No. 874,237.

PATENTED DEC. 17, 1907.

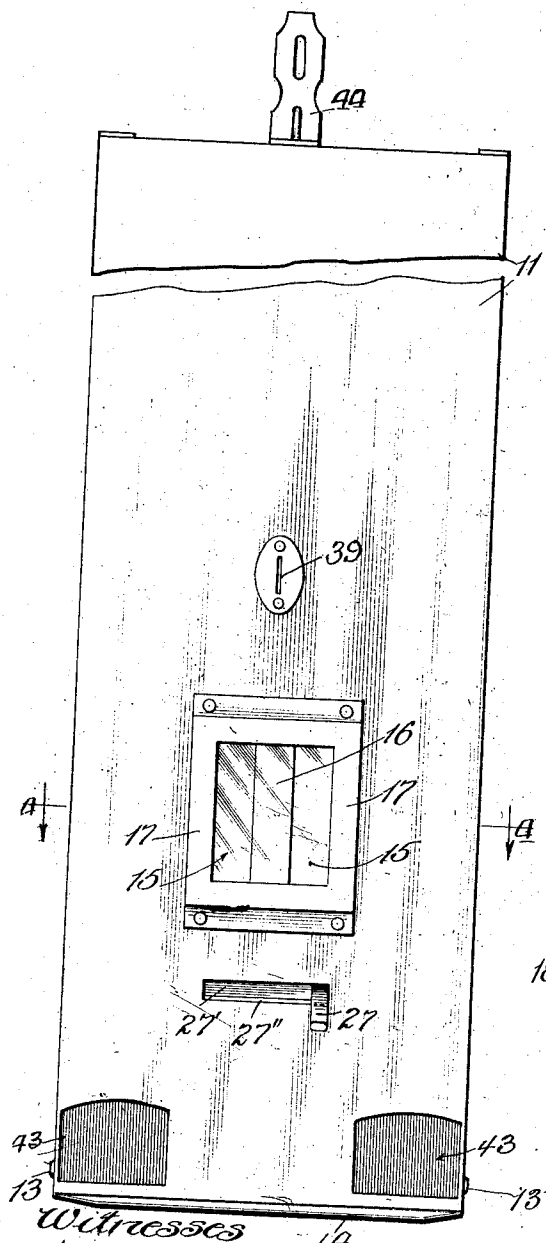
H. S. POND.

VENDING MACHINE CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 18, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1



Witnesses
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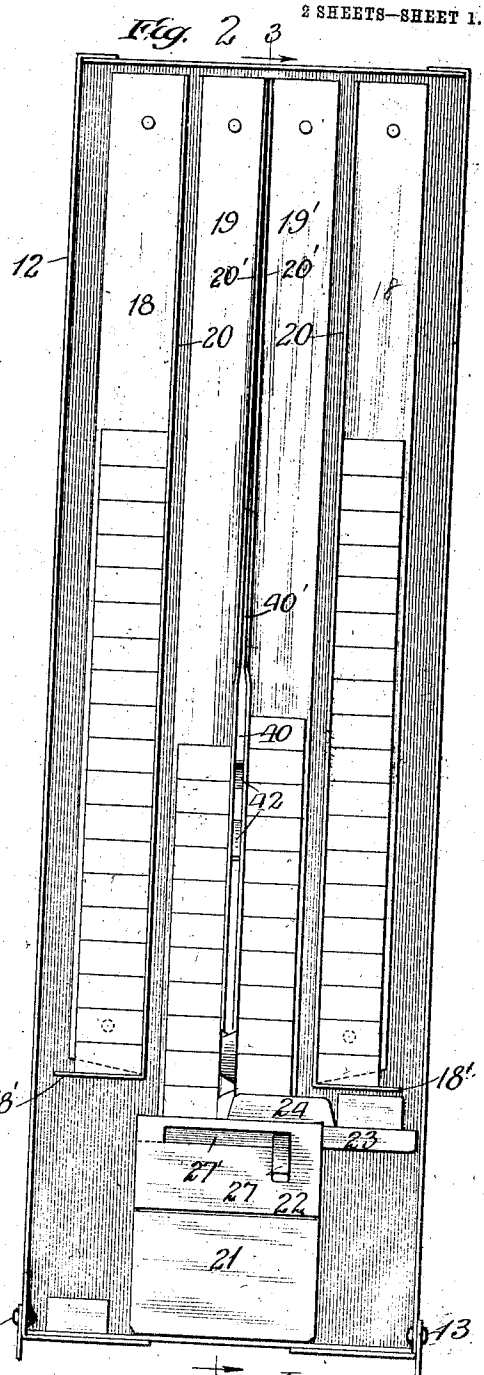
M. A. Kiddy

Fig. 2



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

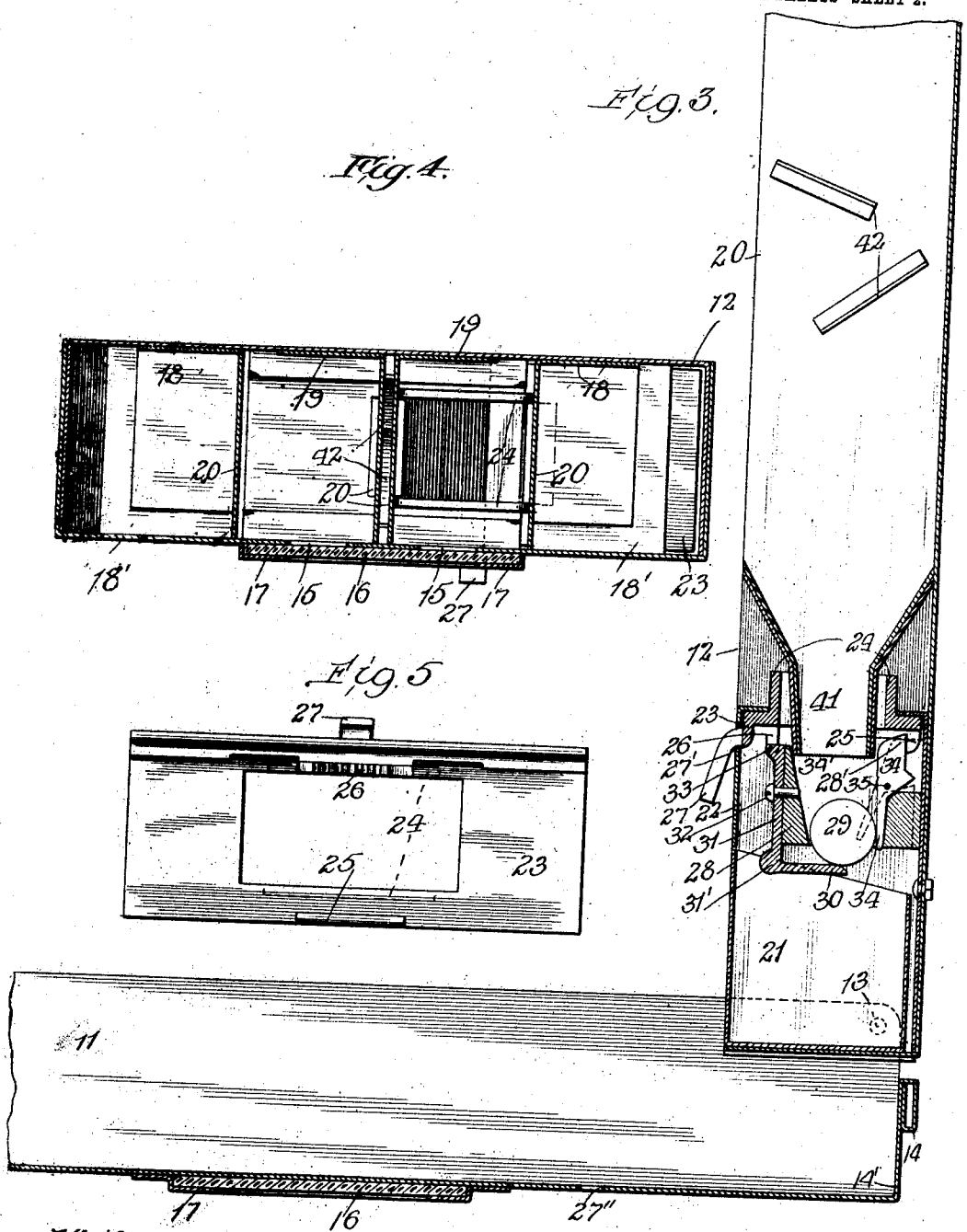

Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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VENDING-MACHINE CABINET.

No. 874,237. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 17, 1907.

Application filed February 18, 1907. Serial No. 357,796.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY SAYLES POND, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Vending-Machine Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates particularly to the cabinet for the vending machine forming the subject matter of my application, No. 357,795, filed Feb. 18, 1907.

The object of the invention is to provide a fire proof and weather proof cabinet of simple but strong and substantial construction, light in weight and inexpensive to manufacture, compact in form and arrangement and convenient to handle.

With these and other ends in view, the invention consists of the novel construction and arrangement of parts illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a front view of the machine. Fig. 2 is a front view of the interior of the machine, the hinged front or cover being swung to open position, as shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a bottom plan view of the ejector slide.

The cabinet consists of a front or cover part 11 and a back part 12, these parts being hinged together at their lower ends by pins or rivets 13 and the back part being constructed to telescope within the front part when the front part is swung up into closed position. The back part of the cabinet contains the goods to be vended and the delivery mechanism while the front part constitutes a cover for closing the cabinet and protecting the back part and its contents from rough weather. The cabinet is made, preferably, of rectangular form and a portion 14 of the bottom 14′ of the front part of the cabinet is cut away or folded back, as shown in Fig. 3, to permit said front part to swing down into horizontal open position. Openings 15 in the front part of the cabinet are covered by a glass 16 which is inclosed in the frame 17 (Fig. 4).

The back part of the cabinet is provided with two storage compartments 18 and two delivery compartments 19, 19′, these compartments being formed by partitions 20, 20′ which are fastened to the back. The compartments 18 have bottoms 18′ which may be integral with the partitions and the latter can be conveniently constructed of sheet metal in angular form and riveted or otherwise securely fastened within the back part of the cabinet. The coin receptacle 21 is removably arranged in a frame 22 located beneath the delivery compartments 19, 19′ and this frame supports the ejector slide 23 which is arranged to reciprocate back and forth on said frame from side to side of the cabinet. The ejector slide has a central opening 23 and is provided on its upper side with parallel ejectors 24 located at the side edges of said opening and on its lower side with a locking lug 25 and a rack 26 (Figs. 3, 5). The ejector slide also has a handle 27 which projects through a slot 27′ in the frame 22 and a corresponding slot 27″ in the front part of the cabinet (Figs. 1, 2). The block 28 is supported on the frame 22 and is provided with a slot 28′ to receive the coin 29 which is supported in the slot on an arm 30 normally arranged immediately below the slot and carried by a lever 31 pivoted at 32 on the block 28 and enlarged at 31′ to provide sufficient weight for swinging the lever to vertical position after it is released as hereafter described.

The upper end 33 of the lever 31 is arranged to engage the teeth of the rack 26 on the under side of the ejector slide. The locking trigger 34 (Fig. 3) is pivoted at 35 in the slot 28′ of the block 28. This trigger is weighted to normally swing its upper end 34′ backward in the path of the locking lug 25 on the under side of the ejector slide. While the trigger is thus locking the ejector slide (in the position shown in broken lines in Fig. 3) its lower end 34″ is swung forward in the slot 28′. When the coin 29 falls in the slot 28′ it comes to rest on the arm 30 and at the same time engages the end 30″ of the trigger and swings the end 34′ out of the path of the locking lug and releases the ejector slide. Thereupon the slide can be moved horizontally and when the rack 26 engages the upper end 33 of the lever 31 said lever will be swung to one side or the other, as the case may be, and carry the supporting arm 30 from beneath the coin thereby allowing the coin to fall into the receptacle 14 before the

operation of delivering the box of matches is completed. At the same time the trigger swings back into position to engage the locking lug 25. The front part of the cabinet is provided with a coin opening 39 which is located opposite the upper end of a coin slot 40 formed between the partitions 20′ which separate the compartments 19, 19′. This slot is preferably provided at its lower end with a contracted chute which discharges into the slot 28′ and a plurality of suitably arranged obstructions 42 are preferably supported in the slot 40 and cause the coin to travel in a zig-zag direction in said slot to prevent the introduction of wire or strings for the purpose of cheating the machine. At the lower corners of the front part of the cabinet are openings 43 to permit the goods to be removed from the machine after the delivery operation is complete.

The operative mechanism of the machine is claimed in my companion application before mentioned and for this reason need not be described in greater detail than has already been done herein. It is sufficient to say that the machine delivers alternately from the two compartments 19, 19′ and that the movement of the ejector slide must be completed in one direction before its movement can be reversed.

The machine is preferably made of metal throughout, the cabinet and frame being made of sheet metal and the other parts of metal castings, preferably. This not only provides a strong and substantial cabinet proof against fire and rough weather, but one which is comparatively inexpensive to manufacture and maintain. The front of the cabinet constitutes a cover for the back part and incloses the top, bottom and sides thereof so as to protect the contents of the cabinet from rough weather. The two parts of the cabinet are fastened together by locking means 44, preferably locking at the top of the cabinet.

It will be observed that the cabinet is only slightly deeper than the length of a box of matches and that the front not only serves as a cover but also holds the stacks of matches upright and in order and likewise locks the coin receptacle in place. Thus the cabinet can be made compact in size and arrangement with comparatively no waste space because all of the space between the partitions can be filled with boxes. I have shown the partitions separated somewhat more than is necessary to indicate that the machine can be made to accommodate boxes of different sizes, put ordinarily the machine will be constructed and the partitions arranged to fit the boxes to be vended with sufficient clearance for freedom of movement. Boxes can be also stored on edge alongside of the stack of boxes in the storage compartments 18. This is especially important in vending inexpensive articles such as boxes of matches where a machine of large capacity but comparatively small size is desirable to avoid constant refilling and to occupy as little room as possible. By hinging the front or cover part at the bottom so that it will swing forward and downward access can be readily had to the interior of the cabinet for replenishing the supply of boxes therein, for removing the coins or for adjusting or repairing the mechanism, and this can all be done without liability of knocking down or disarranging any boxes that remain in the cabinet. The handle 27 is curved so that it will not interfere with swinging the front or cover part to open or closed position. It will also be observed that only one lock is required for the entire machine and this is the lock which locks the two parts of the cabinet together, being located conveniently at the top of the machine.

The partitions 20′ are preferably separated slightly above the coin slot 40 to provide an air space 40′ which would prevent heat from being communicated from one compartment to the other in event of a fire in one compartment but when the cabinet is closed a box of matches, if ignited accidentally, will simply smolder without igniting adjacent boxes ordinarily owing to the fact that the parts of the cabinet fit very closely together and not sufficient air to promote combustion would be supplied.

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

1. A vending machine cabinet comprising a back part, a front or cover part hinged to the back part and constructed to telescope thereon, a frame centrally disposed within the back part at the bottom thereof to support the delivery mechanism, two delivery compartments arranged above said frame and open at the bottom, a storage compartment between each side of the back part and the delivery compartments therein, said storage compartments being above the plane of movement of the delivery mechanism and closed at the bottom, and said front or cover part having delivery openings at its lower corners opposite the spaces below the storage compartments and between the sides of the back part and said frame.

2. A vending machine cabinet comprising a back part, a front or cover part hinged to the back part and constructed to telescope thereon, a frame centrally disposed within the back part at the bottom thereof to support the delivery mechanism, two delivery compartments arranged above said frame and open at the bottom, a storage compartment between each side of the back part and

the delivery compartments therein, said storage compartments being above the plane of movement of the delivery mechanism and above the lower ends of the delivery compartments, said frame and said front or cover part having registering elongated horizontal slots to receive the handle of the delivery mechanism and said front or cover part having two delivery openings at its lower corners opposite the spaces below the storage compartments and between the sides of the back part and said frame.

HARRY SAYLES POND.

Witnesses:
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