E. J. FAY.

MONEY CHANGER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 7, 1915.

1,219,092. Patented Mar. 13, 1917.

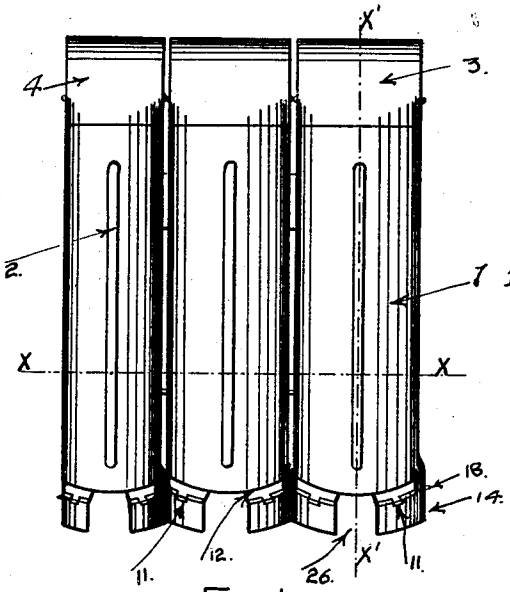


Fig 1

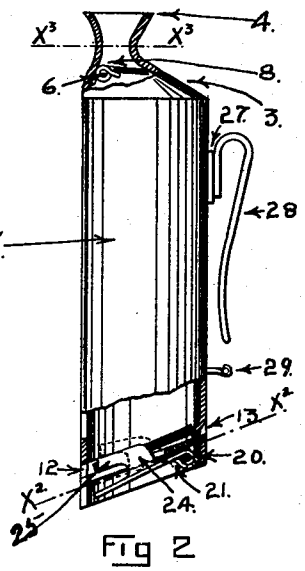


Fig 2

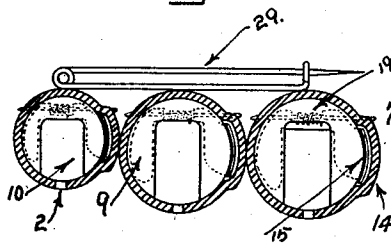


Fig 3

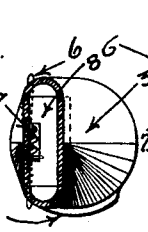


Fig 7

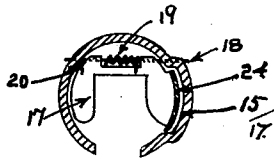


Fig 5

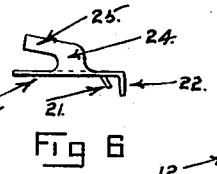


Fig 6

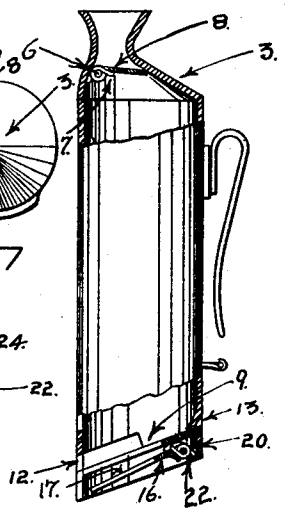


Fig 4

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MONEY-CHANGER.

1,219,092. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 13, 1917.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD J. FAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Money-Changers, of which the following is a clear and full specification.

My invention relates to improvements in money changers, and is kindred to that class of devices employed by street car conductors, and others as a repository for coins of different denominations from which to draw in making change.

In this class of changer a series of cylindrical tubes are employed, each of a diameter of such size as will freely accommodate the particular coin for which it is intended; coins of different denominations and diameters, being stacked in tubes suited to their individual requirements.

In devices of this character, the tubes accommodating coins of different diameters, are placed side by side upon a plate or frame, and rigidly secured thereto in any well known and approved manner such as soldering, brazing, welding and the like.

They are also provided with means for securing the device to the person of the operator, usually by being attached to a belt worn about the waist, all of which is very unsightly and inconvenient.

It has also been customary to remove the coins from the tubes by the manipulation of projecting levers, springs and thumb or finger pieces, which, in practical operation have proven defective and unreliable, on account of their susceptibility to accidental manipulation and delivery, caused by catching upon the clothing of persons in a crowded car, &c.

Some of the objects of this invention are to produce a device which will be at once, neat in appearance, simple in construction, cheap to manufacture, efficient in operation, and to entirely eliminate the objections existing in other devices of like character and to further improve this class of changer to the extent that when a coin has once been placed within the filling aperture, it cannot be accidentally discharged therethrough, and further to enlarge the filling aperture, so that the operation of replenishing the receptacles, may be more readily accomplished, than in those now in use.

The manner in which I accomplish these results, will be fully and clearly illustrated in the drawings, set forth in the specifications, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings Figure 1, is a front elevation of the device completely assembled.

Fig. 2, is a side elevation of the same device, sections being broken away at top and bottom as on line X^1 X^1, Fig. 1, to better illustrate the internal mechanism thereof and its operation, the actuating lever and delivery control or delivery obstructer is shown in elevation in normal position and their unlocked or delivery position being outlined in dotted lines, and a coin is also shown in position ready for release and delivery.

Fig. 3, is a view in cross section taken on line X X, Fig. 1, looking downward, showing the finger slot in the inclined shelf, and an outline of the actuating lever and delivery control or delivery slot obstructer.

Fig. 4, is a side elevation of the assembled device, sections being broken away as on line X^1 X^1, in Fig. 1, and is designed to more clearly illustrate the manner of securing the actuating lever in place and the action of the starting cam and the stop lug.

Fig. 5, is a view in cross section of Fig. 2, on line X^2 X^2, illustrating the manner of securing the actuating lever and spring in place.

Fig. 6, is a side elevation of the combined actuating lever and delivery slot obstructer.

Fig. 7, is a view in cross section of Fig. 2, on line X^3 X^3, looking downward and is intended to illustrate the manner of holding the safety lock in position, and its operation.

Similar letters of reference denote like parts in each of the several views.

In describing the device, I will limit myself to the operation of one receptacle only, since the operation of all are identical in every respect, the only difference in their construction being in their different diameters, which, as hereinbefore stated, is calculated according to the diameter of the coin it is designed to hold.

1, is a tubular receptacle in which the coins are stacked and held in reserve and in readiness to be withdrawn when required in making change.

2, is a narrow slit extending nearly the entire length of the front of the receptacle,

and is intended to serve as a sight slit to facilitate the counting of the contents of the receptacle.

3, is a cap for the receptacle, provided with a flaring mouthed aperture 4, for the purpose of expediting the filling of the receptacle with coin when required.

5, is a safety latch or lock pivoted at 6, in the aperture 4, and slightly below the narrowest dimension thereof, and is held lightly in its normal position, by the coiled spring 7, so as to entirely close the aperture 8.

9, is an inclined shelf, having a finger slot 10, and provided with the lugs 11, and is secured within the receptacle 1, its lowest and highest edges occupying central positions respectively of the front and rear of said receptacle.

The lugs 11, fit neatly into perforations in the wall of the receptacle 1, and are shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 4, and serve as a means of holding the shelf 9, securely in place, and as an additional means of security and reinforcement, it may be soldered, brazed, welded or riveted as may be deemed advisable.

12, is a delivery slot, circumferentially disposed about the receptacle, and of such dimensions in regard to width and length as will permit of free and ready passage therethrough, of a coin or check of the denomination and size for which the receptacle was designed, the lower edge of said slot registering with the top surface of the shelf 9, and the center of length of said slot being located directly in the center of the front of the receptacle 1.

13, is a cam projection formed within the receptacle 1, by forcing a portion of the rear wall thereof, inward, and just above the highest point of the shelf 9, and serves the double purpose of holding the shelf more firmly in place and also forms a cam to assist in starting the lowermost coin or check forward toward the delivery slot 12.

14, is a protuberance formed at the lower end of the receptacle 1, and at one side thereof, for the purpose of forming a circumferential recess 15, on the inside of the said receptacle 1, for a purpose which will be more fully hereinafter explained.

The receptacle shell or case 1, extends considerably below the shelf 9, and forms a chamber 16, below the shelf 9, for the housing of the actuating lever 17, which is pivoted at 18, to the receptacle shell 1, and a spring 19, is coiled about the pivot 20, one end of said spring resting against the leaf 21, and the other end tensioned against the lower side of the shelf 9; a stop lug 22, is formed integral with the actuating lever 17, and through the action of the spring 19, is held normally in contact with the inner wall of the chamber 16, as shown in Fig. 4.

An extension 24, is formed integral with the actuating lever 17, and extends approximately at right angles thereto, and is formed circular in cross section, and extends upwardly within the circumferential recess 15, to a point above the shelf 9, where it is surmounted with a finger formation, which I choose to term the delivery slot obstructer, and is designated 25.

The obstructer 25, is of circular formation as regards its length, and fits neatly but freely against the inner wall of the circumferential recess 15, and is of sufficient width to completely bridge a portion of the delivery slot 12, and extends toward the front of the receptacle 1, sufficiently far to effectually obstruct the exit of the contents of the receptacle through the delivery slot 12.

An opening or slot 26, extends from the bottom of the chamber 16, up to and opens into the delivery slot 12, in location so as to register perfectly with the finger slot 10, in the shelf 9.

27, is a strip of metal to which are secured the different receptacles, which combine to make the complete changer.

Hooks 28, are securely fastened to each end of the strip 27, and are adapted to secure the changer to the person of the operator, by passing one of them down through a button hole in the vest of the wearer and the other down into the pocket of the vest, or two small round holes may be made in the garment especially for their reception.

29, is an ordinary safety pin, which may be attached to the back of one or more of the receptacles, and after the hooks 28, have been located in their proper positions, the safety pin may be passed through the material of the garment and locked, thereby securely locking the changer in place.

It will also be seen that by removing the safety pin from the folds of the garment that the changer can be easily and readily removed from the person, and is of a convenient form and size to carry in the side pocket of the coat.

The operation of the device is as follows:—

After filling the receptacles, by dropping the proper coins into the various apertures, until there is a sufficient amount in place to meet the requirements of the operator, the same may be withdrawn for use by placing a finger within the finger slot of the required denomination, and pressing upward as far as possible, when the actuating lever will be raised which in turn will raise the obstructer within the receptacle, so that the delivery slot is unobstructed, when by a forward movement of the finger the coin or check will ride freely out from the receptacle upon the fleshy portion or ball of the finger.

When withdrawing the finger during the

operation of removing the coin from the changer it will be apparent that as the finger is nearly withdrawn from the finger slot, that the actuating lever will be released from the tip of the operating finger and will drop down to its normal position thereby closing the delivery slot by drawing the obstructer down into the path of exit of the contents of the receptacle, and closing the delivery slot effectually against accidental delivery, and as there are no levers or other projections, which protrude outside of the shell of the receptacle 1, or chamber 16, the possibility of accidentally tripping the changer is reduced to a minimum.

It will be readily discernible to those skilled in the art, that the obstructer may be operated from the outside of the shell and accomplish the same results, as the device herein illustrated and described, but the liability to derangement being much greater I prefer the construction shown.

It is obvious that my invention is susceptible of great modification, without departing from the spirit and intent thereof, and I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to definite construction, but desire the liberty to vary the construction in its various details, to such extent as rightfully fall within the limits of my invention.

Having thus described my invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. In a money changer, a tubular receptacle having a flared filling aperture, an inclined shelf within said receptacle, and a delivery slot in said receptacle and above said shelf, a chamber within said receptacle and below said shelf, an obstructer within said receptacle and above said shelf, and normally obstructing said delivery slot, means within said chamber and below said shelf for actuating and removing said obstruction from said delivery slot all arranged and operating substantially as shown and described and for the purpose specified.

2. In a money changer, a tubular receptacle having an inclined shelf within said receptacle, and a delivery slot above said shelf and an obstructer within said tubular receptacle above said shelf and normally obstructing said delivery slot, an actuating lever below said shelf, and adapted to actuate and remove said obstruction from said delivery slot.

3. In a money changer, a tubular receptacle having an inclined shelf, a delivery slot above said shelf, and an obstructer within said receptacle and normally obstructing said delivery slot, a chamber below said shelf and an actuating lever within said chamber and connecting directly with said obstructer, and adapted to actuate and control said obstructer substantially as shown and described.

4. In a money changer, a tubular receptacle having an inclined shelf therein, a delivery slot above said shelf, and a chamber below said shelf, an obstructer within said receptacle and a spring controlled actuating lever within said chamber and below said shelf and connecting directly with said obstructer above said shelf, a stop lug integral with said actuating lever and within said chamber, and adapted to contact with the wall of said chamber and limit the downward movement of said actuating lever and said obstructer and retard the action of the said spring, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD J. FAY.

Witnesses:
L. H. CRANDALL,
W. W. BILLINGS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."