

May 26, 1942.

J. B. McGAY

2,284,221

PARKING METER

Filed Feb. 13, 1939

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

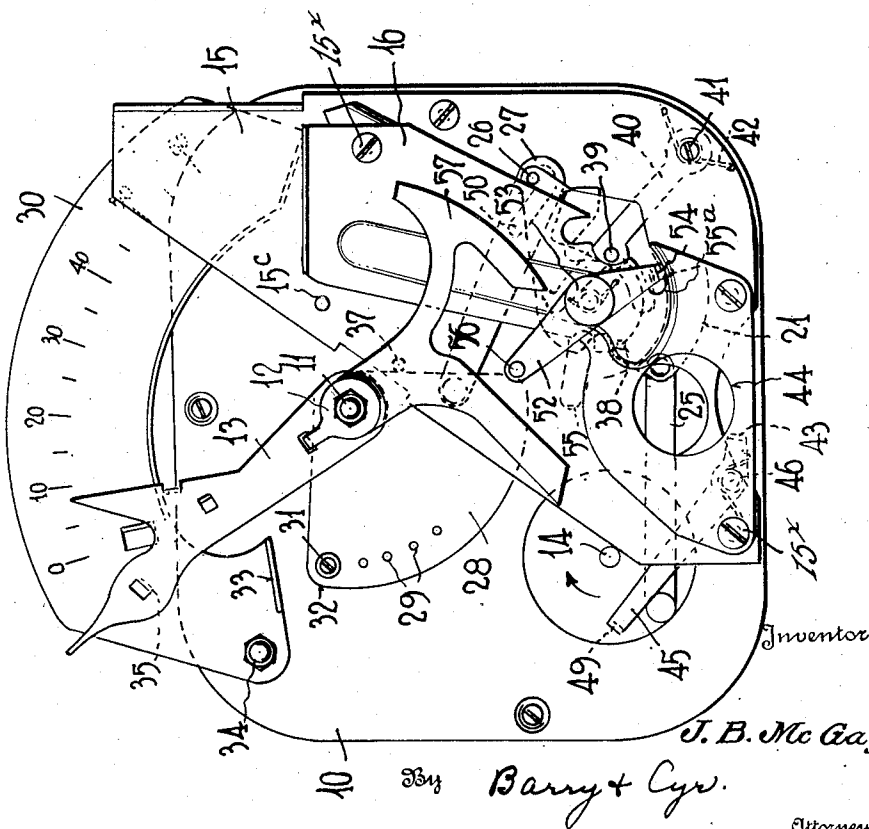
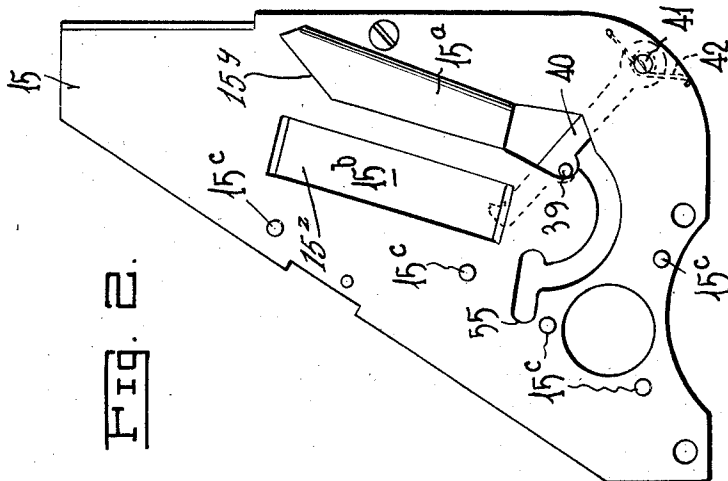


FIG. 2.



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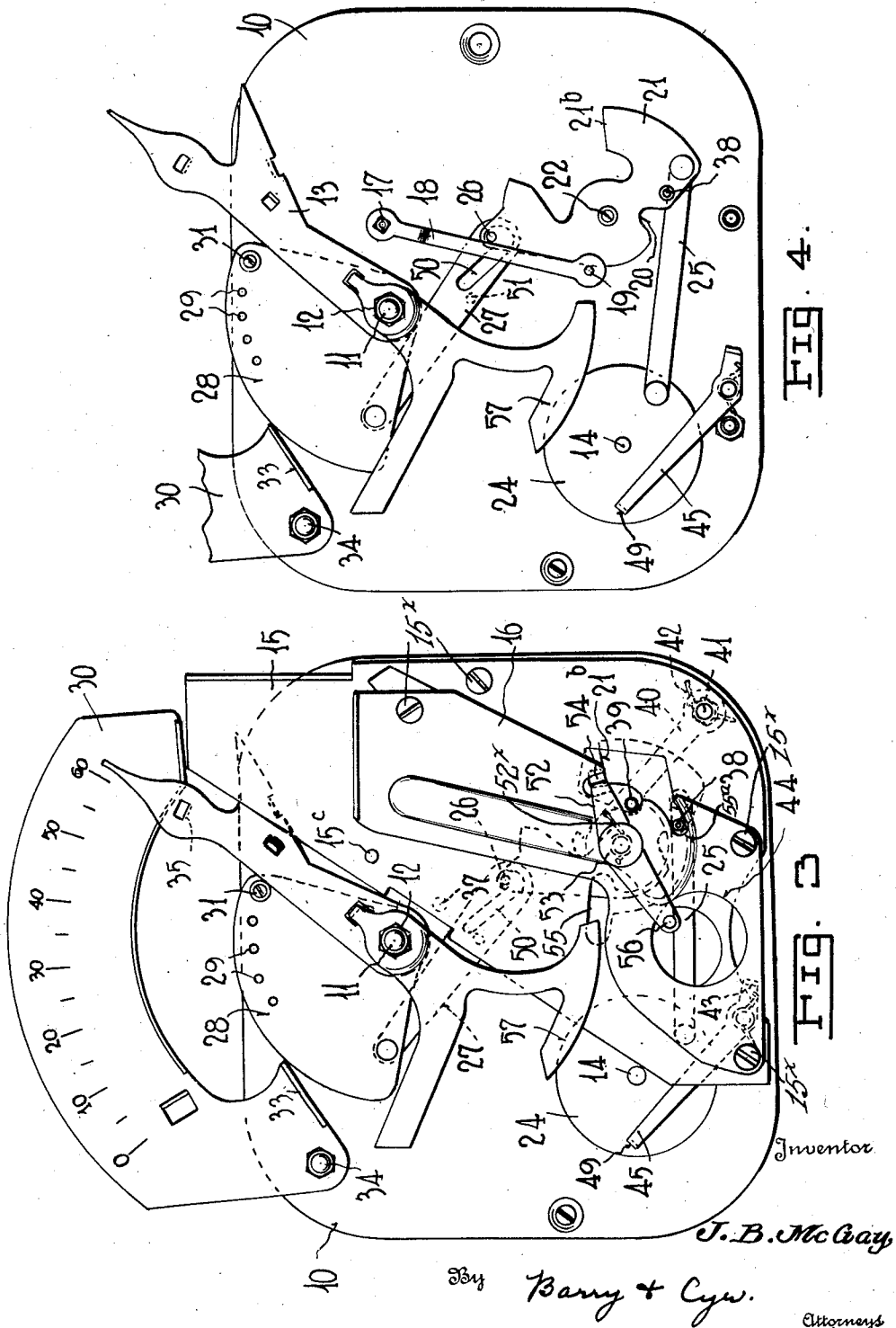
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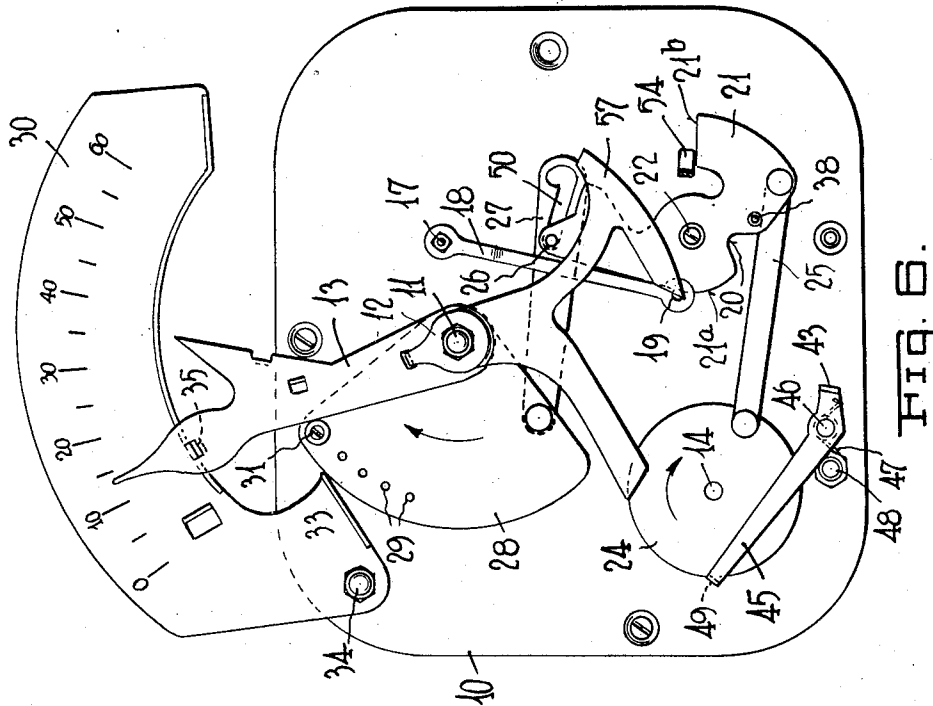


FIG. 5.

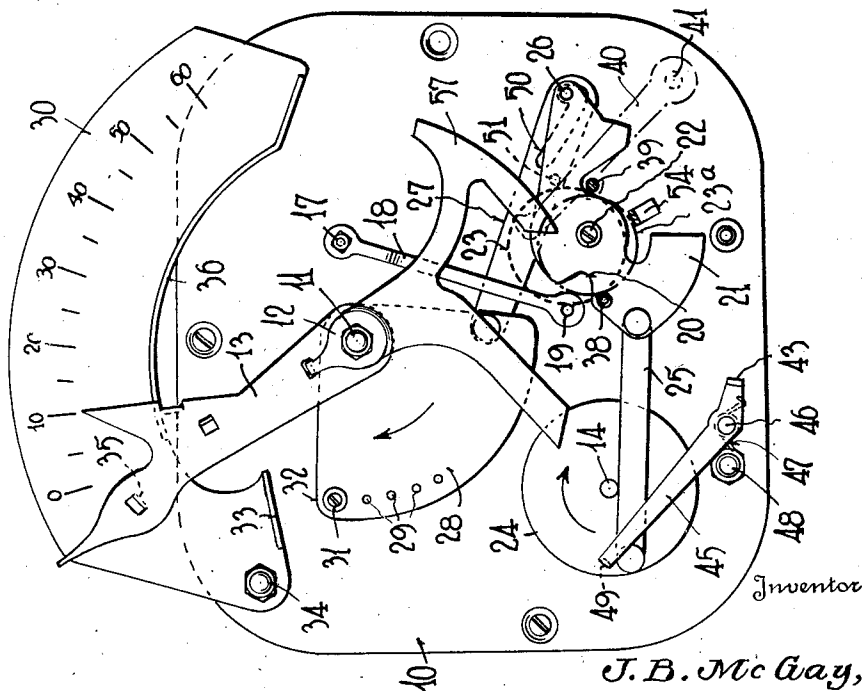


FIG. 6.

FIG. 5

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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,284,221

## PARKING METER

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Application February 13, 1939, Serial No. 256,210

12 Claims. (Cl. 194—45)

This invention relates to a selective coin parking meter, and more particularly to improvements in the meter disclosed in the McGay et al. Patent No. 2,168,302, dated August 1, 1939.

One of the objects of the invention is to broaden the usefulness of the mechanism disclosed in said patent, so that two denominations of coins of different diameters may be inserted in the same coin entrance slot, and the mechanism will act on the inserted coins in a manner to select and give time value in proportion to the money value of the coins. With particular reference to a parking meter, the machine may be adjusted so that the insertion of a nickel will obtain the full length parking period of an hour, whereas the insertion of a penny will secure one-fifth of the full parking period or twelve minutes. Obviously, any two coins of different diameters may be used in combination as above.

Another object of the invention is to furnish a means for by-passing the coin of lesser denomination when the time remaining on the meter is equal to or greater than the time obtainable by the use of such coin. On the by-passing operation, the coin of lesser denomination is allowed to pass through the mechanism and is disposed of as may be required without affecting the operation of the machine.

With the foregoing objects outlined and with other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in the novel features hereinafter described in detail, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of the mechanism with certain parts omitted to facilitate illustration, and with the elements in the normal position which they occupy before a coin is inserted in the machine.

Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the rear coin guide plate and showing the shift lever which it carries, in normal position.

Fig. 3 is similar to Fig. 1, but showing the elements in the position they occupy after a nickel has been inserted and the indicating hand has been moved to the sixty-minute position on the time scale but before other elements of the mechanism have returned to normal position.

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3, but with parts omitted so as to more clearly illustrate the operation of other parts.

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 1, and showing

the position of the starter lever just after a coin has been inserted.

Fig. 6 is a view like Fig. 3, but showing the position of certain parts after a penny has been inserted and the indicating hand has been moved to the twelve-minute point on the time scale.

Referring to the drawings, 10 designates the case of a clock-work (not shown), to drive a shaft 11 in a counter-clockwise direction. Such shaft, by means of a friction connection 12, turns a time indicator or hand 13 in a counter-clockwise direction. However, due to the friction connection (not shown) the hand 13 can be turned clockwise on shaft 11 while the latter is turning in an opposite direction or is stationary. The parts 10 to 13 inclusive, may be like similar parts in the above-mentioned patent.

The clock-work (as in said patent) also intermittently drives a shaft 14 which completes a revolution rapidly upon the insertion of a coin into a coin guideway 15a, partly shown in Fig. 2. The guideway is arranged between a rear plate 15 and a front plate 16, secured to the front of the case 10 by any suitable means such as screws 15x. The rear plate, as best shown in Fig. 2, has a forwardly projecting integral tongue 15a and a flat embossed portion 15z, and the edge 15y of the tongue defines one side of the guideway. The opposite side of the guideway is defined by pins 15c projecting forwardly from the plate 15. In other words, the parts 15, 15a, 15c and 16 (as in the above-mentioned patent) form a narrow chute down which a coin may be passed to control the actuation of the mechanism.

The clock mechanism, which rotates the shafts 11 and 14, is controlled by a brake (not shown) actuated by a rock shaft 17 (Figs. 4, 5 and 6) which is pivotally supported by the case 10 and is fixedly connected to the upper end of a starter lever 18. The latter controls the starting of the shaft 14 by releasing the brake, and the lever is provided at its lower end with a pin 19 which extends through the lever and projects both forwardly and rearwardly therefrom. The rearwardly projecting portion of this pin acts as a stop and cooperates with a notch 20 in the edge of a lock cam 21 that is arranged between the parts 10 and 15 and is oscillatable about a pin or axle 22 projecting forwardly from the case 10. The forwardly projecting portion of the pin 19 extends through the slot 55 of plate 15 into the coin guideway.

When a coin 23 or 23a (Fig. 5) is inserted and

gravitates down the coin chute, the edge of the coin will engage the forwardly projecting portion of the pin 19 so as to move the starter lever 18 in a clockwise direction. Obviously, this will result in movement of the rear portion of the pin 19 out of the notch 20, and, therefore, the lever 18 will release the brake of the shaft 14 so that the clock-work will turn such shaft in a clockwise direction. This will cause a wheel 24 fixed to shaft 14 to turn in the same direction and move a link 25 (pivotally connected to the parts 24 and 21) toward the right, as will be clear from Figs. 4 and 6. This results in shifting the cam 21 in a counter-clockwise direction about its stationary supporting axle 22. This movement causes a pin 26 (projecting rearwardly from one end of the cam 21) to push a link 27 toward the left. The link 27 is provided with a slot 50 for connecting the pin 26 with the link 27. The pin 26 is adapted to travel in the slot 50 for a purpose as will be hereinafter described. The link is pivotally connected to a reset plate 28 (turnably mounted on the shaft 11) so that the reset plate will be shifted in a clockwise direction on the shaft from the position shown in Fig. 1 to the position shown in Fig. 3, assuming that a nickel was inserted in the coin slot.

The reset plate is of quadrant shape and provided at its curved edge with holes 29 calibrated to correspond with the calibrations on a time scale or flag 30, and any one of these holes is adapted to receive the threaded shank of a forwardly projecting reset pin 31. Such pin, when the reset plate 28 is turned in a clockwise direction, engages the left edge of the time indicator 13, and moves the indicator to the point 60 on the flag 30, if a nickel is inserted in the machine, or to the point corresponding to twelve-minutes on the flag, in the event that a penny only is deposited. The parts 28 to 31 inclusive may be similar to like parts in said Patent No. 2,168,302.

With the parts as shown in Fig. 5, with a nickel 23 deposited, the wheel 24 will complete a cycle from its normal position shown in that figure. This will cause the corner 32 of the reset plate 28 to contact a flange 33 projecting forwardly from the flag 30, which flag is pivotally mounted at one end on an axle 34 extending forwardly from the case 10. When the reset plate 28 moves the flag 30 in a counter-clockwise direction to the position shown in Fig. 3, and the pin 31 comes into engagement with the indicator 13, a lug 35 at the rear of the indicator will come into engagement with an arc-shaped forwardly projecting flange 36 at the lower edge of the flag, so that the indicator will function to support or hold the flag up after the reset plate 28 returns to normal position, due to the rotation of the wheel 24. Such plate is limited in its counter-clockwise movements by an abutment or stop 37 (Fig. 1) which projects rearwardly from the plate 15.

It will be obvious that after the wheel 24 completes a cycle to lift the flag 30 and place the time indicator in proper position, the pin 19 of the starter lever 18 will again enter the notch 20 so as to put on the brake and stop the movement of the wheel 24.

When a nickel coin 23 is introduced into the coin guideway 15b, it will come to rest with spaced points of its edge engaging respectively a forwardly projecting pin 38 on the lock cam 21, and a forwardly projecting pin 39 on a lever 40. The pins 38 and 39 project through the slot 55 into the coin guideway so as to temporarily halt

the passage of a nickel through the chute. The lever 40 has its lower end pivotally connected at 41 to the rear of the coin guide plate 15 (Fig. 2). A coil spring 42 cooperates with the lever 40 and normally holds the pin 39 in the position shown in Fig. 5.

The coin before coming to rest on pins 38 and 39, will act as a wedge and move the pin 19 (which extends into the coin chute) toward the left to actuate the lever 18.

At this point it will be noted that when a nickel is introduced and it comes to rest on the pins 38 and 39, its center will be above the turning axis 22 of the cam plate 21. Consequently, as soon as the clock-work starts to move, the pin 38 will move counter-clockwise in an arc coinciding with the periphery of the nickel, and travel from a point below the horizontal diameter of the nickel to a point close to the pin 39, so that the nickel will roll over pin 38 and drop into a position on a supporting lug 43, while the wheel 24 is completing a cycle. The lug 43 extends forwardly beneath the lower edge of the plate 15 into the lower end of the coin chute. Obviously, with a nickel deposited it will engage the pin 19, and push the starter lever 18 toward the left into position to release the brake and cause the wheel 24 to turn. As the wheel turns, the link 25 will turn the lock cam 21, and the cam pin 26 will push on the link 27. Therefore, the link will first move the reset plate 28 in a clockwise direction so as to lift the flag 30 and move the indicator 13 around to the point where the indicator will coincide with the sixty-minute mark on the flag. Then the reset plate 28 will immediately be returned to normal position, and the pin 19 will again drop into the notch 20. During such cycle, the nickel is released from the pins 38 and 39, and drops on to the lug 43 which holds it until the next cycle of operation so that it may be seen through a window 44 in the front coin guide plate 16. On the next cycle of the machine, the lug 43 is moved in a clockwise direction so as to release the nickel and permit it to drop into a coin receptacle (not shown). This is accomplished in the following way. The lug 43 is integral with the lower end of a rocking lever 45 pivotally mounted at 46 on the front of the case 10, and caused, by a coil spring 47, to normally occupy the position shown in Fig. 5, that is, to engage an abutment 48 projecting from the front of the case 10. The lever has a rearwardly extending lug 49 at its upper end which is positioned to be engaged by the link 25 to cause rocking of the lever 45 during each cycle of the wheel 24. During such cycle, the lug 43 will move from a position beneath the coin to allow the coin to drop into the coin receptacle.

In order to permit a penny to be employed instead of a nickel in operating the machine, the pin 26 of the lock cam extends rearwardly into a substantially L-shaped slot 50 of the link 27, and such link is provided with a rearwardly extending pin 51 adapted to be engaged by the lever 40 when the latter is moved in a clockwise direction. The lever 40 is provided with a hooked end portion. If the lever 40 is turned in a clockwise direction, it will engage and cause the pin 51 to shift the right end of the link 27 upwardly and bring the pin 26 into a position to move in the slot 50 lengthwise of the link 27, whereby when the lock cam 21 turns, it will not move the reset plate 28 to the position shown in Fig. 3, but only to the position shown in Fig. 6 be-

cause the pin 26 will move for a distance to the left in slot 50 before commencing to push link 27 toward the left. Consequently, the indicator 13 will be set for a twelve-minute operation, instead of a sixty-minute operation. The lever 40 is provided with a hooked portion at its free end in order to limit rotation of the lever 40 by contacting the lug 51 of link 27.

This may be accomplished as follows: The front coin guide plate 16 carries a rocking lever 52 (shown in normal position in Fig. 1) pivotally mounted at 53 on the front of said plate and provided at one end with a rearwardly projecting lug 54 which extends through slots 55 across the coin chute into the path of movement of the cam 21, and is normally held at the lower end of an arc-shaped slot 55a of the plate 16 by means of a coil spring 52x (Fig. 3), surrounding the pin on which the lever rocks. The opposite end of the lever 52 has a forwardly extending lug 56 which at certain times is engaged by and cooperates with a cam 57 movable with the indicator 13, but arranged below the shaft 11. As best shown in Fig. 3, when the indicator 13 is set for a sixty-minute operation, the cam 21 in turning will abut against the lug 54 and thus move lever 52 into the position shown, whereby the cam 57 will come into a position above the pin 56, and consequently, the stop lug 54 of the lever 52 (when cam 21 returns to its normal position, Fig. 5) will be held by cam 57 in such position as not to obstruct the coin guideway, while the indicator hand is moving from the sixty-minute point on the flag 30 to the twelve minute point on such flag. As soon as the indicator reaches this point, the cam 57 will release the pin 56, and then the coil spring which actuates the lever 52 will move it to the position shown in Fig. 1, where the lug 54 will be so positioned in the coin guideway as to prevent a penny from passing through the chute without actuating the mechanism. As long as the pin 56 is in engagement with the cam 57, the lug 54 will be positioned at one side of the coin chute so that if a penny is introduced after a nickel, it will simply be by-passed through the lower right-hand side of the coin chute and will not affect the operation of the mechanism. It will be apparent that the penny will actuate the starter lever 19 but with the lever 54 out of the way the penny and the pins 38 and 39 do not push on the lever 40 to cause any actuation of the re-set plate.

The lever 52 is moved into the position shown in Fig. 3 by the stop cam 21 each time the cam operates. During such operation, the edge 21b of the cam engages the rearwardly extending lug 54 of the lever.

In reference to the operation of the machine by a penny instead of a nickel, it will be observed that a penny 23a (Fig. 5) is of smaller diameter than a nickel, so when inserted in the coin chute, it can pass between the pins 38 and 39, and come to rest on the lug 54, and in doing so, of course, it will push on the pin 19 so as to cause the starter lever 18 to release the brake. Then, as the mechanism starts its cycle, the pin 38, instead of moving along the edge of the coin as it does in the case of a nickel, presses against the left edge of the penny, and thereby forces the pin 39 toward the right. This in turn causes the lever 40 to shift the right end of the link 27 upwardly so as to bring the slot 50 into such position that the pin 26 will travel along such slot during a portion of the cycle of the mech-

anism without pushing on the link 27. This will be apparent from an inspection of Fig. 6. As soon, however, as the pin 26 reaches the inner end of the slot, it will push on the link and cause the reset plate to be moved to the position shown in that figure, and then, as the mechanism completes its cycle, the reset plate will be returned to the normal position shown in Fig. 5. During such cycle the cam 21 will engage the lug 54 so as to move it to a position from beneath the penny where it will release the penny and permit the latter to drop in the chute to a position where it will come to rest on the lug 43.

By way of recapitulation, it will be understood that the mechanism is released to operate by the size and weight of the coins inserted, which act upon the starter lever pin 19 to cause partial rotation of said lever, and in turn, releases the reset gear train to operate. In Fig. 5, the nickel 23 is shown by dash lines, and a penny 23a is shown by dot and dash lines. Both coins are of sufficient diameter to act on the starter pin 19 to effect release of the reset mechanism. It should be noted that the coin only holds the starter lever in the released position, and immediately upon the starting of the reset action, the arcuate edge 21a of the lock cam 21 comes into engagement with the pin 19 and holds the starter lever until the completion of the reset cycle, thus permitting the operative coin to pass on to the observation window 44 during the reset process.

While either coin will serve to release the reset mechanism to operate, the mechanism in turn operates upon the coin used in such manner as to give predetermined values in proportion to the monetary worth and size of the coin. As will be noted in Fig. 5, the nickel 23 acts to rotate the starter lever, and comes to rest on the shift lever pin 39 and the lock cam pin 38. These pins are so spaced that they will engage and hold the larger diameter coin at a point below the diametrical line of the coin. Thus, due to the nickel's position with respect to the pins, when the mechanism resets and the lock cam is rotated and its pin 38 pressed against the nickel, the nickel will tend to squeeze from between the two pins upon which it rests, and not tend to cause movement of the shift lever pin 39 (due to the heavy spring tension of 42 on the shift lever, and not squeezing the coin on a diametrical line). The spacing of the pins 38 and 39 is such that the smaller coin or penny will just pass between them. The coin stop 54 is in such position that it will support the smaller coin or penny so that the pins 38 and 39 are diametrically opposed in relation to the penny. Thus, when the reset operates with a penny in the operative position, the cam pin 38 acts upon the penny and tends to wedge the latter against the shift lever pin 39. At the beginning of the reset cycle, the action between the cam pin 38 and the shift pin 39 is on a diametrical line of the penny, and thus the shift lever 40 is partially rotated. Upon further movement of the lock cam pin 38, it moves from a diametrical relation between the pin 38 and shift pin 39, and eventually allows the coin to squeeze out and pass on to the coin observation window. This squeezing of the coin from between the pins does not take place, however, until the shift lever 40 has been moved to cause the selection of the smaller delivered value, for the smaller denomination coin causes the shift lever 40 to be rotated. Obviously, the link 27 will be shifted so as to permit the pin 26 to move

lengthwise of the slot 50 toward the reset plate 28, this resulting in a short stroke of the reset plate. The length of the slot 50 is such as to cause the short stroke of the reset plate to move the indicator 13 to a time position on the flag 30 corresponding to the lesser value coin. In reference to by-passing a smaller denomination coin, it is apparent in connection with a parking meter that it may be desirable to cause a coin of smaller diameter to by-pass through the mechanism without causing it to function if the unexpired time on the meter is equal to or more than the time allotted for this coin. The chief purpose of this by-passing feature is to prevent the use of a slug which is of the size of the larger diameter coin, to set the meter for a full period, and then the use of a penny immediately following, to clear the slug from the observation window, and thus remove the evidence of illegal operation. For this purpose, the coin stop lug 54 is made part of the oscillating lever 52 which can be shifted in and out of working position under the control of the lock cam 21 and the indicator cam 57. If the coin stop lever lug 54 is in the position shown in Fig. 3 or Fig. 6, the penny will pass between the pins 38 and 39 and on through the coin chute without causing the mechanism to function. The arcuate cam 57 is arranged to hold the lever 52 in the by-passing position for a period of time after a nickel operation. Such cam is fixed to the time indicator 13 and may be arranged to permit the lever 52 to snap (by action of its control spring), into the coin holding position at any desired position of the indicator hand. During resetting, the lever 52 is rotated to by-pass position by contact of its rearwardly extending lug 54 with the radial edge 21b of the lock cam 21. This rotation of the by-pass lever permits engagement of the coin stop lever 52 with the arcuate cam 57.

It will be manifest that the mechanism may be employed with any suitable coin guide or chute which will be arranged between the slotted plates 15 and 16. The chute is preferably of the kind disclosed in the McGay et al. Patent No. 2,168,302.

The foregoing description and accompanying drawings disclose one construction in which the invention is embodied. Many other forms of construction can be used in practicing the invention. Furthermore, the invention may be employed on a wide variety of apparatus. In the construction disclosed, the power for accomplishing the operation of the mechanism is secured from a power-storage spring (not shown), and this power is delivered through the drive wheel 24 to accomplish the reset operation and selective functioning of the mechanism. This same principle could be used on a mechanism designed to employ an outside operating force as the power means, such as a handle or lever.

While I have disclosed what I now consider to be a preferred embodiment of my invention in such manner that the same may be readily understood by those skilled in the art, I am aware that changes may be made in the details disclosed, without departing from the spirit of the invention as expressed in the claims.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a parking meter or the like, coin guiding means, an oscillatable lock cam having a coin supporting pin normally positioned below its axis of oscillation, a pivotally mounted lever having a coin-engaging pin positioned to move toward

and away from said axis under the influence of pressure exerted by a coin pushed toward the same by the first mentioned pin, a link having a substantially L-shape slot, said lever being engageable with the link and adapted to shift the latter, a pin carried by the lock cam and extending into said slot, a clock-operated shaft, a reset plate pivotally mounted on said shaft and connected to the link to be moved in one direction by the link, an indicator having a friction connection with the shaft whereby the shaft moves the indicator in one direction, and a time scale with which the indicator cooperates.

2. In a parking meter or the like, a driving pin, a shifting pin spaced from the driving pin, shiftable means for supporting a coin with the driving pin and shifting pin diametrically opposed in relation to the coin, means to cause the driving pin, through the instrumentality of the coin, to move said shifting pin, an indicating means comprising a movable member, and means controlled by the shifting pin for determining the amount of movement of the movable member in one direction, and means for actuating the shiftable means.

3. In a parking meter or the like, a coin guideway, a driving pin, a shifting pin spaced from the driving pin, said pins being interposed in the guideway, shiftable means for supporting a coin in the guideway with the driving pin and shifting pin diametrically opposed in relation to the coin, means to cause the driving pin, through the instrumentality of the coin, to move said shifting pin, an indicating means comprising a movable member, and means controlled by the shifting pin for determining the amount of movement of the movable member, said coin supporting means being rotatably mounted and being shiftable out of coin supporting position to allow a smaller coin to by-pass during a predetermined timing period, and means for actuating the coin supporting shiftable means.

4. A parking meter comprising a time-indicating mechanism including an indicating member and means for driving it in one direction, a resetting mechanism including means for resetting said time-indicating member in the opposite direction, a power unit for driving both means, coin-released means for normally restraining the operation of said driving means, and means responsive to deposited coins of different sizes for causing a part of the resetting mechanism to move predetermined distances dependent upon the sizes of the coin deposited.

5. In a parking meter or the like, a time scale, a clock work operated indicator cooperating with said scale, a reset plate adapted to move the indicator to various positions relative to said scale, a coin guideway, and means comprising elements extending into said guideway operatively cooperating with said reset plate and controlled by coins of different size introduced into said guideway to move the reset plate to different extents depending upon the size of the coin inserted, and means actuated by the clock work for actuating the last mentioned means.

6. In a parking meter or the like, a time scale, a clock work operated indicator cooperating with the scale, a reset plate adapted to move said indicator to various extents relatively to said scale, a coin chute, three coin supporting elements arranged in the chute, one below the other two, means actuated by the clock work for moving the reset plate, said actuating means adapted to move the lowest supporting element out of ob-

structing position with the chute and means controlled by movement of the reset plate to hold the lowest supporting element in said non-obstructing position.

7. In a parking meter or the like, a time scale, 5  
a clock work operated indicator cooperating with the scale, a reset plate adapted to move said indicator to various extents relative to said scale, a coin chute, three coin supporting elements arranged in the chute, one below the other, means 10  
actuated by the clock work for moving said reset plate and indicator, a lever carrying the lowest coin supporting element, and a member movable with the indicator and cooperating with said lever to hold the lowest coin supporting element 15  
in a position so as not to obstruct the chute while the indicator moves a predetermined distance in one direction.

8. In a parking meter or the like, a time scale, 20  
an indicator cooperating with said scale, a reset member adapted to move the indicator to various positions in one direction relatively to said scale, a clock-work operated element for moving the indicator in the opposite direction, a link connected to the reset member for actuating the latter, said link being provided with a substantially 25  
L-shape slot, a pivotally mounted lock cam having a pin operable in said slot for actuating the reset member, a lever cooperating with said link to shift the link to a position allowing movement of the pin in the slot to change the stroke of the link with respect to the setting of the reset plate, and coin control means for actuating the 30  
lock cam to shift said lever.

9. In a parking meter or the like, a clock, a 35  
time scale, a clock operated indicator cooperating with said scale and movable by the clock in one direction relative to the scale, a reset member cooperating with the indicator and adapted to move the indicator to various positions in the opposite direction, an oscillatable lock cam, a brake shaft, a starter member connected with the brake shaft and cooperating with the clock work, a link connected to the reset member and provided with a slot having a portion extending lengthwise of 40  
the link, a pin carried by the cam and operating in said slot, a coin guideway, a lever adapted to be actuated through a coin of certain size introduced into said guideway and cooperating with the link to shift the link into a position to allow 45  
movement of the pin in the slot to change the stroke of the link with respect to the setting of the reset plate, clock operated means for

oscillating said cam control by said starter member, and means controlled by the insertion of a coin in the meter for shifting the starter member out of position where it initiates the turning 5  
of the cam.

10. In a parking meter or the like, a time scale, a clock operated indicator cooperating with the scale, a reset member cooperating with the indicator for shifting the latter in one direction 10  
to various positions relatively to the scale, a coin guideway, a slotted link for moving the reset member, selective coin-control means having elements obstructing said coin guideway and actuated through coins introduced in the guideway 15  
and adjustably operable with the slotted link for moving the reset member various degrees in one direction depending upon the size of the coin introduced into the guideway.

11. In a parking meter or the like, a time scale, 20  
a clock operated indicator cooperating with the scale, a reset member cooperating with the indicator for shifting the latter in one direction to various positions relatively to the scale, a coin guideway, a slotted link for moving the reset member, selective coin-control means having elements obstructing said coin guideway and actuated through coins introduced in the guideway 25  
and adjustably operable with the slotted link for moving the reset member various degrees in one direction depending upon the size of the coin introduced into the guideway, and means cooperating with the coin-control means to allow bypassing a coin of one size in the event that the indicator is traveling due to the previous insertion of a coin of another size. 30

12. In a parking meter or the like, a pivotally mounted signal, coined control means including a re-set member for moving the signal to a predetermined position, means comprising a clock work for reversing the signal, a coin chute, three coin supporting elements forming parts of said coin control means interposed in the chute, two of said elements being spaced apart a sufficient distance to allow a coin of a certain size to pass 40  
between them and come to rest on a third lower one of said elements, and means actuated by a coin of another size introduced into said chute to move and retain the third one of said elements out of coin obstructing position to cause the re-set member to move the signal to a predetermined position. 45

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