

Jan. 5, 1943.

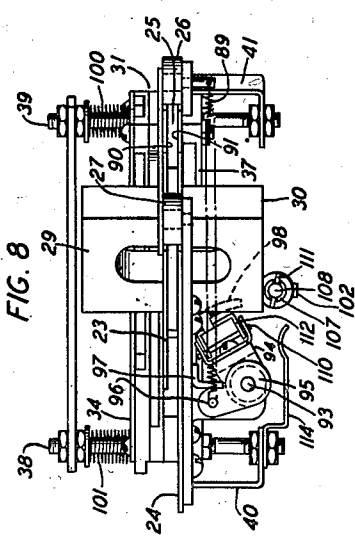
C. L. KRUMREICH

2,307,140

COIN OPERATED DEVICE

Filed Jan. 21, 1942

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



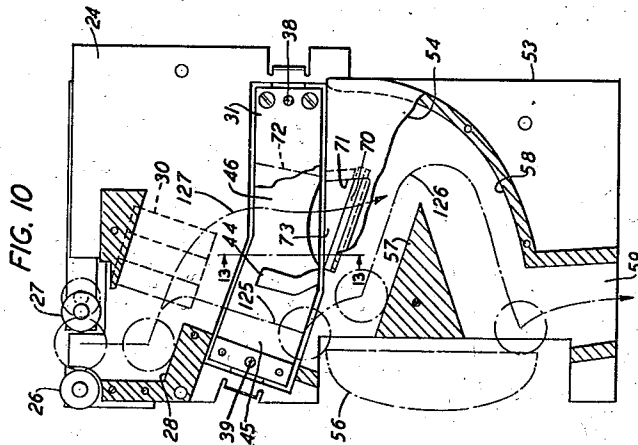
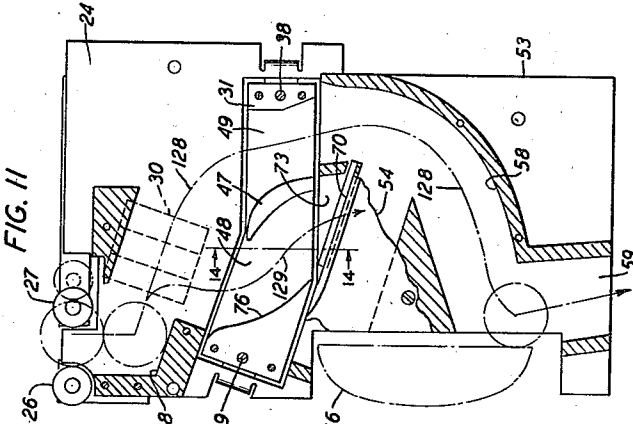
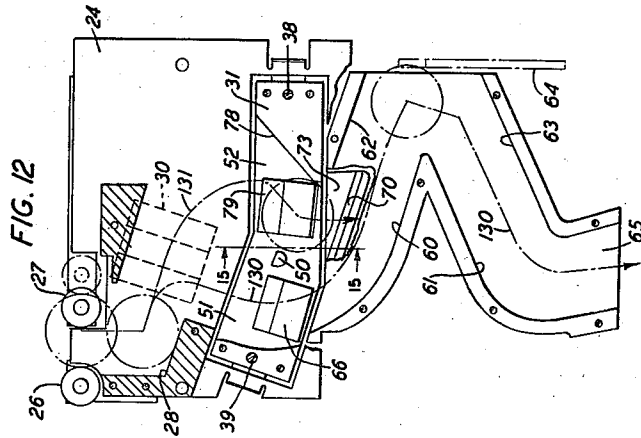
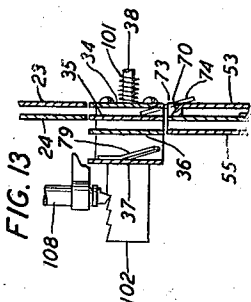
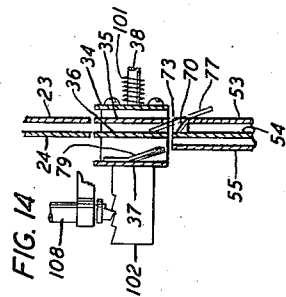
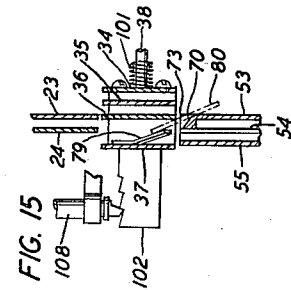
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3 Sheets-Sheet 3



INVENTOR
C. L. KRUMREICH
BY *T. H. Jackson*
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,307,140

COIN OPERATED DEVICE

Charles L. Krumreich, Paterson, N. J., assignor to
Bell Telephone Laboratories, Incorporated,
New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York

Application January 21, 1942, Serial No. 427,529

9 Claims. (Cl. 194—101)

This invention relates to coin operated devices particularly of the type arranged to receive coins of different denominations and has for an object the provision of improved means for discriminating between slugs and genuine coins in accordance with their electrical conductivity.

It has been previously proposed in slug rejection to employ a downwardly inclined coin runway terminating in a gap defined in part by a wall separating a reject chute from a collect chute and to provide a powerful magnet adjacent the runway of sufficient strength to retard the speeds of a genuine coin and a slug of different electrical conductivities by such relative amounts that the slug will be directed into the reject chute and the genuine coin into the acceptance chute. In applying this principle of slug rejection to separate runways individual to United States five-cent, ten-cent and twenty-five-cent coins it is necessary to provide special arrangements for each runway not only due to the different relative weights and sizes of the coins but also because the usual five-cent slug if of a higher electrical conductivity than the standard five-cent coin, while the usual slug encountered in runways for silver coins has an electrical conductivity lower than the corresponding silver coin. Hence, in arranging the entrances to the accept and reject chutes consideration needs to be given to the fact that a five-cent coin will have a greater exit velocity than the undesired five-cent slug, while for the ten-cent and twenty-five-cent runways are genuine coin will have a lower exit velocity than the type of slug usually encountered.

In accordance with this invention a coin chute for receiving coins of different denominations is provided with a common coin entrance comprising a downwardly inclined coin runway having adjacent thereto a strong magnet for retarding the speed of coins or slugs in accordance with their electrical conductivities. Adjacent the lower end of the downwardly inclined runway is a movable chute section which in one position provides a properly arranged acceptance chute and reject chute for coins and slugs of one denomination discharged from the stationary runway, while in a second position provides a properly arranged acceptance chute and reject chute for coins and slugs of a different denomination. Suitable means are also provided for adjusting the movable chute section into the proper position for the denomination of each coin deposited. For example, the coin entrance slot may comprise a movable wall which in order that a coin may be fully inserted in the slot must be moved a dis-

tance determined by the diameter of the inserted coin. The movable wall is suitably coupled to the movable coin chute section in such a manner that when a five-cent coin is deposited the movable chute section will occupy the appropriate position for discriminating between standard five-cent coins and slugs, while when occupying another position will discriminate between coins and slugs of a different denomination such as a United States ten-cent coin or twenty-five-cent coin.

Referring to the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a general side view of a telephone coin collector embodying the coin chute of this invention;

Figs. 2, 3 and 4 are rear, side and front views of the coin chute assembly of this invention with all parts in their normal unoperated positions;

Fig. 5 is a top view of the chute assembly taken in the direction indicated by the arrows 5—5 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 6 is a sectional view of the coin chute assembly taken along the plane indicated by the arrows 6—6 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 7 is a rear view of the upper portion of the coin chute assembly with certain movable parts occupying advanced positions due to coin deposit;

Fig. 8 is a top view of the coin chute assembly of Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a sectional view of the coin chute assembly of Fig. 7 taken along the plane indicated by the arrows 9—9;

Figs. 10, 11 and 12 are rear views respectively of the ten-cent, five-cent and twenty-five-cent channel plates of the coin chute assembly of Fig. 2; and

Figs. 13, 14 and 15 are sectional views of the movable coin chute section occupying, respectively, the positions for receiving ten-cent, five-cent and twenty-five-cent coins.

Fig. 1 is a view of a telephone coin collector of the general type disclosed in the O. F. Forsberg United States Patent 1,043,219 modified to include the coin chute assembly of this invention within the upper housing 16. A five-cent, ten-cent or twenty-five-cent coin may be inserted in slot 17 in the top wall of housing 16, whereby the coin will enter the coin chute assembly 18 to actuate a suitable sound signal before being discharged into a coin hopper 19 where the coins are held in suspense for subsequent collection or refund under the control of a suitable coin relay 20.

The present invention is primarily concerned with the rejection of five-cent, ten-cent and twenty-five-cent size slugs having an electrical conductivity substantially different from the

standard coins and the coin chute assembly 18 is provided with means for rejecting slugs of the type described.

The upper portion of the chute assembly 18 comprises two spaced plates, a front plate 23 and a rear plate 24, having near their upper right-hand corner a coin entrance slot 25 defined by a stationary roller 26 and a movable roller 27. Slot 25 registers with slot 17 in the upper housing and is adapted to receive either a five-cent, ten-cent or twenty-five-cent coin. As shown in Figs. 10, 11 and 12, any coin passing between rollers 26, 27 drops vertically onto a downwardly inclined ledge 28 down which the coin rolls to be projected between the poles of two permanent magnets 29, 30 in order that the projected speed of each coin or slug may be retarded an amount determined by its electrical conductivity. The deposited coin then falls between partitions in a movable coin chute section 31 where the different trajectories of a genuine coin and a corresponding slug enable the slug to be rejected and the genuine coin to pass into the acceptance channel.

The movable coin chute section 31 as shown in Fig. 6 comprises four spaced plates 34, 35, 36 and 37 slidably mounted on two horizontal pins 38, 39 which in turn are suitably supported by brackets 40, 41. When a ten-cent coin is deposited movable section 31 should be moved to a position shown in Figs. 10 or 13, whereby the ten-cent coin or slug after traversing the magnetic field of magnets 29 and 30 falls between walls 34, 35, the space between these walls being divided by a partition 44 into an acceptance channel 45 and a rejection channel 46. When a five-cent coin is deposited movable section 31 should be moved to the position of Fig. 11 or 14 whereby a five-cent coin or slug after traversing the magnetic field of magnets 29 and 30 falls between walls 35 and 36, the space between these walls being divided by a partition 47 into a reject channel 48 and a collect channel 49. When a twenty-five-cent coin is deposited, movable section 31 should be moved to occupy the position of Fig. 12 or 15, whereby a twenty-five-cent coin or slug after traversing the magnetic field falls between walls 36 and 37, the space between these walls being divided by a partition 50 into an acceptance channel 51 and a reject channel 52.

Below the movable section 31 the coin chute assembly comprises three spaced plates, 53, 54 and 55. Plates 53 and 54 are aligned with upper stationary plates 23, 24, as shown in Figs. 13 to 15. The space between plates 53 and 54, as shown in Figs. 10 and 11, comprises a common channel for genuine five-cent coins and ten-cent coins. When movable section 31 occupies the position of Fig. 10 or 13, a genuine ten-cent coin drops through acceptance channel 45 to strike the upper edge of bell 56 and then after rolling down ledge 57 and having its direction reversed by guide wall 58 strikes the lower edge of bell 56 to be discharged through exit opening 59 into coin hopper 19. A genuine five-cent coin when movable section 31 lies in the position of Fig. 11 or 14, drops through acceptance channel 49 to follow guide wall 58 between plates 53, 54 to strike the lower edge of bell 56 for discharge into coin hopper 19 through exit opening 59. A genuine twenty-five-cent coin when section 31 is in its position of Fig. 12 or 15 drops into acceptance channel 51 and by means of deflector vane 66 is directed into an acceptance channel lying between plates 54 and 55 defined by guide walls 60, 75

61, 62 and 63 (Fig. 12) to strike gong 64 before being discharged through exit opening 65 into coin hopper 19.

The manner in which the slugs are rejected will now be described. Assuming movable section 31 is in its position of Fig. 10 or 13, the portion of the space between plates 53 and 54 directly beneath reject chute 46 is closed to the entrance of a slug because of the presence of sloping ledge 70, the upper end of which is substantially a continuation of partition 44 of Fig. 10, while end wall 71 between plates 53, 54 is a substantial continuation of end wall 72 in movable section 31. Plates 34 and 35 are cut away in the region above ledge 70 to provide a reject opening 73 through which a ten-cent slug will be rejected as shown for the ten-cent slug 74 in Fig. 13. Similarly if we assume movable section 31 to occupy the position of Fig. 11 or 14 with movable plates 35, 36 aligned with lower plates 53, 54, a five-cent slug entering reject channel 48 will be guided by end wall 76 to strike ledge 70 for rejection through reject opening 73, as shown for the five-cent slug 77 in Fig. 14. Similarly, if movable wall 36 is aligned with lower stationary wall 53, a twenty-five-cent slug on entering reject chute 52 will be guided by sloping end wall 78 and deflecting vane 79 into reject opening 73 for rejection, as shown for the twenty-five-cent slug 80 in Fig. 15.

Next will be described the manner in which movable section 31 is set in a position determined by the diameter of the deposited coin. The coin insertion slot 25 has a length between stationary roller 26 and shiftable roller 27 which is smaller than the diameter of the smallest coin to be deposited, whereby roller 27 for coin insertion will be moved laterally a distance determined by the diameter of each deposited coin. Roller 27 is rotatively mounted on a bar 84 which is slidably mounted on stationary plate 24 by means of two stationary pins 85, 86 working in slots 87, 88 in bar 84. Bar 84 is biased to a normal position defined by the engagement of roller 27 against ledges 90, 91 of the coin slot 25 (Fig. 5) whereby the normal distance between rollers 26 and 27 is less than the diameter of a ten-cent coin. A bracket 92 serves as the pivoting support for a vertical rotatable pin 93 to which is fixed a cam carrying member 94. The upper arm 95 of member 94 carries a pin 96 to which is fastened one end of a biasing spring 89, whereby arm 95 engages a cam 97 on slidable bar 84 to bias bar 84 to its above-described normal position with roller 27 engaging stops 90, 91. It follows from this arrangement that when a five-cent, ten-cent or twenty-five-cent coin is deposited to cause the movement of bar 84 cam 97 acts against arm 95 to rotate vertical member 94 an angular amount proportional to the coin diameter.

Rotatable member 94 also carries two cams, 97 and 99, which control the slidable chute section 31. Chute section 31 is biased to the position of Fig. 3 by means of two springs, 100 and 101, which tend to force spaced shoulders 120, 121 of movable section 31 against stationary portions 122, 123 of the chute assembly, as shown in Fig. 6. On that side opposite to springs 100 and 101, chute section 31 carries a plate 102 bearing on its upper edge a series of three notches 103, 104 and 105. Mounted above plate 102 and supported by stationary bracket 106 is a hollow tube 107 containing a plunger 108 which by means of a spring 109 is biased to engage the upper edge of plate

102 and enter any one of the three notches 103, 104 or 105. It may be noted, however, that when plunger 108 is freed from notched plate 102 in a manner to be subsequently described, the action of springs 100 and 101 on chute section 31 in urging shoulders 120, 121 against stops 122, 123 aligns chute section 31 in such a position that plunger 108 upon reengaging notched plate 102 will enter notch 103. The cam 98 is carried by a bracket 109 which is pivoted about a horizontal pin 110 suitably supported by the cam carrier 94. Suitable stops hold bracket 109 in its position of Fig. 2 although bracket 109 is capable of counter-clockwise movement, as viewed in Fig. 5. Plunger 108 has a pin 111 projecting through a slot in tube 107 for engagement by cam 98 whereby when cam carrier 94 is rotated counter-clockwise, as viewed in Fig. 5 the pin 111 will ride up the sloping surface of cam 98 to temporarily disengage plunger 108 from notched plate 102 until with the continuation of the counter-clockwise movement, the pin 111 drops off the end 119 of cam 98 and again permits plunger 108 to engage notched plate 102. On the return movement of carrier 94 in a clockwise direction, as viewed in Fig. 5, pin 111 engages the under surface of cam 98, thereby lifting cam 98 upwardly about its pivot 110 to permit cam 98 to be restored to its normal position of Fig. 5.

After cam 98 has elevated plunger 108 in response to the insertion of a certain coin, cam arm 99 at the lower end of member 94 is adapted to engage wall 37 of movable chute section 31 to move section 31 against the action of springs 100 and 101 a distance proportional to the coin diameter so that when pin 111 drops off the upper level of cam 98 to permit plunger 108 to reengage notched plate 102, plunger 108 will be directed into that one of notches 103 to 105 which corresponds to the position to which plate 102 has been advanced by movement imparted thereto by cam arm 99. The maximum movement of cam carrier 94 in a clockwise direction, as viewed in Fig. 5, is limited by leaf spring 114 which is adapted to be engaged by cam arm 99.

Before describing the manner in which movable section 31 is set in accordance with the diameter of a deposited coin, it is to be pointed out that the notches in the edge of plate 102 are so arranged that when plunger 108 lies in notch 103, the movable section 31 is held in a position which aligns the dime acceptance channel 45 and the dime reject channel 46 with the upper coin channel 28; when plunger 108 lies in notch 104, movable section 31 is held in a position which aligns the nickel acceptance channel 49 and the nickel reject channel 48 with the upper coin channel 28; and when plunger 108 lies in notch 105, section 31 is held in a position which aligns the twenty-five-cent reject channel 52 and the twenty-five-cent acceptance channel 51 with the stationary coin channel 28.

If now we assume that a dime is deposited in slot 17 by the employment of sufficient force to the coin to move roller 27 away from stationary roller 26 a distance equal to the coin diameter, it follows from the above description that the resulting lateral movement of bar 84 will cause shoulder 97 to engage arm 95 and rotate member 94 a distance sufficient to have pin 111 ride up cam 98 to temporarily release notched plate 102 from plunger 108 and permit movable section 31 to be restored from any previously advanced setting to its normal position of Fig. 13 under the action of biasing springs 100, 101. The maxi-

mum movement of cam arm 99 when a dime is deposited is sufficient to cause only a limited movement of section 31 from its normal position, that is, insufficient to move plate 102 far enough to have notch 104 aligned with plunger 108 so that when pin 111 drops off the end 119 of cam 98 the lower end of plunger 108 strikes plate 102 in notch 103. When the dime has passed between rollers 26, 27, bar 84 and rotatable member 94 are restored to normal by means of biasing spring 89 and the resulting rotation of arm 99 away from engagement with section 31 permits springs 100, 101 to hold chute section 31 in the position defined by the engagement of plunger 108 with notch 103 whereby chute section 31 is maintained in a position with the dime acceptance channel 45 and the dime reject channel 46 properly aligned to receive the deposited dime or dime-size slug. If the deposited coin is a genuine ten-cent piece, the coin rolls down ledge 28 and by means of permanent magnets 29, 30 its speed is retarded sufficiently to cause the coin to enter acceptance channel 45, strike the upper edge of bell 56 and then roll down channel 58 to strike the lower edge of bell 56 and pass out through the exit opening 59. In Fig. 10, the path of a genuine ten-cent coin is indicated by the broken lines 125-126.

If a ten-cent size slug is deposited having a resistivity substantially greater than the resistivity of a silver coin such a slug upon entering the field of permanent magnets 29 and 30 will have its speed retarded less than the silver coin whereby the slug will pass to the right of partition 44 to enter the reject channel 46 along the path indicated by the broken line 127 and be rejected through opening 73 in the manner shown for slug 74 in Fig. 13.

If a standard five-cent coin is deposited in slot 17, bar 84 by means of the coin insertion will cause the rotation of cam carrier 94 on amount sufficient to cause cam 98 to disengage plunger 108 from the edge of plate 102 and to cause cam arm 99 to move movable section 31 to a position aligning notch 104 with plunger 108, whereby when the pin 111 rides off the end 119 of cam 98 the released plunger 108 will engage notched plate 102 in notch 104 whereby the nickel acceptance channel 49 and the nickel reject channel 48 are aligned with the upper chute section 28. If the deposited coin is a standard five-cent coin, the coin upon entering the field of magnets 29 and 30 will have its speed retarded only to a slight degree whereby the coin passes to the right of partition 47 to enter acceptance channel 49 and pass downwardly through the channel defined by end wall 58 to strike the lower edge of bell 56 and pass out of the chute through exit opening 59. The path of a genuine five-cent coin is indicated in Fig. 11 by the broken line 128. If a nickel-size slug is deposited having a resistivity substantially less than a standard five-cent coin, the slug upon entering the field of permanent magnets 29 and 30 will have its speed retarded considerably more than a standard five-cent coin, whereby the slug will pass to the left of partition 47 to enter reject channel 48 and be rejected through opening 73 in the manner shown for slug 77 in Fig. 14. The path of a nickel-size slug is indicated in Fig. 11 by the broken line 129.

If a twenty-five-cent coin is deposited in slot 17 bar 84 will be moved thereby to rotate cam carrier 94 a distance sufficient to cause cam 98 to disengage plunger 108 from notched plate 102 and cause cam arm 99 to actuate movable chute section 31 to an advanced position wherein notch 105

is aligned with plunger 108 so that when pin 111 drops off the end 119 of cam 98 the lower end of plunger 108 will enter notch 105 to hold chute section 31 in a position aligning the quarter acceptance channel 51 and the quarter reject channel 52 with the upper stationary runway 28. If the deposited coin is a genuine twenty-five-cent piece the coin upon entering the magnetic field of permanent magnets 29 and 30 will have its speed retarded sufficiently to direct the coin to the left of partition 50 to enter acceptance channel 51 and pass between end walls 60, 62 to strike gong 64 and then pass down between end walls 61, 63 for discharge through exit opening 65. The path taken by a genuine twenty-five-cent coin is indicated in Fig. 12 by the broken line 130. On the other hand, if the deposited coin is a twenty-five-cent size slug having a resistivity considerably greater than the resistivity of a silver coin, the slug upon entering the field of permanent magnets 29 and 30 will have its speed retarded much less than the speed of the corresponding silver coin whereby the slug will be directed to the right of partition 50 to enter the reject channel 52 for rejection through opening 73 in the manner shown for slug 80 in Fig. 15. The path taken by a twenty-five-cent slug is shown in Fig. 12 by the broken line 131.

It is to be understood that this invention is capable of still other embodiments commensurate with the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. In a coin collector having a common coin entrance slot for standard coins of different diameters, a downwardly inclined coin chute section for receiving coins and slugs from said slot and for projecting them into space, magnetic means associated with said section for retarding the speed of deposited coins and slugs in accordance with their electrical resistivity, a multiple chute section containing reject and acceptance channels individual to each of the different diameter coins, one of said sections being adapted for movement relative to the other section to permit a standard coin of one of said diameters discharged from said first section to reach its proper channel in said second section and means actuated by a coin inserted in said slot for moving said movable section a distance determined by the diameter of the inserted coin.

2. In a coin collector having a common coin entrance slot for receiving coins of a small diameter and of a large diameter, a downwardly inclined coin chute for receiving coins and slugs from said slot and for projecting them into space, magnetic means associated with said chute for retarding the speed of coins and slugs in accordance with their electrical resistivity, movable means adapted to receive coins and slugs discharged from said chute, said movable means in one position providing an acceptance channel for receiving from said chute genuine coins of said small diameter and providing a reject channel for receiving from said chute slugs of said small diameter but of substantially different electrical resistivity than said genuine coin, said movable means in a second position providing an acceptance channel for receiving from said chute genuine coins of said large diameter and providing a reject channel for receiving from said chute slugs of said large diameter but of a different electrical resistivity than the standard coin, means for selectively moving said movable means to one of said positions and means for latching said movable means in the selected position.

3. In a coin collector having a common coin entrance slot for standard coins of a small diameter and a large diameter, a downwardly inclined coin chute for receiving coins from said slot and for projecting them into space, magnetic means associated with said chute for retarding the speed of deposited coins and slugs in accordance with their electrical resistivity, a first stationary runway for standard coins of a said large diameter, a second stationary runway for standard coins of said small diameter, movable means which in one position receives a standard small diameter coin from said chute and directs it into said first runway, said movable means in a second position receiving said large diameter coin and directing it into said second runway, a movable member in said slot and biased to a normal position restricting said slot to a length less than the diameter of said small coin but engageable by an inserted coin for movement to one advanced position when the inserted coin is of said small diameter and to a second advanced position when the inserted coin is of said large diameter, and means actuated by said member in its movement to said first advanced position for moving said movable means to its first defined position and actuated by said member in its movement to said second advanced position for moving said movable means to its second defined position.

4. In a coin collector having a downwardly inclined coin chute terminating in a gap into which coins are projected with predetermined velocities, means adapted to direct into said chute a deposited coin of a large diameter and a deposited coin of a small diameter, magnetic means associated with said chute for retarding the speed of the deposited coins or slugs in accordance with their electrical resistivity, movable means adapted to receive coins and slugs discharged from said chute with different velocities, said movable means in one position providing an acceptance channel for genuine coins of said small diameter and a reject channel for slugs of said small diameter having an electrical resistivity substantially different from that of the genuine coin, said movable means in a second position providing an acceptance channel for genuine coins of said large diameter and a reject channel for slugs of said large diameter but of a different electrical resistivity than the standard coin and means for selectively moving said movable means to one of said positions.

5. In a coin collector having a downwardly inclined coin chute terminating in a gap into which coins are projected with predetermined velocities, means adapted to direct into said chute a deposited coin of a large diameter and a deposited coin of a small diameter, magnetic means associated with said chute for retarding the speed of the deposited coins or slugs in accordance with their electrical resistivity, movable means adapted to receive coins and slugs discharged from said chute with different velocities, said movable means in one position providing an acceptance channel for genuine coins of said small diameter and a reject channel for slugs of said small diameter having an electrical resistivity substantially different from that of the genuine coin, said movable means in a second position providing an acceptance channel for genuine coins of said large diameter and a reject channel for slugs of said large diameter but of a different electrical resistivity than the standard coin, means for selectively moving said

movable means to one of said positions and means for latching said movable means in said selected position.

6. In a coin collector having a common coin entrance slot for coins of small diameter and coins of large diameter, a downwardly inclined chute for receiving coins and slugs from said slot and for projecting them into space, magnetic means associated with said chute for retarding the speed of coins and slugs in accordance with their electrical resistivity, movable means adapted to receive coins and slugs discharged from said chute, said movable means in one position providing an acceptance channel for genuine coins of said small diameter and a reject channel for slugs of said small diameter but of a different electrical resistivity, said movable means in a second position providing an acceptance channel for genuine coins of said large diameter and a reject channel for slugs of said large diameter having a different electrical resistivity, movable means for gauging the diameter of a coin inserted in said slot and means actuated by said gauging means for controlling the position of said movable means.

7. In a coin collector having a common coin entrance slot for coins of small diameter and coins of large diameter, a downwardly inclined chute for receiving coins and slugs from said slot and for projecting them into space, magnetic means associated with said chute for retarding the speed of coins and slugs in accordance with their electrical resistivity, movable means adapted to receive coins and slugs discharged from said chute, said movable means in one position providing an acceptance channel for genuine coins of said small diameter and a reject channel for slugs of said small diameter but of a different electrical resistivity, said movable means in a second position providing an acceptance channel for genuine coins of said large diameter and a reject channel for slugs of said large diameter having a different electrical resistivity, movable means for gauging the diameter of a coin inserted in said slot, means for latching said movable means in any one of said defined positions, and means actuated by said gauging means for releasing said movable means from said latching means, for advancing said movable means to an advanced position while said latching means is ineffective, and for subsequently rendering said latching means effective to latch said movable means in said advanced position.

8. In a coin collector having a coin entrance slot for receiving coins of a small diameter, a large diameter and an intermediate diameter, a downwardly inclined chute for receiving coins

and slugs from said slot and for projecting them into space, magnetic means associated with said chute for retarding the speed of coins and slugs in accordance with their electrical resistivity, a movable multiple chute section adapted to receive coins and slugs discharged from said first chute, said movable section in a first position having an acceptance channel for genuine coins of said large diameter and a reject channel for slugs of said large diameter of a different electrical resistivity, said movable section in a second position having an acceptance channel for genuine coins of said intermediate diameter and having a reject channel for slugs of said intermediate diameter but of different electrical resistivity, said movable section in a third position having an acceptance channel for genuine coins of said small diameter and a reject channel for slugs of said small diameter but of different electrical resistivity, means for selectively moving said movable section to a position corresponding to the diameter of a coin deposited in said slot and means for latching said section in said selected position.

9. In a coin collector having a common coin entrance slot for coins of small diameter and coins of large diameter, a downwardly inclined chute for receiving coins and slugs from said slot and for projecting them into space, magnetic means associated with said chute for retarding the speed of coins and slugs in accordance with their electrical resistivity, a multiple chute section comprising a plurality of spaced substantially parallel walls, means for dividing the space between certain of said walls into an acceptance channel and a reject channel for coins and slugs of said large diameter, means for dividing the space between other of said walls into an acceptance channel and a reject channel for coins and slugs of said small diameter, means permitting relative movement of said multiple section with respect to said downwardly inclined chute whereby in one position coins and slugs of said large diameter are received respectively by the acceptance and reject channel between said certain walls and whereby in a second position coins and slugs of said small diameter are received respectively by the acceptance and reject channel between other of said walls, means for gauging the diameter of a deposited coin, means actuated by said gauging means for causing relative movement between said downwardly inclined chute and said multiple section to a selected one of said positions and means for maintaining said relative position after the deposited coin has passed beyond said gauging means.

CHARLES L. KRUMREICH.