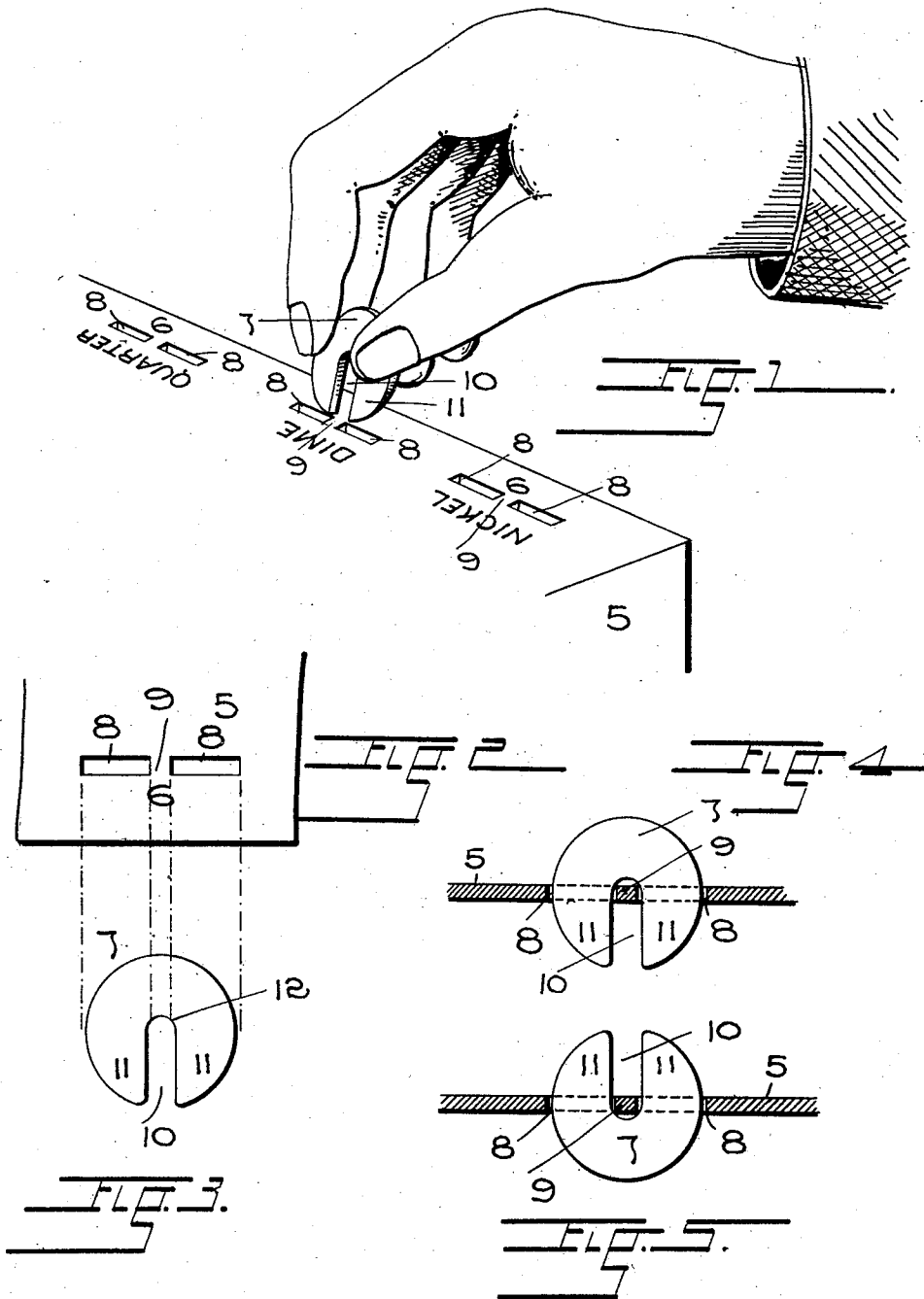


No. 869,096.

PATENTED OCT. 22, 1907.

H. T. LLOYD & R. BRASCH.
SLOT AND SLUG FOR COIN CONTROLLED APPARATUS.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 6, 1906.



WITNESSES:

T. M. Stimp
B. B. Ormsby

INVENTORS

Herbert T. Lloyd
Richard Brasch.

BY

G. J. McLaughlin
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERBERT T. LLOYD AND RICHARD BRASCH, OF DENVER, COLORADO; SAID BRASCH
ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO W. L. ROUSE, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

SLOT AND SLUG FOR COIN-CONTROLLED APPARATUS.

No. 869,096.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 22, 1907.

Application filed September 6, 1906. Serial No. 333,538.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HERBERT T. LLOYD and RICHARD BRASCH, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Slots and Slugs for Coin-Controlled Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in coin-controlled apparatus and more especially in the slots through which the coin or other operating device is passed into the interior of the contrivance and in the disks or so-called "slugs", which as a substitute for legal coins, are commonly employed to actuate the mechanism of the apparatus or, as in certain telephone appliances, to be deposited in payment for the temporary use of the instrument.

The object of our invention is to so fashion the slots and the objects intended to be passed therethrough, that the one can be employed only in cooperation with the other and to thus not only frustrate attempts at obtaining the use of the device with spurious coins or slugs, but furthermore prevent dishonest appropriation of money or the equivalent thereof, by persons employed by the owners of the coin-controlled apparatus, to collect the objects deposited therein.

We attain our object by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in the various views of which like parts are similarly designated and in which,

Figure 1—represents a perspective view of the portion of a coin-controlled apparatus having the deposit-slots, with the operating disk or slug in position to be deposited, Fig. 2—a plan view of a portion of the coin-controlled apparatus, and the slot therein, Fig. 3—an elevation of the operating disk or slug, and Figs. 4 and 5—longitudinal sections taken through the slot with the disk in the two positions it assumes when passing from the hand of the operator into the interior of the apparatus.

Referring to the drawings, 5 designates the coin-controlled apparatus and 6 the openings intended to admit the disks or slugs 7 by means of which the device is actuated.

The contrivance illustrated in Fig. 1 has a plurality of slots of varying length and relates more specially to telephone appliances where slugs of varying monetary value are deposited, according to the distance of the place with which telephonic connection is desired.

The majority of devices of the class named however have but one slot, and in consequence but one size of operating disk is employed to actuate the mechanism contained therein.

The openings 6, the total length of which but slightly exceeds the diametrical dimension of the corresponding disks or slugs 7, are centrally divided into two equal,

longitudinally alined slots 8, by a transversely disposed division 9 which preferably forms part of the plate through which the slots extend.

Disks 7, which as stated before, vary diametrically in size to correspond with the total length of the corresponding openings, are provided with a groove or slit 10, which extends radially from the peripheral edge of the disk to a point beyond its center and which in width slightly exceeds the corresponding dimension of the division 8 which divides the respective opening 5.

To pass the bifurcated disk or slug through the corresponding opening in the apparatus, its two prongs 11 are simultaneously inserted into the alined slots comprised therein, until the terminal edge 12 of the groove 10 engages the intervenient partition 9 as shown in Fig. 4, after which the slug is revolved until it has described half a revolution, as illustrated in Fig. 5, when, the groove being in the opposite or vertical position, the disk is free to fall into the interior of the apparatus.

It will thus be observed that our invention precludes the use of coins or disks shaped in conformity therewith and renders the employment of the bifurcated slugs imperative, and the owner of an apparatus provided with the divided slot or slots can thus by proper control of the manufacture and sale of the slugs, be assured to receive the value in money of each object deposited in the machine.

Having thus described our invention what we claim is:—

1. The combination with a check-controlled apparatus having a check-receiving means consisting of two slots, separated by a dividing bar, of a check diametrically less than the combined length of the slots and the dividing bar and exceeding the individual length of the slots, and having a peripheral groove adapted to admit the said dividing bar.

2. A check-controlled apparatus having a check-receiving means consisting of two slots separated by a dividing bar, the combined length of the slots and the dividing bar exceeding the diameter of the check designed for the device and the slots being individually shorter than the said diameter.

3. The combination with a check-controlled apparatus having a check-receiving means consisting of two slots separated by a dividing bar, of a check diametrically less than the combined length of the slots and the dividing bar and exceeding the individual length of the slots, the said check having a radial groove adapted to receive the bar and extending from its circumferential edge to a point beyond its center.

In testimony whereof we have affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

HERBERT T. LLOYD.
RICHARD BRASCH.

Witnesses:

G. J. ROLLANDET,
K. M. STUMP.