

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH CORBETT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE AUTOMATIC SELLING MACHINE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

COIN-CONTROLLED VENDING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 416,827, dated December 10, 1889.

Application filed February 7, 1888. Renewed August 27, 1889. Serial No. 322,086. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH CORBETT, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Coin-Controlled Vending-Machine, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to that class of machines wherein articles or packages of goods are placed in a manner such that on the deposit of a coin of predetermined value a single article or package may be withdrawn, the main object of my present invention being to provide for the introduction of goods in their original gross packages, a further object being to expose the coin deposited after the goods have been withdrawn, and a still further object is to prevent the tripping of the locking mechanism except upon the deposit of a proper coin.

Many other objects, in addition to those above set forth, are aimed at and accomplished by means of the improved machine forming the subject-matter of this specification.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a sectional plan view of the machine, the endless carrier-belt, however, being removed and parts being broken away. Fig. 2 is a sectional side view taken on line x of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional side view taken on line $x y$ of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a sectional front view taken on the broken line $z z$ of Fig. 2.

I have not illustrated the full case or cabinet in the drawings, such case being a simple box-like structure of ordinary construction, provided with an upper door 10 and a lower door 11, the goods being introduced through the opening that is normally closed by the upper door, while the lower door affords access to the cash-box A.

In a suitable frame 12, fixed within the cabinet, I journal the shafts of two drums 13 and 14, which carry an endless belt 15, bearing cross-flights 16, which have upturned flanges 17, the flights proper extending beyond the side edges of the belt to engage toothed wheels 18, that are carried by the shaft 19 of the drum

14. In addition to the wheels 18, the shaft 19 carries a gear 20, that is normally engaged by a rack 21 formed at one edge of a plate 22, that is mounted to move laterally on a plate 23, which is rigidly connected to a reciprocating slide or bar 24, said slide or bar being mounted in an aperture 2 formed in the front wall of the cabinet, and an aperture 3 formed in a vertical plate 25, that is connected to the frame 12. The connection between the plates 22 and 23 is established by bolts or rivets 26, which pass through transverse apertures 4 formed in the plate 22, and engage with the plate 23. At the inner end of the plate 22 there is an inclined faced projection 27, which, as the slide or bar 24 is pushed inward, strikes against a pin or stud 28 and acts to carry the plate 22 in the direction of the arrow shown in connection therewith in Fig. 1, which movement of the plate will throw the rack 21 out of engagement with the gear 20, and as the rack is so thrown from engagement with the gear, the gear is engaged by a locking-ear 29, that is formed upon a plate 30, said plate being connected to a fixed plate 31 by headed studs 32, which extend from the plate 31 and pass through slots 5 formed in the plate 30. The side movement of the plate 30 is brought about by means of a hook-like end 33, that is formed upon the plate, this hook-like end overlapping the rack 21, so that as the plate 22 moves in the direction of its arrow the plate 30 will be carried in the same direction and its ear 29 will engage the gear 20. After the slide or bar 24 has been forced inward, as above described, and the pressure brought to bear on the bar is relaxed, a spring 34 will act to return it to the position shown in the drawings, said spring being coiled about a rod 35, that is connected to and extends forward from the plate 25, to pass through a lateral projection 36, that is connected to the slide or bar 24.

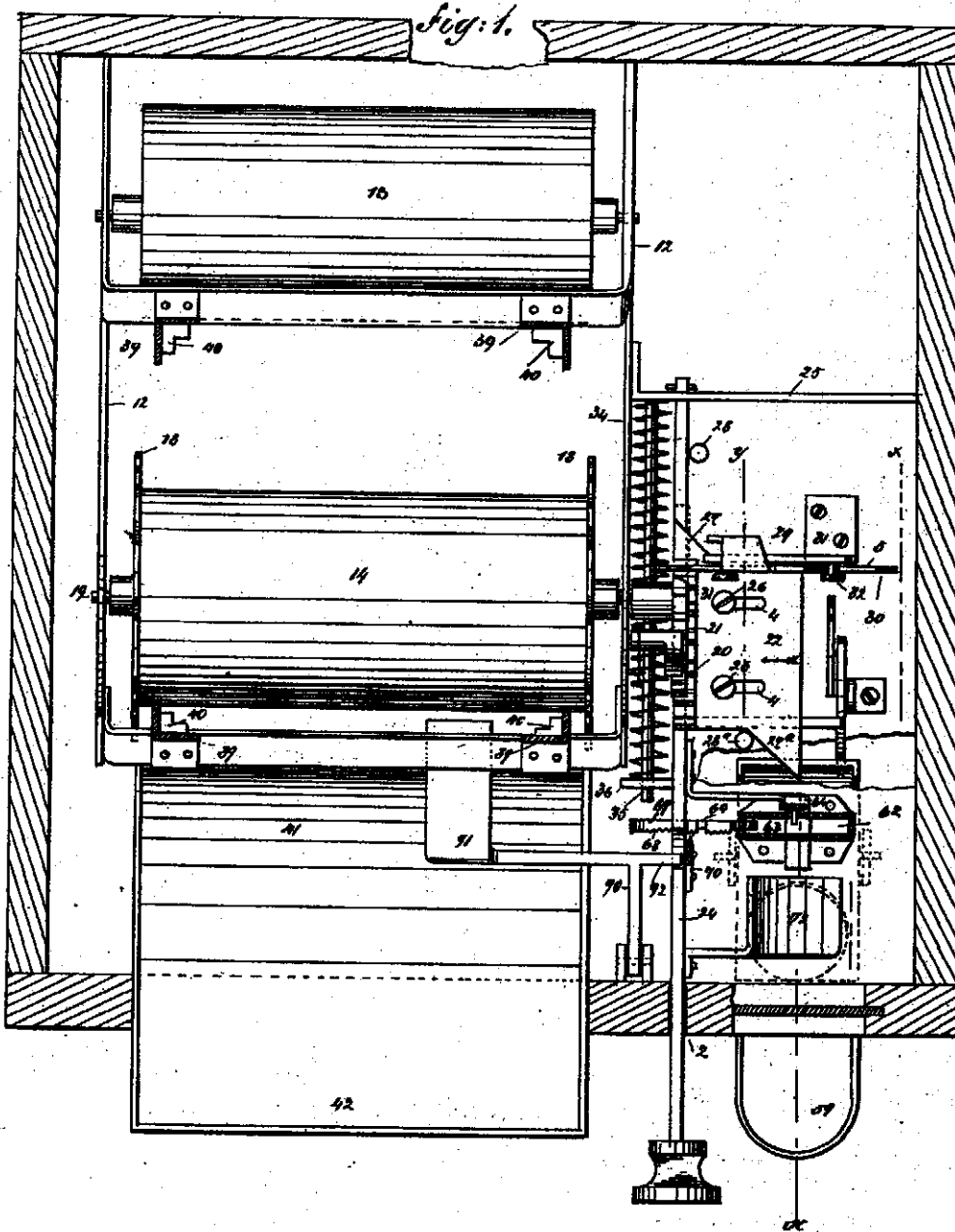
Upon the forward end of the plate 22, I form an inclined projection 27, which, as the slide or bar 24 approaches its normal position, strikes against a pin or stud 28, and upon a continued movement of the bar or slide the rack 21 will be brought into engagement with the gear 20, and the ear 29 carried

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