

(No Model.)

C. BERGERON.
CHANGE RECEIVER.

No. 479,751.

Patented July 26, 1892.

Fig. 1

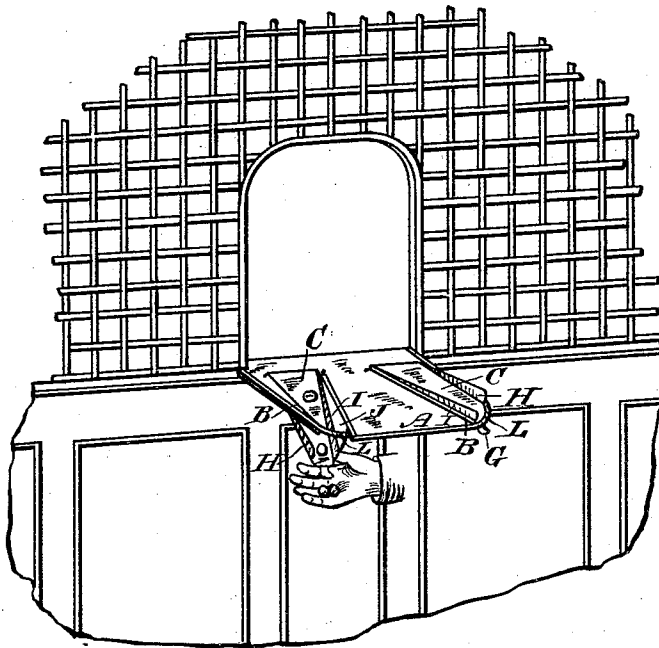
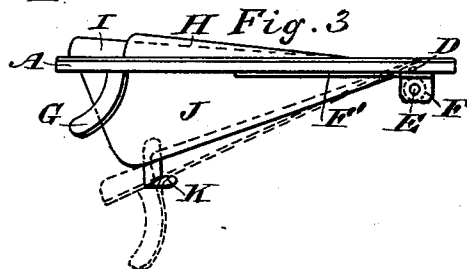
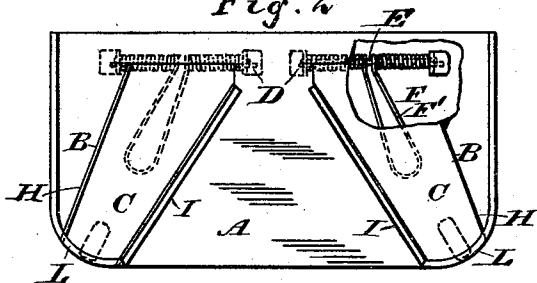


Fig. 2



WITNESSES:

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CÉLESTIN BERGERON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHANGE-RECEIVER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 479,751, dated July 26, 1892.

Application filed October 1, 1891. Serial No. 407,365. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CÉLESTIN BERGERON, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Change-Receiver, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved change-receiver designed for use in ticket-offices, cashiers' desks, and the like, and which is simple and durable in construction and arranged to enable the purchaser to conveniently and rapidly gather the change.

The invention consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement as applied. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same with parts broken out, and Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same.

The improved change-receiver is arranged on a change-table A, located in the usual manner on a desk or cashier's window, as illustrated in Fig. 1. The change-table A is formed with one or more openings B, in each of which is fitted a chute C, preferably arranged diagonally on the change-table, as illustrated in the drawings. Each chute C is formed at its rear end with trunnions or pivots D, journaled in suitable bearings formed or secured on the change-table A, so that the rear or pivoted end of the chute is flush with the top of the table. Underneath the pivoted end of the chute C is arranged a rod E, secured in suitable lugs attached to the table A, and on this rod is coiled and fastened a spring F, formed in its middle with an arm F', engaging the under side of the chute C, so as to hold the latter in an uppermost position and return the same in an uppermost position after being pressed and released. On the front end of each chute C is secured a downwardly-extending finger-piece G, adapted to be taken hold of by the operator for pressing the chute. On the sides of each chute C and on top of the same are arranged the flanges H and I, preferably triangular in shape and vanishing at their rear ends at or near the piv-

oted end of the chute. The flanges H and I prevent the coins or change from sliding sideways and leaving the chute when the latter is depressed.

On the under side of the table A is arranged a downwardly-extending flange J, serving as a guide for that side of the chute C provided with the flange I. On the lower front end of the flange J is secured a stop K, located in the path of the chute C, so as to limit the downward-swinging motion of the latter. The upward-swinging motion of the chute is limited by a rod L, extending across the front end of the opening B and adapted to be engaged by the front free end of the chute C.

As shown in the drawings, each chute is somewhat narrower at the front than at the pivoted end, and the sides of the chute are inclined relative to the trunnions D, so that when the chute C is pressed it swings downward, the coins resting on top of the chute sliding down the same toward the narrow end and against the flange I to fall into the open palm of the operator pressing the chute with one finger, preferably the forefinger, engaging the finger-piece G. (See Fig. 1.) The cashier or other person paying out the change places the coins onto the pivoted end of the chute, so that the receiver, after counting the change which is in his view, places his forefinger on the finger-piece G, so that the front end of the chute opens into the palm of the hand. Now by pressing downward the chute C swings in a like direction and the change readily slides down the chute into the open palm of the hand. The operator then moves the forefinger from the finger-piece G, so that the spring F returns the chute to its normal horizontal position.

Bills, papers, and the like are passed over the table A in the usual manner, the chute C being principally designed to receive and deliver coins. I do not limit myself to the peculiar shape and form and arrangement of the chutes, as the same may be varied according to the use of the device and according to the form and construction of the change-table A.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A change-receiver comprising a pivot, a

chute hung on the said pivot and extending at angles therefrom, a spring pressing on the said chute to hold the same in flush with the change-table, and flanges held on the sides of the said chute and diverging rearwardly from the free end of the chute toward the pivot, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a change-receiver, the combination, with a change-table provided in its top with an opening, of a chute fitting into the said opening, a pivot for the said chute and held on the said change-table, the said pivot extending at angles to the chute, a spring pressing on the said chute to hold the same flush with the change-table, and flanges held on the sides of the said chute and diverging rearwardly from the free end of the chute toward the pivot, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a change-receiver, the combination, with a change-table provided with an opening, of a chute fitting into said opening and pivoted to the said change-table, a spring pressing on the under side of the said chute to hold the same flush with the change-table, but to permit of its being depressed, and a finger-piece held on the said chute, substantially as described.

4. In a change-receiver, the combination, with a change-table provided with an opening, of a chute fitting into the said opening and pivoted to the said change-table, a spring pressing on the under side of the said chute to hold the same flush with the change-table,

but to permit of its being depressed, a finger-piece held on the said chute, and flanges held on the sides of the said chute and extending upward, substantially as described.

5. In a change-receiver, the combination, with a change-table provided with an opening, of a chute fitting into the said opening and pivoted to the said change-table, a spring pressing on the under side of the said chute to hold the same flush with the change-table, but to permit of its being depressed, a finger-piece held on the said chute, flanges arranged on the sides of the said chute and extending upward, and stops held on the said change-table and serving to limit the upward and downward swinging motion of the said chute, substantially as shown and described.

6. In a change-receiver, the combination, with a change-table provided with an opening, of a chute fitting into the said opening and pivoted to the said change-table, a spring pressing on the under side of the said chute to hold the same flush with the change-table, but to permit of its being depressed, a finger-piece held on the said chute, flanges arranged on the sides of the said chute and extending upward, and a flange forming a guide for the said chute and formed on the under side of the said change-table, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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