J. W. MABIN.

COIN CONTROLLED VENDING MACHINE.

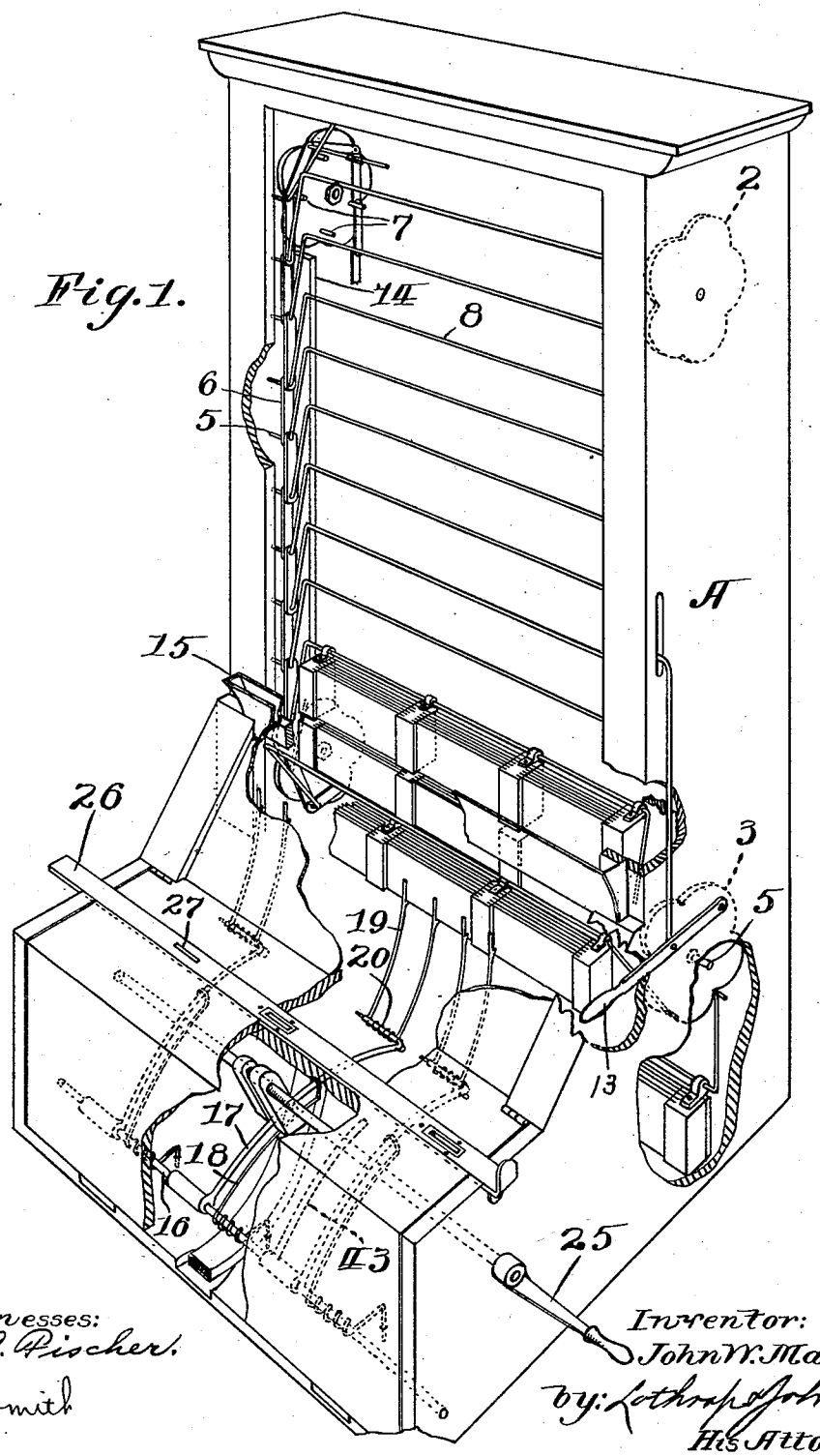
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 8, 1910.

1,008,167.

Patented Nov. 7, 1911.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

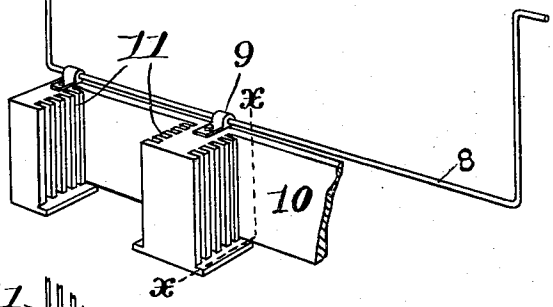


Fig. 4.

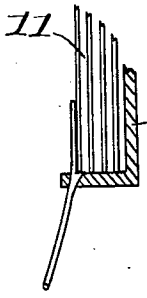
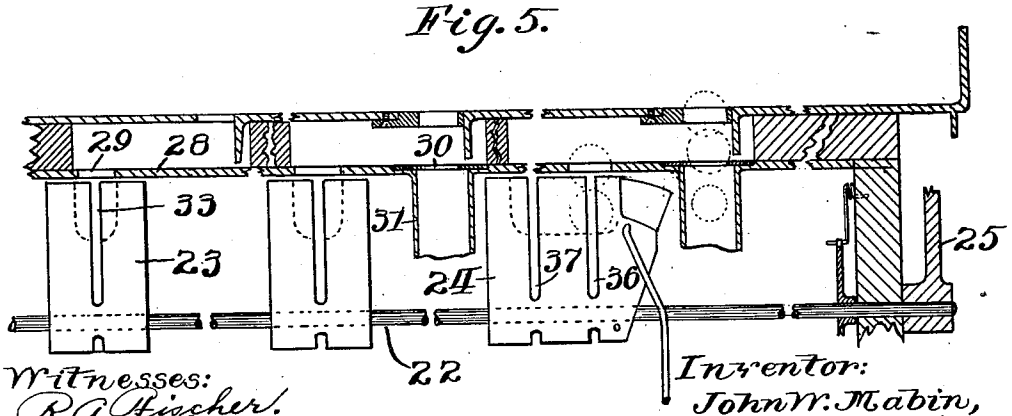


Fig. 2.

Fig. 5.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 6.

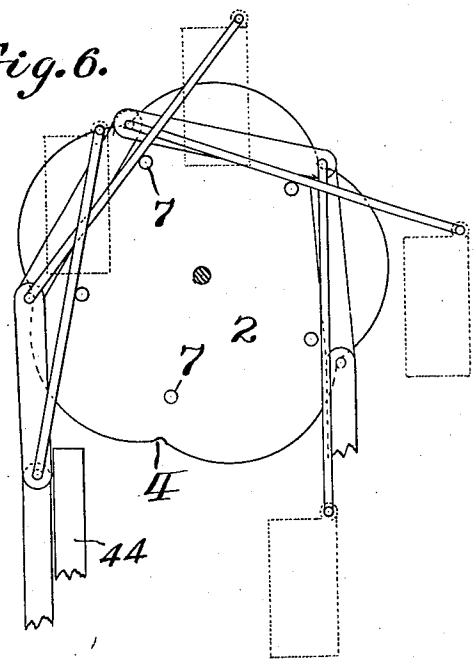


Fig. 8.

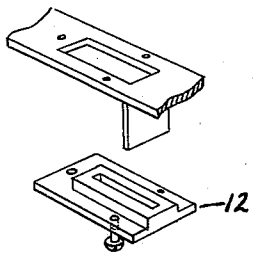


Fig. 10.

Fig. 7.

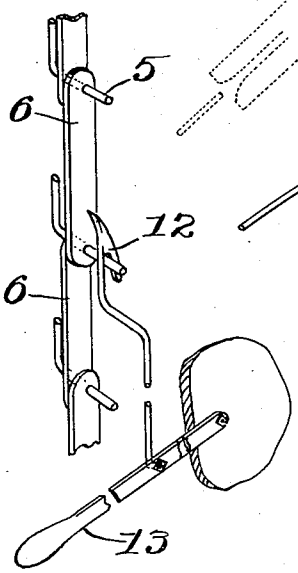
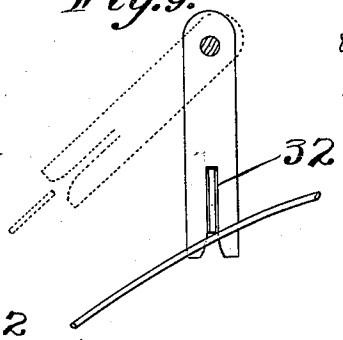


Fig. 9.



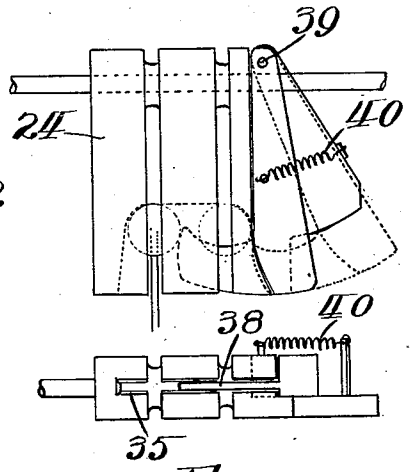


Fig. 11.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. MABIN, OF BAY CITY, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES A. HAGER, OF BAY CITY, WISCONSIN.

COIN-CONTROLLED VENDING-MACHINE.

1,008,167. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 7, 1911.

Application filed February 8, 1910. Serial No. 542,674.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. MABIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bay City, in the county of Pierce and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Controlled Vending-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in coin controlled vending machines, its object being to provide an improved construction of coin controlled apparatus designed particularly for delivering cards, and to this end consists in the features of construction and combination hereinafter particularly described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved machine partly broken away; Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the bottom of the machine taken immediately inside the right hand side wall; Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of the card supporting means; Fig. 4 is a section on line *x*—*x* of Fig. 3 broken away; Fig. 5 is a vertical section on line *y*—*y* of Fig. 2; Fig. 6 is a side elevation of a portion of the card supporting means; Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a portion of the card supports and means for moving the same; Fig. 8 is a perspective view of an inlet coin passage forming part of the machine; and Figs. 9, 10, and 11 are detail views of coin receiving means forming part of the actuating mechanism of the apparatus.

In the drawings A represents an inclosing cabinet or casing. Journaled within the rear of the cabinet are two pairs of upper and lower disks or wheels 2 and 3. Each of the wheels is formed with a plurality of peripheral notches 4 equi-distant apart to receive pivots 5 of the links 6. Carried by the disks a short distance inside the notches 4 and similarly interspaced are inwardly extending pins 7, the pins answering the purpose hereinafter pointed out. A plurality of links 6 are connected to form a pair of endless carriers traveling over the disks 2 and 3. A bail 8 is pivotally supported at its ends by the carriers at points co-incident with the pivots 5, the pivots 5 being preferably the free ends of the bails extending through and connecting the ends of the links. Having hinge support 9 upon each bail is a card holder 10 subdivided into a plurality of vertically grooved card pockets 11.

The carriers are driven in step by step movement by means of a pawl 12 constructed to receive one of the projecting pivots 5, the pawl being supported by a handle 13 pivoted outside of the casing. By raising the handle 13 the pawl will be lifted to engage with a higher pivot and by lowering the handle the carrier will be moved a distance corresponding with the length of one link. In operation the actuation of the carriers raises the bails at the back of the cabinet as indicated in Fig. 2. As the carriers pass over the upper disks 2 the bails engage with the pins 7 being gradually turned to a raised and rearwardly inclined position in which position they are lowered at the front side of the cabinet. While being lowered the bails are held in raised position by the engaging guide 14. Delivery slots 15 are formed in the casing immediately above the position in which the card holder 10, which is at the front and lowered position in the cabinet, stands. For the purpose of pushing the cards from the holders through the delivery openings 15 I provide the following described mechanism:

Pivotally supported by a transverse shaft 16 in the bottom of the cabinet forward of the card holders is a plurality of arms 17, each being normally held pressed upward by a spring 18. Pivoted upon the free ends of the arms 17 are fingers 19 normally held extending upwardly by means of springs 20. The free ends of the fingers are formed at their inner sides with notches 21 to receive the front card, as hereinafter pointed out. To depress the arms 17 I provide the following parts: Mounted upon a transverse rod 22 are coin holders 23 and 24. The rod 22 is provided with an actuating handle 25 outside the cabinet. To allow the passage of a coin to the coin holders 23 and 24 I provide the slide 26 transversely slidable in the upper wall of the front portion of the cabinet. The slide 26 is formed with a plurality of coin receiving apertures 27. Underneath the slide is a wall 28 formed with openings 29 immediately above the coin holders and apertures 30 at the inner sides of the coin holders. The apertures 30 are of a size to receive a smaller coin than that designed to pass to the coin holder and to discharge such

smaller coin through the conduit 31. To actuate the machine the proper coin is dropped through the aperture 27, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 5, and the slide is then pushed inwardly to carry the coin to the aperture 29 and allow it to drop into the coin holder 23 or 24 as the case may be. The coin holders 23 are adapted to be utilized in ejecting one card from the machine, and the coin holders 24 to be utilized in ejecting two cards from the machine, with the use of a single coin.

The coin holders are constructed and actuated as follows: Each coin holder 23 is formed with a longitudinal slot 32 in its free end and with a transverse slot 33. If the shaft 22 be actuated without a coin in the coin holder the slot 33 will receive the arm 17 allowing said coin holder to be turned past the arm. If there is a coin in the coin holder, the coin, straddling as it does the slot 33, will engage with the arm 17 as shown in Fig. 9, depressing the same to allow the coin holder to pass it. As the free end of the coin holder is carried by the arm 17 the coin will drop into the receptacle 34. The depressing of the arm 17 carries it into the dotted line position indicated in Fig. 2 and as soon as it is released by the coin holder being turned past it, the springs 18 and 20 will force the arm 17 and fingers 19 into ejecting engagement with the front card in the adjacent card holder.

The coin holder 24 is formed with a longitudinal slot 35 and a pair of transverse slots 36 and 37. The coin as it is dropped into the machine first passes into position straddling the slot 36 as shown in Fig. 5. In this position it lies at the inner side of a trigger 38 having pivotal support 39 and hanging in the outer end of the slot 35. The trigger is normally held pulled outward by the spring 40. With the coin straddling the slot 36 the rotation of the shaft 22 will depress the arm 17 by the engagement of the coin therewith in the same manner as with the coin holder 23. As the coin holder is turned past the arm 17, the coin is brought into engagement with a guide 41 which prevents it dropping into the receptacle 34. Positioned alongside is an arm 42 which engages with the edge of the trigger 38 as the coin holder is turned past said arm forcing said trigger inward against the tension of the spring 40 and shoving the coin into position straddling the slot 37. The next rotation of the coin holder causes the coin to engage with the arm 43 supported alongside the arm 17 depressing said arm and with it the arm 17 to which it is connected, thus causing the ejectment of a second card. As the coin holder is turned downwardly past the arm 43 it will drop the coin into the receptacle, there being no guide back of the arm 43 to prevent the coin dropping.

By means of the features of construction shown I secure a machine in which a large number of card receptacles can be carried, any one of which may be quickly and conveniently brought into relation with the ejecting apparatus. I also provide a construction by means of which a single card may be ejected or two cards by the utilization of a single coin.

It will be evident that by means of the handle 13 and its pawl 12 the carriers will be actuated to bring any one of the card pockets adjacent to the delivery opening 15. As the card holding pocket is brought into the position shown in Fig. 2 the supporting bail 8 will ride upon the rear side of the vertical cleat 44 secured upon the inner side wall of the cabinet, thus holding the card holding pocket in the position shown in Fig. 2 until the further actuation of the carriers carries the bail away from the cleat. With the card holding pocket supported in the position shown in Fig. 2 a card will be pushed from the pocket into the discharge opening 15 by the parts 17 and 19 as follows: If there is no coin in the machine the actuating of the handle 25 will carry the coin holder past the arm 17 by reason of the slot in the coin holder which forms a passage for the arm 17 as the coin holder is carried past it. With a coin in the coin holder this passage is closed so that then the actuation of the handle 5 will cause the coin in the coin holder to engage with the arm 17 to depress it as the coin holder is carried past it by the turning of the handle 25. This depressing of the arm 17 carries it into the full line position shown in Fig. 1 and when the coin holder has been carried past the arm 17 so as to free it the springs 18 and 20 will force the arm 17 and fingers 19 upward into ejecting position, thus ejecting the front card in the card holder into the delivery opening.

I claim as my invention:

1. The combination with an ejecting mechanism of the class described of coin controlled means for actuating the ejecting mechanism twice with the same coin, said means comprising a coin holder mounted to rotate freely past said ejecting means, means for holding a coin in said coin holder in two different positions, said coin engaging with and moving the ejector when in either of said positions and means for shifting said coin from one of said positions to the other during the first rotation of the coin holder.

2. In combination with an ejecting mechanism of the class described, of controlling means for said ejecting mechanism comprising a coin holder, said holder being normally turnable past said ejecting mechanism, means for holding a coin in position in said holder to engage with and move said

ejecting mechanism when said coin holder is turned, and means for holding said coin in position to engage with and move said ejecting mechanism in the second rotation of said coin holder.

3. In combination with ejecting mechanism of the class described, of coin controlled means for actuating the ejecting mechanism twice, comprising a coin holder constructed to turn freely past said ejecting means, and means for holding a coin in said coin holder in two different positions, whereby as said coin holder is turned said coin in either of said positions will engage with and move said ejecting mechanism for the purpose set forth.

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

JOHN W. MABIN.

Witnesses:
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C. A. HAGER.