

Jan. 1, 1935.

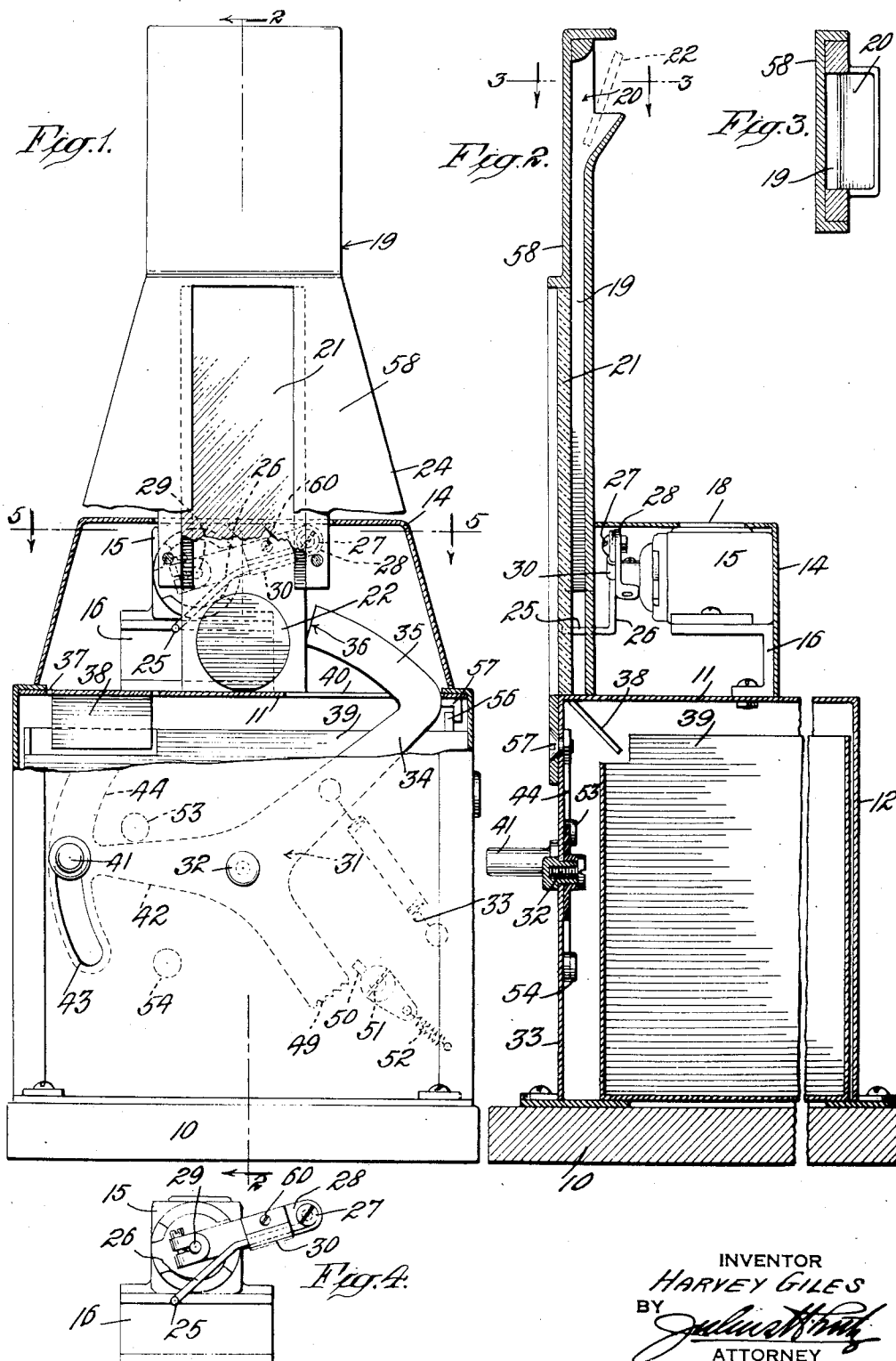
H. GILES

1,986,771

COIN REGISTER

Filed May 8, 1933

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



INVENTOR
HARVEY GILES
BY *Julius H. [Signature]*
ATTORNEY

Jan. 1, 1935.

H. GILES
COIN REGISTER

1,986,771

Filed May 8, 1933

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

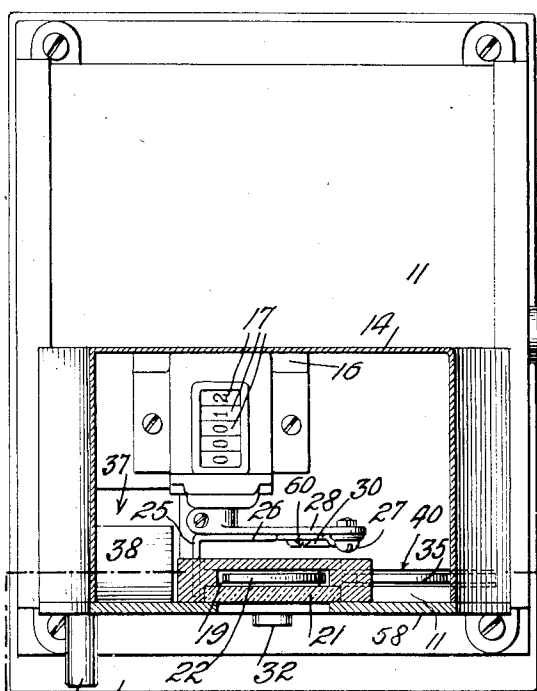


Fig. 5.

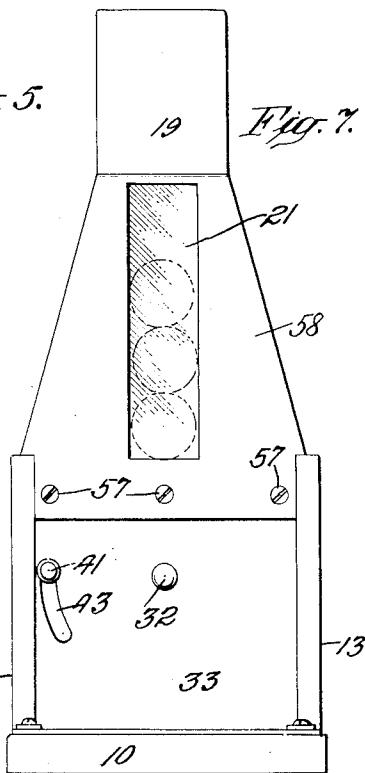


Fig. 7.

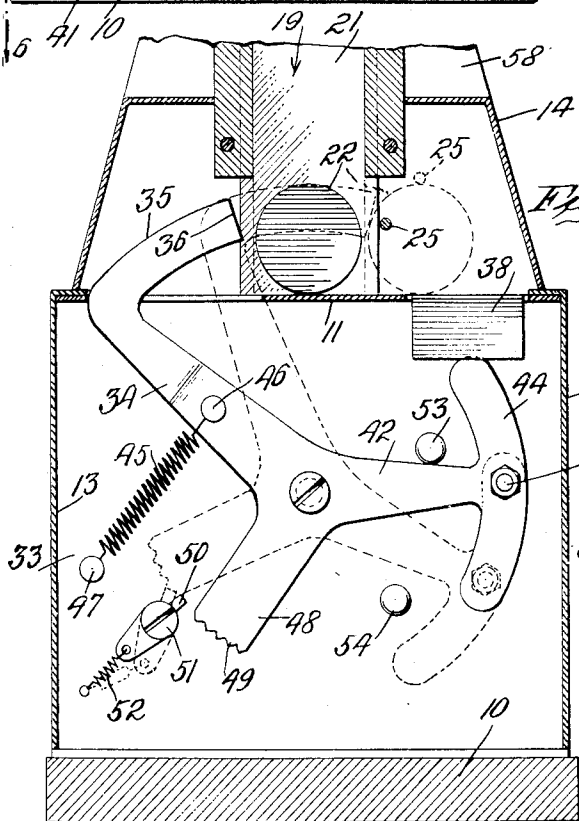


Fig. 6.

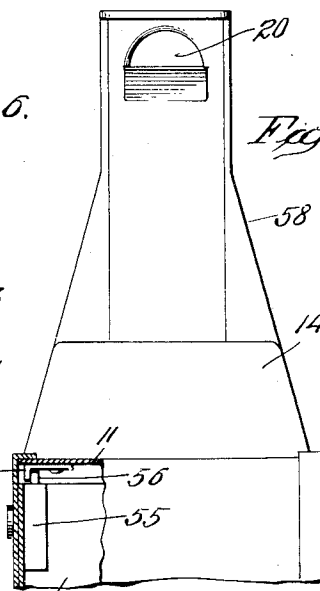


Fig. 8.

INVENTOR
HARVEY GILES
BY *Julius H. H. H.*
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,986,771

COIN REGISTER

Harvey Giles, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Collier Advertising Service, Inc., New York, N. Y., a corporation of Delaware

Application May 8, 1933, Serial No. 669,883

1 Claim. (Cl. 235—100)

This invention relates to coin registers, and has for its object to provide a relatively simple device for receiving and recording the deposit of coins of uniform denomination. The device is particularly useful at refreshment stands, shoe-shining parlors, on cars, buses or in other places where goods are sold for a fixed amount, or where coins of uniform denomination are tendered in payment.

The improved coin register is simple yet sturdy in structure, and effective in operation and its small size and light weight permits of its being easily carried from place to place, and set up in small space, when required.

More specifically, the invention contemplates the provision of a casing provided with a coin chute having a transparent window through which deposited coins are visible for inspection up to the time of deposit of the coins by suitable mechanism into a coin receptacle properly positioned within the machine casing, to receive them. The invention also contemplates the provision of a simple coin register means by which the number of the coins deposited is recorded, means being also provided for compensating for variation in the diameter of the coins deposited so that the possibility of a worn coin failing to register is prevented.

These and other objects are accomplished by the invention, a more particular description of which is hereinafter set forth.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which Fig. 1 is a front elevation of the improved coin register, with parts of the casing being broken away to disclose construction;

Figure 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows;

Figure 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Figure 2, looking in the direction of the arrows;

Figure 4 is an end view of the registering device, showing the spring finger attached thereto for contact with the edge of a coin;

Figure 5 is a sectional view on the line 5—5 of Figure 1, looking in the direction of the arrows;

Figure 6 is a sectional view on the line 6—6 of Figure 5, looking in the direction of the arrows;

Figure 7 is a front view of the coin register; and

Figure 8 is a back view of the upper portion of the casing, with parts in section to show the lock for the casing.

ism of the register is secured upon a suitable base 10 and comprises a top 11, back 12, sides 13 and front plate 33. Mounted on the top 11 is a supplemental chamber 14 within which is contained a counter or registering device 15 of well-known construction. A bracket 16 secured to the top plate 11 of the main casing and situated within the supplemental casing 14 supports the counter 15 in proper position so that the numerals 17 (Fig. 5) of the counter are visible through a window opening 18 formed in the supplemental casing 14. A coin chute 19 is secured to the front plate 33 of the casing by screws 57 and extends upwardly from the top of the main casing, said chute having a flared coin-receiving mouth 20 at its upper end into which coins are deposited. As the coin chute nears the top of the main casing, it widens or flares as at 24 and this flared portion is provided in the front plate 58 of the casing with a window 21 of glass through which the coins 22, as deposited, are visible for inspection.

As each coin is deposited in the mouth 20 of the coin chute 19 it drops down through the chute until it reaches a position of rest on the top 11 of the main casing, as clearly shown in Figure 1. When in this position, the coin is ready to be moved along on the top plate 11 to cause its edge to be brought against the laterally bent end 25 of a spring finger 26 secured at 27 on the end of an arm 28 attached to the end of the operating shaft 29 of the counter 15. A clip 30 secured on the arm 28 by the screw 60 acts to securely affix the spring finger to the arm.

The coin 22 is moved on its support 11 by means of one of the arms on a three-armed lever 31 which is pivoted at 32 in the front plate 33 of the main casing. One of the arms 34 of this lever extends through a slot 40 in the plate 11 of the casing and is formed with an arcuate extension 35, the end 36 of which is adapted to strike the coin 22, while the coin is resting on the support 11, to shift the coin to the left of Figure 1, causing the edge of the coin to impinge against the lateral end 25 of the spring finger 26, this causing the arm 28 to rotate the shaft 29 of the counter to register the coin. When the operating shaft 29 of the counter reaches the limit of its rotative movement, which is determined by a stop on the counter, the end of the spring finger 26 will flex sufficiently to permit the coin to pass beneath it to reach a slot 37 in the top 11, through which the coin passes and is deflected by a deflector plate 38 into a coin receptacle 39 located within the main casing.

The lever 31 is manually moved in an anti-clockwise direction, when viewed as in Figure 1, by means of an operating handle 41 projecting laterally from the end of an arm 42 formed on the lever 31. The handle 41 is movable through an arcuate slot 43 formed in the cover plate 33, and said handle is attached to an arcuate end plate 44 formed on the end of the arm 42, which portion closes the slot 43 at all times regardless of the position of the handle and prevents the insertion of a tool through the slot in an effort to surreptitiously remove coins from the coin receptacle.

A spring 45 has one of its ends connected to a pin 46 on the arm 34, and its other end connected to a pin 47 on the plate 33 of the casing, this spring acting to hold the lever 31 in its normal or retracted position, as shown in Figures 1 and 6. The third arm 48 of the lever 31 is provided on its end with ratchet teeth 49 which are engaged by a dog 50, pivoted at 51, and spring-pressed by the spring 52. The purpose of the dog and ratchet arrangement, just described, is to prevent the lever 31 from being swung through only a portion of its movement and then retracted, the dog preventing a return movement of the lever under the impulse of the spring 45 or by a backward movement of the handle 41 until the lever has been swung for its full limit of movement. The movement of the lever 41 is restricted in both directions by means of stops 53 and 54 projecting inwardly from the face of the plate 33.

Briefly, the operation of the device is as follows: Coins are dropped into the mouth 20 of the coin chute 19, which is of sufficient height to permit a number of these coins to rest one above the other on edge, in the chute, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 7.

In such a position the row of coins, including the lowermost coin in position to be shifted on the support 11 to actuate the counter 15, are visible through the window 21. To cause each coin to be directed into the coin receptacle 39, the operator presses the handle 41 downwardly, moving it through the slot 43, which action causes the arm 34 of the lever 31 to be swung

about its axis 32 in an anti-clockwise direction, as viewed in Figure 1, which brings the end 36 of the arm 34 into contact with the edge of the coin on the support 11 and causes said coin to be moved along on the support 11 and brought against the lateral end 25 of the spring finger 26. The pressure of the edge of the coin against the end 25 of the spring finger causes the arm 28 to rotate the operating shaft 29 of the counter 15 about its axis, which registers the passage of the coin. The spring finger 26 being capable of flexure when the arm 28 reaches the end of its rotative movement, compensates for any variation in diameter of the coins due to wear or the like, so that each coin entering the machine will positively be registered by the counter, the numerals thereon indicating the number of coins deposited in the machine being visible through the window 18 provided in the supplemental casing 14. The coin receptacle 39 may be removed for emptying by the removal of one of the side plates 13 of the casing, said plate being held in place by a lock 55, the bolt 56 of which engages behind a lug 57, secured on the top plate 13 of the casing.

It will be clear from the foregoing, that the coin register provided is simple in operation and provides a positive means of registering coins of a single denomination deposited into the device.

What I claim is:

A coin registering device comprising, a casing, a coin receptacle held therein, a coin chute mounted on and extending upwardly from the casing, a portion of said casing being located to act as a rest for a coin descending through the chute, a slot in the casing leading to the coin receptacle, a counting device provided with an operating arm, a spring finger secured on said arm and provided with a lateral end located between a coin when the coin is resting on the casing, and the slot in the casing, and an oscillating lever for engaging the edge of the coin so held to move it along on its support toward the slot and to cause it to impinge against the end of the spring finger to operate the operating arm of the counting device.

HARVEY GILES.