(No Model.)

G. K. COOKE.

COIN RECEPTACLE AND REGISTER.

No. 471,536. Patented Mar. 29, 1892.

Fig. 1

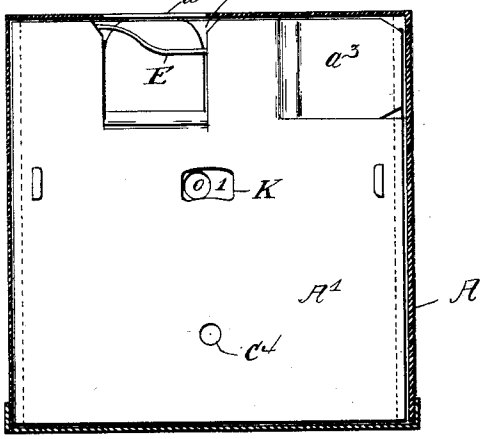


Fig. 2.

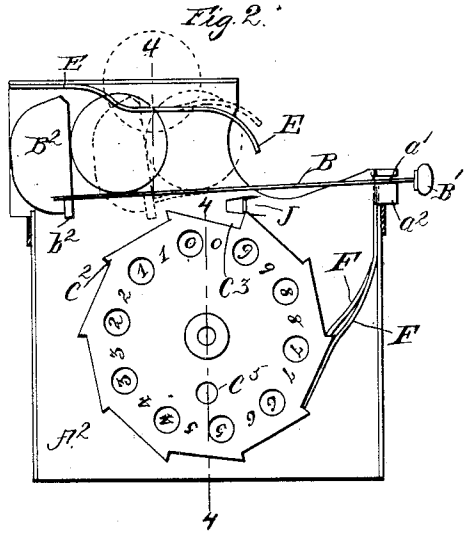


Fig 3

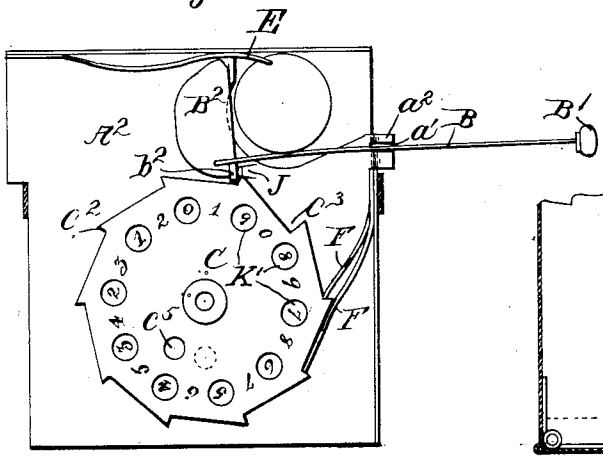


Fig. 4

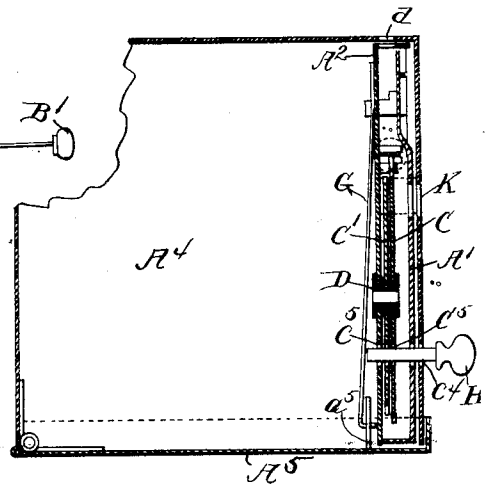
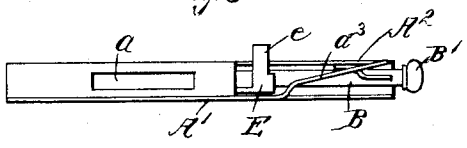


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE K. COOKE, OF JAMAICA, NEW YORK.

COIN RECEPTACLE AND REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 471,536, dated March 29, 1892.

Application filed March 18, 1891. Serial No. 385,512. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE K. COOKE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Jamaica, county of Queens, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Coin Receptacle and Register, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to savings-banks or other receptacles for coins and for the delivery of merchandise, and has for its object the provision of mechanism whereby the monetary value of the contents of the same will be accurately registered when desired, and whereby the money-box shall be made secure against being opened except after a certain predetermined deposit has been made therein; and it consists in the combination, construction, and arrangement of parts first fully described in the specification, and then pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a front elevation of my coin-receptacle, partly in section, the outer face being removed. Figs. 2 and 3 are views of my registering disks or dials with supporting-plate. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4, Fig. 2; and Fig. 5 is a detail view showing a plan of the coin-guiding devices.

Like letters of reference wherever they occur indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Referring to the example of my improvement illustrated in the drawings, A designates a receptacle or box ordinarily square or rectangular in form and provided on its front face with perforations K and C^4. In the upper side or top of the case is a slot *a*, into which is to be passed the coin which is to be preserved or the value of which it is desired to register.

B represents a pull piece or slide, consisting of a flexible strip located between the interior walls or vertical partitions A′ A^2 of my box A and working in the transverse slot *a*′, formed in the lug a^2, projecting from the wall A^2, and provided at its outer end with a manipulating button or knob B′ and at its inner extremity with a plate B^2 and depending finger or pawl b^2. Between the two partitions A′ A^2 is located a passage-way, in which the coin, as a cent, falls when dropped in the slot *a*, the piece of money standing temporarily upon the slide B and resting against the plate B^2, as shown in Fig. 2. The slide B may now be pulled forward by means of the thumb-button B′, and the consequent engagement with the lateral extension *e* of the spring E of the edge of the coin thus pushed along will deflect the slide B and force the plate B^2 downward, as represented in dotted lines in Fig. 2, and the depending finger b^2 thereof will contact a tooth c^2 of the indicator dial or disk C, loosely mounted on a post D, secured to the division-wall A^2, and thereby cause the rotation of the disk a given distance—in the present instance, one tooth. It is obvious that in lieu of the slide B, as shown, a reciprocating carriage may be used to draw forward the coin.

The above-described outward movement of the slide B will also cause the spring E to be pushed upward or backward by the impingement with the same of the edge of the coin until the median line of the latter has passed by, as represented in Fig. 3, whereupon by the recoil of the spring E the coin will be shot with considerable force and velocity into the inner compartment A^4 of the receptacle, being guided therein by the flaring plate a^3 of the wall A′. The inner compartment A^4 may consist of one chamber, as shown, or be divided up into two or more chambers. The outward movement of the slide B beyond the distance desired is prevented by the engagement with the stop J of the depending finger b^2.

The registering dial or disk C has imprinted or otherwise displayed upon its front face letters or figures indicating arbitrary sums—as, for example, units or cents—the figures corresponding in number to the teeth upon the periphery of the disk, of which there are preferably ten. When the said disk C has been rotated by means of a series of operations just described a distance equal to the distance of nine teeth, the deep notch c^3 of the dial will stand opposite the depending finger b^2 of the plate B^2, and the insertion of a tenth coin into the receptacle will, by the manipulation of the slide B, cause the disk C and another similarly-constructed registering-dial C′ (ordinarily indicating tens, also loosely mounted upon the post D and located behind the units-disk) to be rotated the distance of

one tooth. The dial C′ is also provided, as stated, with a series of teeth, and being of somewhat smaller diameter than the disk C will not be operated by means of the manipulation of the slide B, except at such times as the deep notch c^3 of the disk C registers with one of the notches of the dial C′, and the two are simultaneously contacted by the depending finger b^2 of the slide B. The front dial C is also provided with a series of perforations K′, by means of which the indicating-numbers or letters of the disk C′ may be determined. Each dial is also provided with a radial perforation c^5, which is preferably located so as to coincide or register when both are at the zero-point, as shown in Fig. 2. The location of these perforations may be changed, or the dials may be provided with additional similar orifices, in order that the same may register when the disks are at any desired positions other than the zero-point.

The springs F F serve as stops for preventing the rotation of the dials in a wrong direction. The walls of my case in front of the registering-dials may be provided with orifices, as K, through which the value of the deposited coin may be ascertained.

My locking device is constructed as follows: In a suitable place, as the bottom of the receptacle, is located a door A^5, ordinarily hinged to the box, an intermediate spring, which may serve to force the door open whenever the same is unlocked, being preferably used. A slotted catch a^5 is normally engaged with the detent-spring G, and upon inserting a key H through the perforations C^4 C^5 C^5, as represented in Fig. 4, the detent G may be pushed backward and the door released. If desired, the spring may be placed directly upon the door and adapted to engage with a catch located upon one of the walls of my box.

It will be observed that in the present example my receptacle can only be unlocked when the two disks or dials C C′ register with each other, which only occurs when the box or receptacle is empty, and also after the units-dial has been rotated ten times and the disk indicating tens has completed an entire revolution, or if pennies are put in the box after one hundred cents have been deposited within my coin receptacle and register; but it is obvious that disks of different dimensions and representing other denominations may be utilized in constructing my coin-receptacle, and also, as stated above, that the number or location of said perforations may be changed, in order that they may be caused to register and the box opened whenever any required predetermined amount of money has been deposited therein, or when it may be desired to open the door at any particular time—for instance, in order, after depositing a coin in the slot a, to open the door A^5 to afford entrance to the interior of the receptacle for any other purpose, as to remove a vended article of the value of said coin.

As it is evident that many slight changes in the construction and relative arrangement of parts might be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention, I would have it understood that I do not restrict myself to the particular construction and arrangement of parts shown and described, but that I reserve the right to make such changes, and that

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a coin receptacle and register, the combination, with a registering disk or disks, of a flexible slide adapted upon being deflected to engage with the disk or disks, and a superimposed spring adapted to deflect the slide upon the interposition of a coin, substantially as described.

2. In a coin-receptacle provided with a locking mechanism and having on its exterior surface an orifice, a coin-controlled indicating disk or disks provided with one or more radial perforations adapted upon the insertion of a predetermined sum of money to register with the orifice in the case, whereby a key may be passed through the said orifice, and perforations to operate the locking mechanism, in combination with the said key, substantially as described.

In testimony of the foregoing specification I do hereby sign the same, in the city of New York, county and State of New York, this 19th day of February, A. D. 1891.

GEORGE K. COOKE.

Witnesses:
J. ODELL FOWLER, Jr.,
WILLIAM MILLER.