



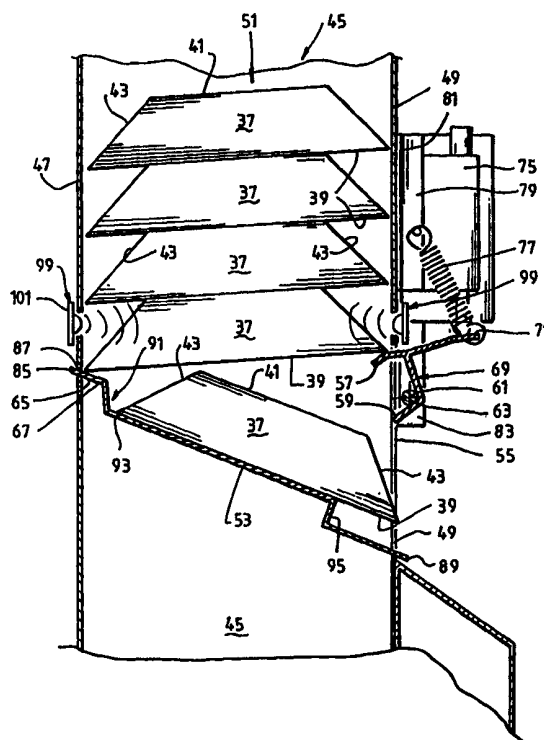
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(54) Title: PRODUCT VENDING

(57) Abstract

A dispensing mechanism is provided for generally flat faced product (37). The flat faced product (37) is supported between a first generally upright extending wall (47) and a spaced and opposed second generally upright wall (49) so that the product (37) is stacked one on top of another in a storage chute (45). At a lower part of the chute (45), there is provided a first tongue (57) and a vertically lower spaced second tongue (59). A product support surface (53) extends across the bottom of the chute (45) and communicates with a discharge opening (55) in the second wall (49). The products (37) are therefore supported in the chute (45) by the support surface (53) and the first tongue (57). Product (37) is dispensed by retracting first tongue (57) allowing the lowermost product to fall onto the second tongue (59). The first tongue (57) is advanced to be under the next highermost product in the chute (45). The second tongue (59) is then retracted allowing the lowermost product to fall onto the support surface (53) and pass through the discharge opening (55). The remainder of product is then supported by the support surface (53) and the first tongue (57). In a variation there can be a single chute (45) and a plurality of such support surfaces (53), and first and second tongues (57 and 59) thereby enable a single chute (45) to stack a plurality of different product types. In a further embodiment heavy flat faced product (115) is stacked vertically side-by-side on generally horizontal extending but inclined floor (125) and wherein the product moves generally horizontally to one side to be dispensed. A tongue (129) is mounted at that side as well as a product moveable stop (153). The spacing between the tongue (129) and the stop (153) is generally equal the thickness of the product. Thus, the product can be dispensed by retracting the tongue (129) allowing all product to move to that side and making the mechanism ready to dispense the next product.



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PRODUCT VENDING

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates to product vending and relates particularly but not exclusively to product vending apparatus and parts therefor suitable for vending high cost products such as consumables for computer printers.

10 DESCRIPTION OF PRIOR ART

 Hitherto, it has been known to provide vending apparatus for dispensing high cost product such as consumables in computer printing machines. Typical
15 examples of prior systems are disclosed in our co-pending international patent applications nos. PCT/AU93/00416 (WO94/04446), and PCT/AU95/00154 (WO95/26004). The disclosures in those documents are herein incorporated by reference. PCT/AU93/00416 relates to a vending machine
20 which facilitates recycling of complex articles, such as printer and toner cartridges. PCT/AU95/00154 discloses an electronic catalogue device and system for enabling remote ordering of goods/services.

 With the ever-increasing models of printers on
25 the market there is an increase in the number of products which are specific to particular printers. Each of these products is a relatively high unit cost product and it is desirable for a vending machine to stock as wide a range of product as possible. Hitherto, the vending mechanisms
30 within such vending machines have limited the product range which can be stocked as the vending mechanisms have occupied a considerable space within the vending machine. Further, particular product which is to be dispensed such as reams of paper or other media on which printing is to be
35 performed is relatively bulky and relatively heavy compared to, for example, printer cartridges, particularly inkjet printer cartridges. Thus, if a vending machine is to

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dispense heavy articles of this type, the known prior art dispensing mechanisms have been unsuitable as the vending mechanisms cannot handle the large relative weight of such articles.

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OBJECT AND STATEMENTS OF THE INVENTION

The present invention attempts to address one or more of the afore-mentioned problems.

10 Therefore, in accordance with a preferred aspect of the present invention, there may be provided a dispensing mechanism for a vending machine for permitting generally flat faced product to be vended one at a time, said mechanism comprising an upright storage chute in which
15 identical shaped and sized product can be stacked one on top of the other so the flat face of said generally flat faced product lies generally transversely of vertical, said storage chute being defined by a first generally upright extending wall and a spaced and opposed second generally
20 upright extended wall, the spacing being sufficient to allow the product to move in a generally vertical path in said chute by gravity from the top to the bottom of the chute,

25 there being an inclined product discharge ramp extending downwardly across said chute towards a product discharge opening in said second wall,

there being a first tongue and a vertically lower
30 spaced second tongue mounted to advance and retreat into said path through said second wall at the bottom of the stack, a lowermost product being supported in said chute by a support surface in said path opposite where said first tongue extends through said second wall and by said first
35 tongue when said first tongue is advanced into said path through said second wall, the weight of all products being carried by said support surface and said first tongue,

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there being movement means to permit said second tongue to retreat when said first tongue is advanced, and to permit said second tongue to be advanced when said first tongue is retreated, so said second tongue will catch a lowermost edge of the lowermost product as it falls past said first tongue when said first tongue is retreated and so said lowermost product will then be supported in said chute by said support surface and by said second tongue,

the vertical spacing of said first tongue and said second tongue being such that when the lowermost product is caught by the second tongue, the next highest product in the stack will be positioned so that the first tongue can be advanced under that product so that that product and all products thereabove will be carried by said upper part of said inclined ramp and said first tongue, and so as said second tongue is retreated the product caught on said second tongue will fall by gravity onto said inclined ramp and pass through said discharge opening and be vended.

It is particularly preferred that said first tongue and said second tongue be mechanically interconnected for pivoting rocking movement for advancing and retreating and that the pivot axis be generally horizontal.

It is particularly preferred that solenoid means be connected to said first tongue and to said second tongue to effect advancing and retreating.

It is particularly preferred that said support surface be an upper part of said inclined ramp.

It is also particularly preferred that said inclined ramp have a step at the upper part so that product supported by said first tongue and said upper part be

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supported at an upper part of said step, and so product supported by said upper part and said second tongue be supported at a lower part of said step.

5 It is also particularly preferred that said storage chute be one of a plurality of chute modules, and that each module be positioned one above the other to form a multiple module height chute so that a plurality of different products can be stacked in said multiple height
10 chute and vended therefrom by advancing or retreating the appropriate first and second tongues.

 It is particularly preferred that said multiple height chute be a single chute with bays for each module
15 and wherein the plurality of discharge openings be coverable by respective removable wall plates, that said plurality of first tongues and said second tongues be removable, and that said inclined ramps be removable, whereby a product vendor can choose to utilise the whole of
20 the chute for one group of product in a range, or can utilise the chute for a plurality of different product groups in a range, thereby permitting multiple groups of products to be stacked in said chute and user selected for vending by operation of the corresponding first tongue and
25 second tongue.

 It is particularly preferred that said inclined ramp be of unitary construction but it may comprises two or more separate items. In this instance there may be a first
30 item which defines the upper part of said ramp and a second or more items which define a lower part. In this way, the first item may extend from or adjacent said first wall and the second item may extend from or adjacent a lower part of said upper part of said ramp.

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 It is particularly preferred that said ramp be swingable about its upper region so that when loading fresh

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product into said chute, said ramp can be swung by its lowermost part swinging upwardly to a generally horizontal position thereby closing the chute at the bottom of the chute and inhibiting against mis-oriented product falling through the chute and being discharged from said product discharge opening.

According to a further broad aspect of the present invention there may be provided a vending machine having a plurality of chute modules, each module having an upright extending chute in which identical shaped and size product can be stacked one on top of the other, said storage chute being defined by a first generally upright extending wall and a spaced and opposed second generally upright extending wall, the spacing being sufficient to allow the product to move in a generally vertical path in said chute by gravity from the top to the bottom of the chute, there being an inclined product discharge ramp extending across the bottom of the chute extending downwardly from adjacent the first wall to the second wall, and a product discharge opening in said second wall, there being a product dispensing mechanism at the bottom of the chute above said ramp, said product dispensing mechanism permitting the lowermost product in said chute to be vended by moving onto said ramp and passing through said opening whilst retaining all product higher than said lowermost product within said chute for subsequent vending,

each module being positioned one above the other whereby to provide a multiple module height chute so that a plurality of different products can be stacked in said multiple height chute and vended therefrom by advancing or retreating the appropriate first and second tongues.

It is particularly preferred that said multiple height chute be a single chute with bays for each module and wherein the plurality of discharge openings be

coverable by respective removable wall plates, said plurality of first tongues and said second tongues be removable, and that said inclined ramps be removable, whereby a product vendor can choose to utilise the whole of the chute for one group of product in a range, or can
5 utilise a chute for a plurality of different product groups in a range, thereby permitting multiple groups of product to be stacked in said chute and user selected for vending by operation of the corresponding first tongue and second
10 tongue.

It is particularly preferred that said ramp be swingable about its upper region so that when loading fresh product into said chute, said ramp can be swung from its lowermost part upwardly to a generally horizontal position
15 thereby closing the chute at the bottom of the chute and inhibiting against mis-oriented product falling through the chute and being discharged from said product discharge opening.

According to a further broad aspect of the present invention there may be provided a vending machine for vending product, said machine having a processing means, a user operable product selecting means, a dispensing mechanism for releasing stored product one at a
20 time so said stored product can be vended, a product sensing means for sensing product dispensed from said dispensing mechanism and a product removal sensor,
25

all being functionally interconnected and controlled by software so that as product is dispensed from said dispensing mechanism in response to user operation of said user operable product selecting means, said product will be sensed as being dispensed by said product sensing means and so that as product is removed from said vending
30 machine after being dispensed from said dispensing means it will be sensed by said product removal sensor,
35

and said software will be invoked to permit

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acknowledgment of a vended product, and if said product removal sensor does not sense corresponding product removal following product dispensing sensing, then identifying either jammed product or user unretrieved product.

5

Preferably said product sensing means for sensing product dispensed comprises a physical sensor in the path of the product as it is dispensed.

10

In another embodiment said product sensing means may simply comprise providing a sensing signal in response to the user operable product selecting means being activated to dispense a product.

15

Preferably, said machine has a multiple product vending feature, where multiple product can be ordered to be vended by a single purchase transaction at said machine, and wherein if said product removal sensor is not activated, the order will be terminated without dispensing of subsequent product in that order.

20

Preferably, said machine has a credit card debit facility for charging for product dispensed, and wherein multiple product ordered to be vended by a single transaction is charged to said credit card, and wherein if said product removal sensor is not activated, the order will be terminated without dispensing of subsequent product in that order, and the credit card debit adjusted to reflect the cost of any product removed from said machine in that order.

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30

According to a further broad aspect of the present invention there may be provided a dispensing mechanism for a vending machine for permitting generally flat faced product to be vended one at a time, said mechanism comprising a storage bin with a generally horizontally extending but inclined floor on which said generally flat faced product can be supported on an edge

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face so that flat face extends generally upright and wherein product can be stacked side-by-side,

5 and wherein the product can move in a generally horizontal path across said floor by gravity from an uppermost side of said floor to a lowermost side of said floor,

10 there being a tongue mounted to advance and retreat into said path through said floor at the lowermost side of said floor,

15 and a movable stop at the end of the floor at the lowermost side,

the spacing between said tongue and said stop being such that a single product can be supported on the floor in said space and prevented from falling by gravity from said floor by said stop, and wherein said tongue is 20 advanceable into said path to prevent movement of the next product in said path, so that when product is to be vended said stop can be moved away from the end of the floor thereby allowing the product to fall by gravity and to be vended, and to permit product held in said path by said 25 tongue, and so that after vending said stop can be returned to the end of the floor and the tongue retreated thereby allowing the next product to move into said space between said tongue and said stop whereupon said tongue can then be advanced between the next product and the succeeding 30 product making the machine ready for future vending.

Most preferably said movable stop is an end wall of said storage bin.

35 Most preferably said end wall is pivoted near the top of said storage bin so it can swing from a position where it is at the end of said floor to a position away

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from said floor.

Most preferably there is a latch for holding said end wall at the position where it is at the end of said floor and wherein when said latch is released, the weight of product will cause said end wall to swing to said position away from said floor and to allow the product to fall by gravity off said floor, and wherein said latch can relatch said end wall as it return swings by gravity to the end of said floor.

Preferably, the end wall is mounted so it will return swing by gravity.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order that the invention can be more clearly ascertained, an example of a preferred embodiment for dispensing computer printer consumable product will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is a front perspective view of the example of the preferred dispensing machine;

Figure 2 is a side view of a dispensing machine for dispensing flat faced product such as inkjet printer cartridges;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the mechanism of Figure 2;

Figures 4, 5, and 6 are views similar to Figure 2 showing different stages of operation;

Figure 7 is a perspective view similar to Figure 3 showing a removable product discharge opening cover;

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Figure 8 is a side view of a product retrieval sensor arrangement;

5 Figure 9 is a view similar to Figure 8 showing the product retrieval sensor at a different stage of operation;

10 Figures 10, 11 and 12 are side views during different stages of operation of a further product discharge mechanism for dispensing media product on which printing is to be made by a computer printer;

15 Figure 13 is a perspective view of the mechanism of Figures 10, 11 and 12;

 Figure 14 is a schematic electrical block circuit diagram of the components;

20 Figure 15 is a software flow diagram showing functionality of part of the software in the machine.

25 Figure 16 is a view similar to that of Figure 13 but showing an alternative embodiment; and Figure 17 and 18 are views similar to Figures 11 and 12 but of the embodiment of Figure 16.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

30 Referring firstly to Figure 1, there is shown a vending machine 1 having a cabinet 3 made from sheet metal or other suitable material. The cabinet 3 is generally rectangular in footprint and stands upright. The front face 5 is provided with a user-interactive panel 7 which is
35 preferably on a vertically inclined face. Panel 7 has a monitor screen 9 on which can be displayed messages and instructions and also a touch keyboard for alphanumeric

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data entry. In the upper right hand corner of panel 7 there is provided a motorised card reader 11 for reading credit cards and other similar cards. Below the card reader 11 is a "secure" PIN pad 13 for data entry of PIN numbers for a credit card introduced into the card reader 11. Mounted below the PIN pad 13 is a bar code scanning device 15. This can be used to scan bar code on existing product which the purchaser may already have on hand. In this way, particular product items can be selected by bar code scanning the bar code on the product held by the purchaser. Alternatively, screen displays may be provided on the monitor screen 9 to permit particular products to be chosen for vending. The screen 9 is configured as a touch screen so that menu options and product choices can be made directly by touching appropriate icons on the screen 9.

Mounted above the panel 7 is a loudspeaker device 17 from which audible announcements may be made concerning products to be vended and/or from which music or other pleasant sounds may be emitted to attract purchasers to the machine. Mounted below the panel 7 is a receipt printer 19. A series of LED lamps 21 are provided above the receipt printer 19 and these are illuminated at an appropriate time to announce to a purchaser that a receipt is being printed and ready for collection. Mounted directly below the receipt printer 19 is a door 23 which can be opened to enable recycling of used printer product such as printer ink cartridges. The door 23 may be latched and opened in response to particular user commands on the touch screen 9. In this way, the door will not be readily opened for receipt of items until requested by a particular purchaser. This will, in turn, inhibit against unwanted articles being blatantly deposited in the recycle bin.

At the bottom of the left hand side of the front face 5 is a door 25 which can be swung open about a lowermost hinge to permit retrieval of product vended from the vending machine 1. In this example, the product which is passed through the door 25 is printer ink cartridges

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such as inkjet cartridges. Mounted on the lower right hand side of the front face 5 of the vending machine 1 is a slot 27 through which a purchaser can place their fingers or hands to enable retrieval of further product vended from the vending machine 1. In this case, the product vended through slot 27 is typically media material such as printing paper, envelope paper and the like. Mounted at the top of the front face 5 is a light box 29 with a front face 31 on which advertising material may be displayed. Typically, the front face 31 is provided by a plastic sheet suitably printed with desired advertising material.

Mounted within the cabinet 3 are a number of dispensing mechanisms for dispensing product as selected by a purchaser from operation of the control panel 7. The machine 1 also has an in-built computer device for controlling operation of the machine. It also has a modem for permitting connection to a host computer to relay information backwards and forwards concerning operation of the machine such as stock held details, stock purchase details and/or whether there is a malfunction in the machine.

Mounted above door 23 are a series of LEDs 33 which are illuminated when the latch on the door 23 is released. This permits a purchaser to be informed when the door 23 can be opened.

Mounted above door 25 are a series of LEDs 35 which can be illuminated when a product is vended within the machine and ready for collection by being withdrawn through door 25. This also permits a purchaser to be informed that vended product is ready for collection.

Mounted above slot 27 are a series of LEDs 37 which can be illuminated when product has been vended within the machine and is ready for collection by being withdrawn through the slot 27. This also permits a purchaser to be informed that vended product is ready for collection.

Referring now to Figures 2 through 9, there is

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shown detail of a dispensing mechanism for dispensing articles through door 25. Such mechanism may be one of several such mechanisms mounted within the cabinet 3 on the left hand side when viewing Figure 1. The product which is to be dispensed in this particular example comprises inkjet printer cartridges. The inkjet printer cartridges are shown throughout these figures within an outer product package 37. This package has a generally flat face 39 which is arranged to be on the underside of the product 37. This particular product also has a flat upper face 41 with two flat side faces 43 which are inclined. The transverse cross-section of the pack is therefore tetrahedral in shape. The product 37 is stacked within an upright storage chute 45 so that the product 37 lies one on top of the other and so that the flat face 39 lies generally transversely of vertical. All of the product 37 is therefore identically shaped and sized.

The chute 45 is defined by a first generally upright extending wall 47, and a spaced and opposed second generally upright extending wall 49. The spacing of the first wall 47 and the second wall 49 is sufficient to allow the product 37 to move in a generally vertical path 51 in the chute 45 by gravity from the top to the bottom of the chute 45. In the example shown, the flat face 39 is slightly inclined off true horizontal and slopes downwardly from the second wall 49 towards the first wall 47.

Mounted within the chute 45 is a product discharge ramp 53 which extends downwardly across the chute 45 from the first wall 47 to the second wall 49 towards a product discharge opening 55 in the second wall 49.

The dispensing mechanism has a first tongue 57, and a vertically lower spaced second tongue 59 mounted externally of the chute 45 adjacent the second wall 49 so that both the first tongue 57 and the second tongue 59 can advance and retreat into the path 51 through the second wall 49 at the bottom of the stack of product 37. In this example, the first tongue 57 and the second tongue 59 are

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mechanically interconnected for pivotal rocking movement for advancing and retreating into the path 51 about a pivot axis 61 defined by a pivot pin 63. The pivot axis 61 is arranged to be generally horizontal and parallel with the face of the second wall 49. With the first tongue 57 extended into the path 51 as shown in Figure 2, the lowermost product 37 in the stack is supported in the chute 45 by the first tongue 57 and by a support surface 65 in the path 51 which is opposite where the first tongue 57 extends through the second wall 49. In this example, the support surface 65 be an upper part 67 of the ramp 53. Thus, when the lowermost product 37 in the stack is supported in this way, all product stacked above the lowermost product will be similarly supported and thus the weight of all the product 37 in the stack will be carried by the support surface 65 and by the first tongue 57. Accordingly, the position shown in Figure 2 represents a static position for the vending machine 1 whilst product 37 is not being dispensed.

Figure 2 clearly shows that the first tongue 57 and the second tongue 59 are interconnected by an arm 69 and that the pivot pin 63 is mounted generally at the junction of the second tongue 59 with the arm 69 and is therefore closer to the second tongue 59 than the first tongue 57. A further arm 71 extends from the junction between the first tongue 57 and the arm 69. The arm 71 extends outwardly from the second wall 49 so that it can be engaged by a head 73 of a solenoid-operated plunger 75. The arm 71 is maintained in close contact relationship with the head 73 by means of a spring means 77. The spring means 77 connects with a free end of the arm 71 and with a base part 79 forming part of a mounting bracket 81 on which the solenoid plunger 75 is supported and, in turn, attached to the second wall 49. The base 81 extends downwardly and provides a support for the pivot pin 63 but the figures do not clearly show this. Figure 7 show this in diagrammatic form where an upturned arm 83 is provided through which the

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pivot pin 63 can extend and provide bearing support therefor. A similar arm 83 is provided at the opposite side of the base 81 for the other end of the pivot pin 63.

Figures 3 and 7 both show the nature of the ramp 53 which comprises a plate-like member which has two tongues 85 extending from the upper edge in spaced apart relation. Only one such tongue can be clearly seen in these figures. One tongue is on one side of the ramp 53 whilst the other tongue is on the opposite side. The tongues 85 are arranged to pass through apertures 87 in the first wall 47. This correctly releasably positions the ramp 53 relative to the first tongue 57 and the second tongue 59. It also provides a means for hinging of the ramp 53 so that it can swing from the position shown in these figures to a position where the lowermost part 89 can be swung upwardly to a generally horizontal position thereby closing the chute 45 at the bottom of the chute or the stack of product 37. This is particularly useful during loading of product 37 into the chute 45 as it prevents any mis-oriented product falling through the chute 45 and being discharged through the product discharge opening 55. Thus, it is an aid to loading and restocking of the vending machine. Catch means (not shown) may be utilised to hold the ramp 53 in that upwardly swung position during loading thereby leaving both hands of a restocker person free for the reloading purposes.

The ramp 53 is shown of unitary construction but it may comprise two or more separate items. In this instance, there may be a first item which defines the upper part 67 of the ramp and, in turn, the support surface 65. Thus, the first item may extend from or adjacent the first wall 47, and the second item may then comprise a generally downwardly inclined ramp surface which may extend from or adjacent a lower part of the upper part 67. In this way, the upper part 67 will define the surface 65 which supports the undersurface and flat face 39 of the product 37 and the lower part will then provide a ramp surface to direct

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dispensed product downwardly through the product discharge opening 55.

The ramp 53 is shown having a step 91 at the upper part 67. In this arrangement, the product 37 initially has its flat face 39 supported on the upper part of the step 91. The step 91 has a lower surface 93 onto which the product can fall. The lower surface 93 also provides a further supporting surface for a product being discharged as will be described hereinafter. The ramp 53 also has a step 95 at a lower part which assists free discharge of the product 37 off the ramp 53.

Referring now to Figures 4, 5, and 6, it can be seen, particularly in Figure 4, that the product 37 is supported in the chute 45 by the support surface 65 and by the first tongue 57. The weight of all products 37 is also carried by the support surface 65 and the first tongue 57. Figure 5 shows a first step in dispensing the product 37. Here, the solenoid 75 is operated in response to a user request for dispensing product. This, in turn, causes the solenoid plunger to extend so that the head 73 pushes arm 71 downwardly as shown by the arrow. This causes the first tongue 57 to retreat from the path 51 and causes the second tongue 59 to advance into the path 51. The spring means 77 is extended during this operation. When the first tongue 57 clears the edge of a product 37, the product 37 falls by gravity downwardly in the path 51. All product above the lowermost product follows. The lowermost product 37 is then caught by the advanced second tongue 59. Because the lowermost surface or flat surface 39 is slightly downwardly inclined towards the support surface 65, the product 37 is initially maintained on the upper part 67 of the ramp 53. However, when the lowermost product is caught by the advanced second tongue 59, the flat face 39 is then downwardly inclined towards the second tongue 59. This, in turn, allows the product 37 to displace generally towards the second wall 49 and for the opposite end of the product 37 to move to the lower surface 93 of the step 91.

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Accordingly, at this instant, the lowermost product 37 is supported by the lower surface 93 and by the second tongue 59. All higher product 37 in the stack then rests on the top of one another on the lowermost product 37 and
5 therefore the weight of all product 37 in the stack is carried by the lower surface 93 and by the second tongue 59.

The vertical spacing of the first tongue 57 and the second tongue 59 is such that the next highest product
10 37 in the stack will be positioned so that its flat face 39 will be aligned relative to the first tongue 57, so that when the first tongue 57 is advanced into the path 51 it will pass under that surface 39. At this point of time, the second tongue 59 can be retreated and the first tongue
15 57 can be advanced. This action, by rocking of the interconnected first tongue 57 and second tongue 59, occurs when the solenoid 75 is released as shown in Figure 6 and so that the arm 71 moves in an upward direction as shown. The spring means 77 enables the swinging motion to occur by
20 pulling on the arm 71 to, in turn, swing the first tongue 57 and the second tongue 59 about the pivot axis 61.

Thus, as the second arm 59 clears the edge of product 37, the product 37 will fully engage on the ramp 53 and slide downwardly to be discharged through the discharge
25 opening 55. All further product 37 in the chute 45 will then again be supported by the support surface 65 and by the first tongue 57. The swinging/rocking movement of the interconnected first tongue 57 and second tongue 59 coordinates the release of product 37 and the subsequent
30 catching and holding of the next higher product 37 in the stack. The above arrangement allows product 37 to be dispensed one at a time from the dispensing mechanism.

The above dispensing mechanism enables itself to be modularised so that for a single chute 45 there may be
35 provided a number of such modules. Thus, the second wall 39 may have discharge openings 55 at preselected positions. The first wall 47 may have pre-punched apertures 87 at

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positions opposite the discharge openings 55. In this way, a vendor can choose to use a whole chute 45 to dispense a particular product 37 from all the contents in the chute 45 or may decide to break the chute 45 into a series of modules so that groups of different products can be carried in the chute 45 and be appropriately dispensed. Thus, each module or group is then positioned one above the other whereby to provide a multiple module height chute so that a plurality of different products 37 can be stacked in the multiple height chute and vended therefrom by advancing or retreating appropriate first tongues 57 and second tongues 59. Thus, as shown in Figures 2, 3 and 7, the first tongue 57 and second tongue 59 are mounted as a module on base 81. Similarly, the solenoid 75 is carried on its base part 79 which, in turn, is attached to the base 81. All bases 81 can therefore be mounted adjacent appropriate discharge openings 55, and corresponding ramps 53 inserted through the apertures 87. In this way, the product 37 in each group will then be supported by the respective support surface 65 and the corresponding first tongue 57 or second tongue 59. Cover plates 97 (see Figure 7) are provided to pass over the second wall 49 and cover the respective product discharge openings 55 if the particular discharge opening 55 is not to be utilised for discharge of product. In this way, the discharge openings can be covered and enable product 37 from a lowermost module to extend therepast in the chute 45 and fall by gravity past that discharge opening 55 to be vended from the particular discharge opening 55 for that module. The cover plates 97 are therefore removable and can be held in place by appropriate screw means (not shown). The arrangement permits multiple groups of product to be stacked in the chute 45 and user selected for vending by operation of the corresponding first tongue 57 and second tongue 59.

In an alternative construction each module may be an integral unit which can be mounted on top of another similar module, thereby providing a single column made from

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individual modules stacked one on top of each other. Such arrangement means that a single module can be manufactured with economies of manufacture and by providing an appropriate number of such modules stacked one on top of the other dispensing of a corresponding number of different products can be achieved. This obviates the need for manufacture and stacking of different height sized modules. If it is found that a particular module is of insufficient height for the numbers of product to be stored then a simple chute infill module without any of the dispensing mechanism can be provided. This also reduces manufacturing costs relative to a plurality of complete different sized modules with integral dispensing mechanisms.

Figure 2 and Figures 4, 5, and 6 show product sensing means 99 comprising LED 101 and photo-responsive pick-up 103. This product sensing means 99 is utilised to sense that a product is being dispensed from the dispensing mechanism. During falling of the lowermost product 37 onto the second tongue 59, a beam of light transmitted from LED 101 to pick-up 103, will signal product movement 37 in the path 51. This signal will be utilised to set a condition in a computer control system of the machine. Figures 8 and 9 show a product removal sensor 105 comprising an LED 107 and a pick-up sensor 109. The removal sensor 105 is positioned adjacent the door 25 so that when a product 37 is removed from the vending machine, the product will trigger operation of the removal sensor 105 and provide a further set condition to the computing means. Figures 8 and 9 show that the door 25 is hinged at its lowermost edge by a hinge pin 111. The door 25 is interconnected with a swinging floor 113. Thus, as a product is discharged through the discharge opening 55 it falls onto a rear part 115 of the floor 113. LEDs 35 above the door 25 can be illuminated to signal to a purchaser using the vending machine that the product 37 has been dispensed and is ready for removal. Thus, the door 25 can then be swung open which, in turn, raises the floor 113 and causes the product

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37 to fall past the removal sensor 105 for subsequent collection by the user. This set condition then invokes software within the computer to permit acknowledgment of a vended product. If the set condition signalled by the
5 removal sensor 105 is not provided after the providing of the set condition by the product dispensing sensor 99, then identification of either jammed product 37 or user unretrieved product 37 can be flagged. This flagging can, in turn, be used to provide a signal to a remote location
10 such as at a host computer at a vendor supplier's premises to indicate either jammed product or user unretrieved product and can signal the requirement for an attendant to inspect the vending machine.

It can therefore be seen that the vending machine
15 has a processing means within the computer and a user-operable product selecting means in the form of the various controls on the panel 7. It also has a dispensing mechanism for releasing store product one at a time so that the stored product can be vended. It also has a product
20 sensing means 99 for sensing product dispensed from the dispensing mechanism, and it also has a product removal sensor 105. All of these integers are functionally interconnected with software so that as product is dispensed from the dispensing mechanism in response to user
25 operation of the user-operable product selecting means, the product will be sensed as being dispensed by the product sensing means, and so as product is removed from the vending machine after being dispensed from the dispensing means, it will be sensed by the product removal sensor 105.
30 Whilst a physical product sensing means 99 has been shown in the example above, it should be appreciated that the product sensing means may simply comprise providing a sensing signal in response to user-operable product selecting means being activated to dispense a product and
35 this may conveniently occur at the time when the product is dispensed from the dispensing mechanisms.

The vending machine has a credit card debit

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facility in association with the card reader 11. The touch monitor screen 9 is interlinked to software within the computer to enable multiple products to be ordered and to be vended by a single transaction on the credit card.

5 Thus, a user will be stepped through a series of order request menus to place multiple product orders for a single transaction which is charged to the credit card. Thus, if product should jam within the machine during dispensing, then the person should not be charged for product not

10 received. In this instance, the software will be invoked on a flagged set condition not being provided by the removal sensor sensing removal of a product from the vending machine. The order will then be terminated without dispensing of subsequent product in that order and the

15 credit card debit will be adjusted to reflect the cost of any product which has been removed from the machine for that order. A receipt will then be printed from the receipt printer 19. Therefore, for dispensing computer printer consumables which are relatively high unit cost

20 items, it is important to accurately debit a client according to the product vended. In other instances of vending machines such as food dispensing vending machines, the unit cost is not of great importance and therefore, in the past, adjustment for non-vended product has not been

25 viewed as being important. However, with the higher unit cost of product and the ability to use a credit card debit system it is important to accurately charge the customer. The present system obviates client or customer dissatisfaction should product be jammed in the machine

30 during vending and thus a feature of this nature adds significantly to the customer perception that use of vending machines for high cost unit items is a normal and reliable activity.

Referring now to Figures 10 through 13, there is

35 shown a dispensing mechanism for permitting vending of print media such as reams of printing paper, transparency paper and other media on which print image is to be

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obtained. These may be quite heavy product relative to the weight of the printing ink cartridges. Here, the media are shown as product 115 and each is generally flat faced with front and back faces 117 and 119 (see Figure 11). The
5 product 115 has a lower edge 121.

The dispensing mechanism has a storage bin 123 with a generally horizontally extending but inclined floor 125. The product 115 is supported on the floor 125 on its edge 121 so that the flat faces 117 and 119 extend
10 generally upright. The product 115 is also stacked side-by-side and so it can move in a generally horizontal path 127 from an uppermost side of the floor 125 to a lowermost side of the floor 125 by gravity.

A tongue 129 is mounted to advance and retreat
15 into the path 127 through the floor 125 at the lowermost side 131 of the floor 125. The tongue 129 forms a return fold on an arm 133 (the arm 133 is best seen in Figure 12). The arm 133 is, in turn, mounted for swinging movement so that the tongue 129 can advance and retreat into the path
20 125 as it swings. The arm 133 is conveniently attached to a hinge pivot 135 which, in turn, is attached to a base plate 137 which is, in turn, attached to the underneath of the floor 125. An aperture (not shown) is provided in the floor 125 at its lowermost side 131 to enable the tongue
25 129 to move into and out of the path 127 by being advanced and retreated. The arm 133 has an upstanding lug 139. The lug 139 is used for applying a force to the arm 133 to cause it to swing about the hinge pivot 135. As shown, the lug 139 has a link arm 141 pivotally connected thereto at
30 pivot 143. The link arm 141 is, in turn, pivotally connected to a solenoid-operated plunger by pivot 145. The solenoid plunger is, in turn, operated by a solenoid 146. Spring means 147 urges the tongue 129 to a position where it is advanced into the path 127. The spring means 147
35 connects with an outer casing part 149 of the base 137 and with the pivot 143. Thus, in Figures 10, 11 and 12, the force applied by the spring means 147 is clockwise. When

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the solenoid is in a static condition and not operated, the plunger is in an extended position as shown in Figures 10 and 11. However, when power is applied to the solenoid 146, the plunger is retracted which, in turn, causes a
5 force to be applied to the lug 139 to swing the arm 133 and the tongue 129 in an anti-clockwise direction. This movement is shown by the arrow in Figure 12. When power is disconnected from the solenoid 146, the plunger is returned to the extended position which, in turn, permits the tongue
10 129 to be advanced into the path 127.

A movable stop 151 is provided at the end of the floor at the lowermost side 131. In this embodiment, the stop 151 comprises an end wall 153 of the bin 123. The stop 151 is movable and in the particular embodiment it is
15 movable by swinging from an upper pivot 155. Here it can swing from a position where it is at the end of said floor 125, as shown in Figure 10, to a position where it is away from the floor 125, as shown in Figure 11. The stop 151 and the tongue 129 define a space (not shown by number in
20 the drawings to add clarity) between the stop 151 and the tongue 129 such that a single product can be supported on the floor in that space and be prevented from falling by gravity from the floor by the stop 151. This is shown in Figure 10 and also in Figure 12. The tongue 129 then acts
25 to prevent movement of the next product 115 in the path 127. When product 115 is to be vended, the stop 151 is moved away from the lowermost side 131 of the floor 125. In this embodiment, the stop 151 is allowed to swing about the pivot 155 as shown in Figure 11. In other embodiments
30 where the stop 151 needs to be physically moved by some moving means, then the moving means is operated. The product 115 then falls by gravity from the end of the floor 125 allowing the product 115 to be vended. The tongue 129 therefore holds all further product 115 in the path 127.
35 The stop 151 is then moved to the lowermost side 131 of the floor 125 either by allowing it to return swing as shown in this embodiment or by physically moving the stop 151 by

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moving means.

In this embodiment, the stop 151 and the end wall 153 are retained by a latch means 157. The latch means 157 has a latch arm 159 with a latch face 161. The latch arm 5 159 is pivoted to a side wall 163 of the bin 123 by pivot pin 166. The stop 151 carries a bar 165 which extends across the width of the wall 153 past the side walls 163 (see Figure 13). Thus, when the stop 151 is held in the position against the lowermost side 131 of the floor 125, 10 the bar 165 is located against the latch face 161. When the stop means 151 is to be moved away from the lowermost side 131 of the floor 125, the latch bar 159 is moved upwardly thereby releasing the latch face 161 from the latch bar 165 and allowing movement away from the lowermost 15 side 131. The latch bar has a stop face 167 for limiting the particular extent of movement of the stop 151. The latch bar is caused to be moved to release latching by means of a solenoid 169 which operates the solenoid plunger to move a latch cam 171 to operate against a latch cam face 20 173 to, in turn, cause upward swinging motion of the latch arm 159 as shown in Figure 11. Thus, a lateral displacement of the latch cam 171 causes it to engage with the latch cam face 173 which, in turn, raises the latch arm 159 to release the latch bar 165 from the latch face 161. 25 The upward movement of the latch arm 159 is restricted so that as the stop 151 moves away from the lowermost side 131 of the floor 125 it is stopped by the stop face 167.

When the product 115 has been vended by falling off the lowermost side 131 of the floor 125, the solenoid 169 30 can be released and the latch cam 171 returned to its original position shown in Figures 10 and 12. The latch arm 159 is then able to fall by gravity to the generally horizontally extending position shown in Figures 10 and 12. Coupled with this movement is a corresponding movement of 35 the stop 151 as it is again moved to the end of the lowermost side 131 of the floor 125. Figure 11 clearly shows that when the stop 151 is moved away from the

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lowermost side 131 of the floor 125 it is inclined from vertical. Thus, the stop 151 can, in this embodiment, swing by gravity back to a vertically extending position where it is adjacent the end of the lowermost section 131 of the floor 125. The latch arm 159 therefore enables relatching of the latch face 161 behind the latch bar 165 and hold the stop 151 against the lowermost end of the floor 125. Spring means may be provided on the latch arm 159 to assist returning to this position. In addition, spring means may be provided on the stop means 151 to assist returning to this position. Thus, it should be appreciated that when the stop means 151 is moved away from the lowermost side 131 of the floor 125, a product 115 can slide further down the floor defining that space between the stop 151 and the tongue 129. The weight of the product 115 also assists in the movement of the stop 151 for this purpose. Figure 13 shows spring means 175 for urging the stop 151 to the position where it is at the end of the lowermost section 131 of the floor 125. Figure 13 also shows similar latch means 157 on each side of the bin 123.

Because the tongue 129 and the associated components comprising the solenoid 145 are mounted on a base plate 137, the tongue 129 is readily adapted to be moved along the length of the floor 125. For this purpose, elongated slots (not shown) may be provided with appropriate bolts and nuts used for locating and then holding the base 137 in a required position to, in turn, position the tongue 129 at a required distance from the stop 151 to accommodate for particular thicknesses of product 115. Thus, by appropriately sliding the base 137 relative to the floor 125, the tongue 129 can be positioned relative to the stop 151 to accommodate for changes of product size to be held within the bin 123. No further changes are required to the stop 151 or the latch means 157. This provides an economical means of changing product 115 size within the bin 123 as customer needs for new product lines change.

Figure 13 shows a product sensor 177 mounted on the

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back of bar 165. The product sensor 177 can comprise an LED transmitter and a similar pick-up transducer which receives reflections off a product held within the space between the stop 151 and the tongue 129. This sensor 177
5 can be used to signal exhaustion of stock from the bin 123, and also dispensing of the stock 115 from the dispensing mechanism. A suitable aperture may be provided within the wall 153 to permit the required light beams to pass therethrough for such sensing.

10 In use, when a product has been dispensed, and the stop 151 returned to the lowermost section 131 of the floor 125, the tongue 129 can be retreated from the path 127 thereby allowing all remaining products 115 to move by gravity towards the stop 151. When the next product to be
15 dispensed butts against the stop 151, the tongue 129 can then be advanced into the path 127 between that product 115 and the next product 115 thereby holding that next product and all further product from further movement in the path 127. The dispensing mechanism is therefore ready for
20 dispensing of a further product 115.

A product removal sensor (not shown) is provided at an appropriate position near slot 27 for sensing product removal and for setting a similar flag condition to that as product removal sensor 99 of the previously described
25 dispensing mechanism.

Figure 14 shows a block schematic diagram of the basic electrical components within the vending machine. Here, a computer such as an industrial PC is provided and this is represented by a CPU 179, touch screen monitor/keyboard
30 181, hard disk 183 and a sound card 185. The speaker 17 is, in turn, connected to the sound card 185. The card reader 11, keypad 13, bar code scanner 15 and receipt printer 19 are connected with the CPU 179 via suitable interfaces (not shown). Solenoid driver circuits 187 and
35 188 are also connected with the CPU 179 to drive the respective solenoids 75 and 145, of the inkjet printer cartridge dispenser and the media dispenser respectively.

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Connections are also made with the CPU 179 for the sensors 99 and 105. Similar connections are made for the sensor 177. A modem 189 is also connected with the CPU 179 to, in turn, make connection with a host computer 191 at a vending machine supplier's headquarters.

Suitable software is loaded within the computer to permit vending of product from the vending machine.

Figure 15 shows the particular functionality of part of the software program. The first step represented by action 201 is to obtain credit card details from a credit card inserted by a user through the card reader 11. At this point of time, the monitor screen 9 will be invoked to show the need to insert the user's PIN through the PIN pad 13. Typically, the PIN pad 13 is a secure PIN pad so that the user's PIN cannot be fraudulently detected. The modem 189 is invoked to make a connection with the host 191 to, in turn, make connection with the credit card provider. Alternatively, the modem 189 may make direct connection with the credit card provider. The monitor screen is then placed in a mode to display the possible choices for orders in the machine. The user then places an order either by direct entry through touching appropriate parts of the screen 9 or by bar code scanning an existing product(s) with the bar code scanner 21. This is represented by action 203. When the order has been placed, for one or many products in a particular transaction for the credit card, then the machine is put into a routine to dispense product one at a time. This is represented by action 205. As product is dispensed one at a time from the dispensing mechanisms, the appropriate dispensing sensors 99 and 177 will operate to, in turn, set a flag condition within the CPU 179. Thus, as product is retrieved or removed the appropriate removal sensors 105 will be activated. Once activated, the next product in the order can be dispensed. If product is not removed, then the software is invoked to signal either jammed product or unretrieved product. This is shown functionally by actions 207, 209 and 211. It is

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noted that action 209 can display a message on the screen 9 or an audible announcement through the loudspeaker 17 to request the purchaser to retrieve/remove the dispensed product. When the product is removed, the next product is
5 dispensed as represented by action 213. The above process is repeated by actions 215, 217 and 219, etc. for the number of products requested in the order. If any one of the actions 211 and 219, etc. do not result in the product being sensed as being retrieved/removed, then action 221 is
10 invoked to reprocess the credit card transaction to reflect the cost of product which may have already been retrieved/removed. After this event, a receipt is then printed to the purchaser by action 223. A report can then be made to the host in action 225 to indicate the possible
15 likelihood of product being jammed within the machine after being dispensed by the dispensing mechanism.

In the event of a malfunction sensed as a result of product not being retrieved/removed, the screen 9 may be arranged to display a message such as NOT IN USE and the
20 location of the nearest alternative vending machine.

Modifications may be made to the invention as would be apparent to persons skilled in the art of producing vending machines.

Referring now to Figures 16, 17 and 18 there is shown
25 a modification to the latch means 157 in Figures 10 through 13. Here, the latch means is mounted to catch a lowermost face of the end wall 153 of the stop 151. The end wall 153 extends past the side walls 163 of the bin 123. In this case, the latch arms 159 are mounted on pivot axles 191 so
30 that the latch arms 159 can swing on operation of the solenoids 145. Thus, there are a pair of latch means 157 comprising latch arms 159 which are mounted with one on one end wall 163 and the other on the other end wall 163. As the latch arms 159 swing counterclockwise as shown in the
35 Figures, the latch face 161 releases from the stop 151 and allows it to swing, as particularly shown in Figure 18. The latch arm 159 has an extending arm 193 with a curved

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face 195. The curved face 195 engages with the end wall 153 in the overhang portions which extend past the end walls 163, and pushes the end wall 153 to the open position. Spring means 197 biases the latch arms 159 to
5 the latching position as shown in Figures 16 and 17. Operation is otherwise the same as in the previously described embodiment. Thus, when the latch arms 159 returns to the position shown in Figure 17 by rotating clockwise under the influence of the spring means 197, the
10 latch face 161 locates behind the stop 151 and moves with it to the closed position.

Figure 16 shows two leaf springs 197 which pass around the upper pivot 155 and bias the end wall 153 to the closed position. Thus, when the solenoid 145 is retracted causing
15 the latch arm 159 to swing counterclockwise, the solenoid 155 overcomes the spring bias forces of the leaf springs 197. When power is removed from the solenoid 145, the leaf springs 197 assist returning of the end wall 153 to the closed position so that the latch face 161 locates there-
20 behind and holds the end wall 153 closed.

These and other modifications may be made without departing from the ambit of the invention, the nature of which is to be determined from the foregoing description.

CLAIMS

1. A dispensing mechanism for a vending machine for
permitting generally flat faced product to be vended one at
5 a time, said mechanism comprising an upright storage chute
in which identical shaped and sized product can be stacked
one on top of the other so the flat face of said generally
flat faced product lies generally transversely of vertical,
said storage chute being defined by a first generally
10 upright extending wall and a spaced and opposed second
generally upright extended wall, the spacing being
sufficient to allow the product to move in a generally
vertical path in said chute by gravity from the top to the
bottom of the chute,

15 there being an inclined product discharge ramp
extending downwardly across said chute towards a product
discharge opening in said second wall,

20 there being a first tongue and a vertically lower
spaced second tongue mounted to advance and retreat into
said path through said second wall at the bottom of the
stack, a lowermost product being supported in said chute by
a support surface in said path opposite where said first
25 tongue extends through said second wall and by said first
tongue when said first tongue is advanced into said path
through said second wall, the weight of all products being
carried by said support surface and said first tongue,

30 there being movement means to permit said second
tongue to retreat when said first tongue is advanced, and
to permit said second tongue to be advanced when said first
tongue is retreated, so said second tongue will catch a
lowermost edge of the lowermost product as it falls past
35 said first tongue when said first tongue is retreated and
so said lowermost product will then be supported in said
chute by said support surface and by said second tongue,

the vertical spacing of said first tongue and said second tongue being such that when the lowermost product is caught by the second tongue, the next highestmost product in the stack will be positioned so that the first tongue can be advanced under that product so that that product and all products thereabove will be carried by said upper part of said inclined ramp and said first tongue, and so as said second tongue is retreated the product caught on said second tongue will fall by gravity onto said inclined ramp and pass through said discharge opening and be vended.

2. A mechanism as claimed in claim 1 wherein said first tongue and said second tongue are mechanically interconnected for pivoting rocking movement for advancing and retreating said pivot axis is generally horizontal.

3. A mechanism as claimed in claim 1 wherein solenoid means is connected to said first tongue and to said second tongue to effect said advancing and retreating.

4. A mechanism as claimed in claim 1 wherein said support surface is an upper part of said inclined ramp.

5. A mechanism as claimed in claim 4 wherein said inclined ramp has a step at the upper part so that product supported by said first tongue and said upper part will be supported at an upper part of said step, and so product supported by said upper part and said second tongue will be supported at a lower part of said step.

6. A mechanism as claimed in claim 1 wherein said storage chute is one of a plurality of chute modules, and that each module is positioned one above the other to form a multiple module height chute so that a plurality of different products can be stacked in said multiple height chute and vended therefrom by advancing or retreating the

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appropriate first and second tongues.

7. A mechanism as claimed in claim 6 wherein said multiple height chute is a single chute with bays for each module and wherein the plurality of discharge openings is coverable by respective removable wall plates, and that said plurality of first tongues and said second tongues are removable, and that said inclined ramps are removable, whereby a product vendor can choose to utilise the whole of the chute for one group of product in a range, or can utilise the chute for a plurality of different product groups in a range, thereby permitting multiple groups of products to be stacked in said chute and user selected for vending by operation of the corresponding first tongue and second tongue.

8. A mechanism as claimed in claim 1 wherein said inclined ramp is of unitary construction.

9. A mechanism as claimed in claim 8 wherein said ramp is two or more separate items.

10. A mechanism as claimed in claim 9 wherein there is a first item which defines the upper part of said ramp and a second or more items which define a lower part so the first item may extend from or adjacent said first wall and the second item may extend from or adjacent a lower part of said upper part of said ramp.

11. A mechanism as claimed in claim 1 wherein said inclined ramp is swingable about its upper region so that when loading fresh product into said chute, said ramp can be swung by its lowermost part swinging upwardly to a generally horizontal position thereby closing the chute at the bottom of the chute and inhibiting against mis-oriented product falling through the chute and being discharged from said product discharge opening.

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12. A vending machine having a plurality of chute modules, each module having an upright extending chute in which identical shaped and size product can be stacked one
5 on top of the other, said storage chute being defined by a first generally upright extending wall and a spaced and opposed second generally upright extending wall, the spacing being sufficient to allow the product to move in a generally vertical path in said chute by gravity from the
10 top to the bottom of the chute, there being an inclined product discharge ramp extending across the bottom of the chute extending downwardly from adjacent the first wall to the second wall, and a product discharge opening in said second wall, there being a product dispensing mechanism at
15 the bottom of the chute above said ramp, said product dispensing mechanism permitting the lowermost product in said chute to be vended by moving onto said ramp and passing through said opening whilst retaining all product higher than said lowermost product within said chute for
20 subsequent vending,

each module being positioned one above the other whereby to provide a multiple module height chute so that a plurality of different products can be stacked in said
25 multiple height chute and vended therefrom by advancing or retreating the appropriate first and second tongues.

13. A mechanism as claimed in claim 12 wherein said multiple height chute is a single chute with bays for each
30 module and wherein the plurality of discharge openings are coverable by respective removable wall plates, said plurality of first tongues and said second tongues be removable, and that said inclined ramps be removable, whereby a product vendor can choose to utilise the whole of
35 the chute for one group of product in a range, or can utilise a chute for a plurality of different product groups in a range, thereby permitting multiple groups of product

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to be stacked in said chute and user selected for vending by operation of the corresponding first tongue and second tongue.

14. A mechanism as claimed in claim 12 wherein said
5 ramp is swingable about its upper region so that when loading fresh product into said chute, said ramp can be swung from its lowermost part upwardly to a generally horizontal position thereby closing the chute at the bottom of the chute and inhibiting against mis-oriented product
10 falling through the chute and being discharged from said product discharge opening.

15. A vending machine for vending product, said machine having a processing means, a user operable product
15 selecting means, a dispensing mechanism for releasing stored product one at a time so said stored product can be vended, a product sensing means for sensing product dispensed from said dispensing mechanism and a product removal sensor,

20 all being functionally interconnected and controlled by software so that as product is dispensed from said dispensing mechanism in response to user operation of said user operable product selecting means, said product
25 will be sensed as being dispensed by said product sensing means and so that as product is removed from said vending machine after being dispensed from said dispensing means it will be sensed by said product removal sensor,

and said software will be invoked to permit
30 acknowledgment of a vended product, and if said product removal sensor does not sense corresponding product removal following product dispensing sensing, then identifying either jammed product or user unretrieved product.

35 16. A mechanism as claimed in claim 15 wherein said product sensing means for sensing product dispensed comprises a physical sensor in the path of the product as

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it is dispensed.

17. A mechanism as claimed in claim 15 wherein said product sensing means comprises providing a sensing signal in response to the user operable product selecting means being activated to dispense a product.

18. A mechanism as claimed in claim 15 and having a multiple product vending feature, where multiple product can be ordered to be vended by a single purchase transaction at said machine, and wherein if said product removal sensor is not activated, the order will be terminated without dispensing of subsequent product in that order.

19. A mechanism as claimed in claim 15 and having a card debit facility for charging for product dispensed, and wherein multiple product ordered to be vended by a single transaction is charged to said credit card, and wherein if said product removal sensor is not activated, the order will be terminated without dispensing of subsequent product in that order, and the card debit adjusted to reflect the cost of any product removed from said machine in that order.

20. A dispensing mechanism for a vending machine for permitting generally flat faced product to be vended one at a time, said mechanism comprising a storage bin with a generally horizontally extending but inclined floor on which said generally flat faced product can be supported on an edge face so that flat face extends generally upright and wherein product can be stacked side-by-side,

and wherein the product can move in a generally horizontal path across said floor by gravity from an uppermost side of said floor to a lowermost side of said floor,

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there being a tongue mounted to advance and retreat into said path through said floor at the lowermost side of said floor,

5

and a movable stop at the end of the floor at the lowermost side,

the spacing between said tongue and said stop being such that a single product can be supported on the floor in said space and prevented from falling by gravity from said floor by said stop, and wherein said tongue is advanceable into said path to prevent movement of the next product in said path, so that when product is to be vended said stop can be moved away from the end of the floor thereby allowing the product to fall by gravity and to be vended, and to permit product held in said path by said tongue, and so that after vending said stop can be returned to the end of the floor and the tongue retreated thereby allowing the next product to move into said space between said tongue and said stop whereupon said tongue can then be advanced between the next product and the succeeding product making the machine ready for future vending.

21. A mechanism as claimed in claim 20 wherein said movable stop is an end wall of said storage bin.

22. A mechanism as claimed in claim 20 wherein said end wall is pivoted near the top of said storage bin so it can swing from a position where it is at the end of said floor to a position away from said floor.

23. A mechanism as claimed in claim 22 wherein there is a latch for holding said end wall at the position where it is at the end of said floor and wherein when said latch is released, the weight of product will cause said end wall to swing to said position away from said floor and to allow

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the product to fall by gravity off said floor, and wherein said latch can relatch said end wall as it return swings by gravity to the end of said floor.

- 5 24. A mechanism as claimed in claim 23 wherein the end wall is mounted so it will return swing by gravity.

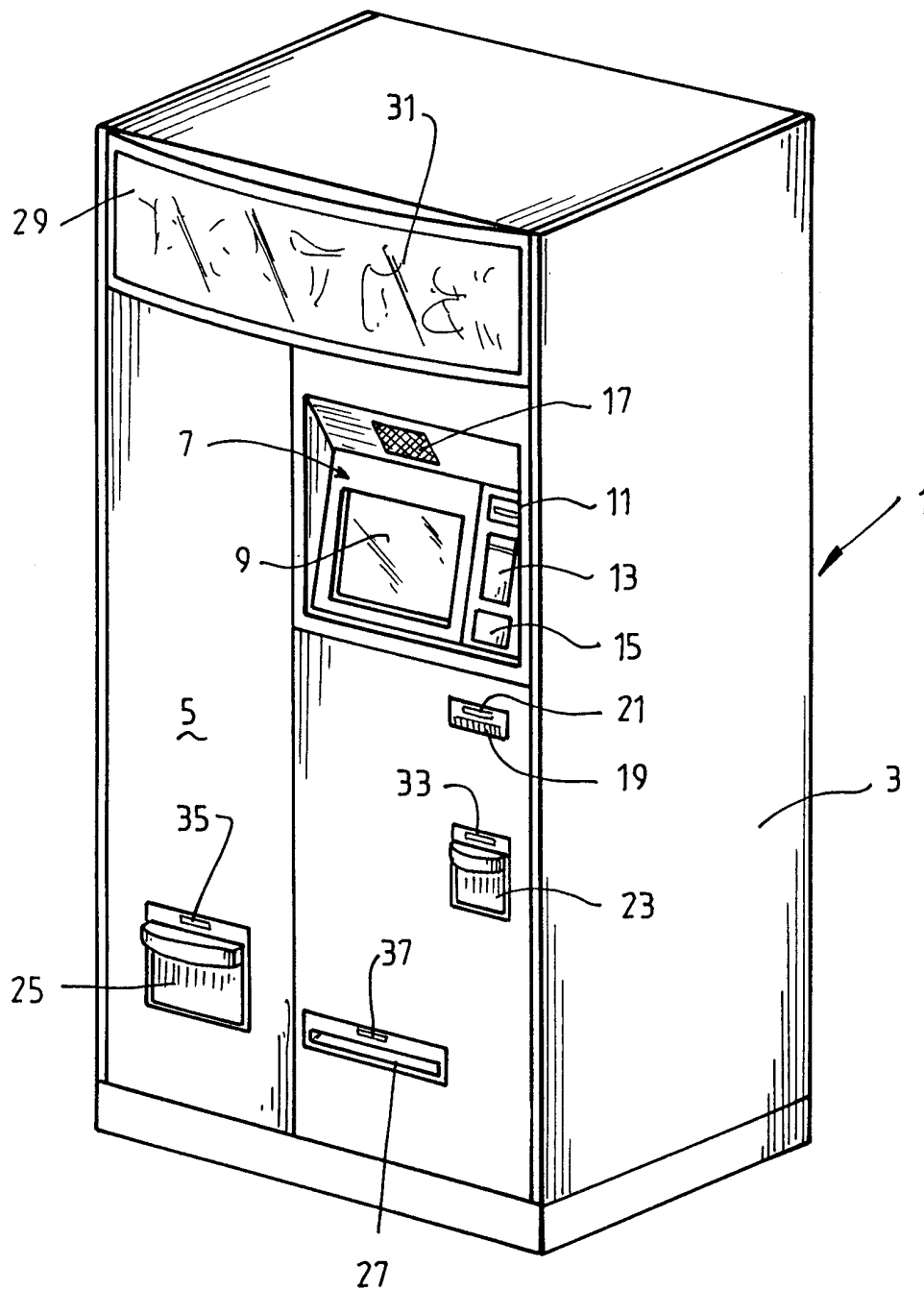


Fig. 1.

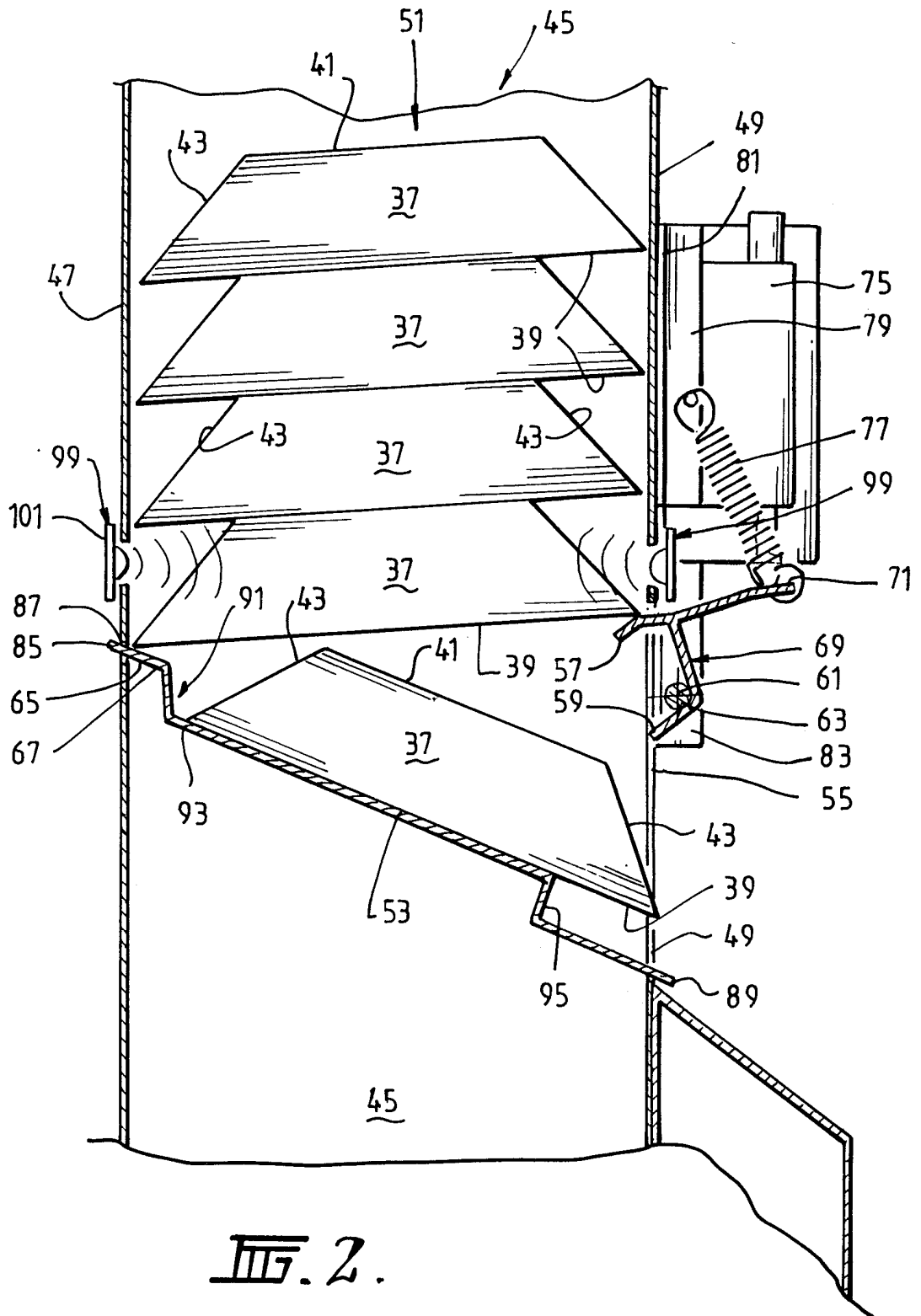
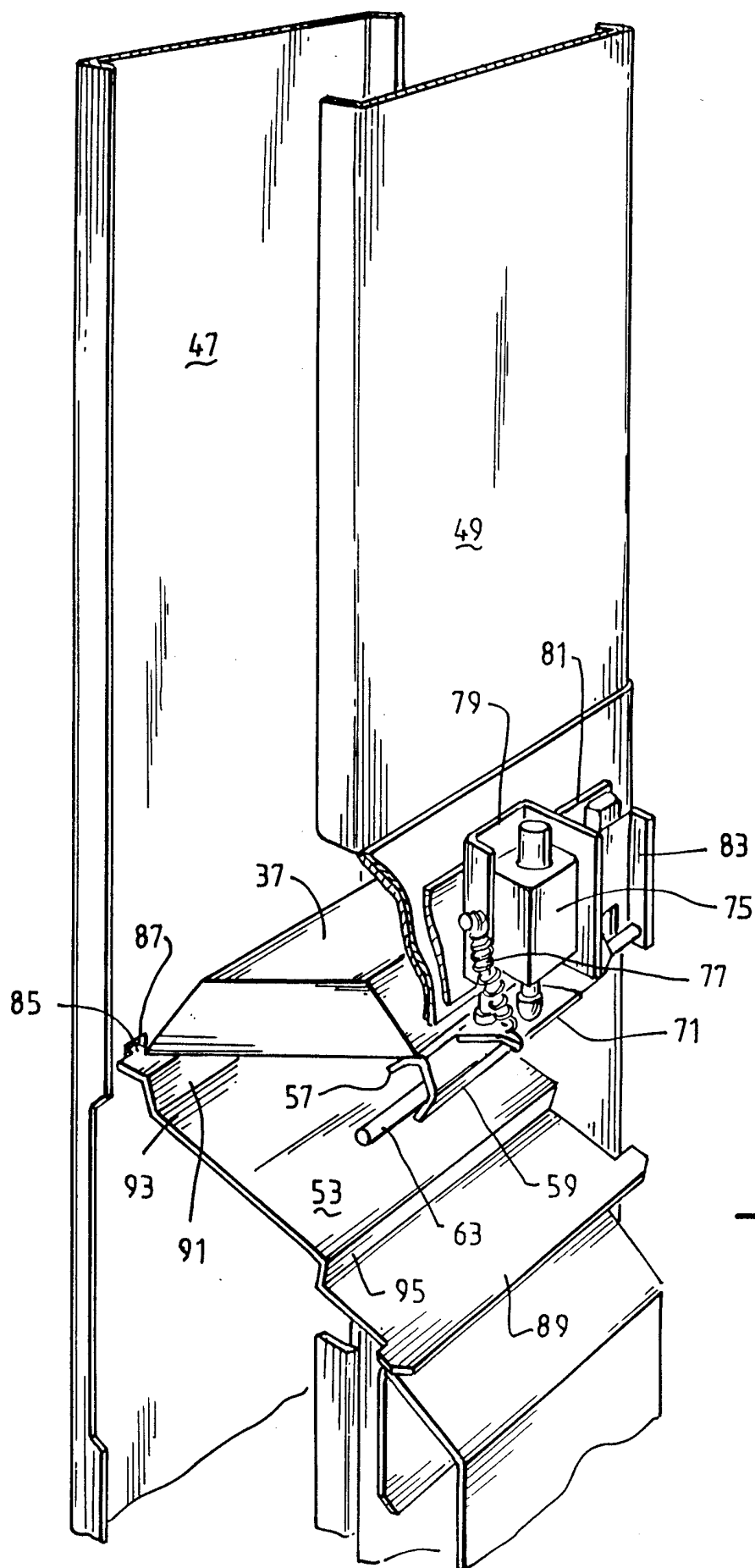
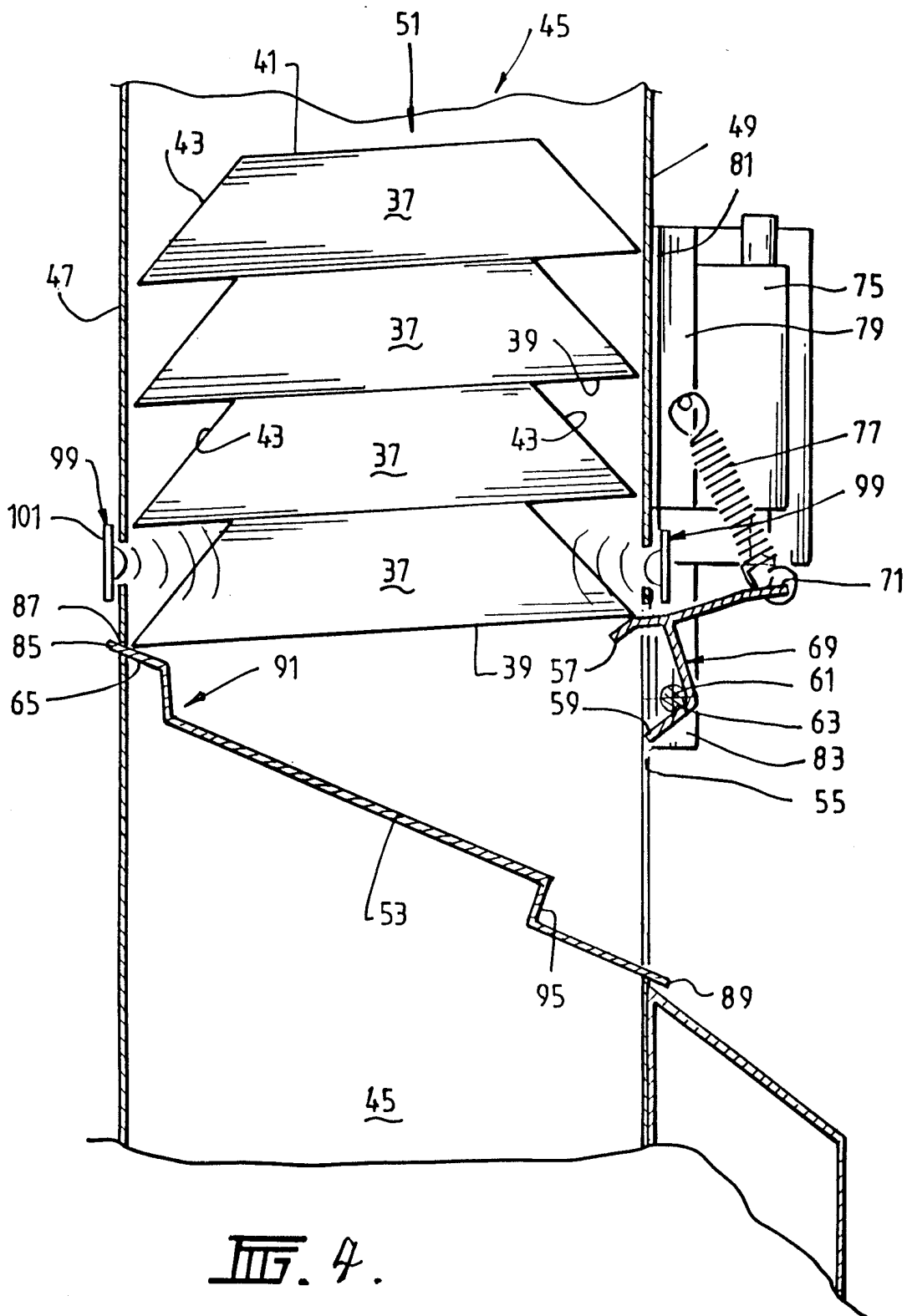
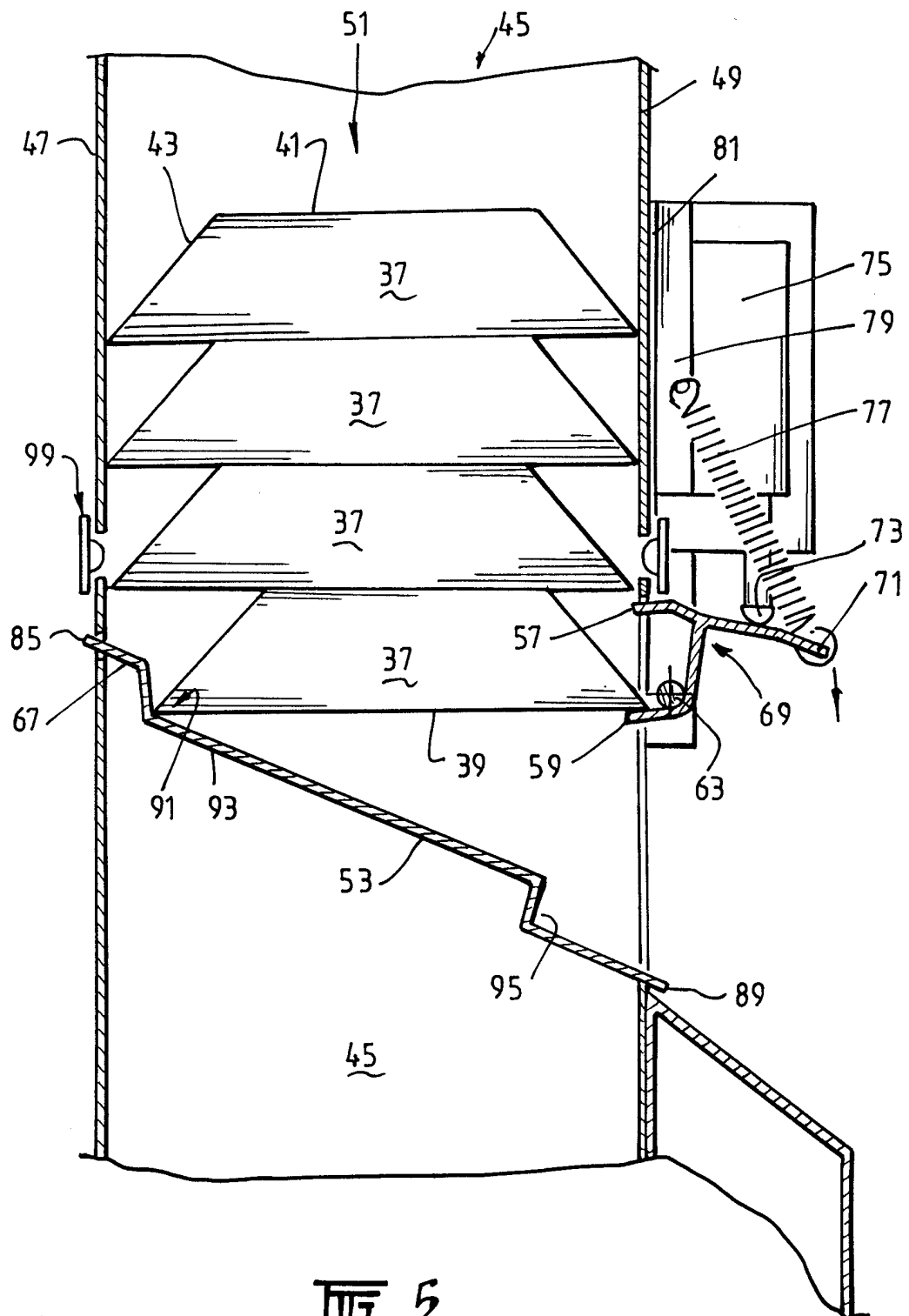
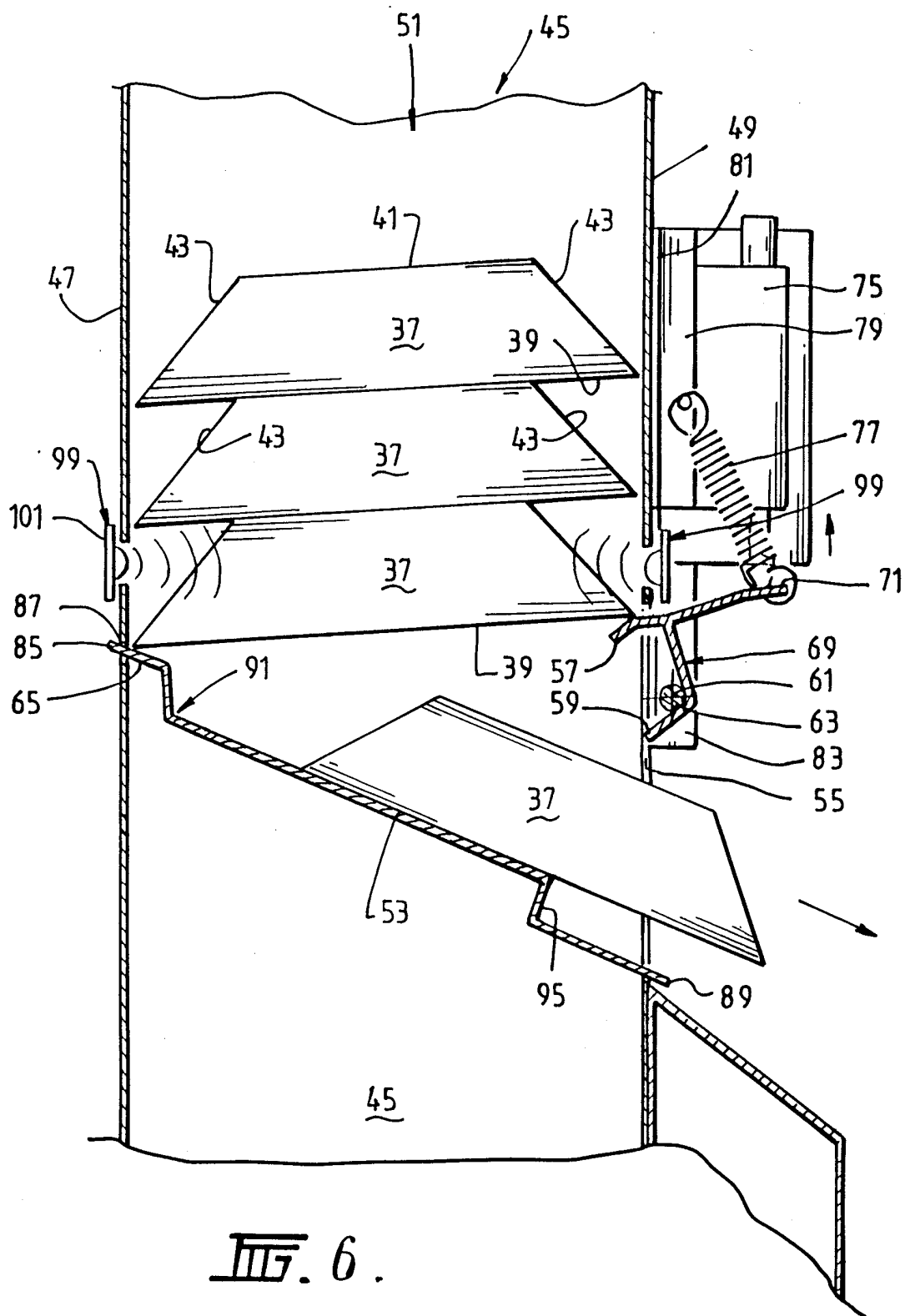


Fig. 2.









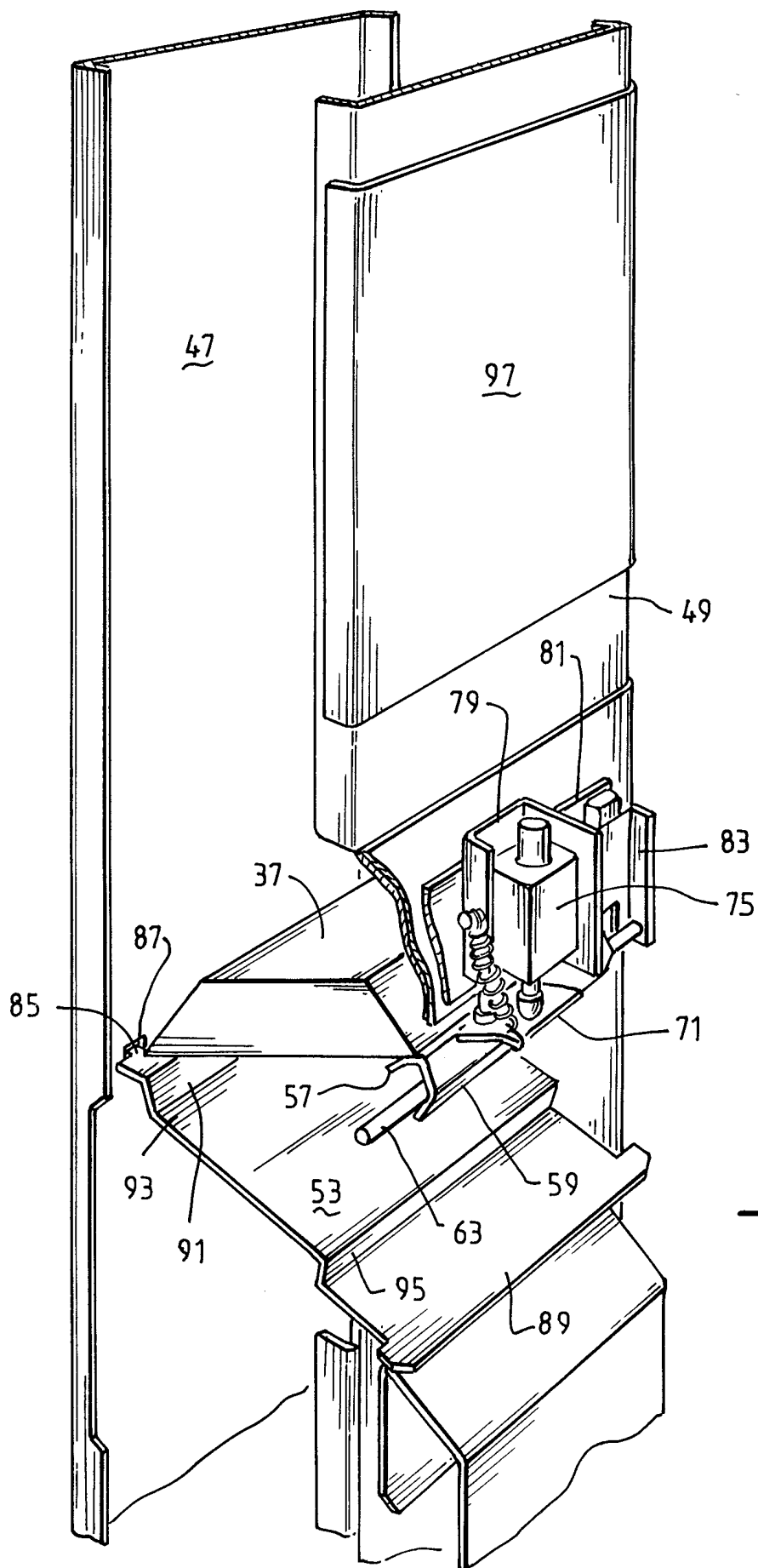
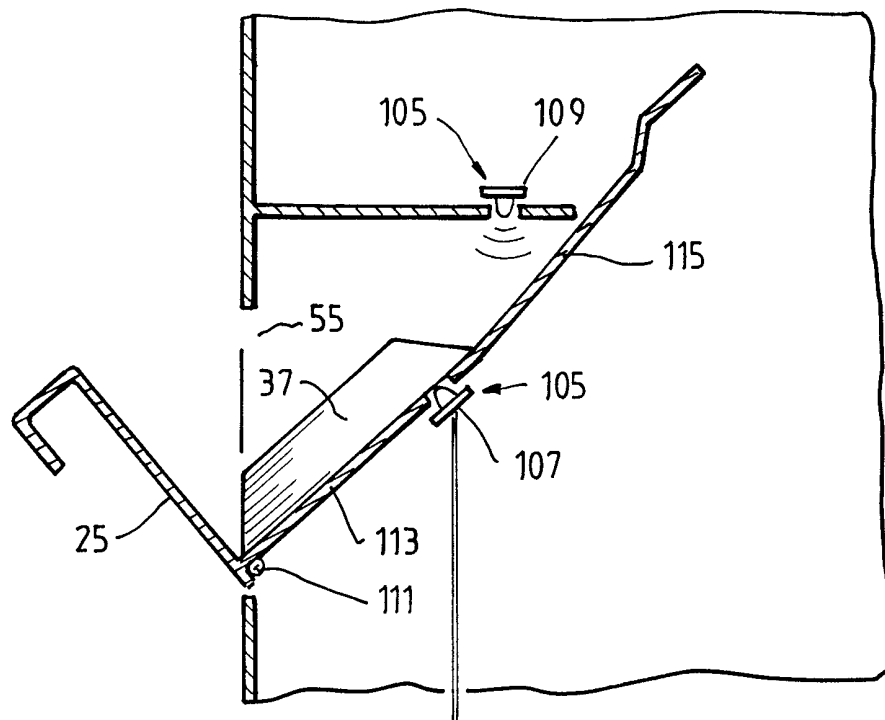
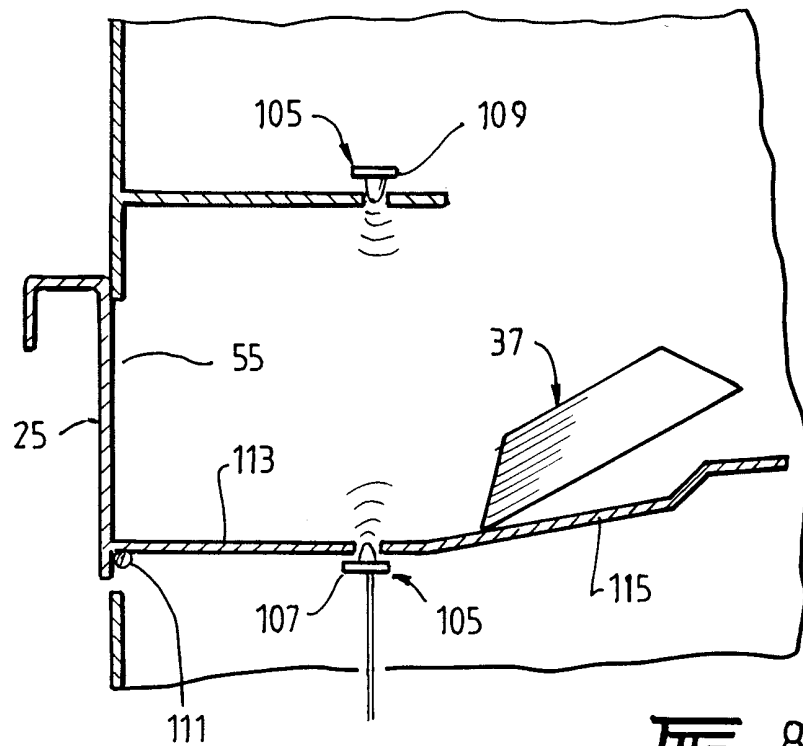


图. 7.



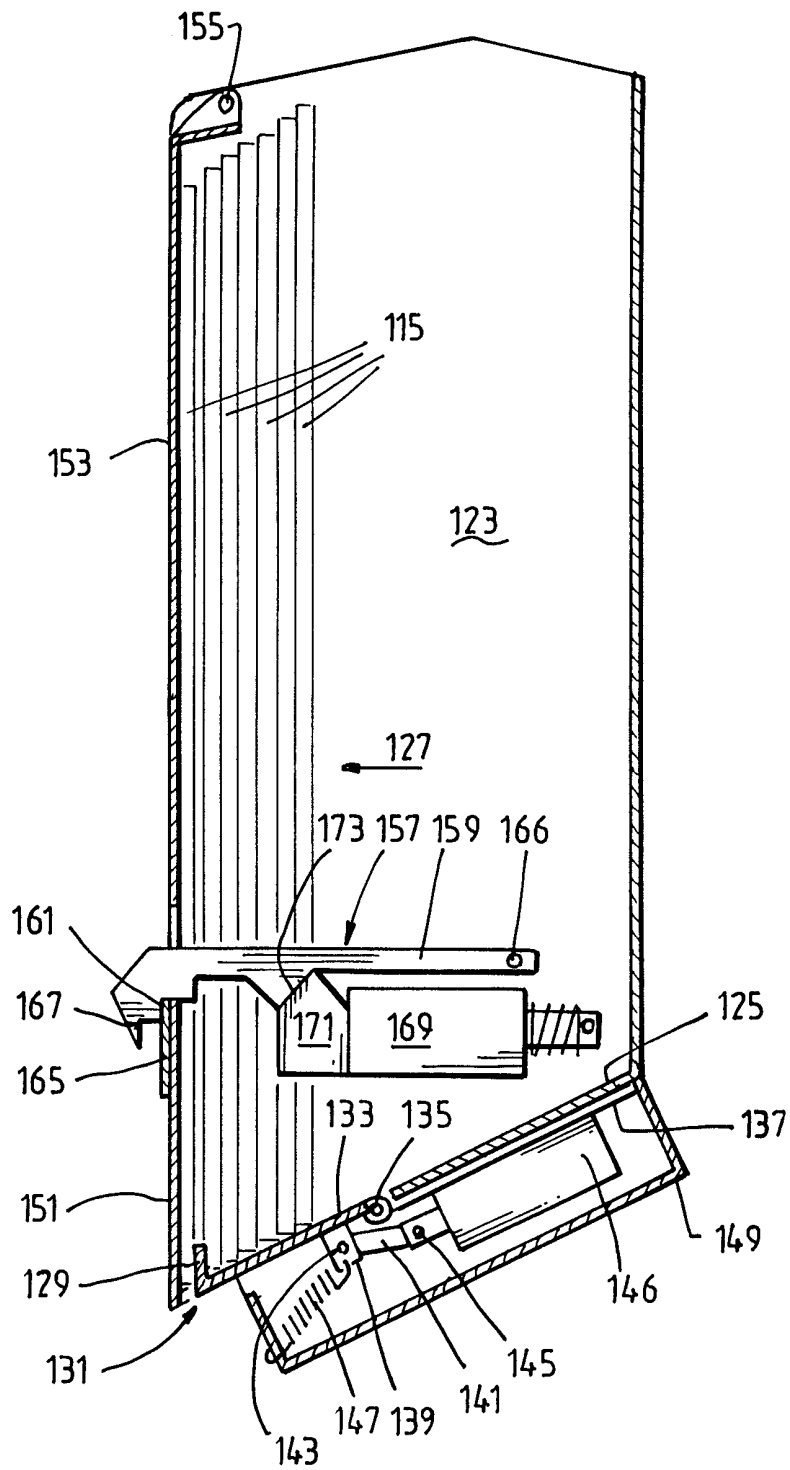
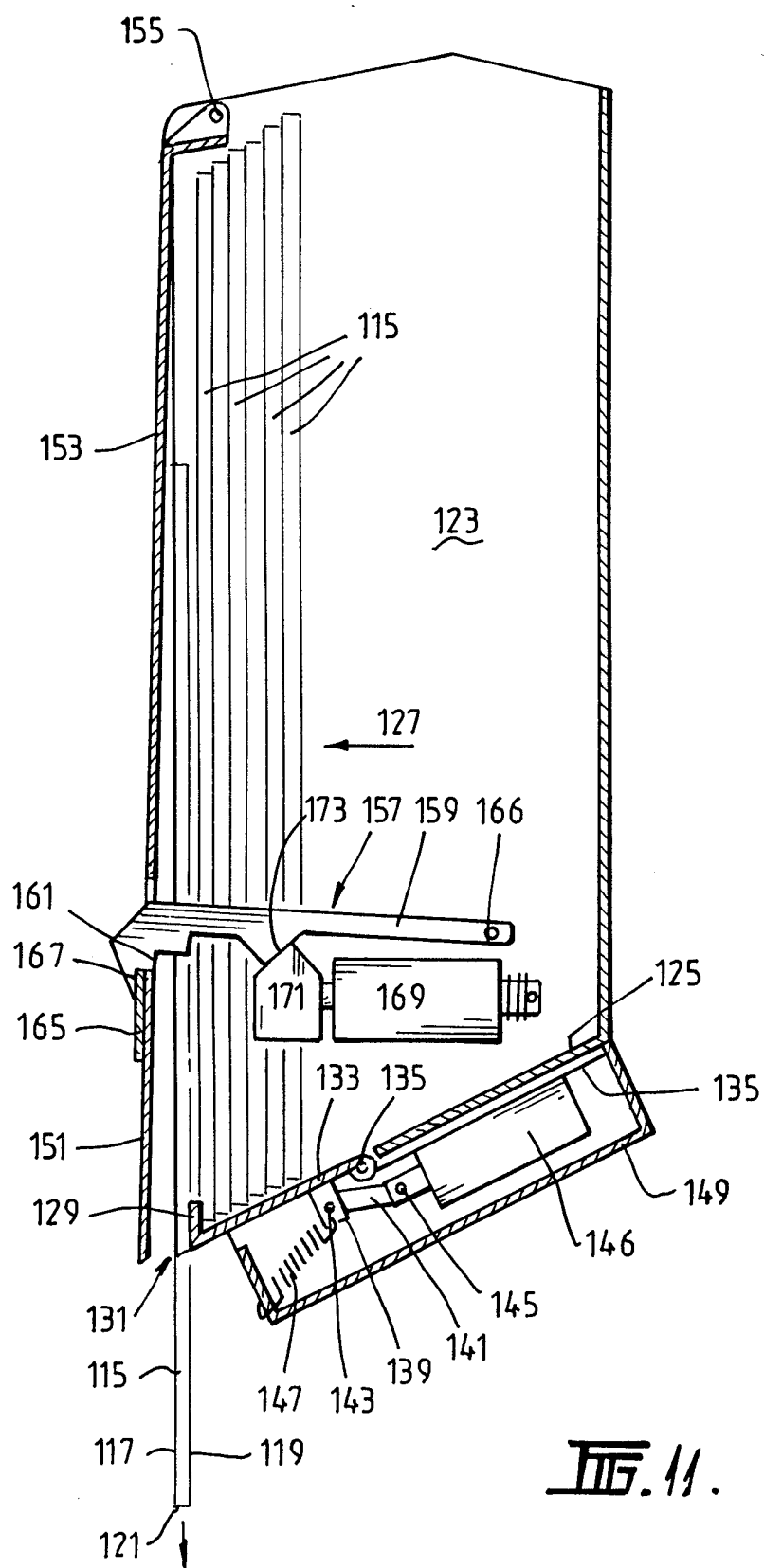


FIG. 10.



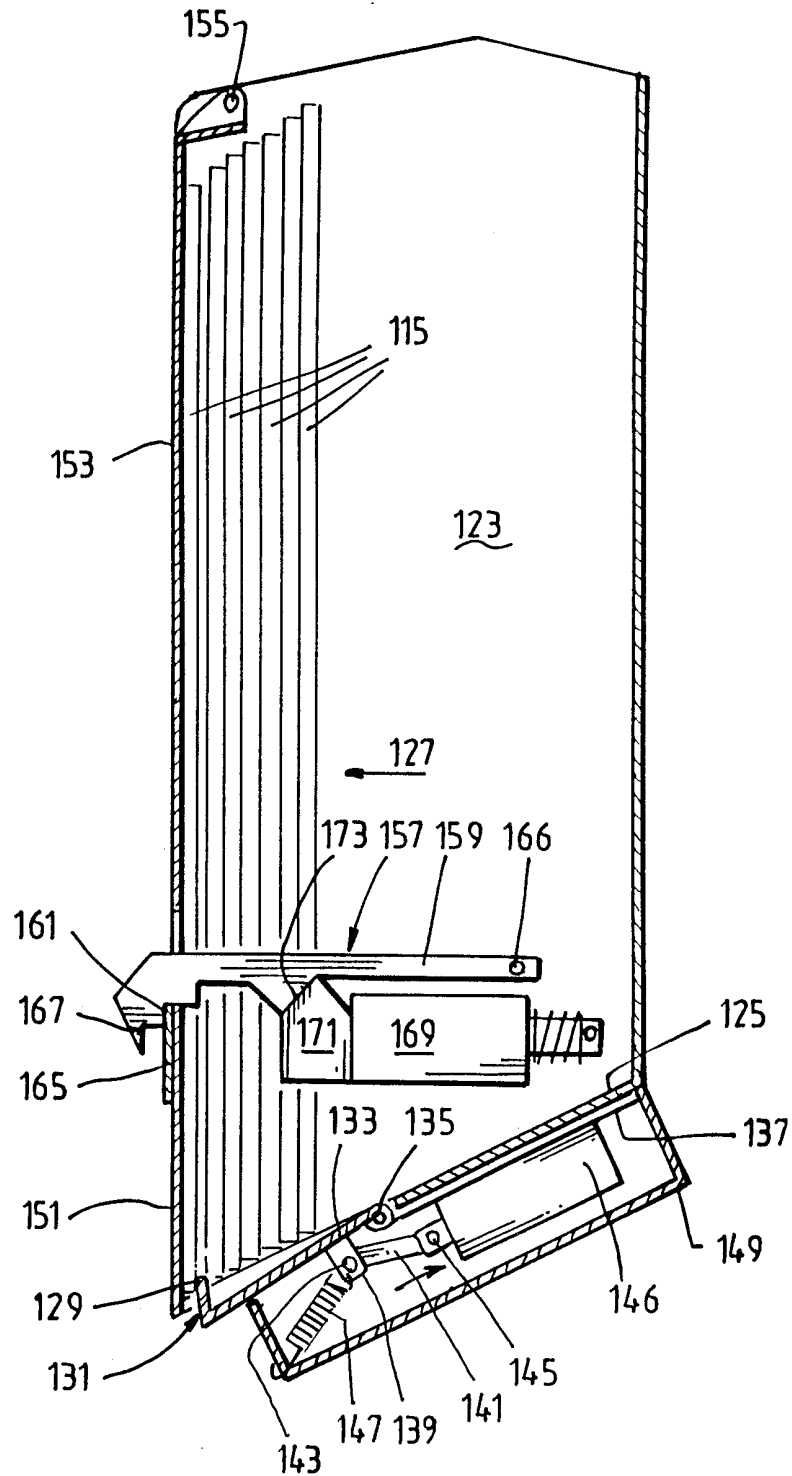
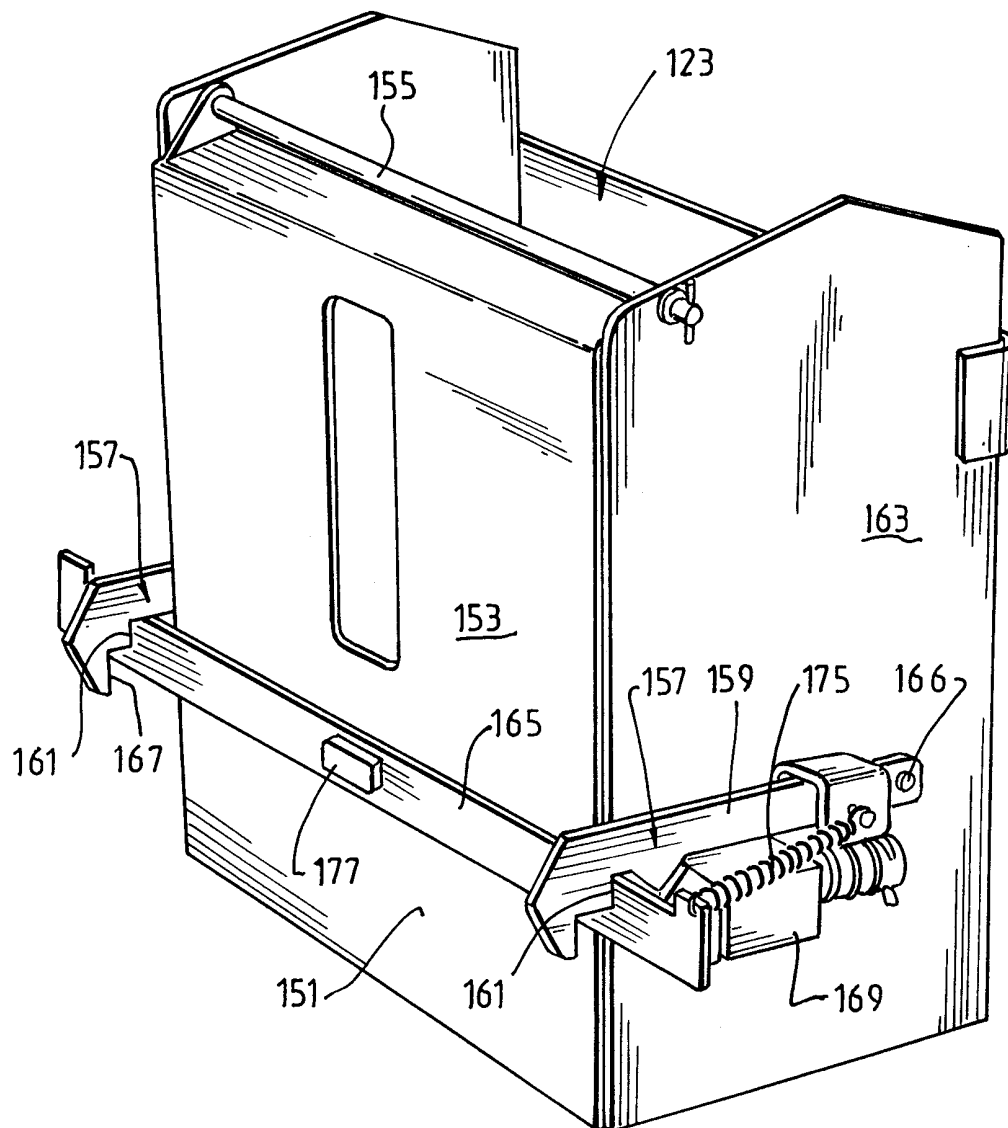


FIG. 12.



III. 13.

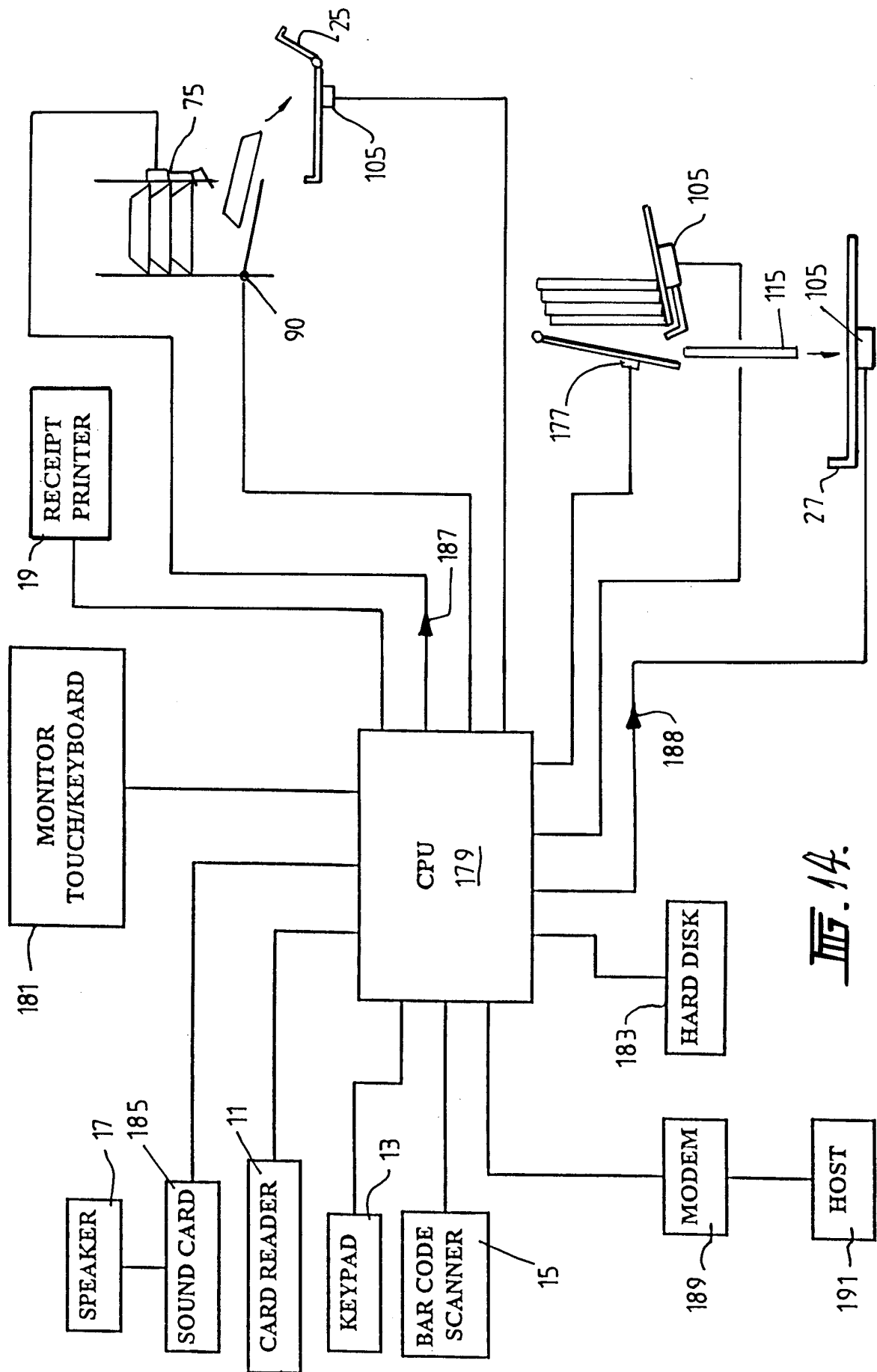
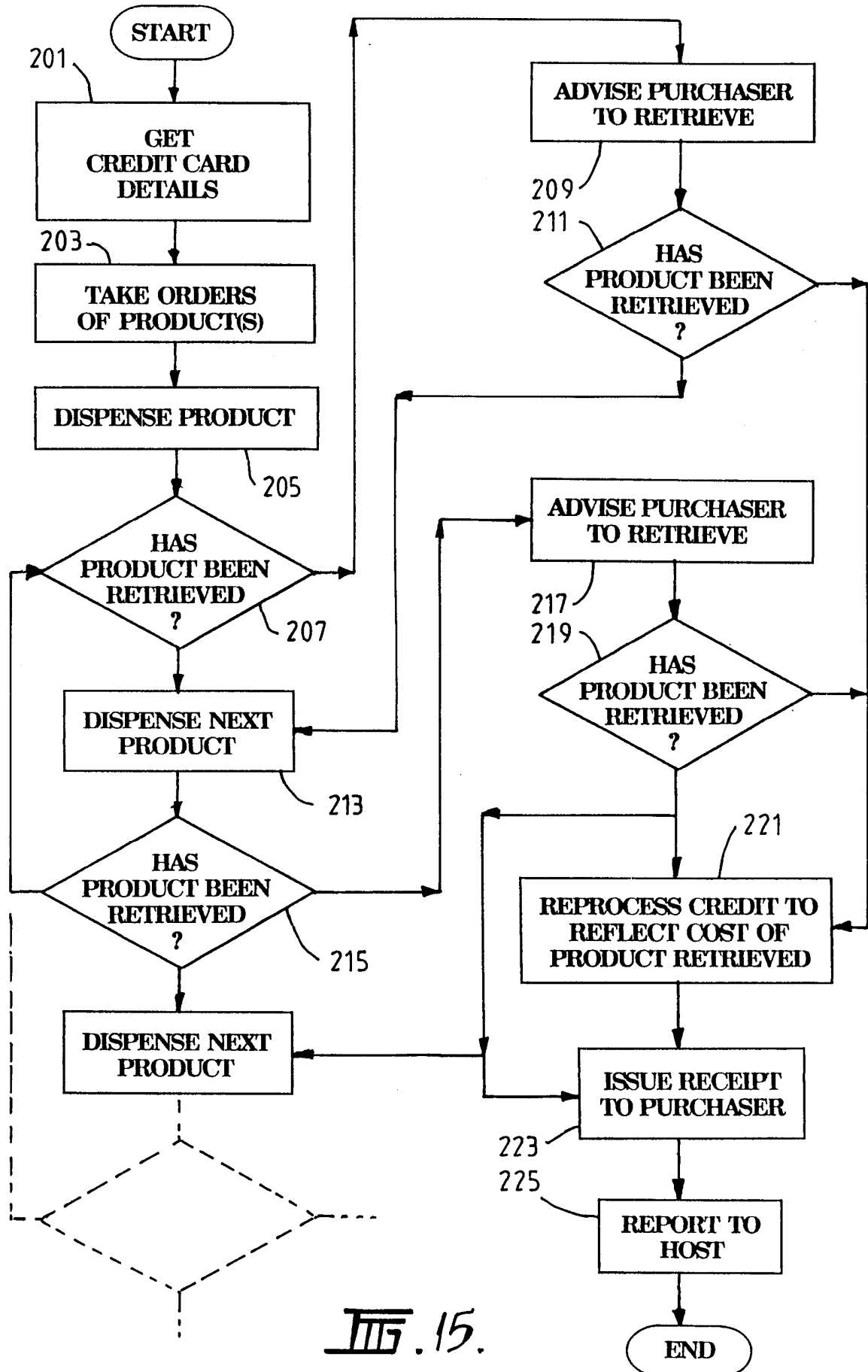
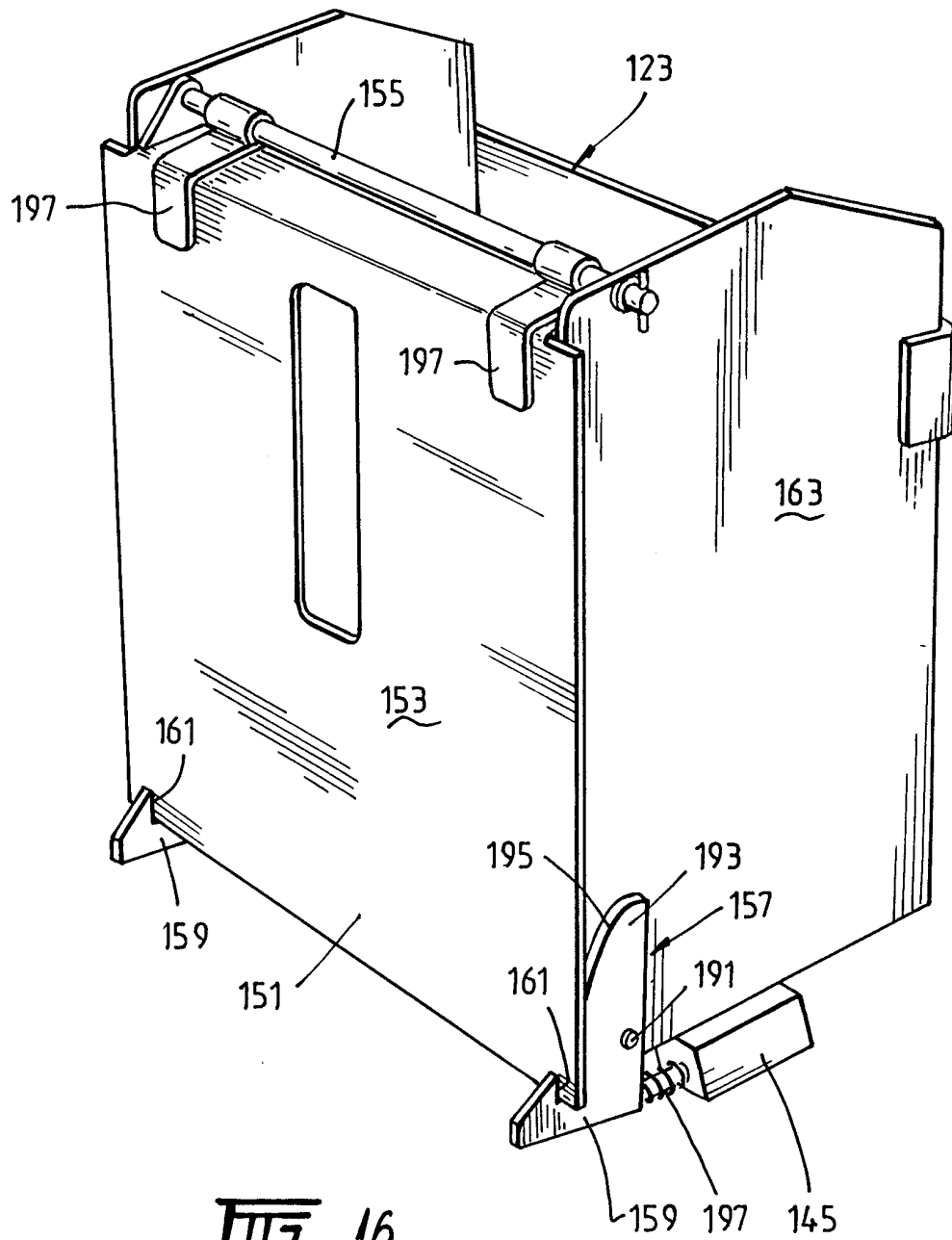
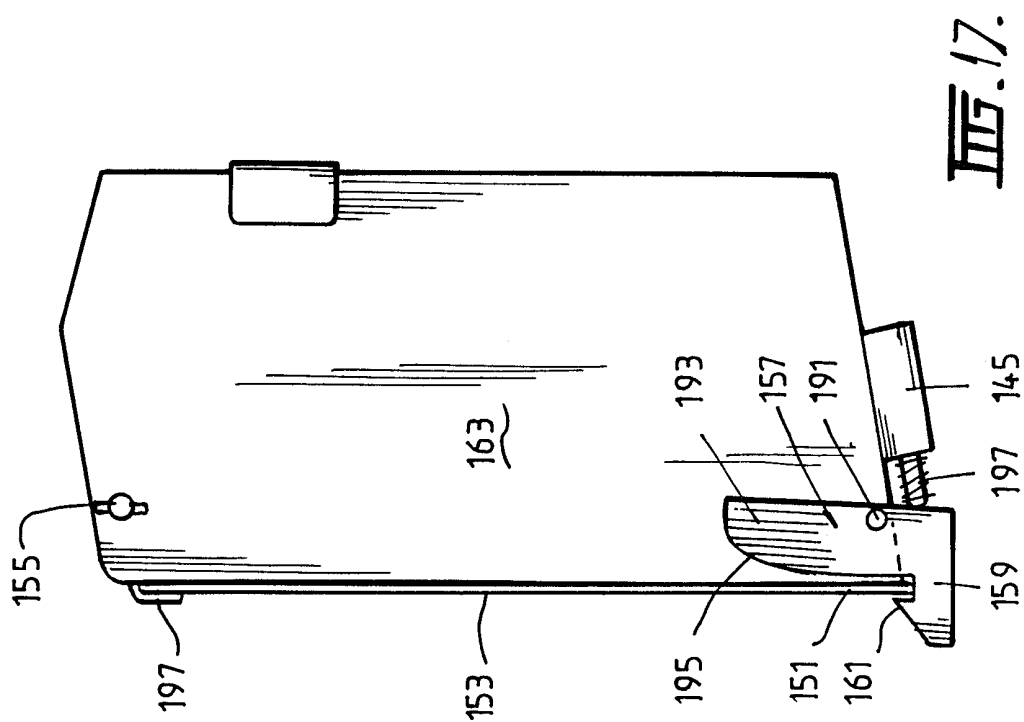
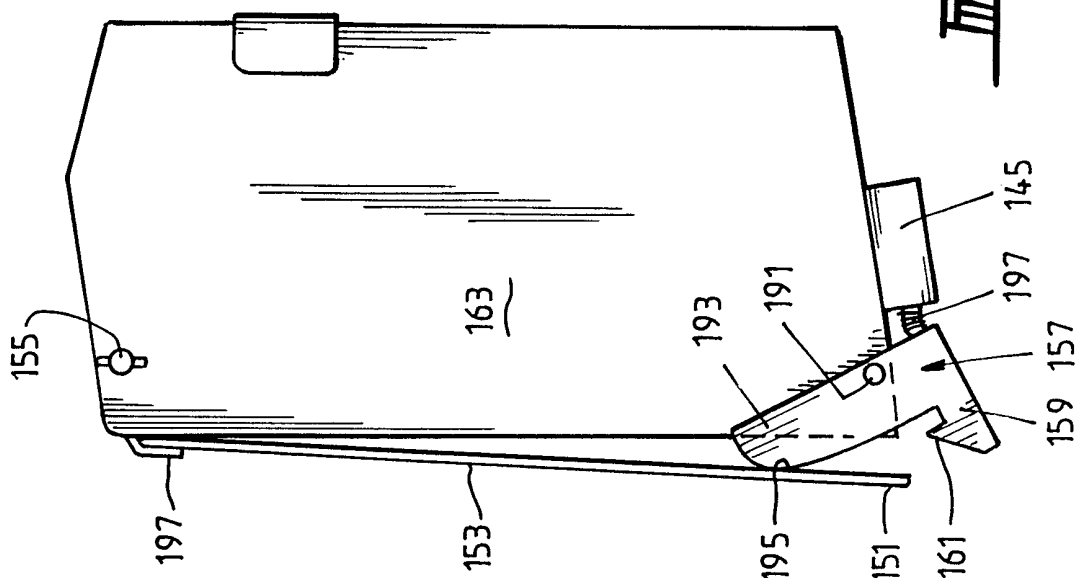


Fig. 14.

FIG. 15.



III 16.



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU 98/00616

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER					
Int Cl ⁶ : G07F 11/04					
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC					
B. FIELDS SEARCHED					
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC: G07F 11/04					
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched AU: IPC as above					
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)					
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT					
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.			
X	Patent Abstracts of Japan, JP 08-287348 A (NIPPON TETRAPACK KK) 1 November 1996 See abstract	1, 12, 15, 20			
X	GB 940913 A (GLOUEESTER EQUIPMENT LTD) 6 November 1963 See figures	1, 12, 15, 20			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex </div> </div>					
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> </tr> </table>			<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p>	<p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>	
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p>	<p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>				
Date of the actual completion of the international search 10 November 1998	Date of mailing of the international search report <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">17 NOV 1998</div>				
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200 WODEN ACT 2606 AUSTRALIA Facsimile No.: (02) 6285 3929	Authorized officer <div style="text-align: center;">N. STOJADINOVIC</div> Telephone No.: (02) 6283 2124				

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU 98/00616

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Patent Abstracts of Japan, P1448, page 127, JP 04-199296 A (TOSHIBA CORP) 20 July 1992 See abstracts	1, 12, 15, 20
A	FR 723274 A (HENDERSON) 6 April 1932 See figures	