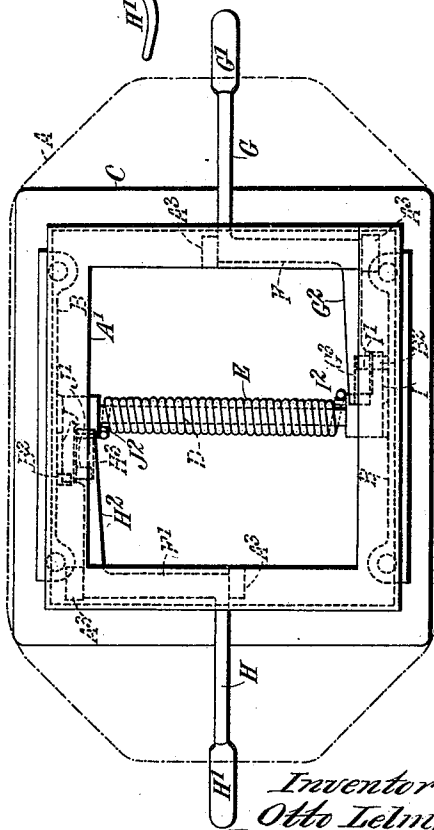
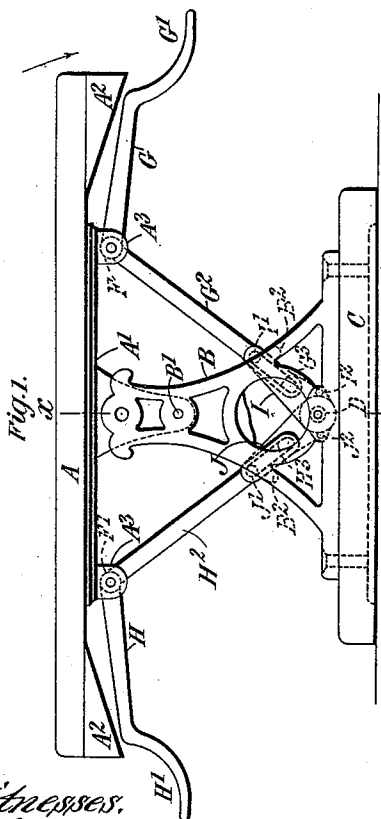
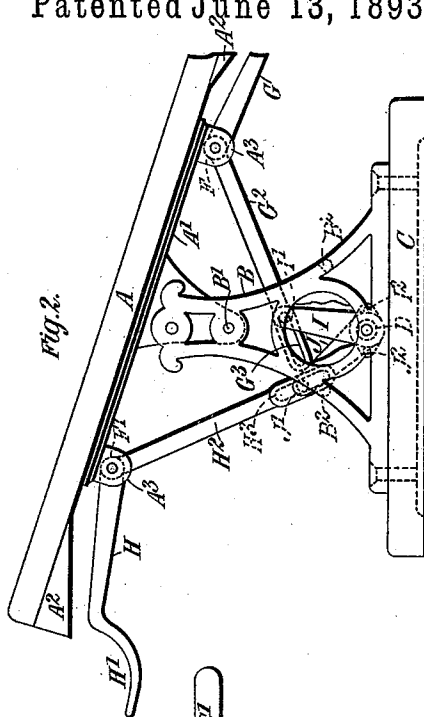
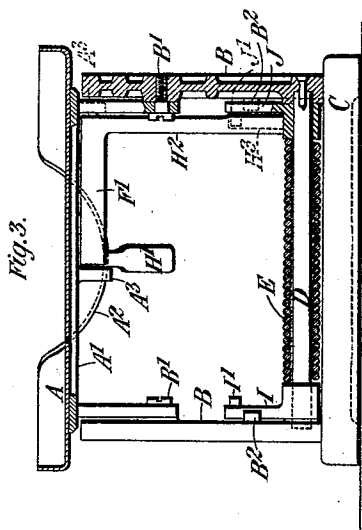


O. LELM.
CHANGE RECEIVER.

No. 499,556.

Patented June 13, 1893.



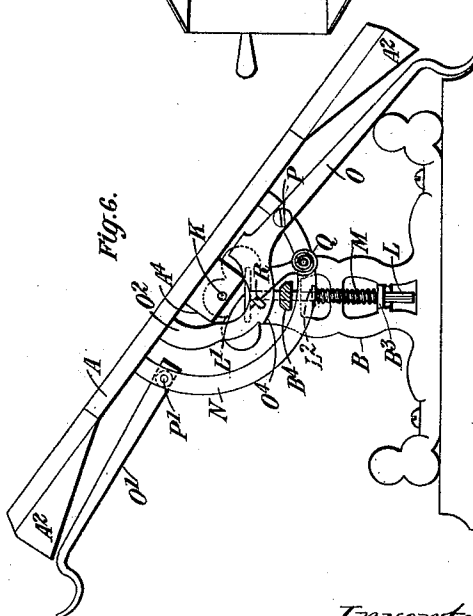
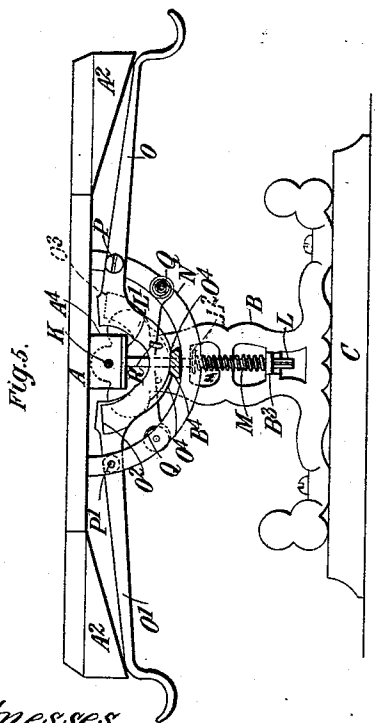
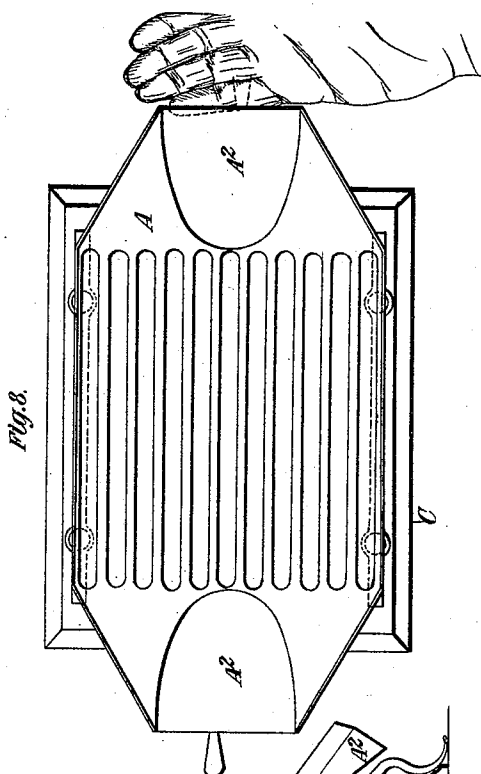
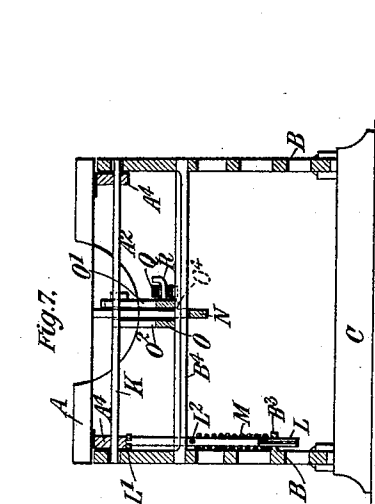
Witnesses.
Thos. A. Green
Robert Emmett

Inventor
Otto Lelm.
By
James L. Norris,
Atty.

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Witnesses.
Thos. A. Green
Robert Everett.

Inventor
Otto Lelm.
By
J. M. Morris,
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OTTO LELM, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

CHANGE-RECEIVER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 499,556, dated June 13, 1893.

Application filed January 21, 1893. Serial No. 459,214. (No model.) Patented in France September 8, 1891, No. 213,426, and in Germany April 9, 1892, No. 61,784.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO LELM, manufacturer, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, and a resident of 2^{bis} Rue Vital, Passy, Paris, in the Republic of France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Use in Paying Over or Delivering Money, (for which I have obtained a patent in Germany, No. 61,784, dated April 9, 1892, also a patent in France, No. 213,426, issued September 8, 1891, and a certificate d'addition, issued October 28, 1891, to said Patent No. 213,426,) of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in apparatus for use in paying over or delivering money.

The object of my said invention is to construct simple means whereby a tilting table, onto which the money is paid, is fixed in a horizontal position as long as the person who is to receive the money does not press upon the locking-levers of the apparatus. The said table cannot be tilted or rocked under the action of a sudden shock such as may be produced by the weight of the money placed thereon, or by other causes, but when pressure is exerted upon a locking-lever of the apparatus in the manner hereinafter set forth, the table is tilted, to cause the money to slide therefrom into the hand by which the said locking-lever is operated.

In order that my said invention may be clearly understood, I will now proceed to describe the same with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one form of my said improved apparatus. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the said apparatus with the parts thereof in the positions they occupy when the table is tilted. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of Fig. 1, partly in section on the line *x x* of the latter figure. Fig. 4 is a plan of the apparatus illustrated in Fig. 1, with the table removed. Fig. 5 is a sectional elevation of an alternative form of apparatus constructed according to this invention. Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 5, but showing the table tilted. Fig. 7 is a transverse section and Fig. 8 a plan, of the said alternative form of apparatus.

With reference first to Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, A is a table secured upon a frame A' adapted to turn between standards B upon studs B' secured thereon. The standards B are secured upon a base C, and are connected at their lower parts by the rod D, round which the spring E is coiled for a purpose hereinafter explained.

A² A² are chutes at opposite ends of the table A, by which money placed upon the said table is delivered, as hereinafter set forth. The frame A' is provided with lugs A³, between which are pivoted the spindles F, F'. To the spindle F is secured an arm G, which extends beyond the edge of the table A and terminates with a bent portion G' as shown. The said spindle F is also provided with an arm G², which is slotted or recessed at G³ for a purpose hereinafter specified. The spindle F' is provided with an arm H terminating with a bent portion H', and is also provided with an arm H², slotted or recessed at H³ like the arm G².

I, J, are cranks, mounted loosely upon the rod D. A pin I' in the crank I enters the recess G³ of the arm G², and a pin J' on the crank J enters the recess H³ of the arm H². The opposite ends of the spring E bear against studs I², J², on the cranks I and J, and tend to turn the said cranks in opposite directions on the shaft, so as to maintain them, normally, in contact with abutments B² upon the standards B. The abutments B² are formed upon the standards B; they project into the path through which the cranks I and J tend to move out of the positions in which they are shown in the drawings toward a horizontal position, under the action of the spring E. The said abutments are so placed as to prevent the said movement by supporting the crank arms in the manner indicated in Fig. 1. When the table is horizontal, the arms G², H², are each slightly out of line with their respective cranks I, J, so as to make obtuse angles therewith, and are inclined toward the abutments B², in order that any compressive stress upon the arms may tend to move them and the cranks still farther out of line, and toward the said abutments; moreover, the pins I', J', on the said cranks bear against the upper ends of the slots or recesses in the said

arms, for a reason which is hereinafter made clear.

As long as the parts are maintained in such positions as have just been described, the table cannot be tilted, inasmuch as any attempt to tilt it in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 1, for instance, would cause the arm G² to act as a strut to prevent such movement, that is to say it would be caused to press upon the pin I' of the crank I and thereby to press the said crank against the contiguous abutment B². The said abutment would of course prevent the crank from moving, and the table would be kept horizontal. Similarly, if any attempt be made to tilt the table in the direction opposite to that indicated by the said arrow in Fig. 1, the arm H², crank J, and pin J', would resist in like manner. But when the person who is to receive the money placed upon the table exerts pressure upon the extension G', for instance, the arm G is turned downward, and moves the spindle F, so that the arm G², and the crank I connected therewith by the pin I', pass first into and then out of line with one another. It is evident that as soon as they pass out of line with one another in this movement, they no longer act as a strut, but turn relatively to each other about the joint constituted by the engagement of the pin I' with the recessed portion G³ of the arm G², and the table is tilted in the direction of the arrow (Fig. 1) into the position indicated in Fig. 2 if the pressure of the hand on the extension G' be maintained. If the hand exerting the pressure be laid palm upward upon the said extension, the money on the table will slide down one of the chutes A² into the palm. The said movement of the crank I takes place against the resistance of the spring E, which acts to restore the crank and the parts in connection therewith to the normal position when pressure is removed from the extension G'.

The action of the arm H, extension H', the arm H², crank J, and the spring E, are exactly similar with regard to the opposite end of the tilting table, to that of the parts just previously referred to, and therefore does not require particular description.

With reference now to Figs. 5 to 8, the table A is provided with lugs A⁴ in which a cross-bar K is firmly secured. The said cross-bar is arranged to turn in suitable bearings in the upper ends of the standards B.

L is a rod arranged to slide vertically in a suitable guide B³ formed upon one of the said standards, and through an opening in the bar B⁴ by which the standards are braced together. L' is a plate secured upon the upper end of the rod L.

M is a spring coiled around the said rod, and bearing at its upper end against a pin L² secured in the rod, and at its lower end against the guide B³, so that the rod is always pressed upward and the plate L' is pressed against the edge of one of the lugs A⁴. The said lug

is made angular as shown, to serve as a cam for a purpose hereinafter set forth. It may be made of any other suitable shape.

N is a metal strip, of semi-circular form, attached to the under side of the table A.

O, O', are levers, pivoted at P, P', respectively, to the said semi-circular strip. Upon the inner ends O² and O³ of the said levers O and O', are projections O⁴. The extension O³ of the lever O' is broken away in Fig. 6, for the sake of clearness. The said levers and projections are so arranged that as long as the table is horizontal the latter engage with opposite sides of the bar B⁴. Springs Q are placed upon the semi-circle N, and bear upon studs R provided on the levers O O', so as to tend to keep the said levers in engagement with the bar B⁴. The hooked outer end of either of the levers O O' serves as a support for the hand.

The apparatus illustrated in Figs. 5, 6, 7 and 8 is operated in the following manner:—The hand is placed upon the outer end of either one of the levers, say, for instance, the lever O, so as to move it, and thereby to raise the projection O⁴ on the inner end O² thereof out of engagement with the cross-bar B⁴. If then the pressure of the hand on the lever be maintained, the inner end O² of the said lever will be brought into contact with the under side of the table, (as in Fig. 6) which will be tilted, by the pressure of the said inner end O² upon its under side, into the position indicated in the said Fig. 6. In thus tilting the table, the lug A⁴, which is in contact with the plate L', depresses the latter by bearing against it with one angle, as shown in Fig. 6, and depresses the rod L, compressing the spring M, which exerts a thrust through the rod L, against the said angle as long as the table remains tilted, and causes it to reassume a horizontal position as soon as pressure on the lever O ceases. When the table returns to a horizontal position the several parts of the mechanism return to the positions in which they are indicated in Fig. 5.

The operation of tilting the table in the opposite direction by the use of the lever O' is performed in a similar manner.

In Fig. 8, a table A is shown with its upper surface corrugated to facilitate the sliding of money therefrom.

What I claim is—

1. In money tables, the combination with supports, of a tilting table pivoted thereto, slotted levers hinged to the tilting table, cranks pivoted to the said supports and provided with pins to engage with the slotted portions of the said levers, a spring carried by the said supports and bearing upon the said cranks, and of abutments upon the said supports, against which abutments the cranks are adapted to bear and thereby be prevented from turning in one direction, substantially as set forth, for the purposes specified.

2. The combination of supports, a tilting

table pivoted to said supports, spring-controlled means for maintaining and locking said table in a level position, and an arm connected with said locking means so that by
5 depressing the same the table is first unlocked and then tilted, and on releasing said arm the table is automatically restored by the spring to its level position and relocked, sub-

stantially as described for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of January, 1893.

OTTO LELM.

Witnesses:

ROBT. M. HOOPER,
J. CHATEL.