(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. N. ALSOP.

MONEY CHANGING MACHINE.

No. 434,312. Patented Aug. 12, 1890.

Fig. 1.

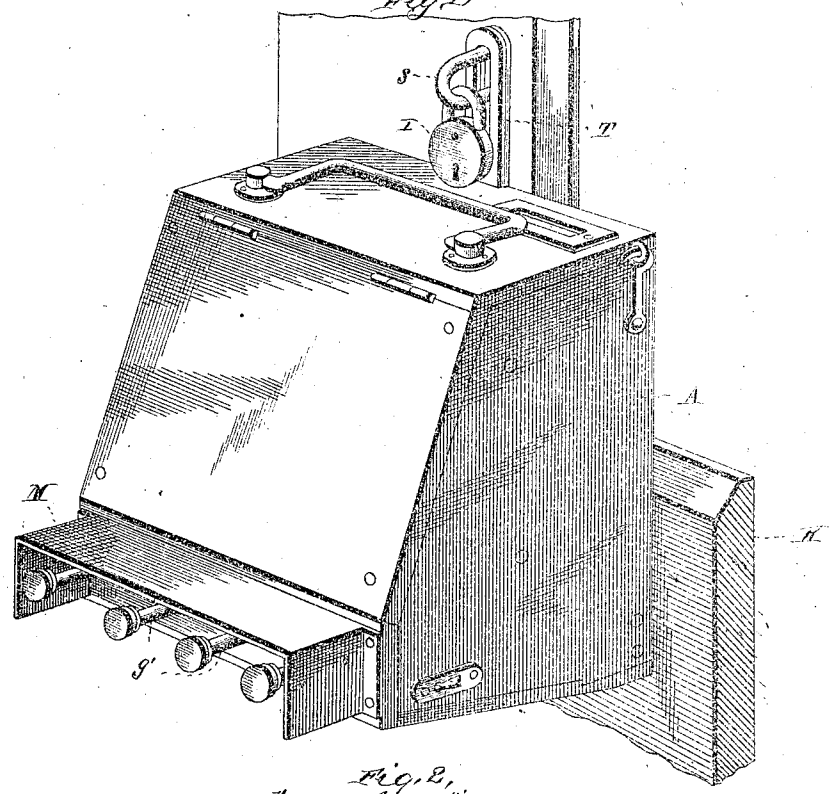
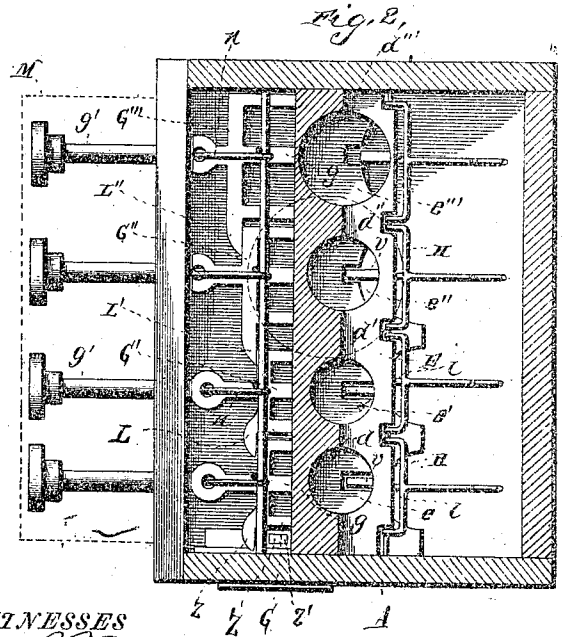


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3,

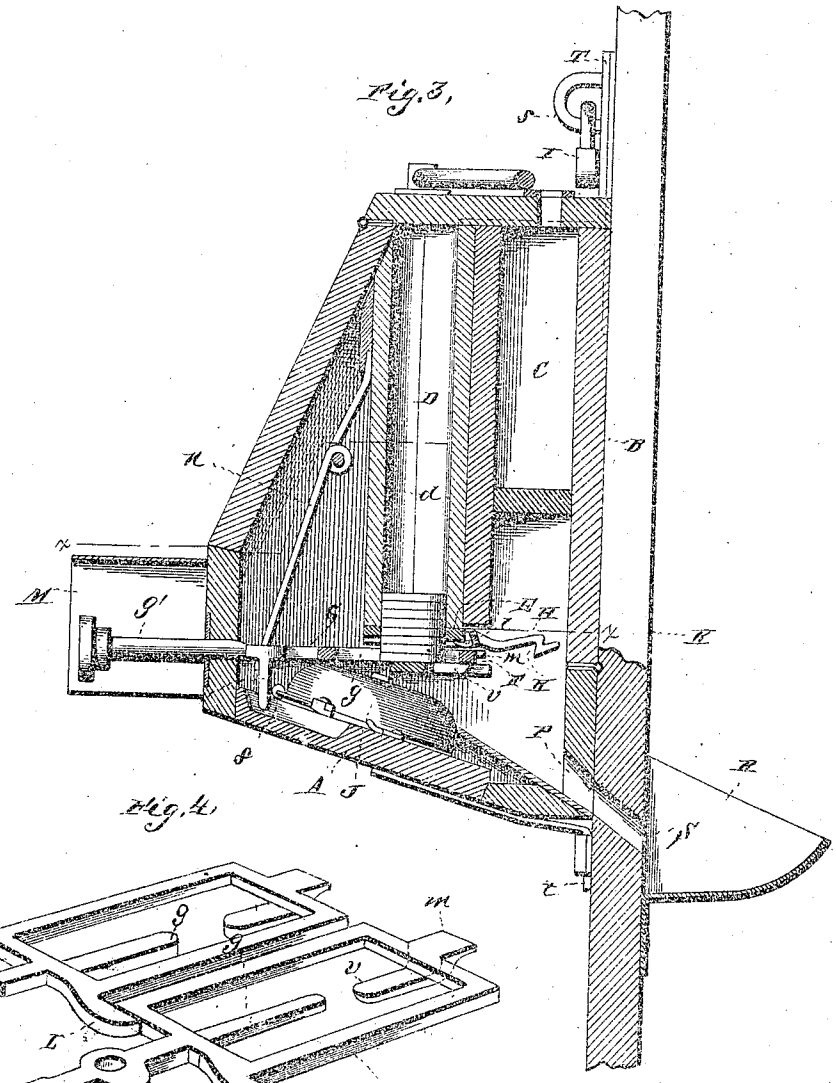
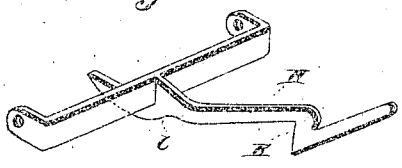


Fig. 4,

Fig. 5,



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES N. ALSOP, OF OWENSBOROUGH, KENTUCKY.

MONEY-CHANGING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 434,312, dated August 12, 1890.

Application filed February 11, 1890. Serial No. 340,064. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES N. ALSOP, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Owensborough, in the county of Daviess and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Money-Changing Machines; 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 letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a perspective view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section, and Fig. 3 is a vertical section, thereof, and Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views of the same.

This invention has relation to money-changing boxes, designed more especially for the use of car-drivers and others desiring to make change for dollars, half-dollars, quarter-dollars, and dimes with certainty and rapidity; and the invention consists in the construction and novel combination of devices, as hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating this invention, the letter A designates the main portion or body of the box, and B the hinged back portion carrying the deposit chamber or receptacle C, said back portion forming the backs of the coinways D D′ D″ D‴, which are provided for the reception of five-cent pieces, quarter-dollars, and half-dollars. These ways are vertical and parallel, and the stationary portions thereof, indicated at *d*, *d′*, *d″*, and *d‴* are often at the back, in order that when the hinged back portion B is turned down the number of coins in each way can be estimated by inspection. These portions *d*, *d′*, *d″*, and *d‴* of these ways extend down to the ledge E, which is provided with circular openings *e*, *e′*, *e″*, and *e‴*, below which is the slideway or floor F, on which move the coin-moving slides G, G′, G″, and G‴. On this floor rest the columns of coins, as follows: two columns of nickels, one column of quarter-dollars, and one column of half-dollars in the vertical ways above referred to.

H is a hinged check arm or stop, which is pivoted to the framing or ledge E in rear of the nickel-opening. The arm is preferably made with a notch and a shoulder-stop K, and is of cam form on its under side, as indicated at *l*. The cam portion is engaged by a bearing-surface *m* of the coin-slide G, the end of which engages the stop K when the slide is moved to prevent the discharge of a single nickel, stopping the movement of the slide before it has gone far enough for such discharge, thus preventing the actuation of the machine in the absence of the requisite number of coins in the coinway. In this machine the first coin-slide is designed to deliver two nickels as change for a dime, the second coin-slide to deliver three nickels, which, with the two nickels also delivered at the same time by shoulder-connection at L with the first slide, makes change for a quarter-dollar. The third coin-slide, also having a shoulder engaged at L′ with the second coin-slide, delivers a quarter-dollar, which, with the five nickels from the first and second coinways makes change for a half-dollar. The fourth coin-slide also engaging the third slide by shoulder or lug at L″, is designed to deliver a half-dollar, which, with the quarter-dollar delivered by the third slide and the five nickels delivered by the second and first slides all at one time by a single movement of the key of the higher-value coin, makes change for one dollar. These slides are provided with retracting springs, as at *n*, and their engagement is from left to right, so that any movement of the slide or slides on the right will not affect the slide or slides on the left.

The coin-slide G, for the delivery of two nickels, is provided with a tongue *g*, which is of sufficient thickness to remove two nickels from under the column of coins, and the cam *l* of the chuck-arm H is of sufficient depth to provide for the upward movement of the stop-shoulder end when the two nickels are moved under the cam, so that the slide can be moved to its full extent, discharging the two nickels. A similar device is usually employed to effect a perfect delivery of three nickels from the next column. To prevent the coin from tilting prematurely, rest-lugs *v* may be employed on the slides opposite the tongues *g*. Below the delivery-ways of the floor F is the inclined chute which causes the coins to slide downward

and through the delivery-opening P of the box into the receiver R of the door K, this receiver being placed just below the change-slots S of said door and on the inside thereof, the money-changing box being secured to the outside of the door by means of fastenings, usually a lug *t* and a hasp T, which, engaging a staple *s*, is firmly fastened by means of a padlock at I.

J is a bell in the change-box, which is designed to give an alarm whenever the slides are moved to their full extent to make change. For that purpose the hammer *f* is provided, said hammer being operated by a lug of the first slide G through its engagement with the toe of the hammer-lever, said toe being usually pivoted to facilitate the return of the slide to its normal position.

The first slide G is usually provided with a lateral lug *z* near the side wall of the box, and just over the top surface of a small lock Z the bolt *z'* of which, when operated by the key of said lock, is designed to rise sufficiently to engage said lug *z* to prevent any movement of this first slide. As this slide is in engagement with the next slide, which is in engagement with the next, it is apparent that the locking of the first slide locks all the rest and prevents any action of the change-making devices until the bolt *z'* is withdrawn.

Each coin-slide is provided with a stem *g'*, which is rigidly secured thereto and projects through the front of the base, forming the key which is pushed to move the slide. In order to prevent these slides from being casually moved, as by a backward movement of the driver, a projecting guard M is attached to the case and extends outward therefrom sufficiently to act as a stop.

Having described this invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a money-changing machine, the coin-slides having engagement-lugs projecting laterally therefrom in the plane of said slides and operating from right to left only, as set forth, in combination with the vertical coinways, the slideways, the stops, and the retracting springs, substantially as specified.

2. In a money-changing machine, the combination, with the coin-slide, of the automatic stop having a shoulder near its extreme rear end and a notch to engage the end of said slide to prevent the discharge of a single nickel, substantially as specified.

3. In a money-changing machine, the combination, with the coin-slide, of an automatic stop having a cam device, whereby it may be raised by the coins to be discharged, substantially as specified.

4. In a money-changing machine, the combination, with the coin-slides having lateral engaging lugs, of the lateral lock having a bolt adapted to engage one of said lugs when operated by the key, substantially as specified.

5. In a money-changing machine, the combination, with the case having the hinged back and the slideways under the vertical coinways, of the laterally-engaging coin-slides having key-stems projecting through the front of the case, retracting springs, the automatic stop device, comprising the hinged arm provided with the shoulder-stop near its extreme rear end and with a cam portion engaged by a bearing-surface on a coin-slide, and the alarm, substantially as specified.

6. In a money-changing machine, the combination of the coinways, the laterally-engaging coin-slides having projecting key-stems, and the lateral lock adapted to operate in connection with the last slide on the right, substantially as specified.

7. In a money-changing machine, the combination of the first coinway on the right and its slide, adapted to discharge two nickels, the next coinway and its slide having a lateral lug engaging with the first slide and adapted to discharge three nickels, the next coinway, its slide having a lateral lug engaging with the second slide and adapted to discharge a quarter-dollar, the next coinway, its slide having a lateral lug engaging with the third slide, and the stem-keys of these slides projecting therefrom through the front of the case, substantially as specified.

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

J. N. ALSOP.

Witnesses:
PHILIP C. MASI,
CHAS. L. TAYLOR.