No. 773,815. PATENTED NOV. 1, 1904.

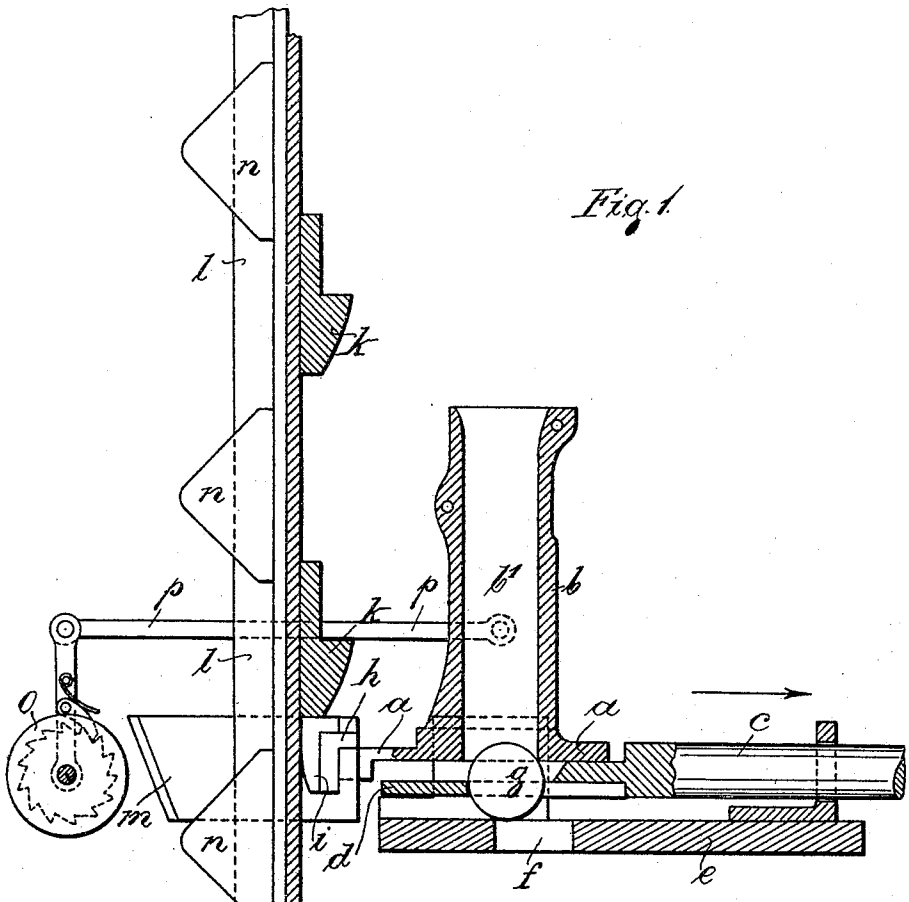
M. SIELAFF.

VENDING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 6, 1901.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



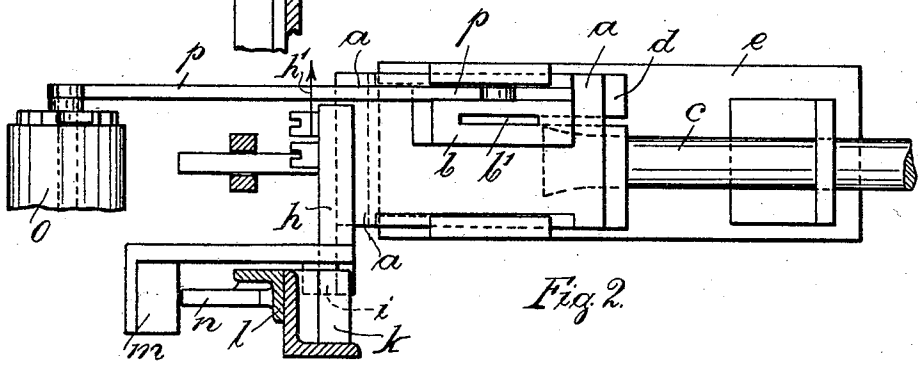


Fig. 2.

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No. 773,815. PATENTED NOV. 1, 1904.

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VENDING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 6, 1901.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

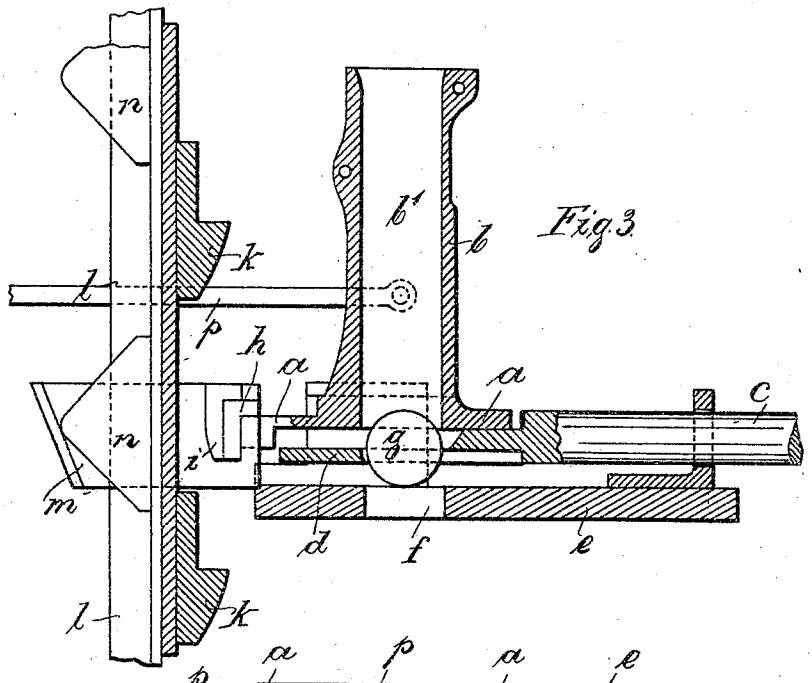


Fig. 3.

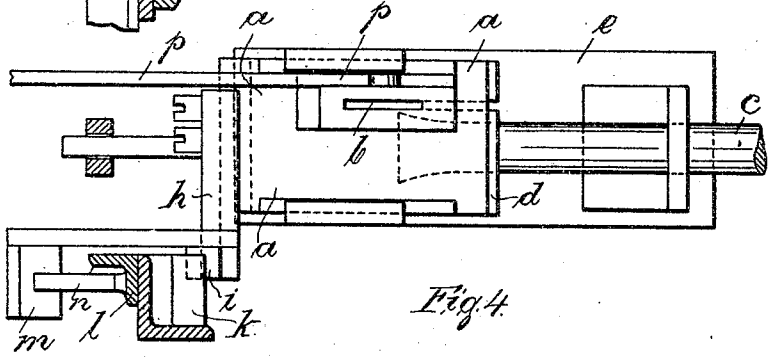


Fig. 4.

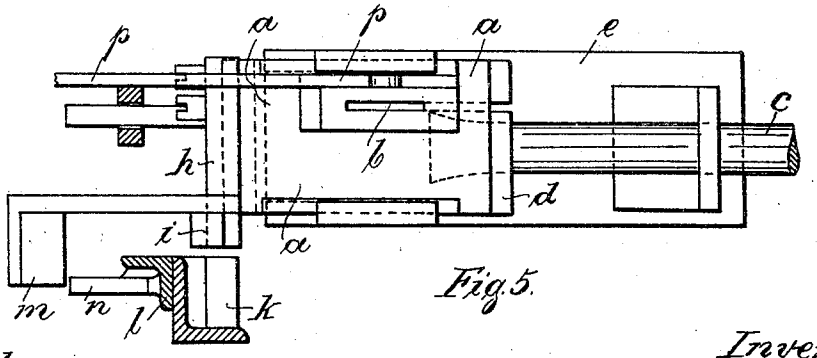


Fig. 5.

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No. 773,815. Patented November 1, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX SIELAFF, OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

VENDING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 773,815, dated November 1, 1904.

Application filed December 6, 1901. Serial No. 84,962. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX SIELAFF, a subject of the King of Prussia, German Emperor, and a resident of 23 Spenerstrasse, Berlin, in the Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Vending-Machines, of which the following is an exact specification.

My invention relates to improvements in coin-controlled apparatus for selling goods, and more especially to such apparatus in which a slide-bar provided with a plurality of shelves for taking up the goods to be sold is arranged, which slide-bar after throwing a coin in a slot can be moved so that another shelf is situated in front of a cut-out in the casing of the apparatus, so that the goods situated upon this shelf can be taken off, the movement of the slide-bar being effected by means of two slides situated one above the other and coupled one to the other by means of the coin thrown into the apparatus.

My invention has especially for its purpose to provide an arrangement by means of which it is attained that the apparatus can be provided with a counter which is not influenced at all by the slide-bar carrying the shelves being shifted back in order to load the shelves again. I attain this object by means of the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows the principal part of the apparatus in its normal position. Fig. 2 is a plan of this part in the position shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side view of the same in another position. Fig. 4 is a plan of the same in the position shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a plan of the same in the position in which the slide-bar carrying the shelves can be shifted back in order to load the shelves.

In the drawings, *a* is a slide carrying a box *b*, provided with a slot *b'* for taking up the coins. Underneath the slide *a* a second slide *d*, connected to a bar *c*, is situated. The bar *c* may be provided with a handle or the like by means of which this bar can be drawn forward in the direction of the arrow. The lower slide *d* is provided with a slot which in the normal position of the apparatus is situated underneath the slot *b'* of the upper slide *a*. Underneath the slide *d* a plate *e* is situated, which plate is provided with a slot *f*. Now in case a coin is thrown into the slot *b'* this coin drops until it is situated upon the plate *e*. As may be seen from the drawings, the coin *g* in this position forms a coupling between the lower slide *d* and the upper slide *a*, so that in case the bar *c* is moved in the direction of the arrow not only the slide *d*, which is fixed to this bar, but also the upper slide *a*, follows the movement of this bar until the coin *g* is situated above the slot *f*. In this moment the coin can drop through the slot *f* into the money-box of the apparatus. To the upper slide *a* a slide *h* is fixed, which slide can be moved in the direction rectangular to the direction in which the slide *a* is movable—that is to say, in the direction of the arrow *h'*, Figs. 2 and 4. The slide *h* is provided with a nose *i*, which nose in the normal position of the slide *a*—that is to say, in the position shown in Fig. 1—is situated underneath one of the noses *k*, fixed to a slide-bar *l*, to which shelves for taking up goods may be fixed in any convenient way. Now in case the slide *a* is moved in the manner described above the nose *i* will no more be situated underneath the nose *k*, so that the slide-bar *l* will move downward on account of its own weight. In order to avoid that the coin *g* is held fast by the two slides *d* and *a*, even in case the coin is situated over the slot *f* of the plate *e*, the front side of the noses *k* is made bevel, as shown in the drawings, so that as soon as the slide *a* is moved so far that the nose *i* is no more situated underneath the flat part of the nose *k* the slide *a* is pressed forward by the bevel-face of the nose *k* shifting the nose *i* forward. In order to attain that the slide-bar *l* after each drawing forward of the bar *c* moves downward only so far that the following nose *k* of the slide-bar is situated upon the nose *i*, the following arrangement is provided:

The slide *h*, to which the nose *i* is fixed, is provided with a bevel-face *m*. To the slide-bar *l* noses *n* are fixed, which noses are situated so as to shift the slide *h*, and herewith the slide *a*, backward by sliding along the bevel-face *m* of the slide *h*. It is hereby at-