

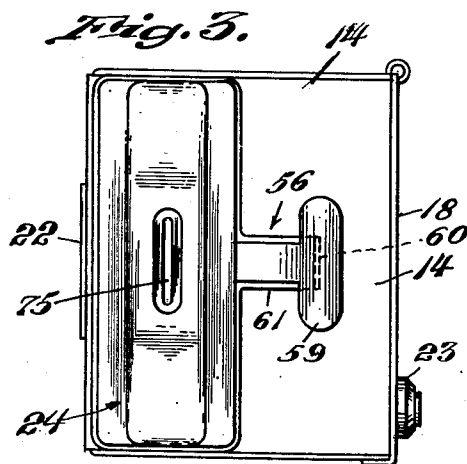
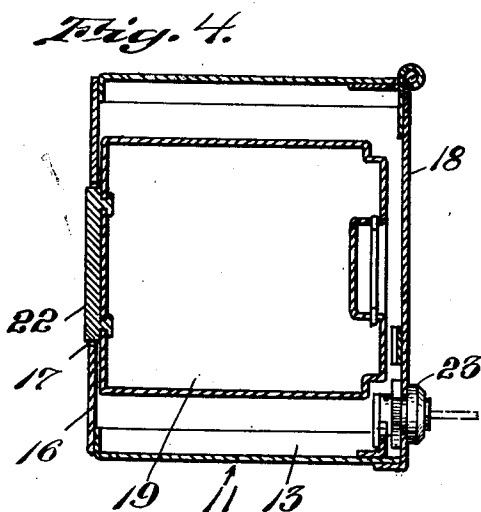
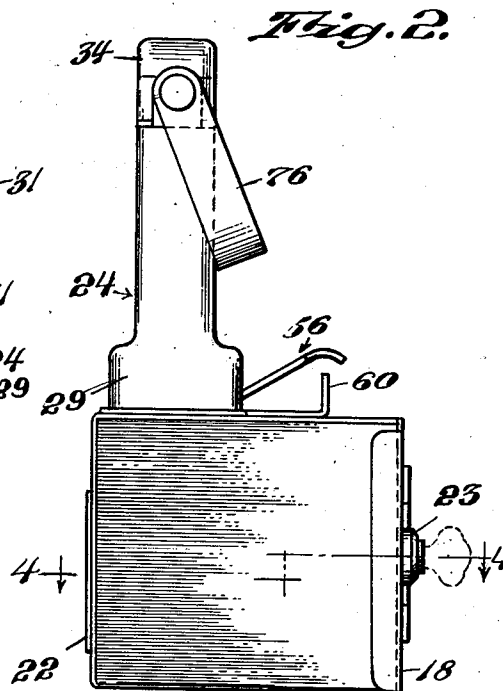
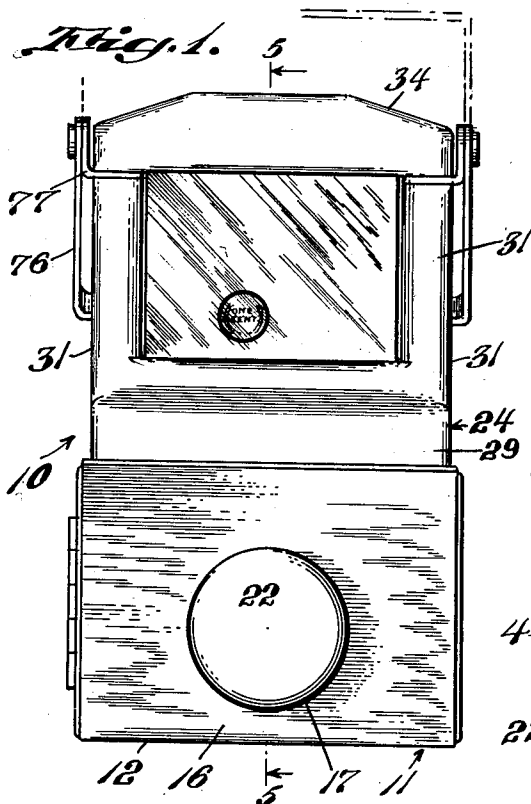
May 27, 1952

A. M. GORDON ET AL
CLOSURE GUARD FOR COIN BOXES

2,598,533

Filed July 21, 1949

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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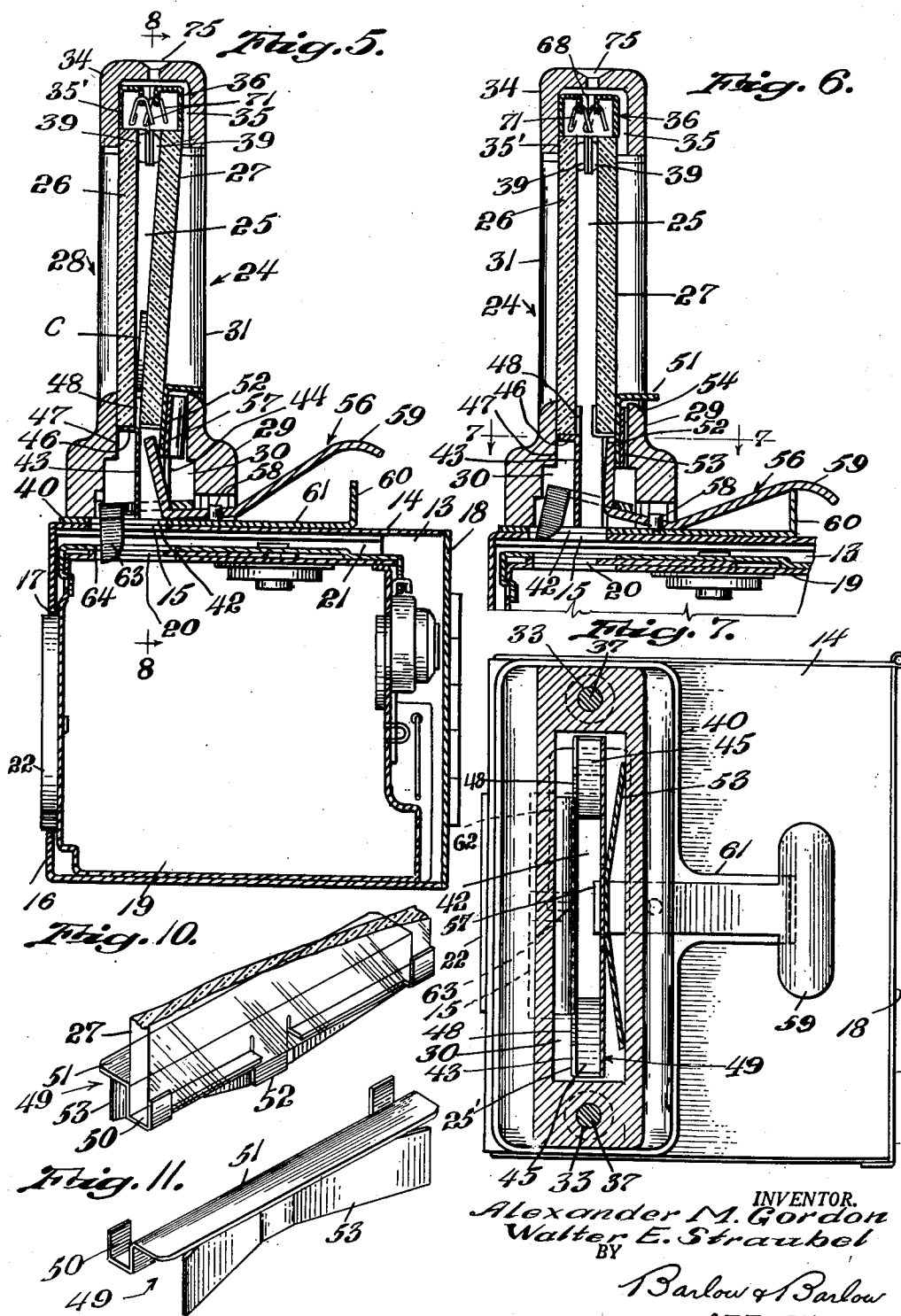
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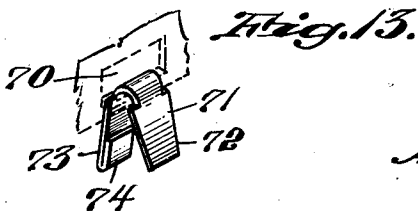
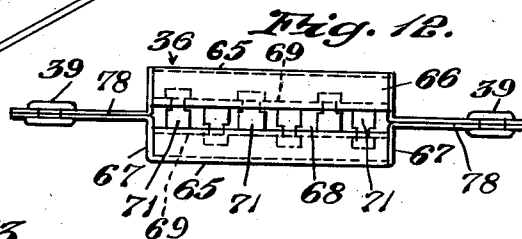
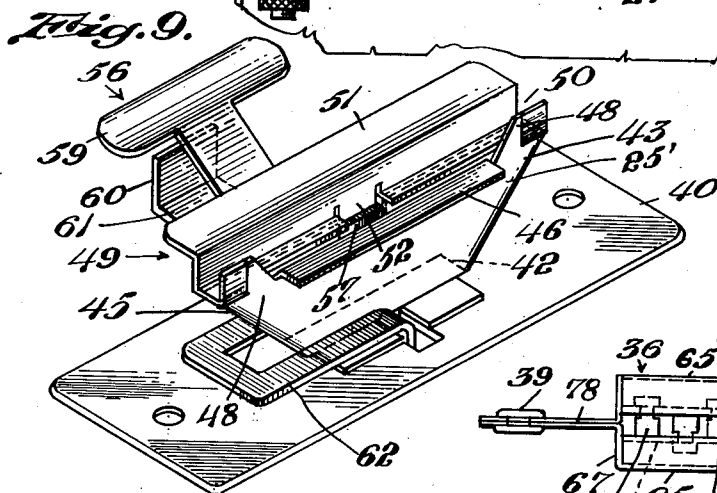
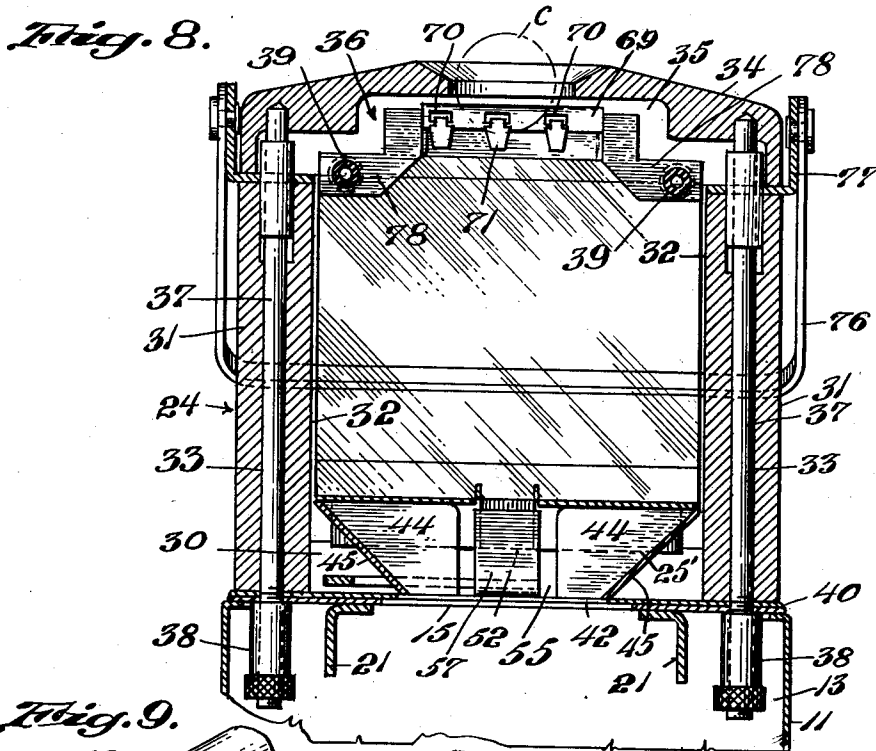
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3 Sheets-Sheet 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CLOSURE GUARD FOR COIN BOXES

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Application July 21, 1949, Serial No. 106,076

3 Claims. (Cl. 232—44)

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This invention relates to improvements in the coin receiving device shown in my Patent 2,438,336, issued March 23, 1948, particularly in the coin chamber construction and mechanism for separating the walls thereof so as to permit coins to pass from the chamber.

An object of the invention is to provide for a more simple arrangement for mounting the upper portion of the transparent walls of the coin chamber shown in the above patent.

Another object of the invention is the provision in a device of the above character of means for indicating the presence or absence of the cash receptacle within the device.

Another object of the invention is the provision of means for blocking the removal of the cash receptacle prior to the release of all coins from within the coin chamber.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a coin slot construction such that coins may be inserted therethrough in but only one direction.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, as will be more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of a coin receiver device embodying the invention;

Figure 2 is a side elevational view thereof;

Figure 3 is a top plan view;

Figure 4 is a sectional view taken substantially along line 4—4 of Figure 2;

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken substantially along line 5—5 of Figure 1 and on an enlarged scale;

Figure 6 is a view similar to the upper portion of that shown in Figure 5 but with the walls of the coin chamber shown separated at the lower end thereof;

Figure 7 is a sectional view taken substantially along line 7—7 of Figure 6;

Figure 8 is a sectional view taken substantially along line 8—8 of Figure 5 and looking in the direction of the arrows thereon;

Figure 9 is a perspective view of the lower portion of the coin chamber;

Figure 10 is a perspective view illustrating the manner and the support for one of the walls of the coin chamber;

Figure 11 is a perspective view of the support shown in Figure 10;

Figure 12 is a top plan view of a coin slot construction according to the invention;

Figure 13 is a perspective view of one of the

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elements forming part of the coin slot construction shown in Figure 12.

Referring to the drawings, 10 designates in general a coin receiving device having a base 11 which may be of any appropriate size and shape. In the present instance the base is shown being made of sheet metal bent into a box-like body 12 providing a chamber 13 (Fig. 4), the upper wall 14 (Fig. 5) of which is provided with an opening 15 extending therethrough. The front wall 16 (see Figs. 1, 4 and 5) has a circular opening 17 and the said chamber 13 is further provided with a closure or hinged door 18 positioned opposite the front wall 16. A so-called cash box or receptacle 19 (see Figs. 4 and 5) is housed within the chamber 13 having an opening 20 in its upper wall which will be in line with the opening 15 when the receptacle is in proper position between guides 21 so that coins may pass therethrough into said receptacle. The receptacle 19 is further provided with a circular projection 22 of a size to pass through the opening 17 and protrude a slight distance beyond the wall 16, thus visually indicating the presence or absence of the said receptacle in the said chamber. The door 18 is provided with a lock 23 (see Fig. 4) of standard type to prevent an unauthorized removal of the receptacle 19.

A coin box designated generally 24 (see Figs. 5 and 6) is positioned above the base 11 and has a coin chamber 25 therein which is provided with opposite transparent wall portions 26 and 27. These wall portions are formed by a pair of complementary plates supported in a frame designated generally 28. The frame has a laterally extending portion 29 at its lower end with a longitudinal recess 30 therein, while the inner sides 32 of the uprights 31 (see Fig. 8) extend in continuation of the end walls of the recess 30 to form the end walls of the said coin chamber. The uprights 31 are bridged by a member 34 which rests upon the uprights and has a recess 35 therein opening into the chamber 25 and in which is housed a coin slot mechanism designated generally 36 (see Figs. 5, 6, 8, and 12) for the reception of coins which are individually inserted to pass into the coin chamber. Each member 31 has a bore 33 extending therethrough to receive threaded rods 37 (see Fig. 8) which extend through the bore 33 and passes through suitable opening in the upper wall 14 of the base to be engaged by a knurled nut 38 to secure the said member 34 to the uprights 31 and the coin box assembly to the base 11.

The upper portion of the walls 26 and 27 ex-

tend into the recess 35 and are maintained in spaced relation at the upper portion thereof by means of resilient spacers 39 carried by the coin slot mechanism 36. The lower portion 25' (Fig. 8) of the coin chamber 25 is located within the recess 30 and, in the present disclosure, is made separate of the frame 23 by means of a base plate 40 (see Figs. 7, 8, and 9) which is provided with an opening 42 about the edges of which rise side walls 43 and 44 and inclined end walls 45. The plate 40 is interposed between the wall 14 and the lower portion of the frame 23 with the opening 42 in register with the opening 15 in said wall 14, the plate being further provided with suitable openings through which the rods 37 pass. The upper edge of the wall 43 has a right angularly extending ledge 46 which extends to adjacent the wall 47 of the recess 30. The wall 43 is further provided with upright extending lips 48 which are spaced inwardly from the end walls 45, as best seen in Figure 9. The lower edge portion of the wall 26 extends into the recess 30 in the space between the lips 48 and the wall 47 and rests on the ledge 46, with the upper edge of the wall engaging against wall 35' of the recess 35 thus mounting the wall 26 in a generally vertical position.

The lower edge of the wall portion 27 is carried in a support 49 (see Figs. 9, 10, and 11) in which a recess 50 is provided for receiving said wall 27. The support 49 is further provided with a right angularly extending shelf 51 and a lip 52 to which is fastened a bowed flat spring 53. The support 49 rests upon the upper edge of the walls 43, 44, and 45 with the ends of the spring 53 engaging against the wall of the recess 30 and the shelf 51 extending over the edge 54 of the member 29 (see Figs. 5 and 6). The spring 53 is under tension to move the support 49 and yieldingly holds the lower edge of the wall portion 27 in engagement with the lips 48 and the upper end of the said wall portion against the spacers 39, thus narrowing the spacing between the wall portions 26 and 27 at the lower end of the same to an extent to prevent the passing of coins C therethrough so as to retain the coins in full view prior to being released. The lip extends into the space 55 (see Figs. 5, 6, and 8) provided in the wall 44 and is engaged by a lever 56 having an arm 57 extending within the lower portion 25' of the chamber 25 and into engagement with the lip 52. The lever 56 is rockably mounted about a fulcrum or pin 58 carried by the plate 40. The lever 56 extends from the pivot 58 at an angle to the plate 40 to provide a handle 59. Pressing downwardly upon the handle 59 will swing the arm 57 in a clockwise direction (Figs. 5 and 6) to swing the wall portion 27 about the resilient spacers 39 as a fulcrum to space the lower end of said wall 27 from the wall 26 a distance sufficient to release coins within the chamber 25 and permit them to drop into the lower portion of the chamber and out into the receptacle 19 as shown in Figure 6. A stop 60 is positioned to engage the handle 59 to limit the downward rocking thereof, this stop in the present instance being formed by an extension 61 on the plate 40. The lever 56 is further provided (see Figures 5, 6, 7 and 9) with an extension 62 which has a leg portion 63 which extends through the opening 15 and into the opening 20 of the cash receptacle 19 so as to be in position to engage the edge 64 of the opening 20 to block the removal of the said receptacle from within the chamber 13 prior to depressing the lever 56. Upon depressing the lever 56 to

release all coins from the chamber 25, the leg 63 will also swing out of the opening 20 to permit removal of the cash receptacle 19. This feature prevents the removal of the cash receptacle prior to the release of all coins from within the chamber 25.

The coin receiving slot mechanism 36 (see Figs. 5, 6, 8, 12 and 13) may be made integral with the member 34 but is preferably made a separate unit having side, top and end walls 65, 66, and 67 respectively (Fig. 12). The top wall 66 has a longitudinal slot 68 extending from end wall to end wall with a flange 69 which depends along each longitudinal edge of said slot. Each flange 69 is provided with a plurality of openings 70 (Figs. 8 and 13) with the openings in one flange positioned to be staggered relative to the openings in the other flange. Upon the lower edge of each opening 70 a V-shaped element 71 (see Fig. 13) is supported in inverted suspended relation for providing spaced arms 72 and 73. The arm 73 is weighted as at 74 to normally swing the arm 72 across the slot 68. The coin slot device 36, as previously stated, is positioned within the recess 35 and rests upon the upper edge of the walls 26 and 27 (see Figs. 5, 6 and 8) with the openings 68 and 75 vertically aligned. Wings 73 extend from the end walls 67 and carry at the ends thereof the spacers 39. Coins which are individually inserted through the openings 75 and 68 will move the elements 71 out of the path of movement of the coins. However, should the coin receiver as a whole be turned upside down or in other positions in an attempt to shake coins outwardly through the slot 68, the members 71 will fall or swing across the opening 68 to block the reverse passing of coins from the chamber 25 as invariably the coin will be received within the arms 73, 72. Should an attempt be made to so-called "fish" the coins outwardly through the slot 68 the arms 72 which will be moved into engagement with the instrument used for "fishing" and will wipe off such coin which may be made to rest upon the said instrument.

It may be found convenient for purpose of transportation to provide a handle 76 which is pivotally secured to ears 77 secured in position between the member 34 and the end of the uprights 31 and secured in place by the rods 37 passing therethrough.

We claim:

1. In a coin receiving device a coin receiver comprising a top wall having a longitudinally extending opening therein of a width substantially that of the coin to be received with depending flanges at each longitudinal edge of said opening, a plurality of inverted substantially V-shaped members rockably mounted in each of the flanges for free gravitational swinging movement with reference to the flange in which it is mounted, and with one arm of the member of a length to extend beyond the lower edge of the flange in which it is mounted, the other arm of said member being weighted for swinging of the first arm thereof completely across said longitudinal opening so as to block the opening from movement of a coin outwardly therethrough.

2. In a coin receiving device as in claim 1 wherein the members are rockably mounted in the opposite flanges in staggered relation.

3. In a coin receiving device a coin receiver comprising a top wall having a longitudinally extending opening therein of a width substantially that of the coin to be received with depending flanges at each longitudinal edge of said

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opening, said flanges each having a plurality of openings therein, inverted substantially V-shaped members resting on the lower edge of each of said openings for free gravitational swinging movement with reference to the flange, each of said members having one arm of a length to extend below the lower edge of said flange, and its other arm weighted for swinging of the first arm across the space between said flanges to cross said opening between the flanges so as to block the opening from movement of a coin outwardly therethrough.

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WALTER E. STRAUBEL.

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