

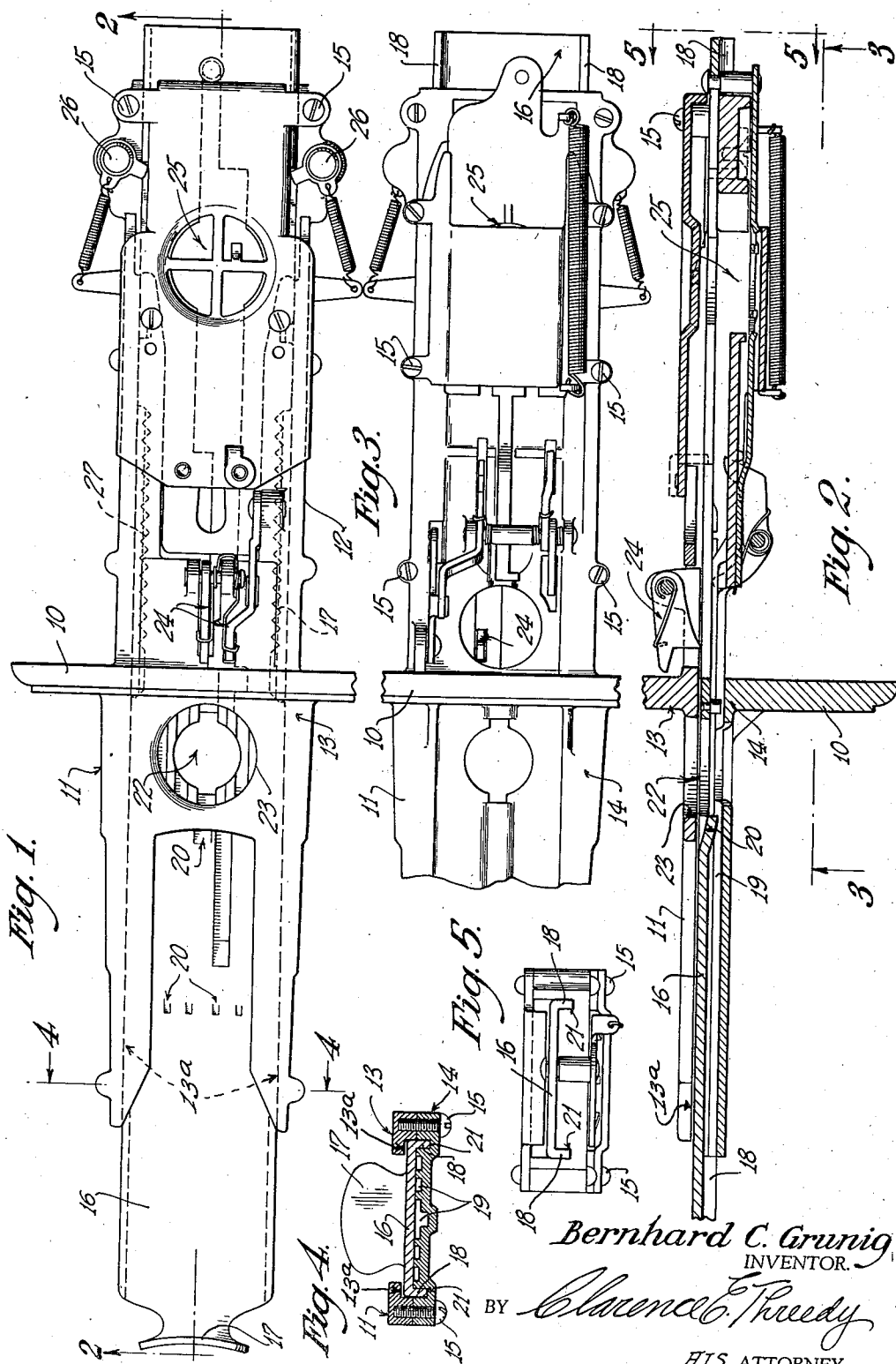
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COIN CHUTE

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COIN CHUTE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 194—1)

This invention relates to improvements in coin handling mechanisms, and has as one of its important objects the provision of an improved slide structure for use with coin slides of the reciprocating slide type.

Another object is the provision in a coin chute having a frame, of a reciprocable slide of channel-shaped cross section and greatly increased rigidity.

Another object is the provision of a coin chute including a frame providing a guide sleeve, and a coin slide of channel-shaped cross section slidably mounted in the sleeve, the latter having groove formations along its longitudinal marginal portions in which the opposite side wall portions of the slide channeling are slidably fitted, whereby a smoother action and greatly increased strength of the slide is obtained.

Yet another object is the provision of a coin chute of the type described in which the slide sleeve is provided with grooves formed to receive a channel slide to increase the resistance of the slide to deforming stresses; to defeat fraudulent attempts to pass wires and shims along the longitudinal edges of the slide; and to permit an increase in the length of the slide for control purposes without necessarily increasing the thickness of the metal used in fabricating the slide.

Other objects and novel aspects of the invention reside in the particular details of construction and operation which will be described in view of the annexed drawing in which like reference characters represent similar parts throughout and in which:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of the improved coin handling device;

Fig. 2 is a vertical side cross section through the chute along lines 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary bottom plan view of the device of Fig. 2 as seen along lines 3—3 thereof;

Fig. 4 is a front vertical section through the slide and sleeve along lines 4—4 of Fig. 1; while

Fig. 5 is a rear end elevation of the slide and sleeve structure as seen in the direction of lines 5—5 of Fig. 2.

The invention relates to a class of coin chute such as shown in Fig. 1, and which includes a frame or support having a transverse mounting plate 10 adapted for mounting on the wall of a cabinet or the like, and a guide or sleeve formation extending in opposite directions on either side of the transverse mounting plate so as to provide a front sleeve section 11 and a rear sleeve section 12, the front sleeve section normally pro-

jecting outwardly of the cabinet, that is to say, being exposed and accessible to the operator of the vending, amusement, or other coin-controlled device with which the chute is used, while the inner sleeve section 12 projects interiorly of the cabinet or housing and is inaccessible to any but the proprietor.

In the embodiment shown for purposes of illustration herein, the mounting frame is preferably made in two complementary upper and lower half sections 13 and 14, secured together by means of screws 15 or the like (Figs. 2, 3 and 4) and cast or otherwise formed to provide a hollow sleeve portion in which is slidably mounted a coin slide 16.

The slide 16 is of channel-shaped cross section and may be made from a stamping of relatively heavy gauged metal with an end portion turned up to provide a handle 17 and opposite longitudinal edge portions upset to provide edgewise tongues or flanges 18 constituting the upset side-walls of the channel, in a manner of speaking.

In the bottom section 14 of the frame casting (Fig. 4) there are provided a number of longitudinally extensive grooves 19 in which various depending formations 20 (Fig. 1) ride when the slide is reciprocated, these latter formations functioning as part of the coin handling mechanism.

Along the longitudinal margins of the sleeve or bore in which the slide reciprocates, there are grooves or tracks 21 (Figs. 4 and 5) into which the tongues or flanges 18 of the slide fit closely. The tongues or flanges 18 preferably extend throughout the length of the slide and provide for smooth operation of the same during its reciprocating motion.

It may be observed that the afore-mentioned channel-shaped cross section of the slide, as viewed in Fig. 4 for example, and particularly the upset side portions or tongues 18 thereof, provide for greatly increased structural strength which makes the slide more highly resistant to deforming stresses which would warp or bend the ordinary slide in a lateral sense.

It frequently occurs that fraudulent attempts to manipulate the slide by applying unusual bending and deforming forces thereto result in bending the slide out of shape or breaking it off altogether, so that for a given material and dimensional specification, the length of the slide must be kept within certain limits to reduce this danger to a minimum. This practice, therefore, restricts the length of the slide and as a consequence the length of the stroke which a particular construction of slide may have, and

the present invention has as one of its advantages the provision of a slide of considerably increased length so that a longer operating stroke is achieved without the necessity of increasing the thickness or mass of the main body portion of the slide, the channel formations and their disposition in the tracks or grooves in the sleeve providing the necessary increase in strength.

The upset tongue formations 18 fitting closely as they do in the tracks or grooves 21 and being of appreciable dimensional extent, make it extremely difficult to introduce shim wires and similar defrauding instrumentalities along the longitudinal edges of the slide for projection back into the detent and coin selecting mechanism, there being less lateral play with this type of slide than in the case of the ordinary flat slide as a consequence of the reduced clearances between the longitudinal edge portions of the slide and the sleeve.

As seen in Fig. 4, it will appear that the longitudinally parallel grooves 21 are formed in one of the complementary sleeve members 14, while the other sleeve member is recessed as at 13a to receive the slide and secure the same in position, and, in addition, block entrance of defrauding feelers and the like.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to protect by Letters Patent is:

In a coin slide of the class described, a coin slide structure and mounting means therefor comprising a pair of complementary sleeve-forming members of elongated form, one of which has a pair of longitudinally extending grooves adjacent its opposite long edges, and the other of which is recessed to provide in assembled relation with the first-mentioned member a mounting sleeve for a coin slide member, means for securing said complementary members in assembled relation, and a coin slide of elongated form having opposite longitudinal edges turned up so that the slide is substantially channel-shaped in cross section; said slide being fitted into said sleeve with each of said up-turned edges fitting closely into one of said grooves in the first-mentioned sleeve-forming member and the side of said slide opposite said edges fitting closely into said recessed part of the other sleeve-forming member, whereby said slide is supported for smooth sliding movement and is rigidified against lateral stresses.

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