

N^o 7860



A.D. 1902

Date of Application, 3rd Apr., 1902

Complete Specification Left, 14th Oct., 1902—Accepted, 4th Dec., 1902

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in and relating to Coin Controlled Machines for giving Electric Shocks.

We, THE NEW POLYPHON SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED, of 2 Newman Street, London. W. Manufacturers and KARL SCHMIDT, of 86 Fairbridge Road, Upper Holloway, London, N, Mechanic, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

5 This invention relates to coin controlled machines for giving electric shocks and has for its object the arrangement and construction of mechanism whereby the working of the mechanism is effective, the risk of damage by rough usage or by malicious persons is practically nil and its manufacture is simple and can be carried out at a low cost. This invention has reference to those machines in
10 which the coin inserted into the machine to effect its operation completes the electric circuit.

To carry this invention into effect on the exterior of the machine two terminals are provided of a form capable of being firmly held by the hands of the person, one terminal is preferably fixed while the other is movable by means of which
15 latter the current is initially switched on, when a coin has been inserted into the machine, and by which the strength of the current, can be varied at will, by the person using the machine. The movable terminal is normally held back by spring or other pressure in its inoperative position

The machine is fitted with the usual coin slot and chute. At some convenient
20 part of the coin chute a slot or orifice is made therein, and adjacent to this slot a double ended lever or similar device is situated to act as an escapement mechanism for the coin, the function of which is, to first hold the coin in an upper position until the movable terminal handle is moved, when the coin will drop and be held a lower position in the chute, where it automatically completes
25 the electric circuit while the terminals are held by the hands of the person. This coin escapement device is normally held in the position so as to retain the coin in the upper position, and is operated through a frictional clutch or driving device mounted upon or operated by the movable terminal, in such a manner that the coin is first released from the upper position and is held in the lower
30 position, in which latter, the electric circuit is closed by the coin, and is so retained as long as the movable terminal is held stationary or is advanced to give greater strength of current, but which on the smallest backward movement allows the coin to drop from the chute into the coin receptacle, causing the electric circuit to be broken, and the machine to be left inoperative until another
35 coin has been inserted into the coin chute, when the machine can be again put into its operative condition.

The machine is fitted with the ordinary induction coil, in connection with a source of electric energy and an indicator is provided operated by the movable
40 handle.

Dated this 3rd day of March 1902.

FELL & JAMES,
1 Queen Victoria Street, London E.C
Agents for the Applicants.

[Price 8d.]



Improvements in Coin Controlled Machines for giving Electric Shocks.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in and relating to Coin Controlled Machines for giving Electric Shocks.

We, THE NEW POLYPHON SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, of 2 Newman Street, London, W, Manufacturers, and KARL SCHMIDT, of 86 Fairbridge Road, Upper Holloway, London, N. Mechanic, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to coin controlled machines for giving electric shocks and has for its object the arrangement and construction of mechanism whereby the working of the mechanism is effective, the risk of damage by rough usage or by malicious persons is practically nil and its manufacture is simple and can be carried out at a low cost. This invention has reference to those machines in which the coin inserted into the machine to effect its operation completes the electric circuit.

To carry this invention into effect, on the exterior of the machine two terminals are provided of a form capable of being firmly held by the hands of the person, one terminal is preferably fixed while the other is movable by means of which latter the current is initially switched on when a coin has been inserted into the machine and by which the strength of the current can be varied at will by the person using the machine. The movable terminal is normally held back by spring or other pressure in its inoperative position.

The machine is fitted with the usual coin slot and chute. At some convenient part of the coin chute a slot or orifice is made therein and adjacent to this slot a double ended lever or similar device is situated to act as an escapement mechanism for the coin the function of which is to first hold the coin in an upper position until the movable terminal handle is moved when the coin will drop and will be held in a lower position in the chute where it automatically completes the electric circuit while the terminals are held by the hands of the person. This coin escapement device is normally held in the position so as to retain the coin in the upper position, and is operated through a frictional clutch or driving device mounted upon or operated by the movable terminal in such a manner that the coin is first released from the upper position and is held in the lower position in which latter the electric circuit is closed by the coin and is so retained as long as the movable terminal is held stationary or is advanced to give greater strength of current but which on the smallest backward movement allows the coin to drop from the chute into the coin receptacle causing the electric circuit to be broken and the machine to be left inoperative until another coin has been inserted into the coin chute when the machine can be again put into its operative condition.

The machine is fitted with the ordinary induction coil in connection with a source of electric energy and an indicator is provided operated by the movable terminal to show the strength of current for any given position of the terminal handle.

In order that this invention may be the better understood we will now proceed to describe the same in relation to the accompanying drawings, reference being had to the letters and figures marked thereon. Like letters refer to like parts in the various figures.

Figure 1 is a front outside elevation of the front of the machine.

Figure 2 is a rear elevation of the same, the back being removed to show the mechanism.

Figure 3 is a part side sectional elevation on the line X. Y., Figure 2, showing the coin chute and coin control mechanism.

Improvements in Coin Controlled Machines for giving Electric Shocks.

Figure 4 is a detail view showing a different position of coin control mechanism.

Figure 5 is a view of the friction clutch of the coin control mechanism.

Figure 6 is a view of the stop for limiting the range of movement of the movable terminal.

5 Figure 7 is a detail view of the pneumatic steadying mechanism.

Figure 8 is a diagrammatic view of the electric circuits:

Within a casing A we arrange an induction coil B provided with an adjustable core C and vibrating armature D, the primary coil of the device being connected to one or more primary batteries B¹ in series or otherwise as hereinafter described.

10 At one side of the casing is a fixed terminal E and at the other side is the movable terminal F in the form of a handle rigidly mounted on an axle G journalled in suitable bearings H. The axle carries a drum I round which a chain J is wound, the said chain passing over a pulley L and being attached to the movable core C and to a spiral spring M arranged to maintain the core normally in the lowest

15 position and the movable terminal also in the position shown in the drawings. The pulley L is connected with an index finger N adapted to move in relation to a scale O so that the position of the core in the induction coil is indicated by the finger and scale. A pneumatic retarding device P is provided the piston of which is operated by a rack Q and a cog wheel R mounted on the axle G; the

20 object of this device is to quietly absorb the recoil of the spring when the handle F is suddenly released. At one side of the case a small switch S is provided by which the strength of battery current can be varied at will, for example, as shown in the drawing one or two batteries can be put in circuit with induction coil at the will of the operator by varying the position of the switch arm.

25 The coin slot T communicates with the coin chute U, the latter being led down to a position adjacent to the axle G. In the chute U are three slots or orifices V. W. Z., through which the movements of the coin are controlled. The said control is effected by a double ended lever V¹, the upper end of which is adapted to enter the orifice V and the lower end, which is covered with insulating

30 material, is adapted to enter the orifice W. The third orifice Z is situated opposite to the orifice W and is provided for allowing the coin to co-act with a spring contact S¹ so as to make it contact with an adjustable contact screw R¹.

The lever V¹ is operated through a friction device consisting of two adjustable collars U¹ carried by the axle G, and a lever Z¹ which is frictionally held between

35 the said collars U¹ the lever boss being curved or corrugated to form an elastic connection adapted to set up a frictional drive. The levers Z¹ and V¹ have slots in which engage a pin carried by a freely pivotted lever W¹, arranged so that when the lever Z¹ is moved the lever V¹ is moved thereby through the co-action of the pin. In order to prevent the machine being damaged by rough usage, two

40 substantial stops T¹ are provided to limit the motion of the movable terminal F.

The operation of this device is as follows:—A coin is placed in the coin slot T and it drops down the chute U until it is arrested by the upper end of the lever V¹ which normally is situated in the orifice V, Figure 3. The person now takes

45 hold of the terminals E and F, with the hands and gradually moves the movable terminal F, resulting in the lever Z¹ and lever V¹ being moved about their axes so that the coin is released from the upper end of the lever V¹ and is caught by the lower end thereof, the coin at the same time co-acting with the spring contact S¹ and putting it in contact with the adjustable contact screw R¹, Figure 4. The circuit being closed the induction coil B works and transmits a current to

50 the person holding the terminals.

The person can gradually increase the current by continuing to move the movable terminal in the same direction as the first motion thereby drawing the core C out of the coil, the friction clutch allowing the terminal F to move relatively to the lever Z¹.

55 Immediately any backward movement of the terminal F takes place the lower end of the lever V¹ releases the coin which drops into the coin receptacle or compartment P¹ at the same time allowing the electric circuit to be broken by the

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spring contact S¹ retiring from the contact screw R¹, thus cutting off the current until another coin has been inserted into the machine. Immediately on the release of the terminal F from the hand of the person, the mechanism is returned to its normal position by the spring M. It will thus be seen that the arrangement of the mechanism is such that any violent action of the terminal F can in no way affect or damage the internal mechanism. The arrangement of the electric circuits shown in Figure 8 is quite obvious without further description. 5

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed we declare that what we claim is:— 10

1st. In a coin freed machine for giving electric shocks, a movable terminal adapted to frictionally operate a coin controlling device in connection with the coin-chute so that the coin is first supported in one position, released from such position by the movement in one direction of the said terminal, and held in a second position so as to complete an electric circuit, and on the movement of the said terminal in a reverse direction to release the said coin and break the said electric circuit, substantially as described. 15

2nd. In a coin freed machine for giving electric shocks, a movable terminal, an axle operated by said movable terminal, and a frictionally driven device carried by said axle in combination with a chute, a double position coin escapement mechanism controlled by the frictionally driven device and an electrical contact device operated by the coin when first released by the escapement mechanism, substantially as described. 20

3rd. The construction and arrangement of a coin-freed machine for giving electric shocks, substantially as described and illustrated in and by the accompanying drawings. 25

Dated this 14th day of October 1902.

FELL & JAMES,
1 Queen Victoria Street, London E.C.
Agents for the Applicants. 30

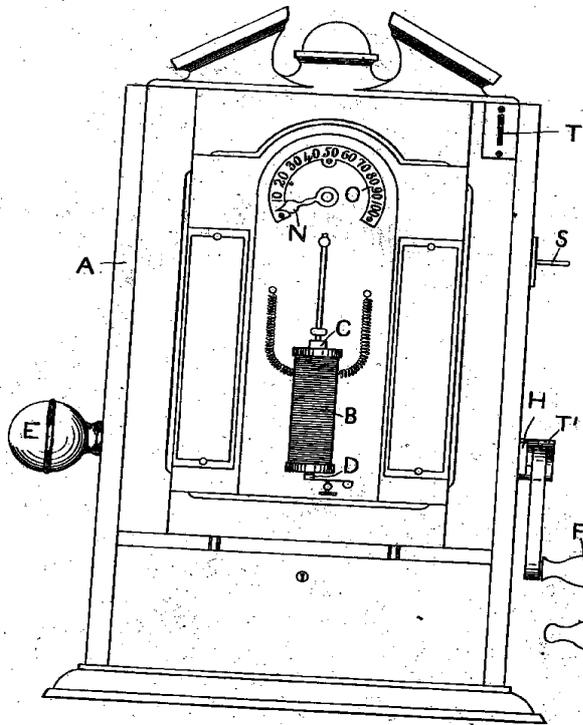


FIG. 1.

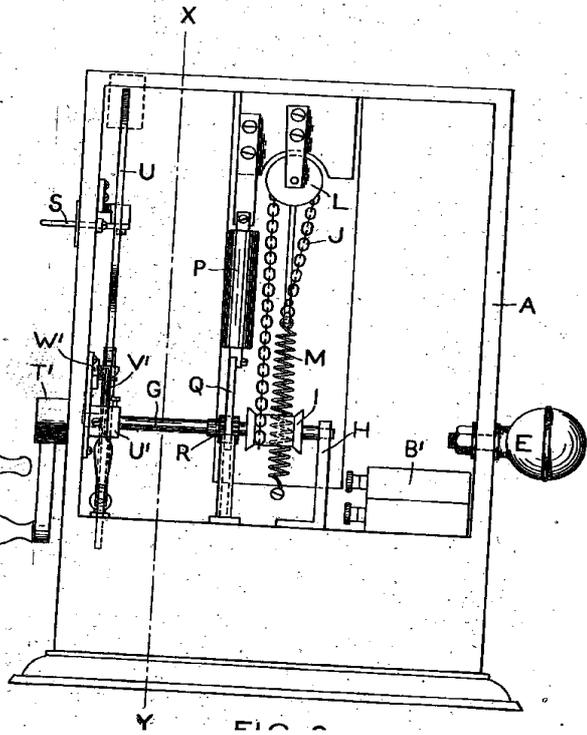


FIG. 2.

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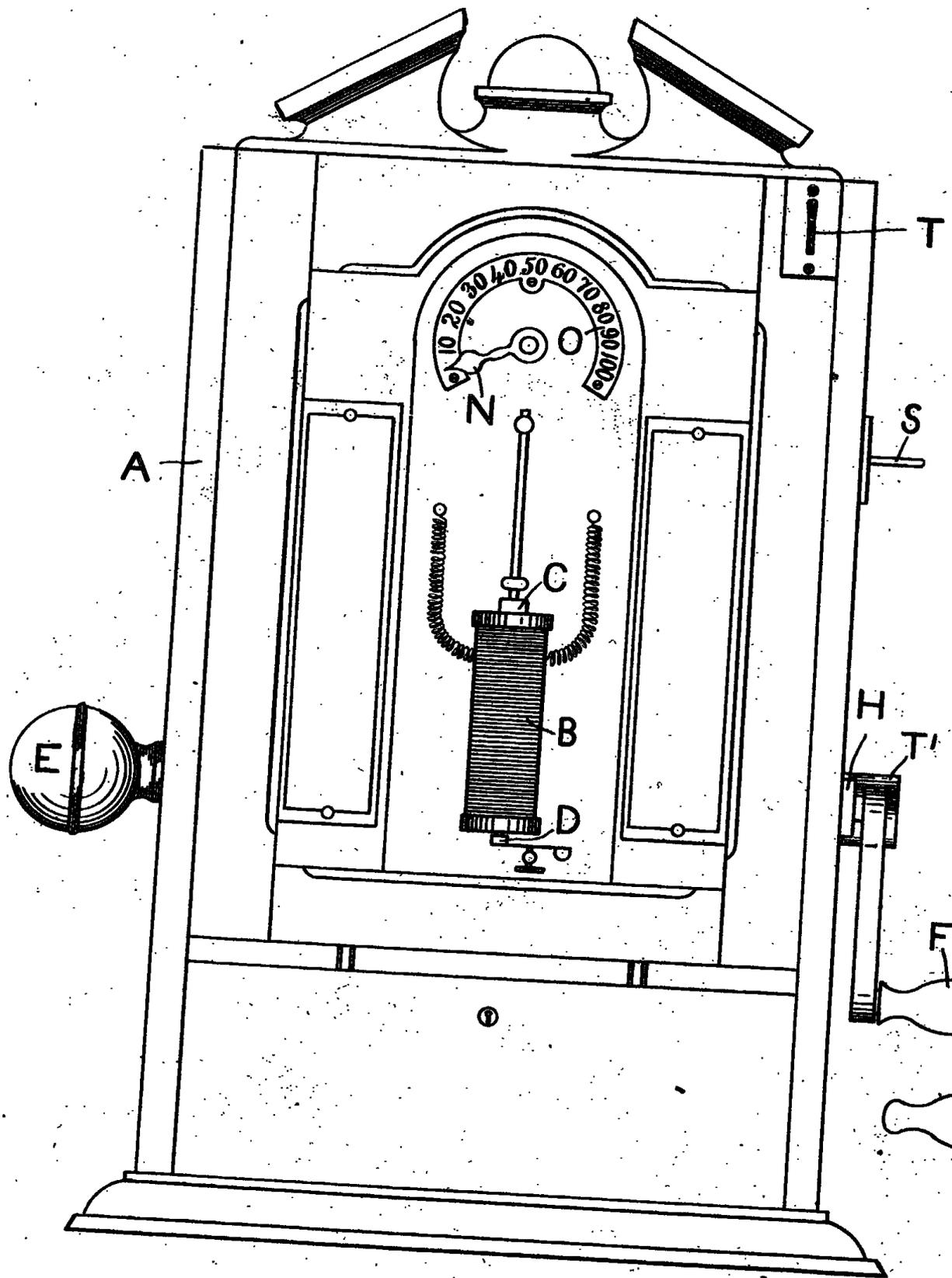
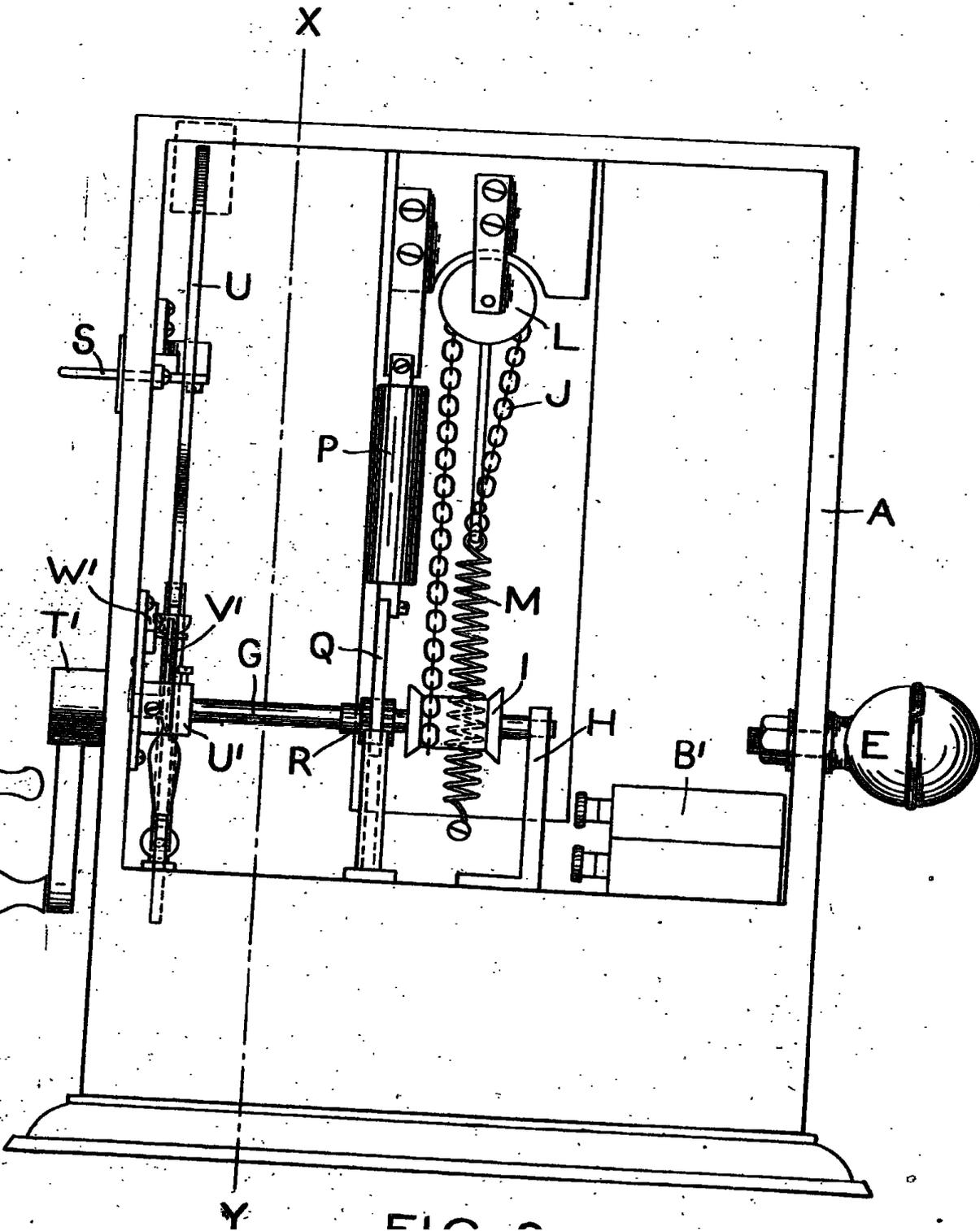


FIG. 1.



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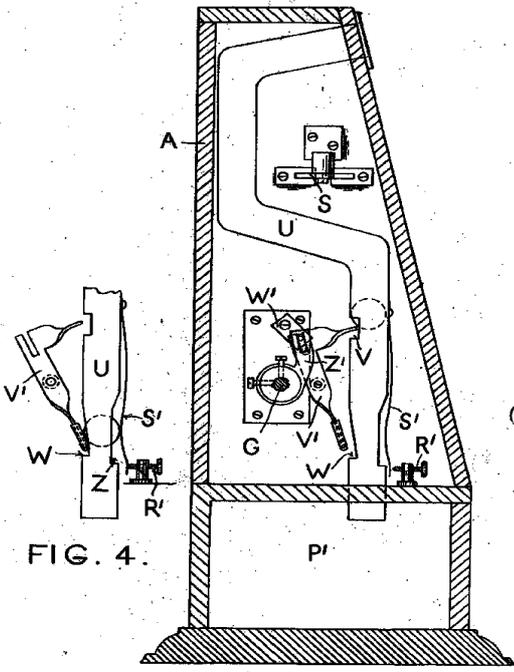


FIG. 4.

FIG. 3.

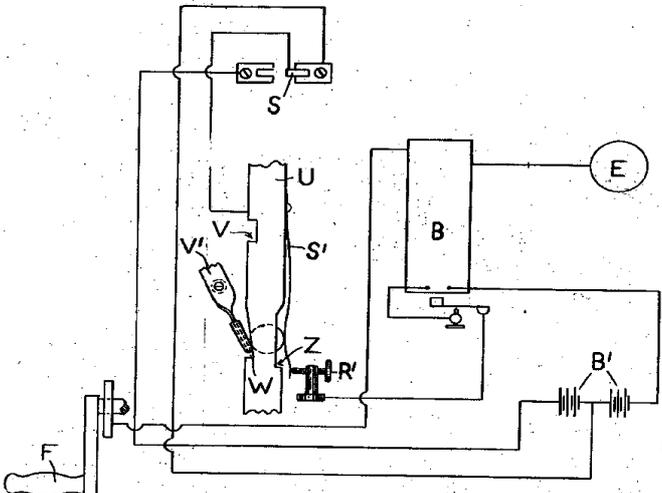


FIG. 8.

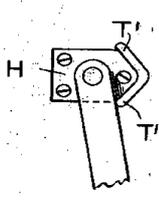


FIG. 6.

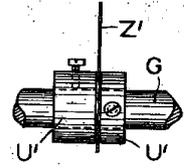


FIG. 5.

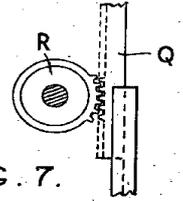


FIG. 7.

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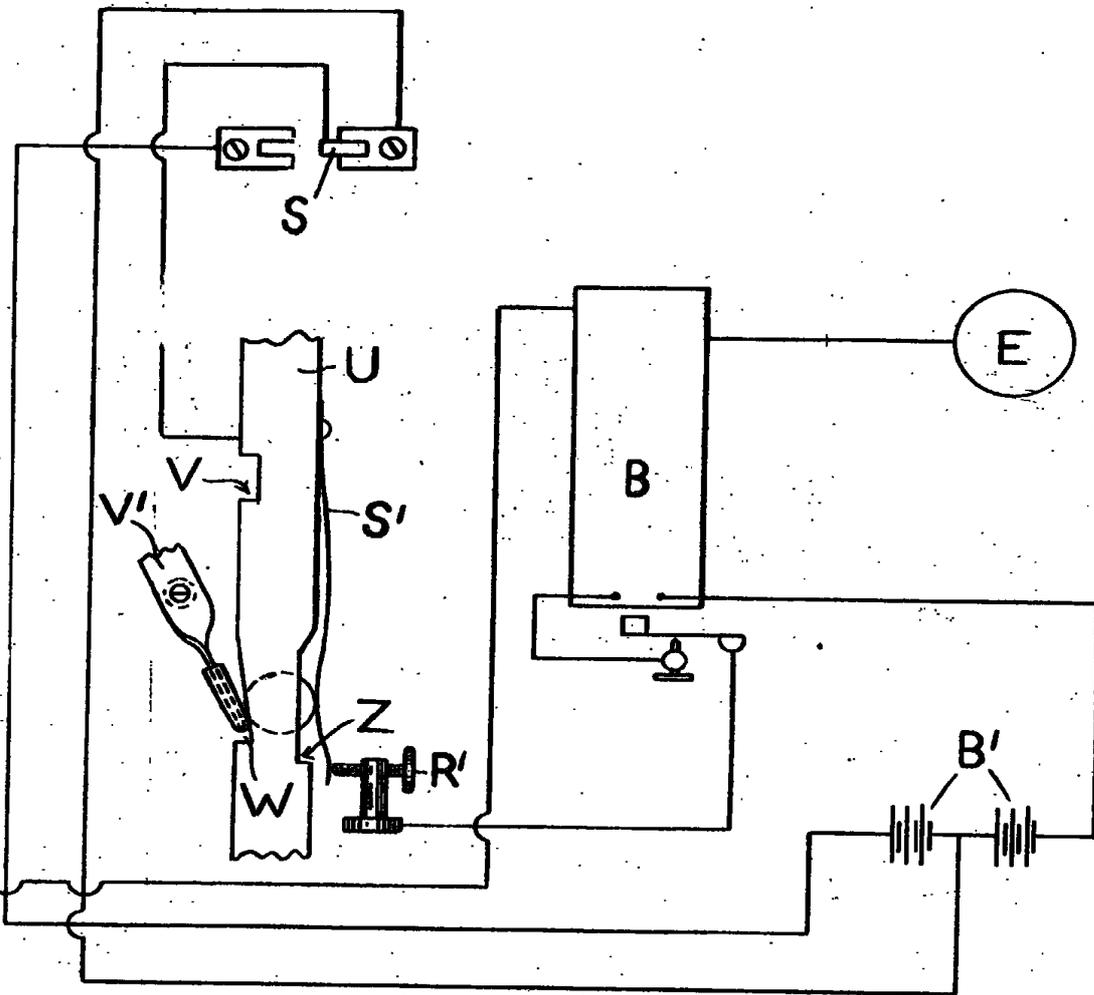
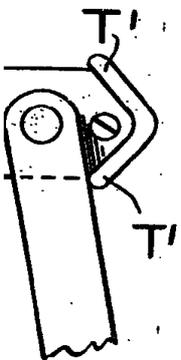


FIG. 8.



G. 6.

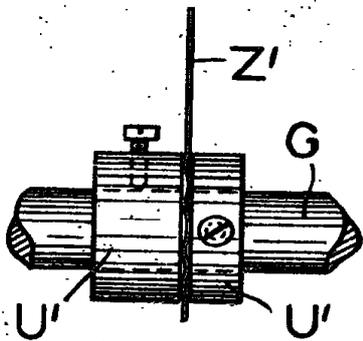


FIG. 5.

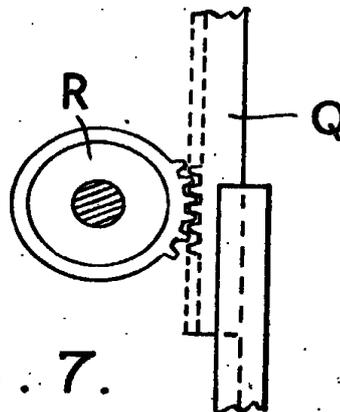


FIG. 7.

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