

No. 649,869.

J. HEISSENBERGER.
EXHIBITING MACHINE.

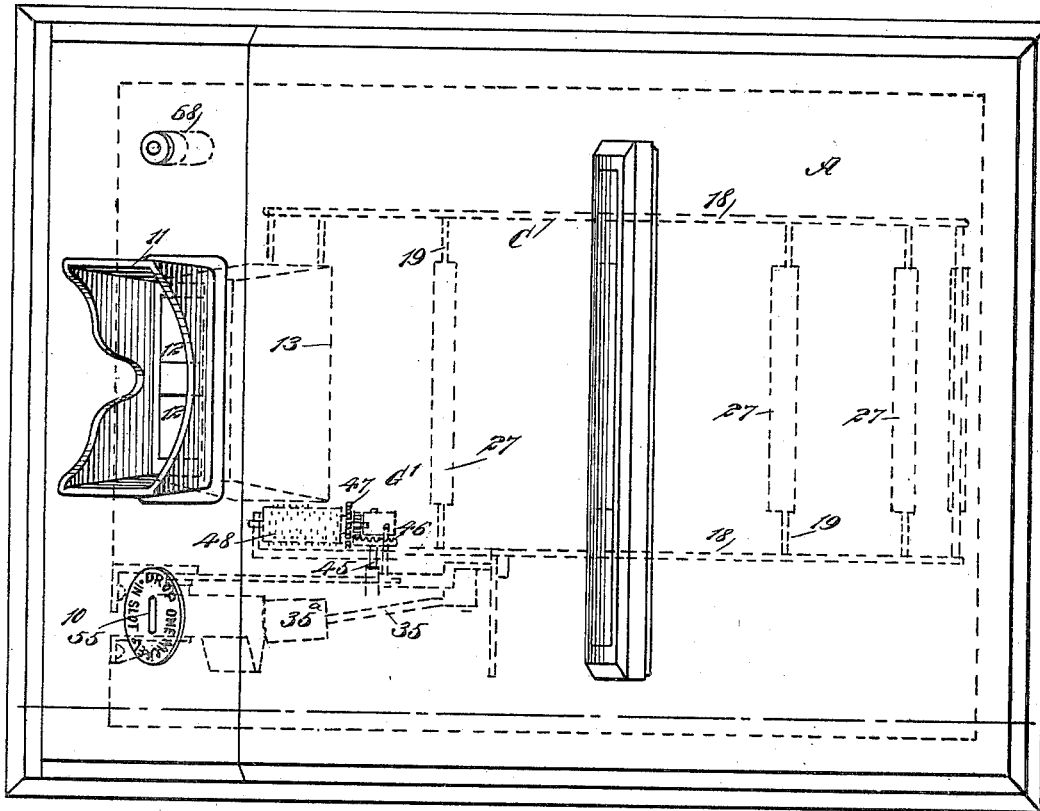
Patented May 15, 1900.

(Application filed Mar. 25, 1899. Renewed Apr. 24, 1900.)

(No Model.)

5 Sheets—Sheet 1.

FIG. 1.



WITNESSES:

Donna Mitchell
John Heissenberger

INVENTOR

John Heissenberger

BY

Murray
ATTORNEYS.

No. 649,869.

Patented May 15, 1900.

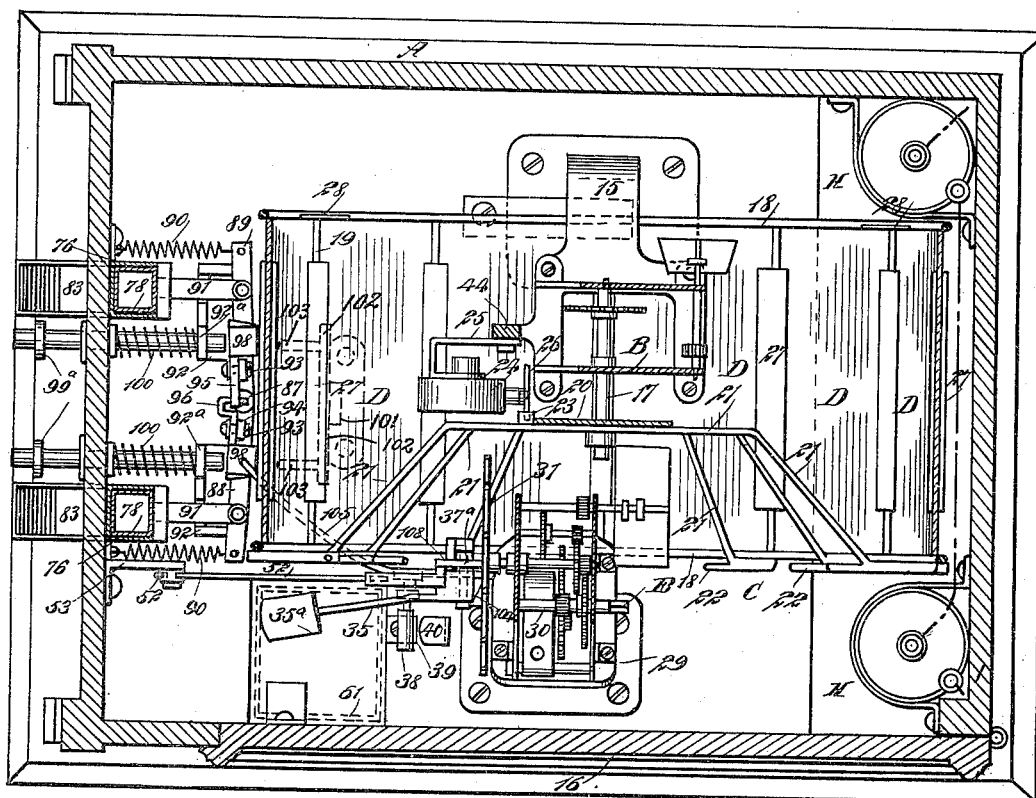
J. HEISSENBERGER.
EXHIBITING MACHINE.

(Application filed Mar. 25, 1899. Renewed Apr. 24, 1900.)

(No Model.)

5 Sheets—Sheet 3.

FIG. 3.



WITNESSES:

Donny Titchell
John Heissenberger

INVENTOR

John Heissenberger

BY

Murray
ATTORNEYS.

No. 649,869.

Patented May 15, 1900.

J. HEISSENBERGER.
EXHIBITING MACHINE.

(Application filed Mar. 25, 1899. Renewed Apr. 24, 1900.)

(No Model.)

5 Sheets—Sheet 4.

FIG. 4.

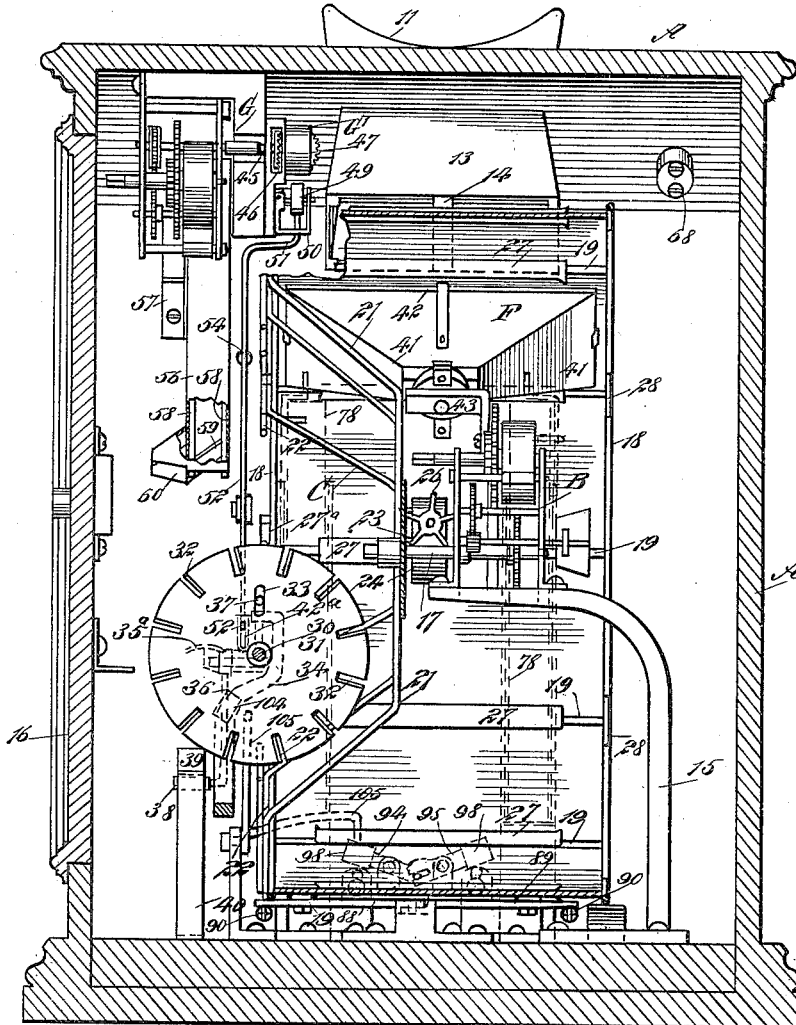
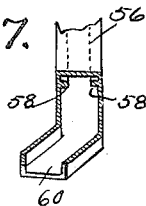


FIG. 7.



WITNESSES:

Donn Twitchell
John Heissenberger

INVENTOR

John Heissenberger

BY

Munn

ATTORNEYS.

No. 649,869.

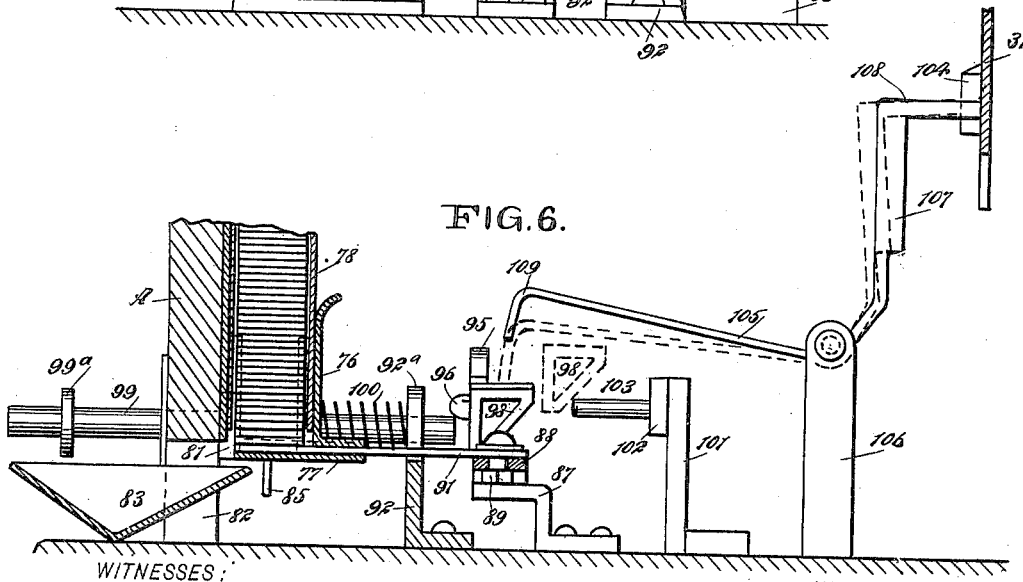
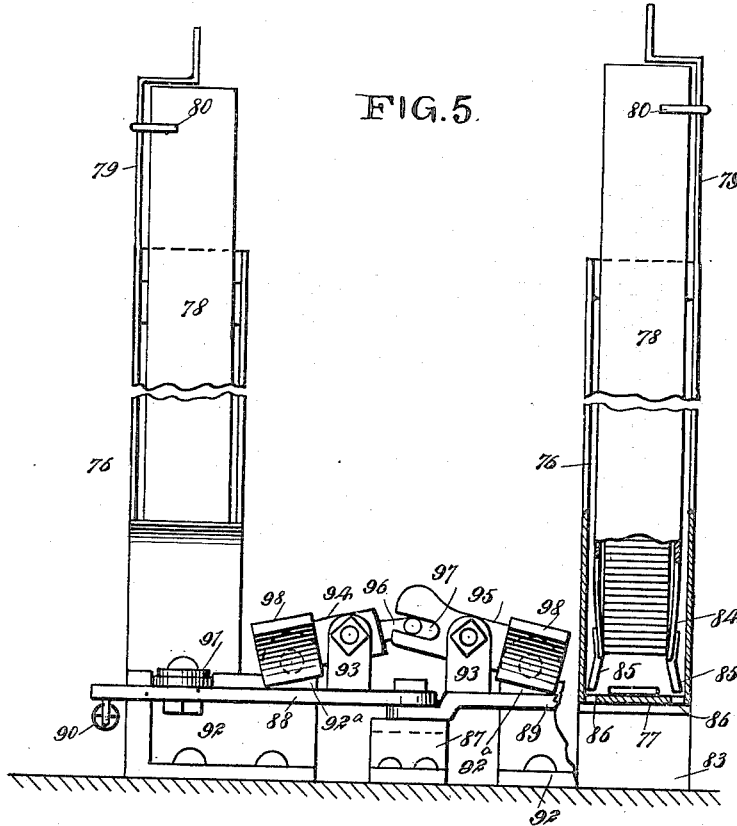
J. HEISSENBERGER.
EXHIBITING MACHINE.

Patented May 15, 1900.

(Application filed Mar. 25, 1899. Renewed Apr. 24, 1900.)

(No Model.)

5 Sheets—Sheet 5.



WITNESSES:

Donn Twitchell
Fred Stoker

INVENTOR
John Heissenberger.
BY *Mumford*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HEISSENBERGER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO JOHN W. STIRRUP, OF GREENVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

EXHIBITING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,869, dated May 15, 1900.

Application filed March 25, 1899. Renewed April 24, 1900. Serial No. 14,187. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HEISSENBERGER, of the city of New York, borough of Bronx, in the county and State of New York, have
5 invented a new and Improved Exhibiting-Machine, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

One object of the invention is to provide an automatic machine adapted for exhibiting illuminated pictures and discoursing music during such exhibition and is likewise adapted for distributing photographs or merchandise either during or after the exhibition of the pictures, all of the parts being
10 controlled by a common motor, preferably set in motion through the medium of a single coin.

Another object of the invention is to provide coacting motors, one adapted to rotate the picture-carrier and the other to control the time that the picture-carrier shall revolve.
20

A further object of the invention is to provide a music-box and a means for revolving the cylinder thereof while the picture-carrier revolves, and, furthermore, to provide a means for automatically stopping the picture-carrier and cylinder of the music-box and extinguishing the light employed the moment the first picture exhibited is again
25 brought before the lenses.

Another object of the invention is to provide a means for setting the picture or merchandise dispenser in position to deliver merchandise or photographs about the moment
30 that the picture-carrying wheel commences to move.

A further object of the invention is to so construct a machine for exhibiting stereoscopic pictures that but few parts are necessary and those not liable to become disarranged or damaged under ordinary conditions of usage, the machine being also simple, durable, and economic, occupying but little space, and one which may be readily
40 and safely moved from place to place. Furthermore, the construction of the machine is such that when a single coin of proper denomination is introduced into the machine the mechanism of the machine will be set in
50 motion to exhibit pictures, play a tune or

tunes, and distribute photographs or merchandise.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, 55 and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures. 60

Figure 1 is a plan view of the casing of the machine, parts of the mechanism being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the casing, the mechanism appearing in front elevation. Fig. 3 is a
65 horizontal section taken practically on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a vertical section through the entire machine, taken, substantially, on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is an inner face view of the device for dispensing merchandise or photographs, parts
70 being broken away. Fig. 6 is a transverse section through a portion of said device and a section through a portion of the time-disk of the time-motor, together with a side elevation of the trip mechanism for the dispensing device operated by said disk; and Fig. 7 is a detail view representing a vertical section through the lower portion of the body of the coin-chute and a horizontal section
80 through the side extension.

A represents a casing which may be of any desired shape; but preferably said casing is provided at the front with a descending slope 10 at the top, and at said sloping portion 10
85 of the casing an eyepiece 11 is located, provided with stereoscopic lenses 12. Said eyepiece is further provided with a vision-tube 13, said vision-tube being divided at the center by a partition 14, and the inner faces of
90 the compartments of said vision-tube are provided with reflecting-surfaces, these surfaces being usually formed through the medium of mirrors.

A bracket 15 is secured to the base of the casing near one of its sides, and said bracket after extending upwardly is curved in direction of the opposite side of the casing, as illustrated in Fig. 4. At the side of the casing in direction of which the bracket is curved 100

a door 16 is located, as shown also in Fig. 4. Through the medium of said door access is obtained to the interior of the casing for the purpose of viewing the mechanism and for removing the coin that has been introduced into the machine, since the device is a coin-operated one.

A driving-motor B is supported by the upper curved portion of the bracket 15. The motor B may be of any desired construction, but is preferably a spring-motor. A picture-carrier C in the form of a wheel is secured upon the drive-shaft 17 of the motor B. This picture-carrying wheel C is adapted to receive a number of stereoscopic views D, produced upon transparent or translucent material, and these views are held at the periphery of the wheel in a manner to be hereinafter described and are adapted to be brought in registry with the vision-tube connected with the stereoscopic lenses.

The picture-carrier or wheel C comprises two rims 18, placed at a suitable distance apart, said rims being connected by cross-bars 19, a hub 20, through the medium of which the wheel is attached to the driving-shaft of the motor B, and spokes 21. The spokes are peculiarly arranged, inasmuch as the outer face of the wheel is more or less dished in order to receive a controlling-motor E, to be hereinafter described. The spokes 21 of the wheel are attached to the cross-bars 19 at what may be termed the "front" face of the wheel and are carried a certain distance in a vertical plane. They are then carried inward in direction of the axis of the wheel and then in a vertical plane to the said axis, as is clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The outer vertical surface of each spoke is provided with a spur 22, extending in direction of the axis of the wheel or picture-carrier, and these spurs are preferably slightly curved at their inner ends. The spurs may be formed integral with the spokes or may be attached thereto, and at the hub portion of the wheel or picture-carrier C a series of plates or tongues 23 is provided, extending in direction of the driving-motor B; but preferably said tongues are so attached to the hub that they will be in alinement with the several spokes of the wheel. These tongues 23 are adapted to engage with a spur-wheel 26, connected with a cyclometer 24, said cyclometer being supported by a bracket 25, attached to the main bracket 15, as shown best in Fig. 3, the object being to indicate, by means of the cyclometer, each full revolution of the picture-carrying wheel.

Each cross-bar 19 is provided with two opposing plates 27, attached thereto in any suitable or approved manner. Said plates extend beyond opposite sides of the cross-bars 19, and the opposing plates diverge at opposite sides of the cross-bars, thereby forming channels in which the transparent or translucent plates upon which the stereoscopic views are produced may be introduced. Thus each trans-

parent or translucent plate carrying views will enter the channels formed at opposing cross-bars and will be prevented from dropping out from the wheel, being held securely in position thereon. In order that the material upon which the pictures are produced shall not slip laterally, stops 28, in the form of plates, are secured to what may be termed the "rear" rim of the wheel at alternate cross-bars 19; but at the front horizontal portion of each spoke a spring-stop 27^a is located, extending to the forward rim of said wheel, and these front stops serve to prevent the material upon which the pictures are produced from slipping forwardly from the picture-carrying wheel.

At what has been termed the "forward" side of the casing a standard 29 is secured to the bottom of said casing, and the upper portion of this standard extends slightly within the dished front of the picture-carrying wheel; but the standard 29 is so constructed that it does not interfere with the fingers or spurs 22 as the wheel revolves. The standard 29 is adapted to support the time-motor E, heretofore referred to. A time-disk 31 is secured upon the drive-shaft 30 of the time-motor, and said time-disk 31 is provided with a series of slots 32 in its periphery, the number of said slots corresponding to the number of fingers or spurs 22 on the picture-carrying wheel. Said time-disk is also provided with a slot 33 in longitudinal alinement with its periphery and axis, the slot 33 being between two of the peripheral slots 32, as shown in Fig. 4. An upward extension 34 is carried from the standard 29 at the front of said standard, and upon said extension 34, near its upper end, the inner extremity of a lever 35 is fulcrumed, the outer or front end of said lever being provided with a table 35^a, inclined downwardly in opposite directions from the center. This table of the lever is adapted to receive a coin, and the inclination is given to the table in order that the coin may quickly leave it. A locking-arm 36 is secured to the lever 35 near the pivot end of said lever, and said lever may be properly termed a "trip-lever," since it is adapted to disengage the locking-arm 36 from the time-disk 31. The upper end 37 of the locking-arm 36 is carried toward the time-disk and in the normal position of said time-disk is adapted to enter the slot 33 in the disk. The movement of the locking-arm toward the disk is limited by a spur 34^a at the top of the standard extension 34, as shown in Fig. 2. A roller 38 of a non-conducting material is located at the lower end of the locking-arm 36, and this roller is adapted to have bearing against a face of the contact-plate 39, said contact-plate 39 being adapted to be engaged by a second and parallel plate 40. Both of these plates are attached ordinarily to the bottom portion of the casing. When the locking-arm is released by the movement of the trip-lever 35 from engagement with the time-disk 31, the roller 38 of the locking-arm will

bring the two contact-plates 39 and 40 in engagement with each other and by proper electrical connection will cause an illumination to take place in a casing F, stationarily located within the picture-carrying wheel and below and in alinement with the vision-tube of the stereoscopic lenses. This casing F may be given any desired shape. Preferably, however, its sides 41 are inclined in an upward and outward direction, and the top of the casing is covered by a translucent pane 42. The casing contains an incandescent lamp and is connected with a standard 43, which standard is usually adjustably secured to a bracket 44, carried by the rear or main bracket 15 within the casing.

In addition to the driving-motor B and time-motor E a third motor G is employed. This motor is shown as attached to the upper portion of the casing at a point near the front, and the motor G is adapted to turn the cylinder 48 of a music-box G'. Any suitable means may be employed for effecting a driving connection between the motor and said cylinder of the music-box. As shown in the drawings, however, a gear 46 is secured to the driving-shaft 45 of the auxiliary motor G, and by means of a train of gearing 47 a connection is made between the gear 46 and said cylinder. The train of gearing connected with the cylinder is provided with the usual fan 49, and this fan is located within a bracket 50, attached to the casing of the music-box, as illustrated in Fig. 4. The upper end 51 of an arm 52 is normally in engagement with the fan of the music-box, and consequently prevents said fan from turning and the cylinder from revolving. The arm 52 is shown as of angular formation, being attached at the junction of its members to a bracket 53, secured to the front of the casing, as shown in Fig. 2, and the lower end of the arm 52 is made to enter a loop 42^a, pendent from a bar 41^a, which bar is attached to the trip-lever 35, as shown also in Fig. 2. Thus when a coin engages with the table 35^a of the trip-lever 35 the free end of the lever is carried downward and the locking-arm 36 is carried out of engagement with the time-disk 31, permitting the time-motor to revolve, and consequently the picture-carrying wheel, since the time-motor controls the driving-motor, as will be hereinafter described. At the same time the arm 52 is moved downwardly its upper end 51 is carried out of engagement with the fan of the music-box, permitting the auxiliary motor G to operate the cylinder of the music-box and discourse music as the time-wheel revolves.

As heretofore stated, when the locking-arm 36 disengages from the time-disk the two contact-plates 39 and 40 are brought in engagement and the light is turned on at the casing F, illuminating the pictures as the picture-carrying wheel revolves. After the picture-carrying wheel has made one revolution the upper end 37 of the locking-arm 36 will enter

the slot 33 in the time-disk and will prevent said disk from revolving, thus stopping the time-motor, and when this locking engagement between the time-disk and the arm 36 occurs one of the fingers or spurs 22 of the picture-carrying wheel will be in engagement with the time-disk at a point between two adjacent peripheral slots 32 and the wheel will be prevented from moving, and as said wheel is secured to the driving-shaft of said driving-motor the driving-motor cannot act. When a coin strikes the lever 35 and the locking-arm is thus disconnected from the time-disk, the disk revolves the locking-arm engaging with its outer face, and the picture-carrying wheel is held stationary until the time-disk has moved sufficiently to enable a finger or spur 22 on the picture-carrying wheel to pass through the slot 32. By these means a time movement is given to the picture-carrying wheel and a picture remains in view until another peripheral slot in the time-disk is placed in position to permit the passage of another finger on the picture-carrying wheel. A spring 54 serves to normally hold the upper end of the arm 52 in contact with the fan of the music-box, as shown in Fig. 2.

An opening 55 is made usually in the inclined top portion 10 of the casing, and a coin-conducting chute 56 is attached to said casing immediately below said coin-receiving slot. This chute 56 is attached to the inner face of the casing by means of a bracket 57. The chute inclines downwardly in direction of the table 35^a of the trip-lever 35, and said chute is provided with a guide 58, formed by locating angular strips on the inner face of the chute, at the back portion thereof, and this guide is adapted to receive a coin of certain size—a nickel, for example—and when a proper coin has been placed in the coin-opening 55 the coin will travel down the guide in the chute and will strike the table 35^a of the trip-lever 35, thus setting the various parts of the machine in motion; but in the event the coin should be smaller than that which has been determined upon the coin will drop from the guide and will strike the inclined surface 59 at the bottom of the chute and be directed to the side extension 60, (shown in Fig. 4,) the spurious coin being thus directed by said extension to one side of the trip-lever 35 and received in the bottom portion of the casing.

In dotted lines in Fig. 3 I have illustrated a coin-receiving box 61, that is located below the table 35^a of the trip-lever, into which box the coins fall after leaving said table of said trip-lever.

A series of batteries II is suitably located within the bottom portion of the casing. These batteries are coupled together in any suitable or approved manner. Preferably at about the central portion of the rear side of the casing two conducting-plates 62 are located. One of said conducting-plates is preferably provided with three binding-screws 63, 64, and 65, the

other plate being provided with two binding-screws 66 and 67, as shown in Fig. 2. A push-button 68 is located at the front portion of the machine adjacent to the eyepiece, it being intended that by operating the push-button the light can be turned on and the picture in line with the eyepiece be exposed to view gratuitously. A wire 69 is carried from the binding-screw 64 to one pole of the batteries. A second wire 70 is carried from the binding-post 65 to a connection with the contact-plate 40, and a third wire 71 is carried from the contact-plate 39 to an engagement with the binding-screw 67, as shown in Fig. 2. Another wire 72 is carried from the same binding-screw to a connection with the filament of the lamp. Another wire 73 is carried from the lamp-filament and is returned to the other pole of the batteries.

The wiring between the push-button and the lamp is as follows: One wire 74 is carried from said button to the binding-screw 63, and a second wire 75 is carried from the push-button to the binding-screw 66. Thus it will be observed that when the push-button is operated the circuit is through the wire 74 and the wire 69 to the batteries, and through the wire 75 and the wire 72 to the lamp-filament, and through the wire 73 again to the batteries. When the machine is operated by a coin, the circuit is through the contact-plates 39 and 40 and the wires 70, 71, 72, 73, and 69 to the poles of the batteries.

The driving-motor and time-motor are both utilized to bring into operation a device for distributing photographs or merchandise. This device is illustrated somewhat in detail in Figs. 5 and 6 and is located at the front of the casing A, facing the outer surface of the time-disk of the time-motor E. Preferably two independent magazines are employed for distributing photographs or merchandise, being placed any suitable distance apart and usually parallel with each other, as shown in Fig. 3. Each magazine consists of a casing 76, secured to the inner face of the case A in any suitable or approved manner, and each of the casings 76 is provided with a bottom 77, and each casing is adapted to receive a receptacle 78, in which the merchandise or photographs are placed one upon the other, as shown in Fig. 6. The receptacles 78 are ordinarily held in position in their casings by engagement with springs 79, extending from the upper ends of the casings, and guides 80, carried by said springs. Each casing at its bottom front portion is provided with an opening 81 for the outward passage of the photographs or merchandise, and the openings 81 in the bottoms of the casings 76 communicate with openings 82, made in the bottom front portion of the case A of the machine, as illustrated in Fig. 6. The merchandise when passed out from the receptacles 78 falls into trays 83, placed beneath the openings 81 in the bottoms of the casings. The receptacles 78 are preferably provided at their lower ends

with spring-arms 84, the bottoms of the receptacles being open. These spring-arms serve to hold the merchandise in the receptacles while said receptacles are being filled, and each receptacle at its lower end is preferably provided with outwardly-flaring pins 85, and when a receptacle is placed in the casing the pins 85 are made to enter openings 86 in the bottom of the casing, as shown in Fig. 5, thus spreading the lower spring portion of the receptacle and permitting the merchandise to drop downward to the bottom of the casing and to be expelled readily therefrom. A bracket 87 is secured upon the bottom of the case A about centrally between the magazines for the merchandise or photographs, as shown in Fig. 5, and the inner ends of two levers 88 and 89 are pivoted upon the bracket 87, as is likewise shown in Fig. 5. The outer ends of the levers 88 and 89 are connected with springs 90, the springs being attached to the front wall of the case A, as shown in Fig. 2. These springs serve to normally hold the levers in longitudinal alignment and transversely of the bottom of the case. A plunger 91 is pivoted to each of the levers 88 and 89, and each plunger is made to pass through a tubular extension at the bottom of a casing 76, and normally the plungers occupy such position at the bottoms of the casings that the lowermost photograph or package of merchandise rests directly upon a plunger. These plungers 91 are provided with suitable guides 92, and at the inner end of each of the guides an upwardly-extending lug 92^a is provided. A post 93 is secured upon the upper surface of each lever 88 and 89, near the pivot end of said lever, and on one post 93 an arm 94 is pivoted, while upon the other post an opposing arm 95 is pivoted. The arm 94 is provided with a link 96, and this link is made to enter an opening or slot 97 in the arm 95, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5, so that when one of the arms is moved motion will be likewise imparted to the other arm. The arm 95 is so weighted at its inner end as to practically balance the two arms and to hold the outer ends of the arms either in an upper position, which is the normal position, or in a lower position, which is their working position. A table 98 is constructed, preferably, at the outer end of each of the arms 94 and 95, and the rear faces of the said tables incline from the top downwardly and outwardly toward the front faces of the tables, as is shown in Fig. 6. A push-rod 99 is located adjacent to each of the magazines, said push-rods extending through suitable openings in the case A of the machine. The inner ends of the push-rods extend through openings in the lugs 92^a of the guide-brackets 92, as shown in Figs. 3 and 6, and the inner end of each push-rod 99 is opposite the outer straight face of a table 98, carried by the arms 94 and 95. The push-rods are provided with springs 100, coiled around them, having engagement with the casings of the maga-

zines and the aforesaid lugs 92^a. These springs 100 normally maintain the push-rods out of engagement with the aforesaid tables 98. Each push-rod is provided with a flange 99^a near its outer end, and said flanges limit the inward movement of said rods. A standard 101 is secured to the bottom of the case A opposite the space between the pivoted arms 94 and 95, and the standard carries a cross-bar 102, while forwardly-extending horizontal pins 103 are secured to said cross-bar, the pins occupying such position that when the levers 88 and 89 are forced inward the inclined rear surfaces of the tables 98 will be brought in engagement with said pins, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 6.

The time-disk 31 of the time-motor E is provided with an inclined projection 104, having one straight under face, and an angular trip-bar 105 is fulcrumed upon a post 106, located at the rear of the standard 101 and adjacent to the time-motor E. This trip-bar 105 is provided with a weight 107 near its upper end and with a horizontal finger 108 at its upper end, which finger is held by said weight 107 in constant engagement with the time-disk 31, and a vertical finger 109 is located at the outer or lower end of the trip-bar 105, and said finger extends downward in direction of the upper face of the table 98 and is adapted to engage with said table and force the table downward from its upper or normal position to its lower position. When the tables 98 are in their upper position, the push-rods 99 when carried inward will pass beneath the said tables and will not act thereon; but when the tables are in their lower positions and a push-rod is carried inward said push-rod will engage with a table and will force the same inward, carrying the free end of the lever supporting the table in the same direction, the other lever not being acted upon, as the two levers 88 and 89 operate independently, and the said lever 88, for example, will draw the plunger of the magazine connected with it inward, permitting a package of merchandise or a photograph to drop to the bottom of the magazine. When the push-rod is released from pressure, a spring 90 will return the lever 88 to its normal position, and the plunger 91, that had been drawn out, also returns to its normal position and in assuming such position forces the lowermost photograph or package of merchandise out from the magazine into the tray 83. When either of the levers 88 or 89 is carried backward to withdraw a plunger from the magazine, the inclined rear face of the table acted upon by the push-rod will ride up upon the pin 103 back of it. Thus that table will be restored to its upper or normal position, carrying with it the opposite table for the other magazine, rendering the push-rod of the other magazine useless for the time, as if said rod were to be pressed it would pass beneath the table 98 provided for it, it being an object of the invention to provide against the two magazines

being simultaneously operated. The link connection between the two table-carrying arms 94 and 95 permits either lever 88 or 89 to be independently operated, and consequently only the plunger connected with the lever operated upon will be moved, especially as the levers have independent movement on their fulcrums.

When the motors are started by the introduction of a coin into the machine, as soon as the time-disk commences to revolve the finger 108 at the upper end of the trip-rod 105 will ride up the inclined surface of the projection 104 on said time-disk, and thus depress the lower finger 109 to such an extent that said finger 109 by engagement with a table 98 will force both tables downward in the path of the push-rods 99.

It is intended that one magazine shall contain photographs of men and the other magazine photographs of women and that upon each photograph a slight forecast of fortune will be indicated, the picture serving to represent the future wife or the future husband of the person seeking information.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In an exhibiting-machine, a picture-exhibiting mechanism, a photograph or merchandise dispensing mechanism, a motor for the picture-exhibiting mechanism, a coin-actuated tripping device for starting said motor, and a setting connection between the motor and the photograph or merchandise dispensing mechanism.

2. In an exhibiting-machine, the combination with a picture-exhibiting mechanism, a musical instrument, and a photograph or merchandise dispensing mechanism, of a coin-controlled motor, a driving connection between the picture-exhibiting mechanism, the musical instrument and said motor, and a setting connection between the motor and photograph or merchandise dispensing mechanism, whereby all of the exhibiting and dispensing devices and mechanisms, together with the motor, are brought into action through the instrumentality of a single coin.

3. In an exhibiting-machine, the combination with a picture-exhibiting mechanism, a musical instrument, and a photograph or merchandise dispensing mechanism, of a motor for the picture-exhibiting mechanism, a coin-actuated tripping device for starting said motor and musical instrument, a setting connection between the motor and the dispensing mechanism, and an electric illuminating device for the pictures controlled from the said tripping device, substantially as set forth.

4. In an exhibiting-machine a picture-carrier mounted to rotate, a driving-motor for the picture-carrier, a time-motor arranged to control the driving-motor, a locking device for the time-motor, a coin-actuated trip-lever connected with said locking device, a photograph or merchandise dispensing mechanism,

and a setting device for the dispensing mechanism actuated from the time-motor, for the purpose set forth.

5. In a picture-exhibiting machine a picture-carrying wheel mounted to rotate, a driving-motor for said wheel, a time-motor adapted to regulate the movement of the wheel and control the driving-motor, a registering device for the picture-carrying wheel, a locking device for the time-motor, a coin-actuated trip-lever for said locking device, a musical device, a stop for said musical device actuated by the movement of the trip-lever, a photograph or merchandise dispensing mechanism, and a setting connection between the time-motor and the dispensing mechanism, substantially as set forth.

6. In a picture-exhibiting machine, a picture-exhibiting wheel, a time-motor for said wheel provided with a disk having peripheral slots and an opening in its body, and a coin-actuated tripping device provided with an arm arranged normally to enter the opening in the body of the disk, substantially as described.

7. In a picture-exhibiting machine, the combination with a driving-motor, and a picture-exhibiting wheel driven from said motor, of a time-motor arranged to control the movement of the driving-motor and the movement of the picture-exhibiting wheel, the said time-motor being provided with a disk having peripheral slots for the passage of projections on the picture-exhibiting wheel, and an opening in its body between two adjacent slots, a coin-actuated trip device, and a stop carried by the trip device and arranged normally to enter the opening in the body of the disk, for the purpose set forth.

8. In a picture-exhibiting machine, the combination with a driving-motor, a picture-exhibiting wheel driven from said motor, an electric illuminating device for the pictures having a normally-open circuit, and a recording device for said picture-exhibiting wheel, of a time-motor arranged to control the movement of the driving-motor and the movement of the picture-exhibiting wheel, the said time-motor being provided with a disk having an opening in its body, and also having peripheral slots, a coin-actuated trip-lever, a locking-arm carried by the trip-lever one end of said arm being normally adapted to enter the opening in said disk to stop the movement of the time-motor, the other end of said arm being arranged to close the circuit of the electric illuminating device when the trip-lever is actuated by a coin to remove the locking end of said arm from the opening in the disk, substantially as set forth.

9. In a picture-exhibiting machine, the combination, with a driving-motor, a picture-exhibiting wheel connected with the driving-motor, said picture-exhibiting wheel being provided with a series of fingers, and a musical device independent of the picture-exhib-

iting wheel, of a time-motor provided with a disk having slots adapted to receive the fingers of the picture-exhibiting wheel and having an opening in its body between the slots, a coin-actuated trip-lever, a locking-arm carried by the trip-lever, normally adapted to enter the opening in the body of said disk, and a brake for the fan of the musical device, which brake is operated by the movement of the trip-lever, as set forth.

10. In a picture-exhibiting machine, the combination, with a picture-carrying wheel, a coin-controlled driving-motor for said wheel, a musical device provided with a fan, the wheel being provided with fingers projected from its periphery, and clamps and stops adapted to support pictures, of a time-motor provided with a disk having peripheral slots adapted to receive the fingers of the picture-exhibiting wheel, a trip-lever, a locking-arm carried by the trip-lever, adapted to enter an opening in the body of said disk, a locking device for the fan of the musical device, said locking device being operated by the movement of said trip-lever, an electrically-operated illuminating device, and means for opening and closing the electric circuit for the illuminating device through the movement of said trip-lever, as set forth.

11. In a picture-exhibiting machine, the combination, with stereoscopic lenses, a coin-controlled driving-motor, a picture-exhibiting wheel driven by said motor, said wheel being provided with fingers projected from its periphery, clamps adapted to receive the edges of the pictures, and stops arranged to limit the end movement of the pictures in the wheel, of a time-motor controlling the movement of the driving-motor and picture-exhibiting wheel, the time-motor being provided with a disk driven thereby and having peripheral slots therein and also an opening in its body between two adjacent slots, a trip-lever, a locking-arm carried by the trip-lever and arranged normally to enter the opening in the body of said disk, an electric light, and means, substantially as shown and described, for opening and closing the circuit for said electric light by the movement of the trip-lever, as specified.

12. In a picture-exhibiting machine, the combination, with stereoscopic lenses, a coin-controlled driving-motor, a picture-exhibiting wheel driven by said motor, said wheel being provided with fingers projected from its periphery, clamps adapted to receive the edges of the pictures, and stops arranged to limit the end movement of the pictures in the wheel, of a time-motor controlling the movement of the driving-motor and picture-exhibiting wheel, the time-motor being provided with a disk driven thereby, having peripheral slots therein and an opening in its body between two adjacent slots, a trip-lever, a locking-arm carried by the trip-lever and arranged normally to enter the opening in the body of

said disk, an electric light, and means, substantially as shown and described, for opening and closing the circuit for said electric light by the movement of the trip-lever, a musical device, a brake for the musical device, and a connection between said brake and said trip-lever, as set forth.

13. In an exhibiting-machine, the combination with a driving-motor, a picture-exhibiting wheel driven by said motor, and a registering device for said picture-exhibiting wheel, of a time-motor controlling the movement of the driving-motor and the wheel, a trip-lever provided with a table, a locking device for the time-motor carried by the trip-lever, a photograph or merchandise dispensing mechanism, and a setting connection for the dispensing mechanism controlled from the said lever, substantially as described.

14. In a photograph or merchandise distributing device, the combination with a magazine, a plunger adapted to expel material from the magazine, a tension-controlled lever pivoted to said plunger, and an arm pivoted upon said lever and provided with a table at one end having an inclined rear surface, of a pin located opposite the inclined surface of said table, a push-rod adapted for engagement with the said table at a point opposite its inclined surface when the table is in working position, a coin-operated trip device, and mechanism controlled from said device for placing said table in working position, as described.

15. In a photograph or merchandise dispensing machine, the combination with independent magazines, independent and horizontally-aligned spring-controlled levers, a plunger for each magazine, one of said plungers being pivotally attached to each of said levers, an arm fulcrumed upon each of the levers, each arm terminating in a table at one end, said tables being provided with a straight front and an inclined rear surface, and a link connection between the two table-carrying arms, of pins located at the rear of and opposite the inclined faces of said tables, spring-controlled push-rods arranged for engagement with the straight surfaces of said tables when the latter are in working position, a coin-actuated lever and mechanism controlled by said lever for placing said tables in working position, for the purpose described.

16. The combination, with a merchandise or photograph dispensing device, consisting of a magazine, a spring-controlled lever adjacent to the magazine, a plunger pivoted upon said lever, adapted to enter the magazine, an arm pivoted on the lever, provided with a table having a straight front and an inclined rear surface, a push-bar adapted for engagement with the front surface of the table, and a stop located opposite the inclined

surface of the table, of a motor, a coin-operated trip-lever for starting and stopping the motor, a disk operated by said motor, said disk being provided with an inclined projection, and a pivoted trip-arm weighted at one end and provided at its weighted end with a finger arranged for engagement with the disk and adapted for engagement with the inclined surface of said disk, the opposite end of said trip-arm being provided with a finger adapted for engagement with the upper surface of a table of the dispensing device, for the purpose set forth.

17. In an exhibiting-machine, the combination with a motor, of a coin-actuated tripping device for starting said motor, a photograph or merchandise dispensing mechanism arranged to be placed in working position by the movement of said motor, and means for actuating the dispensing mechanism when placed in working position, substantially as described.

18. In an exhibiting-machine, a picture-exhibiting mechanism, a musical instrument, a photograph or merchandise dispensing mechanism, a driving-motor for said picture-exhibiting mechanism, a coin-actuated lever for starting said motor and the musical instrument and a setting connection between the motor and the dispensing mechanism.

19. In a picture-exhibiting machine, the combination with a driving-motor, and a picture-exhibiting wheel driven from said motor, the said wheel being provided with fingers projecting from its periphery, of a time-motor controlling the movement of the driving-motor and picture-exhibiting wheel, the time-motor being provided with a disk having peripheral slots and an opening in its body between adjacent slots, a coin-actuated trip-lever and a locking-arm carried by the trip-lever and arranged normally to enter the opening in the body of said disk, substantially as described.

20. In an exhibiting-machine, a picture-carrier, a motor for said carrier, a coin-actuated trip device for stopping and starting the motor, a time-motor arranged to control the driving-motor, a photograph or merchandise dispensing mechanism and a trip-bar actuated by the movement of the time-motor for setting the photograph or dispensing mechanism, substantially as described.

21. In a photograph or merchandise distributing device, a magazine, a plunger mechanism adapted to expel material from the magazine, a push-rod adapted to engage said mechanism when the latter is in working position, a trip-bar adapted to engage said mechanism to place it in working position and a coin-actuated lever, and mechanism controlled by said lever for actuating said trip-bar, substantially as set forth.

22. In a picture-exhibiting machine, a driving-motor, a coin-actuated lever for control-

ling said motor, a picture-exhibiting wheel
carried by the driving-motor, the said wheel
being provided with clamps and stops adapt-
ed to support pictures and the hub portion of
5 the said wheel being provided with a series
of tongues, a time-motor arranged to control
the movement of the wheel and the driving-

motor, and a registering device operated by
the tongues on the hub portion of the wheel,
substantially as described.

JOHN HEISSENBERGER.

Witnesses:

J. FRED. ACKER,
F. W. HANAFORD.