M. C. BRUHN.

CHANGE MAKER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 24, 1915.

1,226,181.

Patented May 15, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

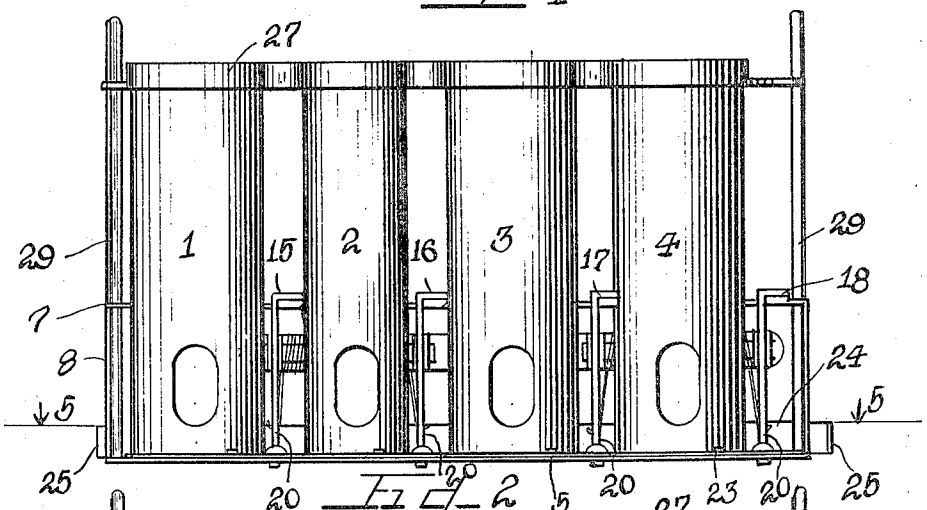


Fig. 2

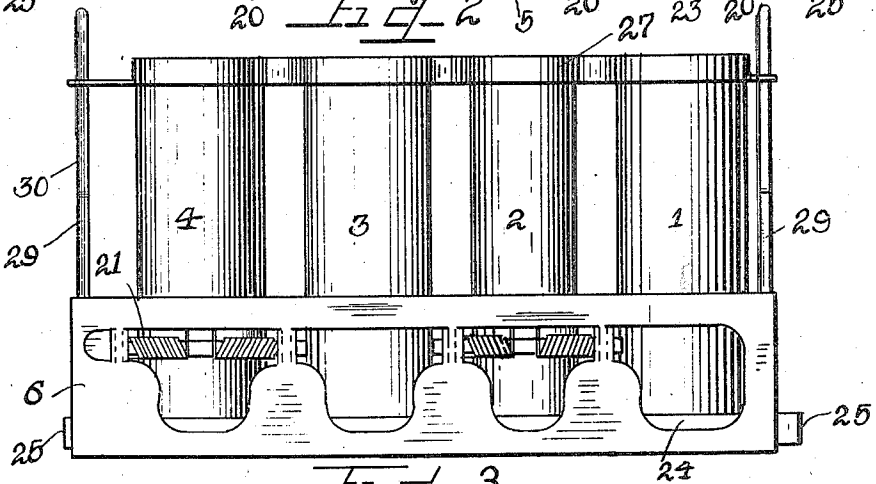
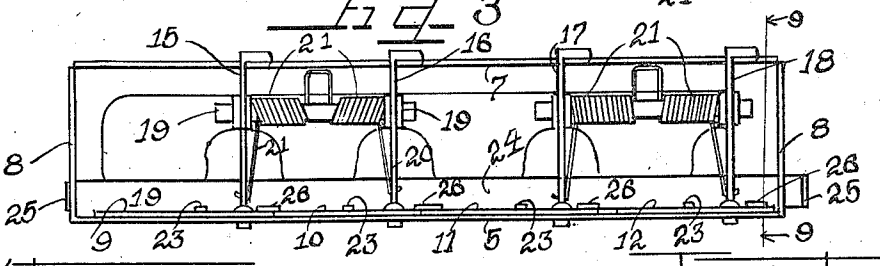


Fig. 3



Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4

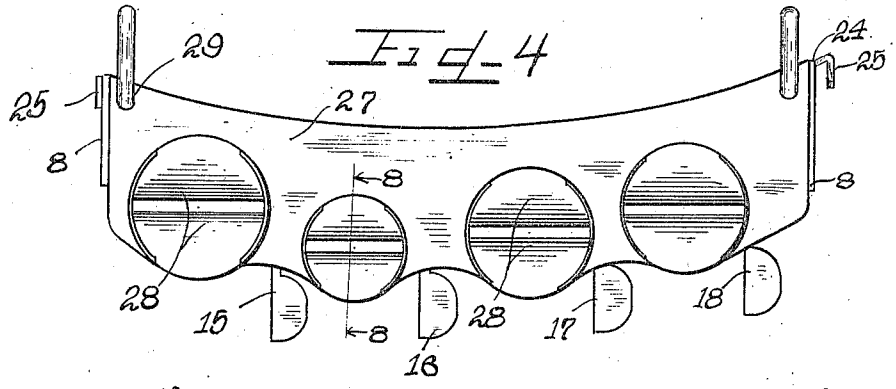


Fig. 5

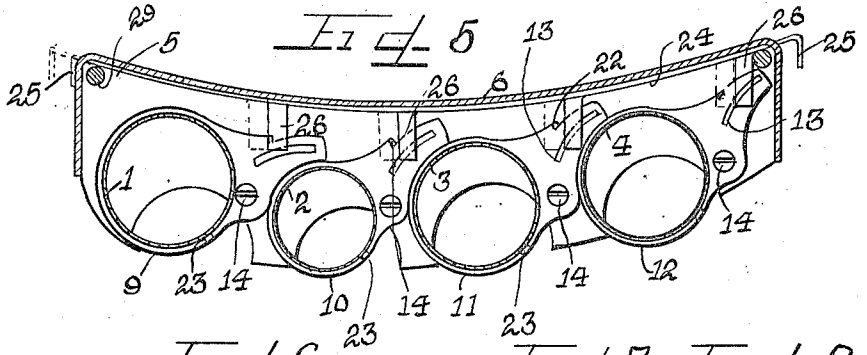


Fig. 6

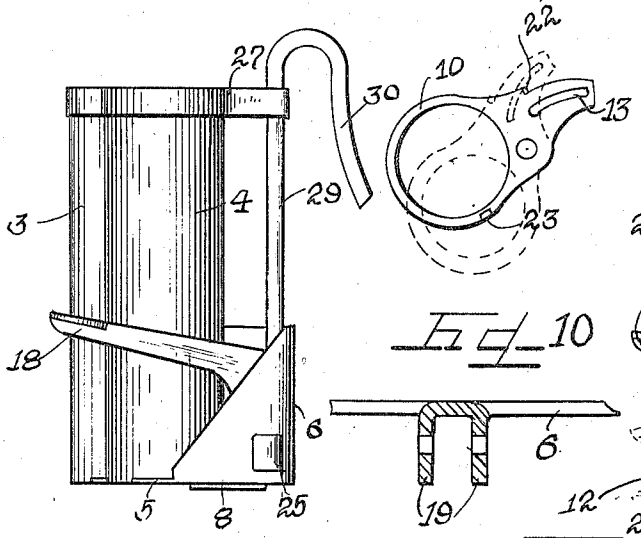


Fig. 7

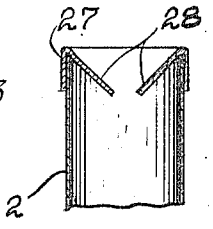
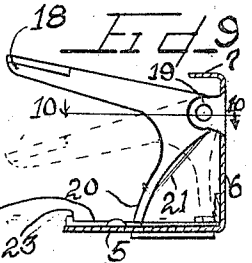


Fig. 8

Fig. 9



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CHANGE-MAKER.

1,226,181. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 15, 1917.

Application filed December 24, 1915. Serial No. 68,550.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX C. BRUHN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Change-Makers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the numerals of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to an improved type of coin carrier adapted to be worn by a person receiving coins and required to make change. In the general type of coin carriers heretofore constructed, the coins of different denominations have been carried in separate compartments in a manner to permit withdrawal of the coins one at a time if desired, by inserting the finger beneath the lowermost coin and withdrawing the same against spring pressure or weight of other coins in the carrier, or ejecting the same against spring pressure by suitable mechanical means which in some instances fail to act properly and thus difficulty is experienced in using the device. In this invention, however, the lowermost coin in each compartment is positively ejected by actuation of a suitable trigger or lever, one for each compartment disposed conveniently for actuation by a person, so that the hand may be placed beneath the compartment to receive the ejected coin or coins deposited therein.

It is an object therefore of this invention to construct a coin carrier for carrying coins of different denominations in separate compartments, and permitting ready discharge of the coins from any one of said compartments independently of the others.

It is also an object of this invention to construct a coin carrying device comprising a plurality of coin chambers or compartments, one for each denomination of the different coins carried, and each individually actuatable to eject coins one at a time, and with unitary locking means serving when moved into locking position to prevent actuation of all of the coin ejecting means.

It is also an object of this invention to construct a coin carrier or change making device embracing a plurality of separate coin compartments each adapted to receive coins of different denominations and provided with positively actuated means for ejecting the coins one at a time from said compartments and further provided with unitary locking means adapted to lock the actuating means of each of said compartments from actuation.

It is also an object of this invention to construct a coin carrier wherein positively actuated ejecting means is provided for each of the several coin compartments, each means acting to carry a single coin therewith and receiving its movement from a pivoted lever having an extension engaging in a slot formed in said ejecting means and movable against spring tension to actuate said means.

It is furthermore an important object of this invention to construct a coin carrier embracing a plurality of coin chambers or compartments each provided with independently actuatable ejecting means operated by a pivoted lever or trigger, one for each of said compartments and all independently operatable, the device, however, provided with a single unitary locking mechanism adapted to lock all of said means from actuation when moved into locking position.

It is finally an object of this invention to construct a device simple in operation and construction and acting positively and efficiently to discharge a coin when operated.

The invention (in a preferred form) is illustrated in the drawings and hereinafter more fully described.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a device embodying the principles of my invention.

Fig. 2 is a rear elevation thereof.

Fig 3 is a detail front view of the lower

end of the carrier with the coin compartments detached, showing the operating levers.

Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the device.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary detail section with parts in elevation taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 1, with parts omitted.

Fig. 6 is an end view of the device.

Fig. 7 is a detail of one of the ejecting means with the operation illustrated in dotted lines.

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary detail section taken on line 8—8 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary detail section taken on line 9—9 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 10 is a detail section taken on line 10—10 of Fig. 9, with parts omitted.

As shown in the drawings:

The device embodies a number of tubular coin compartments of different size for different coins, one denoted by the reference numeral 1, adapted to receive quarters, another denoted by the reference numeral 2, adapted to receive dimes, and the compartments or chambers denoted by the reference numerals 3, and 4, adapted to receive nickels deposited therein, and each provided with a view aperture near the lower end at the front side of the compartment to permit coins, if there be any carried in said coin tubes, to be readily seen. The lower support for said tubular coin compartments 1, 2, 3, and 4, consists of a horizontal base or plate 5, which, at the rear of the device, is provided with an upright wall 6, which, as clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 3, is almost entirely cut away and the upper marginal edge of said rear wall 6, is bent inwardly as denoted by the reference numeral 7. The ends 8, of said base plate 5, are of triangular shape, as clearly shown in Fig. 6, and are integral with the base plate 5, and the back wall 6.

Pivoted on the base plate 5, beneath each of the respective tubular chambers 1, 2, 3, and 4, are ring shaped ejecting elements 9, 10, 11 and 12 respectively, which are normally disposed in register beneath the tubular coin chambers, so that coins deposited therein fall to the bottom thereof with the lowermost coin seating within the ring shaped ejecting means. A detail of one of said ejecting means is shown in Fig. 7, and as illustrated, is provided with a curved slot 13, in the tail portion thereof, and is held pivotally on the base plate 5, by means of a screw 14. For the purpose of swinging any one of said ejecting rings outwardly into the dotted line position shown in Fig. 7, whereby the same is moved over a semi-circular cut away portion of the base plate 5, which is clearly visible in Fig. 5, a trigger or lever is provided for each of said ejecting means, the several triggers denoted by the reference numerals 15, 16, 17, and 18, respectively. The construction of each of said triggers is identical, and a detail of the trigger 18, is clearly shown in Fig. 9, and, as illustrated, is pivoted on inwardly turned tongues or lugs 19, on the rear wall 6, of the frame of the carrier, and a lower tail portion of each of said triggers in each instance denoted by the reference numeral 20, projects downwardly and engages in the curved slot 13, of the ring ejecting means. When the trigger is depressed, the tail portion 20, swings inwardly, and being disposed normally at the forward end of the slot 13, of the ejecting means, thrusts the tail portion of the ejecting means rearwardly sliding in the slot 13, as such movement takes place, and swinging the coin ejecting portion outwardly from the carrier frame from beneath the coin tube into register with the semi-circular cut away portion to permit the coin to fall therethrough into the hand of the operator. A coiled spring 21, one for each of said triggers 18, is provided, coiled about the pintle for the trigger with one end of each of the springs bearing against the flange 7, of the carrier frame which acts as a stop, so that depressing movements of the triggers are resisted and after depression thereof are returned to normal and, necessarily, the ejecting means therewith.

In order to limit the outward swing of the respective ring ejecting means, a stop or tongue of metal 22, is turned upwardly on the tail portion of the ring ejecting elements 9, 10, 11, and 12, respectively, which is adapted to abut against the rear exterior surface of the coin tube when the ejecting means is swung outwardly. Similarly, in order to limit the inward movement or return to normal of said respective ring ejecting means to insure the same registering beneath the coin tubes, a stop 23, is provided on the exterior or front side of each of the ejecting means adapted to contact the front surface of the coin tubes for the purpose.

A unitary locking means is provided to lock all of said ejecting means from actuation, and comprises a curved slide bar 24, with the ends bent to form actuating finger pieces 25, which also serve to limit the movement of said bar by contact with the ends 8, of the carrier frame. Said slide bar 24, is provided with a plurality of rectangular shaped stops 26, which, when said slide bar is moved from the position shown in full lines in Fig. 5, to the dotted line position shown in Fig. 5, move into a position in back of the tail portions 20, of the trigger levers, preventing depression of the levers and consequent operation of any one of the ring ejecting means.

Secured across the upper end of each of the respective coin tubes 1, 2, 3, and 4, is a single unitary cover plate 27, which is flanged downwardly and shaped to afford a cover for each one of the respective coin

tubes, as clearly shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4. In each of the respective covers thus provided for the coin tubes, the metal is cut away and bent inwardly, as denoted by the reference numeral 28, as shown in detail in Fig. 8, to afford a coin slot by which a coin may be easily introduced into the coin tube. Rigidly connecting the base plate 5, of the carrier tube coin frame and the unitary cover member 27, are upright rods 29, at each end of the device, which, at their upper ends, are curved or bent rearwardly and downwardly to afford attaching hooks 30, adapted to be engaged over the belt of a person by whom the carrier is used.

The operation is as follows:

In using the device, the person merely drops the coins according to their denomination, in the respective coin tubes 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be, and the same fall by gravity therein, stacking one upon another, with the lowermost coin of each compartment seated in the coin ejecting ring element disposed in register with the lower end thereof. In order to obtain the coin desired, the operator depresses the proper trigger for the purpose, thereby swinging the coin ejecting ring outwardly through an angle of substantially 30 degrees, sufficient in any event for the ejecting ring to be registered over the semi-circular cut away portion of the base plate 5, which permits the coin carried in that particular ejecting ring to fall by gravity therethrough into the hand of the operator. Release of the trigger then causes the ejecting ring to be returned to registering position beneath the coin tube under the stress of the spring 21. It is due to the fact that the ejecting ring has not swung entirely from beneath its coin tube, that the remaining coins in the tube are prevented from falling downwardly on the base plate 5, in position behind the ejecting ring, which would of course prevent said ring returning to normal position and would make proper operation of the device impossible.

The inner stops 22, on each of the ring elements serve to limit the outward swing thereof by contact with the rear surface of the coin tubes, and similarly the outer stops 23, on said ejecting ring elements limit the inward movement thereof under the stress of the spring 21, which is connected on the actuating trigger to absolute registering position beneath the coin tubes. The operation of the slidable unitary locking means 24, has been described, but it may be said that all of the triggers are locked from actuation by sliding said bar from the full line position shown in Fig. 5, to the dotted line position, whereby the stops 26, on said bar are moved into position behind the portions 20, of the trigger to prevent depression of any one thereof.

I am aware that various details of construction may be varied through a wide range without departing from the principles of this invention, and I therefore do not purpose limiting the patent granted otherwise than necessitated by the prior art.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a device of the class described, a plurality of coin tubes, independently operatable ejecting mechanisms for the coins beneath each one of said tubes comprising a pivoted ejecting ring and a trigger pivoted adjacent thereto, a tail on said trigger slidably engaging a curved slot in said ring to actuate the same, and unitary means adapted to engage behind said trigger for locking all of said mechanisms from operation.

2. In a device of the class described, a plurality of coin tubes, ejecting means for each one thereof disposed in register therebeneath, means pivoted transversely about said ejecting means, a tail portion integral therewith slidably engaging a curved slot in said ejecting means to operate said ejecting means when said pivoted means is depressed, and unitary mechanism adapted to engage behind said tail portions for locking all of said ejecting means from operation.

3. In a device of the class described, a plurality of coin tubes, pivotal ejecting mechanism mounted beneath each one thereof, a stop on each of said mechanisms to limit inward movement thereof into registering position beneath said coin tubes, a trigger pivoted adjacent each of said ejecting mechanisms, and a tail portion on said trigger slidably engaging a curved slot in an ejecting mechanism whereby said ejecting mechanism is operated when said trigger is depressed.

4. In a device of the class described, a plurality of coin tubes, independently operatable slotted ejecting mechanism for the coins beneath each one of said tubes comprising a pivoted ejecting ring, mechanism limiting the movement of said ring to a position only slightly out of register with the coin tubes to permit a coin to fall therefrom, mechanism to limit the inward movement of said ejecting mechanism into position registered beneath said coin tube, a trigger slidable in said slot for operating said ejecting mechanism, and resilient means associated with said trigger to resist depressing movements thereof and acting to restore said trigger and said ejecting mechanisms to normal position after each actuation thereof.

5. In a device of the class described, a plurality of coin tubes, ejecting rings mounted beneath each one thereof, a trigger pivoted adjacent each of said rings, said ejecting rings each having a curved slot therein, a tail portion on said trigger engaging said curved slot acting when said trigger is depressed to transmit the movement

to said ejecting ring to swing the same outwardly from beneath the coin tubes to permit a coin to fall therefrom, and resilient means associated with said trigger to return the same and said ejecting ring to normal position after each actuation thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MAX C. BRUHN.

Witnesses:
CHARLES W. HILLS, Jr.,
EARL M. HARDINE.