

No. 640,963.

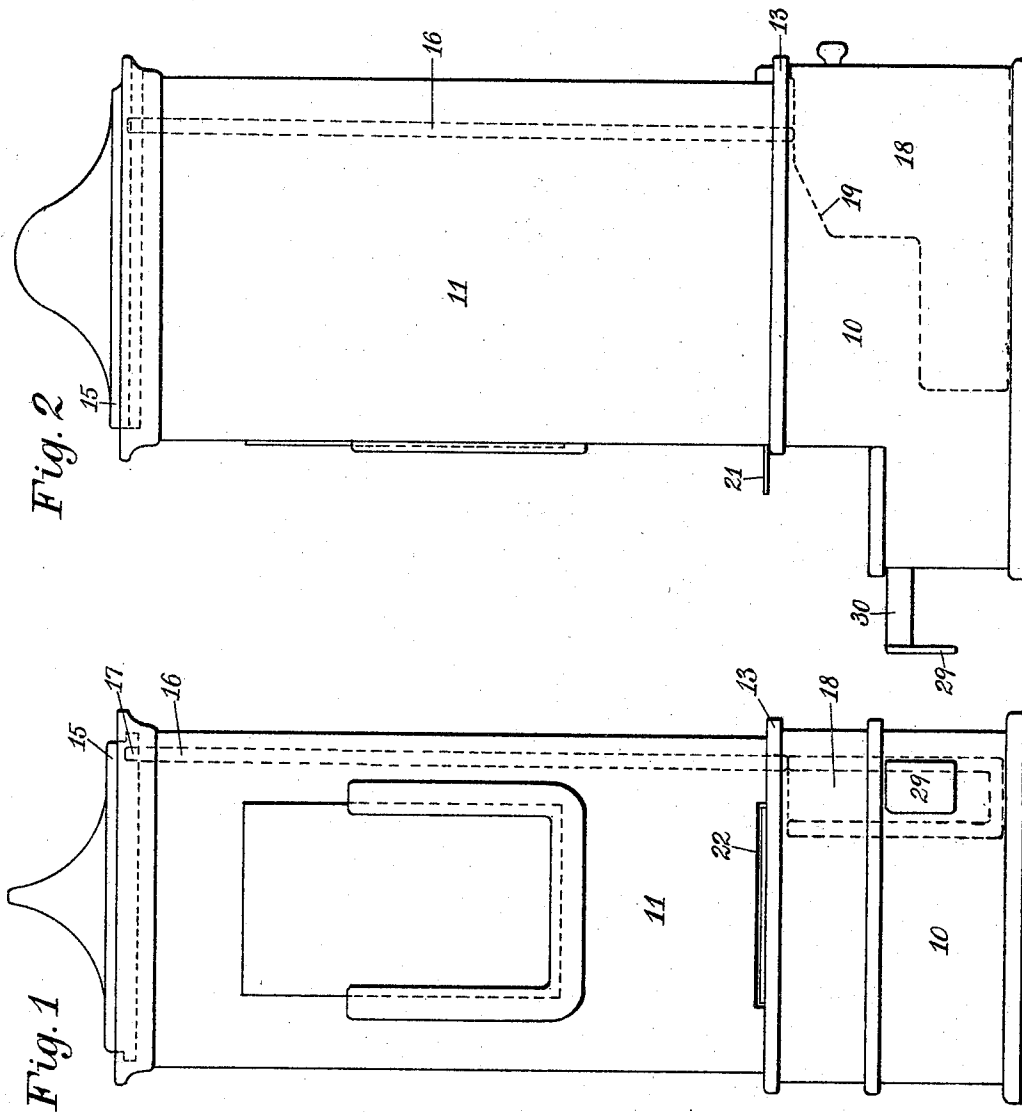
Patented Jan. 9, 1900.

J. T. SIBLEY.
COIN OPERATED VENDING MACHINE.

(Application filed June 30, 1899.)

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses:
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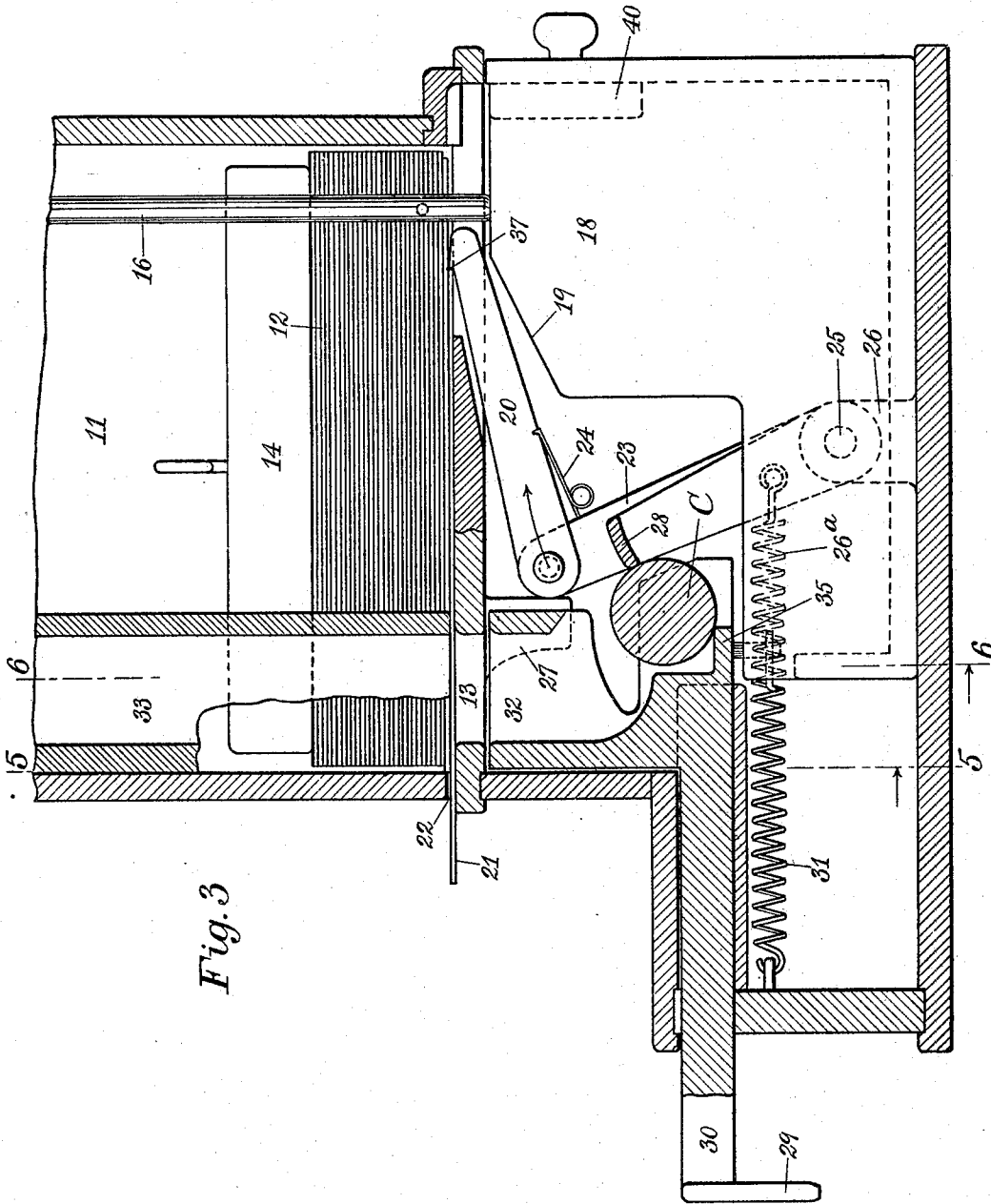


Fig. 3

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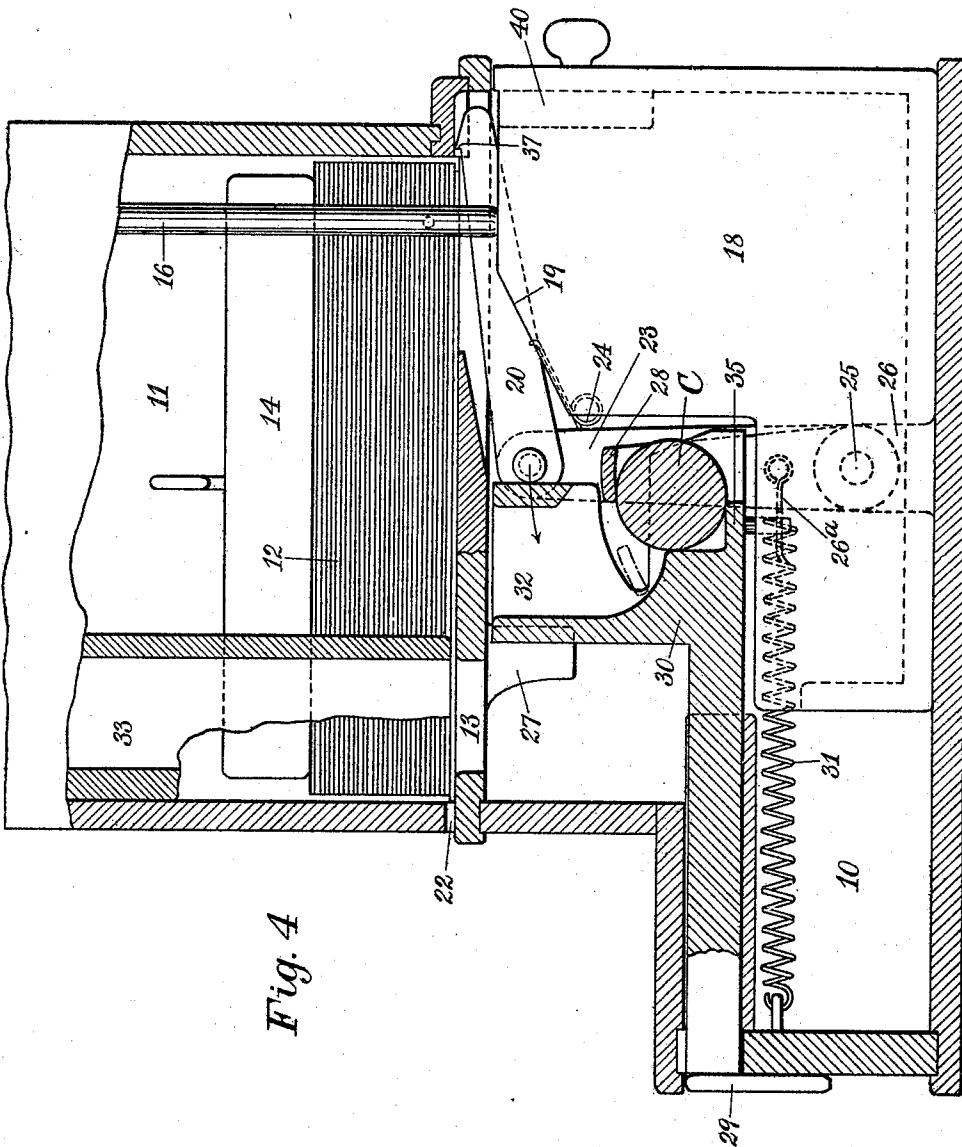


Fig. 4

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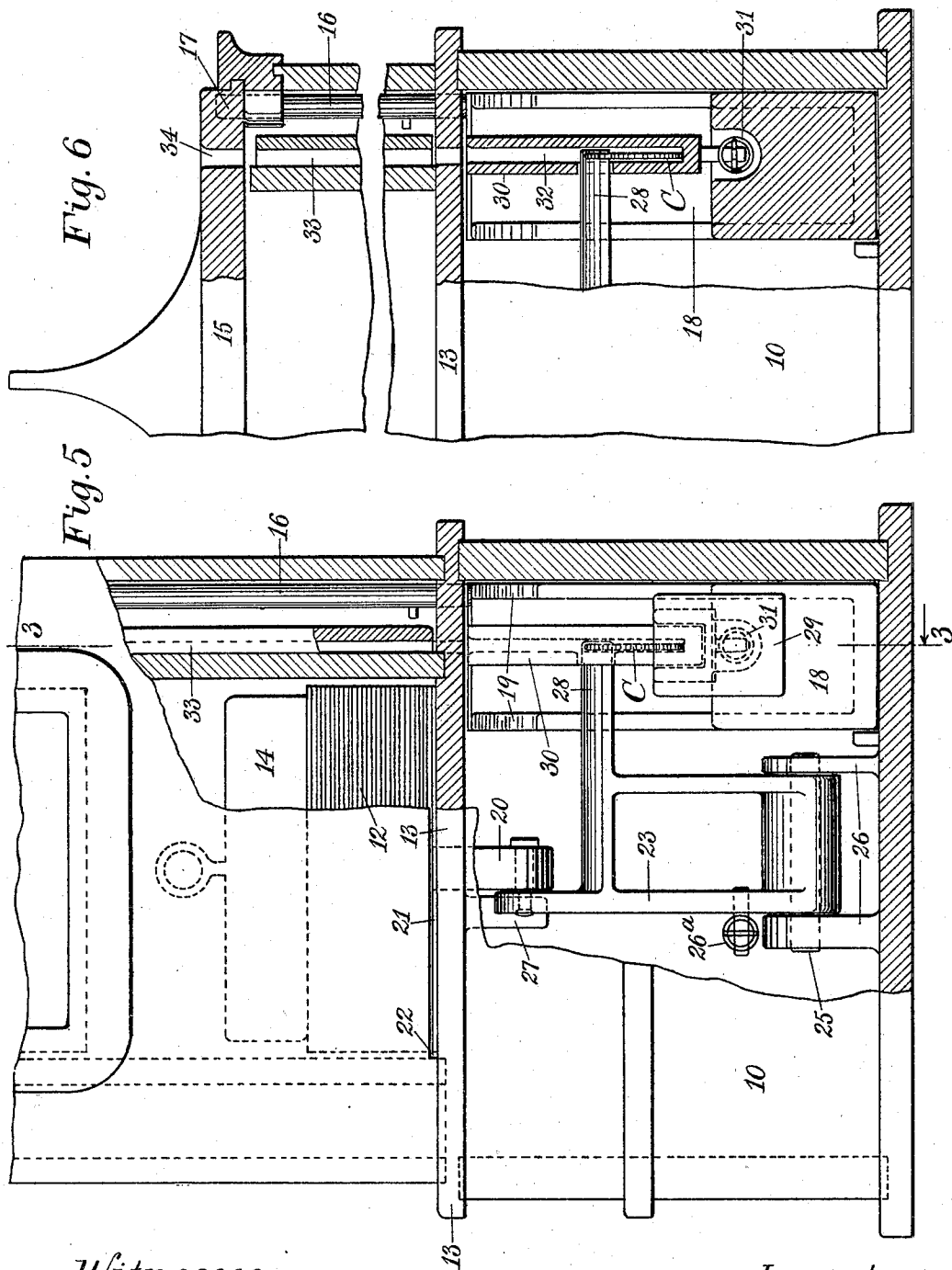
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4 Sheets—Sheet 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES T. SIBLEY, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO W. SCOTT O'CONNOR, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

COIN-OPERATED VENDING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 640,963, dated January 9, 1900.

Application filed June 30, 1899. Serial No. 722,421. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES T. SIBLEY, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Operated Vending-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to improvements in automatic vending-machines, particularly those employed for the purpose of delivering cards, tickets, envelopes, and similar articles from a closed receptacle upon the insertion of a coin or token of predetermined size.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a front elevation, and Fig. 2 a side elevation, showing the external appearance of a machine containing the devices of my present invention. Fig. 3 is a side view, in enlarged scale, in section, taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 5, showing the apparatus in its normal resting position and with a standard-sized coin in its operating position. Fig. 4 is a side view like that of Fig. 3, but showing the operating parts at their extreme opposite positions, with the coin on the point of being released. Fig. 5 is a front view, also in enlarged scale, partly in section, taken on the line 5 5 of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a fragmentary front view in section, taken on the line 6 6 of Fig. 3, showing the upper and lower portions of the machine.

The vending-machine of which the present invention forms a part consists of a base 10 and the body or case 11, the latter being chiefly a receptacle for the cards 12, which rest upon the platen 13, being kept flat and pressed downwardly by means of the weight 14. The cover 15 is fitted to slide transversely; but it is locked to place by means of the bolt 16, which extends from the base into a hole 17 in the cover, being supported in this position to lock the cover 15 by means of the drawer 18 in the base, upon which the bolt rests, the inclined surface 19 of the drawer serving to raise the bolt and lock the cover when the drawer is closed. The latter is provided with a lock 40 for the protection of its contents against theft.

The tickets or cards are ejected singly from the case or receptacle by means of the pawl

20, which engages with the lowermost card 21 and pushes it forward through the slot 22. The pawl is pivotally mounted upon the oscillating arm 23 and is pressed upwardly into contact with the cards by means of the spring 24, attached to the operating-arm 23, the latter being pivotally mounted at 25 upon the bosses 26, extending from the base 10. The spring 26^a extends from the front of the base to the arm 23, the tendency of the spring being to hold the arm forward to the position shown in Fig. 3 against the stop 27. A finger 28 of the arm 23 extends into the plane of movement of the coin C, carried by the push-slide 30, which is held in its forward or resting position (shown in Fig. 3) by means of the spring 31, also extending from the front of the base. The inner end of the push-slide extends upwardly and is provided with a coin-slot 32, which when the slide is in the resting position (shown in Fig. 3) coincides with the coin-slot 33, which extends upwardly through the casing to the opening 34 in the cover 15, as best shown in Fig. 6. The lower portion of the coin-slot in the push-slide terminates in the coin-supporting shoulder 35, upon which the coin rests after falling to the bottom of the slot over the drawer 18, as shown in Fig. 3, the coin being prevented from falling or rolling into the drawer by means of the projecting finger 28 of the operating-arm 23, as best shown in Figs. 3, 5, and 6. The arm 23 is so mounted as to carry the coin-engaging finger 28 in a path divergent from the plane of movement of the coin-supporting shoulder 35, so that upon reaching the position shown in Fig. 4 the finger can pass over the peripheral edge of the coin and allow the ejecting-pawl to engage with and move forward the lowermost card. Thus the coin-supporting push-slide and the operating-arm are made to serve as a detector-gage for each interposed coin and operate to deliver one of the vendible articles only upon the insertion of a coin of the standard size or of the required denomination. The coin-tube 33 will not allow of the insertion of a coin of larger size, and a smaller coin when introduced will allow the arm 23 to pass over it before reaching the position of Fig. 4.

The operation of this machine is as follows,

it being assumed that the operation begins from the normal resting position of the parts shown in Fig. 3: The coin is inserted in the slot 33 and falls into the slot 32, where it rests upon the shoulder 35 and bears against the finger 28 of the arm 23. The slide is pushed inwardly by means of its thumb-plate 29 to the position shown in Fig. 4, the coin forming the interengaging medium between the finger 28 and the slide 30. The slide is then pushed all the way in, and if the coin inserted is of the proper diameter it will upon reaching the position shown in Fig. 4 permit the projection 28 to pass over the top of the coin and return to the dot-and-dash position shown in Fig. 4 by the action of its spring 26^a, thereby carrying forward the lowermost card to the position shown in Fig. 3 within the reach of the purchaser by means of the hook or shoulder 37 of the pawl 20. The purchaser then removes his thumb from the thumb-plate 29 of the slide 30, thus permitting that slide also to return to the position shown in Fig. 3, in which position all the parts rest until the succeeding operation. The finger 28 of the arm 23 is allowed to escape past the edge of the coin by reason of the fact that the path of movement of the finger diverges from that of the coin. Consequently it will be obvious that similar results might be obtained by mounting the pawl 20 upon a slide having a direction of movement at a corresponding angle to that of the coin and its push-slide. I prefer, however, to mount the pawl and the coin-engaging finger 28 upon a swinging arm, as herein shown, thus securing greater ease and freedom of movement.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a coin-operated vending device, in combination with means for supporting the articles to be sold, an ejecting-pawl for the said articles, a reciprocating coin-support, and a pawl-operating arm movable in divergent paths, and engaging between them the substantially opposite peripheral edges of an interposed coin, which when of standard diameter operates, upon the full stroke of the coin-support, to move the ejecting-pawl to its article-engaging position, and whereby a coin of smaller diameter allows the pawl to stop short of that position.

2. In a coin-operated vending device, in combination with means for supporting the articles to be sold, an ejecting-pawl for engaging with and pushing forward the said articles, a reciprocating coin-carrier for supporting and moving a coin with its peripheral edge in contact with the operating-arm, and movable in a path divergent from that of the arm, so that the latter is released when its coin-engaging portion can pass by the peripheral edge of the coin, whereby a coin of the standard diameter will carry the pawl into engaging relation with the article to be ejected, and whereby a coin of smaller diameter will release the arm before the pawl reaches that position.

Signed by me at 53 Broadway, New York city, New York, this 27th day of June, 1899.

JAMES T. SIBLEY.

Witnesses:

GEO. D. ANDREWS,
HANS H. KELLERMANN.