

P. S. BLOCH.
VENDING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 25, 1909.

959,449.

Patented May 31, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

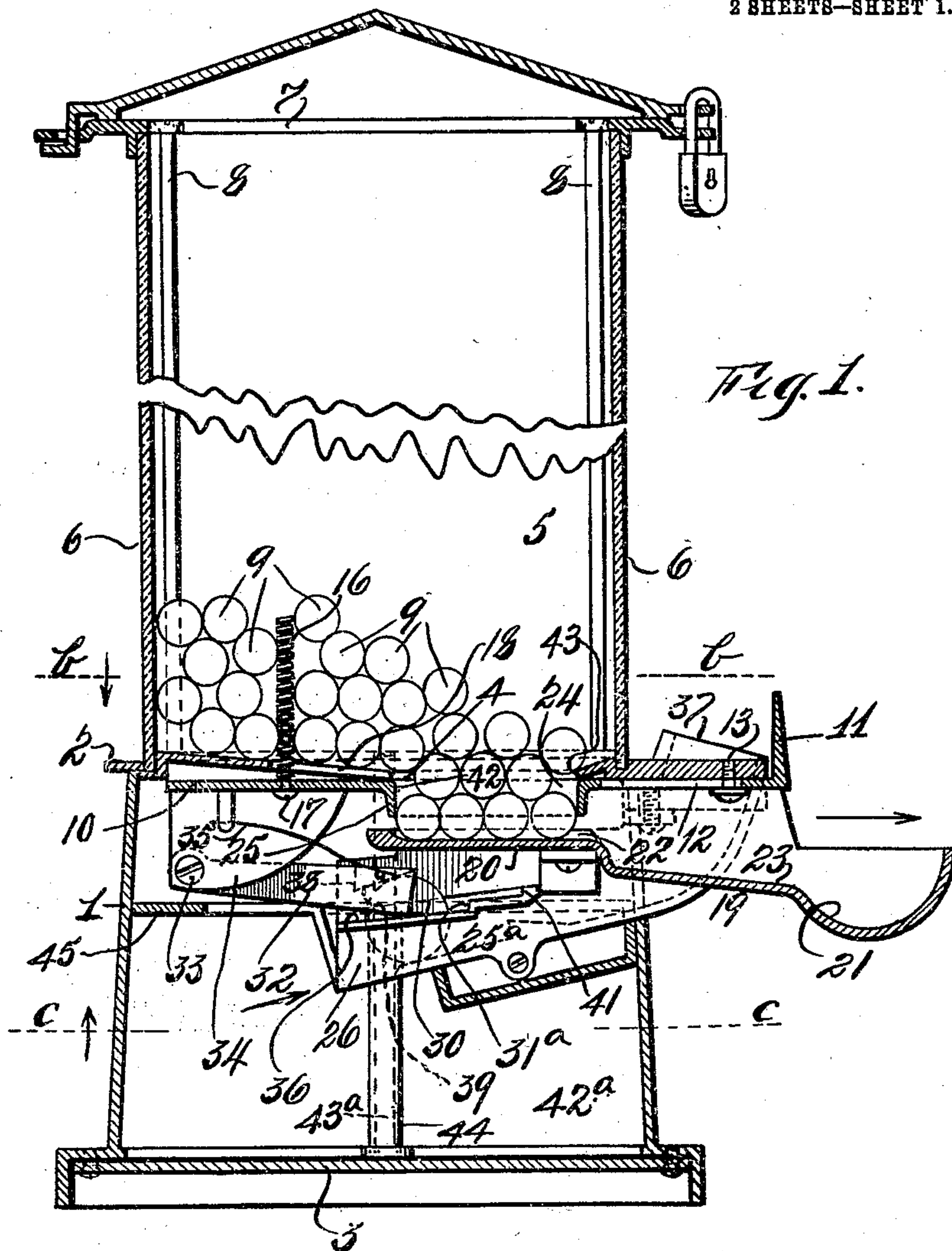


Fig. 1.

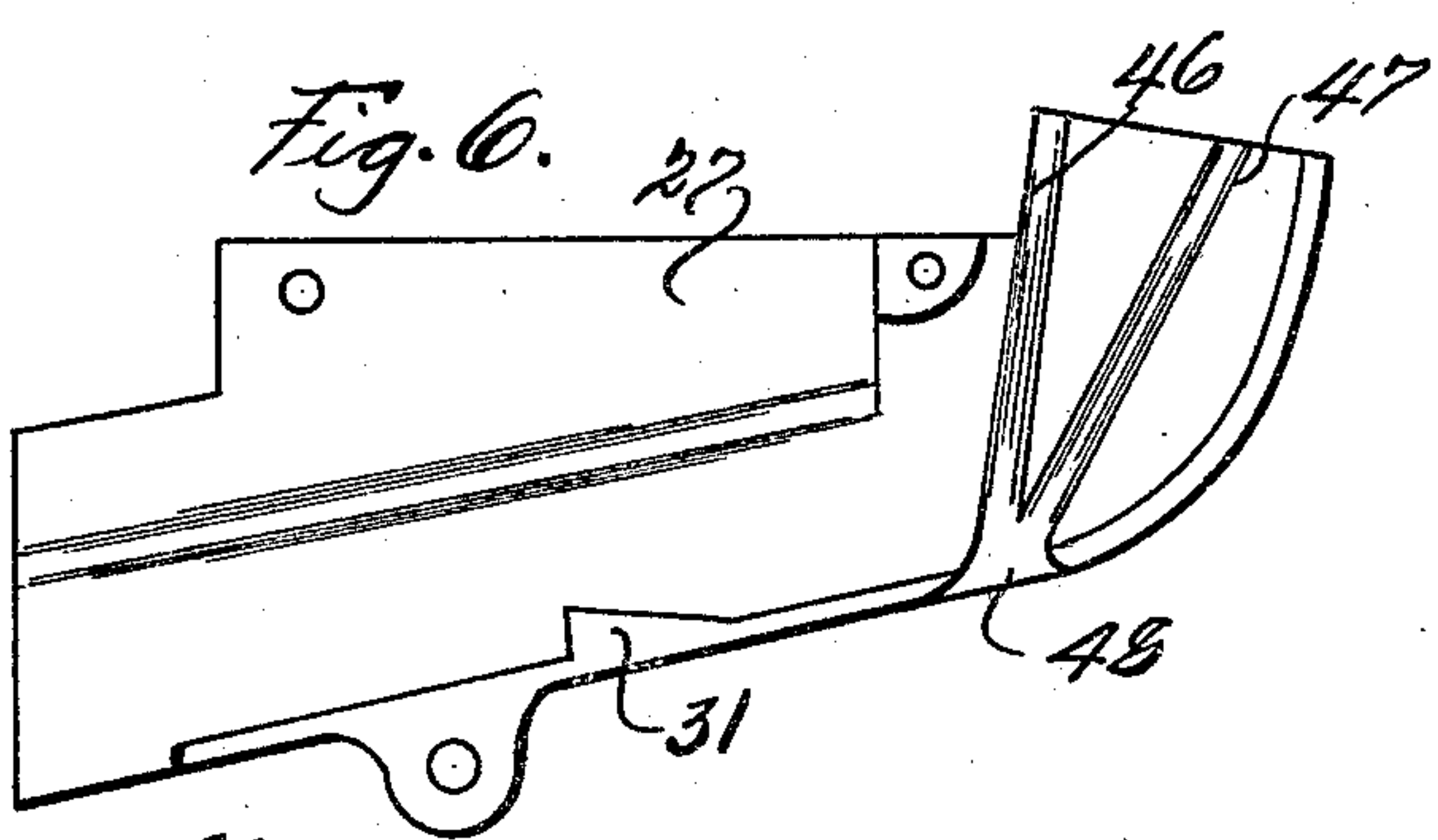


Fig. 6.

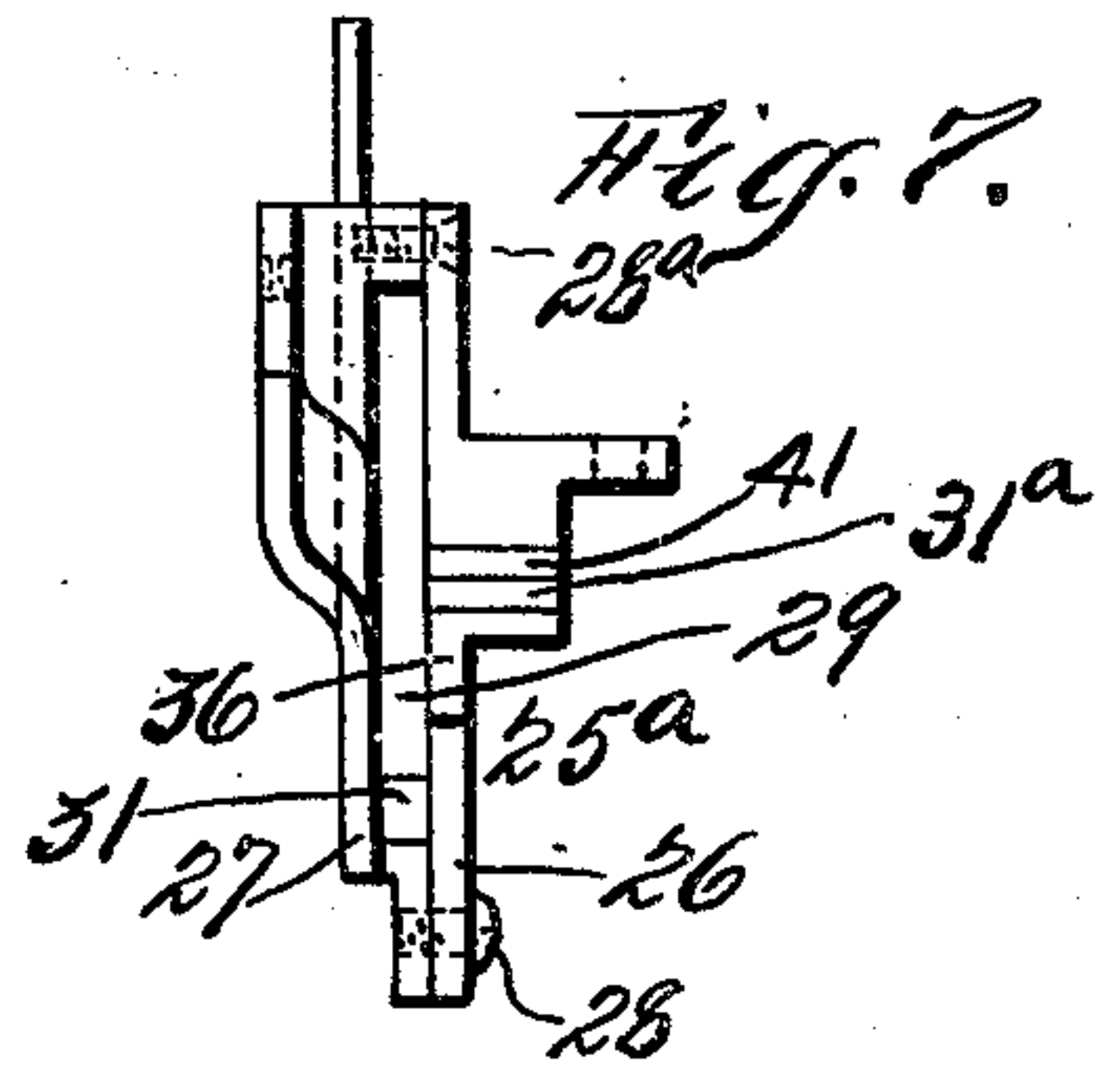


Fig. 7.

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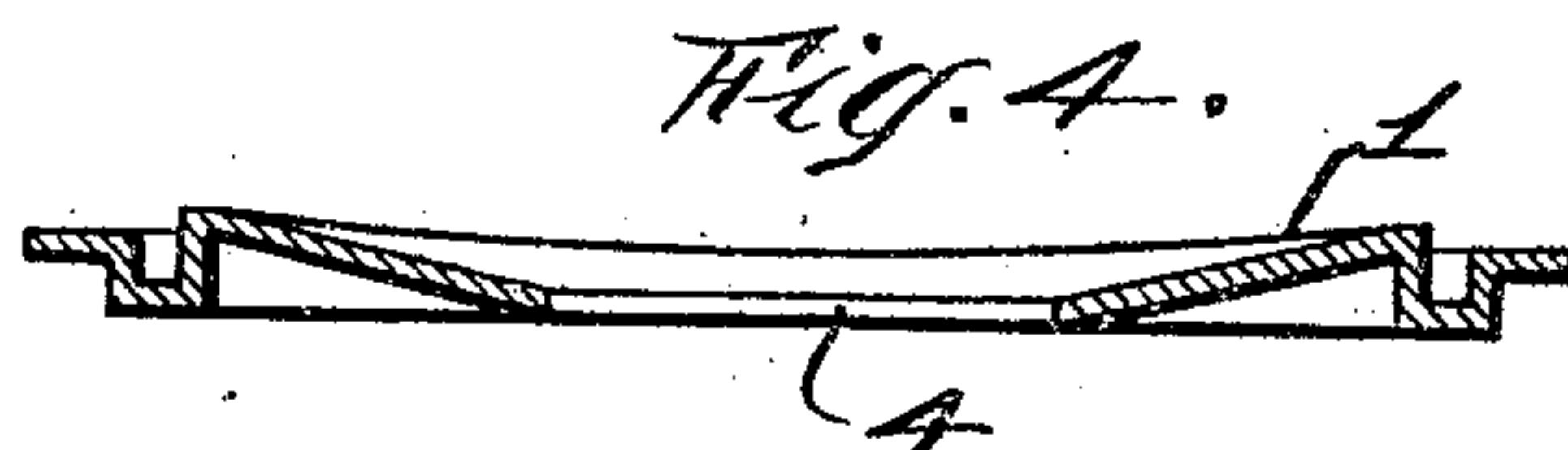
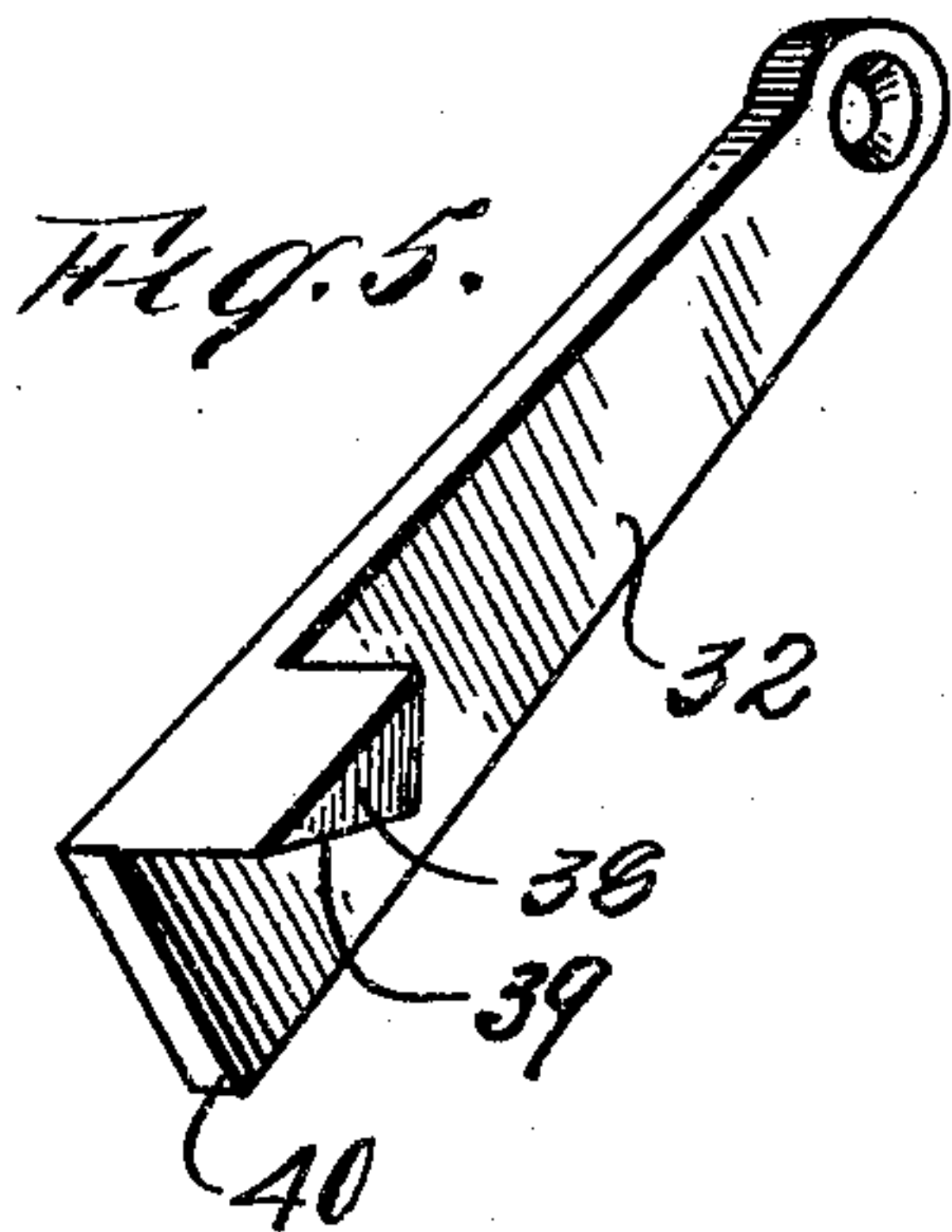
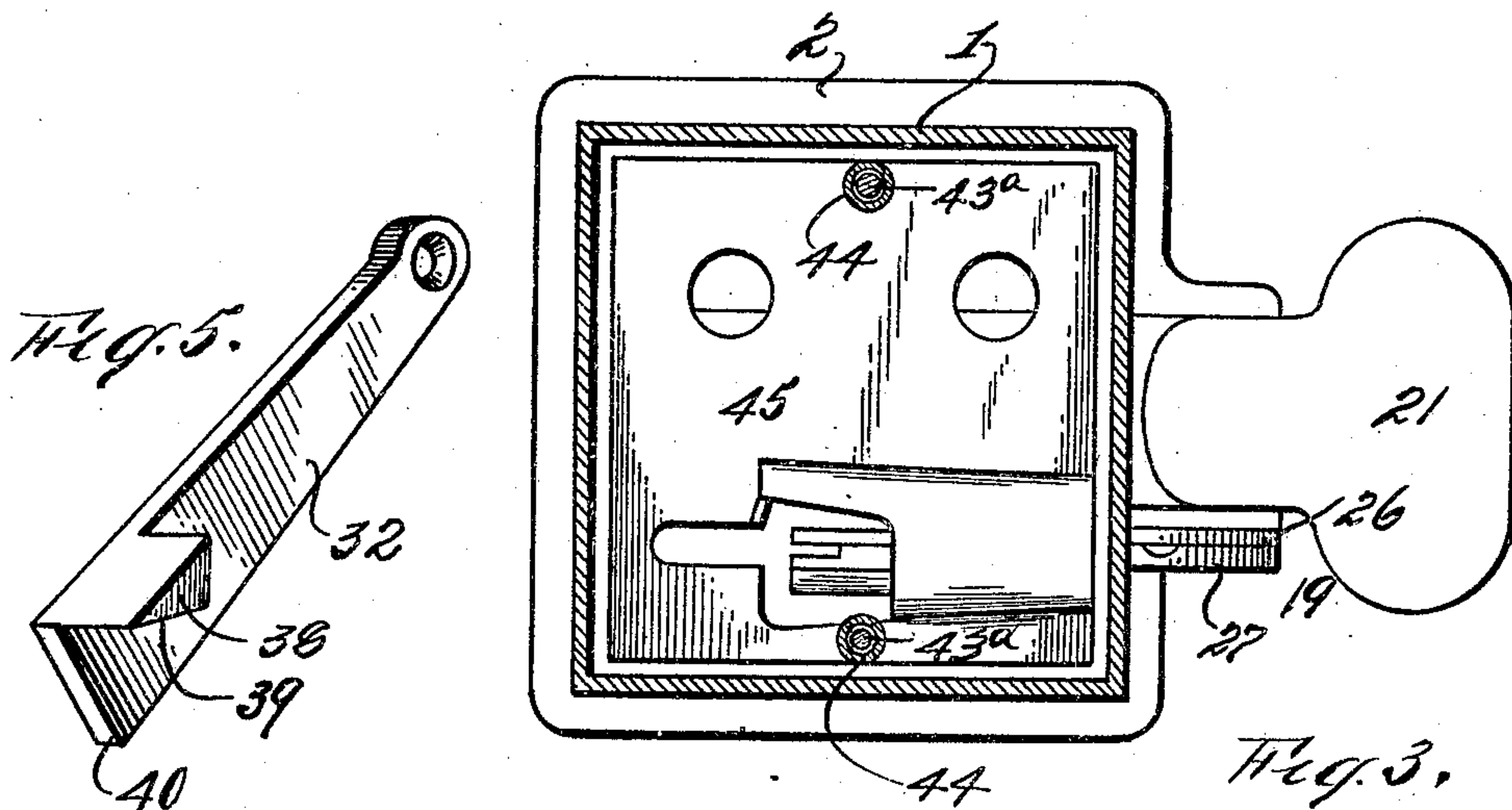
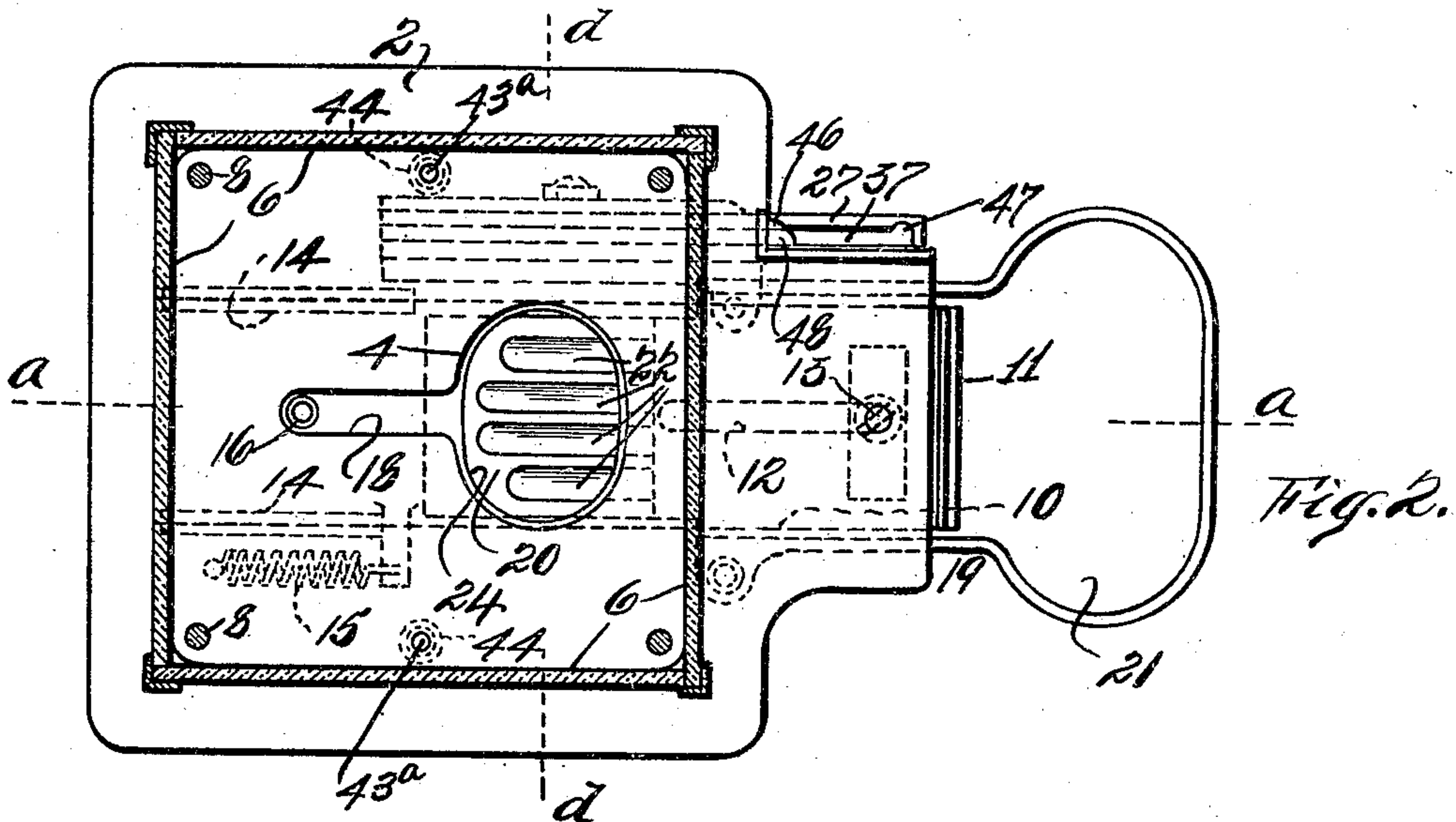
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses:
 C. A. Jarvis
 William Harris

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAULINE S. BLOCH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO ROGERS VERYBEST MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

VENDING-MACHINE.

959,449.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 31, 1910.

Application filed September 25, 1909. Serial No. 519,608.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAULINE S. BLOCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, Manhattan borough, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Vending-Machines, of which the following is a clear, full, and exact description.

This invention relates to an improvement in vending machines, but more particularly to that class of vending machines designed to retain and deliver spherical or similar articles such as peanuts, chewing gum or candy.

The special features of my improved device will hereinafter appear.

I will now proceed to describe my invention and finally point out the novel features thereof in the claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, wherein—

Figure 1, illustrates a vertical sectional view, taken on a line *a—*a** in Fig. 2; Fig. 2, is a sectional plan view thereof, taken on a line *b—*b** in Fig. 1; Fig. 3, is a sectional bottom plan view of my improved device taken on a line *c—*c** in Fig. 1; Fig. 4, is a cross-sectional view of the cover-plate for the base member of my improved device, the section being taken on a line *d—*d** in Fig. 2; Fig. 5, is an enlarged detail perspective view of the pawl which forms part of my invention; Fig. 6, is an enlarged side elevation of one member of the coin chute, and Fig. 7, is an end view of the coin chute members looking from the left in Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings my improved vending device comprises a hollow base member 1 having its upper end closed by a cover-plate 2, and its lower end closed by a removable bottom-plate 3. The cover-plate 2 is shown in detail in Fig. 4. By referring to Figs. 1, 2 and 4 it will be seen that the cover-plate 2 is provided with an opening 4 through which the contents of the retaining chamber 5 must pass. The chamber 5 is formed, in this instance, by the glass plates 6, the plates, at the bottom thereof, being retained by the cover-plate 2 and at the top thereof by the frame 7, the bolts 8 securing the elements of the chamber 5 to the cover-plate 2 as shown. The chamber 5 is designed to retain spherical or pebble-shaped confections 9; but other articles may be retained thereby. To the under surface of the

cover-plate 2 I slidably secure an ejector 10 which is provided with an upstanding flange 11 for the purpose of drawing the said ejector outwardly. The ejector 10 is provided with a slot 12 (see Figs. 1 and 2) through which a securing screw 13 can pass into the cover-plate 2 as shown in Fig. 1. The rear end of the ejector is held by guide-ways 14 on the cover-plate 2 (see Fig. 2). By this means the ejector is adapted to slide outwardly against the tension of a spring 15 (see Fig. 2) which returns the ejector after each outward movement.

To stir the contents of the chamber 5, to keep them from jamming, I provide a flexible agitator 16, in this instance a stiff yieldable spring, supported by a screw 17. The agitator 16 moves back and forth, with the ejector 10, in a slot 18 which communicates with the opening 4 in the cover-plate 2. By reason of the yielding nature of the agitator 16 the contents of the chamber 5 are not only stirred, but the ejector is permitted to be returned by the spring 15, as the said agitator will bend or yield should any of the contents 9, of the chamber 5, become jammed or immovably packed behind the said agitator 16. To the underside of the plate 2 I secure a receiver 19 which comprises a corrugated shelf portion 20 in communication with a basin portion 21, the corrugations in the shelf portion being indicated by 22 and are adapted to receive the elements 9 as shown in Fig. 1. The shelf portion 20 and the basin portion 21 are connected by a runway 23 (see Fig. 1). As can be seen in Figs. 1 and 4 the approaches to the opening 4, in the cover-plate 2, are inclined, so that the elements 9 will always tend to fall into the said opening 4.

In order to eject the elements 9 from the machine, I provide the ejector 10 with an opening 24 which is surrounded by a flange 25 (see Fig. 1) which, in combination with the shelf 20 of the receiver 19, forms a pocket for the reception of a portion of the contents of the chamber 5.

I will now refer to another feature of my invention, which consists of a coin chute 25^a (Fig. 1) comprising the members 26 and 27 secured together as at 28 and 28^a. The members 26 and 27 are formed to provide a race-way 29 for a coin 30 (Fig. 1). To prevent the coin from being withdrawn, after it has been deposited, I provide the

member 27 with a stop 31 (Fig. 6), the function of which will hereinafter appear.

To prevent the complete operation of the ejector 10, when a coin is not in position in the race-way 29, I provide the member 26 with a stop 31^a (Figs. 1 and 7) against which a pawl 32 (Fig. 1) will strike before the ejector has been pulled out sufficiently to allow any of the elements 9 to fall upon the run-way 23. The pawl 32 is pivoted, as at 33, to a wing 34 on the ejector 10 (Fig. 1). A spring 35 keeps the pawl 32 normally in contact with the surface 36 of the chute member 26. When a coin has been dropped in the chute, at 37, (Fig. 2) it will travel down the race-way 29 until it contacts with the stop 38 (Figs. 1 and 5), which is wedge shaped, thereby rendering the ejector 10 operative, for the reason that when the ejector is pulled forward the pawl 32 will roll the coin 30 ahead of it until the coin contacts with the stop 31. As the ejector travels forward, the pawl 32 will rise, that is to say, its free end, due to the inclined surface 39 of the stop 38. By the time the edge 40 of the pawl (see Fig. 5) has been brought adjacent the stop 31^a it will have been raised enough to clear the said stop, thereby allowing the ejector to be pulled out to its full extent. When the coin strikes the stop 31 in the race-way 29 its rolling movement will be arrested, whereby the pawl 32 will pass over the coin due to the inclined surface thereof and continue onward to the extent of the slot 22 in the ejector 10. The full movement of the ejector 10 will draw the elements 9, which are in the corrugations 22, from under those resting upon them and finally force them ahead sufficiently to allow them to drop on the run-way 23, at which time they will roll into the basin 21 from which they may be taken. To prevent the ejector from being again pulled outwardly, after it has been allowed to recede enough to permit of a few more elements 9 to drop upon the shelf 20, but not enough to cause the pawl 32 to drop behind the stop 31^a, I provide the chute member 26 with a second stop 41 (Figs. 1 and 7). The stop 41 becomes operative to prevent the outward movement of the ejector 10 at about the time that the said ejector has receded sufficiently to bring the rear 42 of the opening 24 slightly away from the front 43 of the opening 4. In other words, if the ejector is allowed to recede enough to gather a few of the elements 9 it cannot be pulled outwardly sufficiently to deposit the same, due to the stop 41. It is quite obvious that the coin 31 will drop into the receptacle 42 after the pawl 32 has passed over it.

To bind the base member 1 and cover-

plate 2 together, I provide binding screws 43^a, a portion of which are surrounded by a sleeve 44. The sleeve 44 serves to bind an intermediate cover-plate 45 which prevents the coins in the receptacle 42^a from falling into the ejector mechanism when the device is reversed for the purpose of extracting the coins from the said receptacle.

In order that the pawl cannot be lifted by wires etc., I provide the chute member 27 with grooves 46 and 47 (see Fig. 6) which terminate in a common opening 48. Should a wire or other element be passed into the race-way 29 from the point 37 the said grooves would deflect it and cause it to pass out through the opening 48.

Mechanical details, as to construction, which are clearly illustrated, have not been referred to in detail.

Having now described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. In a check controlled operating device, a movable ejector, a pawl carried thereby, a coin chute adjacent thereto, comprising a plurality of members adapted to form an inclined raceway, a plurality of stops, carried by one of said members, in alinement with said pawl, a stop carried by said pawl, and a stop carried by the other of said chute members, and located in the bottom of said raceway.

2. In a check controlled operating device, a movable ejector, a coin chute adjacent thereto, a plurality of connected members adapted to form an inclined raceway, a flange carried by one of said members, a plurality of stops carried by said flange, a pawl carried by said ejector normally in contact with said flange and in alinement with the stops on said flange, and a stop carried by the other of said coin chute members and located in the bottom of said raceway.

3. In a check controlled operating device, a movable ejector, a coin chute adjacent thereto, a plurality of connected members adapted to form an inclined raceway, a flange carried by one of said members, a plurality of stops carried by said flange, a pawl carried by said ejector normally in contact with said flange and in alinement with the stops on said flange, a stop carried by said pawl, and a stop carried by the other of said coin chute members and located in the bottom of said raceway.

Signed at New York city, N. Y., this 23d day of September, 1909.

PAULINE S. BLOCH.

Witnesses:

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E. BLOCH.