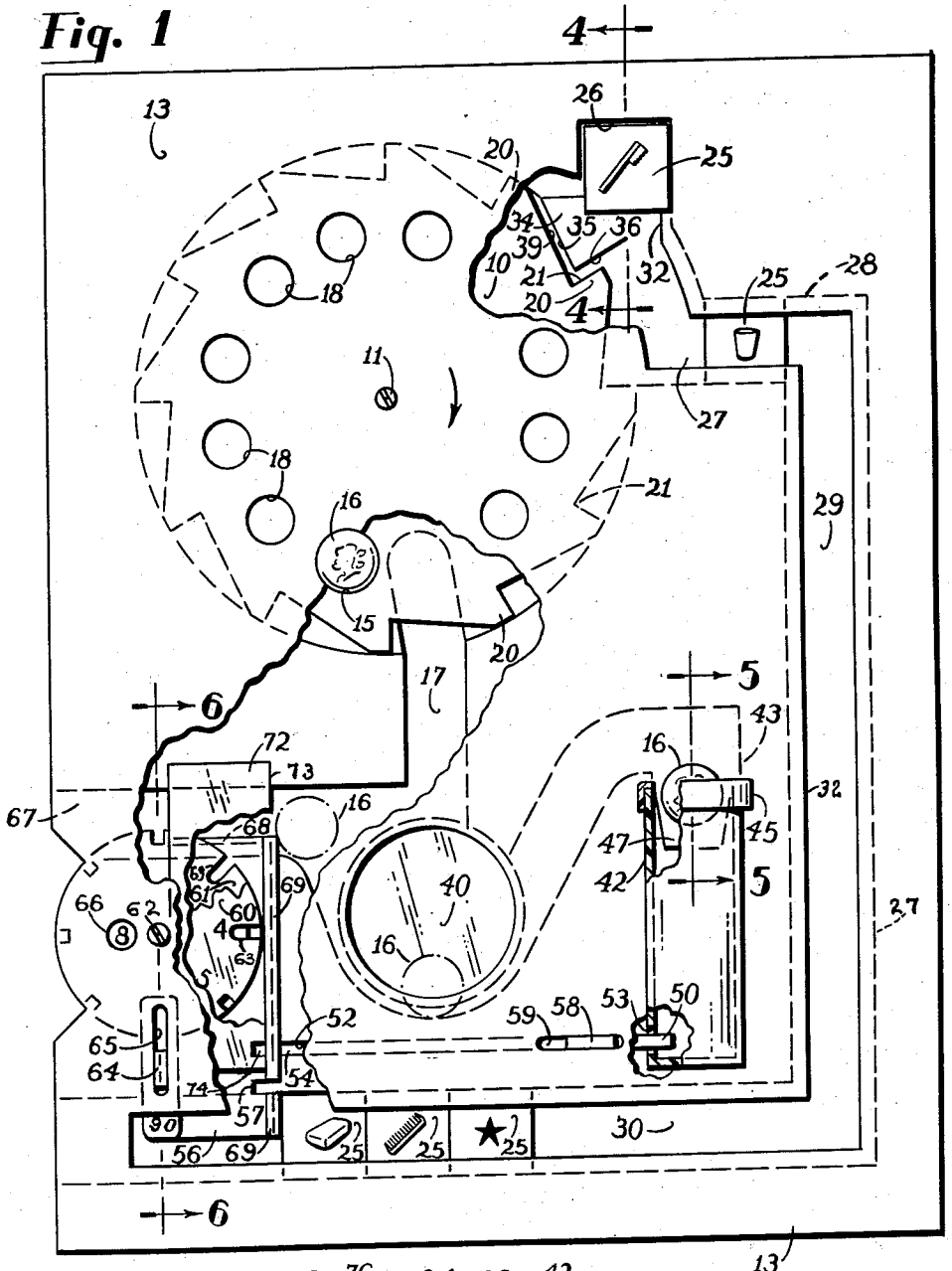
June 24, 1958 A. GILMOUR 2,840,213

REWARDING AND EDUCATIONAL DEVICE FOR DEVELOPING A CHILD'S HABITS

Filed June 23, 1954 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1



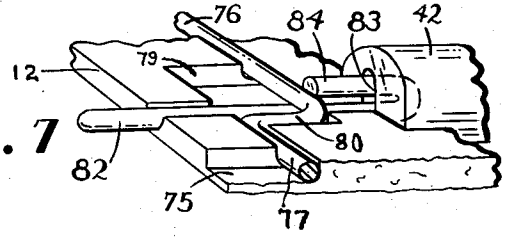


Fig. 7

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REWARDING AND EDUCATIONAL DEVICE FOR DEVELOPING A CHILD'S HABITS

Filed June 23, 1954 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

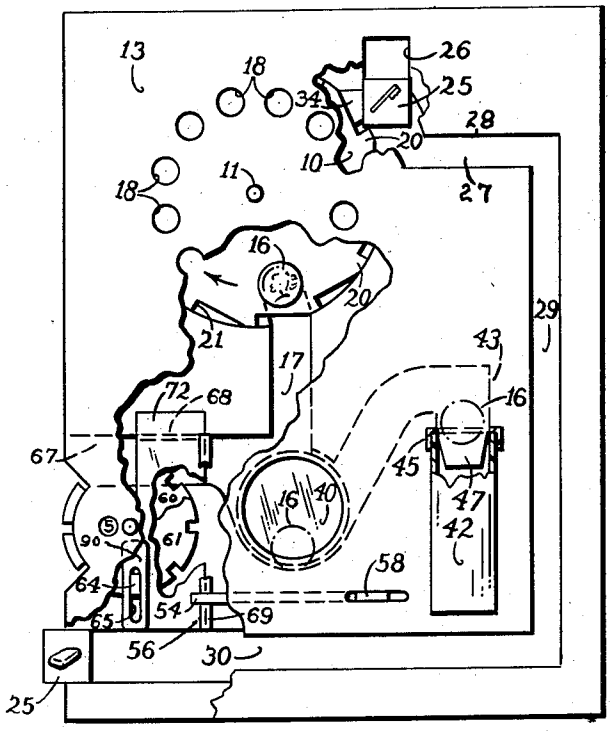


Fig. 2

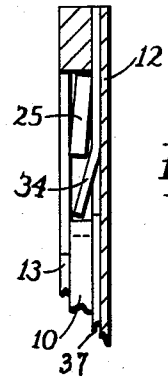


Fig. 4

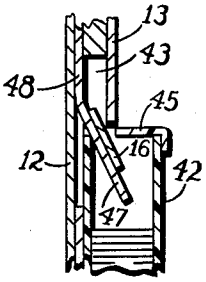


Fig. 5

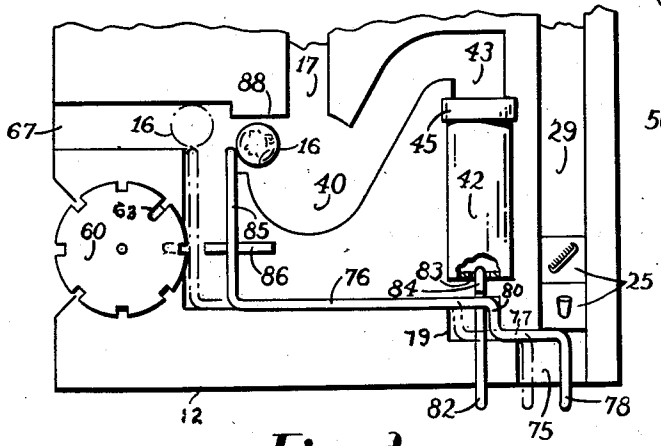


Fig. 3

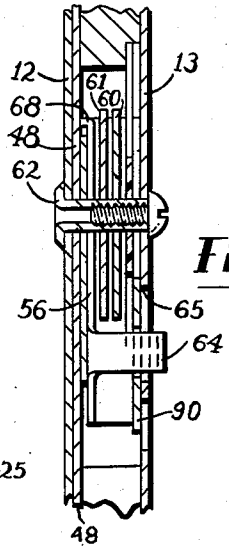


Fig. 6

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United States Patent Office 2,840,213 Patented June 24, 1958

2,840,213

REWARDING AND EDUCATIONAL DEVICE FOR DEVELOPING A CHILD'S HABITS

Austin Gilmour, Springfield, Mass.

Application June 23, 1954, Serial No. 438,806

9 Claims. (Cl. 194—4)

This invention relates to a rewarding and educational device for developing a child's habits, and more particularly to a device which encourages an orderly conduct and gives the child the incentive of a reward to be earned by the performance of his daily tasks.

When a child reaches the age of doing things personally, such as cleaning his teeth, brushing his shoes, combing his hair and picking up his toys, there often develops an antagonism towards these simple tasks and the parent has a problem in developing needed habits. A failure to do the small daily chores may develop a harmful complex in the child. Also, if the parent satisfies the child's desire to buy ice cream or candy by merely handing him a coin for the purpose, this gives the child a wrong viewpoint of life; whereas he should be taught that it is his duty to earn his rewards rather than to be constantly the recipient of gifts. If there is the incentive for earning something which he wants, the routine of the daily tasks may be sufficiently instilled in the child so that it will become a habit.

In accordance with my invention, I propose to give the child the visual evidence of a coin to be obtained as a future award upon his performing certain set tasks. This is accomplished by a device which he may operate periodically to move the coin through increments towards a delivery point, but only as each task is performed, so that upon the completion of the assigned duties, he will obtain the coin. This device may be so constructed that the coin is moved by special tokens corresponding with the assigned tasks and delivered to the child after completion of all the tasks, or the coin may be stored in a safety bank which may be opened only under the supervision of the parent.

The primary object of this invention is to satisfy such requirements and to provide a device in which a coin is displayed on a movable member but is not accessible, and whereby the coin may be periodically moved toward a goal by means of tokens furnished separately for the completion of each of the several tasks.

A further object is to provide a device of this type in which the coin moving mechanism can be operated only by means of a set of visible tokens which individually represent the completion of the several intended tasks.

A still further object is to provide a locking mechanism for a device of this type in which the coin award and the tokens inserted into the device for moving the coin are held behind a lock which requires the parent's operation before the tokens are restored for future use and the child may obtain the coin.

Another object is to provide a device of this type in which the coin may be ultimately delivered to and held in a storage receptacle or bank upon the completion of the tasks, and so give the child a visual evidence of accumulated wealth and inculcate in him a desire to increase his savings.

A further object is to provide a device of this general

character which may be readily and economically manufactured and may be easily operated and will give a long period of useful service. Other objects will be apparent in the following disclosure.

Referring to the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view, partly broken away, showing one form of device with the coin bank and tokens held in locked positions;

Fig. 2 is a similar view on a reduced scale showing the combination lock in an unlocking position;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary detail of a different form of lock for the coin and tokens;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is an enlarged fragmentary section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary perspective view of the locking slides of Fig. 3.

In accordance with my invention, I have provided a device in which a coin is stored in a movable holder and moved periodically through fixed increments toward a discharge position by means of tokens which are individually received by a child for each assigned task that has been performed. The coin is movable through a pre-determined number of positions corresponding with the number of tokens that are to be earned, so that when the last token has been applied for moving the coin, the latter will be released. In a simplified construction, the coin may be released directly to the child, but in the form illustrated, the coin may be either released or deposited in a special bank where a plurality of the coins may be accumulated and are preferably held in full sight. The construction involves mechanism whereby the coin may be moved through only a single increment of space by each token, so that all of the tokens must be used. This requires the storage of each token in a receptacle after its use, so that it cannot ordinarily be reused before the full number of tasks have been satisfied. Hence, both the rewarding coin and the used tokens are held behind a lock and are releasable only when the lock has been operated by the parent.

Referring primarily to Figs. 1 and 2, the device comprises a rotary wheel 10 pivotally mounted on a pivot pin 11 which is carried by a bottom board 12 and a top board 13 between which the wheel 10 is fitted for its rotation. The wheel 10 has a circular hole 15 therethrough of a size adequate for carrying a coin 16 and sliding it around over the closely positioned bottom 12 from the starting position shown by the location of the coin in the hole 15 of Fig. 1 to the finish position of Fig. 2 formed by the upper end of a shallow groove 17 in the bottom 12 which is deep enough to permit the coin to slide out of the hole 15. The top cover 13 is provided with a series of evenly spaced circular openings 18 which are smaller than the coin but are sufficient in size to permit the child to see the coin as it traverses through the several positions indicated by these openings. The bottom 12 and the cover 13 are preferably made of a plastic or paper board or other suitable strong material of light weight, and the wheel 10 is about as thick as the coin or thinner. The bottom board 12 may be cut away as indicated by the circular broken line in Fig. 1 to provide a space within which the wheel may rotate. Opposite the wheel, the boards or walls 12 and 13 are spaced only a little more than the thickness of the wheel, so that the coin is held slidably positioned between the top board 13 and the bottom of the customary portion and must remain in its pocket 15 until it reaches the

groove 17. A hole is provided in the upper board in the position of the pocket 15 shown in Fig. 1, which permits the coin to be inserted only at this one place.

The wheel 10 is provided with a series of projecting teeth 20 shaped to provide right angular notches 21 therebetween. There is one tooth and associated notch for each one of the circular openings 18. These notches and teeth are so arranged that the wheel 10 may be rotated by means of tokens 25 inserted through an opening 26 in the cover 13 and into the upper vertical end of a shallow groove 27 having parallel side walls and a flat bottom cut in the bottom plate 12. The token is preferably a square shaped plate of plastic or other suitable material having a thickness and a width which permits it to slide freely in the groove 27 beneath the cover 13. The upper vertical portion of the groove is so located that the token 25 may be inserted through opening 26 in the top plate 13 and slid along the groove into engagement with a wheel tooth 20 and cause the wheel to be turned. The wheel is moved through the angular distance between two notches and the token travels from the starting position shown in Fig. 1 to a point where the coin 16 then shows in the next adjacent opening 18 in the cover 13. The tooth 20 cannot be moved any farther by that particular token, because the groove 27 has a horizontal portion 28 so located that the tooth movement stops when the token has reached the downwardly limited position defined thereby. The child must slide the token away from the wheel and along the horizontal portion of the groove. From that point, the token may be then slid into the elongated vertical passage 29 to a lower horizontal passage 30 within which the tokens are ultimately stored. The opening 26 is a little larger than the token, and the cover 13 is provided with a slot 32 narrower than the token and located over the groove 27 throughout its length, so that the child may insert his finger therethrough and slide the token along without being able to remove the token.

Thus, when the child has performed a given task, such as brushing his teeth, he is given a token shown in Figs. 1 and 2 as having thereon the representation of a tooth brush. He inserts that token through the slot 26, and with his finger moves the token as far as it can go downwardly and thus rotates the wheel through a single notch, after which the token is moved across the horizontal slideway 28 and into the vertical slideway 29. This device is customarily hung on the wall so that the passage 29 is vertical and the passages 28 and 30 are horizontal.

A special lock is provided which will prevent the child from moving the wheel by an outside implement. As indicated in Fig. 1, the slot 32 in the cover 13 is narrow and the wheel is concealed between this cover portion. The adjacent teeth, as above stated, have right angular surfaces forming the notch 21. A resilient locking plate 34 is so arranged that its two sides 35 and 36 form a right angle therebetween, which are parallel with the two sides of the adjacent tooth 20. As shown in Fig. 4, this locking member 34 may be formed as a lip projecting upwardly from a plate 37 suitably secured in the bottom of the groove 27. The plate is made of a resilient metal or plastic shaped to hold the part 34 in a projecting position where its edge 36 would strike the radial edge of the tooth 20 and prevent backward movement of the wheel, and its edge 35 would strike the long edge portion 39 of the next tooth and thus prevent a forward rotation of the wheel. The lock may be, however, quickly released by the token. That is, when the token is inserted through the slot 26, a downward pressure on the token as is necessary to get it beneath the overhanging cover plate 13 forces the lip 34 downwardly and into a position beneath the tooth 20 which thus permits the token to move the wheel through a single notch position. After the token has passed, the lip springs up and engages the next tooth 20 and so again locks the wheel against rotation until another token is inserted and is so manipulated as to push down the locking lip 34 and again release the wheel. Thus the child may earn the individual tokens for his different tasks and ultimately move the coin around to its discharge position. There is one token for each tooth on the wheel, such as 12, so that when the assigned 12 tasks have been performed, the coin will have been released into the vertical slot 17.

The slot 17 is cut deeply in the bottom board 12 so that the coin may fall laterally out of the hole 15 in its carrier wheel and thus slide down the slot. The lower end of the slot 17 opens into a large space 40 which may be covered by a transparent plate so that the child may see the coin that has been earned by his performing the twelve necessary tasks. A set of coins may accumulate in that space 40, or they may be either removed after releasing a special lock or stored in a bank 42 that is removably locked in position. The bank 42 may be a semi-cylindrical body having a flat back wall resting against the bottom of a groove 43 in the bottom 12 and communicating through a side groove with the space 40. This bank may be made of transparent plastic so that the child may see the coins accumulated therein. The coin is readily inserted into the bank 42 by tipping the device to slide the coin from the space 40 into the upper end of the slot 43.

To hold the bank in position at its upper end and at the same time to provide a resilient locking member which prevents coins being shaken backwards out of the bank, the top 45 of the bank may have a slot at its rear portion (Fig. 5) which is shaped for the insertion therethrough of the resilient lip 47 that is a part of a plastic plate 48 which forms the bottom of the groove 43 at that point. This plate 48 may be a slotted plate mounted on the bottom 12 and cut to provide the desired grooves 27, 17 and 43 and the lip 34 of plate 37. As shown in Fig. 5, the coin 16 may slide through that slot and past the resilient lip 47 and into position in the bank. The coin cannot be reversed in that travel because of the lip 47 projecting forward into a position where any turning of the bank bottom side up would prevent passage of the coin.

The bank is locked in that position and the coins and tokens are likewise prevented from escape or intentional removal by a locking system which ordinarily is under the control of the child's parent. Various forms of lock may be incorporated in the construction for this purpose, but in the drawings I have illustrated a combination lock formed of two slotted disks having a sufficient number of slots to prevent the child from obtaining the coin unless he knows the lock combination. In the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 6, a horizontal slide member 50 (Fig. 1) made of metal or plastic is slidably mounted in a suitable groove 52 in the base plate 48. Its right hand end (Fig. 1) projects through a slot 53 in the side wall of the bank. The slide 50 is substantially flush with the top of the plate 48 and is held in the slot 52 beneath the top plate 13, so that when its end is located in the bank groove 53, the lower end of the bank cannot be lifted to withdraw the upper end of the bank from the retaining lip 47 (Fig. 5). The left hand end 54 of the slide 50 is arranged to be slid into a notch in a second slide plate 56 which extends vertically in a suitable groove in plate 12 or 48. That plate 56 (Fig. 1) has a notch 57 which may be brought into alignment with slide 50 by sliding the plate 56 within its groove. The slide 50 has a handle 58 projecting upwardly through an elongated slot 59 in the cover plate 13 which serves for manually moving the slide. If the slot 57 is aligned with the slide groove 52, then the slide 50 may be moved toward the left and thus release the lower end of the bank and allow it to be lifted out.

The slide 56 may be moved only when permitted by the combination lock. This lock comprises two superimposed concentric rotary disks 60 and 61, the upper one being transparent. The disks are pivotally mounted on a pivot 62, such as a telescoping double screw shown

in Fig. 6 which has its two heads engaging the outsides of the walls 12 and 13. Each disk has a series of radial notches in its periphery, but only one notch 63 in each disk is long enough to accommodate a slide formed of a flange 64 (Figs. 1 and 6) projecting at right angles from the flat slide plate 56. The disks have sets of spaced numerals which will identify the unlocking positions of the disk notches. When the two locking disks 60 and 61 are rotated into positions where, for example, the numeral 5 on the lower disk shows in the left hand opening 66 (Fig. 2) through the top cover, and the numeral 2 on the upper disk 60 shows in an opening at the right (now shown), then the two special notches 63 of the two plates will be in alignment and the locking lug 64 may be shoved into those aligned slots and the plate 56 moved over to a position of alignment of notch 57 and slide 50, which provides for releasing the slide. The lug 64 projects upwardly through an elongated slot 65 in the cover plate 13 where it may be manipulated by one's finger. As indicated in the drawings, each of the two disks 60 and 61 is provided with various shapes and sizes of notches, which are shown as eight in number on each disk, so that the total number of position combinations of these notches is large and it is unlikely that a child would accidentally happen upon the correct combination for releasing the slide 56. The left hand edge portions of the two disks 60 and 61 are exposed in a cut away portion of the plate 13, as shown in Fig. 1, so that the disks may be rotated manually.

The coins are held from escape through a horizontal coin passageway or groove 67 by a lip 68 on the slide 56 (Figs. 1 and 6) which projects into contact with the bottom of the groove 67. When the slide plate 56 is in the locked position of Fig. 1, it extends over the groove 67 and the lug 68 projects downwardly into the path of a coin 16 and the latter cannot escape through the groove 67 as indicated by the dotted line position of the coin in Fig. 1. If, however, the slide plate 56 is moved upwardly to position the lug 68 at the top of the groove (Fig. 2), then there is ample room below that lug 68, since the passage 67 is wider than the coin. The slide plate 56 may be a plastic plate having an up-curled side flange 69 which gives strength. The plate is long enough to project half way across the passage 30 and present the flange in the path of any token 25, as shown at the bottom of Fig. 1, to prevent its release until the slide plate is moved to its uppermost position where the plate does not project into the horizontal token groove 30. The flange 69 turns upwardly and a thin transparent plastic plate 72 has one edge located in the groove 73 beneath the flange and so positions the upper end of the slide 56. This plastic plate 72 extends over the locking disks 60, 61 but is transparent so that the numbers on the disk may be seen. This plate 72 is provided with the notch 74 which is always opposite the end of the slideway 52 so as not to interfere with the movement of the slide 50. Hence, the coin is released through passage 67 and the tokens may be slid out of the lower slideway 30, when the locking plate 56 is moved upwardly.

A modification of the lock is shown in Figs. 3 and 7 in which the vertical groove 29 opens at the bottom into a wider grooved portion 75. The tokens 25 are held in that vertical groove by means of a bent wire having a horizontal portion 76 riding in a suitable slot in the bottom board 12. This wire is step-shaped and has a horizontal portion 77 connecting with a downwardly projecting lug 78 which projects below the bottom of the device so that it may be manipulated by hand. As shown in Fig. 3, the portion 77 may be moved into a location beneath the tokens in the groove 29 and hold them from escaping. However, the slot 75 is wide enough so that the projecting portion 78 may be moved back to the dotted line position and allow the tokens to escape. For this purpose, the bottom board 12, or the plate 48 if used, is cut away to provide the recess 79 in which the vertical portion 80 of the wire is slidably positioned. This stepped shape of the wire 76 is for the purpose of lockingly positioning a second vertically movable wire 82 which is arranged to lock the bank 42 in place. That is, the bank has a slot 83 in its bottom into which a bank locking wire 82 may be projected. This wire 82 is U-shaped, as shown in Fig. 7, and rides in a deep groove in the bottom board 12 and beneath the wire 76. It projects below the bottom board 12 for suitable manipulation. The upper portion 84 of the wire loop projects into the bottom of the bank, and its short end bears against the top horizontal part of the slide wire 76 when the parts are in the full line position of Fig. 3; but when the wire 76 has been moved toward the left to the dotted line position, then the vertical part 80 thereof is out of the path of the downward movement of the wire 82, and the latter may be drawn downwardly and out of locking engagement with the bank. The wires are suitably held in place, as by the top plate 13. The wire 76 also has a vertically projecting portion 85 carrying a short slide member 86 thereon which is located in a groove in the lower plate and adapted to enter into the aligned slots 63 of the two disks 60 and 61. When the arm 85 is moved to the left and the plate 86 is thrust into the aligned combination lock slots, then the wire portion 85 lies in the dotted line position of Fig. 3 and the coin 16 may escape past its upper end. However, the escape slot for the coin has a downwardly projecting portion 88 which is so spaced relative to the end of the wire 85 in the full line position that the coin cannot get by it; but when the wire has been moved toward the left, then the coin may be moved past the projection 88. A short slide plate 90 is shown in Fig. 6 as surrounding the lug 64 to conceal the notched disks from observation through the opening 65.

The operation of this device will be apparent in view of the above disclosure. A coin or other suitable reward is mounted on the movable holder or carrier 10. The set of tokens preferably carry distinguishing marks so that the parent may know that the child has done each of the especially assigned tasks. The child is given the right token for each completed task; and he inserts this token through the slot 26 and forces it beneath the top 13 and over a resilient plate 37 (Fig. 4). This serves to press down on the spring lug 34 and thus releases it from locking engagement with the notch faces of the lugs 20 on the carrier. The applied token can be moved manually only to the horizontal portion 28 of the trackway 27, and it must then be moved away from the carrier so that it can no longer operate the latter. Thus, separate tokens must be applied to move the rewarding coin from a starting position to the finish position, where the coin will fall through the groove 19 and into the receptacle 40, or it may be shaken over into the bank or storage receptacle 42. The tokens are slid by the child down the trackway 29 into the lower horizontal trackway 30 where they are held in locked position by means of the lug 69 on the vertical slide 56. That slide 56 also has a lug or flange 68 projecting into the coin exit path 67 and preventing its release until the slide has been removed to an unlocked position.

The slide 56 is held locked by a combination lock comprising the rotary notched disks 60 and 61, each of which has a single long slot 63 which may be both positioned in alignment for receiving the flange 64 of the slide 56. This permits a notch 57 in the slide to be moved vertically into alignment with a transverse slide 50 which has its end inserted in a slot 53 in the bank 42 to hold it locked in place beneath a lug 47 at the top of the bank. This permits the slide 50 to be moved toward the left to release the bank. In its lowermost locked position, the slide 56 has its two flanges 68 and 69 preventing release of the coins and tokens,

but when the lug 64 on the slide 56 is inserted in the two aligned notches 63 of the combination lock, this moves the flanges 68 and 69 out of the way to release the tokens through the left hand end of the channel 30 and the coins through the exit 67, if the coin has not been previously stored in the bank. Thus, a single coin is delivered to the child only when he has performed the number of tasks which corresponds with the number of notches on the rotary carrier.

In the simplified modification of Figs. 3 and 7, the horizontal token passage 30 is omitted and the tokens may be released from the bottom end of the vertical trackway 29 when the portion 75 of the bent wire 76 has been pushed toward the left. This wire 76 has a vertical lug 85 standing in the path of the coin, as shown in Fig. 3, and the coin is released only when that lug has been moved toward the left, as shown in the dotted line position. This movement of the locking wire 76, 85 may be effected only when the cross slide 86, which has a notch carrying the vertical portion 85 of the wire, can move toward the left into the two aligned notches 63 of the combination locking disks. At the same time, when the coin and tokens are released, the bank 42 may also be released because the short downwardly turned end 84 of the bank locking wire no longer engages the horizontal portion of the wire 76 and can be pulled downwardly to release the lower end of the bank.

It will be appreciated that various modifications may be made in this device and equivalent constructions employed to provide a suitable trackway for the tokens as well as a movable carrier for the reward, such as a coin, wherein lugs on the movable carrier are so associated with the trackway that the carrier may be moved to a limited extent by the successive application of tokens to the trackway into engagement with the lugs. Various forms of lock may be employed to prevent any improper movement of the carrier except by the application of a token and its use in an authorized manner. Mechanical equivalents may be employed in place of the combination lock for preventing access to the coin and/or the tokens, but the rotary slotted disks are preferred because of their simplicity of operation and their coaction with the various locking members that hold the coins and tokens in storage until released by an authorized person.

It will, therefore, be understood that the above disclosure is to be interpreted as setting forth the principles and preferred embodiments of the invention and not as imposing limitations on the appended claims.

I claim:

1. An educational device comprising spaced walls forming a trackway extending from an entrance to an exit, a set of tokens shaped to be manually moved on the trackway, said walls providing access for moving the tokens in the groove without permitting lateral removal thereof, a movable carrier arranged to transport a coin, said carrier having lugs projecting into the path of and movable by a token in the groove, means for limiting the distance through which the carrier may be moved by a token engaging a lug thereon, the number of lugs and tokens being related so that the coin is moved by the carrier to a delivery point by the last token supplied for the purpose, spaced walls providing a coin groove extending from the carrier delivery point to an exit which receives and stores the coin delivered by the carrier, and means including a releasable lock which prevents removal of the coin from the groove exit.

2. An educational device comprising spaced walls forming a trackway therebetween extending from an entrance to an exit passage, a set of tokens shaped to be manually moved on the trackway, said walls having a slot narrower than a token which provides for manual movement of the tokens along the trackway and prevents lateral removal thereof, a movable carrier having a pocket arranged to transport a coin, means providing an outlet passage for receiving the coin after it has been moved through successive positions by the carrier, said carrier having lugs projecting into the path of and movable intermittently by each of a set of tokens in the trackway, means for limiting the distance through which the carrier may be moved by each token engaging a lug thereon, the number of lugs and tokens being related so that the coin is moved to the delivery passage only when the carrier is actuated by the total number of tokens, means providing a storage space communicating with the coin exit passage which receives and stores the coin, a storage compartment for the used tokens and a releasable lock which provides for access to both the coin and the tokens after the coin has been delivered to the coin outlet passage.

3. A coin delivering device comprising a mount having a trackway groove extending from an entrance to a token receptacle, a set of tokens shaped to be manually moved in the groove, said mount providing for manual movement but preventing lateral removal of the tokens in the groove, a rotary carrier arranged to transport a coin from an entrance to a delivery position, said carrier having spaced peripheral lugs projecting into the path of a token in the trackway groove, a carrier lock releasable by a token for preventing movement of the carrier, said track having a portion so shaped that the token may move the carrier only through the angular distance represented by the spacing of two lugs thereon and a further portion which thereafter directs the token away from contact with the carrier, said parts being so arranged that the coin may be moved to the delivery point only by the use of a pre-determined number of tokens related to the number of said lugs, a receptacle arranged to receive each token after its operation of the carrier, and a releasable lock for providing access to the tokens and the coin after the latter has reached the delivery point.

4. A device according to claim 3 in which the carrier lock comprises a plate having a resilient movable lip normally standing up in the path of movement of the carrier lug, and the trackway is so arranged that when the token is inserted into the entrance it must press the lip down to release it from the lug.

5. A device according to claim 3 comprising a removable coin bank mounted to receive a coin presented by the carrier at the delivery point, and a releasable lock for holding the bank in position.

6. A coin delivering device comprising a mount having a trackway groove extending from an entrance to a storage receptacle, a predetermined number of tokens movable in said trackway, a rotary carrier for moving a coin from an entrance to a delivery point, means providing an exit passage arranged to receive said coin from the carrier, said carrier having angularly spaced peripheral lugs arranged to be projected successively into the path of a token movable in the trackway groove, a lock which prevents movement of the carrier except by a token, said track being so shaped that a token may move the carrier through the distance of angular spacing of the lugs, and a releasable lock which prevents removal of both the coin and the tokens.

7. A device according to claim 6 in which the releasable lock comprises a slide having parts which releasably interfere with the removal of the coin and tokens, and means which provides for manual movement of the slide to a releasing position.

8. A device according to claim 6 in which the lock comprises two rotary notched disks, each having a single long notch which may be aligned, the slide having a lug insertable into the aligned notches for movement to release the coin and tokens.

9. A coin delivering device comprising a mount having a trackway extending from an entrance to an exit, a set of tokens movable on the trackway, a rotary carrier for moving a coin from an entrance to a delivery exit, said carrier having angularly spaced lugs projecting suc-

cessively into the path of the tokens on the trackway, means whereby each token may move the carrier only through a definite angular distance, a lock having two movable members provided each with a slot and movable into alignment of the slots, and a locking slide which releasably prevents egress of the coin and tokens at said exits, said slide carrying a lug which is movable into the aligned slots so that the slide may release the coin and tokens.

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