

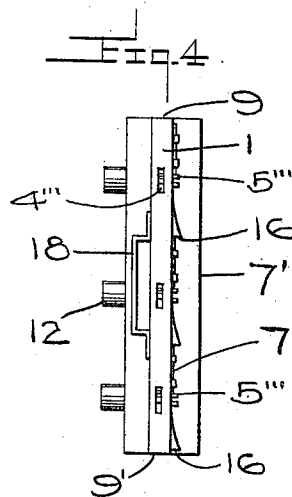
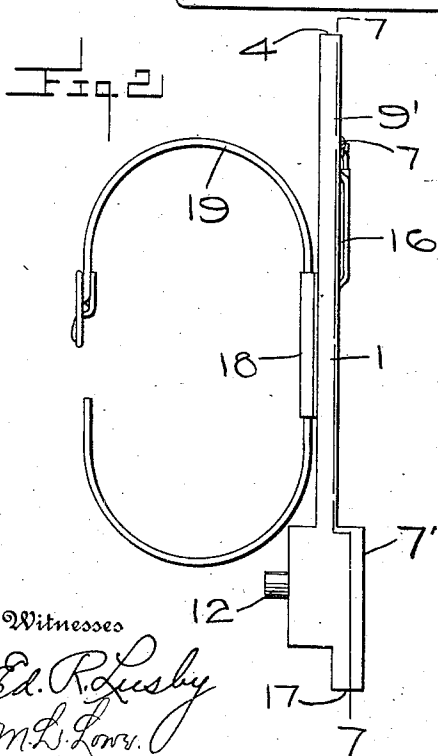
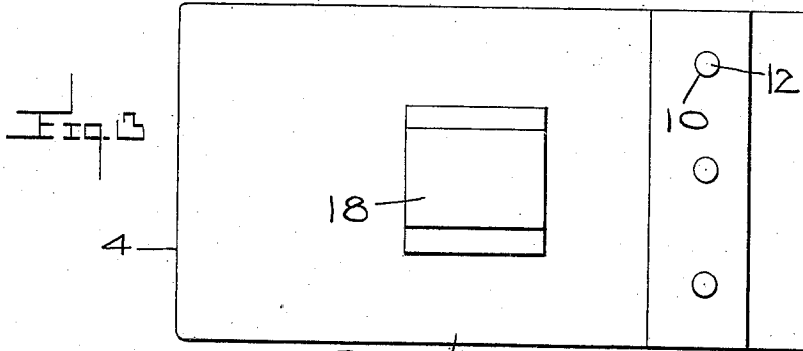
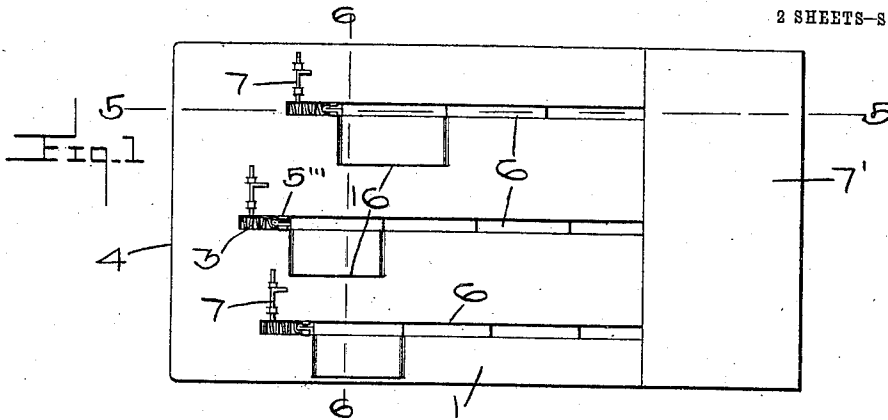
R. M. JAMISON & E. MICHAELIS.
COIN RECEPTACLE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 6, 1910.

987,369.

Patented Mar. 21, 1911.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



Witnesses
Ed. R. Lushby
M. L. Lorr.

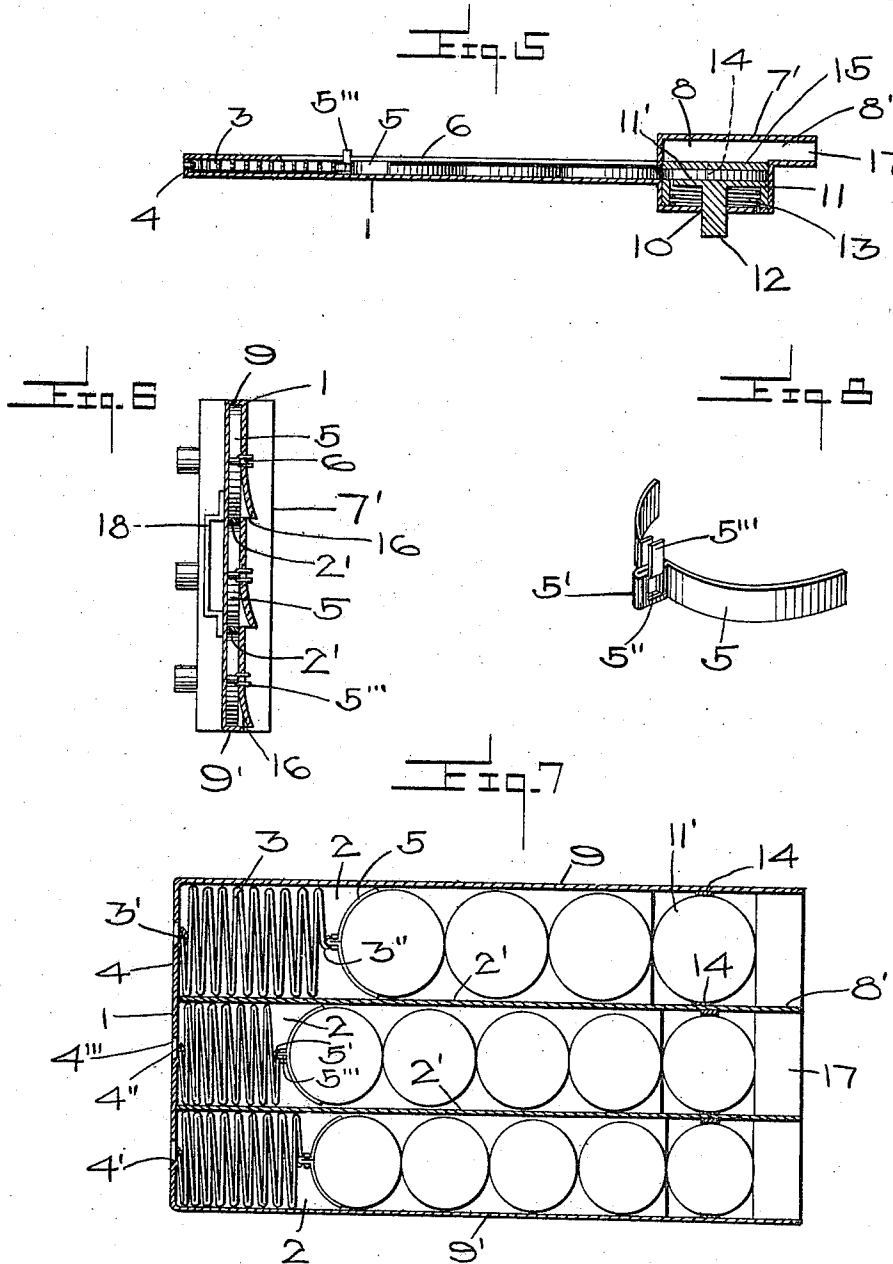
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROLLIE M. JAMISON AND ERNEST MICHAELIS, OF MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA.

COIN-RECEPTACLE.

987,369.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 21, 1911.

Application filed April 6, 1910. Serial No. 553,361.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ROLLIE M. JAMISON and ERNEST MICHAELIS, citizens of the United States, residing at Monterey, in the county of Monterey and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in receptacles for small coins, and more particularly to those adapted to be secured upon the wrist and provided with suitable mechanism for ejecting the coin, one piece at a time.

The object of this invention is to provide a device of this character which will be of simple construction, efficient in operation, and cheap to manufacture.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description and it will be understood that changes in the specific structure shown and described may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a top plan view, Fig. 2 is a side view, showing our device in position, Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view, Fig. 4 is a rear view, Fig. 5 is a section on line 5—5 of Fig. 1, Fig. 6 is a section on line 6—6 of Fig. 1, Fig. 7 is a horizontal section on line 7—7 of Fig. 2, Fig. 8 is a detail perspective view of the follower.

Referring to the drawings, 1 indicates a receptacle provided with three oblong chambers or compartments 2, intended to hold as many different denominations of small coins likely to be specially called for in minor transactions, as in payment of car fare, etc. These chambers are separated by partitions 2'. The chambers 2 are of such depth and size as to allow a number of coins to lie side by side in a row, and to slide freely throughout their length. They may, if desired, be numbered to indicate the coins for which they are severally intended and adapted, as shown in Fig. 7.

Within each chamber there is a serpentine spring 3 having one end removably secured to the rear wall 4 thereof and having its other extremity detachably secured upon a follower 5. The spring 3 and the follower 5 exert a continual resilient outward pressure upon the row of coins within the channel, said coins lying always in advance of the follower 5. The springs 3 may be secured to

the rear wall 4 of the chambers 2 in any suitable manner, but preferably have one extremity bent transversely at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the springs as at 3' and projected through the eye 4'. This eye 4' is formed by first making a substantially U-shaped incision in the rear wall of a depth equal to about one half the thickness of the wall, then bending the cut-out portion inwardly at an oblique angle to the wall, and finally bending the said cut-out portion midway so as to bring the end 4'' to rest within the recess 4''''. The opposite end 3'' of each spring 3 is bent into a substantially U-shaped hook, said U-shaped portion 3'' being engaged through an aperture 5'', in the follower 5.

The followers 5 may be of any desired form, but are preferably of one flat piece of metal bent into arc shape, with an offset central portion 5' of double thickness, having an aperture 5'' therethrough and a guide pin 5''''. (See Fig. 8). The guide pins 5''' project upwardly from the follower 5 and are adapted for slidable engagement in guide slots 6 in the upper side of the receptacle 1, said slots being centrally located above the chambers 2. At one side of each slot 6 is a lock rod 7 adapted to be at times swung in the path of the guide pin, so as to lock the latter against longitudinal movement within its guide slot. The upper extremity of each guide pin 5''' projects outwardly of its guide slot 6 and is enlarged that it may be more readily grasped when it is desired to force the followers rearwardly against the tension of the springs 3, and lock them by means of the lock pins or rods 7, against longitudinal movement, for the purpose of recharging the chambers 2.

At the forward end of the receptacle the top side 7' and the partitions 2' are slightly raised, as at 8, and extend outwardly a short distance 8', the purpose of which will later appear.

The bottom side, near the forward end, is bent downwardly at a right angle to the main portion, then horizontally parallel with the raised portion of the top, then upwardly at a right angle, to the horizontal portion and then horizontally and outwardly in a plane with the main top and parallel with the extended portion of the top. The partition may be or may not be continued beyond the main portion of the receptacle. Within the lower horizontal

portion of the bottom of the receptacle, midway of the partitions 2', 2' and midway of each partition 2' and the adjacent outer walls 9, 9', are button apertures 10. 5 Through these apertures 10, project the pendent portions 12 of push buttons 11, the upper faces of which are adapted to rest in a plane corresponding with that of the main bottom portion. These buttons 11 are 10 adapted to be at times forced upward so that their upper faces 11' lie in a plane with the main portion of the top or upper side and the extended portion of the bottom or lower side of the receptacle. Coil springs 15 13 lie directly beneath the main or larger portion of the push buttons 11, and the inner end of each spring is secured to the button which it encircles, the outer end being fastened to the wall of the inclosure. Thus 20 when pressure upon the buttons is relieved, the springs return the buttons to their initial positions.

Secured upon and a spaced distance above the upper face of each push button 11, by 25 means of supports 14 is a check plate 15. These check plates prevent upward movement of the coin, due to the force of the follower under action of the follower spring, and the forcing of a second coin upon the 30 push button 11, until the push button is raised, the receptacle tilted so that the first coin slides out, and the button released and returned to initial position.

Slots 16 are formed in the top side of the 35 receptacle through which the coins may be inserted. These slots are not absolutely necessary, however, as the coins may be fed through the exit openings 17.

Secured to the bottom or under side of the 40 receptacle are the ends of the angulated handle 18. Through this handle is passed a strap 19 having a buckle at one end and a plurality of spaced buckle apertures near its other end. By means of this arrange- 45 ment the receptacle may be secured upon the wrist or arm of the user.

The operation of the device is as follows: Supposing the receptacle to be charged or filled, as shown in Fig. 7, and strapped to 50 the wrist, the operator presses the button of the chamber containing the desired coin and tilts the receptacle forward. As the farthest advanced coin is resting between the push button 11 and the check plate 15, 55 the coin is raised from its position opposite its chamber to a position opposite its exit opening, and when the receptacle is tilted the coin slides out into the operator's hand. The operator then releases the pressure upon 60 the button 11 and the said button 11 is automatically returned to its initial position by means of its coil spring 13. The follower then, under action of the compressed serpentine spring 3, shoves the row of coins 65 forward until the foremost one rests upon

the push button 11, ready to be released in the same manner as its predecessor. The releasing operation is continued until the desired number of coins are obtained. 70 When all the coins have been extracted from a chamber and it is desired that the latter be recharged or refilled, the knob or enlarged projecting end of the follower guide pin is grasped and the follower forced rear- 75 wardly against the serpentine spring 3, compressing the latter, and is locked in this position by means of the lock pin or rod 7, leaving the hands free to handle the coins to be inserted. It is evident that the coins may either be inserted through the slot 16 80 or through the exit opening 17. If fed through the exit opening 17 the push button must be operated, which may be done with one finger. When it is desired that the spring 3 and the follower 5 be rendered 85 operative the lock pin 7 is swung out of engagement with the follower guide pin 5'''.

It will be readily seen that our device is of a construction which makes it impos- 90 sible for the coins to accidentally slide out of the chambers.

What is claimed is:

1. In a wrist supported coin receptacle, a plurality of longitudinally arranged rec- 95 tangular chambers adapted to receive coins therein arranged edge to edge, a curved follower arranged within each chamber and a spring connected to each follower and one end of the chamber, said follower being 100 formed of a resilient piece of metal and bent into semi-circular form having an off-set central portion of double thickness, said off set portion having an aperture therethrough and a guide pin projecting upwardly there- 105 from, a guide being within the upper surface of each coin chamber, said guide pins adapted to project through said slots and be guided thereby, said springs adapted to resiliently press the said followers for- 110 wardly, and said followers in turn press the coins forward, exit openings at the opposite ends of said chambers, and means for automatically ejecting the foremost coin of the respective chambers.

2. In combination, a plurality of shallow 115 rectangular coin chambers arranged side by side, said chambers being adapted to contain coins arranged in rows, a follower within each chamber, said follower adapted to be resiliently engaged against the rear- 120 most coin, means for holding said follower in resilient engagement with said coin, filling openings near the rear ends of the said chambers, exit openings at the opposite ends of said chambers, said exit openings being 125 of a depth slightly greater than the thickness of the coins within the respective chambers, and being positioned slightly above said chambers at the point at which the coins are ejected, and an ejection button at 130

the forward end of each chamber, said ejection button adapted to receive the forwardmost coin upon its upper surface and convey said coin to the exit opening when pressed
5 upwardly and check plate carried by said button, and adapted to rest above the coin upon the button and prevent it from flying upwardly.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures, in presence of two witnesses.

ROLLIE M. JAMISON.
ERNEST MICHAELIS.

Witnesses:

R. H. WILLEY,
H. G. JORGENSEN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
