

A. L. LEVIN.
CHANGE DELIVERING DEVICE.

No. 506,195.

Patented Oct. 3, 1893.

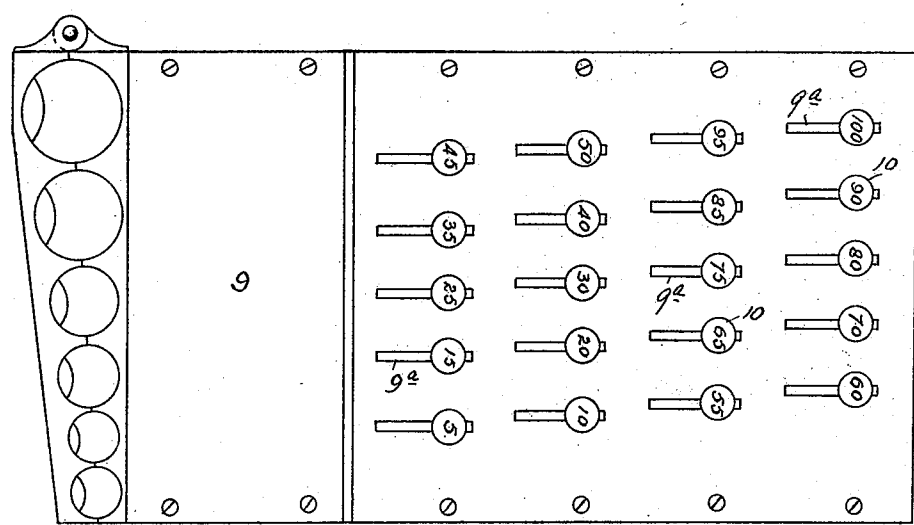


Fig. 1.

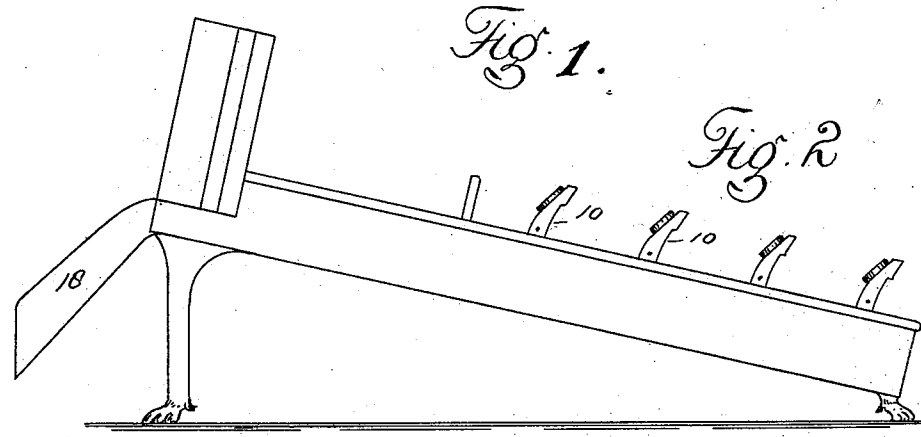


Fig. 2.

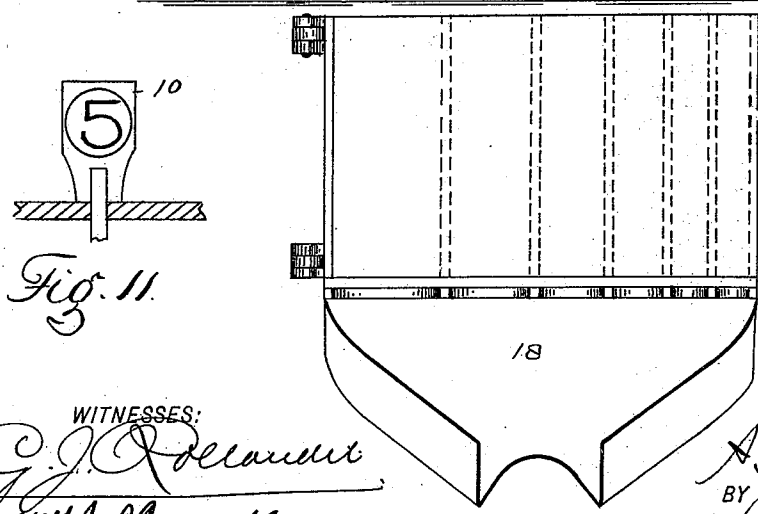


Fig. 3.

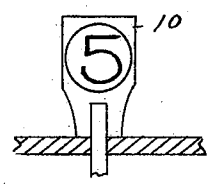


Fig. 11.

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(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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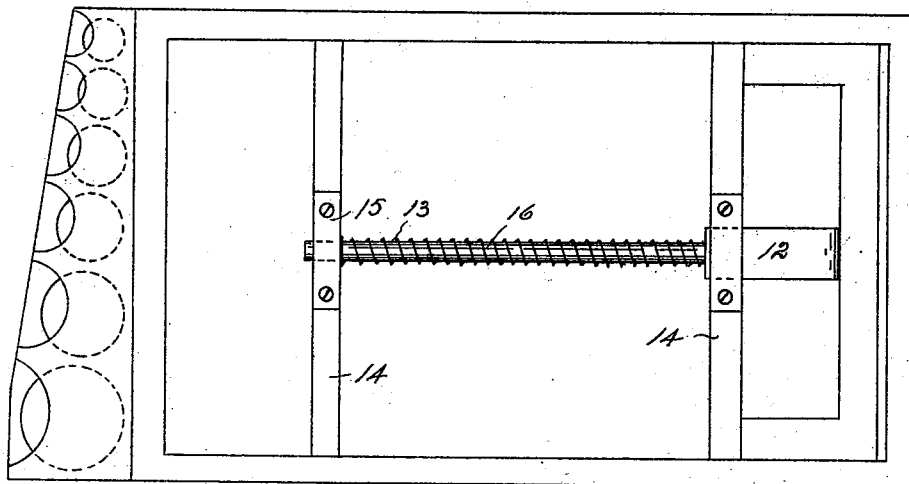


Fig. 4.

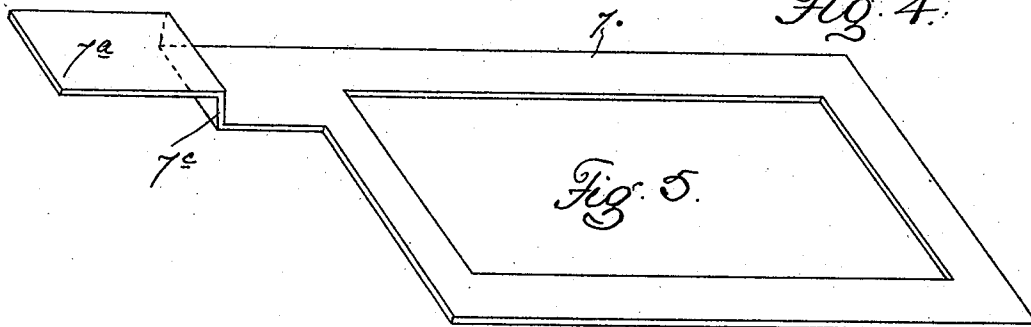


Fig. 5.

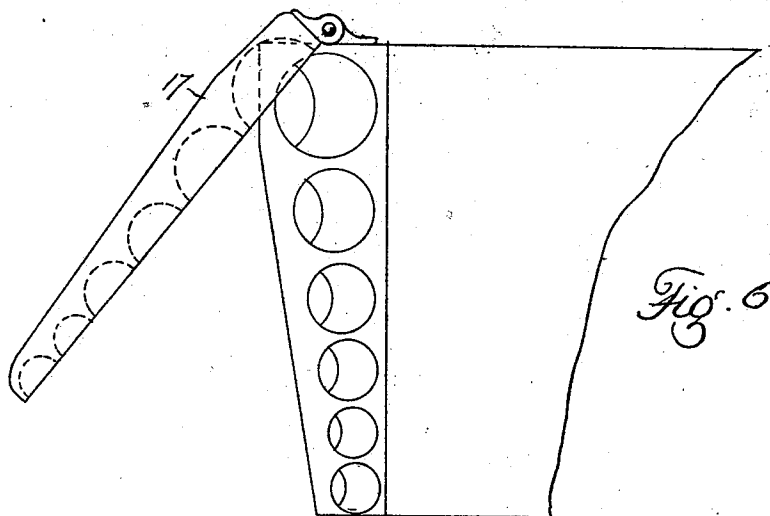


Fig. 6.

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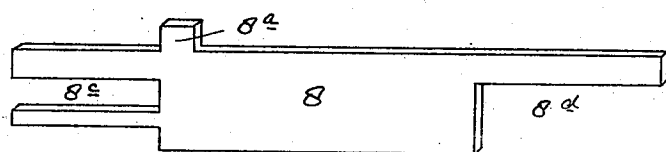
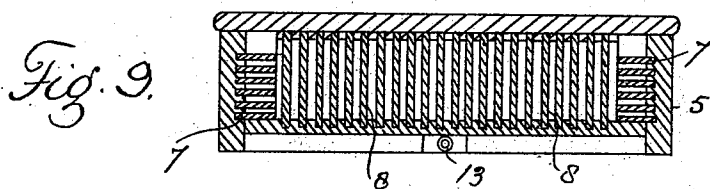
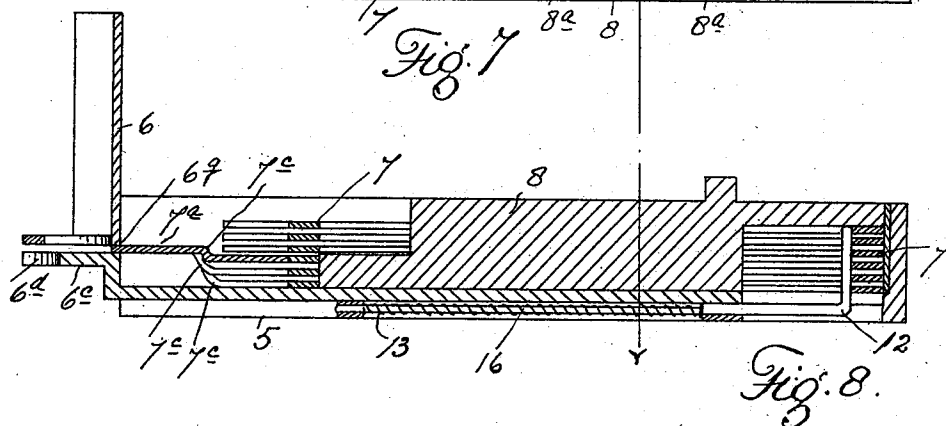
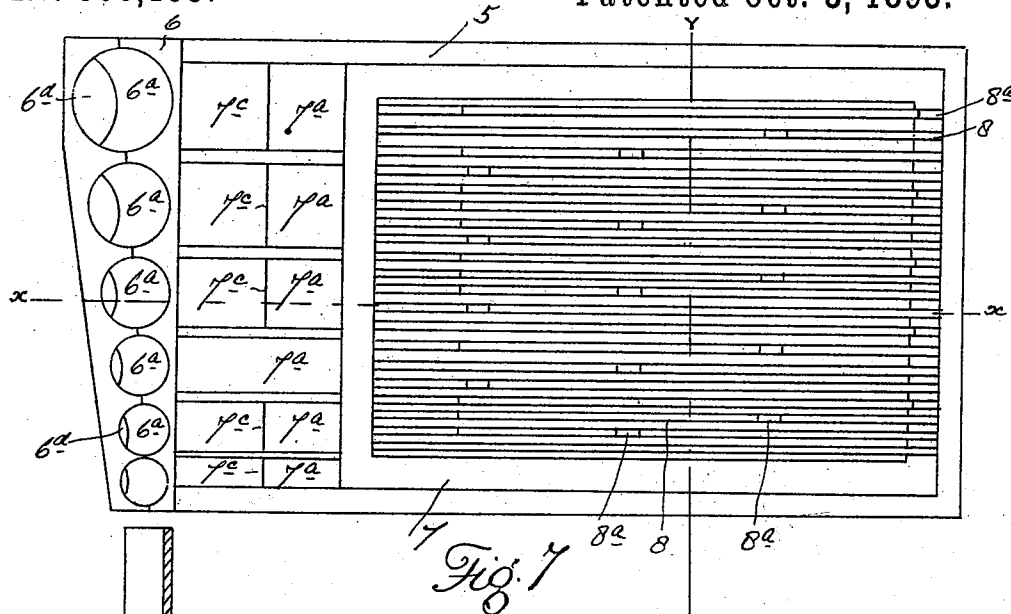
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPH L. LEVIN, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

CHANGE-DELIVERING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 506,195, dated October 3, 1893.

Application filed December 14, 1892. Serial No. 455,204. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPH L. LEVIN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Money-Change-
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ers; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in money changers specially designed for use in banks, counting houses, and other offices or places where it is necessary to make much or a considerable amount of change, and the object of the invention is to provide a device of the class stated which shall be simple in construction, easily operated, reliable, durable and efficient in use.

To the ends the invention consists of the features, arrangements and combinations hereinafter described and claimed, and the same will be fully understood by reference to the accompanying drawings in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In these drawings, Figure 1 is a top or plan view of the machine. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the machine standing at an incline and provided with a chute in front. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is an underneath or bottom view of the machine. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the reciprocating frames. Fig. 6 is a fragmentary top view illustrating the hinged sections of the coin holder. Fig. 7 is a top or plan view of the machine with the top plate removed. Fig. 8 is a longitudinal section on line $x-x$, Fig. 7. Fig. 9 is a transverse section on line $y-y$, Figs. 7 and 8. Fig. 10 is a perspective view of one of the push bars. Fig. 11 is a front view of the keys attached to the push bars. In this view the top plate of the machine is shown in section.

Similar reference characters indicating corresponding parts or elements of the mechanism in the several views let the numeral 5 designate a rectangular frame, casing or box provided at one extremity with a coin holder

6 which projects upward from the body of the case to any suitable height and is provided with coin receptacles 6^a. As shown in the drawings the machine is provided with six of these receptacles respectively designed to receive silver dollars, half dollars, quarters, nickels and dimes, there being two receptacles for the last named coin denomination. Of course, any other number of receptacles adapted to receive any other sizes or denominations of coin may be employed without in any manner interfering with or changing the principle of the machine. The bottom 6^c of the coin receptacle is open in front, as shown at 6^d to permit the coins to drop out readily when moved forward from their normal resting place.

Within the casing 5 are placed rectangular frames 7 corresponding in number with the coin receptacles 6^a. Hence six of these frames are illustrated in the drawings, each provided with a forward projection 7^a adapted to enter an aperture 6^b formed at the base of the coin holder whereby as the frame is moved forward the projection enters the coin receptacle and ejects a corresponding coin therefrom. The frames are supported in grooves formed in the sides of the box, one above another. Hence the bodies of the frames occupy positions in different horizontal planes, and as the bottoms of the coin receptacles together with the apertures 6^b all lie in the same plane, it follows that all the projections 7^a of the frames except one must be bent out of the plane in which the body lies. This feature is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 but is best shown at 7^c in Fig. 5. As shown in the drawings the projections which eject the dollars, halves and quarters are provided with an upward bend 7^b, those which eject the two dimes with a downward bend, while that which enters the nickel receptacle lies in the same plane with the frame body. Of course any other similar arrangement would answer equally well. It is also evident that by forming the bottoms of the coin receptacles in different planes, the projections 7^c might all lie in the same planes with the frame bodies. The construction shown in the drawings, is however, preferable. The frames 7 are moved forward or actuated for the purpose of ejecting coins from the recep-

tacles 6^a by bars 8 which are in turn moved forward by the hand of the operator who presses upon keys or projections 8^a which protrude through slots 9^a formed in the cover 5 or top plate 9, said slots being of sufficient length to allow the bars the required movement. These projections are provided with tops 10 which are numbered to correspond with the amount of change made or removed from the receptacles by pressing upon the respective projections. These tops preferably project upward as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 11, occupying a position inclined somewhat to the vertical whereby a person sitting at the head of the machine or the end provided with the coin holders may readily observe all the numbers. These tops are shown as occupying a horizontal position in Fig. 1 merely for the purpose of showing all the numbers to the best advantage in a single view. Bars 8 stand edge-wise and engage guide grooves formed in the top and bottom of the casing. Their forward extremities are fashioned to engage one or more frames 7 according as it is desired to eject one or more coins in moving the bar. Hence the forward part of the bar is cut away as shown at 8^c forming a slot or recess or notch to receive the frames which are not to be engaged by that particular bar. These bars are removable and interchangeable. The frames 7 after being thrust forward by the bars 8 are returned to their normal position by a bent arm 12 attached to one extremity of a movable rod 13 which is partially received in recesses formed in transverse ribs 14 on the under surface of the bottom of the box, and held in place by removable plates 15 secured to said ribs. This rod is surrounded by a coil spring 16 which engages the forward rib at one extremity and the end of arm 12 at the opposite extremity. Arm 12 is provided with a vertical projection which lies in the path of the rear transverse portion of all the frames 7 as said frames are moved forward in making change. Hence when the force which moves bars 8 forward ceases to act thereon the frames 7 together with the bars 8 are returned to their normal position by the bent arm 12 actuated by the recoil of spring 16 which is compressed or placed under tension as the frames 7 are moved forward. The rear portion of bars 8 is cut away as shown at 8^d to receive the rear extremities of frames 7 as they are moved forward in the manner before described.

It must be understood with reference to frames 7 that I have only shown what I consider the best form, and that I do not limit myself to this form, as I am aware that they may be greatly changed without in any manner affecting the operation of the machine. For instance, the sides and rear ends of these frames might be dispensed with, leaving only the front transverse portions and the coin ejecting projections. In this case it would only be necessary to have the bent arm 12 in front and its vertical portion occupying a

position forward and in the path of the front transverse portions of the frames.

The coin receptacles may be open in front and the forward extremity of the casing 5 raised sufficiently as shown in Fig. 3 to cause the coins to remain in place. Or these receptacles may be closed in front by the hinged plate 17 provided with recesses semi-circular in cross-section to correspond with those in the front plate 6.

To the front of the machine there should be attached a discharge chute 18 whereby all the coins ejected pass out of a single aperture.

From the foregoing description it is believed the operation of the machine will be readily understood. When it is desired to make any amount of change it is only necessary to press forward upon the projection 8^a having its top correspondingly numbered. This moves the bar 8 which engages the frame or frames 9 and forces the projections 7^a into the coin receptacles. As the frames 7 are moved forward their rear extremities engage the bent arm 12, move rod 13 forward and place spring 16 under tension, the recoil of which returns the frames to their normal position as heretofore explained.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a money changer the combination of a suitable casing having coin receptacles the bottoms of which all lie in the same plane, reciprocating sliding frames located in the casing and occupying different horizontal planes, said frames being provided with projections bent out of the planes of the frame and adapted to enter apertures formed in the receptacles, means for moving said frames forward to eject coins, and means for returning the frames to their normal positions, consisting of a spring actuated arm projecting into the path of the frame substantially as described.

2. In a money changer the combination with a suitable frame, a casing having coin receptacles, sliding frames located therein and adapted to enter apertures formed in said receptacles, means for imparting to said frames a forward movement, and a spring actuated bent arm engaging the frames and adapted to impart to them the reverse movement, substantially as described.

3. In a money changer the combination with a suitable box or casing having coin receptacles, sliding frames having projections adapted to enter apertures formed in the coin receptacles, reciprocating sliding bars located in the casing and adapted to engage the sliding frames, said bars being provided with projections engaging slots formed in the top of the casing whereby said bars are moved forward and the sliding frames actuated, and means for imparting to the frame, the reverse movement consisting of a spring actuated arm projecting into the path of the frames substantially as described.

4. In a money changer the combination of

a casing having coin receptacles, sliding plates or frames provided with projections adapted to enter apertures formed in said receptacles, reciprocating sliding bars engaging said frames and carrying projections engaging slots formed in the top of the casing, said projections being numbered, and means for returning the frames and bars to their normal position after each forward thrust, consisting of a spring actuated arm projecting into the path of the frames substantially as described.

5. In a money changer the combination of the box or casing provided with the divided coin holder, part of which is stationary with the casing, and the other part hinged thereto, and means for ejecting the coins therefrom consisting of sliding frames having projections adapted to enter the coin receptacles and reciprocating bars, each adapted to engage one or more of the sliding frames, and means for imparting to the frames the reverse movement consisting of a spring-actuated arm projecting into the path of the frames substantially as described.

6. In a money changer the combination with the coin receptacles of reciprocating frames adapted to eject the coins therefrom, reciprocating bars adapted to engage one or more of

these frames and a spring-actuated arm provided with a projection adapted to return the frames to their normal position after each forward thrust, substantially as described.

7. In a money changer the combination with the coin receptacles of reciprocating frames having coin-ejecting projections, reciprocating bars adapted to engage one or more of these frames which lie both in front and in the rear of the bars and a spring actuated arm provided with a projection lying in the path of the frames and adapted to return them to their normal position after each forward thrust, substantially as described.

8. In a money changer the combination with the coin receptacles of the rectangular reciprocating frames provided with coin-ejecting projections and reciprocating bars located within the space surrounded by the frames, each bar being adapted to engage one or more frames, substantially as described.

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

ADOLPH L. LEVIN.

Witnesses:

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H. J. HOWZE.