



# Lyons Wholesale Vending

**OD24 & INF5C  
Snack Drink  
Combo Machine <sup>®</sup>  
Manufactured by Seaga**

[www.lyonswholesalevending.com](http://www.lyonswholesalevending.com)

**760-418-5485**



Proudly Made  
in the USA

INF5C

OD24



# Model OD24

Manufactured by Seaga®



## 16 SNACK SELECTIONS

Top row 4 wide snacks

Middle row 4 wide snacks

Bottom row 8 narrow snacks

**Snack Total 168**

## 6 BEVERAGE SELECTIONS

Top row 3 cans

Bottom row 3 bottles

**Drink Total 105**

**Traditional Snack and Drink Combo**

# Model OD24

Manufactured by Seaga®



**Traditional Snack and Drink Combo**

# Model INF5C

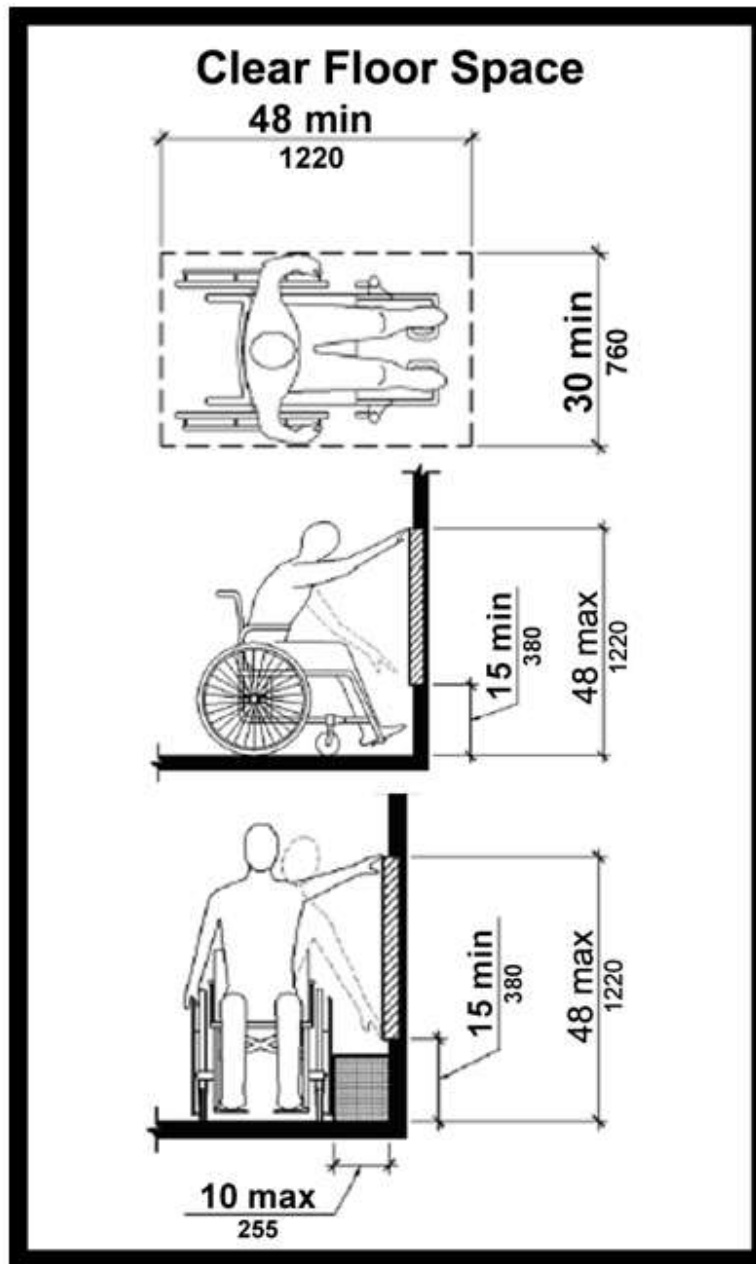
Manufactured by Seaga®



**Snack and Cold Beverage Combo**

# The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Applies to All Vending Machines

This new law went into effect on March 15, 2012 and requires that **no operable part** of a vending machine be higher than 48" off the ground or lower than 15" off the ground (see diagram). Our machines meet these requirements, however **most machines do not!**





Barbara Elkin, government attorney for the U.S. Department of Justice, made it very clear when she said...

- 1 The ADA Law is a civil rights issue and that the government would be pursuing its enforcement as they would any other civil or human rights issue.
- 2 It is the vending operators, not the equipment manufacturers, who are responsible for meeting the requirements.
- 3 This is for "public entities" and "locations accessible to the public."
- 4 If a machine is **freestanding**, it must still be accessible to persons with disabilities.
- 5 **Freestanding** equipment must nonetheless **meet the requirements**.

Individuals may file complaints with the U.S. Attorney General and the U.S. Department of Justice who may then file lawsuits in federal courts to enforce the ADA. The courts may award money damages and impose civil penalties as a remedy if the Department prevails. Individuals may also file private lawsuits seeking injunctive remedies to achieve ADA-compliant "accessibility". The Department of Justice may also obtain civil **penalties** of up to \$55,000 for the **first** violation and \$110,000 for any subsequent violation.

The ADA law is a **Civil Rights** issue and vending operators are **violating the civil rights of a disabled person** if they have a non-compliant machine.

The bottom line is vending **operators** can be **sued by individuals** and also **fined by the government**. There is **no limit** to the number of people who may sue for **violations** in a specific location. If three disabled people say they could not use a non-compliant machine in a location, all three can sue as all three have had their civil rights violated.

With a **broad definition of "disabled"**, there are concerns of the danger of rashes of lawsuits similar to the **McDonalds "hot coffee"** lawsuits. Multi-million dollar lawsuits can be filed knowing the defendants would settle out of court for a fraction of that amount. With that in mind, and knowing that the initial fine can be up to **\$55,000**, I am not sure why anyone would take such an **unnecessary risk** of liability in **buying** vending machines that are **not ADA compliant**.

What's very interesting is several of the vending companies that are selling non-compliant machines right now are downplaying the law **while at the same time scrambling to produce a compliant one**. If the law doesn't apply to freestanding vending machines as they claim, why are they going through the expense and headaches of rushing to market a machine that is ADA-compliant?