

(No Model.)

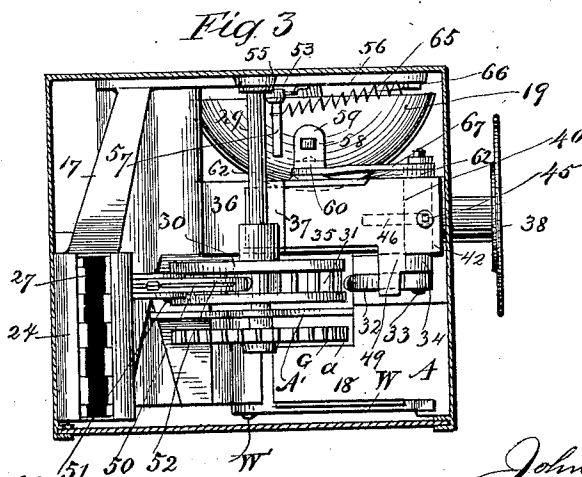
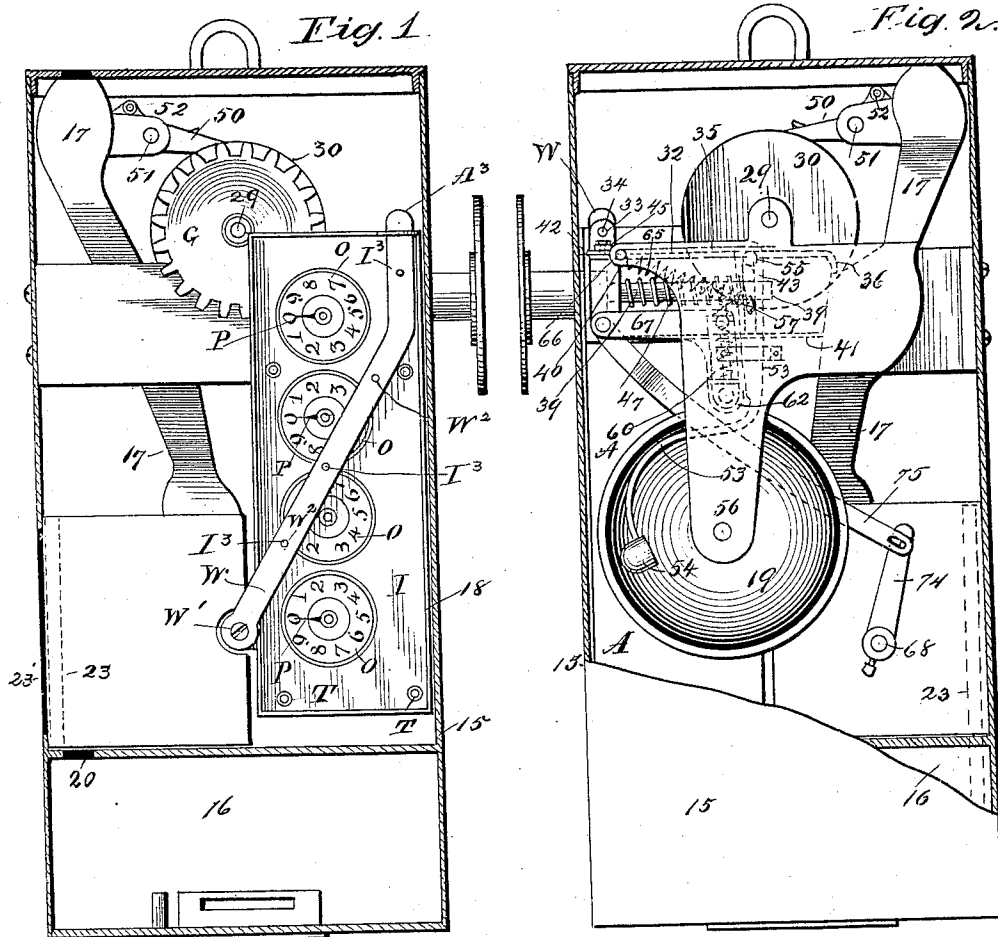
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J. A. MEHLING.

COMBINED COIN OR CHECK COLLECTING BOX AND REGISTER.

No. 576,214.

Patented Feb. 2, 1897.



Witnesses
James W. Moon

Marion Dean

Inventor
John A. Mehling
by Wm. M. Monroe
Attorney

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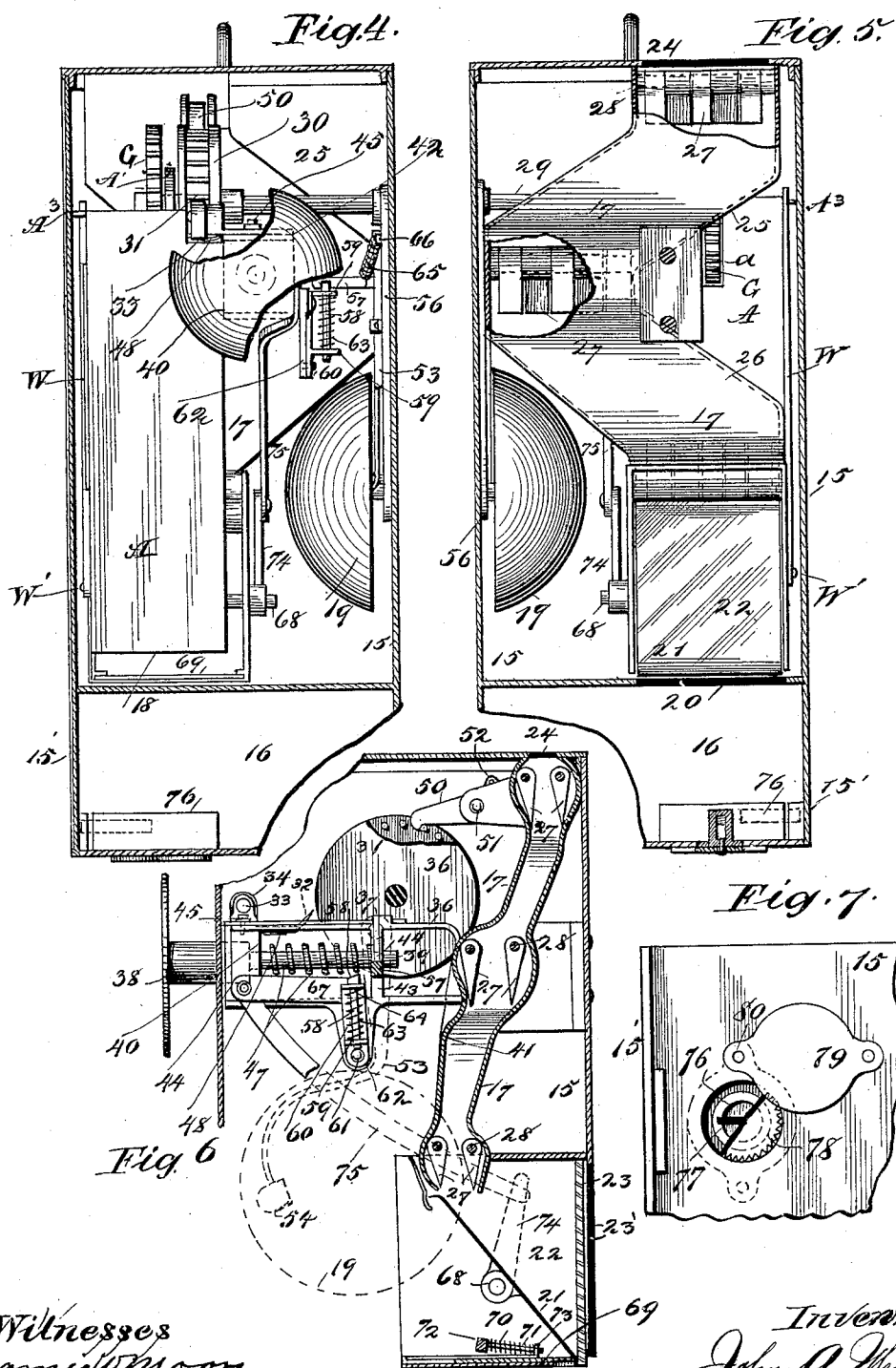
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. MEHLING, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE MEHLING MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

COMBINED COIN OR CHECK COLLECTING BOX AND REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 576,214, dated February 2, 1897.

Application filed February 27, 1894. Serial No. 501,655. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. MEHLING, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Coin or Check Collecting Box and Register; and I do hereby 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 pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in a combined coin or check collecting box and register, the primary object being to construct a coin or check collecting box and register from which it is practically impossible to remove a coin or check except by the use of a key, as hereinafter more fully described.

With this object in view and to the end of making the construction as simple and durable as possible my invention consists in certain features of construction and in combinations of parts hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings is shown a preferable construction of fare-collecting box and register embodying my invention.

Figures 1 and 2 are elevations of opposite sides of the machine, respectively, portions being in section and broken away to show the internal mechanism. Fig. 3 is a top plan, partly in section. Fig. 4 is a left-hand side elevation relative to Fig. 2, partly in section. Fig. 5 is a right-hand side elevation relative to Fig. 2, partly in section. Fig. 6 is a vertical section of portions of the machine, with portions broken away to more clearly show the construction. Fig. 7 is a partial view of the under side of said box, illustrating particular features of the lock for the sliding side thereof.

Like letters and numbers of reference denote like parts in the drawings and specification.

My improved coin or check collecting contrivance comprises a box or case 15, which contains the coin or check receptacle 16, a controllable conduit for conveying the coin or check to receptacle 16, a register 18, a bell 19, and mechanism establishing open relation between or of said receptacle and said con-

duit and causing an actuation of said register and an alarm from said bell. The receptacle 16 is formed in the lower part of the case or box 15 and has provided in the upper terminal a slot or opening 20, which is in close proximity to the movable chute 21 of said conduit, the latter being enlarged at or near said chute or trap, as shown at 22, Figs. 5 and 6, to accommodate the application of window 23, adjacent the opening 23' in the casing 15. The mouth of the conduit is in open relation with the slot 24, and the coin or check, upon entering through said slot, immediately arrives at the window, which permits of inspection of said coin or check. An essential feature is embodied in and with the circuit of said conduit—namely, that of being proof against the entering of any instrument with the intent of undue manipulations. The circuit of the conduit is zigzagged for this purpose, as indicated at 25 and 26. The sharp turns of the narrow side of the conduit practically exclude any attempt of entering instruments to follow said circuit. At or near the beginning, turn, and end of this zigzag circuit rows of suspended interlockable dogs or blocks 27 are employed. (See Figs. 5 and 6.) Said dogs or blocks are placed and pivoted as at 28. In their normal position—namely, that as shown—a free passage is attained for the coin or check. The moment, however, the casing is tilted or turned down side up a change is caused of the center of gravity of said dogs and some or all of them become interlocked, which state of affairs prevents the withdrawal of the coin or check when the latter has once passed beyond the series of interlocking dogs or blocks. The zigzag course of the narrow sides 25 and 26 of said conduit effects a rolling of the coin upon its edge in the downward course to the slanting chute thereof. Thus only under similar conditions (and not otherwise) would it be possible for the coin to return through the passage above referred to; but inasmuch as the coin could not roll back unless the box were turned down side up, in which instance the obstructions are not avoidable nor controllable, it is thus impossible for the coin to make its return, nor can possession be

gained thereof after it once has reached the terminal of said chute except in the manner and by the use of means hereinafter described.

5 The register 18 is arranged within the casing A and comprises any number of registering-wheels according to its recording magnitude. Shown in Fig. 1 is an exterior view of a register which has contained four registering-wheels. I would here remark that the box or case A has an opening, as at *a*, (see Fig. 3,) to accommodate the location of gear G for operation of said registering-wheels. The lid or cover I of the box above each registering-wheel is provided with a dial O and a pointer or index-finger P to indicate upon the dial the number registered by the respective registering-wheel, the pointers being in operative connection with said registering-wheels. A locking mechanism for said register is indicated by the lever W, which is pivoted at W'. A³, I³, and W² are integral parts of said locking mechanism. A full description of said register is had in separate application for Letters Patent.

As above stated, the register is contained in the casing A (see Figs. 4 and 5) and motion is imparted thereto by means of the gear G, which is operatively mounted upon the shaft 29, the latter being suitably supported substantially in the manner as shown. A trundle-wheel 30 is likewise mounted upon said shaft and into the trundles 31 whereof engages the pawl 32, which at 33 is pivotally connected with lug 34 of slide 35, the latter being supported upon frame 36 and guided as shown at 37. (See Figs. 3 and 6.) The operating-key 38 and its stem 39 is supported by and within integral parts of said frame. The block 40, which is perforated and countersunk to receive the stem and hub of said key, is adapted to move within the frame upon the bottom part 41. The front side 42 and bridge 43 are perforated, as at 44, and afford the bearings for said operating-key.

By means of the bolt 45 connection is had with the slide 35 and the block 40, and the slot 46 affords the necessary clearance for said bolt in the reciprocation of the block and slide, the latter parts being conjointly operated by the said key and the coil-spring 47, which is placed as seen in Fig. 6. By pressing upon the key the pawl 32 in its forward movement is brought in contact with the trundles 31. The free or front end of the pawl is adapted for engagement with said trundles in such manner as to effect with each depression of the key a turning of the wheel to the extent of one trundle. In its forward movement the arm 49 of the slide 35 affords resistance for said pawl, whereas upon the return to its normal position said pawl becomes relieved owing to the pivotal connection with the support thereof, of which the spring 48 admits of depression, so that the key 38 can be pushed outwardly by means of the spring 47, above referred to.

It is so intended that the key 38 must be depressed upon collection of each and every coin in order to sound the bell, and the construction and arrangement of the pawl are such as to effect a successive movement of the trundles of the wheel. Furthermore, the gear G, having a like number of teeth as the wheel has trundles, it is thus that every coin is registered distinctly upon or directly after its collection.

The spring-actuated pawl 50 is provided for preventing the rotation of the trundle-wheel and the parts operatively connected therewith in the opposite direction away from the operating-key, assuring thereby a positive forward movement of the wheel. The support 51 and spring 52 may be constructed and arranged in any suitable manner in order that the pawl 51 may perform its function as above stated. Each actuation of the key causes the units-registering wheel to turn the distance of one tooth, thereby indicating the number of coins or checks collected.

The arm 53 of the bell-sounding hammer 54 is pivotally suspended, as at 55, (see Figs. 2 and 3,) to the stationary plate 56, and near its pivot is provided with a lug 57, projecting toward the key-operated parts. Arranged in operative relation to said lug 57 is a bar 58, (see Figs. 4 and 6,) and projecting ears 59 of the link 60 serve as guides for said bar, the links 60 being fulcrumed to a depending arm 62 of the frame 36.

A coil-spring 63 is employed to retain the bar 58 in operative relation to and with the lug 57. Said spring is placed upon said bar between the pin or projection 64 thereof and the lower one of the ears 59, above referred to. A suitable distance below the pivot 55 the arm 53 is also provided with a spring 65, the resilient action of which causing the hammer of said arm to sound the bell. At 66 the connection of said spring and plate 56 is indicated. By means of the strap 67 connection is had with the link 60 and the slidable block 40. Thus upon pressing the key inwardly the link 60 is swung rearward sufficiently so as to cause contact of and admit of sudden relief from the lug 57 by the bar 58. The bell-sounding-hammer bar is thereby actuated for the purpose of signaling the registration and deposit of a coin or check.

As seen in Fig. 6, the bar 58 is beveled to enable its depression upon the return of the link 60, the latter following the spring-propelled block 40 to its normal position. The arm 58 being depressible, it can slide in under and past the lug 57 to accommodate the swinging of the lug 60 preparatory to the next succeeding manipulation of the key.

Attached to the shaft 68 is the chute 21 of the coin or check conveying conduit. The said shaft is vibratively mounted in the sides of said conduit. In its normal position the chute 21 is held tightly against the window 23, thereby cutting off communication with the receptacle 16, the part 69 of said chute covering the

opening or slot 20 of said receptacle, as seen in Fig. 6. The spring 70, which is placed upon the rod 71 of the bar 72, is depressibly connected with the chute 21 by means of the lug 73 of the part 69. It is by these or equivalent means that the coin is controlled in its passage to the receptacle 16. The lever 74, being secured to the shaft 68 in operative relation for and with the link 75, of which the upper end is pivotally connected with the slidable block 40, enables a simultaneous tilting of the trap or chute 21 away from said window 23 whenever the key is operated or pressed inwardly for registration of the coin previously collected.

One side of case or box is composed of a slide 15'. (See Figs. 4, 5, and 12.) Said slide is adapted for the purpose of gaining access to the coin or check receptacle 16 and to the mechanism contained in said box. When in closed position, said slide is locked by means of the key-operated lock 76, which is secured to the lower end of box 15, as shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 7. It is preferred to use a seal over the keyhole of said lock and by means of a cover protect said seal against accidental destruction or mutilation.

Shown in Fig. 7 is a part of the keyhole 77. The seal 78 is partially broken away, and the cover 79, which is pivoted at 80, is turned to one side. The dotted lines surrounding the seal indicate the cover when in its normal position.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a coin or check collecting box, the combination with the final-deposit receptacle, of a conduit provided with a series of independent automatically-interlocking dogs or blocks, substantially as described.

2. In a coin or check collecting box, the combination with a final-deposit receptacle of a zigzag conduit, provided with a series of independent automatically-interlocking dogs, substantially as set forth.

3. In a coin or check collecting box having the receiving-opening in or near its upper end and the final-deposit receptacle formed in the lower part thereof, a zigzag conduit extending from said opening to said receptacle and containing a series of automatically-interlocking dogs or blocks and a movable chute adjacent to a window and the slotted part of said receptacle, in combination with suitable mechanism for operation of said chute, substantially in the manner as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a coin or check collecting box, the combination with the final-deposit receptacle, of a conduit provided with a series of independent automatically-interlocking dogs or blocks and a movable chute adjacent to a window and the slotted part of said receptacle, the said chute being operated substantially in the manner as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a coin or check collecting box, the com-

bination with the final-deposit receptacle, of a conduit extending in close proximity to the part containing the receiving-opening and terminating in a movable chute or trap controlling the access to said receptacle, a bell and a register, a key projecting through one side of said box, and suitable mechanism mechanically connected with said chute, bell, register and key, whereby the chute, the bell, and the register can be simultaneously operated from without the box, substantially as and in the manner specified.

6. In a coin or check collecting box, the combination with the final-deposit receptacle, of a conduit terminating in a movable chute or trap controlling the access to said receptacle, a bell, suitable mechanism in operative connection with said chute and bell, and a key passing through the box-casing, whereby said mechanism can be set in motion and the bell and chute simultaneously operated from without the box, substantially as set forth.

7. In a coin or check collecting box, the combination with the final-deposit receptacle, of a conduit comprising a movable chute or trap which controls the access to said receptacle, a register, a key passing through the wall of said box, and intermediate mechanism mechanically connecting the movements of the key with the register and chute or trap, whereby the register can be operated simultaneously with the movement of the trap from without the box, substantially as described.

8. In a coin or check collecting box, a zigzag conduit containing opposite rows of pivotal independent dogs or blocks and extending in open relation with or to an inspection-chamber, in combination with a trap controlling communication of said chamber and the final-deposit receptacle and suitable mechanism for actuating said trap, substantially in the manner as and for the purpose set forth.

9. In a coin or check collecting box, the combination with the final-deposit receptacle, of a zigzag conduit containing opposite rows of pivotal independent dogs or blocks and terminating in an inspection-chamber, a trap controlling access to said receptacle and suitable mechanism to operate said trap, substantially in the manner as and for the purpose set forth.

10. In a coin or check collecting box having the receiving-opening in or near its upper end and the final-deposit receptacle formed in the lower part thereof, a zigzag conduit leading from said opening to an inspection-chamber and containing opposite rows of pivotal independent dogs or blocks in combination with a trap interposed between said chamber and said receptacle, and suitable mechanism to actuate said trap, substantially in the manner as and for the purpose set forth.

11. In a coin or check collecting box, the combination with the final-deposit receptacle, of a zigzag conduit containing a series of automatically-interlocking dogs or blocks and

terminating in a chamber having a transparent face and comprising a trap which controls the opening to said final-deposit receptacle, and suitable mechanism for operating said
5 trap, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specifica-

tion, in the presence of two witnesses, this 14th day of February, 1894.

JOHN A. MEHLING.

Witnesses:

C. H. DORER,
WARD HOOVER.