

**Feb. 6, 1940.**

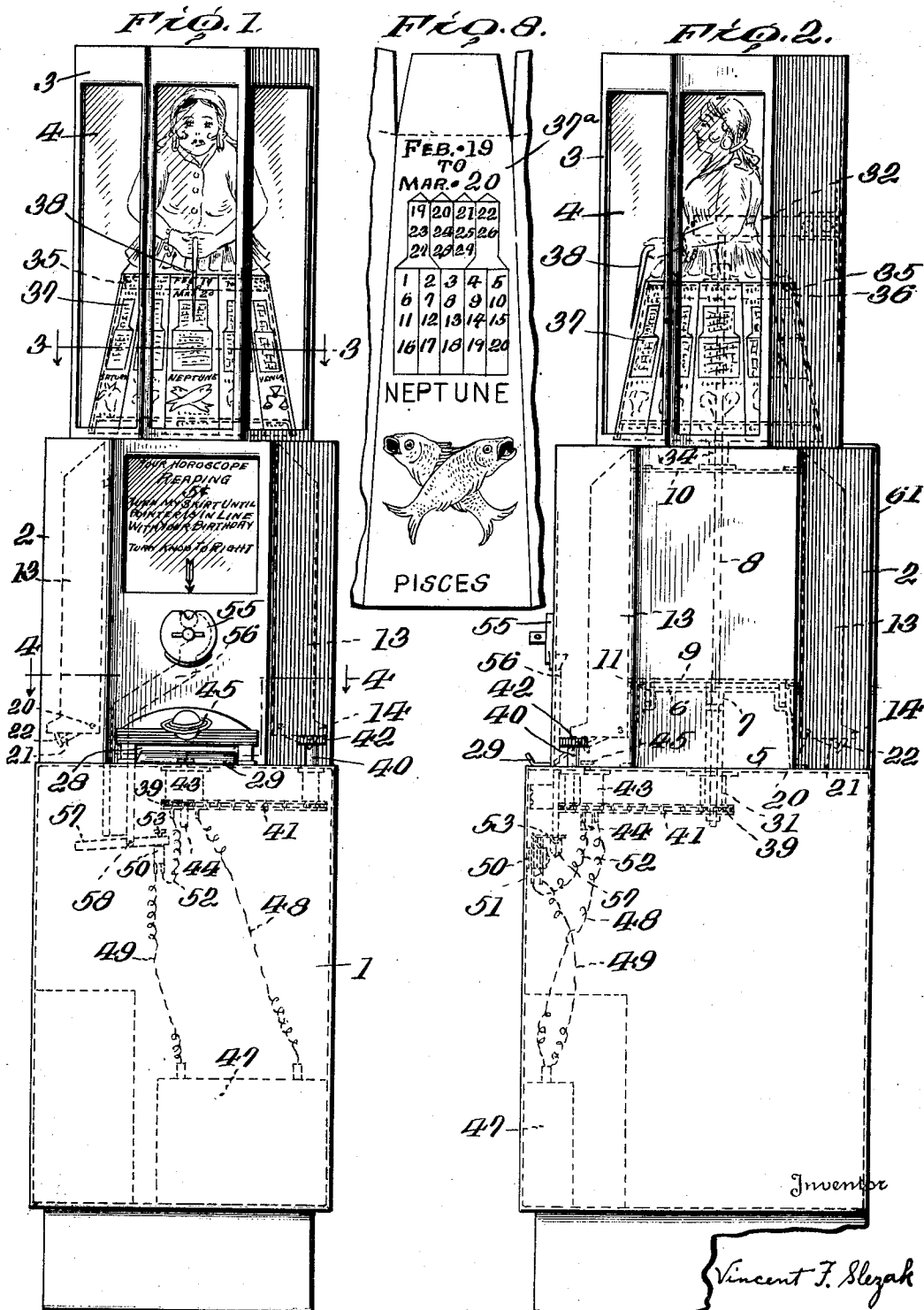
V. F. SLEZAK

**2,189,641**

COIN-CONTROLLED ASTROLOGICAL MACHINE

Filed Nov. 10, 1936

6 Sheets-Sheet 1



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COIN-CONTROLLED ASTROLOGICAL MACHINE

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FIG. 3.

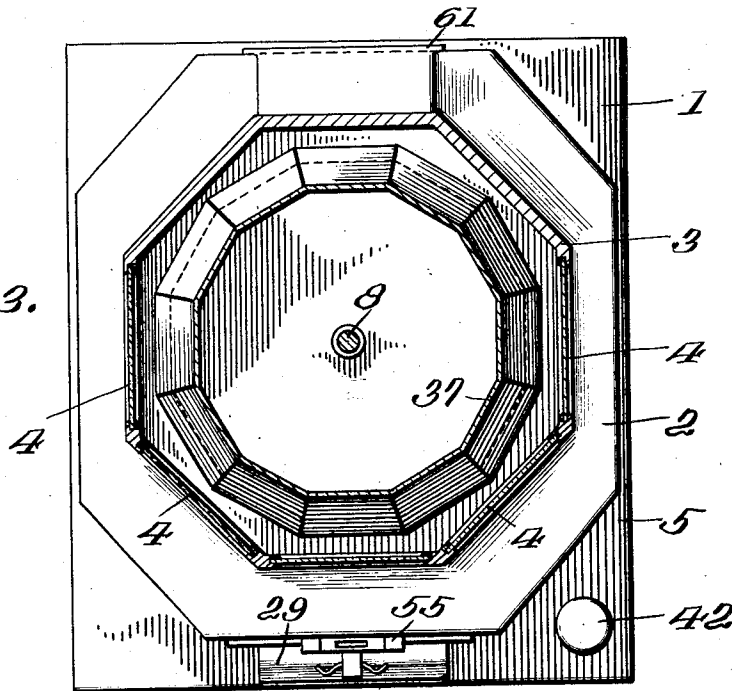
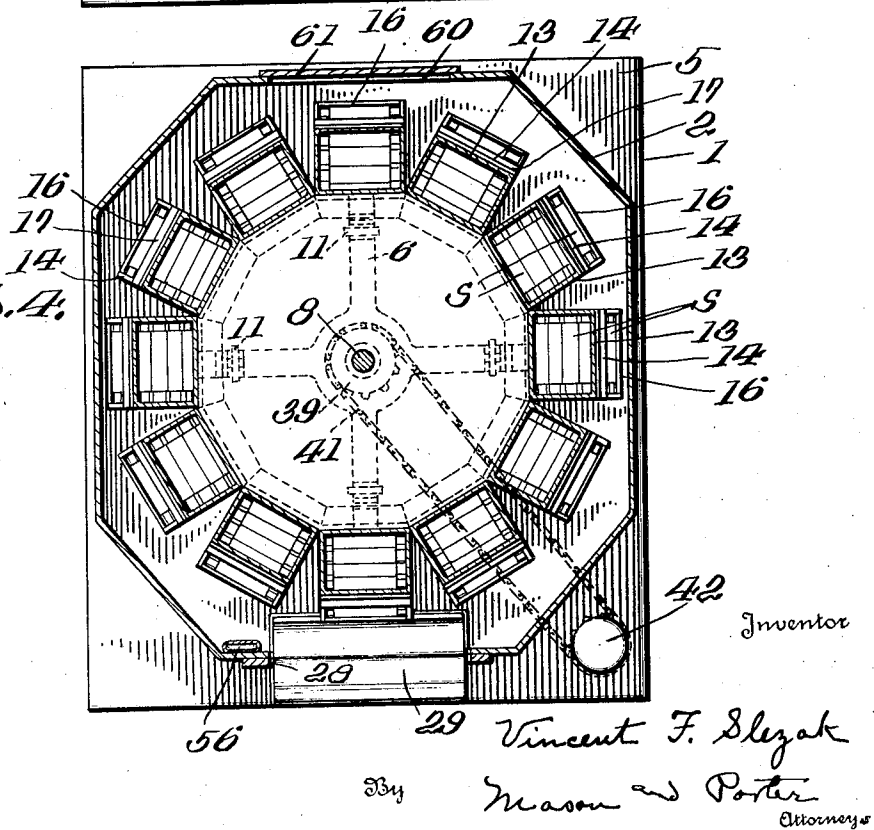


FIG. 4.



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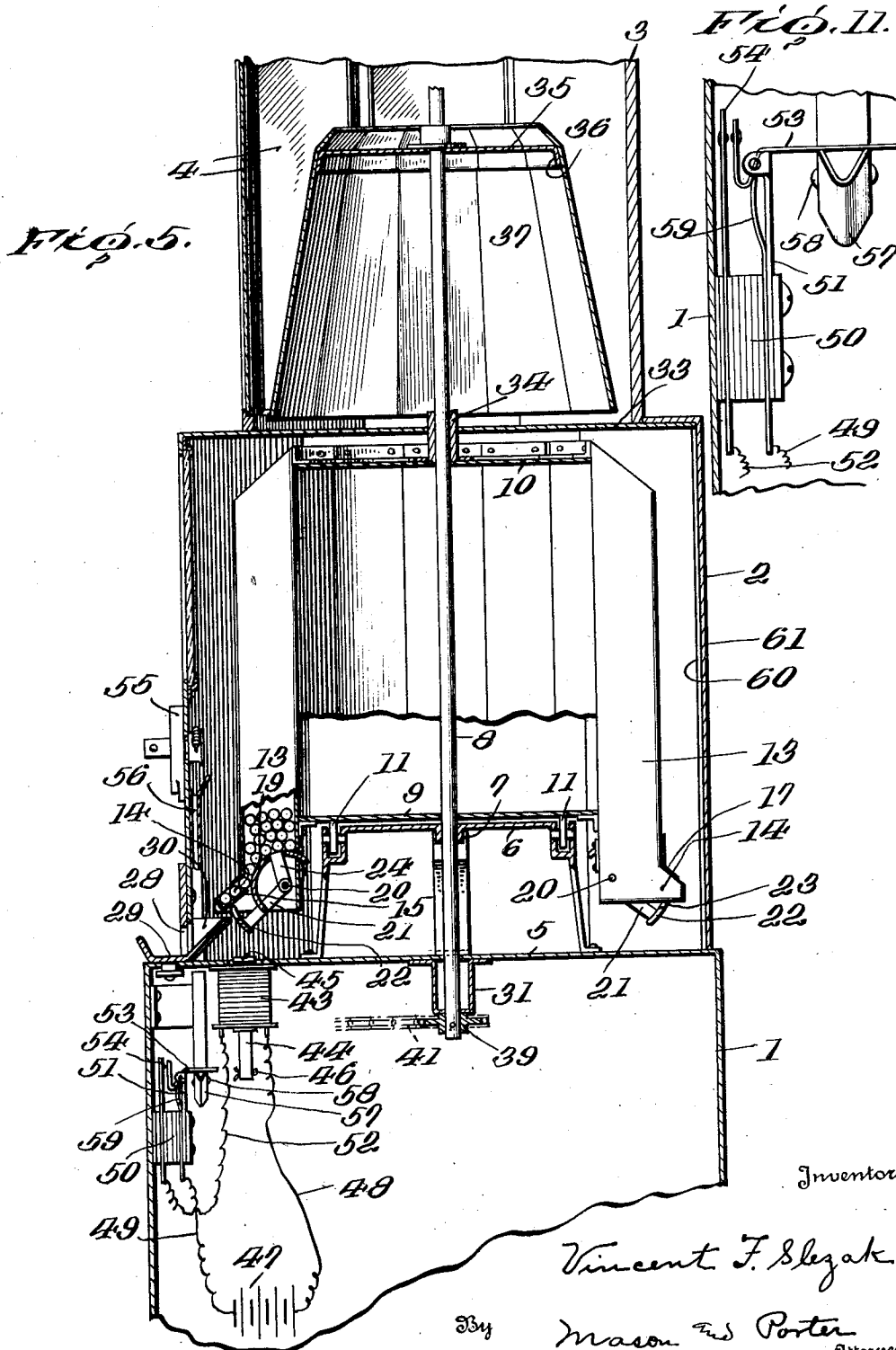
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FIG. 6.

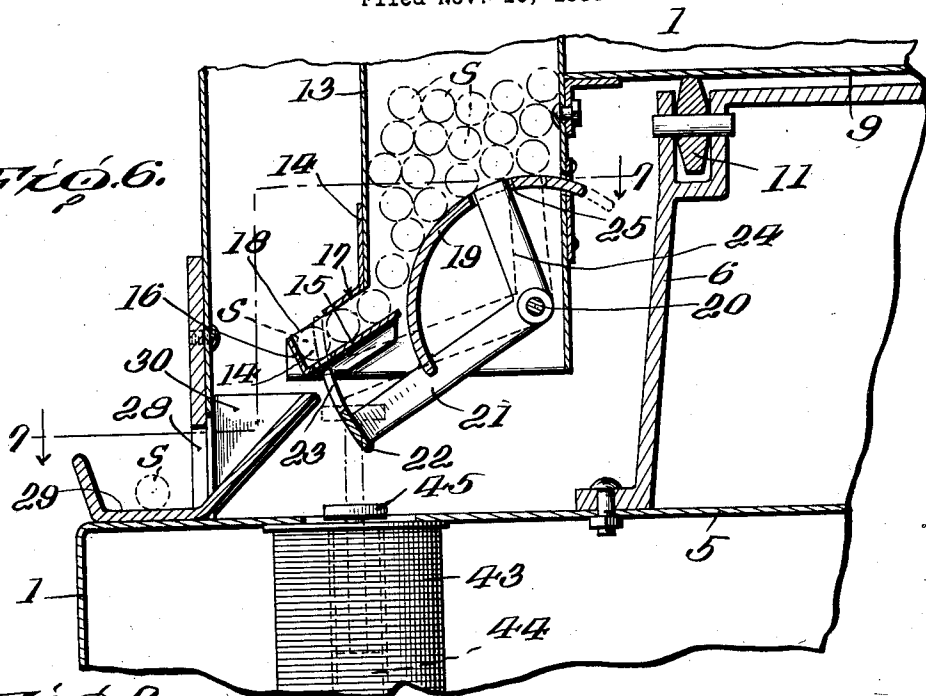


FIG. 7.

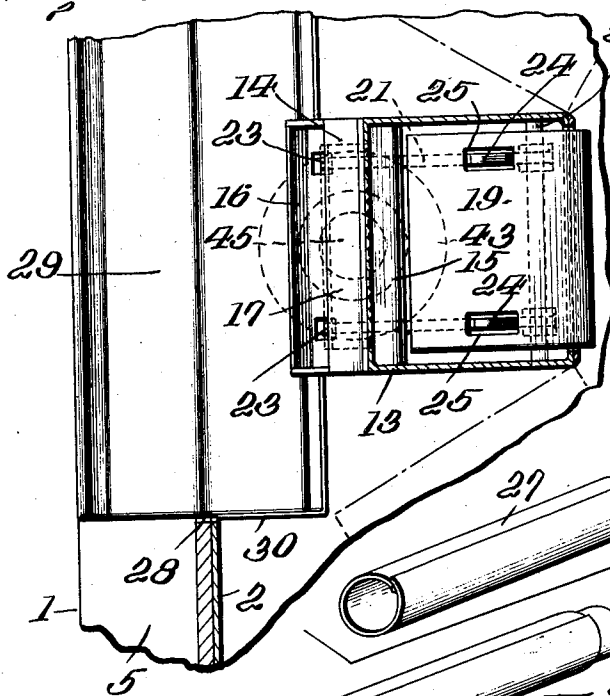


FIG. 10.

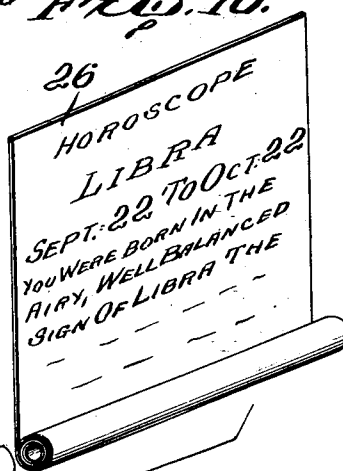
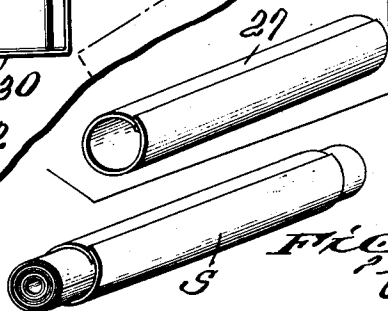


FIG. 9.



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FIG. 12.

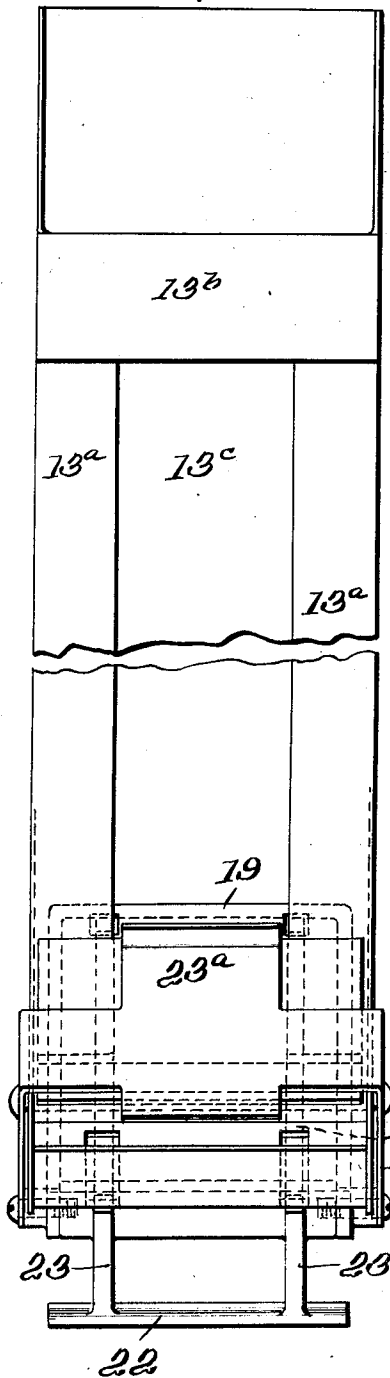


FIG. 14.

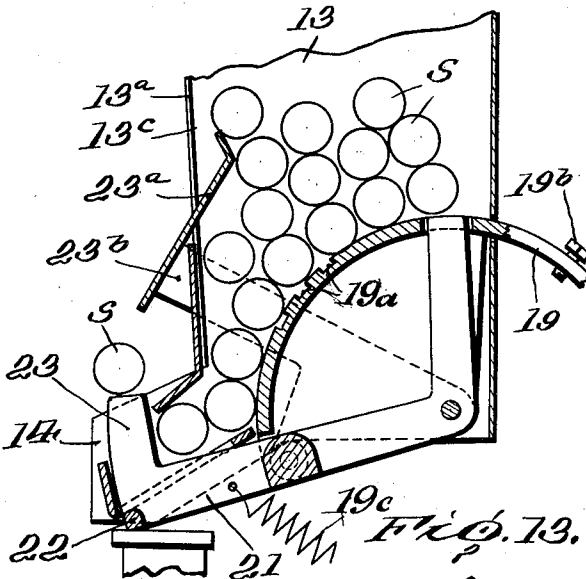
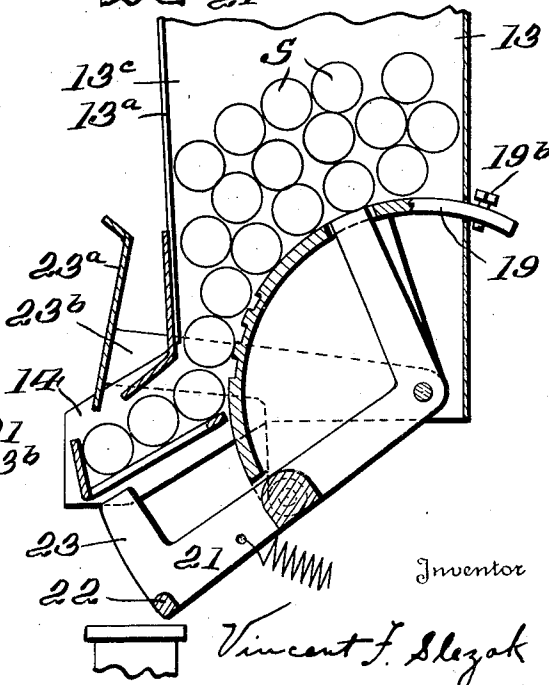


FIG. 13.



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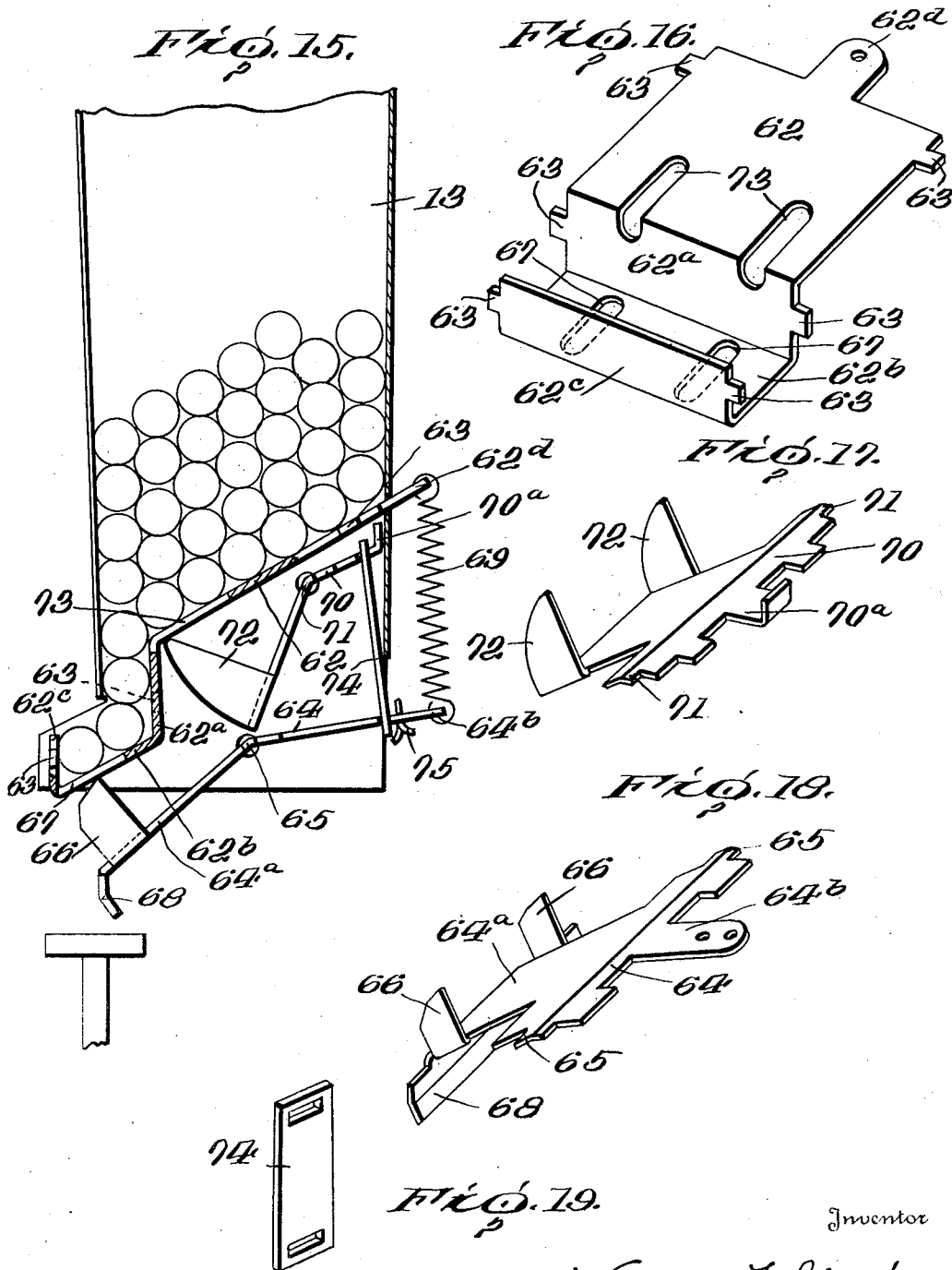
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COIN-CONTROLLED ASTROLOGICAL MACHINE

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6 Sheets-Sheet 6



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,189,641

COIN-CONTROLLED ASTROLOGICAL  
MACHINE

Vincent F. Slezak, Chicago, Ill.

Application November 10, 1936, Serial No. 110,148

5 Claims. (Cl. 312-77)

The invention relates to new and useful improvements in coin-controlled astrological machines for dispensing horoscopes based on the relation of the zodiac signs or periods to given birthdays. Objects of the invention are to provide a compact, sturdy and reliable machine of low construction cost, reliable operation, requiring relatively little servicing, and not requiring an attendant on location; to provide a simple and compact magazine yet having ample concurrent storage facilities for large quantities of horoscopes corresponding to all the zodiacal divisions, so as to require replenishment only after a relatively long time period, and also reducing servicing to a minimum; and more particularly in accomplishing this to provide such a magazine capacitated to store and dispense tubular scrolls each containing a horoscope; to provide very simple, accurate and reliable dispensing means, in certain aspects especially capacitated to cooperate with a large capacity magazine, as described, and also more particularly to cooperate in dispensing the tubular scroll horoscopes; to provide means cooperating with the dispensing means and magazine, especially a magazine designed and capacitated to contain a large body of the horoscope scrolls disposed side-by-side both horizontally and vertically one above another in the magazine; to provide for reliable feed of the scrolls from such a body within the magazine whereby a scroll will be delivered every time a coin is deposited, and to this end to provide means for effecting relative movement between the scrolls arranged side-by-side in the bottom part of the magazine; more particularly to provide means for frictionally effecting this stirring of the scrolls, and preferably also impelling them by free rotative movement toward delivery; this movement also preferably occurring concurrently with the ejection of a scroll from the magazine; to insure a reliable and uniform supply of the scrolls to the ejecting mechanism, to prevent chcking or arching of the scrolls in the bottom part of the magazine, to preserve alinement and parallelism of the scrolls as they approach the delivery point, and to insure broadside presentation of a single scroll to the ejector mechanism for each actuation thereof; to provide a mechanism especially designed and capacitated to cooperate with zodiac signs or calendar-indicating selective means to be operated by the customer, said means also including preferably some symbolic design indicative or suggestive of astrology, to provide an immediate and readily intelligible ocular indication to prospec-

tive customers of the nature of the machine, and to engage the interest of observers of the machine. These and other objects of invention, together with the present preferred means of carrying them into effect will be set forth more fully hereinafter.

In the drawings which show by way of illustration one embodiment of the invention—

Figure 1 is a front view of an astrological machine embodying the improvements;

Fig. 2 is a side view of the same;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a view in vertical section through a portion of the machine, said view being taken centrally of the machine and through the delivery opening in the cabinet;

Fig. 6 is an enlarged vertical sectional view through one of the magazines positioned at the delivery opening, and showing in dotted lines the operation of the ejecting means and the agitating means at the lower end of the magazine;

Fig. 7 is a view partly in section and partly in plan through the cabinet and showing one of the magazines positioned for delivering the horoscopes on the line 7—7 of Figure 6;

Fig. 8 is a view showing on an enlarged scale one of the panels associated with one of the magazines for indicating the sign of the zodiac and the days of the months corresponding thereto;

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of one of the packets containing the horoscope scroll;

Fig. 10 is a view showing the retaining sleeve removed and the horoscope scroll partly unrolled;

Fig. 11 is an enlarged detail in section showing the switch and the operating means therefor;

Figures 12 and 13 are detached views of a modified form of magazine;

Fig. 14 is a view similar to Fig. 13, but showing the ejector raised and the scroll ejected from the magazine;

Fig. 15 is a view partly in section showing the lower portion of the magazine with a modified form of construction of bottom plate ejecting means and agitating means;

Fig. 16 is a perspective view of the bottom plate;

Fig. 17 is a perspective view of the agitating means;

Fig. 18 is a perspective view of the ejecting means, and

Fig. 19 is a detail in perspective showing the

link for connecting the ejector plate to the agitator plate.

The invention has to do with a horoscope machine for delivering horoscopes predicted by the signs of the zodiac for a given birthday. The machine as illustratively embodied includes a cabinet having a delivery opening therethrough. A receptacle is placed at the delivery opening and extends into the cabinet so as to receive and deliver the horoscope scrolls. The mechanism is designed and capacitated to store and dispense horoscopes placed on paper scrolls which are wound into a comparatively tight roll and are retained in their tightly wound condition, this being preferably done by a surrounding sleeve of paper or other suitable material. This sleeve preferably extends substantially from one end of the scroll to the other. In this form the horoscopes are especially adapted for quantity storage in magazine compartments, the scrolls being disposed side-by-side both horizontally and vertically superposed one upon another, to the capacity of the magazine, and may be automatically maintained in parallelism and alinement with reliable presentation thereof, one-by-one, in proper position to the ejecting mechanism, safeguarding practically wholly against ejection failures and obviating the necessity of a constant attendant, and also avoiding the need of frequent service. With such reliability of operation the need of an attendant is obviated.

The machine includes a turret which is mounted within the cabinet for rotation about a vertical axis. Further, as embodied, the turret is provided with a plurality of magazines or compartments, one at least for each sign of the zodiac, and each magazine is adapted to store a large body of the horoscope scrolls predicted by the sign of the zodiac with which the magazine is associated, the scrolls being arranged as previously described. Mounted on and turning with the turret is a series of panels, one for each magazine, and on this panel is the sign of the zodiac as selected for the magazine. This sign may be anything which will indicate to the customer the zodiacal month in which he was born. It preferably consists of the zodiac sign and an indication of the corresponding months and days. Therefore, I include also on the panel the days of the months corresponding to the sign of the zodiac. Directly above the panels, which turn with the magazines, is a stationary figure carrying a pointer which overlies the panels, so that the panel containing the birthday date selected may be brought directly to the pointer. Mechanical means is provided for rotating the turret so as to bring the given birth date to the pointer. When the turret is positioned for a given birthday, the magazine containing the horoscope predicted by the sign of the zodiac as containing the birthday is positioned opposite the delivery opening. Each magazine contains a movable bottom member and a laterally extending chute which is so dimensioned that the horoscope packets roll along the bottom and into the chute to the lower end thereof. The chute is closed at its lower end, so that the scroll packets rest against said closed end. The chute is open adjacent its lower end and the scroll is discharged from the chute by being raised through the opening. Mounted at the lower end of each magazine is an ejecting lever carrying fingers which move up through openings in the bottom of the chute, and these fingers raise and discharge the scroll packet from the spout of the magazine.

The magazine compartments are capacitated, as already described, to hold a very large number of the horoscope containing tubular scrolls in a body and arranged side-by-side horizontally and also vertically superposed one upon another, and means are provided for insuring one-by-one feed of these scrolls in proper position and alinement to the ejector mechanism, and at the same time guarding against jamming or bridging of the scrolls in the bottom part of the magazine.

There is a coin-controlled actuating means within the cabinet consisting of a solenoid having a core which is moved when the solenoid is energized. This solenoid is so disposed that the core thereof raises a member into contact with the ejecting lever only of the magazine positioned opposite the delivery opening. The solenoid is energized from a suitable source of electric current, such as a battery, and the circuit is controlled by a switch. There is a coin receiver into which coins of a predetermined denomination can be placed, and such coins pass through this receiver and along guideways so that the coin is directed on to an operating lever for closing the switch. It is the weight of the coin that closes the switch and the electric energy passing through the solenoid that actuates the ejector for discharging the scroll packet.

It will be understood that the foregoing general description of the present preferred embodiment, together with the following detailed description thereof, are illustrative and exemplary, but are not restrictive of the invention.

Referring more in detail to the drawings, the machine includes a cabinet which is formed in three sections. There is the lower section 1 which is preferably rectangular in cross section. Mounted on this lower section 1 is an intermediate section 2 which is preferably octagonal in cross section, and mounted on the intermediate section 2 is an upper section 3 which is of smaller dimensions, and this likewise is preferably octagonal in cross section. The front wall of this upper section and the two adjacent walls are provided with transparent panels 4 as indicated in Fig. 1. The cabinet may be of any desired shape and construction. The one illustrated is, however, the preferred form. At the upper end of the bottom section 1 is a transverse partition 5. Mounted on this transverse partition 5 is a base plate 6. This base plate 6 is carried by legs which are attached to the partition 5. Centrally of this base plate is a sleeve 7 in which a central vertical shaft 8 is mounted for rotation. Attached to the shaft 8 is a bottom plate 9 and a top plate 10. These two plates 9 and 10 are spaced from each other and are fixed to the shaft so as to turn therewith. The base plate 6 is provided with a series of rollers 11, 11 on which the bottom plate 9 rests, and this supports the plates 9 and 10 and the shaft 8, so that said shaft and plates constitute a turret rotating about a vertical axis. The plates 9 and 10 are shaped so as to provide twelve faces which are at right angles to a radial line centrally through each face and intersecting the axis of the shaft.

There are twelve magazines attached to the turret in the present embodiment of the invention, corresponding to the zodiacal time divisions of the year. These magazines are all similar in construction and a detail description of one will answer for the others. The magazines are rectangular in cross section of a length so that the horoscope scrolls fit freely therewithin, and they are bolted or riveted to these plates 9 and 10 so



as to become a rigid part of the turret. The magazine terminates adjacent the upper plate 10 and extends below the plate 9. The magazine as a whole is indicated at 13.

Each magazine has at the front bottom edge thereof a downwardly and outwardly inclined chute 14 (Figs. 4, 5, 6 and 7), disposed and proportioned to receive a single row of scrolls, one after another, side-by-side and broadside on, so that the lowermost scroll can be dispensed from the front end of the chute, the others rolling downwardly to replace it. The chute is provided with a bottom 15, a top 17 and a front or bottom wall 16 with a top opening 18 through which a scroll is ejected by mechanism later described.

Means are provided for insuring reliable feed of the scrolls from the magazine to replenish the single side-by-side row of scrolls in the chute, and said means is especially designed and capacitated to act on the horizontally arranged side-by-side scrolls in the bottom of the magazine. As embodied, said means engages frictionally with the bottom scrolls to move them freely and preferably rotatively, and by this free relative movement thereof, to impel them horizontally toward the chute, to prevent choking or arching of the scrolls and displacement thereof from side-by-side alinement. Said means, as embodied, comprises a cylindrical support 19, mounted within the bottom of the magazine compartment 13, just back of the entrance into the chute 14, and extending rearwardly and upwardly therefrom, the member 19 thus constituting a movable floor for the magazine extending from the entrance of the chute 14 to the back wall thereof, and providing means for stirring, alining and positioning the lowermost scrolls to present them in a single side-by-side horizontally and parallelly disposed stream to the ejector mechanism. The support 19, and the ejector mechanism later to be described, are held in the inactive or non-feeding position by any suitable means, such as a spring 19<sup>c</sup>, and a stop 19<sup>b</sup> may be employed to position the member 19 against the pull of the spring. To increase the action of the moving cylindrical member 19 upon the horoscope scrolls S in engagement therewith, the surface of the member 19 is provided with grooves 19<sup>a</sup>, arranged along the elements of the cylindrical surface.

The embodied scroll discharging means comprises a pair of ejecting levers 21 mounted on a shaft 20. These levers are fixed to the shaft so that they move together. They are connected at their outer ends by a bar 22. Projecting upwardly from this bar 22 are two spaced fingers 23, 23. The bottom 15 of the spout is provided with openings through which these fingers extend, and when the ejecting levers are raised to the dotted line position as shown in Fig. 6, then these fingers 23 will move up through the openings and lift the scroll so that it is discharged out through the opening 18. The floor or bottom member 19 is mounted on the arms 21 and secured thereto in any suitable way, as shown in Figure 6. This floor member 19 extends through and is guided in a slot at the rear of the magazine. Each lever 21 is provided with an arm 24, and the arms 24 of the levers 21 extend through openings 25 in the bottom 19 so that when the ejecting levers are oscillated, this bottom 19 is also moved back and forth for a limited distance. As the bottom moves back and forth, it will, by frictional engagement with the scrolls resting thereon, cause a stirring movement of

the scrolls preventing choking and bridging and insuring gravital flow of the scrolls into the chute.

Further means for preventing choking or bridging of the scrolls within the magazine are preferably employed, and as embodied (Figs. 12 and 13) the front of the magazine 13 has a vertically extending opening 13<sup>c</sup> therein with vertical plates 13<sup>a</sup> at either side of said opening, and a cross plate 13<sup>b</sup> at the top of the opening. Means are provided operating through the opening 13<sup>c</sup> on each actuation of the scroll discharging means for imparting a lifting and relative rolling action to the scrolls within the magazines and above the entrance to the chute 14, and preferably this cooperates with the scroll stirring mechanism previously described. As embodied, a cross piece 23<sup>a</sup> extends across the front of the magazine and is carried at either side on arms 23<sup>b</sup> fixed to arms 21. The central part of cross piece 23<sup>a</sup> is proportioned and shaped to enter the opening 13<sup>c</sup> and to lift and to roll the adjacent scrolls S on each actuation of the scroll discharging mechanism.

In the form of the invention shown in Figures 15 to 18, the magazine, bottom plate, agitating means and ejecting devices are all formed from sheet metal by stamping. The magazine 13 is similar in construction to that shown in Fig. 12. It has an open front wall so that access may be readily had to the scrolls within the magazine. The side walls and the front and rear walls are made of sheet metal by stamping. The bottom of the magazine is closed by a bottom plate 62. This bottom plate has projecting ears 63 which project through slots in the side wall and are turned down to hold the parts assembled. The bottom plate has an inclined portion on which the scrolls rest. It also has a portion 62<sup>a</sup> which is substantially parallel with the front wall as shown in Fig. 15, and this provides a passageway through which the scrolls can only pass in succession one after the other. There is an inclined portion 62<sup>b</sup> which is upturned as indicated at 62<sup>c</sup>. This forms a support for the advance scroll so that it is positioned for the ejectors to lift it from the retaining pocket therefor and discharge it into the chute at the front of the casing. The bottom plate 62 has a projecting lug 62<sup>d</sup> which extends through the rear wall of the magazine. The ejector means is in the form of a plate indicated at 64. Said plate 64 has projecting pintles 65, 65 which extend through openings in the side wall, and serve as a means for pivotally supporting the plate 64. The plate is formed by the stamping of the sheet metal blank to the particular shape shown in Figure 18. Said plate 64 has a portion 64<sup>a</sup> extending in front of the pintles 65, 65, and projecting upwardly from the portion 64<sup>a</sup> are ejecting fingers 66, 66. These ejecting fingers 66 are adapted to extend up through slots 67, 67 in the bottom plate and engage the scroll for lifting it from the pocket at the lower front end of the bottom plate.

The plate 64 has a depending member 68 which extends all the way across the magazine and this lies directly over the head 45 operated by a solenoid, so that when proper connections are made as described above, the head rises and contacting with this member 66 will cause the fingers 66 to pass through the slots 67, 67 and lift the scroll and eject it from the magazine. The plate 64 has a rearwardly projecting lug 64<sup>b</sup>. A spring 69 is connected at its upper end

to the lug 62<sup>d</sup> and at its lower end to this lug 64<sup>b</sup>, and serves to move the fingers 66 to the position shown in Fig. 15.

The agitating means in the form of the invention shown in Figures 15 to 18, includes a plate 70 which has projecting pintles 71, 71 extending through suitable openings in the side walls of the magazine for pivotally supporting this plate 70. The plate has upstanding agitating fingers 72, 72. When the plate is swung in a clockwise direction as viewed in Fig. 15, these agitating fingers pass up through the slots 73, 73 in the plate 62 and contacting with the scrolls will move them back away from the front wall of the magazine and the passage into which the scrolls pass one after another, thus preventing any bridging or choking of the scrolls and insuring that they will roll back into proper position to be discharged into the passageway and into position for the action of the ejector fingers 66.

The plate 70 has a rearwardly projecting lug 70<sup>a</sup>. A link 74, preferably stamped from sheet metal, is slipped over the lug 70<sup>a</sup> and the end thereof is upturned. It is also slipped over the lug 64<sup>b</sup>, and a cotter pin 75 is inserted for preventing the link from slipping off the end of the lug. When the solenoid is energized so as to lift the operating head 45 and cause the ejector fingers 66 to lift the front scroll from the pocket, the agitating fingers 72 will pass up into the magazine, and contacting with the body of the scrolls, move them back up along the inclined bottom plate and also upwardly, so that by gravity they will roll back into proper position for entrance into the passageway leading to the position where the scrolls are ejected one at a time.

As shown in Figures 9 and 10, the horoscope is written on a strip of paper indicated at 26. This strip of paper provided with a horoscope is wound into a very tight roll and then a sleeve 27, preferably of paper, is placed around the tightly wound roll and the edges thereof lapped and cemented or otherwise secured; or the sleeve may be preformed and the wound scroll slipped thereinto. This sleeve forms a retainer which holds the strip of paper in its tightly wound condition. The scroll with the retaining sleeve thereon is indicated as a whole at S in Fig. 9. This forms a very small packet which can be readily handled in the machine without fear of clogging. The packet, being round, will roll by gravity, which aids in simplifying the construction of the machine.

The magazines are dimensioned so that the width of the magazine is substantially the length of one of the scroll packets. The chute is dimensioned so that the distance from the bottom member 15 to the top member 17 is slightly greater than the diameter of the scroll packet so that, as shown in Fig. 6, only a single row of side-by-side scrolls enters the chute, and the lowermost one is opposite the opening 18. Then again, this opening is of such a width that only one scroll packet is lifted therethrough at a time when the ejector fingers are raised through the openings in the bottom of the spout.

The intermediate section 2 of the cabinet is provided with a delivery opening 28. A receptacle 29 is attached to the partition plate 5 and extends through the opening 28 into the cabinet. There are end walls 30 for this receptacle inside of the cabinet so that when the scroll packet is discharged from the chute in the magazine it will drop into the receptacle between the end

walls 30, 30 thereof, and will roll down the inclined rear wall of the receptacle to a position outside of the wall of the cabinet so that the operator may readily grasp and remove the scroll packet. The magazines, as noted above, project below the bottom plate 9 and are so dimensioned that the chutes, one after another, will pass over the upper inner end of the receptacle 29. As clearly shown in Fig. 4, the receptacle 29 is of greater length than the width of a magazine, and the purpose of this specific feature of construction will be more fully described later.

The shaft 8 of the turret extends down through a bearing sleeve 7 carried by the partition plate 6. This shaft at its upper end is journaled in a bracket arm 32. The intermediate section 2 is closed at its upper end by a top plate 33 and the shaft 8 rotates in a bearing 34 carried by this top plate. Fixed to the shaft 8 in the upper section of the cabinet 3 is a plate 35. Said plate has a depending flange 36 shaped so as to provide twelve flat faces similarly disposed to the flat faces carried by the plates 9 and 10. This plate 35 is fixed to the shaft and turns with the plates 9 and 10. Secured to the plate 35 is a depending skirt member 37 which is formed of a series of panels one for each of these flat faces, and, therefore, one panel for each magazine. The panels being attached to the shaft 8 have a definite fixed relation to the magazines.

As illustrated, there is a magazine for each sign of the zodiac. Likewise, there is a panel for each sign of the zodiac. The panel 37<sup>a</sup>, as shown in Figures 1 and 8, represents the zodiac sign "Pisces". Also indicated on the panel are the days of the months corresponding to this sign of the zodiac, that is, the days from February 19th to March 20th. Suitable indicating means are provided such as a pointer 38, and with this is preferably associated a symbolical figure designed to indicate the character of the machine and to engage the attention and engage the interest of possible customers. The illustrated figure is intended to represent a seeress or divinator, one dealing with horoscopes. She holds the pointer 38 and thus appears to participate in the fixing and utterance of the horoscope. The turret is turned until the pointer is in line with the birthday of the one who is seeking to obtain a horoscope predicted by the sign of the month containing the given birthday. The magazine associated with the panel 37<sup>a</sup> contains only horoscope scrolls predicted by the sign of the zodiac "Pisces". More than one magazine and different horoscope scrolls for a given sign may be employed, but it is preferred to use only one magazine for each sign of the zodiac.

The shaft 8 carries a sprocket wheel 39 at the lower end thereof. Mounted in a suitable bearing in the partition plate 5 is a short shaft 40 which carries a sprocket wheel at the lower end thereof, and a sprocket chain 41 runs over the sprocket wheel at the lower end of the shaft 40 and the sprocket wheel 39. There is a knurled head 42 at the upper end of the shaft 40 whereby it may be rotated. The operator standing in front of the cabinet grasps the knurled head 42 and turns the turret until the date of birth of the one operating the machine is brought into alinement with the pointer 38. This places the magazine containing the horoscopes predicted by the sign of the zodiac containing the birthday opposite the delivery opening in the cabinet.

Mounted in the lower section of the cabinet on the partition plate 5 is a solenoid 43. Said

solenoid is provided with a core 44 carrying a rod provided with an enlarged head 45, and through the lower end of the core is placed a cotter pin 46 which is of greater length than the opening in the solenoid. Located in the lower section of the cabinet is a battery 47 which furnishes the necessary current for the operation of the machine. Other means might be used for this purpose. A line 48 extends from one of the battery terminals to the solenoid 43, and a line 49 from the other side of the battery extends to a switch 50. The switch is provided with a terminal member 51 which is connected to a line 52 that leads to the other side of the solenoid. This terminal 51 of the switch carries a lever 53 which is pivoted intermediate its ends and is provided with an upturned portion having a contact adapted to engage a contact on the switch terminal 54. The lever 53 when raised at the right-hand end as viewed in Fig. 5 will move so as to close the switch and cause the solenoid to be energized.

Located in the intermediate section of a cabinet is a coin receiver 55. Said coin receiver is of any well-known construction which permits only coins of a certain denomination to pass through the same. Extending from this coin receiver 55 is a coin chute 56 which delivers the coin on to a coin receiving lever 57. The coin receiving lever 57 is pivoted at 58 (see Fig. 1). The right-hand end of the coin receiving lever 57 is located directly beneath the switch lever 53, so that when the coin drops on to the coin receiving lever, the weight of the coin will depress the left-hand end of the lever and raise the right-hand end and thus close the switch. A leaf spring 59 associated with the switch lever 53 will open the switch when the coin rolls off from the end of the coin receiving lever. The switch remains closed a sufficient length of time to energize the solenoid and cause the armature to rise and the head 45 thereof to contact with the cross bar 22 connecting the ejecting levers 21 and raise the same.

The days of the month in any zodiacal period are preferably printed in full and when this is done they necessarily spread laterally over some distance on the panels 37<sup>a</sup>. If, for example, the birthday is the 6th of March, then when the pointer is in line with this birthday, the magazine will not be centered relative to the opening, but will be slightly to one side of the center. The receptacle 29 is of greater length than the width of the magazine, so that when the magazine is set for any day in the month of March as appears on the panel 37<sup>a</sup>, the scroll packet discharged from the chute of the magazine will drop into the receptacle and pass out through the opening in the cabinet.

If a coin should be dropped into the machine when the turret is positioned so that the pointer is midway between two adjacent panels, there will be no operation of either ejector for the magazines associated with said panels. It is apparent from Fig. 7 of the drawings that the head 45 of the armature of the solenoid is so dimensioned that it will pass through the space between the adjacent sides of two magazines when positioned as described above. The purpose of the cotter pin is to prevent the armature from moving upward too far when there is no ejector lever to restrain its upward movement.

At the rear side of the intermediate section there is an opening 60 closed by a cover plate 61, and it is through this opening that the maga-

zines are loaded with the scroll packets. These scroll packets per se form no part of the present invention, but are shown, described and claimed in my copending application Serial No. 154,740, filed July 21, 1937.

It is thought that the operation of the machine will be obvious from the detail description which has been given above. The operator grasping the knurled head 42 of the shaft 40 turns the same and thus rotates the turret until the birthday of the operator is brought into alignment with the pointer. The pointer is readily visible through the transparent panels at the front of the upper section of the cabinet. After the turret has been set, then the operator deposits a coin of necessary denomination to pass through the coin receiver 55. The coin receiver is turned so that the coin will pass down into the coin chute on to the coin receiving lever, and this will close the switch so as to energize the solenoid and cause the ejector of the positioned magazine to discharge a horoscope scroll into the receptacle 29.

The scroll packets will find their way to the bottom of the magazine and rest on the bottom wall 19 thereof. Some of the packets will pass down into the chute, and as the packets are discharged one after another from the chute, others will pass into the chute, keeping it filled. Every time the ejectors are moved for delivering a scroll packet, the bottom plate 19 is oscillated, and this will move the scrolls relatively to each other, will prevent bridging or choking of the scrolls, and cause them to roll down into the chute. At the same time, the member 23<sup>a</sup>, entering through the opening 13<sup>c</sup>, engages the scrolls S above the entrance to chute 14 and slightly lifts these scrolls and also imparts relative rotatory movement thereto, and thereby prevents any choking or bridging of the scrolls S above the entrance to chute 14. Gravity feeds the scroll packets down into the chute to the discharge position. This feeding of the packets by gravity is accomplished, of course, by reason of the fact that they are cylindrical in shape, and are so disposed as to roll down into the chute. When the scroll packet is discharged from the chute, it contacts with the rear inclined wall of the receptacle 29, and will roll down in the receptacle to a position outside of the cabinet.

From the foregoing it will be understood that a mechanism has been provided realizing the objects of invention and the functions hereinbefore set forth; and that changes may be made from the actual mechanisms shown and described without departing from the principles of the invention or sacrificing its chief advantages.

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

1. In an astrological machine for dispensing horoscope scrolls, in combination, a magazine for holding tubular paper scrolls bearing horoscopes arranged in a body within the magazine side by side horizontally and superposed one on another vertically, an inclined enclosed chute having a discharge opening at its lower end, said chute being disposed at the bottom of one side of said magazine and opening into said magazine and of a size to just pass a single side by side row of said scrolls, a movable member located at the inner end of said chute and supporting and directing the scrolls one by one into said chute, means for moving the supporting

member for the scrolls in a downward direction toward the chute for advancing scrolls into the chute and in a reverse direction for imparting a rising and rolling agitational movement to the scrolls, and manually operated means for rejecting a scroll from the chute through the discharge opening therein.

2. In an astrological machine for dispensing horoscope scrolls, in combination, a magazine for holding tubular paper scrolls bearing horoscopes arranged in a body within the magazine side by side horizontally and superposed one on another vertically, an inclined enclosed chute having a discharge opening at its lower end, said chute being disposed at the bottom of one side of said magazine and opening into said magazine and of a size to just pass a single side by side row of said scrolls, a curved member extending from one side of the magazine to the other and disposed at the inner end of the chute for supporting and directing the scrolls one at a time into the chute, said member being curved about an axis located beneath said member and extending from one side of the magazine to the other, means for moving said curved member downwardly toward the chute for advancing scrolls into the chute and in a reverse direction away from the chute for imparting a rising and rolling agitational movement to the scrolls resting on said curved member, and manually operated means for rejecting a scroll from the chute through the discharge opening therein.

3. In an astrological machine for dispensing horoscope scrolls, in combination, a magazine for holding tubular paper scrolls bearing horoscopes arranged in a body within the magazine side by side horizontally and superposed one on another vertically, an inclined enclosed chute having a discharge opening at its lower end, said chute being disposed at the bottom of one side of said magazine and opening into said magazine and of a size to just pass a single side by side row of said scrolls, a curved member extending from one side of the magazine to the other and disposed at the inner end of the chute for supporting and directing the scrolls one at a time into the chute, said member being curved about an axis located beneath said member and extending from one side of the magazine to the other, said curved member on its scroll supporting face adjacent the chute being provided with projecting ribs, means for moving said curved member downwardly toward the chute for advancing the scrolls into the chute and in a reverse direction away from the chute for imparting a rising and rolling agitational movement to the scrolls resting on said curved member,

and manually operated means for rejecting a scroll from the chute through the discharge opening therein.

4. In an astrological machine for dispensing horoscope scrolls, in combination, a magazine for holding tubular paper scrolls bearing horoscopes arranged in a body within the magazine side by side horizontally and superposed one on another vertically, an inclined enclosed chute having a discharge opening at the upper side of the chute, said opening being disposed at the lower end of the chute and of a width sufficient to permit discharge of a single scroll, said chute being located at the bottom of one side of said magazine and opening into the magazine of a size to just pass a single side by side row of said scrolls, a curved member extending from one side of the magazine to the other and disposed at the inner end of the chute for directing the scrolls one at a time into the chute, said member being curved about an axis located beneath said member and extending from one side of the magazine to the other, means for moving said curved member back and forth on its axis to prevent choking and bridging of the scrolls at the entrance to the chute, and manually operated means for ejecting a scroll from the chute through the discharge opening therein.

5. In an astrological machine for dispensing horoscope scrolls, in combination, a magazine for holding tubular paper scrolls bearing horoscopes arranged in a body within the magazine side by side horizontally and superposed one on another vertically, an inclined enclosed chute having a discharge opening at the upper side of the chute, said opening being disposed at the lower end of the chute and of a width to permit discharge of a single scroll, said chute being located at the bottom of one side of said magazine and opening into the magazine and of a size to just pass a single side by side row of said scrolls, a curved member extending from one side of the magazine to the other and disposed at the inner end of the chute for directing the scrolls one at a time into the chute, said member being curved about an axis located beneath said member and extending from one side of the magazine to the other, means for moving said curved member back and forth on its axis to prevent choking and bridging of the scrolls at the entrance to the chute, and an ejector movable into said chute for lifting and ejecting the scrolls one at a time through the discharge opening, said ejector being mounted on the supporting means for said curved member.

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