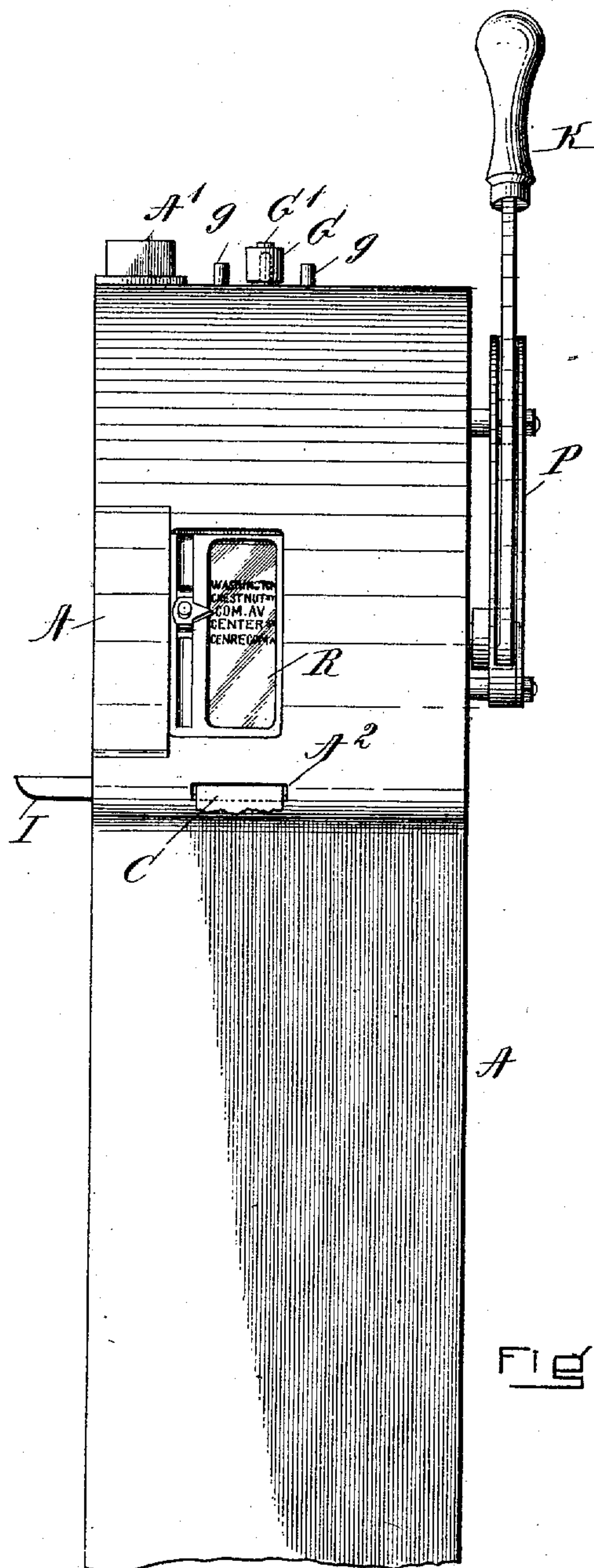


Fig. 7.

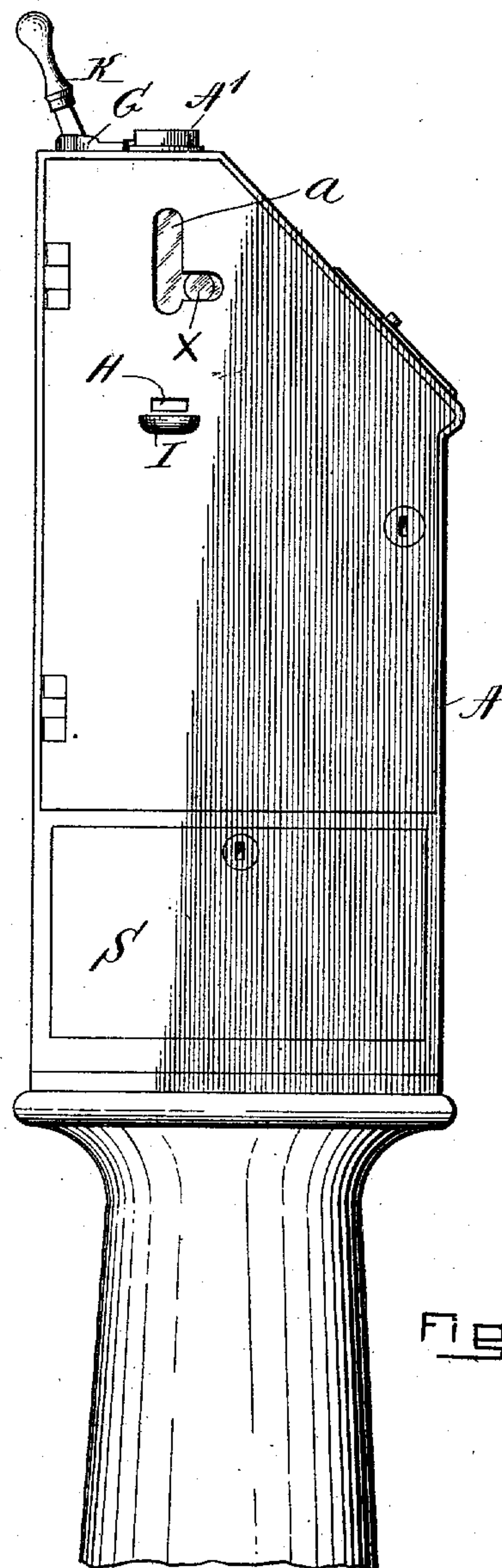


Fig. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TICKET-VENDING APPARATUS.

954,787.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

Application filed March 10, 1909. Serial No. 482,494.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. DAY, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Winthrop, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Ticket-Vending Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to machines adapted to automatic vending of tickets and the like and consists in mechanical improvements and new mechanism combined or adapted to cooperate with a coin controlled mechanism which in practice forms a part of the automatic vending machine.

In the drawings hereto annexed which illustrate an embodiment of my invention and disclose the form thereof which I regard as preferable,—Figure 1 is a vertical side view, partly in elevation and partly in section, of a ticket vending machine; Fig. 2 is a view from the side opposite to that shown in Fig. 1 partly in section and partly in elevation; Fig. 3 is a rear view showing the casing in section and the inclosed mechanism in elevation; Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the upper part of the apparatus, said section being taken as viewed from the left at the line 4 of Fig. 1; Fig. 5 is a horizontal section viewed from above taken along the line 5—5 of Fig. 4; Fig. 6 is a view in detail taken in section showing modifications of a portion of the mechanism shown in section in Fig. 5; Fig. 7 is a front elevation of the casing and exposed portions of the machine; and Fig. 8 is a side elevation showing a suitable arrangement of the machine upon a pillar.

The machine shown in the accompanying drawings comprises features and elements in combination which may be generally designated as follows: First: coin controlled ticket issuing mechanism. This portion of the apparatus may be any suitable self-contained mechanism for issuing stamped tickets from a supply strip, provided that its construction and mode of operation require the use of a coin or similar object to render it operative. Second: coin feeding mechanism. The office of this portion of the apparatus is mechanically to feed the coins in succession to the coin controlled ticket issuing mechanism. It thus performs automatically and mechanically the office which is usually performed by the hand of the per-

son who prepares a controlled mechanism for operation by inserting the coin into the proper receptacle. Third: actuating mechanism. This mechanism is provided with an operating handle or control member which is accessible outside the closed case of the machine and imparts movement, under proper conditions, to the mechanism within the case. It operates upon the inclosed mechanism first to feed a coin into the coin controlled ticket issuing mechanism and then when the coin has been so fed, further operates the coin controlled ticket issuing mechanism to cause the latter to perform its peculiar and individual function in stamping and feeding forward a ticket strip from which the ticket is severed. Fourth: arrangements for inspecting coins which have been inserted into the machine before they are fed into the coin controlled mechanism. The final disappearance of a coin into the coin controlled mechanism is, in the machine illustrated in the drawings, postponed so that ample opportunity is afforded for an inspector to observe the character of the coin which has been inserted into the machine before the coin disappears by passing into the coin controlled mechanism. Associated with the coin inspecting mechanism there is also provided a contrivance for diverting a coin to a destination, other than the coin controlled mechanism. This coin diverting contrivance may be employed either to eject spurious coin or to divert good coins from the coin controlled apparatus, if, for any reason, it is not desired to have that portion of the machine operated in response to the insertion of a particular coin. Fifth: devices for automatically ejecting and restoring to the owner coins of the wrong denomination which happen to be small enough to enter the machine.

As the object of my invention is primarily to furnish a convenient and reliable machine for dispensing tickets, the machine will be described chiefly in that respect.

Referring to Fig. 1, a suitable metal case A is provided of such form and proportions that it may conveniently be set up for manipulation by the general public, for instance, in such a manner as is illustrated in Fig. 8. For convenience, I provide a secondary framework, consisting of the plates D^2 , D^3 , (Fig. 3) which with their retaining bolts constitute a frame to sustain a ticket

strip C which hangs in a roll upon the stud C'; an automatic stop mechanism, presently to be described; and a coin controlled ticket delivering mechanism comprehensively indicated in Fig. 1 at B.

The coin controlled mechanism which I prefer for the purpose is that shown and described in Letters Patent No. 873,302 dated December 10, 1907, and issued to Adams D. Claffin, of Newton, Massachusetts, as assignee of the patentee Henry H. Cummings also of said Newton. Reference to the specification of the said patent will disclose in detail the structure and mode of operation of this coin controlled ticket issuing mechanism. For the purpose of the present specification it suffices to say that the coin controlled mechanism B receives the ticket strip C through a slot b' instead of containing the ticket strip within its own casing as illustrated in said patent; and when operated, stamps, feeds forward and projects from the casing that portion of the ticket strip which is the last operation of the coin controlled mechanism, and actuates the machine to cut off the strip when the latter is drawn from the machine by the person operating it. The ticket strip emerges from the casing A at the slot provided for the purpose at A'. The specific coin controlled mechanism, however, need not necessarily be this particular one which I select for the purpose of illustrating an embodiment of my invention.

The mechanical coin feeding device which operates directly upon the coins inserted in the apparatus is illustrated by the rocker E and is provided with a coin feeding finger E' and is actuated by mechanism presently to be described to oscillate back and forth to push coins one by one into the coin controlled mechanism B. The rocker E is actuated by a train of mechanism, the power therefor being applied by the hand of the person through the handle or control member K fixed to the outer end of a rock shaft E⁸ (Fig. 2). From the inner end of rock shaft E⁸ to which member K is secured there projects a "break-member" in the form of an arm composed of two parts K' and K² which are hinged together at K³ and normally held against rotative movement on hinge K³ by means of spring K⁷ coiled around the stem of a screw K⁶ which is headed back of the lug K⁵ and passes loosely through to lug K⁴. The part K' and the control member K are rigidly connected by shaft E⁸ and under normal conditions both parts K' and K² move with the control member K as though the parts K', K² were also rigidly connected. To the outer end of the part K² a pawl K¹⁰ is pivotally connected and a spring K¹¹ bearing upon the back of the pawl K¹⁰ holds the working end of the pawl in depressed position. The pawl

K¹⁰ is broad enough at its working end to coact with projections on a pivoted segment L as well as with projections on a rotatable disk M which is mounted concentrically with the segment L and the pivot of control member K. As will appear later the segment L serves as an actuator for the feeder E' while the disk M serves as an actuator for the coin controlled ticket issuing mechanism. The actuator L is provided with a lug or projection K⁸ which normally rests against a pin K⁹, the latter being secured to a portion of the frame of the machine. The actuator L is secured to a rock-shaft L³ (see Figs. 1 and 3) and on the inner end of this shaft are fixed arms E⁵ and E⁷. The arm E⁵ is connected to an arm E³ secured to a short shaft E² by means of the link E⁴ while the arm E⁷ carries at its outer end a pin E⁸ which coöperates with a stop d' as herein-after described.

Whenever the control member K is made to turn in a left handed direction (as shown in Fig. 2) the rotation or oscillation of the actuator L is accomplished by the following means: A tooth L², formed upon the periphery of actuator L, lies in the path of the pawl K¹⁰, so that when control member K is pulled, the pawl K¹⁰ strikes the tooth L² and carries actuator L with it. As soon as actuator L has turned far enough to move a projection L' thereon under a pin N' of a detent N pivoted at N³, the detent holds the actuator L against return to its normal position, this securement, however, being easily overcome when by the return of the member K and parts connected therewith the outer extremity of the pawl-carrying part K² strikes against the projection K⁸. The movement of the actuator L under control of the pawl K¹⁰ is however of limited extent because as soon as the rider K¹² (Fig. 3) formed upon the pawl K¹⁰ passes over a projecting cam O which is secured to the frame of the machine, the working end of the pawl K¹⁰ is thereby lifted out of engagement with the tooth L² on the actuator L and when the pawl again falls into contact with the edge of the actuator L its working end has passed over the tooth L² and movement of the actuator L ceases, the latter however, being held as above described by the previous engagement of the projection L' with the detent N. If the movement of the control member K and connected parts is abrupt so that the actuator L is given a throw, it strikes a finger N² on detent N and is arrested falling back by its own weight to be caught by the pin N'. This movement of the actuator L is sufficient to rock the coin feeder E' (through the mechanical train above described) for a distance sufficient to move a coin such as X (Fig. 1) into the coin receiving slot b of the coin controlled ticket issuing mechanism B, provided another coin (not shown in the

drawings) has been inserted into the apparatus so as to lie in the pocket between the coin X and feeder E'.

Assuming that a coin has been fed into the coin controlled mechanism B by an operation such as described above, and that the actuator L is held by the detent N, further movement of control member K brings into operation the train of mechanism which actuates the coin controlled ticket issuing mechanism which has been put into operative condition by the delivery thereto of a coin by feeder E'.

The pawl K¹⁰ after being lifted over the tooth L² by the rider K¹² passing over the cam O, again falls into contact with the peripheries of the actuators L and M. On the latter teeth M', M², M³, M⁴ are provided, to arrive in rotation at the point occupied by the tooth M' (Fig. 2) where the pawl K¹⁰ will engage therewith after it has been lifted over the tooth L². An internally toothed gear or circular rack M⁸ forms part of the actuator M and rotates therewith, the teeth of this internally toothed rack meshing with a pinion M⁵ which carries with it in its rotation a notched block M⁷ which by its notch M⁶ engages a key B⁵ wherewith the actuating shaft of the coin controlled mechanism B is rotated. A full movement of control member K will carry the actuator M and the attached rack M⁸ through an arc of 90° or thereabout imparting to the pinion M⁵ a full movement of rotation and this movement being transferred to the actuating shaft of the coin controlled mechanism B, causes the latter to issue a ticket in the manner described in the Cummings patent aforesaid. If, however, a person attempts to operate the interior mechanism by the control member K without first inserting a coin, the coin controlled mechanism is locked against movement, and the resistance of said mechanism will cause the break-down member K', K², to bend or yield and allow the pawl K¹⁰ to slip over the projection either M', M², M³, or M⁴ with which it is in engagement and thus relieve the mechanism of undue strain, by disconnecting member K from it as well as refusing to operate said mechanism.

A coin is inserted into the apparatus through an aperture at A' (Fig. 1) and if the mechanism is in the condition shown in Fig. 1, the coin falls through an entrance conduit F but is arrested by striking against the upper edge of a coin abutment F' (see Fig. 5). This abutment F' in conjunction with a front plate F² and a back plate F³ forms the inlet ends of two branch coin conduits either of which may be selected for the reception of a coin which has been introduced into the entrance of conduit F. The entrance conduit F is hinged at f' and is connected to a rocker arm G⁶ which is secured

to a vertical rock shaft G', the latter being under the control of a handle G which is exposed on the outside of the machine. The rock shaft G' passes through a block G² on either side of which there is fastened a plate spring, these springs being shown at G⁴, G⁵ (Figs. 4 and 5). Suitable pins secured to the outer ends of these springs bear against a projecting arm G⁵ secured to the lower end of shaft G'. As the handle G is moved to the right or left (Fig. 4), the entrance conduit F will be swung to the right or left and a coin supported therein by abutment F' will drop either into the right hand or the left hand branch conduit. Normally, the springs G⁴, G⁵, hold the hinged entrance conduit F in such position that a coin falling therethrough will be arrested by striking the abutment F'. A glass plate *a* is inserted in the casing A so that the inspector in charge of the machine may see the coin through the glass as it rests on top of the abutment F'. If the coin is spurious or mutilated the inspector may by moving the entrance conduit F to the left, drop this coin into a receptacle for rejected coins or mechanically eject it from the machine, or may do the same if, as may be the case, some coins, though of proper denomination and genuineness may be destined not to the coin controlled ticket issuing mechanism but to some receptacle for the collection of the money. If, however, a coin is to be sent to the ticket issuing devices the entrance conduit F is moved to the right (Fig. 4) and the coin drops into the branch passage f² between plates P' and F² (Fig. 1) and in so falling it drops into a pocket between the end of the feeder E' and the coin X which was the last preceding coin to be dropped into this portion of the apparatus. When, therefore, the feeder E' is oscillated by the mechanism above described it acts through the last inserted coin to push the coin at X through the slot *b* into the coin controlled mechanism B moving the coin last introduced into the position at X in Fig. 1. The transparent covering of the inspection aperture discloses a coin during its course in the machine from the point where it was arrested by abutment F' to the position marked X in Figs. 1 and 8, and the coin remains in view until another coin is put into the machine and the mechanism is operated to feed a coin into the coin controlled mechanism. Thus ample opportunity is given to inspect the quality of the coins introduced into the machine.

The control by the attendant over the destination of a coin inserted in the machine may be exercised for various purposes. For instance, if a machine such as described herein be intended for use in a "pay as you enter" street car, wherein some passengers desire transfers and others merely wish to deposit a cash fare, the shiftable conduit F

may be used to direct a coin either to the coin feeder E' , by which it will eventually be delivered to the coin controlled ticket issuing mechanism, or into the branch conduit H' from which it passes into the money drawer shown at S (Fig. 8) through the tube H^4 . In this case the coin passage H^2 receives the coins discharged from the coin controlled mechanism B after they have performed the function of putting the mechanism in operative condition, and these coins like those going through the passage H' drop into the funnel H^3 and pass to the drawer S through the tube H^5 . In other situations the entrance conduit F may be employed in conjunction with a coin passage as H' to divert spurious coins from the functional regions of the machine and in such case the tube H^4 may be made to communicate with a separate receptacle for spurious coins or with a tube or passage from which such coins may be ejected from the machine. At the end of each operation such as above described a spring E^6 by pulling upon the arm E^3 to which it is secured restores the train of mechanically coördinated parts to the normal condition shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

In order that a coin may not be inserted into the apparatus while it is being operated as above described, a sliding gate T is mounted in suitable guides adjacent the coin opening at A' . This gate T is connected by a link T' to a bell crank lever T^2 which is again connected by a link T^3 to the rocker E , so that when the rocker swings forward to push a coin into mechanism B the gate T also slides forward closing the coin aperture at A' .

If an apparatus such as the one described above is to be used solely for the automatic dispensing or vending of tickets, the entrance conduit F may be made stationary and proportioned so as to be constantly in communication with the branch conduit f^2 , in which case the contrivances for oscillating the conduit F in one direction or the other may be dispensed with.

In order to guard against the possibility of having coins inserted into the machine when the ticket strip C is exhausted or has by any chance become broken, a stop motion is provided which is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3. The ticket strip C passes between the pins d, d' over a block tube d^2 and thence over the pin d^3 into the coin controlled ticket delivery mechanism B . Adjacent the block d^2 and pivoted at d^5 , a stop d^4 is arranged so that a finger d^6 thereof rests against and is sustained by the strip C holding the stop d^4 suspended above the path of the pin E^8 which is secured to the end of the crank arm E^7 . So long as the ticket strip C remains unbroken it will hold the stop d^4 elevated so that the pin E^8 may oscillate freely under it, the tension of the

strip between the pins d, d' , and the pin d^3 being sufficient for this purpose, but if the ticket strip C should be exhausted or become broken so that its support of the finger d^6 is withdrawn, the stop d^4 , as soon as the pin E^8 moves out from under it, will fall, the finger d^6 being brought to rest against the block d^2 . The stop d^4 then becomes an obstacle which prevents the return of the pin E^8 and as this pin is secured to the crank arm E^7 and the latter oscillates with the shaft L^3 , the feeder E' and the gate T cannot return to the positions shown in Fig. 1. Thus the coin aperture at A' is closed by the gate T and no more coins can be inserted in the machine.

The machine above described is adapted for use as a combined coin receiving and ticket delivering mechanism upon "pay as you enter" street cars in which situation the destination of coins passed into the machine may be controlled by the attendant street car conductor, or it may be used as an automatic ticket seller at railway stations, in which case the attendant may be dispensed with and the coin entrance conduit fixed so as to deliver all coins to the coin feeder E' . In either case the person depositing the fare will operate the control member K of the machine himself and take off his ticket from the strip protruding at A^2 . The transparent partition through which the coins on their way to the coin controlled mechanism are inspected may have its uses when the machine is employed merely as an automatic ticket seller. If in the contents of the money drawer attached to the machine there are repeatedly found spurious coins indicating that some person is in the habit of passing bad coins in this manner, that particular automatic ticket seller may be watched and the person depositing counterfeit coin apprehended. The circumstance that the coin dropped into the machine does not immediately pass into the coin controlled mechanism but remains visible until another coin is inserted and the machine operated, gives an inspector ample time to scrutinize a coin closely before acting upon what may at first have been mere suspicion. The coin entrance at A' is of such proportions that it is not possible to insert a coin larger than that which the machine is designed to receive, and should a smaller coin be inadvertently dropped into the machine it would be restored to the owner by the following devices: Below the vertical part of branch conduit f^2 and at the angle in conduit f^2 which constitutes a coin holding pocket there is the entrance of a coin conduit H (Fig. 6) through which a coin too small to be supported by the bottom of the coin holding pocket, will fall to be delivered upon the shelf secured to the outside of the casing A . This shelf may be a rigid recep-

tacle such as I (Fig. 4), but the construction shown in Fig. 6 is preferred. The coin shelf I is pivoted and normally held in horizontal position by a spring I³. Over the shelf I' there is placed a hood I² which is preferably transparent and may be made of transparent material or of wire gauze so that the coin deposited on the shelf I' is visible. Such a coin may be restored to its owner by depressing the pivoted shelf I' and removing the coin therefrom. The hood I² prevents the coin from bounding off the shelf I' on to the floor. The hood I² will perform this protective function even though it be opaque, and the removal of the coin is facilitated when either of the members I' or I² is movable, but the specific form shown in Fig. 6 where the shelf I' tips downward is believed to furnish the better mode.

What I claim is:

1. The combination with a coin controlled mechanism, of a coin feeder; an operating handle, and connections therefrom to the coin feeder and to an operating member of the coin controlled mechanism to successively actuate the coin feeder and the coin controlled mechanism.

2. In a machine of the character described, in combination, normally inoperative ticket issuing mechanism or the like adapted to receive a coin by which it is rendered operative; a coin holding pocket; a feeder for transferring the coins from the pocket to the ticket issuing mechanism; a single control member, and means through which the operation of the control member first operates the feeder to transfer a coin from the pocket to the ticket issuing mechanism and thereafter operates the latter.

3. In a machine of the character described, in combination, normally inoperative ticket issuing mechanism or the like adapted to receive a coin by which it is rendered operative; a coin conduit leading to said mechanism and made with a coin holding pocket; a feeder for transferring the coins from the pocket to the ticket issuing mechanism; a single control member; means through which the operation of the control member first operates the feeder to transfer a coin from the pocket to the ticket issuing mechanism and thereafter operates the latter, and automatic means to disconnect the control member from the ticket issuing mechanism when said control member is operated and a coin is not delivered to the ticket issuing mechanism by the feeder.

4. In a machine of the character described, in combination, a normally inoperative ticket issuing mechanism or the like adapted to receive a coin by which it is rendered operative, a coin conduit leading to said mechanism and made with a coin holding pocket; a feeder for transferring the coins

from the pocket to the ticket issuing mechanism; a single control member; means through which the operation of the control member first operates the feeder to transfer a coin from the pocket to the ticket issuing mechanism and thereafter operates the latter; automatic means to disconnect the control member from the ticket issuing mechanism when said control member is operated and a coin is not delivered to the ticket issuing mechanism, and automatic means to stop the operation of the feeder when the ticket supply is exhausted.

5. In a machine of the character described, in combination, normally inoperative ticket issuing mechanism or the like adapted to receive a coin by which it is rendered operative; a coin conduit leading to said mechanism and made with a coin holding pocket; a feeder for transferring the coins from the pocket to the ticket issuing mechanism; a single control member; means through which the operation of the control member first operates the feeder to transfer a coin from the pocket to the ticket issuing mechanism and thereafter operates the latter; a movably supported gate for controlling the entrance end of the conduit, a connection through which the feeder operates the gate, and automatic means controlled by the ticket supply for locking the feeder in a position to hold said gate closed when the ticket supply is exhausted.

6. In a machine of the character described, in combination, normally inoperative ticket issuing mechanism or the like adapted to receive a coin by which it is rendered operative; a coin conduit leading to said mechanism and made with a coin holding pocket; a feeder for transferring the coins from the pocket to the ticket issuing mechanism; a normally open gate for controlling the entrance end of the coin conduit; a control member, and means through which said control member operates the gate, feeder and ticket issuing mechanism.

7. In a machine of the character described, in combination, a normally inoperative ticket issuing mechanism or the like adapted to receive a coin by which it is rendered operative; a coin conduit leading to said mechanism and made with a coin holding pocket; a feeder for transferring the coins from the pocket to the ticket issuing mechanism; a normally open gate for controlling the entrance end of the coin conduit; a control member, and means connecting the gate, feeder and ticket issuing mechanism with the control member through which movement of said member in one direction first operates the feeder and closes the gate and thereafter operates the ticket issuing mechanism, while movement of said control member in the opposite direction restores the feeder and gate to normal positions.

8. In a machine of the character described, in combination, normally inoperative ticket issuing mechanism or the like adapted to receive a coin by which it is rendered operative, and adapted to issue the tickets from a supply strip; a coin conduit leading to said mechanism made with a coin holding pocket; a feeder for transferring the coins from the pocket to the ticket issuing mechanism; an actuator for the feeder; an actuator for the ticket issuing mechanism; means wherewith to operate said mechanism when a coin is inserted in said conduit.

9. In a machine of the character described, in combination, normally inoperative ticket issuing mechanism or the like adapted to receive a coin by which it is rendered operative; a coin holding pocket; a feeder for transferring the coins from the pocket to the ticket issuing mechanism; a single control member; means through which the control member acts during the first part of its movement to operate the coin feeder to transfer a coin from the pocket to the ticket issuing mechanism; automatic means to disconnect the coin feeder and the control member at the completion of the first part of the movement of the latter, and means through which the control member acts during the last part of its movement to operate the ticket issuing mechanism but only after a coin has been delivered to the latter.

10. In a machine of the character described, in combination, normally inoperative ticket issuing mechanism or the like adapted to receive a coin by which it is rendered operative; a coin holding pocket; a feeder for transferring the coins from the pocket to the ticket issuing mechanism; a single control member; means through which the control member acts during the first part of its movement to operate the coin feeder to transfer a coin from the pocket to the ticket issuing mechanism; automatic means to disconnect the coin feeder and the control member at the completion of the first part of the movement of the latter and yielding connections through which the control member acts during the last part of its movement to operate the ticket issuing mechanism after a coin has been delivered to the latter.

11. In a machine of the character described, in combination, normally inoperative ticket issuing mechanism or the like adapted to receive a coin by which it is rendered operative; a coin holding pocket; a feeder for transferring the coins from the pocket to the ticket issuing mechanism; a single control member; an actuator for the ticket issuing mechanism; an actuator for the coin feeder, and means through which movement of said control member operates

said actuators successively so as to first feed a coin to the ticket issuing mechanism and thereafter operate the latter, said means comprising a pawl coöperating with both actuators and connected with the control member.

12. In a machine of the character described, in combination, normally inoperative ticket issuing mechanism or the like adapted to receive a coin by which it is rendered operative; a coin holding pocket; a feeder for transferring the coins from the pocket to the ticket issuing mechanism; a single control member; an actuator for the ticket issuing mechanism; an actuator for the coin feeder, and means through which movement of said control member operates said actuators successively so as to first feed a coin to the ticket issuing mechanism and thereafter operate the latter, said means comprising a pawl coöperating with both actuators and yieldingly connected with the control member so as to effectively coöperate with the actuator for the ticket issuing mechanism only when the latter is rendered operative by a coin.

13. In a machine of the character described; in combination, normally inoperative ticket issuing mechanism or the like adapted to receive a coin by which it is rendered operative; a coin holding pocket; a feeder for transferring the coins from the pocket to the ticket issuing mechanism; a rotatable actuator for the ticket issuing mechanism; an oscillatory actuator for the coin feeder; a single control member for both of said actuators, and means through which movement of said control member operates said actuators successively so as to first feed a coin to the ticket issuing mechanism and thereafter operate the latter.

14. In a machine of the character described, in combination, normally inoperative ticket issuing mechanism or the like adapted to receive a coin by which it is rendered operative; a coin holding pocket; a feeder for transferring the coins from the pocket to the ticket issuing mechanism; a rotatable actuator for the ticket issuing mechanism; an oscillatory actuator for the coin feeder; a single control member for both of said actuators, and means through which movement of said control member operates through said actuators successively so as to first feed a coin to the ticket issuing mechanism and thereafter operate the latter, said means comprising a pawl connected with the control member; a tooth or the like on the oscillatory actuator coöperating with the pawl and normally occupying a position in the path of the latter; a plurality of teeth or the like on the rotatable actuator coöperating with the pawl, and a stationary supported cam for disengaging the pawl from the tooth on the oscillatory actuator,

said cam normally occupying a position in the path of the pawl between the teeth on the oscillatory actuator and one of the teeth on the rotatable actuator.

15 15. In combination, an entrance conduit for coins, two branch conduits, the inlet ends of said branch conduits being arranged side by side adjacent the discharge end of the entrance conduit, and a coin abutment nor-
10 mally occupying a position to close the discharge end of the entrance conduit, said discharge end of the entrance conduit being laterally movable to clear the abutment and register with the inlet end of either branch
15 conduit.

16. In a coin receiving machine, in combination, an entrance conduit having the interior of its discharge end exposed to view from the exterior of the machine; two
20 branch conduits, the inlet ends of said branch conduits being arranged side by side adjacent the discharge end of the entrance conduit, and a coin abutment between the inlet ends of the branch conduits and nor-
25 mally occupying a position to close the discharge end of the entrance conduit, said discharge end being laterally movable to clear the abutment and register with the inlet end of either branch conduit.

30 17. In a machine of the character described, in combination, coin controlled mechanism, an entrance conduit for the coins, two branch conduits, the inlet ends of said branch conduits being arranged side
35 by side adjacent the discharge end of the entrance conduit with one branch conduit leading to the coin controlled mechanism and the other branch conduit leading to another point, and a coin abutment between
40 the inlet ends of the branch conduits and normally occupying a position to close the discharge end of the entrance conduit, the said discharge end of the entrance conduit being laterally movable to clear the abut-
45 ment and register with the inlet end of either branch conduit.

18. In a machine of the character described, in combination, coin controlled mechanism; an entrance conduit having the
50 interior of its discharge end exposed to view from the exterior of the machine, two branch conduits, the inlet ends of said branch conduits being arranged side by side adjacent the discharge end of the entrance conduit
55 with one branch conduit leading to the coin controlled mechanism and the other branch conduit leading to another point, and a coin abutment between the inlet ends of the branch conduits normally occupying a posi-
60 tion to close the discharge end of the entrance conduit, the said discharge end of the entrance conduit being laterally movable to clear the abutment and register with the inlet end of either branch conduit.

65 19. In a machine of the character de-

scribed, in combination, coin controlled mechanism, an entrance conduit; two branch conduits, one leading to the coin controlled mechanism and the other leading to another point, said conduits having their in- 70
let ends arranged side by side adjacent the discharge end of the entrance conduit; a coin abutment between the inlet ends of the branch conduits normally closing the discharge end of the entrance conduit; means 75
yieldingly holding the discharge end of the entrance conduit opposite the abutment with provision for lateral movement in either direction to clear the abutment and register with the inlet end of either branch con- 80
duit, and means accessible from the exterior of the machine for operating the entrance conduit.

20. In a machine of the character described, in combination, coin controlled 85
mechanism, an entrance conduit having the interior of its discharge end exposed to view from the exterior of the machine; two branch conduits, one leading to the coin controlled mechanism and the other leading 90
to another point, said conduits having their inlet ends arranged side by side adjacent the discharge end of the entrance conduit; a coin abutment between the inlet ends of the two branch conduits normally occupying 95
a position to close the discharge end of the entrance conduit; a pair of opposed springs for yieldingly holding the discharge end of the entrance conduit opposite the coin abutment, and means upon the exterior of the 100
machine and connected with the entrance conduit for shifting the discharge end of the latter to clear the coin abutment and register with the inlet end of either branch conduit. 105

21. The combination with a coin controlled mechanism, of a coin feeder external thereto and movable to a coin diameter distance or multiple thereof toward and from the coin controlled mechanism, an operating 110
handle and connections therefrom to the coin propeller and to an operating member of the coin controlled mechanism to successively actuate the coin propeller and the coin controlled mechanism. 115

22. The combination with a coin controlled mechanism, of a coin feeder; an actuating gear for the coin controlled mechanism; an operating handle, a yieldingly 120
held gear operating break-member carried by the handle; a pawl thereon, toothed members side by side to engage the pawl, one of said members connected to the coin feeder and the other to the coin controlled mechanism actuating-gear, and a cam for throw- 125
ing the pawl out of engagement with the toothed member that is connected with the coin controlled mechanism.

23. In a machine of the character described, in combination, coin controlled 130

mechanism; a coin holding pocket adapted to hold a plurality of coins; a coin feeder for transferring the coins one at a time from the pocket to the coin controlled mechanism in the order in which they are deposited in said pocket and means to operate the feeder so as to feed a coin from the pocket to the coin controlled mechanism only when there are two or more coins in said pocket.

24. In a machine of the character described, in combination, coin controlled mechanism normally locked against operation but adapted to be rendered operative by a coin; a feeder for delivering the coins to said mechanism, a single control member, and means connecting the control member with said mechanism and with said feeder

through which operation of said control member first acts to operate the feeder and thereafter operate said mechanism when the latter has been rendered operative by a coin, said means comprising a break-member interposed between the control member and the coin controlled mechanism consisting of two yieldingly connected parts, one of said parts being connected with the control member and the other with the coin controlled mechanism.

Signed by me at Boston, Massachusetts this sixth day of March 1909.

GEORGE F. DAY.

Witnesses:

CHARLES D. WOODBERRY,
ODEN ROBERTS.