

C. L. BURDICK.
MONEY COUNTING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 3, 1911.

1,066,181.

Patented July 1, 1913.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

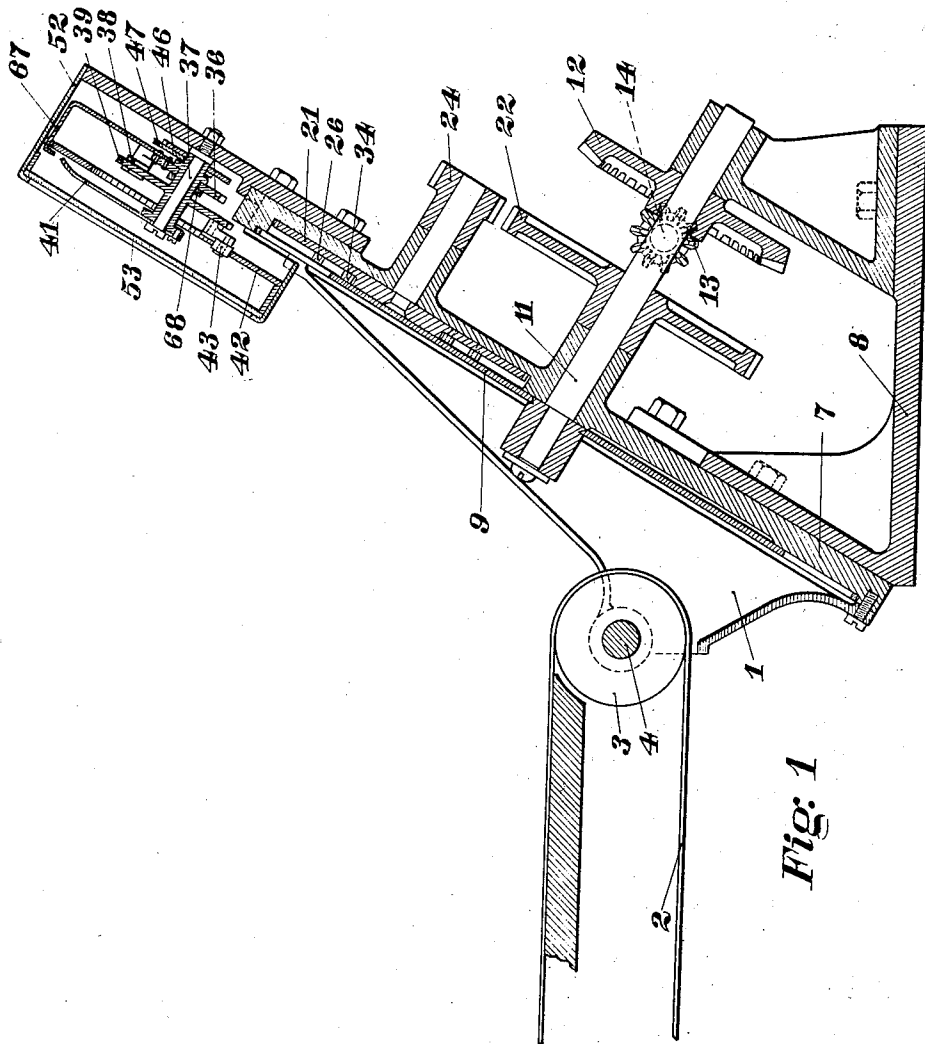


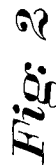
Fig. 1

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1,066,181.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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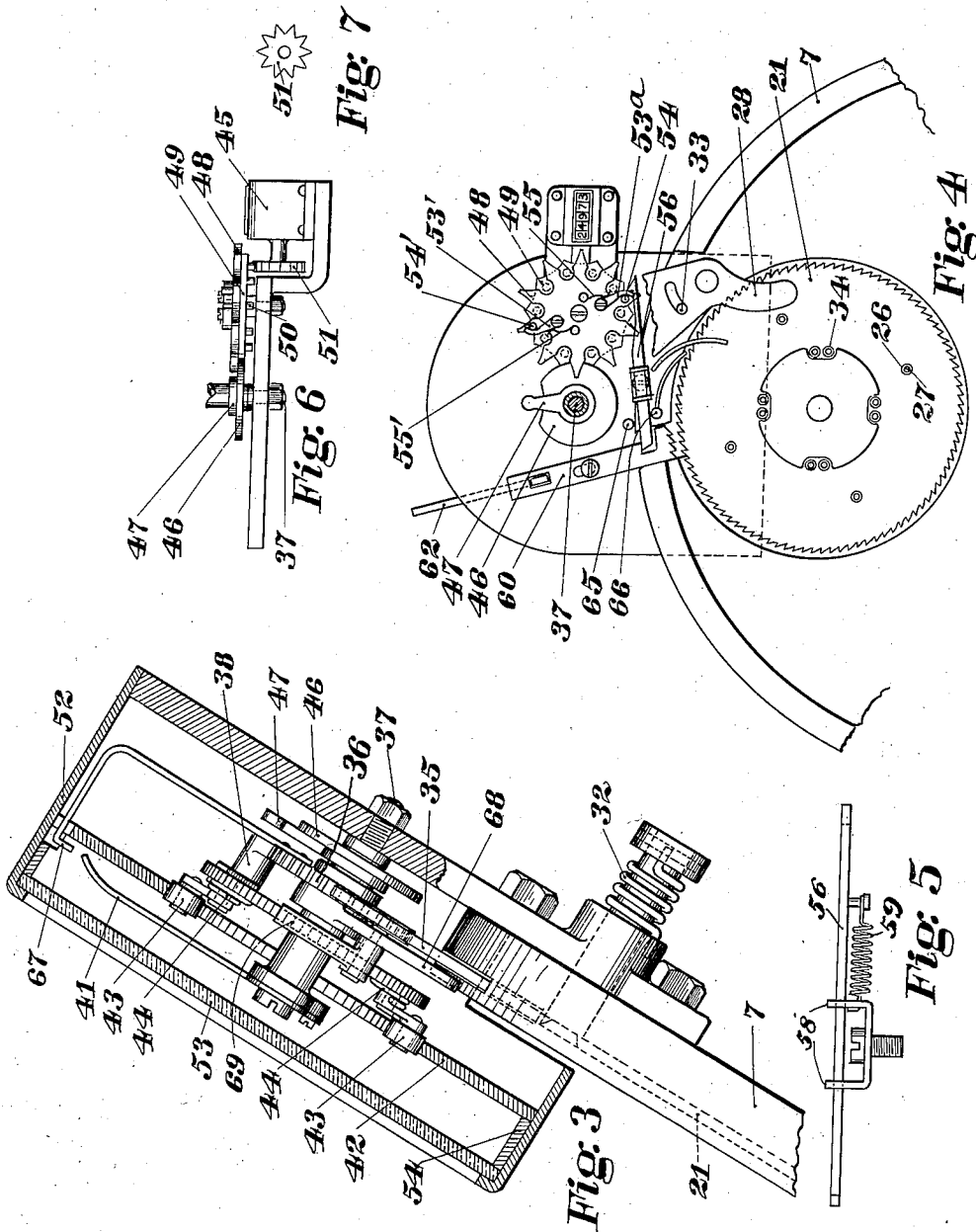
BY

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4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

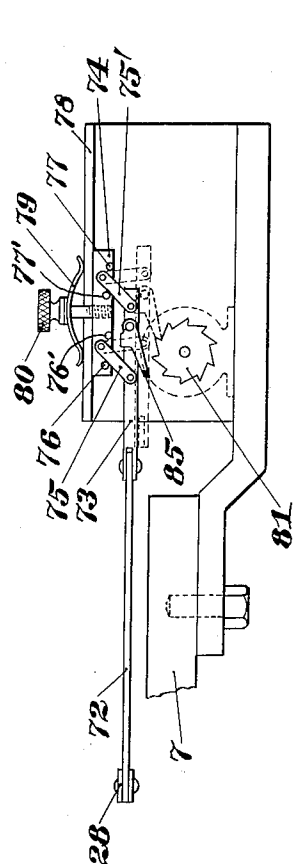


Fig: 10

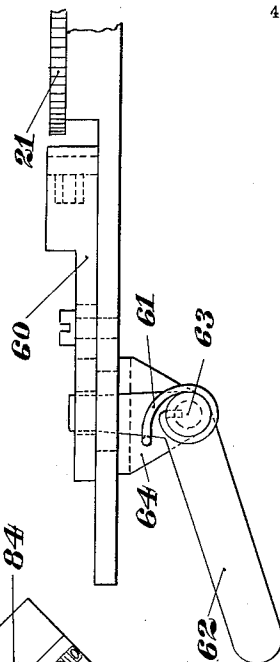


Fig: 9

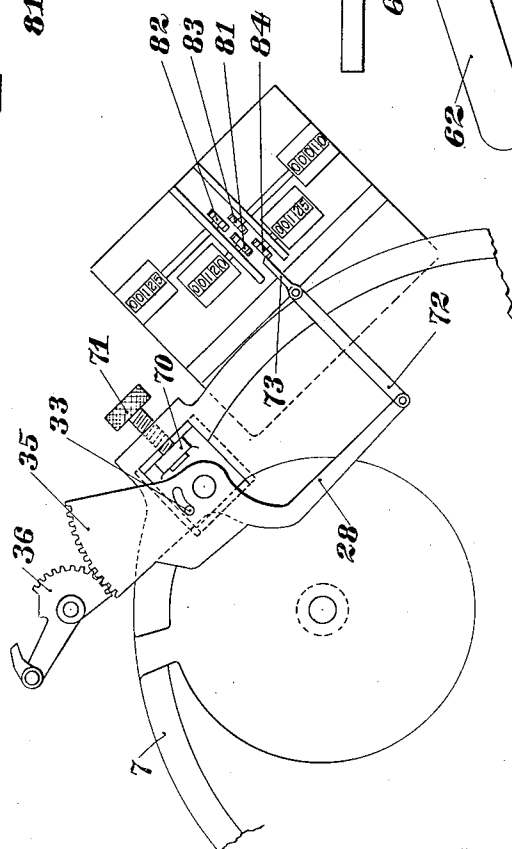


Fig: 8

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MONEY-COUNTING MACHINE.

1,066,181.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 1, 1913.

Application filed June 3, 1911. Serial No. 631,043.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. BURDICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at London, in the county of Middlesex, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Money-Counting Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to counting devices and is directed particularly toward machines for counting and registering coins and similar articles in the form of disks.

My present invention may be considered as an improvement over the device illustrated and described in my copending application, Serial No. 624,363, filed May 1, 1911. The device of that application is adapted to count coins of the same denomination, or at least of the same size.

My present invention goes further than this and provides a device which operates to count coins of various sizes and will register and totalize the values of the coins so that the resulting indications on the register will show the number of coins of each denomination and, as well, the total value of all of them.

I contemplate the use of my invention especially in mints, banks and similar institutions wherein large numbers of coins are handled and require counting, although it will appear to those skilled in the art that the machine of my invention may be useful in factories and other establishments where uniform parts, or parts of standard sizes, require counting.

Broadly, my invention provides means for moving coins singly past a given point at which engaging mechanism is disposed. This engaging mechanism is thus operated intermittently by the passage of the coins and a certain motion, resulting from this operation, is transmitted to the associated value register. The amount of the motion of the engaging mechanism is dependent upon the diameter of the passing coin, as will be described, and, consistently, the amount of this motion of the engaging mechanism determines the amount of the addition in the value register. The arrangement just pointed out forms a useful machine and this is so whether or not the counting mechanism which is employed for the purpose of registering the number of

coins of each denomination is employed. In other words, the counting register is an auxiliary device which may or may not be employed, but it will appear that it has useful features and that it involves a novel selector arrangement which operates automatically by the operation of the engaging means and which selects the proper individual register in accordance with the amount of motion of the engaging means, as hereinbefore pointed out.

Structurally, my invention may be said to be somewhat in the form of a "mill", into which the coins are thrown and out of which they have passed after their value or their value and number have been registered. As a feature of further utility, I provide locking means in association with the registering mechanisms which is brought into play automatically after a certain total value has been reached. In this way a number of receptacles can be filled, each with a given amount of money, quickly and conveniently, the machine coming to a full stop when each particular allotment has been completed. After each stop the machine is reset, another receptacle is brought into place and the operation proceeds as before. It will appear that I provide means for taking care of a situation where a coin of a denomination larger than that required to complete a particular allotment happens to reach the counting zone and I shall refer to this matter specifically in the detailed description which follows.

My device may be driven manually or may be power-driven, suitable releasing means being provided in the latter case for actuation when the automatic stop takes effect.

Specifically, my invention is in the form of a rotating disk which is adapted to carry the coins or other articles individually past a given point, although it will appear in the broader aspect of my invention, that a belt or other movable element might be used with equal efficiency. However, I prefer the form herein shown and hereinafter described since a number of useful mechanical and structural features are employed, these features being made the subject-matter of some of the more specific claims hereto appended.

The engaging mechanism is in the form of a lever with an engaging surface so formed that the resulting movement thereof

will be substantially proportional to the values of the passing coins. The parts are formed and arranged so that the machine may be adapted to any particular use—thus,

5 for instance, for counting dimes, quarters, half dollar pieces, etc. The machine may be adapted for different sets of coins and for the coins of different countries, and this is made convenient by reason of the fact that
10 only substantial compliance with the proportion of the values is necessary. Slight variations and inaccuracies are made up or compensated for by means of mechanisms which, as will be described, either make up
15 or restrict the movement and which insist upon uniform or standard actuations.

My invention is embodied in the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which,

20 Figure 1 is a side elevational view thereof; Fig. 2 is a face view perpendicular to the general oblique lines of the device; Fig. 3 is a diametrical sectional view of the value register; Fig. 4 is a fragmentary detail view
25 of the engaging mechanism, part of the value register, and the automatic stop mechanism, this view being drawn on a larger scale; Fig. 5 is a detail view of part of the automatic stop mechanism; Fig. 6 is a side
30 elevational view of part of the value register; Fig. 7 is a detail view of the value register; Fig. 8 shows my invention as including both the value register and the counting register; Fig. 9 is an elevational view of part
35 of the automatic stop mechanism, drawn on a larger scale than in Fig. 4; and Fig. 10 is a detail view of the counting register.

Like reference characters are applied to the same parts throughout the various figures.

40 The carrying disk of my device is set in a plane oblique to horizontal so as to facilitate the picking up of the coins and so as to insure their being carried thereby.

45 The specific construction of my invention illustrated in the drawings will now be described in detail.

The several parts are supported directly or indirectly by a base 8 on which is fastened a circular plate 7 which is provided
50 with a bearing for a shaft 11 at the center of said plate. The shaft 11 carries a rotatable disk 9 provided with concentrically arranged circular openings 10. These openings
55 are of greater diameter than the largest coin which is to be counted and have one edge beveled so that only one coin will be carried in each opening. When two coins happen to fall in the same opening and the
60 disk 9 is rotated in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 2, the upper coin will be carried a short distance and will then rest on the beveled edge of the opening. This will allow the upper coin to slip out of
65 the opening and fall down to the bottom of

the disk. A hopper 1 is arranged to hold a considerable number of coins in position ready to be carried up by the openings 10, 10.

As before stated, the coins may be emptied
70 directly into the hopper 1, or they may be carried there by means of a conveying apparatus consisting specifically of a belt 2 passing over a pulley 3, which rotates on the shaft 4. The shaft 11, which imparts rotary
75 motion to the disk 9, is rotated by a beveled gear 12 driven by either of the beveled pinions 13, or 13', depending on whether the device is operated manually or by power.

When operated manually, a crank 16 is
80 arranged to rotate the pinion 13'. The motion of the crank 16 is transmitted to said pinion through a friction clutch consisting of two disks 17 and 18, which are forced together by the helical spring 19. Suitable
85 packing between the disks 17 and 18 produces sufficient friction to operate the counting mechanism under normal conditions.

When the device is to be power-driven, the beveled gear 12 is rotated by the pinion
90 13 which in turn is rotated by the pulley 15. As the coins are brought up in the openings 10 they pass through an opening in the plate 7 and fall upon a smaller disk 21 which rotates in the same direction as the
95 large disk 9 but at a greater speed. A plate 25 is arranged to guide the coins as they leave the openings 10. This smaller disk 21 is provided with rollers 26 carried by pins 27 on which these rollers are free to
100 rotate. These rollers engage with the coin and carry it around to the actuating lever 28, which is moved by the passage of the coin. The amount of movement of this lever
105 will vary with the diameters of the coins which pass by. The rollers 34 permit the coins to rotate as they pass the lever 28, thus reducing the friction and consequent wear. The disk 21 is rotated by means of
110 a pinion 24 on the shaft which carries the disk, and the pinion is rotated by an idler gear 23 which is driven by a spur gear 22 on the shaft 11. Motion of the lever 28 is communicated to the value register mechanism by means of the sector gears 35 and
115 36. Independent motion may also be communicated to the value register apparatus by means of a lever 68, which may be moved with the fingers.

The oscillating motion produced by the
120 sector gears 35 and 36 is reduced to intermittent rotary motion by means of diametrically disposed ratchets 38 which engage with the ratchet wheel 39. The ratchet wheel 39 carries swinging rollers 43, which engage
125 with notches in the dial 42. These hinged rollers are provided with springs 44 which tend to hold the rollers 43 against the notches. The indicating hand 41 which is carried by the ratchet wheel 39 is thus
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moved a definite amount which will be a multiple of the movement corresponding to the distance between the notches in the dial 42.

5 The dial is suitably inscribed to show the amount of money which has passed the actuating lever 28, as indicated by the indicating hand 41. The dial is provided with a sector-shaped opening through which a
10 pointer 67 extends. This pointer is connected directly with the sector-shaped gear 36 and indicates the value of each individual coin as it passes the actuating lever 28. The casing 52 is provided with a glass front 53
15 so that the positions of the pointers 41 and 67 may be observed. Smaller amounts of value are indicated on the dial 42 by the hand 41 and the total value is indicated by the counter 45.

20 Referring to Fig. 4, the shaft 37 carries a lever 47 which in revolving engages with a toothed disk 48 which is rotated one tooth at each revolution of the lever 47.

Referring to Fig. 6, the toothed disk 48
25 is provided with cogs 50 which engage with a gear 51, shown in detail at Fig. 7, and connected to operate the counter 45. In order to stop the passage of coins after coins of a total predetermined value have passed, I
30 provide lugs 53^a and 53', which are pivoted on the toothed disk 48, and which bear against pins 54 and 54'. Upon each half revolution of the toothed disk 48, one of the lugs 53^a or 53' engages with the trigger 56
35 and releases the stop 60 which then engages with the teeth in the periphery of the disk 21 and prevents further rotation of this disk.

40 The trigger 56 is shown in detail in Fig. 5. The trigger is mounted on a yoke 58 through which it is free to move longitudinally. A helical spring 59 is fastened to the trigger 56 and the yoke 58 tends to hold the trigger 56 in engagement with the stop 60. In
45 order to restore the stop 60 to its normal position after it has been released, a manually operated lever 62 is provided.

Referring to Fig. 9, a spring 61 engages with the lever 62 and tends to move the
50 lever 62 into the position which throws the stop 60 into engagement with the disk 21.

In order to register the number of coins of each denomination which pass the lever 28, the mechanism illustrated in Figs. 8 and
55 10 is employed. A link 72 transmits the motion of the lever 28 to a swinging bar 73. This swinging bar is attached to a traveler carriage 74 by means of links 75 and 75' which are limited in their movement by
60 pins 76 and 76' and 77 and 77'. The traveler carriage 74 is held to a slotted plate 78 by a friction spring 79 which can be regulated with a screw 80. When a coin engages the arm 28, the link 72 and swinging
65 bar 73 will be pushed outwardly and when

the links 75 and 75' have been rotated so that they engage the pins 76' and 77 respectively, the traveler carriage 74 will be given an outward motion in accordance with the size of the coin. A small pawl 85 mounted
70 on the bar 73 is arranged to engage with the ratchet wheel 81 on one of the counters. This pawl 85 will pass over the ratchet wheels 81, 82, 83 and 84 attached to the shafts of separate coin counters and will
75 engage on its return only that ratchet wheel which it has last passed and will pass over all of the other ratchet wheels without operating them. This action takes place owing to the fact that the links 75 and 75' are
80 pivoted to the carriage 74 so that after the carriage has been pushed outwardly and the bar 73 commences a return movement, this bar is raised, consequently carrying the pawl with it so that this pawl after actuating one
85 of the ratchets will occupy a position above the remaining ratchets for the remainder of the movement to the normal position of the bar 73. In other words, the pawl will actuate a ratchet when the bar 73 is raised
90 from its lowest to its highest position, or when the links 75 and 75' are rotated from the position shown in dotted lines to that shown in full lines. The traveler carriage
95 serves to guide the bar 73 and the pawl 85 to a position so that the pawl 85 may engage the particular ratchet which corresponds with the size of the coin that engages the actuating lever 28. For example, if a coin is engaging the actuating lever 28 so that
100 the carriage is forced outwardly a distance such that the pawl 85 will engage with the ratchet 82, this engagement will take place only during that period of the return movement of the lever 28, or from the position
105 of the bar 73 shown in dotted lines to that shown in full lines or the raised position. The carriage 74 will continue in its movement toward the left to its normal position, but the pawl 85 will not engage any of the
110 other ratchets owing to the fact that it is disposed above the line of engagement. The dotted lines in Fig. 10 illustrate the position of the swinging bar 73 and connected parts when the bar 73 is ready for
115 its return movement.

The operation of the mechanism which has been described is as follows: The coins which are placed in the hopper 1, or which are carried there by the belt 2 are carried
120 up, one at a time, in the openings 10 and each coin is dropped onto the small disk 21, where it engages with the lever 28. The lever 28 is held in normal position by a spring 32, Fig. 3, the motion being limited
125 by a pin 33, Fig. 8. As each coin passes the lever 28 the lever is moved, the amount of movement depending on the diameter of the coin. The oscillating movement of the lever is transmitted to intermittent rotary
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movement, as previously described, and operates the hand 41 on the dial 42 and also registers the total value in the counter 45. In operating this device to deposit coins of certain total valuation within bags, a bag is fastened to the spout 30 by means of the clamp 31, which holds the bag on the end of the spout in position to receive the coins. As the coins pass the lever 28 and thereby operate the value registering apparatus, the toothed disk 48 will be rotated until one of the lugs 53^a or 53' engages with the trigger 56 and releases the stop 60. If the stopping mechanism is released when a coin has partially passed the actuating lever 28, the coin will not be permitted to fall in the bag. The amount indicated by the hand 41 on the dial 42 will therefore not coincide with the amount of money in the bag. In this case coins amounting in value to the amount indicated by the pointer 67, on the dial 42, are removed manually and directly from the hopper and placed in the bag. It is apparent, from what has been said, that the pointer 67 will indicate the valuation of that part of this partially counted coin which has been registered. Since it is that amount which has been manually placed in the bag directly from the hopper, as before stated, it follows that that particular amount has passed from the source, the hopper, to one of the bags without being registered. The operator, however, knowing this particular amount by means of the indicator 67, operates the lever 68 to advance the pointer 41, through the medium of the ratchet mechanism 69, a corresponding number of units, and in this way the amount manually placed in the bag is registered. When the next bag is put into place and the machine is again placed in operation, the remaining part of the coin in engagement with the actuating lever will be registered in the totalizer and the indicator 41, having been properly advanced, will register properly the amount in the bag.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. In a money counting machine, means for carrying coins of different dimensions past a given point, an actuating member at said point, a totalizing register operatively connected with said actuating member, the movement of said member being dependent upon the diameter of the coins, a plurality of counting registers, and means for connecting them with the actuating member, the amount of movement of said actuating member determining which of said counting registers is to be operated.

2. In a money counting machine, the combination of a coin carrying mechanism, coin engaging mechanism having variable motion, a plurality of counters each of which is adapted to register coins of a given value,

means for independently operating said counters by said variable motion, and selecting mechanism whereby any certain counter is operated by said variable motion when the amount of said motion corresponds to the value of the coin which said counter is adapted to register.

3. In a money counting machine, the combination of coin carrying mechanism, coin engaging mechanism having variable motion, a plurality of counters each of which is adapted to register coins of a given value and each of which is provided with a ratchet wheel whereby it is operated, a pawl adapted to engage said ratchet wheel, a carrier supporting said pawl, means for transmitting variable motion to said carrier, and selecting mechanism whereby any certain counter is operated by said variable motion when the amount of said motion corresponds to the value of the coin which said counter is adapted to register.

4. In combination, a plurality of ratchet wheels arranged in a row, a plurality of counters each of which is operated by one of said ratchet wheels, a pawl adapted to engage with said ratchet wheels, a carrier supporting said pawl, a sliding member, swinging links supporting said carrier on said sliding member, means for resisting the motion of said sliding member, means for limiting the movement of said links, and means for imparting variable, reciprocating rectilinear motion to said carrier.

5. In a money counting machine, the combination of means for carrying coins past a given point, actuating mechanism at said point, a totalizing register operatively connected with said actuating mechanism, the movement of said mechanism being in accordance with the diameter of the coins, a plurality of counting registers, and devices for connecting them with the actuating mechanism, the movement of said actuating mechanism determining which of said counting registers is to be operated.

6. In a money counting machine, the combination of means for carrying coins past a given point, an actuating member at said point, a totalizing register operatively connected with said actuating member, the movement of said member being in accordance with the diameter of each coin, a plurality of counting registers, and mechanism for selectively actuating any one of said counting registers according to the diameter of the coin engaging said actuating member.

7. In a money counting machine, the combination of means for conveying coins past a given point, actuating mechanism at said point, a totalizing register operatively connected with said actuating mechanism, a plurality of counting registers operatively connected with said actuating mechanism,

the diameter of a coin engaging said actuating member determining which of said counting coin registers is to be operated.

8. In a money counting machine, the combination of devices for conveying coins past a given point, an actuating member at said point, a totalizing register operatively associated with said actuating member, said actuating member being moved in accordance with the diameter of the coin engaging therewith, devices for automatically stopping the operation of the machine when a predetermined amount has been registered, and a plurality of counting registers operatively connected with said actuating member and adapted for individual operation to register the number of coins of each denomination.

9. In a money counting machine, the combination of devices for conveying coins past a given point, an actuating member at said point, a totalizing register operatively associated with said actuating member, said actuating member being moved in accordance with the diameter of the coin engaging therewith, devices for automatically stopping the operation of the machine when a predetermined amount has been registered, a plurality of counting registers operatively connected with said actuating member and adapted for individual operation to register the number of coins of each denomination, and means for manually advancing said totalizing register.

10. In a money counting machine, the combination of a rotatable disk provided with concentrically disposed circular openings arranged to receive the coins to be counted, a second rotatable disk to which said coins are transferred from said first-named disk, said second disk being disposed below said first-named disk, an actuating member adapted to be operated by the coins on said second-named disk, a totalizing register operatively connected to said actuating member, and means for stopping the rotation of the second-named disk after a predetermined amount has been totalized.

11. In a money counting machine, the combination of a rotatable disk provided with concentrically disposed circular openings arranged to receive the coins to be counted, a second rotatable disk to which said coins are transferred from said first-named disk, said second disk being disposed beneath said first-named disk, an actuating member adapted to be operated by the coins on said second-named disk, a totalizing register operatively connected to said actuating member, means for stopping the rotation of the second-named disk after a predetermined amount has been totalized, and means for manually advancing said totalizing register.

12. In a money counting machine, the combination of a rotatable disk provided with concentrically disposed circular openings arranged to receive the coins to be counted, a second disk to which said coins are transferred from said first-named disk, an actuating member adapted to be operated by the coins on said second-named disk, a totalizing register operatively connected to said actuating member, means for stopping the rotation of the second-named disk after a predetermined amount has been totalized, means for manually advancing said totalizing register, and means for indicating the value of each coin engaging said actuating member.

13. In a money counting machine, the combination of mechanism for conveying coins of different dimensions past a given point, a pivoted actuating member at said point, a totalizing register operatively connected with said actuating member, the movement of said member being dependent upon the diameter of each coin, a plurality of counting registers, and devices for connecting them with the actuating member, the amount of movement of said actuating member determining which of said counting registers is to be operated.

14. In a money counting machine, the combination of mechanism for conveying coins of different dimensions past a given point, a pivoted actuating member at said point, a totalizing register operatively connected with said actuating member, the movement of said member being dependent upon the diameter of each coin, a plurality of counting registers, a link pivoted to said actuating member, a bar pivoted to said link, a pawl mounted on said bar, ratchets on each counting register adapted to be actuated by said pawl, a reciprocating carriage, links pivoted to said carriage and said bar for permitting said bar to have a swinging motion with respect to said carriage, and devices for limiting said motion, the amount of movement of said actuating member determining which of the said counting registers is to be operated by said pawl.

15. In a money counting machine, the combination of mechanism for conveying coins of different dimensions past a given point, a pivoted actuating member at said point, a totalizing register operatively connected with said actuating member, the movement of said member being dependent upon the diameter of each coin, a plurality of counting registers, a traveler carriage disposed in proximity to said counting registers, connecting devices between said actuating member and said carriage, means on said connecting devices for actuating any one of said counting registers depending upon the diameter of the coin engaging said actuating member.

16. In a money counting machine, the combination of mechanism for conveying coins of different dimensions past a given point, a pivoted actuating member at said point, a totalizing register operatively connected with said actuating member, the movement of said member being dependent upon the diameter of each coin, a plurality of counting registers, a traveler carriage disposed in proximity to said counting registers, connecting links between said actuating member and said carriage, said links being arranged so as to have a certain swinging movement with relation to said carriage, a pawl controlled by said links, ratchets on each of said counting registers, said pawl being adapted to selectively actuate any one of said ratchets, the amount of movement of said actuating member when engaged by a coin determining which of said counting registers is to be operated.

17. In a money counting machine, the combination of mechanism for conveying coins of different dimensions past a given point, a pivoted actuating member at said point, a totalizing register operatively connected with said actuating member, the movement of said member being dependent upon the diameter of each coin, a plurality of counting registers, a traveler carriage disposed in proximity to said counting registers, said registers having rods disposed in the path of said traveler carriage, connecting devices between said actuating member and said carriage, a member associated with said connecting devices for actuating any one of said registers, the amount of movement of said actuating member determining which of said counting registers is to be operated.

18. In a money counting machine, the combination of mechanism for carrying coins of different diameters past a given point, a pivoted actuating member at said point, a totalizing register operatively connected with said actuating member, the movement of said member being dependent upon the diameter of each coin, a member rotated by said actuating member, swinging rollers on said member, and a notched disk adapted to be engaged by said rollers.

19. In a money counting machine, the combination of mechanism for carrying coins of different diameters past a given point, a pivoted actuating member at said point, a totalizing register operatively connected with said actuating member, the movement of said member being dependent upon the diameter of each coin, a ratchet rotated by said actuating member, a notched disk concentric with said member, spring pressed rollers on said member adapted to engage said disk, and means engaging said ratchet for manually rotating the same.

20. In a coin counting machine, the com-

bination of devices for carrying coins of different diameters past a given point, a pivoted actuating member at said point, spring mechanism for holding said member in its normal position, said member having gear teeth, a gear meshing with said gear teeth, a ratchet operatively connected to said gear, spring pressed rollers on said ratchet, a notched disk disposed concentrically with respect to said ratchet and adapted to be engaged by said rollers, devices for manually rotating said ratchet, a pointer secured to said gear, a dial for said pointer, and a totalizing register operatively connected with said actuating member, the movement of said actuating member being dependent upon the diameter of each coin engaging therewith.

21. In a money counting machine, the combination of devices for carrying coins of different diameters past a given point, a pivoted actuating member at said point, mechanism for returning said member to its normal position after each actuation, gear teeth on said member, a sector gear meshing with said gear teeth, a ratchet loosely mounted with respect to said gear, spring pressed rollers mounted on said ratchet, a notched disk disposed around said ratchet and adapted to be engaged by said rollers, devices for manually rotating said ratchet, a pointer secured to said gear and adapted to pass over said dial to indicate the value of each coin, a totalizing register operatively connected with said actuating member, the movement of said actuating member being dependent upon the diameter of each coin engaging therewith, and an indicating hand securely mounted with respect to said ratchet and adapted to indicate the amount of money which has passed the actuating member.

22. In a money counting machine, the combination of a rotatable disk provided with concentrically disposed circular openings arranged to receive coins of different diameters to be counted, a second disk to which said coins are transferred from said first-named disk, said second-named disk being disposed below said first-named disk and adapted to rotate in the same direction, an actuating member adapted to be operated by the coins on said second-named disk, a totalizing register operatively connected to said actuating member, and devices for stopping the rotation of the second-named disk after a predetermined amount has been totalized.

23. In a money counting machine, the combination of a rotatable disk provided with concentrically disposed circular openings arranged to receive coins of different dimensions to be counted, a second disk to which said coins are transferred from said first-named disk, said second disk being dis-

posed beneath said first-named disk and arranged to rotate in the same direction, an actuating lever adapted to be operated by the coins on said second-named disk, projections on said second disk for carrying the coins past the actuating member, a totalizing register operatively connected to said actuating member, and apparatus for stopping the rotation of the second-named disk after a predetermined amount has been totalized.

24. In a money counting machine, the combination of a rotatable disk provided with circular openings arranged to receive coins of different dimensions to be counted, a second disk below said first-named disk and to which said coins are adapted to be transferred, an actuating member adapted to be operated by the coins on said second-named disk, said second-named disk being provided with rollers to carry the coins into engagement with the actuating member, a totalizing register operatively connected to said actuating member, devices for stopping the rotation of the second-named disk after a predetermined amount has been totalized, and mechanism for manually advancing said totalizing register.

25. In a money counting machine, the combination of a rotatable disk provided with concentrically disposed circular openings arranged to receive coins of different dimensions to be counted, a second disk to which said coins are transferred from said first-named disk, said second disk being arranged to rotate in the same direction as the first-named disk, an actuating member adapted to be operated by the coins on said second-named disk, and frictional means on said second disk for carrying the coins into engagement with said actuating member, a totalizing register operatively connected to said actuating member, said second-named disk having teeth on its periphery, a locking bar normally out of engagement with said teeth and adapted to be released so as to engage said teeth after a predetermined amount has been totalized, devices for manually advancing said totalizing register, and a pointer for indicating the value of each coin engaging said actuating member.

26. In a money counting machine, the combination of a rotatable disk provided with circular openings arranged to receive coins of different dimensions to be counted, a second disk to which said coins are transferred from said first-named disk, an actuating member adapted to be operated by the coins on said second-named disk, said second-named disk having teeth on its periphery, a locking bar normally out of engagement with said teeth, a trigger engaging said locking bar, means for actuating said

trigger to release said locking bar after a predetermined amount has been totalized, devices for normally advancing said totalizing register, and means for indicating the value of each coin engaging said actuating member.

27. In a money counting machine, the combination of a rotatable disk provided with circular openings arranged to receive coins of different dimensions to be counted, a second disk to which said coins are transferred from said first-named disk, a pivoted actuating member adapted to be operated by the coins on said second-named disk, a totalizing register operatively connected to said actuating member, said second-named disk having teeth on its periphery, a locking bar normally out of engagement with said teeth, a trigger engaging said locking bar to maintain said bar in an unlocked position, Geneva gears associated with said trigger and adapted to be operated by the actuating member, projections associated with said Geneva gears and adapted to engage said trigger after a predetermined amount has been totalized, said engagement releasing the locking bar to stop the rotation of said second-named disk, devices for manually advancing said totalizing register, and means for indicating the value of each coin engaging said actuating member.

28. In a money counting machine, the combination of a rotatable disk provided with circular openings arranged to receive coins of different denominations to be counted, a second disk to which said coins are transferred from said first named disk, a pivoted actuating member adapted to be operated by the coins on said second named disk, a totalizing register operatively connected to said actuating member, said second named disk having teeth on its periphery, a locking bar normally out of engagement with said teeth, a trigger engaging said locking bar to maintain said bar in an unlocked position, intermittently operated gearing mechanism associated with said trigger and adapted to be operated by the actuating member, projections associated with said gearing mechanism and adapted to engage said trigger after a predetermined amount has been totalized, said engagement releasing the locking bar to stop the rotation of said second named disk, devices for manually advancing said totalizing register, and means for indicating the value of each coin engaging said actuating member.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name this 18th day of May, A. D. 1911.

CHARLES L. BURDICK.

Witnesses:

CHARLES A. LE COMPTE,
E. F. LURTIN.