

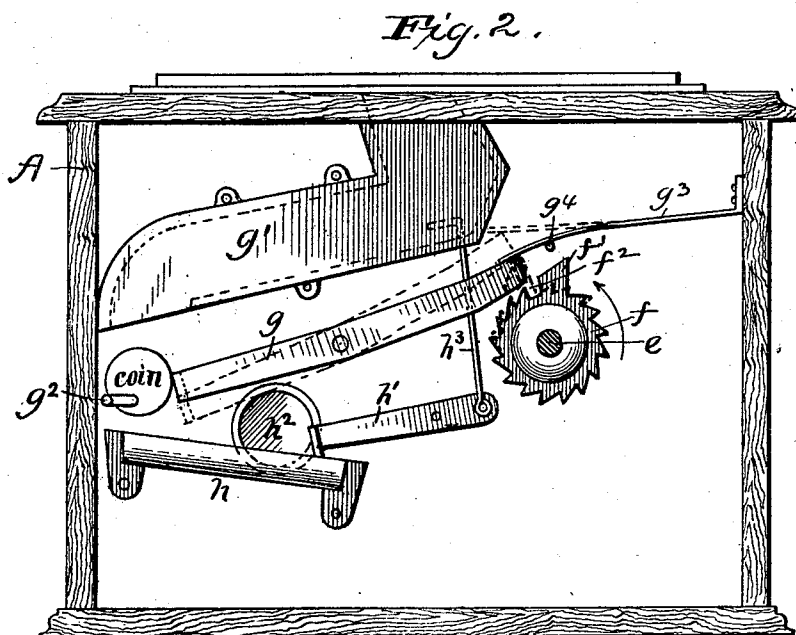
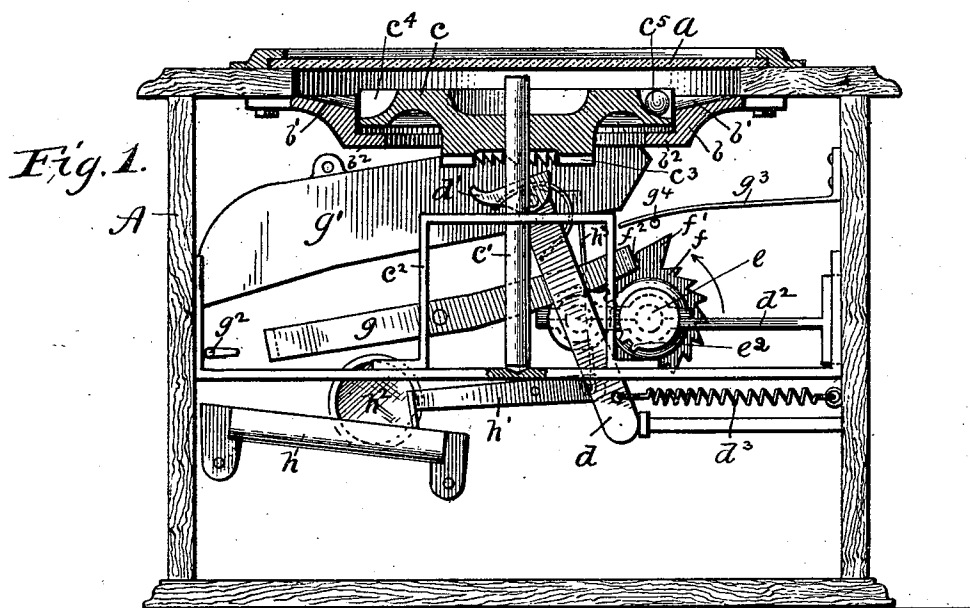
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. P. YOUNG.
COIN SLOT MACHINE.

No. 513,225.

Patented Jan. 23, 1894.



Witnesses
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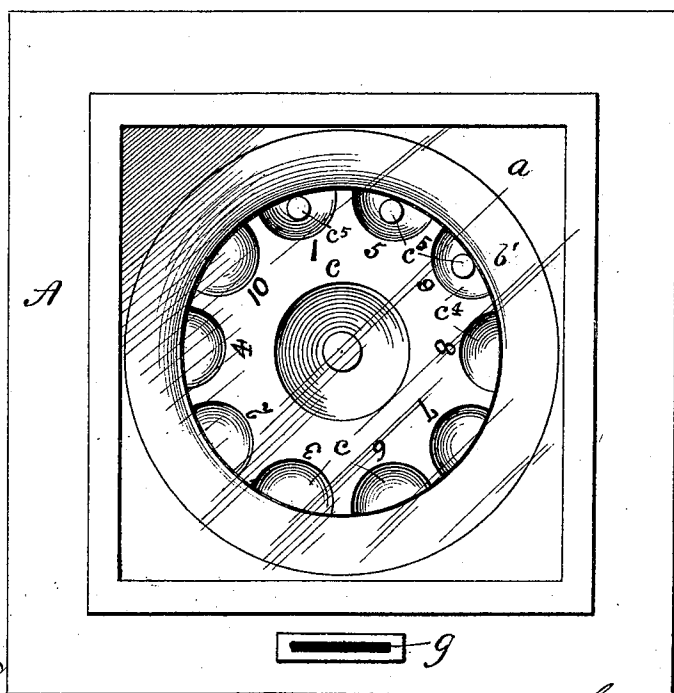
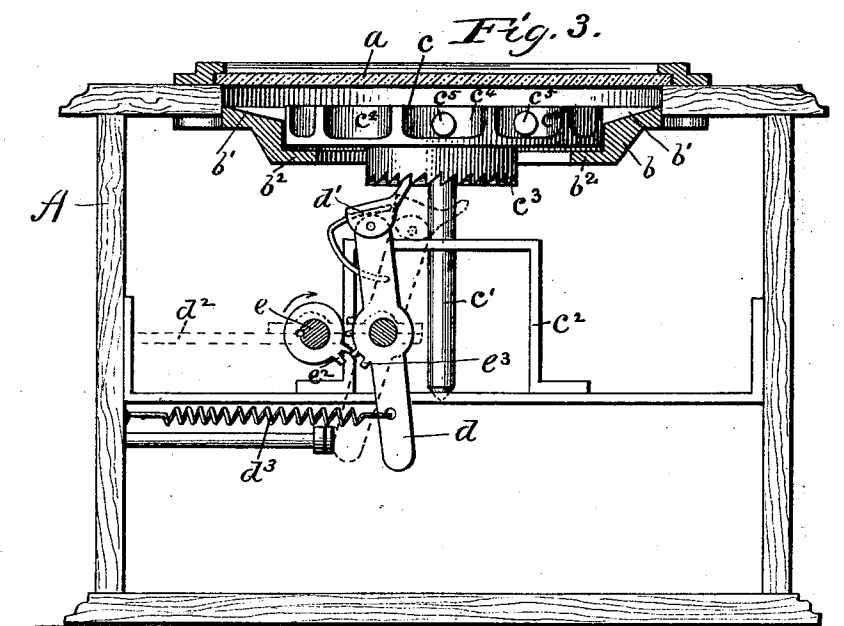
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES P. YOUNG, OF YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

COIN-SLOT MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 513,225, dated January 23, 1894.

Application filed November 14, 1893. Serial No. 490,905. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES P. YOUNG, a citizen of the United States, residing at York, in the county of York and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Slot Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings, in which—

10 Figure 1. is a vertical sectional view of the device; Fig. 2. a similar view of the device showing the coin-operated devices more clearly and in another position; Fig. 3. a similar view showing the disk-turning devices in
15 another position; and Fig. 4., a plan view.

This invention relates to a new and useful coin-slot game and it consists of certain novel features herein described and claimed.

20 In the drawings, A designates a suitable casing, having formed in its top a circular opening covered by a plate of glass *a*. In this opening, from the under side, is fitted, rigidly, a ring *b*, which has its surface *b'* inclined slightly inwardly and its inner edge
25 provided with an inwardly-extending flange *b''*. Fitting loosely within this ring is a revolving disk *c* mounted on a vertical shaft *c'* whose lower part is stepped in a frame *c''*, secured within the casing. The lower side of
30 the disk is provided with ratchet teeth *c''* and its upper surface projects above the inclined surface *b'* of the ring and is provided at its edge with a series of indentations or pockets *c''*, which may be numbered to suit. Resting
35 normally in the pockets are several balls *c''* which are loosely confined by the pane of glass. It will be observed that when the disk is sharply revolved, the balls will fly out of the pockets and run around on the inclined
40 surface and then drop back into the pockets as the disk slows up.

To operate the disk I prefer the mechanism shown, which consists essentially of a vertical lever *d* carrying at its upper end a spring-pawl *d'* and pivotally mounted on a lateral
45 bracket-arm *d''*, the lower end of the lever being normally drawn toward one side by means of a coil-spring *d'''*. Journaled in the arm *d''* is a horizontal shaft *e*, which extends
50 outside the casing and is provided with an operating wheel *e'* and whose inner end terminates near the pivotal point of the lever *d*

and carries teeth *e''* adapted to engage with similar teeth *e'''* on the adjacent part of said lever. It will be observed that when shaft
55 *e* is rotated in the direction of the arrow its teeth engage the teeth on lever *d* and oscillates said lever on its pivot, as shown in Fig. 3. As the lever is rocked its pawl is raised
60 sufficiently to engage the ratchet teeth on disk *b* and then when the teeth *e'' e'''* become disengaged the coil-spring brings the lever quickly back to its normal position, which
65 action imparts to the disk a quick rotative impulse as is obvious.

The coin-operated devices are constructed as follows: Secured on shaft *e* is a ratchet-wheel *f* which is provided with an enlarged
70 tooth *f'*, beveled on its outer end in the same direction as the ratchet teeth, and with a radial notch *f''* adjacent said tooth. A gravitating lever *g* is pivoted on the casing and has its bent end normally resting in said notch
75 *f''*, which locks the shaft against rotation in either direction, and its other end terminating directly under the exit end of the coin chute *g'* and adjacent to a stop or pin *g''* secured in an adjacent part of the casing. A
80 leaf spring *g'''* normally rests on a pin *g''''* immediately above the ratchet-wheel *f*, for a purpose presently stated. When a coin of a predetermined weight and dimensions falls
85 between the end of lever *g* and stop-pin *g''* it depresses the lever a short distance until its other end releases the ratchet-wheel by rising out of notch *f''* and resting lightly against
90 spring *g'''*; in this position it is held until the shaft *e* is turned, the coin resting or remaining suspended between the end of lever and the pin, as shown in Fig. 2. Then when the
95 shaft *e* is turned in the direction of the arrow to operate the disk-operating mechanism the beveled tooth *f'* strikes against the adjacent end of the lever and raises it sufficiently to drop the coin, which falls into an inclined
100 trough *h*. The coin runs down this trough and is held therein temporarily, by a gravity lever *h'*, adjacent to a glass-covered peep-hole *h''*. The gravity lever is operated by a vertical rod *h'''* which extends up into the coin-chute and is depressed by the coins fall-
ing upon it. The depression of the rod *h'''* by a falling coin raises the heavier end of the lever a sufficient distance to permit the coin in

the trough to drop into the receptacle below. By this construction, it will be seen that the preceding coin will be held adjacent the peep-hole until the next coin is dropped into the chute. It will be observed also that as soon as lug f' has passed the end of lever g , the end of the lever will drop upon the ratchet teeth of wheel f , thereby preventing the shaft e from being rotated in the wrong direction. If desired there may be more than one of the lugs f' and notches f^2 on the wheel f , which, with a corresponding number of sets of teeth e^2 will obviate the necessity of a complete turn of rod e in order to work the machine.

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

1. The combination of a casing having an opening, a ring set in said opening and having its upper surface inclined inwardly, a revolving disk supported loosely within the opening and provided with a series of pockets in its edges, loose balls in the pockets, and means for rotating the disk, substantially as described.

2. The combination of a casing, a pocketed disk revolving in an opening therein, an inclined surface surrounding this disk, ratchet teeth on the disk, an upright lever pivoted below the disk and carrying a spring pawl at its upper end, said pawl being adapted to engage said ratchet teeth, and means for oscillating said lever, substantially as described.

3. The combination of a casing, a pocketed disk and loose balls, ratchet teeth carried by the disk, an oscillating upright lever provided

with a pawl adapted to engage said ratchet, means for normally holding the pawl away from the ratchet, a horizontal shaft carrying teeth adapted to engage the oscillating lever, substantially as described.

4. The combination of a casing, rotating disk provided with pockets, loose balls normally resting therein, mechanism for rotating the disk, a hand-operated shaft for operating this mechanism, a ratchet-wheel on this shaft provided with a beveled lug and a notch, a pivoted lever having one end normally engaging said notch, a stop-pin adjacent the other end of said lever, a coin chute, and a spring normally pressing on said lever when partially tripped, substantially as described.

5. The combination of a casing, a coin-chute terminating within the casing, a pivoted lever g having one end terminating below the exit end of the chute and adapted to be depressed and held down by the weight of the coin, an operating shaft carrying a wheel or part f adjacent the other end of said lever g , said wheel f being provided with a notch f^2 and ratchet-teeth (in which normally rests the adjacent end of lever g) and a beveled lug adjacent said notch, and a yielding part adapted to bear on the lever when lifted out of said notch, substantially as described.

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

CHARLES P. YOUNG.

Witnesses:

R. H. KIRKWOOD,
W. H. SHETLEY.