No. 697,108. Patented Apr. 8, 1902.

C. V. SMITH.

CHANGE RECEIVER.

(Application filed Dec. 21, 1901.)

(No Model.)

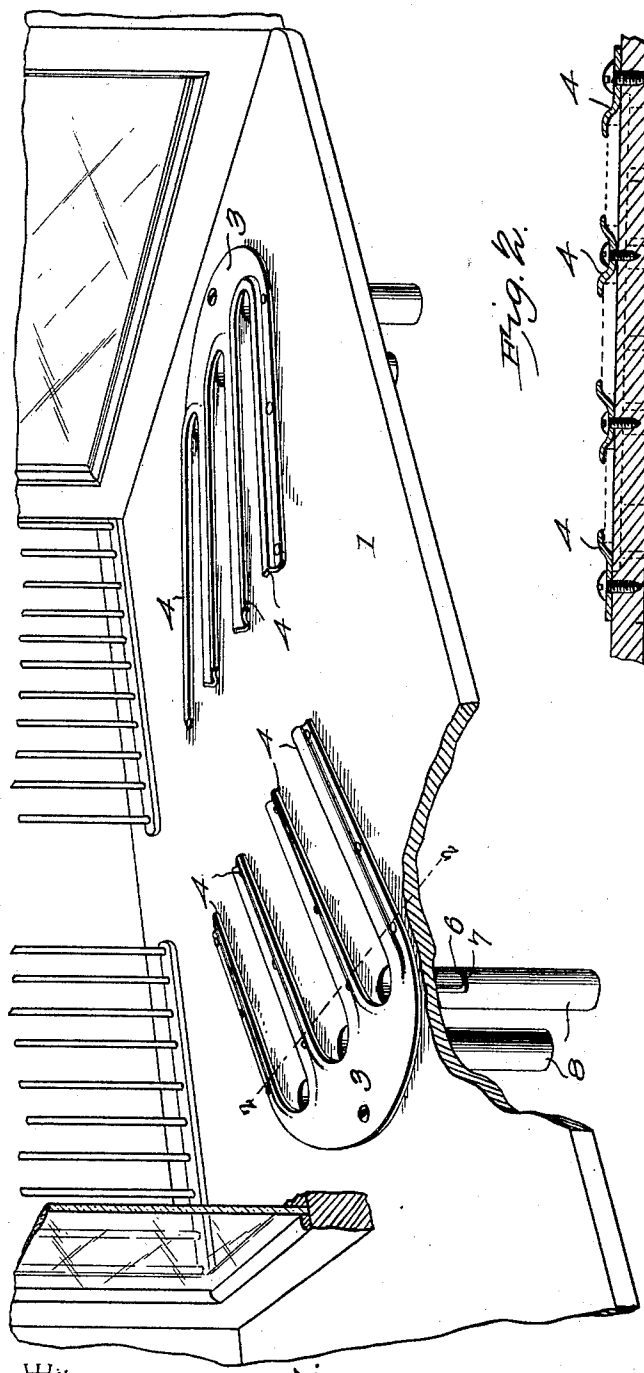


Fig. 1.

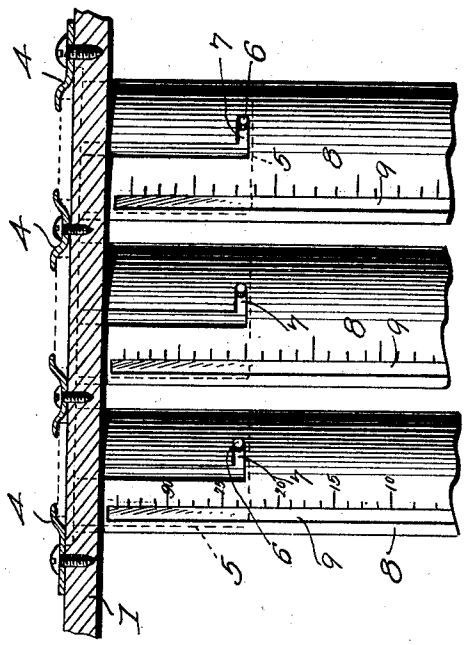


Fig. 2.

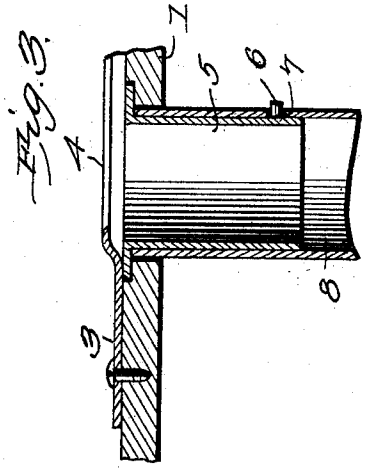


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CURTIS V. SMITH, OF BELLEFONTAINE, OHIO.

CHANGE-RECEIVER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 697,108, dated April 8, 1902.

Application filed December 21, 1901. Serial No. 86,808. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CURTIS V. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bellefontaine, in the county of Logan and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Change-Receiver, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in devices for receiving and holding coins, and is especially adapted for use as a change-receiver for cashiers' desks, whereby a small number of coins of different denominations will always remain in view of the cashier and in convenient position for making change.

A further object of the invention is to provide suitable receptacles in which the excess of coins may accumulate.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional perspective view of a portion of a desk, illustrating the application thereto of a change-receiver constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional elevation of the same on the line 2 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional elevation through the end of one of the chutes and the coin-receptacle.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates a suitable desk or table which may be placed immediately in the rear of a window or shelf, the arrangement being that ordinarily followed in banks or business-houses of various character. On either side of the central portion of the desk is secured a metallic plate 3 of suitable length and width and having a portion of its body cut away to form a series of parallel fingers or prongs 4, spaced at different distances from each other, the intervening grooves or spaces being of various widths sufficient to receive coins of different size and value, and the length of the grooves being sufficient to hold a small quantity of each coin for convenience in making change. To facilitate the entrance of the coins to the various slots, the ends of the fingers or prongs are rounded or inclined, and the edges of each finger or prong are bent upwardly from the surface of the table or are provided with suitable bevel surfaces to facilitate the sliding of the coins and at the same time prevent the removal of said coins except at the open ends of the grooves. In the present instance I employ two plates having grooves for the reception of cents, nickels, dimes, quarters, half-dollars, and dollars, the grooves being arranged, as shown, so that those of larger value will be in convenient position at one side and those of smaller value on the opposite side of the table. The rear portion of each groove terminates in alinement with a circular opening formed through the body of the table and adapted to receive a tubular socket 5, having at its lower edge a radially-projecting pin 6, adapted to receive the slot 7 of a cylindrical coin-receptacle 8, the connection being in the form of a suitable bayonet-joint, and the distance between the horizontal slot of the joint and the top of the coin-receiver being such that when the coin-receptacle is removed it will contain all of the coins up to the level of the surface of the table. The receptacles 8 may be of such size as to contain any predetermined number of coins, so that when filled they may be stacked in the usual manner without the necessity of counting. The receptacles 8 are each provided with elongated slots, which may be covered with glass, as indicated in Fig. 2, and at the edge of each slot may be marked a scale 9 to show the exact number of coins in each receptacle.

The device is of an exceedingly simple nature and may be readily attached to any desk or table by first boring the necessary holes for the reception of the socket-pieces and then securing the plates in position by suitable nails or screws.

While the construction herein described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings represents the preferred form of the device, it is obvious that many changes in the form, proportions, size, and minor details of construction may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A coin-receiver, comprising a plate hav-

ing a series of prongs or fingers dividing the plate into coin-receiving grooves of a length sufficient to hold a number of coins, and a coin-receptacle arranged at the inner end of each of the grooves.

2. A coin-receiver comprising a plate having a series of prongs or fingers dividing said plate into coin-receiving grooves, the outer ends of the prongs or fingers being rounded or tapering to afford a widened entrance for the coins to the grooves.

3. A coin-receiver comprising a plate having a series of grooves of different width and of a length sufficient to hold a small number of coins in convenient position for making change, and a removable coin-receiver arranged at the inner end of and in communication with said grooves.

4. A coin-receiver comprising a grooved plate having downwardly-extending sockets at the termination of the grooves and adapted to suitable openings in the table by which the plate is carried, and a series of removable coin-receptacles extending around and carried by said sockets.

5. A coin-receiver comprising a plate having a series of prongs of a length sufficient to hold a number of coins, the edges of said prongs being provided with guides for the edges of the coins, sockets depending from the inner portions of the grooves and in alinement therewith, holding-pins on said sockets, and slotted coin-receivers supported in position by said pins, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CURTIS V. SMITH.

Witnesses:
CHARLES F. SMITH,
MARY E. SMITH.