Oct. 11, 1938. M. H. RICHARDSON ET AL 2,132,804

VENDING MACHINE

Filed Oct. 10, 1935 4 Sheets-Sheet 1

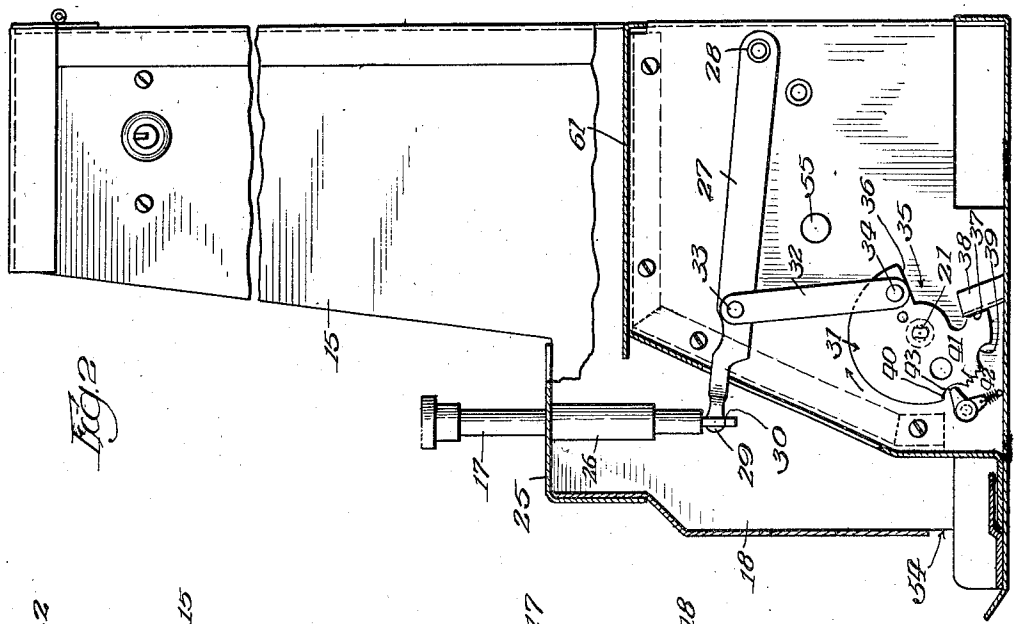


Fig. 2

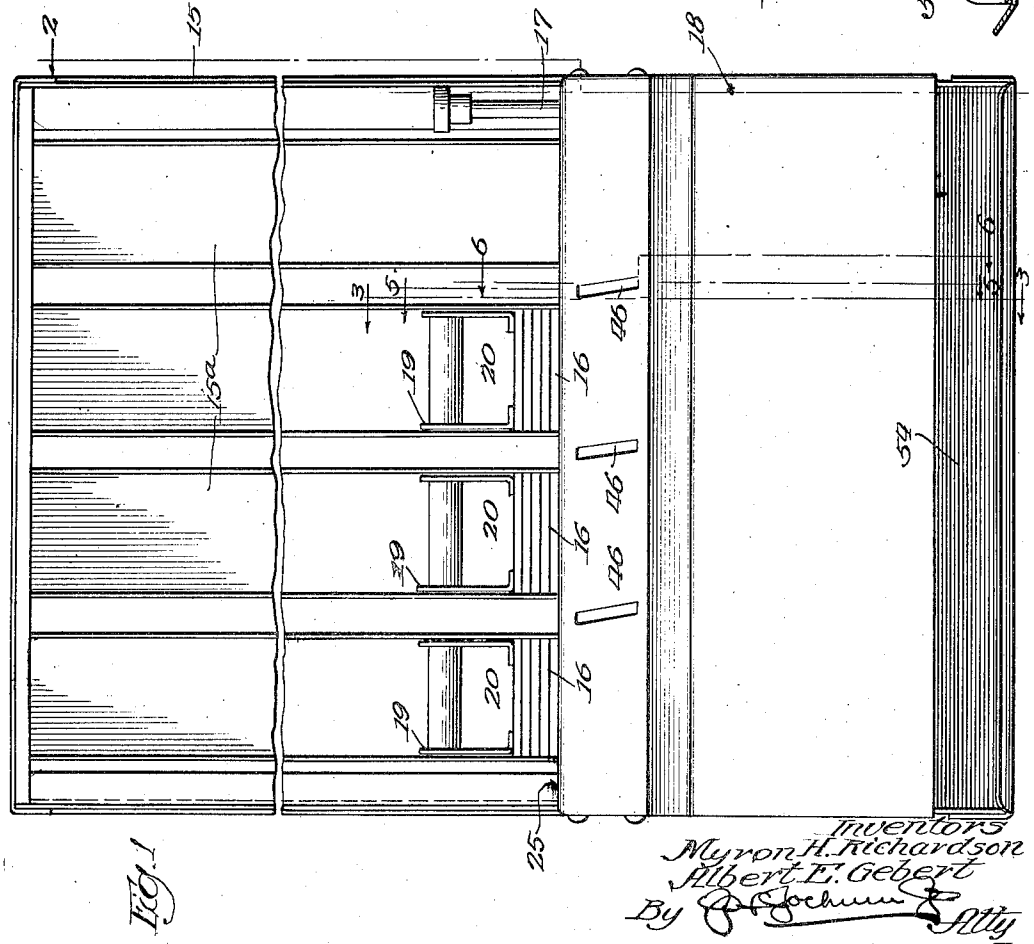


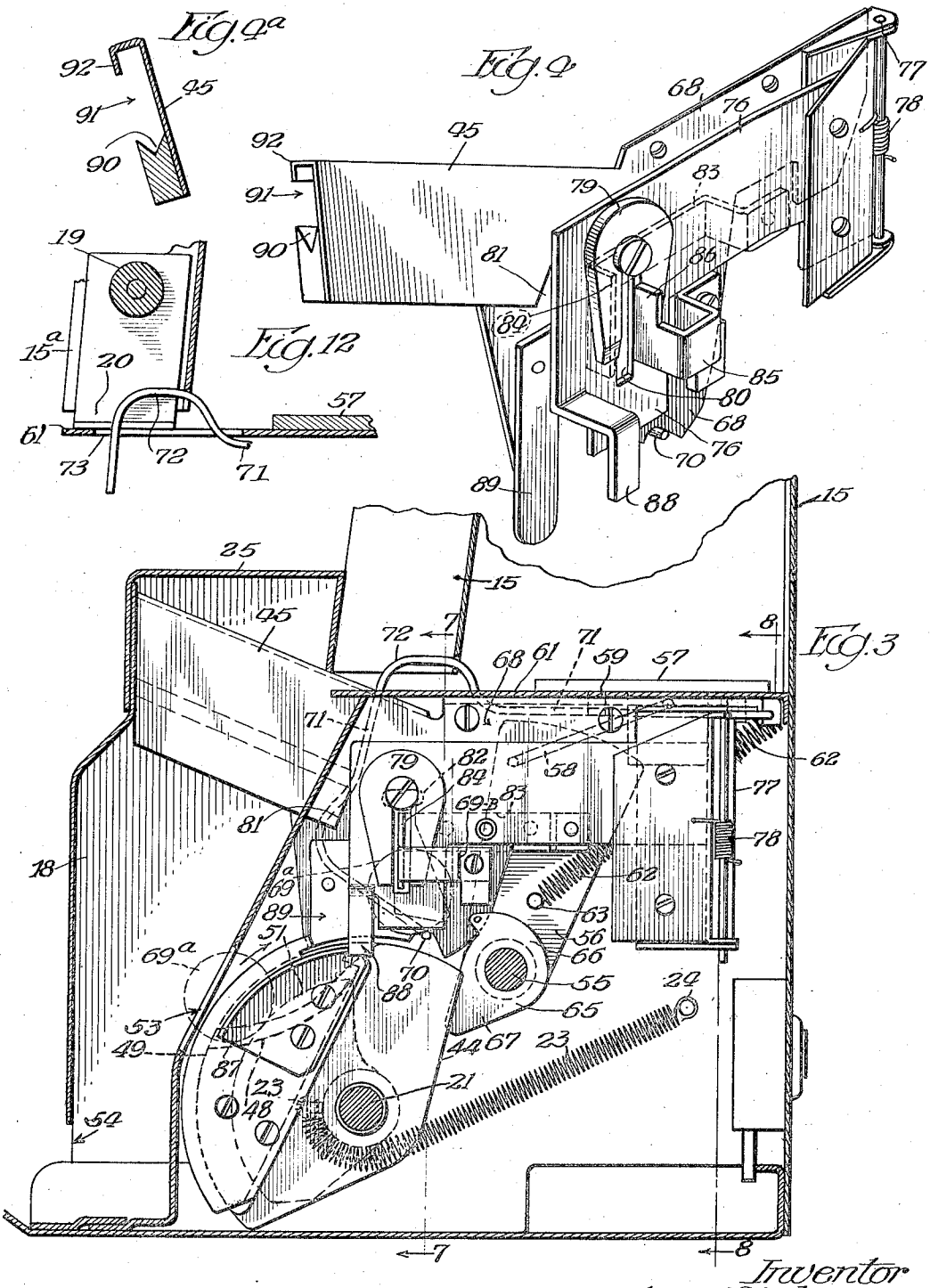
Fig. 1

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VENDING MACHINE

Filed Oct. 10, 1935 4 Sheets-Sheet 2



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Oct. 11, 1938. M. H. RICHARDSON ET AL 2,132,804

VENDING MACHINE

Filed Oct. 10, 1935 4 Sheets-Sheet 3

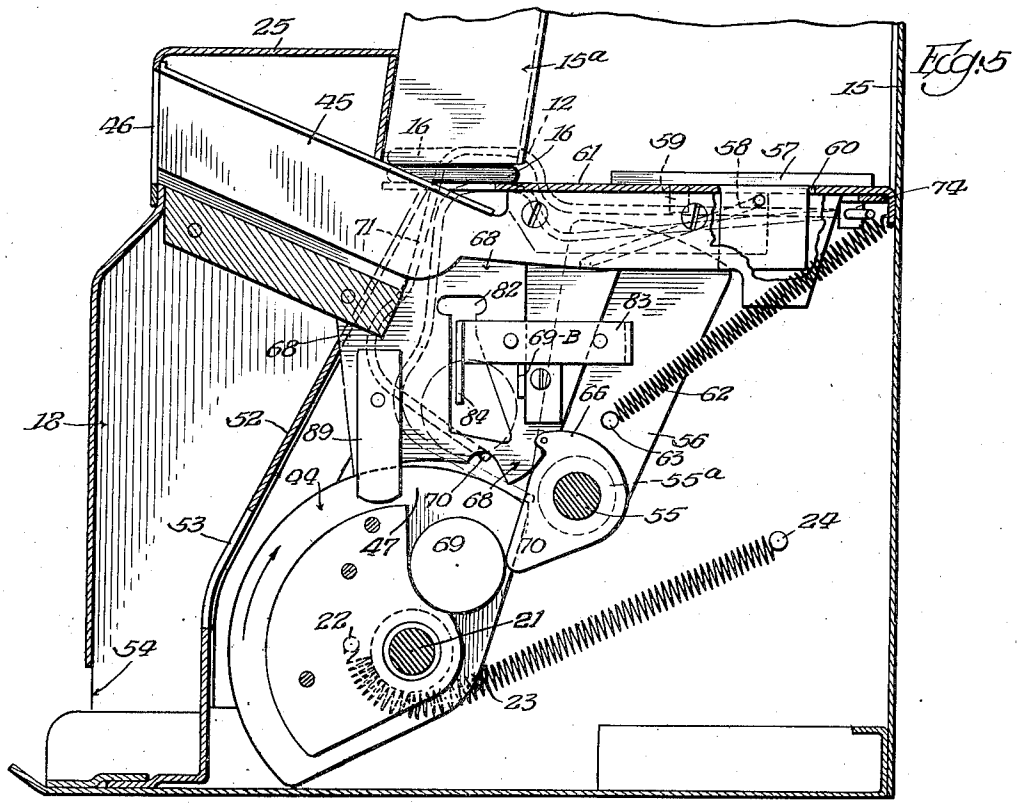


Fig. 5

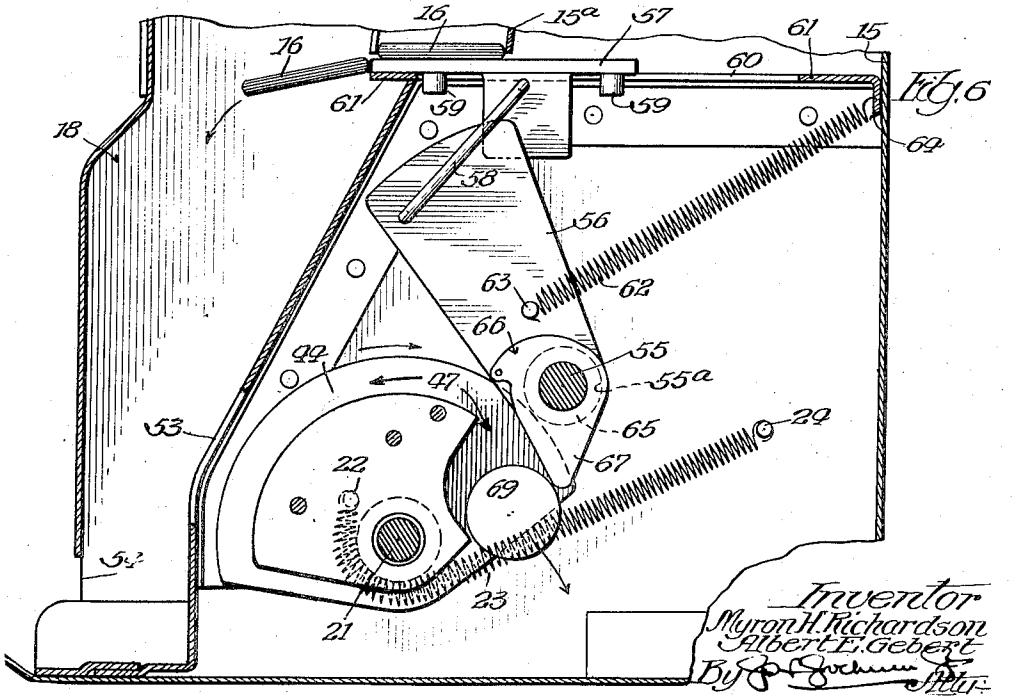


Fig. 6

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VENDING MACHINE

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Fig. 7

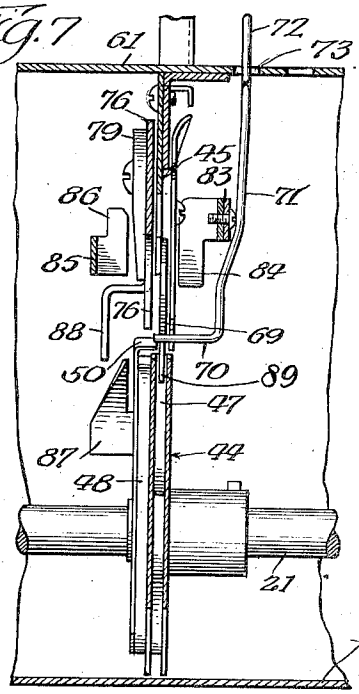


Fig. 8

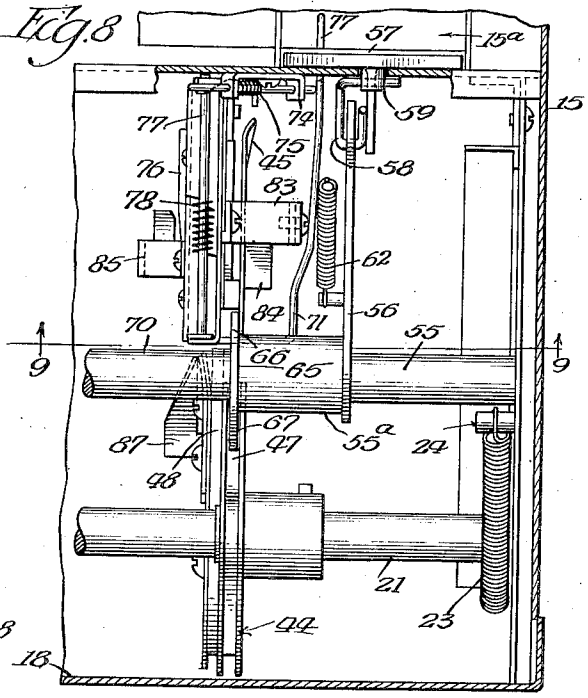


Fig. 9

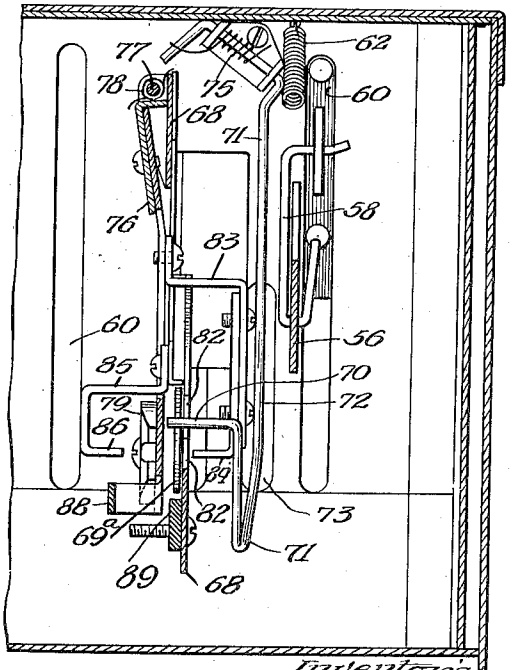


Fig. 10

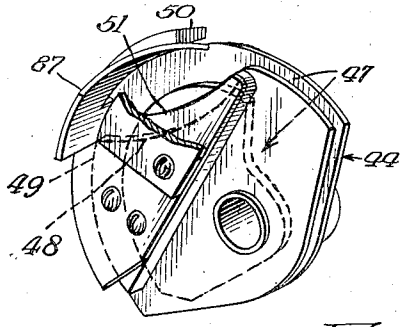
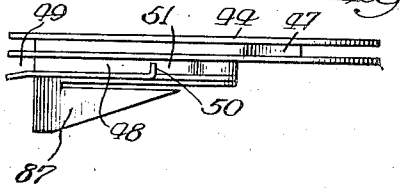


Fig. 11



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Patented Oct. 11, 1938 2,132,804

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,132,804

VENDING MACHINE

Myron H. Richardson, Chicago, and Albert E. Gebert, Wilmette, Ill., assignors to Advance Machine Co., Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois

Application October 10, 1935, Serial No. 44,408

7 Claims. (Cl. 194—88)

This invention relates to improvements in vending machines, and one of the objects of the same is to provide in a machine of this character improved means whereby a plurality of differently priced articles or commodities, may be selectively vended by means of an actuator which is common to all of the ejecting mechanism of the separate supplies, and which actuator may be selectively rendered active with respect to the ejector for the supplies, by the insertion into the proper receiving opening in the machine the proper check, coin or token.

A further object is to provide improved means for preventing the actuation of the ejectors by the insertion of an improper coin or token.

A further object is to provide improved means for preventing the ejecting machine from being actuated when the respective supply of articles is exhausted.

A further object is to provide an improved machine of this character which will be comparatively simple and compact in construction and effective and efficient in operation.

To the attainment of these ends and the accomplishment of other new and useful objects as will appear, the invention consists in the features of novelty in substantially the construction, combination and arrangement of the several parts, hereinafter more fully described and claimed and shown in the accompanying drawings, illustrating this invention and in which,

Figure 1 is a front elevation, partly broken away, of a machine of this character constructed in accordance with the principles of this invention.

Figure 2 is a view, partly in elevation, partly in section and partly broken away and as taken on line 2—2 Fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a detail vertical sectional view with parts omitted, and as taken on line 3—3 Figure 1, on an enlarged scale.

Figure 4 is a detail perspective view of the detector mechanism.

Figure 4a is a detail, sectional view showing the angle of inclination of the coin chute.

Figure 5 is a detail vertical sectional view, with parts omitted, taken on line 5—5 Figure 1, on an enlarged scale, showing some of the parts in two different positions.

Figure 6 is a view taken on line 6—6, Figure 1, on an enlarged scale, showing some of the parts in the position they will assume when the commodity is being ejected.

Figure 7 is a vertical sectional view with parts omitted, and as taken on line 7—7 Figure 3.

Figure 8 is a vertical sectional view with parts omitted, and as taken on line 8—8 Figure 3.

Figure 9 is a horizontal sectional view taken on line 9—9 Figure 8, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 10 is a detail perspective view of the coin or check carrier.

Figure 11 is a top plan view of Figure 10.

Figure 12 is a detail sectional view, showing the position the weight that is supported by the commodity will assume, when the supply holder is exhausted, and the position of a portion of the coin detector mechanism, so that the coin will be prevented from being delivered into the machine, and will be returned to the operator in the event the machine is empty.

The machine consists essentially of a casing having an upper portion 15, in which there is arranged a plurality of chutes or supply holders 15a, for containing the commodity 16. In the present form of the invention four columns or supply holders are disclosed, but it is to be understood any number of such supply holders may be provided, and each is provided with its own ejecting mechanism. All of the ejecting mechanisms are responsive to the operation of a common actuator 17, which latter is arranged in a convenient position for the operator, and as the construction and operation of each of the ejecting mechanisms is the same, the description of one will apply equally as well to them all.

The base 18 of the casing is enlarged, and the ejecting mechanisms are arranged within the base, the ejector for respective columns or supply holders, being disposed adjacent the same and in positions so that upon proper actuation of the mechanism, the selected ejector will eject the lowermost article from its supply, and the articles are held in position and urged toward the bottom of the columns or supplies, into a position to be engaged by the ejector, preferably by means of a suitable weight 19, having an opening 20 at its base and which weight rests upon the uppermost article of the supply.

The numeral 21 designates a shaft which is journaled in suitable supports, preferably the walls of the casing, and extends transversely of all of the supplies. Connected to the shaft 21, as at 22, is one end of a spring 23, preferably a coil spring, the other end of the spring being anchored as at 24, and the spring tends normally to rotate the shaft 21 in one direction.

The shaft 21 is rotated in the opposite direction and against the stress of the spring 23 by means of the actuator 17, the latter preferably being in the form of an upright member movable through a shelf or ledge 25 formed between the base 18 and the upper portion 15 of the casing, and also moves through a guide 26 to project into the base of the machine.

The numeral 27 designates a lever which is pivotally mounted as at 28 to a fixed stationary support. The other end 29 of the lever is connected to the lower end of the actuator 17, in any suitable manner, but preferably by project-

ing into an opening or bifurcation 30 in the end of the actuator, as shown more clearly in Figure 2, and the end 29 of the lever 27 may be rounded, if desired, to facilitate operation.

Secured to the shaft 21 in any suitable manner, preferably by shaping the extremity of the shaft so as to be irregular in cross section, is a disk 31, which is provided with an opening conforming in contour with, and receiving the angular extremity of the shaft 21.

The lever 27 is connected to the disk 31, preferably by means of a link 32, one end of which is pivotally connected as at 33 to the lever, and the other end is pivotally connected as at 34 to the disk 31. A portion of the periphery of the disk 31 is cut away as at 35 to form stops 36, 37, to engage an abutment 38, which latter preferably projects into the cut away portion 35 of the disk, to limit the movements of the disk 31, as well as the rotation of the shaft 21, under the operation of the actuator 17 or the spring 23.

Portions of the periphery of the disk 31 are also cut away as at 39, 40, and these cut away portions are spaced from each other in directions about the periphery, to form a portion 41 therebetween, and this portion 41 is provided with teeth 42 with which latter a spring controlled pawl 43 cooperates. The pawl 43 with the teeth 42 serve the purpose of necessitating the movement of the disk 31 for a predetermined distance in one direction, before the disk can be rotated in the opposite direction, that is, with the parts shown in Figure 2, when the actuator 17 is depressed, the disk 31 will be rotated in the direction of the arrow, causing the spring pawl 43 to ride over the teeth 42. This will place the spring 23 under tension. Before the shaft 21 and disk 31 can be rotated in the opposite direction under the stress of the spring, the disk 31 must be moved by the actuator to the full extent of its movement in the same direction, or until the pawl 43 passes off of the teeth 42 and enters the recess or cut away portion 39. Similarly, when the disk 31 is rotated in the opposite direction, the pawl 43 must pass off of the teeth 42 and project into the opening or recess 40 in the disk before the direction of movement of the disk can be reversed.

Carried by the shaft 21 are a plurality of check carriers designated generally by the reference numeral 44 (see Fig. 10), one adjacent each of the coin chutes 45, one coin chute being provided for each of the supply holders 15a. The coin chute 45 opens through the front portion of the casing as at 46, and inclines downwardly so that, under certain conditions, when a coin is deposited into the chute 45, it will drop from the chute into a pocket or holder 47 in the coin carrier 44.

The coin carrier 44 is also provided with another pocket or seat 48 which opens through the front of the carrier as at 49, and extending from one of the walls of the seat 48 is a projection 50, and a portion of the wall between the pockets 47 and 48 is cut away as at 51, see particularly Fig. 10, so as to permit the coin to pass from the pocket or seat 47 into the pocket or seat 48.

In a wall 52 adjacent the discharge opening 49 of the pocket 48 is a slot 53, through which the coin or token which is deposited in the pocket or seat 48 will be discharged when the shaft 21 and the check carrier 44 are rotated in the proper direction to cause such discharge. The check being delivered through the opening 53 will be returned to the operator through an opening 54 in the front wall of the base of the casing, and through which opening the articles to be vended are also delivered to the operator.

The seat 47 of the check carrier is disposed in a plane in alinement with the outlet end of the coin discharge chute 45, so that when a coin, as above stated, is deposited in the chute 45 it will, under certain conditions, drop into the seat or pocket 47, and will be carried back into the machine, during which time it sets other mechanism in motion to discharge or vend an article, as will be described.

However, under certain other conditions, when the check carrier 44 is operated upon the deposit of a coin or check in the chute 45, the coin will not drop into the pocket 47, but will be held in position and within the mechanism until the lateral projection 50 assumes a position beneath the coin, and the coin will drop onto the projection 50 and will be directed into the pocket or seat 48 to be discharged through the opening 53 and returned to the operator. This latter operation will happen when the supply of articles is exhausted, in a manner to be hereinafter described.

The numeral 55 designates a stationary shaft which is arranged parallel to the shaft 21 and carried thereby and oscillatable thereupon is a sleeve 55a (see particularly Figure 8) and to which sleeve is connected an arm 56, which in turn is connected with an ejector or slide 57 by means of a link 58. The ejector or slide 57 is guided in its movement by means of depending lugs or projections 59, which reciprocate in a slot 60 in a supporting platform 61 within the base of the machine. A spring 62 is anchored by one end as at 63, to the arm 56 and at 64 to a fixed support, and the spring tends normally to retract the slide or ejector 57 as well as to move the shaft 55 in one direction.

Connected also to the sleeve 55a for oscillation therewith, is a member 65 provided with a cam portion 66 and an arm 67. This member 65 is so positioned that the arm 67 will, when the check carrier 44 is moved in one direction, enter and move within the space or pocket 47 of the check carrier 45, the portion 66 moving against a wall 68 forming a part of the coin chute within the base of the machine.

When the parts are in the position shown in Figure 3, and a coin is delivered into the seat 47, and when the check carrier is moved in the direction indicated by the arrow as indicated in Figure 3 as well as in Figure 6, the check 69 will be moved by the check carrier in the same direction, that is as shown in Figure 5, to the position shown in Figure 6. The coin or check 69 will engage the arm 67 and rock the sleeve 55a and with it the arm 55, thereby moving the ejector or slide 57 from the position shown in Figure 5 to the position shown in Figure 6, so that the front end of the ejector or slide will contact the lowermost article 16 in the supply 15a and discharge the same from the support 61 so that it will be delivered to the operator through the vending oulet 54.

These movements of the parts will place the springs 23 and 62 under tension, so that when the check 69 is discharged from the seat 47 into the machine as indicated by the arrow in Figure 6, and the actuator 17 is released, the slide 57 with its associated parts, and the shaft 21 and check carrier 44, will be returned to their normal positions.

The wall 68 forms a part of the check chute

and when the check 69 is delivered from the chute 45, it will engage an abutment 69b (see Figures 3 and 5) and drop upon the end 70 of a pivotally mounted member 71, and which member is preferably in the form of a wire, that has a portion 72 thereof bent upwardly to project through a suitable opening 73 in the support 61 and into the supply holder 15a. This member 71 is pivoted in suitable bearings 74 (see particularly Fig. 9), and a spring 75 is provided which tends normally to hold the end 70 of the member in the position shown in Figure 3, so that it will support the coin or check 69 as shown in Figures 3 and 5.

When the commodity 16 is in the holder 15a, the weight thereof will depress the portion 72 of the member 71 and move the latter about its pivot 74 to lower the end 70 and thereby allow the check to drop into the seat 47 of the check carrier 44.

When, however, the supply 15a is exhausted, the spring 75 will move the portion 72 of the member 71 upwardly above the support 61, and hold it in such position and move the end 70 into the position shown in Figure 3. This will prevent the check from dropping into the seat 47, but will retain the check in the chute and against delivery to the check carrier 44, so that it may be returned to the operator, in a manner which will be presently described.

The detector mechanism consists of a member 76 which is mounted to swing about an upright pivot 77, moved in one direction by means of a spring 78, and which carries a magnet 79 arranged adjacent an opening 80 in the member 76. The magnet 79, as well as the opening 80, is disposed adjacent the end 81 of the coin chute 45, and in proximity to the point where the coin will fall from the chute 45 to drop upon the end 70 of the member 71, in proximity to an opening 82 in the wall 68.

Carried by the member 76 is an arm 83, a portion of which latter is spaced from the member 76 and is provided with a laterally deflected portion 84 in proximity to the opening 80, and serves as a means to form a portion of the chute, to direct and hold the coin to its seat upon the end 70 of the member 71, a portion of the wall 68 cooperating with the member 76 to hold the coin in position.

Carried by the wall 68 is a stationary bracket or arm 85 that has a portion 86 disposed adjacent the opening 80, and which portion 86 is opposed to and spaced from the portion 84 of the bracket 83, so that when the member 76 is swung about its pivot 77, the portion 84 of the bracket 83 will be moved through the opening 82 in the wall 68, while the portion 86 of the stationary bracket or member 85 will project between the legs of the magnet 79 that is moved thereover, and through the opening 89 in the member 76 to strip from the magnet any slug or token that may be attracted to and held by the magnet.

When a slug which is subject to magnet action is inserted into the check chute 45, it will be attracted by the magnet just as it falls from the chute at 81, see Fig. 4, and subsequently, and in a manner to be later described, the member 76 will be swung about its pivot 77 and will carry such slug out of alinement with the pocket or seat 47 in the check carrier 44, to a position over the seat or pocket 48 in the check carrier.

Just as the check moves to this position, the portion 86 of the stationary bracket 85 will act as a stripper, and will strip the slug from the magnet, allowing it to drop into the pocket or seat 48 of the check carrier 44, so that when the actuator 17 is released, and the check carrier 44 moves under the stress of the spring 23 to the position shown in Fig. 3, the slug will be delivered through the opening 53 in the casing wall back to the operator.

The arm 83 also acts as a stop to limit the swinging movement of the member 76 in one direction, by engaging the wall 68. Likewise when the member 76 is moved under the stress of the spring 78 to return the member 76 and the magnet 79 to normal position, the wall 68 will be engaged by the member 76, and the movement of the latter in that direction will be arrested.

Any suitable means may be provided for swinging the member 76 about its pivot 77 against the stress of the spring 78.

A simple and efficient means embodies a cam 87, see particularly Figures 3, 8 and 10, which is carried by the check carrier 44, and cooperates with an arm or finger 88 carried by the member 76.

When the check carrier is moved from the position shown in Figure 3 to the position shown in Figure 6, the cam 87 will engage the arm 88 and will swing the member 76 about its pivot 77 against the stress of the spring 78. When the check carrier is moved by the stress of the spring 23 from the position shown in Figure 6, back to its normal position shown in Figure 3, the various other springs will return the respective parts to their normal positions.

An upright 89 is provided adjacent the end of the chute 45 to assist in directing and positioning the coin 69 upon the end 70 of the member 71 and also for directing the coin into the pocket 47. This upright is positioned so that it extends into the pocket 47 and as the check carrier is oscillated, the upright 89 will move in the pocket, the upright being stationary.

When a coin, in the absence of any commodity in the supply holder 15a, or a slug under any condition, is deposited in the pocket 48, the finger or laterally projecting portion 59 on the check carrier will also serve as a means for carrying the same forwardly with the check carrier to discharge the contents of the pocket 48 in the check carrier through the opening 53 back to the operator.

When the supply holder 15a is exhausted, the weight 19 will assume a position that the open portion at the bottom thereof will be disposed above the portion 72 of the member 71, so that the portion 72 will enter such opening, as shown in Figure 12, to prevent the coin from being deposited into the machine, but the coin will be returned to the operator when the parts are in the position shown in Figure 3.

The bottom of the check chute 25 is preferably of a V-shape formation to provide a narrow groove 90, so that coins of different thicknesses may travel in different planes affording a means for selectively sorting the coins. One side 91 of the chute is open, the top of the chute being preferably formed by an overhanging flange 92, see Figure 4.

The coin chute or check inlet 45 is inclined downwardly in the line of travel of the coin therethrough, and the chute is also inclined in a direction transverse to the line of travel of the coin along the chute, as shown more clearly in Figures 1 and 4a with the open side 91 below the other side of the chute.

With this construction and when a slug or a

proper check is inserted into the check chute through the opening **46**, it will be delivered into the machine, but when a token of smaller diameter than the diameter of the token necessary to operate the machine, or a very thin slug or token is inserted in the chute, the position or inclination of the chute will cause such slug to tilt laterally as it passes through the chute, and will fall out of the open side **91** before it reaches the operating mechanism and before it has traveled to any great extent in the chute. Similarly, a very thin slug will enter the bottom of the groove **90**, and it will fall over sidewise and drop out of the machine before it passes into the operating mechanism.

It is thought that the operation of the machine will be clearly understood from the foregoing, but briefly stated, it is as follows:

In Fig. 3 the parts are represented in their normal position and the supply holder **15** is empty.

When a proper coin is then delivered into the coin chute **45** it will drop out of the end of the chute upon the end **70** of the member **71**, just in advance of the edge of the stationary upright **89**, and will be held in such position until the actuator **17** is depressed to rock the coin carrier.

Upon depressing the actuator **17**, the coin will be thus held until the projection **50** on the carrier passes beneath the coin. Just at that time the cam **87** engaging the arm **88** will begin to swing the wall or element **76** about its pivot against the stress of the spring **78**. As the coin carrier is being further moved in the direction of the arrow in Figure 3, the cut away portion **51** in the wall between the pockets or receivers **47—49**, will be moving to a position in close proximity to the coin. Just at this time the projection **50** will be passing under the coin. The portion of the member **76** adjacent the end **70** of the member **71**, which forms a part of the coin chute, will then be moving laterally by the action of the cam **87** on the arm **88**, and the coin will fall through the cut away portion **51** into the check seat or receiver **48**, to be delivered out of the machine and back to the customer.

When, however, the holder **15a** contains a supply of articles, the portion **72** of the member **71** will be depressed so as to move the end **70** thereof out of the way, as shown in full lines in Figure 5, to allow the proper coin or check to drop into the check seat **47** in advance of the upright **89**. When the actuator **17** is then depressed, the shaft **21** will be rotated to move the check carrier in the direction indicated by the arrows in Figures 3, 5 and 6. This will cause the coin **69** to engage the arm **67** of the member **65** and rock the sleeve **55a** to actuate the ejector **57**, as shown in Figure 6.

After the commodity has been delivered, the parts will be returned to their normal positions under the stress of the respective springs.

Should a magnetically influenced slug or iron token be inserted in the check chute, it will, when it drops from the end **81** of the chute, be attracted by the magnet **79** to be held thereby, and, as the check carrier **44** is then moved in the direction of the arrows, the cam **87** engaging the arm **88** of the detector mechanism, will swing the member **76** about its pivot **77** carrying such magnetic slug with it, until the slug contacts the stationary stripper **86** (see Figure 4) and a further movement of these parts in the same direction will cause the slug to be disengaged from the magnet. At this point in the operation, the magnet will have carried the slug to a position directly over the pocket or seat **48** in the check carrier, so that upon return of the check carrier to its normal position, and with the fallen or ejected slug in the seat **48**, the slug will be delivered through the opening **56** back to the operator.

In the event that the holder **15a** is empty, and a proper coin **69** (see Figure 3) is delivered into the coin chute **45**, the coin will fall upon the end **70** of the member **71** in advance of the upright **89** and at the side of the adjacent portion of the member **76** to be held temporarily in this position until the cam **87** on the coin carrier engaging the arm **88**, moves the member **76** about its pivot **77**, allowing the coin to drop through the cut away portion **51** in the check carrier into the check seat **48** to be delivered back to the operator.

Inasmuch as a portion of the member **76** assists in holding the coin upon the end **70** of the member **71** (see Fig. 3), the coin will, as soon as the member **71** is moved about its pivot by the cam **87**, drop off of the end **70** of the member **71** and will engage and be deflected by the finger or projection **50** on the check carrier, into the pocket **48**, to be discharged on return of the check carrier through the opening **53** back to the operator, as shown in dotted lines in Figure 3.

Should the supply holder **15a** be empty, the weight **19** (see Figure 12) will drop down and assume a position, to permit the portion **72** of the member **71** to enter the opening **20** in the bottom of the weight, and the coin will be returned to the operator and the ejecting mechanism will be maintained against operation.

If a thin slug, or a small diameter slug, is inserted in the check chute, the construction and angles of inclination of the chute will cause it to fall out of the chute through the open side **91** thereof, before it can be delivered into the machine.

It will thus be seen that with the present invention there is provided a machine in which a plurality of differently priced articles may be selectively vended through the medium of a single actuator, which is common to all of the supplies of articles. Each supply, however, has its own coin control mechanism, and the mechanism for the respective supplies is such that the proper or necessary check or coin must be employed before the articles can be vended from such supply.

Furthermore, when the machine is operated to vend one of the articles, it cannot be again operated until the parts are returned to normal position and another proper check inserted.

With this improved machine, it also is possible to simultaneously vend a plurality of articles, by inserting the proper check or token in the proper coin receiving openings of the respective supplies, so that upon operation of the actuator all of the mechanisms which have been supplied proper checks or tokens will be simultaneously actuated.

It is also impossible to operate the machine with a coin or token which is of a smaller diameter than the required check, or which may be thinner than the required check, or by any magnetically influenced slug which is inserted in the machine, and any slug or token, other than the proper token, which may be inserted into the machine will be delivered back to the operator. The proper token, although inserted into the machine, will be returned to the operator when the particular supply is exhausted.

By the use of the term "proper check" is meant a check of the proper size, shape, etc., that when

inserted the desired actuation of the mechanism may be produced, while by the use of the term "improper check" is meant a check which does not possess the proper characteristics as to produce the desired or proper action of the mechanism to vend or dispense the article upon the operation of the actuator 17.

While the preferred form of the invention has been herein shown and described, it is to be understood that various changes may be made in the details of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, within the scope of the claims, without departing from the spirit of this invention.

Furthermore, while in the present exemplification of the invention, four supplies with their respective ejecting mechanisms have been shown, it is to be understood that any number of supplies may be provided, in a similar manner, to be actuated by a single actuator.

What we claim as new is:

1. In a vending machine, an ejector, check controlled mechanism embodying an oscillatable check carrier provided with a plurality of check receivers, a check inlet with which one of said receivers has communication, a check discharge outlet with which the other of said receivers has communication, means for oscillating said carrier, means for positioning a proper check with respect to one of said receivers to be delivered thereinto for actuating the said ejector, and means operating to direct an inserted magnetic check from said position to the other of said receivers to be delivered through said outlet upon actuation of the check carrier and without actuating said ejector.

2. In a vending machine, an ejector, a check controlled mechanism embodying an oscillatable check carrier provided with a plurality of check receivers, a check inlet with which one of said receivers has communication, a check discharge outlet with which the other of said receivers has communication, means for oscillating said carrier, means for positioning a check with respect to one of said receivers to be delivered thereinto for actuating the said ejector, and means for moving a magnetic check from a position which would cause the actuation of said ejector, to a position with respect to the other of said receivers to be delivered through said outlet upon actuation of said check carrier and without actuating the ejector, the last recited means embodying a bodily movable magnet.

3. Check controlled mechanism embodying a check carrier provided with a plurality of check receivers arranged side by side, a check inlet with which one of said receivers has communication, a check discharge outlet with which the other of said receivers has communication, means for actuating said check carrier, the wall between the receivers having an opening providing communication between the receivers, means whereby a proper check inserted into the said check inlet will be positioned to be delivered into one of said receivers in the check carrier, and means for shifting the last said means to cause a magnetic check which has been positioned with respect to the last recited receiver to be moved to a position to be delivered into the other of said receivers of said check carrier to be subsequently delivered through the check discharge outlet upon the actuation of said check carrier.

4. Check controlled mechanism embodying a check carrier provided with a plurality of check receivers arranged side by side, a check inlet with which one of said receivers has communication, a check discharge outlet with which the other of said receivers has communication, means for actuating said check carrier, the wall between the receivers having an opening providing communication between the receivers, means whereby a proper check inserted into said check inlet will be positioned to be delivered into one of said receivers in the check carrier, and means connected with the check carrier and upon actuation of the said check carrier operating to cause a magnetic check which has been positioned with respect to the last recited receiver to be delivered into the other of said receivers of said check carrier to be delivered through said discharge outlet upon the actuation of said check carrier.

5. Check controlled mechanism embodying a check carrier provided with a plurality of check receivers arranged side by side, a check inlet with which one of said receivers has communication, a check discharge outlet with which the other of said receivers has communication, means for actuating said check carrier, the wall between the receivers having an opening providing communication between the receivers, means whereby a check inserted into the said check inlet will be positioned to be delivered into one of said receivers in the check carrier, means for causing a magnetic check which has been positioned with respect to the last recited receiver to be directed into the other of said receivers of said check carrier to be delivered through said check discharge outlet upon the actuation of the said check carrier, a magnet carried with said second recited means, and a stationary element adjacent which the magnet is moved, for stripping from the magnet a check held thereby.

6. Check controlled mechanism embodying a check carrier provided with a plurality of check receivers arranged side by side, a check inlet with which one of said receivers has communication, a check discharge outlet with which the other of said receivers has communication, means for actuating said check carrier, the wall between the receivers having an opening providing communication between the receivers, means whereby a check inserted into said check receiving inlet will be positioned to be delivered into one of said receivers, means for causing the said check under predetermined conditions, to be delivered into the other of said receivers, the last said means embodying means disposed adjacent the communicating opening between said receivers to be engaged by said check to deflect the latter to the receiver which has communication with the said discharge outlet.

7. In a vending machine, a supply holder, an ejector for the supply, an actuator for the ejector, a shaft, a check carrier connected to the shaft, said shaft adapted to be operatively connected with said actuator when a check is seated in the check carrier, said check carrier provided with two receivers, one to deliver the check into the machine and one to position the check to be delivered out of the machine, the said ejector being rendered operative by the engagement of a check in the check carrier with said actuator in response to the actuation of the check carrier to deliver the check into the machine, and means for positioning the check with respect to the check carrier to be delivered into or out of the machine, according to whether the machine contains a commodity to be vended or is empty.

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