No. 744,635. PATENTED NOV. 17, 1903.

W. SINCLAIR & H. S. BENSON.

CHANGE RECEIVER.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 9, 1902.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

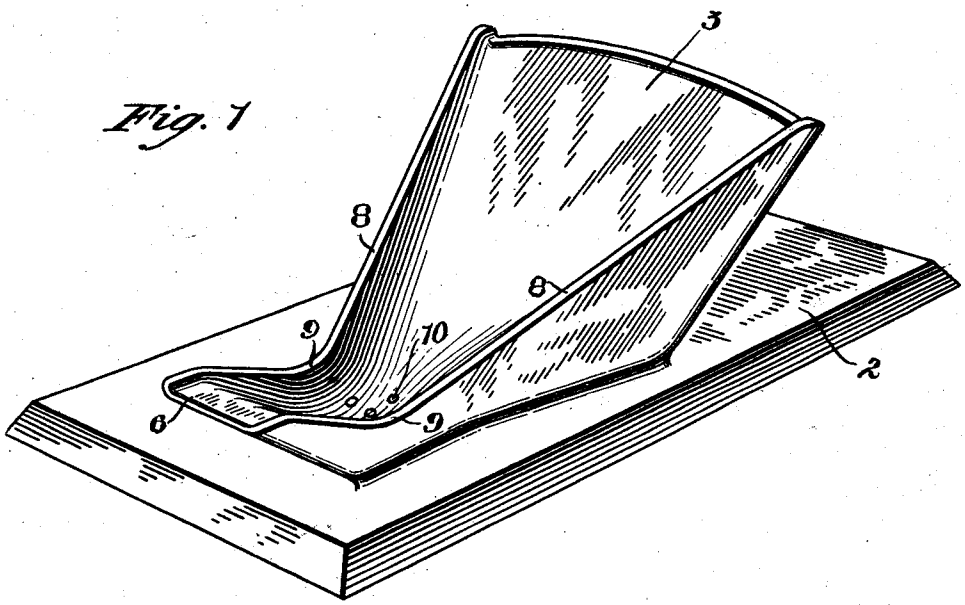
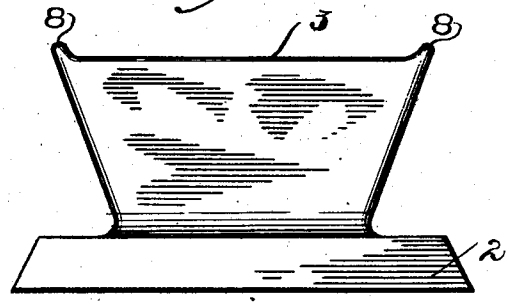


Fig. 2



Witnesses:
C. A. Jarvis.
H. C. Abbott

Inventors.
William Sinclair
Harry S. Benson.
By their Attorney.
Marcus B. Hopkins

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2

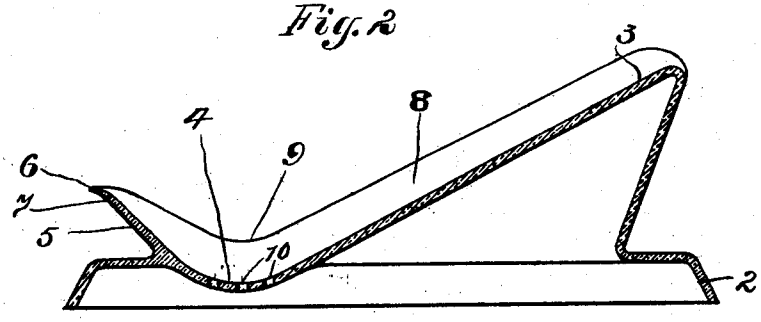
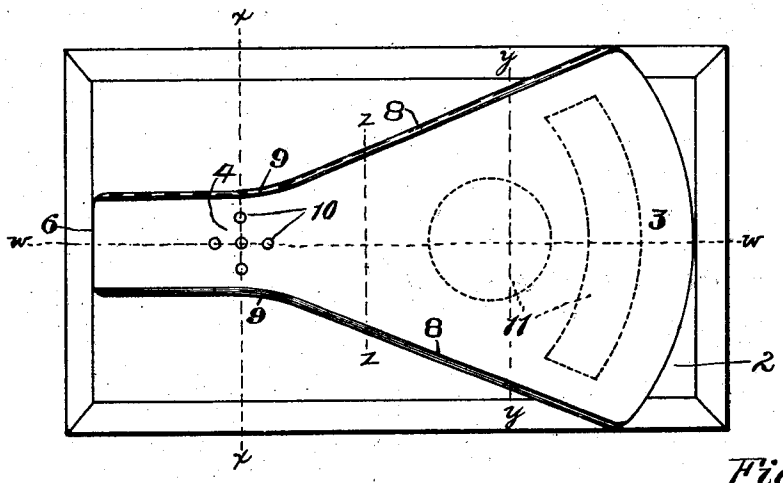


Fig. 3



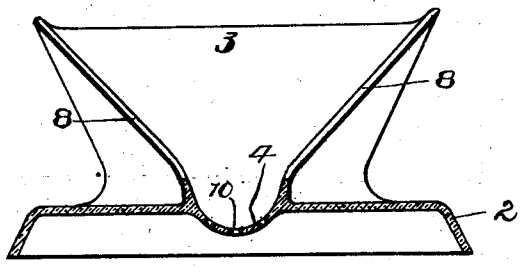


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

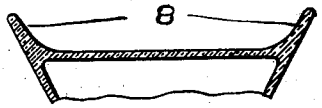


Fig. 6



Witnesses.
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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 744,635. Patented November 17, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, OF JERSEY CITY, AND HARRY S. BENSON, OF BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY; SAID BENSON ASSIGNOR TO SAID SINCLAIR.

CHANGE-RECEIVER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 744,635, dated November 17, 1903.

Application filed October 9, 1902. Serial No. 126,522. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM SINCLAIR, residing at Jersey City, and HARRY S. BENSON, residing at Bayonne, in the State of New Jersey, citizens of the United States, have invented new and useful Improvements in Change-Receivers, of which the following is a specification.

Our present invention pertains to cash-receivers and devices designed for the reception and relinquishment of a coin, change, or the like small object or objects; and it consists in a peculiarly-shaped device the configuration of which causes the collection of the change or small articles in a small compass at a relatively fixed location and facilitates the transposition of said change or small objects from said location to the firm grasp of the abstractor and in a great measure controls the action of the abstractor in the performance of the act of abstraction.

Some of the objects of our invention are to provide a device for receiving change, collecting the same in small compass, and offering easy means of abstraction of said change therefrom, which means will in a great measure control the action of the abstractor and cause said abstractor to involuntarily adapt the easiest mode of acquiring a firm grasp of the said change or objects, and to provide such a device of simple and compact construction with no working parts, of pleasing appearance, capable of being made of one piece and of many materials, and susceptible of receiving and displaying devices for advertising or ornamental purposes.

We have illustrated one form of our invention in a change-receiver in the accompanying drawings, which show the device made of cast-glass and in one piece.

Like reference characters designate like parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of our device; Fig. 2, a vertical longitudinal section on line *w w* of Fig. 3; Fig. 3, a plan; Fig. 4, a vertical cross-section on line *x x* of Fig. 3; Fig. 5, a similar view on line *y y* of Fig. 3; Fig. 6, a similar view on line *z z* of Fig. 3, and Fig. 7 a rear elevation.

Referring to the drawings, we prefer to cast our receiver from glass in one piece, as illustrated; but we may use other material, other modes of manufacture, and utilize a built-up structure, if it is so desired.

A base 2 forms a support for the device. A fan-shaped chute 3, wide at its upper end, inclines downwardly and tapers to and merges into a concave 4. The fan-shaped chute 3 is of any suitable size and may have taper and inclination at any angles sufficient to cause the coin or object to be impelled by gravity into the concave 4. A second chute 5 merges into the concave 4, inclines upwardly, and terminates in a lip 6, which is undercut at 7. The chute 5 may be of substantially the same width throughout its length or taper slightly toward the lip 6. The chute 5 at its point of merging with the concave 4 conforms with the shape of said concave 4, but gradually flattens to the lip 6. Continuous side walls 8 8 form the sides of the chute 3, merge with the sides of the concave 4, and form the walls of the chute 5. The chutes 3 and 5 are preferably arranged at opposite sides of the concave 4, but may be made to set at an angle, if desired. The side walls 8 8 are of maximum height at the sides of the concave 4 and gradually decrease in height to the upper end of the chute 3 and the lip 6.

The concave 4 substantially conforms to the tips of the fingers when the hand is in a normal position for picking up change and is provided with perforations 10 in its bottom to prevent the collection therein of dirt.

The floor of the chute 3 at its wider part is substantially perpendicular to the line of vision of a person standing in front of the device when the same is set upon a counter, and we place thereon a display 11, either for advertising or ornamental purposes, combining the display and the chute 3, the inclination of said chute performing a double function in gravitating the coin or objects to the concave and presenting the display perpendicularly to the eye of the user.

The curves 9 9 in the walls 8 8 at either side of the concave 4 and from which the said walls 8 8 rise both ways with the chutes 3 and 5 are provided to facilitate easy removal of the coins from the concave 4 by the trades-

man should he find that the wrong change has been made.

This device is used in the following manner: The tradesman places the change on the chute 3. It gravitates to and collects in the concave 4. The customer places the tips of his fingers behind the coins and his thumb under the undercut portion 7 of the lip 6 and draws the coins forward with his fingers, the concave 4 and chute 5 conforming to the position of the tips of his fingers, until the coins leave the lip 6 and slide onto the thumb, when they are firmly gripped between the thumb and fingers.

We have shown the device cast in a single piece from glass. When glass is used, the display may be pasted or otherwise applied to the under side of the chute 3 and show through; but if non-transparent material is used the display will of course be affixed to the upper surface.

What we claim is—

1. A change-receiver having a concave, an inclined chute merging at its lower end into said concave and a second inclined chute merging at its lower end into said concave and provided at its upper end with an undercut lip.

2. A change-receiver having a concave, an inclined chute tapering to and merging at its lower end into said concave and a second inclined chute merging at its lower end into said concave and provided at its upper end with an undercut lip.

3. An integral glass change-receiver having a concave, an inclined chute merging at its lower end into said concave, a display applied to the under side of said chute and visible from the upper side of said chute and a second inclined chute merging at its lower end into said concave.

4. An integral glass change-receiver having a base, a concave, an inclined chute tapering to and merging at its lower end into said concave, a display applied to the under surface of said chute and a second inclined chute merging at its lower end into said concave at the opposite side of said concave to said first chute and provided at its upper end with an undercut lip.

5. A change-receiver having a concave provided with perforations in its bottom and two inclined chutes merging at their lower ends into said concave.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 4th day of October, 1902.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR.
HARRY S. BENSON.

Witnesses:
WM. LOCKE,
O. BARSCHOW.