

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. ROEVER.
COIN CONTROLLED GAME.

No. 518,726.

Patented Apr. 24, 1894.

FIG. 1.

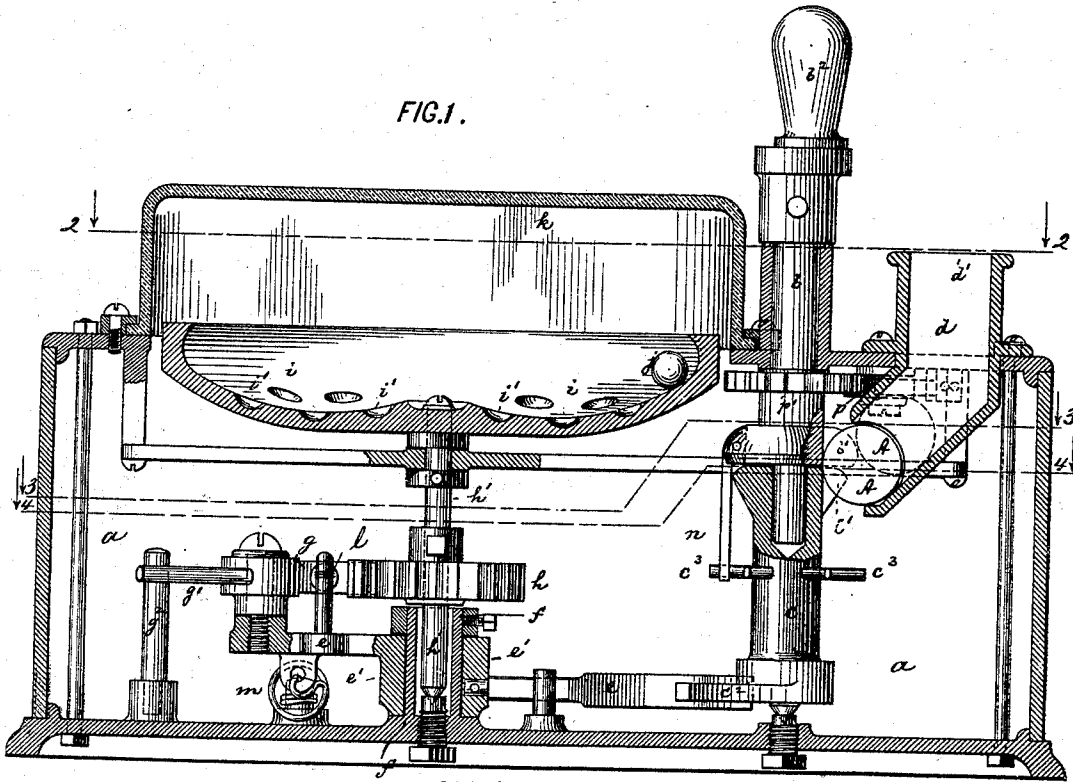
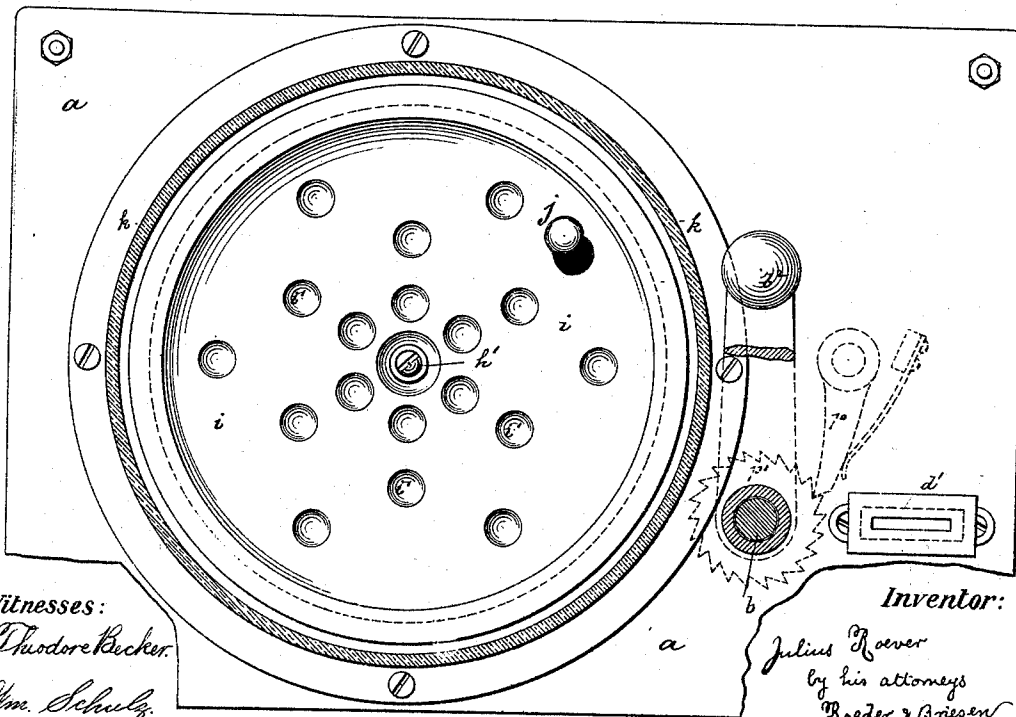


FIG. 2.



Witnesses:
Theodore Becker.
Wm. Schulz.

Inventor:
Julius Roever
by his attorneys
Roeder & Briesen

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FIG.3.

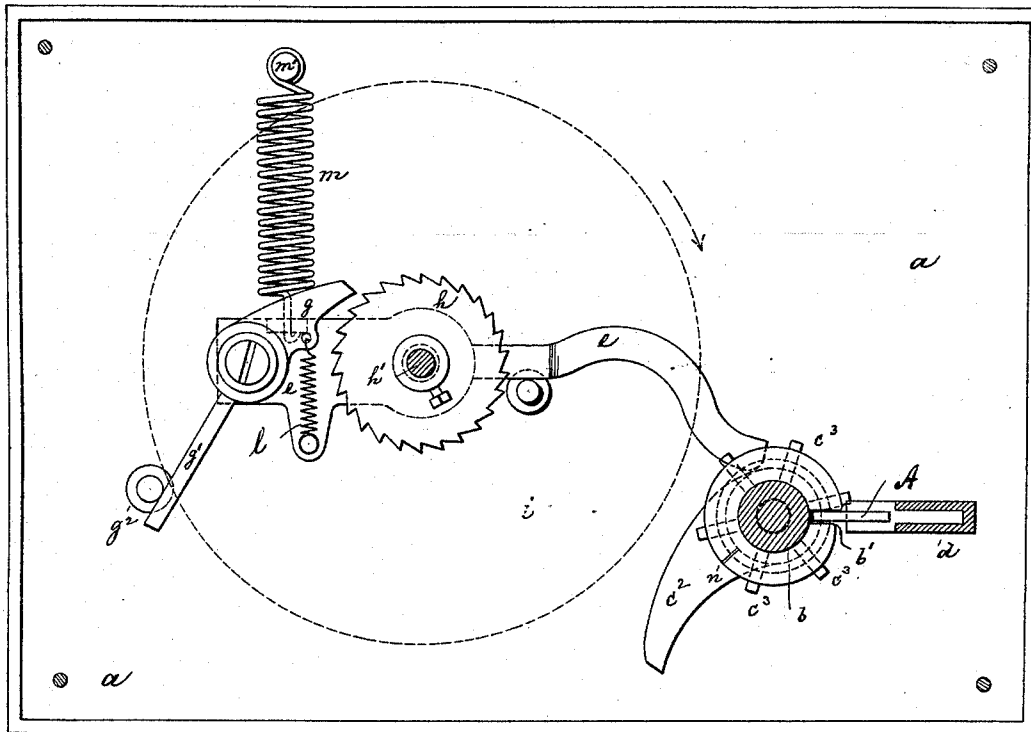
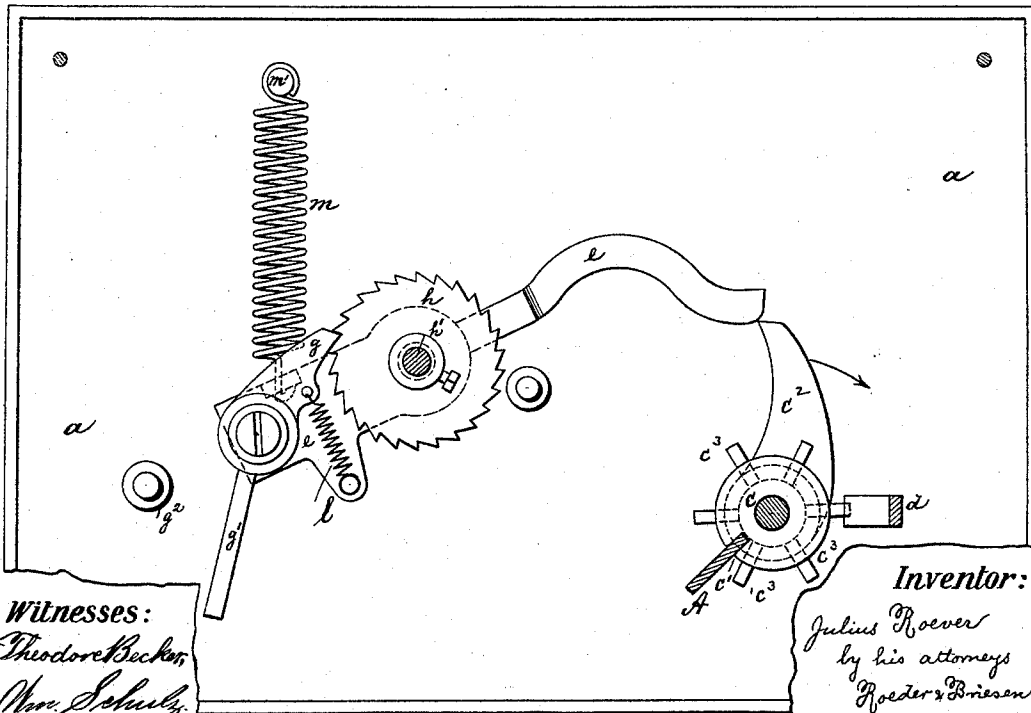


FIG.4.



Witnesses:
Theodore Becker,
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Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS ROEVER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

COIN-CONTROLLED GAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 518,726, dated April 24, 1894.

Application filed February 17, 1894. Serial No. 500,466. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS ROEVER, of Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented an Improved Coin-Controlled Game, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a game which is set in motion by the introduction of a coin and the turning of a crank, and in which a platform is made to revolve rapidly, so as to seat a ball within one of its sockets.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1, is a vertical central section of my improved game; Fig. 2 a horizontal section on line 2, 2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3 a similar section on line 3, 3, Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 a similar section on line 4, 4, Fig. 1, showing the parts in a different position.

The letter *a*, represents a box that contains the operating mechanism and that serves also as a receptacle for the accumulated coins.

b, is the operating crank shaft, slotted as at *b'*, and journaled in a lower shaft *c*, having a corresponding slot *c'*. The coin *A* introduced through slot *d'*, into hopper *d*, is guided into the slots *b'*, *c'*, so as to connect the shafts *b*, *c*, and to cause the motion of shaft *b*, to be transmitted to shaft *c*. The shaft *c*, is provided with a nose *c²*, adapted to vibrate a lever *e*, made with a hub *e'*, that embraces a hollow post *f*, which constitutes the fulcrum. The free end of the lever carries a pivoted pawl *g*, having a tail piece *g'*, adapted to make contact with a stop *g²*. The pawl is adapted to engage a ratchet wheel *h*, fast on a spindle *h'*, turning on a cone bearing of tube *f*. This spindle is provided at its upper end with a platform *i*, having a number of seats or sockets *i'*, adapted for the reception of a ball *j*. The platform *i*, is protected by a suitable glass cover *k*, through which the position of the ball may be ascertained. The pawl *g*, is adapted to be drawn into engagement with the teeth of the ratchet wheel *h*, by a weak spring *l*, secured to the pawl and to the lever *e*. A second stronger spring *m*, secured to lever *e*, and to a fixed point *m'*, tends to vibrate the lever *e*, in a direction opposite to that imparted to it by the nose *c²*.

In use, the coin *A* is dropped into the slot *d'*, to connect the shafts *b*, *c*, and then the crank *b²*, is revolved to revolve both shafts simultaneously. This will cause the nose *c²*, to vibrate lever *e*, (Fig. 4) and to cause the

spring *l*, to draw the pawl *g*, into engagement with ratchet wheel *h*. As soon as the nose *c²*, has passed the lever *e*, and liberates the same, the spring *m*, will draw the lever rapidly back into its normal position. During this motion, the pawl *g*, will push against the ratchet wheel and cause the same to revolve. After the impetus for this revolution has been thus imparted, the tail piece *g'*, of the pawl will strike against the stop *g²* (Fig. 3) and thus the pawl will be lifted out of the ratchet wheel and permit the same to revolve freely. The revolution of the ratchet wheel will cause a corresponding revolution of the platform *i*, mounted on the same spindle, and thus the ball *j*, will roll over such platform and drop into one of the sockets *i'*, to make a count. As soon as the nose *c²*, has cleared the lever *e*, (Fig. 4), all pressure will be taken off the shafts *b*, *c*, and the coin *A* is free to drop into the receptacle *a*. The crank *b²*, is however turned until a complete revolution of shaft *b* has been accomplished. During this latter motion of shaft *b*, it will take along the shaft *c*, by a weak spring *n*, (Fig. 1) secured to the shaft *b*, and engaging one of a set of radial pins *c³*, of shaft *c*. This spring however is not strong enough to carry with it the shaft *c*, when any pressure is exerted upon the nose *c²*, by the lever *e*. Thus the shaft *c*, will stop turning as soon as the slot *c'*, has arrived opposite hopper *d*, because in that position, the lever *e*, begins to bear on nose *c²*, (Fig. 3.) A spring pawl *p*, and ratchet *p'*, prevent the crank shaft *b*, from being revolved in the wrong direction.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of slotted shaft *b*, with slotted shaft *c*, provided with nose *c²*, a lever *e*, operated thereby, a pawl pivoted to the lever, a ratchet wheel engaging the pawl, and a platform mounted on the spindle of the ratchet wheel, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of a slotted shaft *b*, with a slotted shaft *c*, provided with nose *c²*, a lever *e*, operated thereby, an inclosed hollow post *f*, a pawl pivoted to the lever, a spindle *h'*, turning in the hollow post, and a ratchet wheel *h*, and platform *i*, mounted upon the spindle, substantially as specified.

JULIUS ROEVER.

Witnesses:

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