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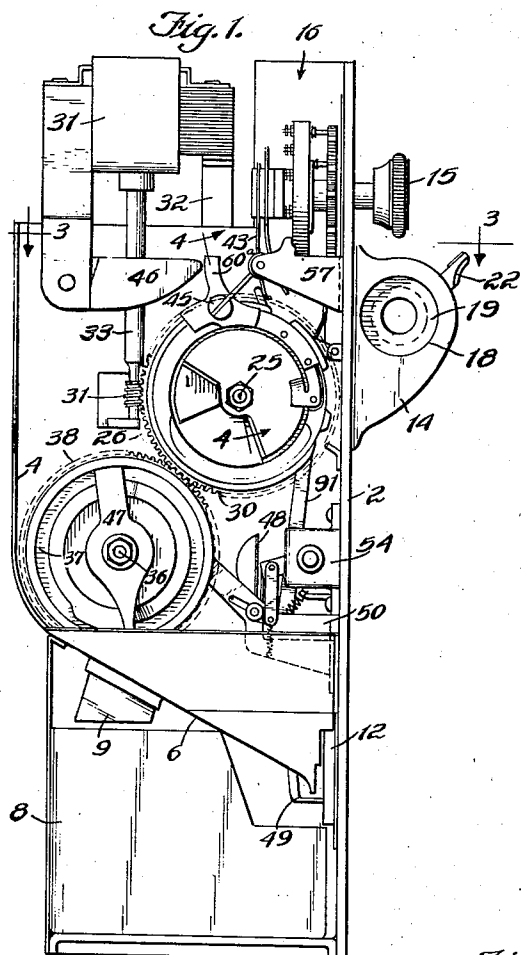
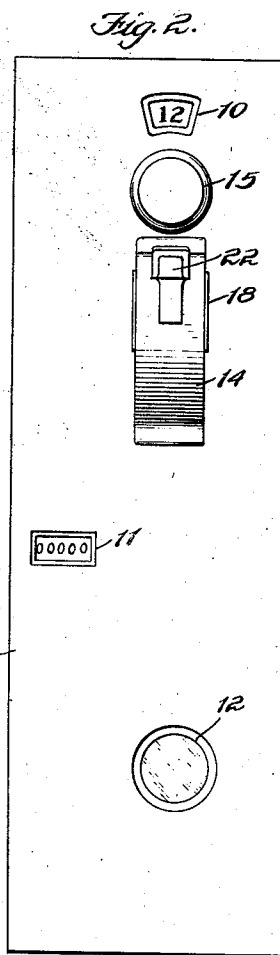
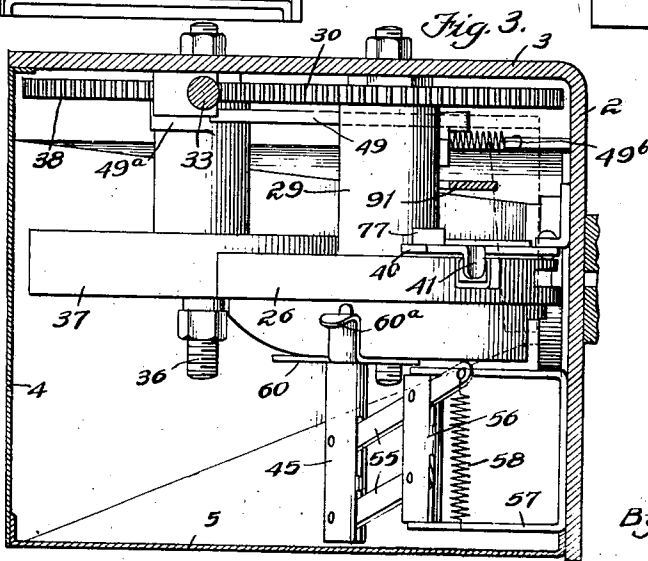
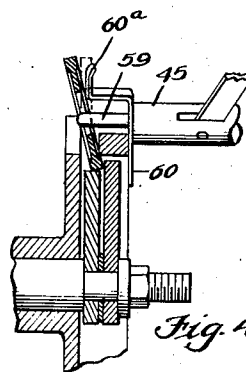
C. H. GREEN

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COIN RECEIVER

Filed May 10, 1934

5 Sheets--Sheet 1



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Nov. 2, 1937.

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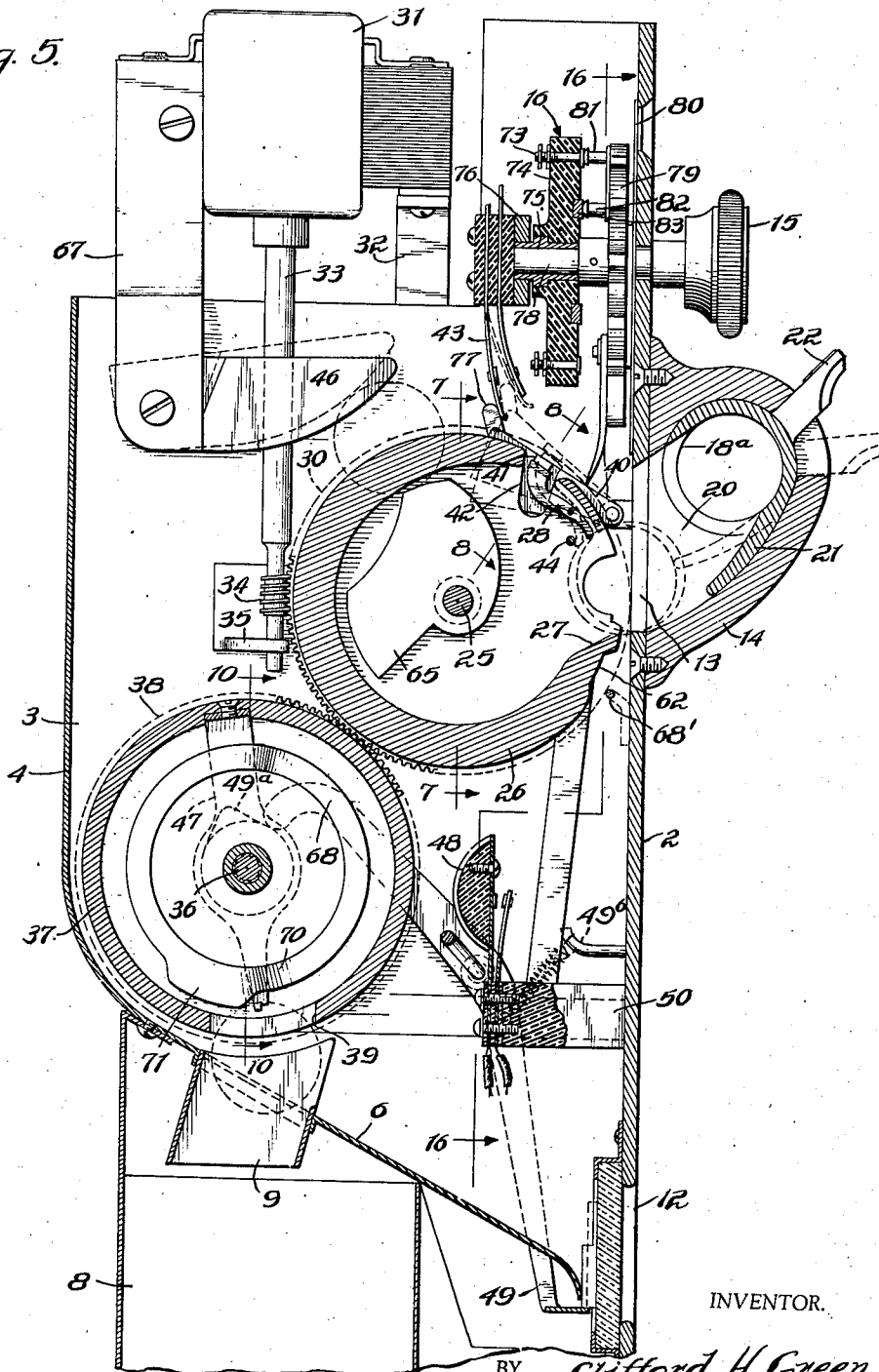
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COIN RECEIVER

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Fig. 5.



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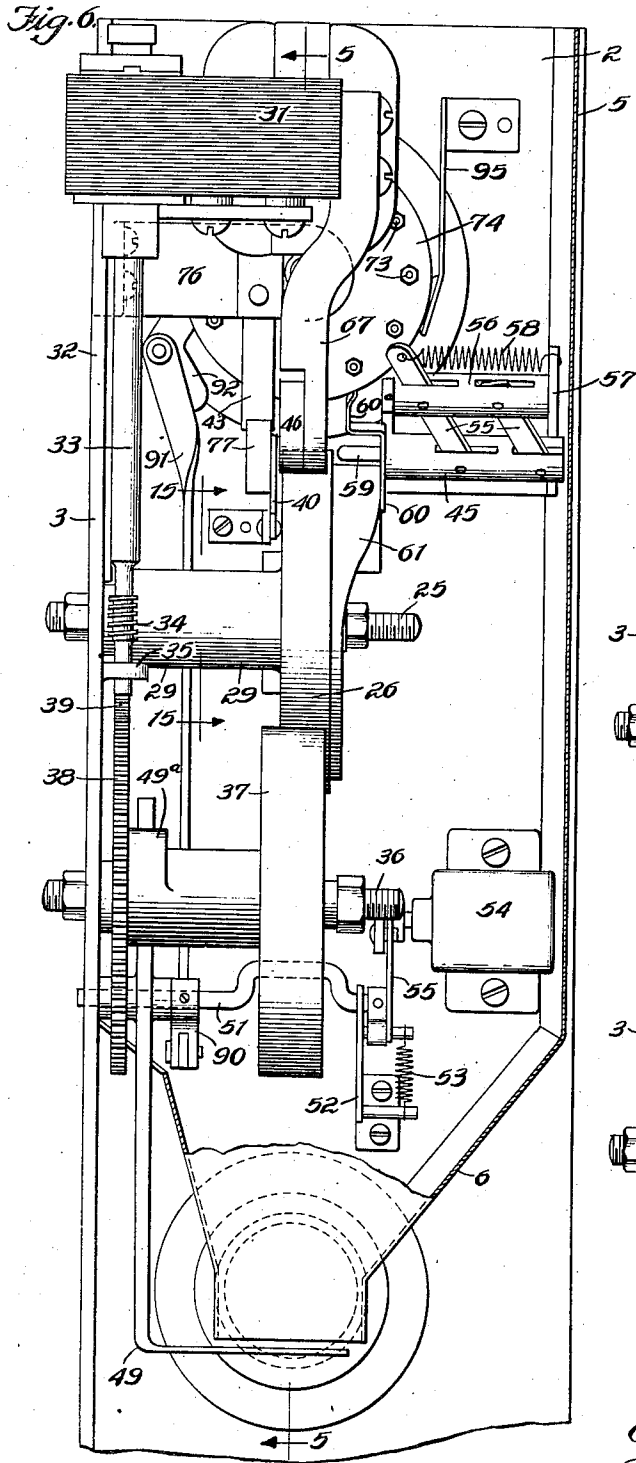
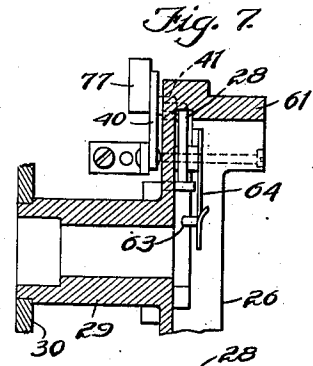
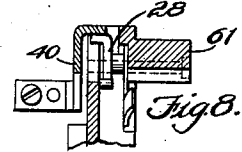
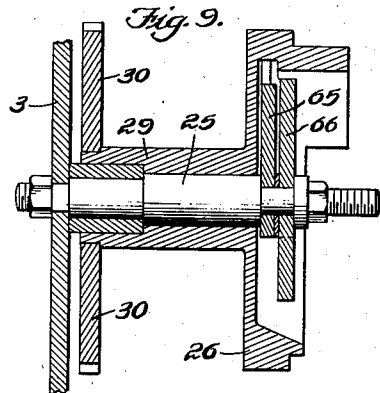
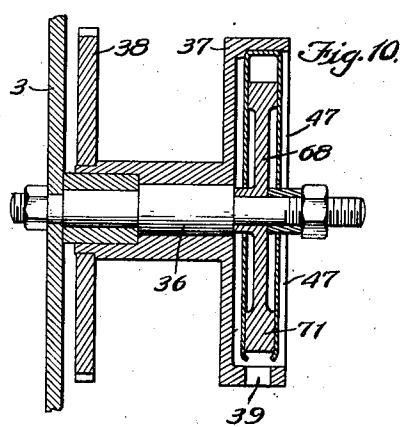
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COIN RECEIVER

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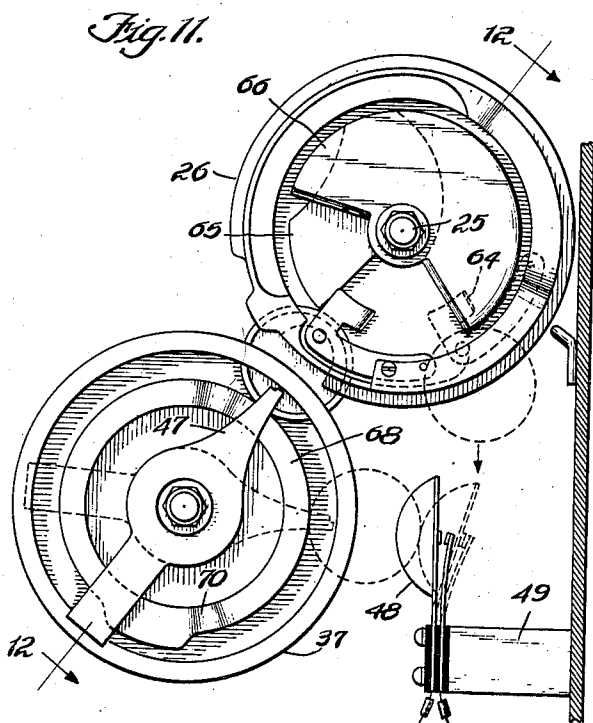
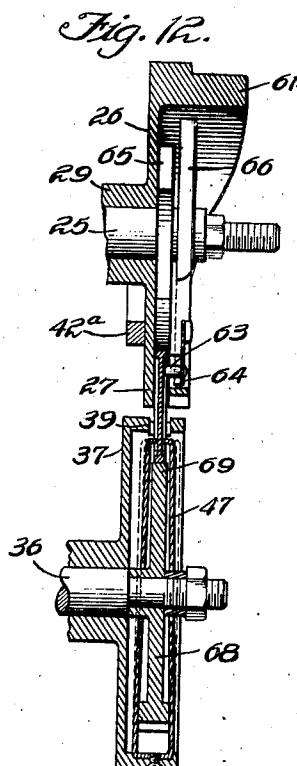
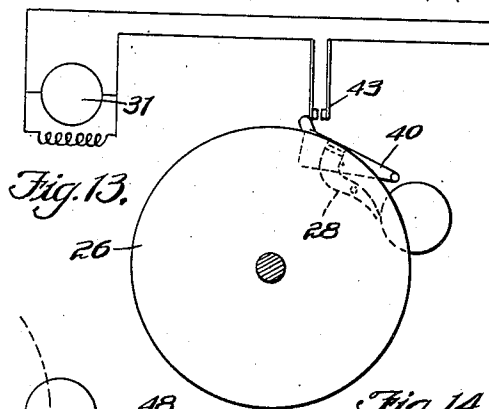
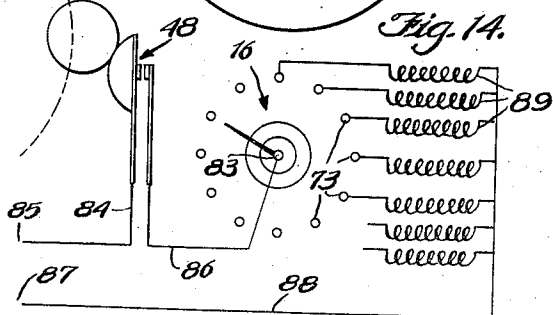
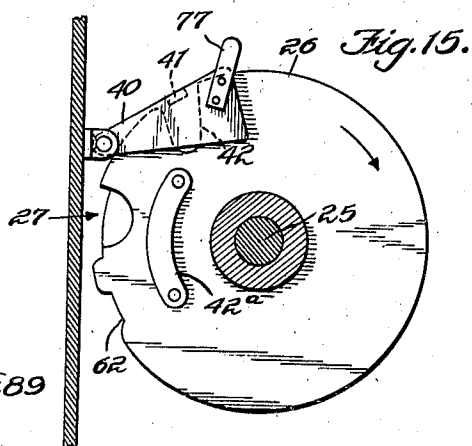
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COIN RECEIVER

Filed May 10, 1934

5. Sheets--Sheet 4



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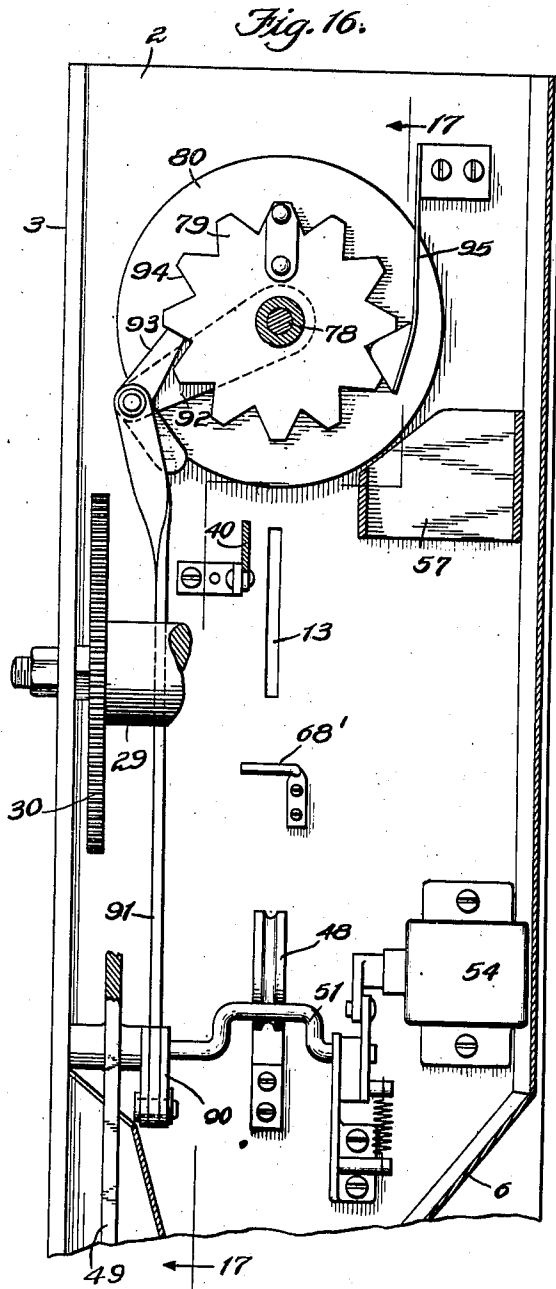
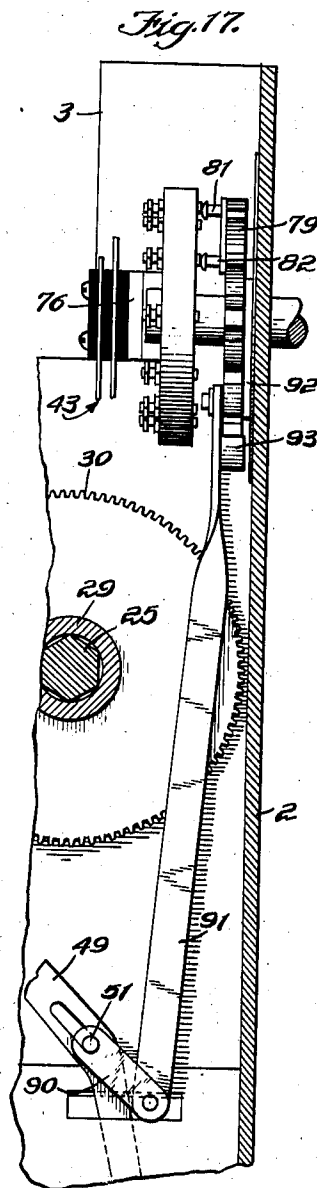
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COIN RECEIVER

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2,097,456

5 Sheets-Sheet 5



By *Clifford H. Green* Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,097,456

COIN RECEIVER

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Application May 10, 1934, Serial No. 724,896

39 Claims. (Cl. 194-9)

This invention relates to improvements in coin receivers for providing means for operating various kinds of machines, such as automatic phonographs and the like, by the insertion of a coin.

Such devices commonly comprise a coin chute for the insertion of a coin and manually operable means for operating the coin chute mechanism which is unlocked or placed in condition for operation by the acceptance of a coin which has been deposited in the chute. That is a lever or a crank usually projects from the machine which is to be manually operated after the deposit has been made. Such devices are of course subjected to considerable abuse and tricky operation with the object of cheating the machine. Therefore an object of this invention is to take the coin completely out of the control of the operator immediately after the coin has been deposited so that the machine is not subjected to as much abuse, the mechanism is protected from damage, and the operations are more positive and certain.

Another object is to provide means for rejecting imitation coins having central apertures, such as are extensively used for merchandise checks. These coins are made to conform closely to good coins, except for the central aperture, and it has been found that by covering the aperture with paper or plugging the aperture that they will pass most of the ordinary coin slot tests. Accordingly a plunger is provided which will strike a blow on the center of the coin to dislodge the plug or penetrate the paper covering and enter the aperture for removing the coin.

Another object is to provide means for testing the lateral surfaces of the coins and rejecting smooth coins which are otherwise of the correct size, shape, and material for acceptance.

Another object is to provide for automatic successive coin chute selection. For example, in a coin controlled automatic phonograph where different records may be selected and played by a single coin chute, means are provided for changing the selection at the end of the cycle of operations of the coin chute so that if a new selection has not been made by the operator, the records will be set up for being played in succession as the coins are inserted.

Further objects are to provide a coin receiver and classifier which is simple and positive in action, which is not apt to become clogged by defective coins, and which will reject more of the defective coins.

Other objects and advantages will become apparent in the following description, taken with reference to the accompanying drawings, in

which an illustrative embodiment of the invention is shown.

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the coin receiver, with the rear side plate removed.

Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the coin receiver.

Fig. 3 is a plan section taken substantially on the line 3-3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a detail section of the line 4-4 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a section taken on the line 5-5 of Fig. 6, substantially in the plane of the path of the coins.

Fig. 6 is a view looking from the rear, with portion of the rear covering removed.

Fig. 7 is a detail section of the carrier wheel taken on the line 7-7 of Fig. 5 with parts omitted.

Fig. 8 is taken on the line 8-8 of Fig. 5, with the central cams omitted.

Fig. 9 is taken on the line 7-7, with all of the parts in position.

Fig. 10 is section showing the mounting of the lower wheel, and is taken substantially on the line 10-10 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 11 shows a portion of Fig. 5, with the parts in changed position.

Fig. 12 is taken on the line 12-12 of Fig. 11.

Fig. 13 and Fig. 14 are wiring diagrams of the motor and selective control circuits, respectively.

Fig. 15 is a reversed view, taken on the line 15-15 of Fig. 6.

Fig. 16 is a view of the selector ratcheting mechanism, taken substantially on the irregular line 16-16 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 17 is a section on the line 17-17 of Fig. 16.

The coin receiver illustrated in the drawings has a housing comprising an angle plate providing the front 2 and side wall 3; and sheet metal coverings providing the rear 4 and opposite side wall 5, the sheet metal walls being formed to provide a hopper 6 across the bottom which terminates in a discharge slot near the front wall. A coin box 8 is supported in the bottom of the housing below the hopper; and a coin outlet chute 9 is mounted in and extends through the bottom wall of the hopper.

The front wall 2 has an index aperture 10, near the top; an operation counter aperture 11 at one side; a rejected coin aperture window 12 in the lower portion, and a coin chute passage slot 13, over which is fixedly mounted a coin chute housing 14. A handle 15 projects through the front wall for setting the commutator 16 which is mounted on the inner side of the wall for selectively operating a plurality of different

mechanisms from the one coin chute. As, for example, a single coin chute may be used for operating a multiple record, automatic phonograph; the commutator contacts being connected to the selector solenoids for the records and the energization of any one selector solenoids institutes one complete cycle of the operations of the phonograph mechanism.

In the housing 14 is rotatably mounted a slotted tube 18 in one end of which the coin is inserted. The bore 18a of the tube prevents the insertion of over-size coins, and the coin is pressed longitudinally into the tube against a suitable shoulder 19, so that it will fall, if not too large, into a passage 20 which is in communication with the slot 13. A tongue 21 is formed integrally with the tube 18 and extends into the coin chute passage 20; and a thumb lever 22, projecting through the housing 14, is provided for rotating the coin-insert tube to force the coin, resting on the tongue, into the machine.

A post 25 is fixedly secured to the side wall 3, and on the post is rotatably mounted a hollow coin carrier wheel 26. The wheel is positioned so that, at rest and in normal position, a coin pocket 27, slotted in the rim of the wheel, registers with the chute wall aperture 13. Thus when a coin is inserted it may be forced into the pocket to operate a lever 28 which is rotatably mounted in the rim of the wheel adjacent the pocket.

The wheel 26 has an elongated hub 29 on which is fixedly mounted a gear wheel 30, positioned adjacent the wall 3; and the gear is rotated by means of motor 31 mounted on brackets 32 secured to the upper portion of the wall. The shaft 33 of the motor extends downwardly and is provided with a worm 34 meshed with the gear, the lower end of the shaft being supported in an ear 35 which is struck out from the wall.

In parallel relation with the post 25 and also secured in the wall 3 is a similar post 36 on which is rotatably mounted in close relation with the carrier wheel, a transfer wheel 37 having a gear 38 meshing with the gear 30. When the motor is running the carrier and transfer wheels are rotated in synchronism so that a slot 39, in the rim of the wheel 37 registers with the pocket 27, as shown in Fig. 11.

A switch lever 40 is pivotally mounted on the wall 2 and extends along close to the side of the wheel 26. The switch lever has a projection 41 which extends into a notch 42, provided in the adjacent side of the rim of the wheel, and the projection 41 normally rests on the rear end of the lever or trigger.

When a coin is pressed against the trigger, the switch lever is lifted to close a spring finger switch 43 which controls the motor 31. As soon as the carrier starts to rotate the projection rides on the peripheral surface of the wheel to hold the switch closed until the wheel makes a complete revolution and the projection drops back into the notch, opening the switch and stopping the motor with the pocket 27 again in normal position, registering with the coin chute. An arcuate cam 42a is secured to the side of the wheel 26 to support the switch lever over peripheral notches in the wheel.

A stop pin 44, in the wheel 26, is provided for limiting the movement of the trigger 28 when the coin is forced into the machine, and the stop is positioned so that the passage into the center of the wheel is constricted so that coins of the

selected size will be retained in the pocket and smaller coins will fall through and drop out at the side, the inner side of the lower portion of the wheels being bevelled, as shown in Fig. 9.

Thus the coins are tested for oversize in diameter and thickness in the coin chute, and tested for under size and rejected in the pocket 27. Further tests comprise the center test by a plunger 45; magnetic material test by a magnet 46; and for characteristic surface irregularities by a picker 47.

A control switch 48 is mounted adjacent the wheel 37 which removes selected coins from the carrier wheel and deposits the same in the outer chute 9. Accordingly the switch is operated only by the selected coins, and the rejected coins fall into the hopper and drop past the window 12 where they are held by a stop lever 49 until the next coin is inserted.

The spring fingers of the switch 48 are anchored to an insulating block 50 which is fixedly mounted on the front wall 2; and below the switch is mounted a crank shaft 51 on which the lever 49 is pivoted. The shaft 51 is rotatably supported at one end in the wall 3 and a bracket 52 is secured to the front wall 2 and supports the inner end. The shaft is urged to rotate counter-clockwise, as viewed in Fig. 5, by a spring 53, anchored to the bracket; and is connected for operating a counting mechanism 54, mounted on the front wall behind the aperture 11, by a crank and link connection 55. Thus as each selected coin is carried by on the wheel 37, the operation is registered by the counter.

The plunger 45 is carried on the outer ends of parallel arms 55 which are pivotally secured to a shaft 56, rotatably supported in a bracket 57 mounted on the wall 2; and the plunger is urged toward the wheel by a spring 58, anchored to one arm of the bracket. The reduced end 59 of the plunger rests on peripheral portions of the wheel 26, and the plunger is provided with a collar plate 60 which bears against the lateral surface of the wheel rim which is formed outwardly to provide a cam 61 for retracting the plunger.

The cam is abruptly terminated to suddenly release the plunger when a coin, carried on the wheel 26, is centrally aligned therewith. Thus the plunger is released to strike a blow against the center of the coin and enter the apertures, as shown in Fig. 4.

The plate 60 has a projecting finger 60a for tilting the coin to facilitate the removal of the coin from the pocket, and an angular notch 62 in the periphery of the wheel is provided for working the apertured coins off the end of the plunger and to the side of the wheel.

A detent pin 63, see Fig. 7, carried by a leaf spring 64, anchored in the rim of the wheel 26, is provided for yieldably holding the coin in the pocket.

Within the wheel 26 and fixedly mounted on the post 25, are provided a coin projecting cam 65 and a detent releasing cam 66. The edge of the cam 66 engages under the leaf spring 64 to move the pin 63 away from the coin to release the same in the upper part of its travel, and to re-engage the coin as it is carried past the transfer wheel 37.

The cam 65 presses the coin outwardly from the pocket when it is moving in relation with the plunger 45 and the magnet 46; then allows the coin to drop back into the pocket after passing the magnet; and again presses the coin out-

wardly to cause it to enter the pocket 39 in the transfer wheel.

The magnet is pivotally supported on a depending arm 67, secured to the frame of the motor 31, and thus is magnetized by flux from the motor field. The under side is curved so that the coins are pressed firmly into contact with the magnet. The coins of magnetic material are attracted and rolled out of the pocket; and, in clinging to the magnet, roll along on the curved surface and drop off, away from the wheel.

Good coins are removed from the carrier wheel by the picker fingers 47, and the smooth coins are retained and carried past, finally being removed from the carrier wheel by a wiper finger 68' which is mounted on the wall 2. The picker consists of a pair of inwardly hooked spring fingers which are anchored to the inside of the rim of the transfer wheel, as clearly shown in Fig. 12; and the fingers are opened and closed by means of a cam 68 which is fixedly mounted on the post 36. The rim portion of the cam is made thin to allow the fingers to close upon the coin when it is pressed into the pocket; and thickened at 70 to release the coin to drop into the chute 9, the periphery of the cam having a projection 71 for forcibly ejecting the coin in case it tends to stick in the pocket, as indicated in Fig. 5. The hooked ends of the finger will engage irregularities or raised margins in the coins with sufficient grip to pull such coins out of the carrier wheel against the friction of the detent; and the fingers will slide off from smooth coins so that they will be retained on the carrier wheel, until the finger 68' is reached. In this manner rejected coins are prevented from operating the control switch.

The stop lever 49 is operated during the initial movements by a cam 49a formed on the hub of the transfer wheel, and the arm is rotated to contact with the cam by a spring 49b, attached to the front wall.

The contact points 73 are mounted in a disc 74, of insulating material, and this disc is rigidly mounted on a bushing 75 which is pressed into a bracket 76, mounted on the wall 3, see Fig. 6. The bracket also insulatingly supports the spring fingers of the switch so that the fingers are pressed into contact by an insulating block 77 which is mounted on the lever 40, as indicated in broken lines in Fig. 5.

The shaft 78, of the handle 15, is rotatably supported in the wall 2 and in the bushing 75, and on the shaft is fixedly mounted a ratchet wheel 79, and a numbered dial disc 80. Thus as the handle is rotated the contact points are consecutively connected, by pins 81 and 81, mounted on the ratchet wheel 79, to a ring 82, mounted on the disc 74.

Referring to the wiring diagrams, Fig. 13 and Fig. 14, the switch 40 is connected for controlling the motor 31, so that, when a coin is forced into the pocket in the carrier wheel 26 and operates the lever 28 to raise the lever 40, the switch is closed to start the motor, and the switch is held closed, as described above, until the wheel has made a complete revolution. Thus the coins are carried past the classifying and selecting and rejecting means described, and the accepted coins are transferred to the second wheel 37 and caused to operate the control switch 48 and the counter 54.

Referring to Figs. 13 and 14, one arm 84 of the control switch 48 is connected to one of the supply

line binding posts 85; and the other arm is connected by wire 86 to the contact ring 83. The other binding post 87 is connected by wire 88 to one terminal of a plurality of electrical control elements or solenoids 89; and the opposite terminals of the elements 89 are individually connected to the commutator points 73. Accordingly the operator is enabled to set the selector commutator so that a circuit through the selected solenoid will be completed when a good coin closes the control switch 48.

In many instances in automatic phonographs a coin is inserted without changing the commutator to select a new record. Therefore means are provided for automatically changing the selection so that the records will be played in succession. This means is more fully illustrated in Figs. 16 and 17. A bifurcated crank arm 90 is pinned to the counter operating crank shaft 51, and the outer end of the arm is connected by a link 91 to the end of a ratchet lever 92 which is rotatably mounted on the commutator shaft 78. The lever 92 carries a gravity weighted dog 93 which engages in the notches 94 of the ratchet wheel; and a spring pressed detent lever 95, anchored to the wall 2, engages in the notches at the opposite side of the wheel 79 to accurately position the wheel and also to yieldably hold the wheel wherever it is set.

Therefore after a record or other device is selected, by closing the switch 48, the selection is automatically changed just before the completion of the cycle of operations of the coin receiver.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A coin receiver comprising a slot for receiving a coin, a movable carrier normally in communication with the slot, an electric motor for operating the carrier, and a switch outside of the carrier for controlling the motor, means adjacent the carrier for closing the switch, and a lever on the carrier operable by a coin inserted through the slot onto the carrier to engage the said means and to close the switch.

2. A coin receiver comprising a slot for receiving a coin, a movable coin carrier, an electric motor for operating the carrier, a switch for controlling the motor, a lever to operate the switch, and means on the carrier operable by a coin inserted through the slot onto the carrier to engage the lever for operating the switch.

3. A coin receiver comprising a slot for receiving a coin, a carrier having a coin pocket normally in position to receive a coin from the slot, a motor for operating the carrier, a switch including a lever mounted to swing over the carrier adjacent the pocket for starting the motor, and a manually operable trigger mounted in the carrier and pressed by the coin against the lever to move the same.

4. A coin receiver comprising a slot for receiving a coin, a movable coin carrier normally in communication with the slot, an electric motor for operating the carrier, a switch mounted independent of but adjacent to the carrier, means to operate the switch comprising a movable trigger mounted on the carrier and having one end engaged by a coin inserted through the slot to the carrier, and means for pressing the coin into the carrier and against the end of the trigger for operating the switch to start the motor.

5. A coin receiver comprising a rotatable coin carrier having a notch, an electric motor for operating the carrier, a switch for the motor having an operating lever in the notch when the

- switch is open, means operable by inserting a coin in the carrier to move the lever out of the notch to close the switch, and the lever engaging the carrier to hold the switch closed until the lever again rests in the notch.
6. A coin receiver comprising an endlessly movable coin carrier, having a notch, an electric motor for operating the carrier, a switch for controlling the motor and having an operating lever normally resting in the notch so that the switch is then in open position, means operable by the insertion of a coin for moving the lever out of the notch to close the switch, the lever being maintained in switch closing position by resting on a surface of the carrier terminating at the notch so that the switch is held closed until the carrier again reaches its normal position.
7. A coin receiver comprising a coin chute, a rotatably movable carrier for receiving a coin from the chute, a motor for continuously moving the carrier, a switch closed by a coin inserted in the carrier for operating the motor, and a pair of fingers for gripping the coin while it is being transported at uniform speed on the carrier so that coins having raised margins characteristic of good coins will be engaged by the fingers and removed from the carrier.
8. In a coin receiver, a rotatable member having means for yieldably holding a coin at the margin thereof, means to rotate the said member, a pair of picker fingers having hooked ends for engaging the opposite sides of a coin inserted in the receiver and moved between the fingers so that coins having characteristic surface irregularities will be retained by the picker fingers.
9. A coin detector comprising a pair of spring fingers having inwardly hooked ends, means for opening the fingers, means for yieldably holding and passing a coin between and past the fingers, and means for closing the fingers to grip the opposite sides of the coin so that smooth coins or imitation coins will be carried past and coins having raised margins will be retained by the fingers and discharged by said opening means.
10. A coin chute mechanism comprising a notched wheel having a pocket for receiving an inserted coin, a lever pivotally mounted adjacent the wheel and having a projection normally disposed and engaged in the notch in the wheel, a trigger mounted in the wheel and projecting into the notch and the pocket, and manually operable means for forcing a coin inserted in the pocket against the trigger for moving said projection out of the notch.
11. In a coin chute mechanism, means for detecting coins having raised margins comprising a carrier having a pocket for receiving a coin, a spring pressed means for yieldably holding the coin in the pocket, a picker associated with the carrier having hooked fingers for engaging the opposite sides of the coin so that coins having raised marginal portions will be removed from the pocket and smooth coins will be retained in the pocket and carried past the picker.
12. In a coin chute mechanism, a hollow coin carrier wheel having a convergent coin pocket slot extending through the rim thereof, a coin classifier adjacent the periphery of the wheel, and a stationary cam within the wheel for projecting a coin partially out of the pocket and into cooperative relation with the classifier.
13. In a coin chute mechanism, a hollow coin carrier wheel having a slot in the rim thereof for receiving and carrying a coin, a spring pressed detent mounted in the wheel for yieldably retaining the coin in the slot, and a cam fixedly mounted within the wheel for operating the detent to engage and release the coin as the wheel is rotated.
14. In combination, a coin chute, a coin carrier wheel having a marginal pocket for receiving a coin from the chute, means for partially discharging a coin from the pocket, and a magnet over the wheel for attracting and removing a partially discharged coin of magnetic material from the pocket as the wheel is rotated.
15. In combination, a coin chute, a hollow coin carrier wheel having a marginal pocket for receiving a coin from the chute, a magnet yieldably suspended over the wheel, and a cam for projecting the coin partially out of the pocket and into contact with the magnet, the wheel being rotated towards the magnet so that a coin of magnetic material is attracted and rolled out of the pocket and then rolls along the magnet away from the wheel.
16. In combination, a coin chute, a coin carrier wheel having a marginal pocket for receiving a coin from the chute, a permanent magnet pivotally suspended over the wheel, and a stationary cam for pressing a coin out of the pocket into contact with the free end of the magnet, the surface of the magnet being curved and the wheel rotated towards the magnet so that a spurious coin of magnetic material is attracted and rolled out of the pocket and then rolls along the magnet and is dropped past the wheel.
17. In combination, a coin chute having a restricted passage for preventing the insertion of oversize coins, a hollow coin carrier wheel having a pocket for receiving coins from the chute, the pocket being in the form of a slot extending through the rim of the wheel and converged to retain coins of the proper size but to allow smaller sized coins to fall through and drop out the side of the wheel, and fixed cam means located within the hollow of the wheel to remove a coin out of the pocket.
18. In combination, a coin chute, a rotatable carrier wheel having a marginal pocket for receiving a coin from the chute, a cam projection formed on the side of the wheel, and a reciprocally mounted plunger spring pressed against the cam, the cam being terminated abruptly so that the hammer will be suddenly released to strike a blow against the center of the coin to dislodge a filling or covering for a central aperture therein.
19. In a coin chute mechanism, a rotary carrier having an open pocket for holding a coin, a plunger, and means comprising a cam at the side of the carrier with an abrupt end for causing the plunger to strike a sharp blow against the center of the coin to dislodge fillings and coverings for centrally apertured coins so that the plunger will enter such central apertures and remove the apertured coins from the pocket.
20. In a coin chute mechanism, a coin carrier wheel having an open marginal pocket for receiving a coin, a shaft rotatably supported adjacent the wheel, two parallel levers pivotally mounted in the shaft, a plunger pivotally connected to the outer ends of the levers, a spring for rotating the levers to press the plunger against the side of the wheel, said side of the wheel having a cam surface for retracting the plunger and suddenly releasing the same when the plunger is in alignment with the center of a coin carried in the pocket.
21. A coin detector comprising a coin receiving chute, a coin box chute, and a coin discharge chute arranged in sequence, a carrier wheel hav-

ing a pocket for transporting a coin from the receiving chute to the discharge chute, means for removing apertured coins and coins of magnetic material from the pocket in the initial movement of the wheel, and means for removing coins having characteristic surface irregularities and depositing the same in the coin box chute so that smooth coins which have passed the aperture and material tests will be carried along to the discharge chute.

22. In a coin chute mechanism, a carrier wheel having an open marginal pocket for receiving a coin, a spring pressed plunger mounted adjacent the wheel for reciprocable and lateral movement and spring pressed against the wheel, the wheel having an abruptly terminated cam surface formed on its side and the plunger having a shoulder surface for riding on the cam surface so that the plunger will strike and enter apertured coins and lift the same out of the pocket, the plunger having a finger for contacting the outer edge of the coin.

23. In a coin receiver, a carrier for transporting coins inserted in the receiver to a discharge position, a control switch, and a wheel mounted to rotate in cooperative relation with the carrier and the switch, the wheel having selective means for removing coins from the carrier and presenting them to operate the control switch, and means for removing coins which remain in the carrier.

24. In a coin receiver, a pair of wheels having marginal pockets mounted to rotate together, means for inserting a coin in the pocket of the first wheel, means for rotating the wheels so that the pockets meet and pass, means for yieldably clamping the coin in the pocket of the first wheel, and a pair of hooked spring fingers mounted at the sides of the pocket in the second wheel for gripping and retaining a coin having characteristic irregularities, and a control switch operated by a coin carried in the pocket of the second wheel.

25. In a coin receiver, a pair of associated coin carrier wheels having cooperative marginal pockets, means for inserting a coin in the first wheel, selective means for testing and removing spurious coins from the first wheel, a control switch mounted adjacent the second wheel, means mounted on the second wheel for removing good coins which pass the first tests and presenting the same for operating the switch, and means for removing the coins from both wheels.

26. In a coin receiver, a coin chute, a pair of associated wheels having marginal coin pockets, means for turning the wheels one complete revolution, the first wheel being normally in position to receive the coins from the chute, the second wheel having a picker for engaging and removing coins having characteristic surface irregularities from the first wheel, a control mechanism operated by a coin carried by the second wheel, and means for discharging the coins carried by each wheel.

27. In a movable coin chute mechanism, a coin carrier wheel having a marginal pocket, a second wheel having a pair of picker fingers disposed at either side of the pocket to engage a coin moved between them by said carrier wheel, a control lever mounted adjacent the second wheel, a stationary cam mounted within the second wheel for spreading the fingers to grip a coin presented in the pocket, forming an abutment for the coin in passing the lever, and again spreading the fingers and pressing the coin out of the pocket after the coin has passed the control lever.

28. In a coin chute mechanism, a pair of associated coin carrier wheels, a motor for rotating the wheels one complete revolution, a switch for operating the motor, the switch being closed by the insertion of a coin in the first wheel, and held closed until the revolution is completed, a control switch mounted adjacent the second wheel, coin testers associated with the first wheel for removing some kinds of spurious coins before the coins reach the second wheel, means for transferring coins having characteristic irregularities to the second wheel so that they will be presented for operating the control switch, and means for removing the coins from both wheels so that rejected coins from the first wheel are discharged and accepted coins from the second wheel are retained.

29. In a coin deposit mechanism, a pair of associated wheels, means for inserting the coins in the first wheel, means for testing and removing coins from the first wheel, means for testing and passing acceptable coins to the second wheel, and a control switch and a coin box associated with the second wheel so that accepted coins are caused to operate the control switch and be deposited in the coin box.

30. A coin receiver comprising a deposit chute, a control switch, coin selecting means, carrying means for receiving a coin from the chute and presenting the same to the selecting means and causing the selected coins to operate said switch, a plurality of mechanism operating solenoids, and a commutator for connecting the switch for energizing any one of the solenoids.

31. A coin receiver comprising a deposit chute, a control switch, coin selecting means, coin carrier means for receiving a coin from the chute and presenting the same to the selecting means and causing the selected coins to operate the control switch, a motor for operating the carrier means, the motor being operated by the insertion of the coins in the chute.

32. A coin receiver comprising a deposit chute, a control switch, coin carrier means for receiving a coin from the chute, coin selecting means mounted in cooperative relation with the carrying means, the selected coins being caused to operate the switch, a plurality of mechanism operating solenoids, a commutator for selectively connecting the switch to each of the solenoids, and ratchet means operated by the carrier for operating the commutator.

33. A coin receiver comprising a deposit chute, a control switch, means for selecting and rejecting the coins inserted in the chute and causing the selected coins to operate the switch, a plurality of mechanism operating solenoids, a manually operable commutator for selectively connecting the solenoids to the control switch, and means for changing the connection at each operation of the receiver.

34. A coin receiver comprising a deposit chute, a control switch, means for selecting and rejecting the coins inserted in the chute, and causing the selected coins to operate the control switch, a plurality of mechanism operating solenoids, a manually operable means for selectively connecting the solenoids to the switch, and means for changing the connection after each operation of the control switch.

35. A coin receiver comprising a deposit chute, a control switch, a plurality of mechanism operating solenoids, manually operable commutator for selectively associating the solenoids with the switch, means for selecting and rejecting coins

inserted in the chute and causing the selected coins to operate the control switch, a motor for operating said means, the motor being operated by the insertion of a coin in the chute, and a ratcheting connection between said means and the commutator for operating the commutator after each operation of the control switch.

36. In a coin receiver, a manually operable mechanism selecting commutator, a control switch connected to the commutator, means for selecting and rejecting coins and causing the selected coins to operate the control switch, a ratchet for operating the commutator, and a cam included in said means for operating the ratchet after the operation of the control switch.

37. A coin receiver comprising a slot for receiving a coin, a movable carrier normally in communication with the slot, an electric motor for operating the carrier, a switch operated by a

coin inserted in a slot for controlling the motor, and a magnet for removing coins of magnetic material from the carrier, the magnet being mounted so that it is energized by the field of the motor.

38. In a coin receiver, having movable means for testing and selecting the coins, including a magnet, an electric motor for operating said means, the motor having a field winding, and the magnet being mounted so that it is energized by magnetic flux from the field winding.

39. In a coin mechanism, a coin chute, a coin carrier wheel having a marginal pocket for receiving a coin, a magnet yieldably supported adjacent the periphery of the wheel, and a cam for projecting the coin partially out of the pocket and against the magnet so that a coin of magnetic material is removed from the pocket.

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