

(No Model.)

C. F. KRAUMP.

COIN HOLDING AND DELIVERING DEVICE.

No. 530,997.

Patented Dec. 18, 1894.

Fig. 1.

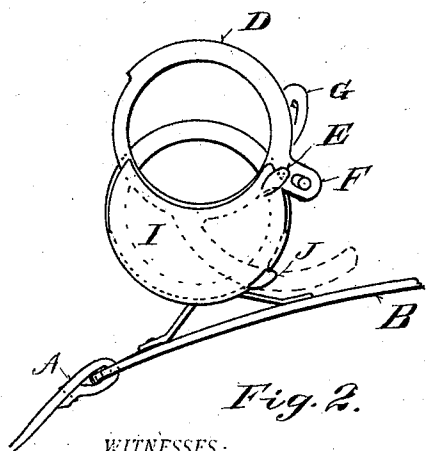
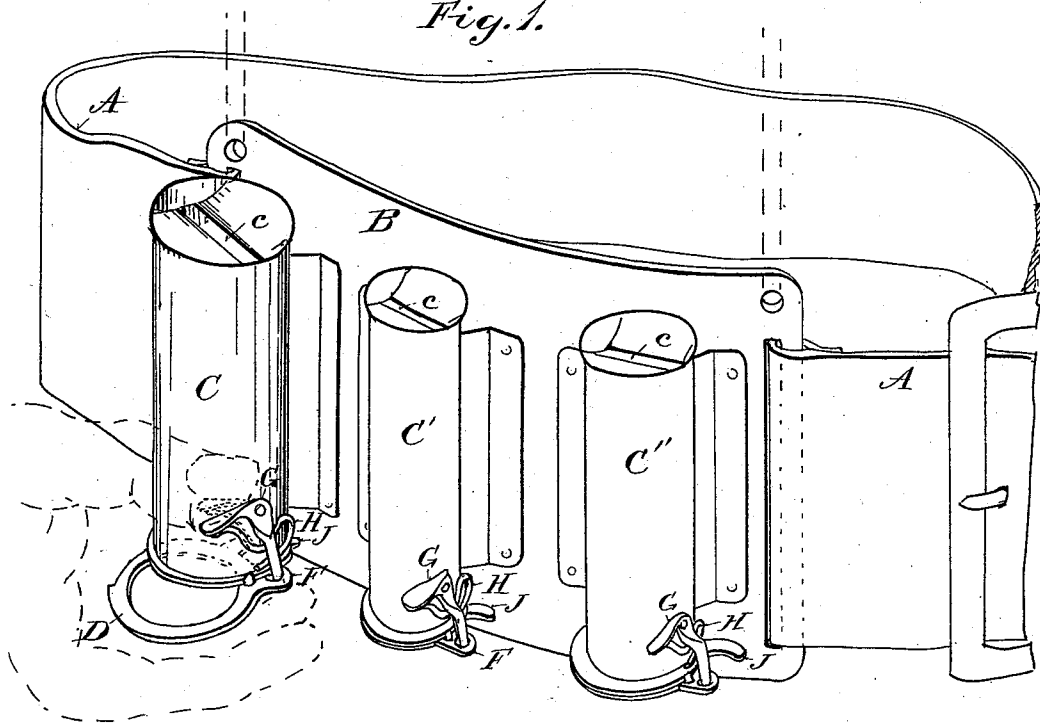


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

D. M. Hull.

Chas. H. Talmage.

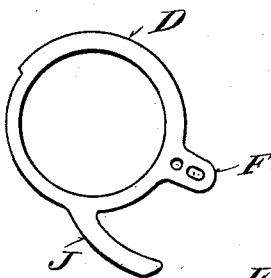


Fig. 3.

INVENTOR

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BY

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CHARLES F. KRAUMP, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE HALF TO
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COIN HOLDING AND DELIVERING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 530,997, dated December 18, 1894.

Application filed March 5, 1894. Serial No. 502,417. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. KRAUMP, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Conductors' Fare-Boxes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in conductors' fare boxes, or money changers, the peculiarities of which will hereinafter be fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings on which like reference letters indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my device, and indicating its manner of use; Fig. 2, a bottom view of one of the coin tubes; and, Fig. 3, a detail of one of the feeding rings.

One of the chief objects of my invention is to facilitate making change by street car conductors, by the provision of suitable coin receptacles for the ordinary denominations, mounted on a supporting plate curved to fit close to the body, and thus forming a light, compact device, readily operated to receive and make change. I have therefore illustrated it in connection with a conductor's belt A supporting a plate B to which are secured a set of cylinders C, C', C'', of various diameters, each adapted to receive and discharge a certain denomination of coin. Thus the tube C may receive quarters, the tube C' dimes, and the tube C'' nickels. They may be arranged in any convenient order or proximity to each other as may be desired. The top of each tube has a head, oppositely inclined toward a slot *c* through which the coin is inserted. This head prevents the coin discharging from the top of the tube, should the conductor in bending over, reverse the same. At the bottom of each tube is a discharge mechanism, consisting of a feeding ring D mounted on a pivot E at the side of the tube, and provided with an arm extension F engaged by one end of a bell crank lever G pivoted to the tube, and flattened at the other end to receive the thumb of the operator. A spring H is secured to the side of the tube and suitably bent to engage with said lever

and maintain the feeding ring normally in its returned position. The ring D is substantially the same size as the tube to which it is applied, and of sufficient thickness to receive one matching coin at a time. A partial bottom I for the lower end of the tube, prevents the coin therein from falling through. A portion of said bottom is cut away, as shown in Fig. 2, so as to match with the opening in the ring D, when said ring is thrown to its outer position. The encircled coin will therefore drop into the hand of the conductor, as indicated in Fig. 1. The superposed coins rest upon the inner portion of the feeding ring, and a lateral extension or spur J, formed in an arc about the pivot E, serves as a support to prevent the coins falling behind the ring when in its outer position, and obstruct its return. The curved form of the supporting spur allows the coin tube to be mounted close to the plate B without the spur interfering therewith, as shown in Fig. 2.

The ring D is reduced at its inner half to allow the bottom I to be secured to the coin tube. The pivot E also supports the said bottom at its outer end, as shown. The slot thus formed between the bottom I and the coin tube protects the feeding ring in its normal position, as the spring H acts constantly to return it in line with the tube. Only one coin at a time is fed out, but as many as may be therein are discharged by successive operations of the feed ring.

The ring is the preferred form, as it throws the coin out laterally till free of the bottom I, and then allows it to drop vertically, without further lateral tendency. I use the term "ring," however, to designate any feeding piece more or less embracing circumferentially the bottom coin successfully, after the mode of operation above described. Other operating means for causing the lateral motion of the feed ring may be employed, and I do not limit myself to the exact construction herein shown and described.

It will be observed that the ring D, when in its inner position, forms part of the side walls of the tube and closes the slot next to the bottom I. In other words, the ring forms a continuation of the tube itself, and the lateral extension J serves as a temporary bottom

for the contained coins, while the lower one is being removed. Then when the ring is returned, another coin drops upon the bottom 1, and within the ring, ready for the next
5 sidewise movement thereof; and so on successively.

If desired, cords may be attached to the plate, as indicated by broken lines, and the device hung from the shoulder.

10 Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with a coin receiving tube having a bottom secured to the rear portion only of the tube and free at the front, thus
15 forming a slot, of a ring pivotally mounted in said slot at one side end of said slot, provided with an arm extending outside the pivot, a thumb-operated lever pivoted on the side of
20 the tube and engaging at one end with said ring-arm to throw it backward and the ring outward with the contained coin, and a spring to return said lever and ring.

2. The combination with a coin receiving
25 tube having a bottom supported by its rear half only and set off from the tube to form a lateral slot, of a feeding ring mounted in said slot and normally closing the front and having a side arm, a pivot pin through the ring
30 adjacent to the arm, a bent lever pivoted to the side of the tube above the arm and slidably engaged therewith at one end, and flattened for the operating thumb at the other end, and a spring to return the lever and ring
35 after such operation.

3. The combination with a thin supporting plate curved to fit the body and suitably supported, of a series of coin receiving tubes independently mounted on said plate at their
40 rear sides, and each having a bottom set away from the tube a distance corresponding to the thickness of one of the contained coins, and secured to the tube at the rear portion only, a ring matching each tube pivotally mounted
45 above said bottom and normally closing the front opening in the tube, and means to operate said ring about its pivot beyond the tube.

4. The combination with a thin supporting
50 body plate, of a series of coin receiving tubes secured independently thereto by their rear portions, each having a bottom secured to the tube at its rear half only and set off to form a slot open at the front, a matching ring pivotally mounted at the side of each tube and

provided with a spur extending rearward from the middle of its rear half and passing outward through a rear opening in the tube, and means to operate said ring in and out of
60 said front opening.

5. The combination with a thin curved body-plate adapted to be supported at the conductor's waist, of a series of coin receiving tubes independently mounted thereon by web plates
65 at their rear sides, and each provided with a bottom set away from the tube to form a front slot and closed at the rear half, and a feeding ring pivotally mounted at the side of each tube and normally closing the front of the
70 slot, provided with a rearward spur extending in an arc about the pivot and passing through an opening at the rear of the tube, the web plates allowing of setting off each tube from the body plate to accommodate said spur, substantially as shown and described. 75

6. In a money changer, the combination with a coin tube having an open slot at the front, of an operating mechanism herein described, consisting of a feeding ring pivoted
80 at the side of the slot and having an arm extension, a bent lever pivoted to the side of the tube, one end adapted to receive the thumb and the other curved outward away from the tube to a loosely-sliding transverse engagement with said arm extension, and a spring
85 to return the lever and ring to their normal position after being operated.

7. The herein described feeding ring D, having a slotted arm extension F adjacent to a pivot point, and a rearward extension J forming an attenuated spur in an arc about said
90 pivot point.

8. In a money changer the herein described coin receiving tube, consisting of a sheet metal cylinder having a downwardly-inclined slot-
95 ted top, a flanged base, and a bottom set off from said base according to the coin thickness, and secured by the rear half only, and partly cut away at front, combined with a feeding ring pivotally mounted above said
100 bottom and under the flanged base, and adapted to be rotated in and out to discharge the coin separately.

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

CHARLES F. KRAUMP.

Witnesses:

H. M. PLAISTED,
CHAS. H. TALMAGE.