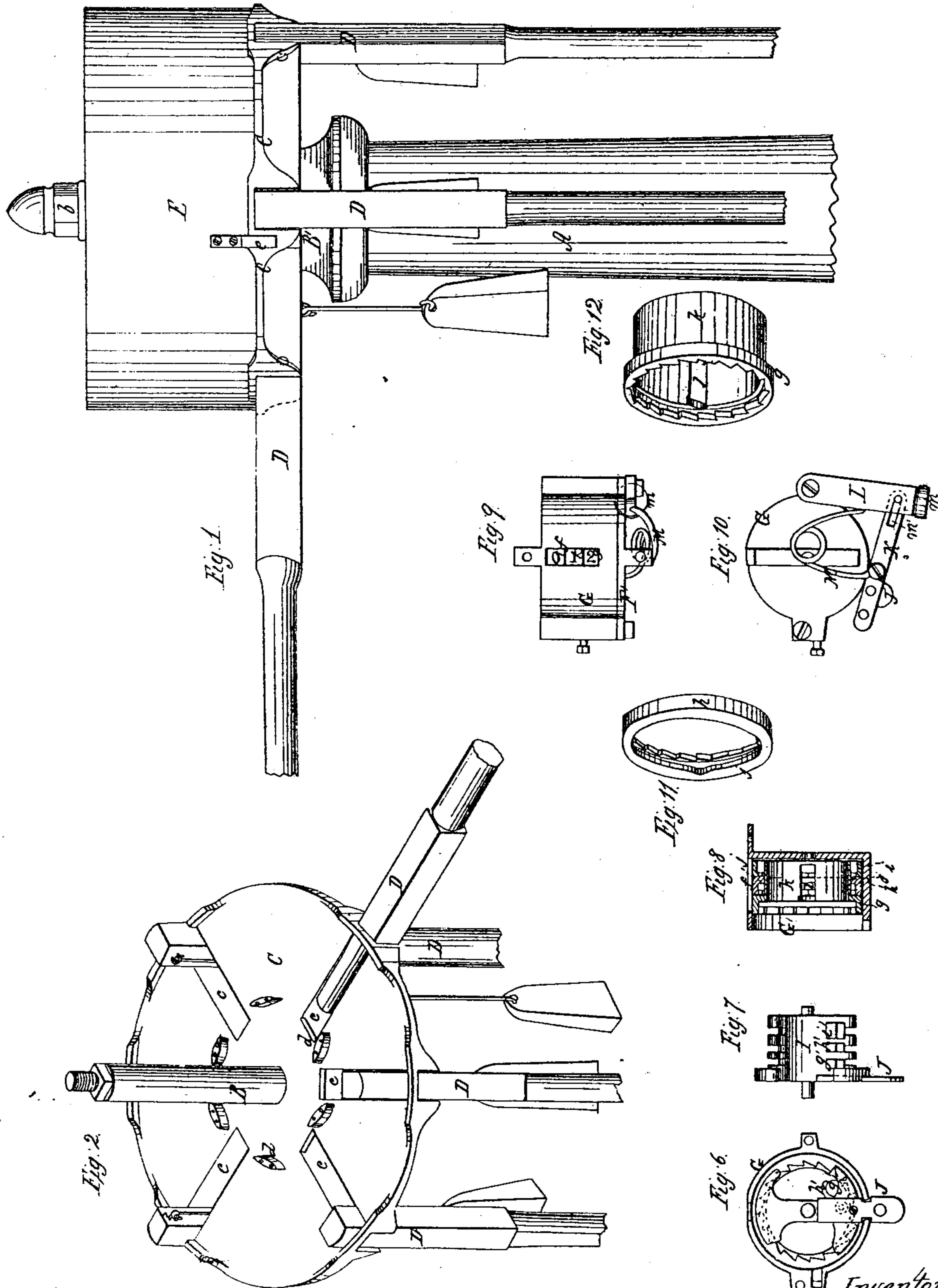


No. 79,911.

PATENTED JULY 14, 1868.

T. S. HUNTINGTON & A. FULTON.
PASSENGER REGISTER.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses,
G. H. Smith
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Inventors,
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By J. C. Theaker
their attorneys.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

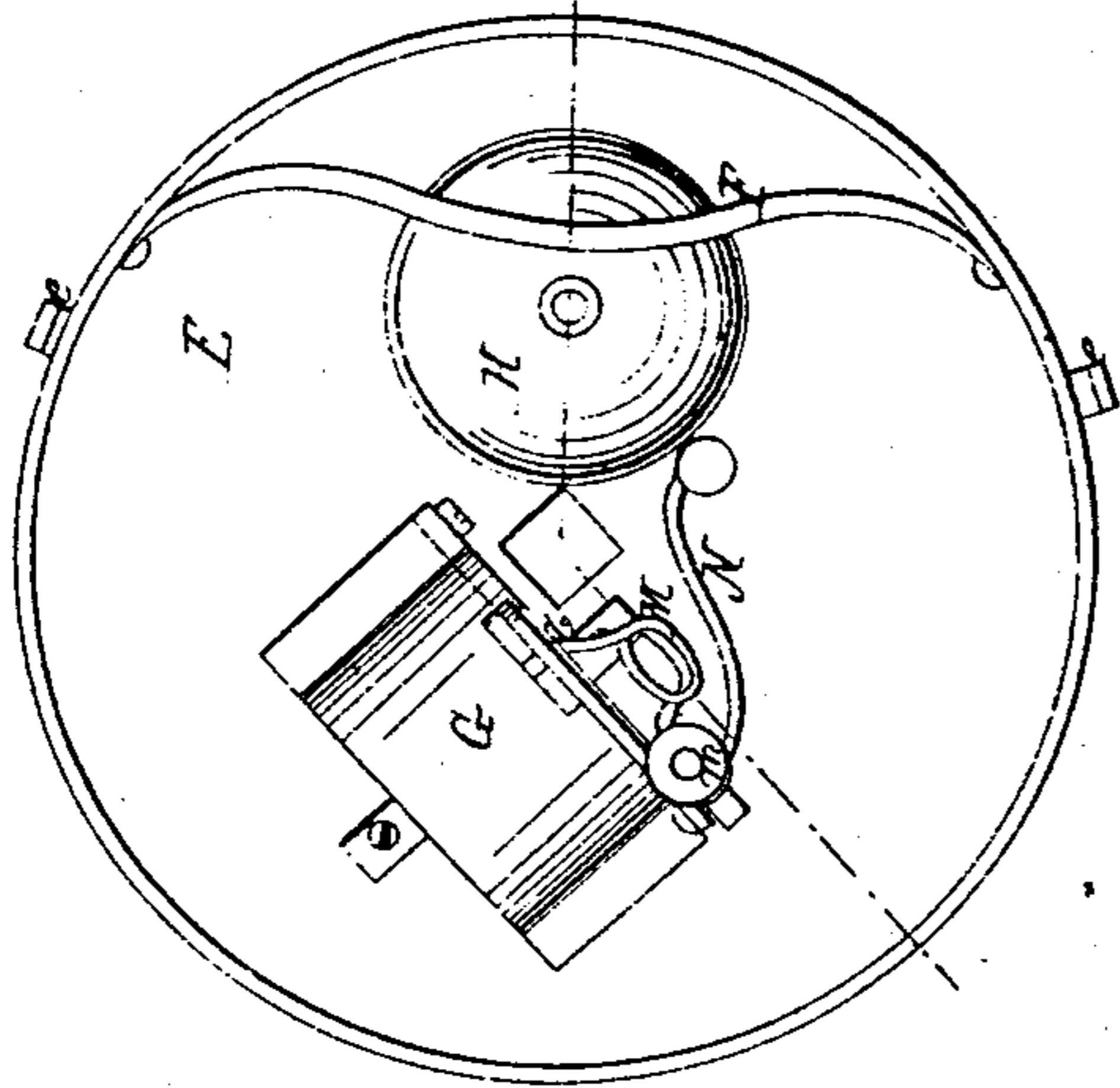


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

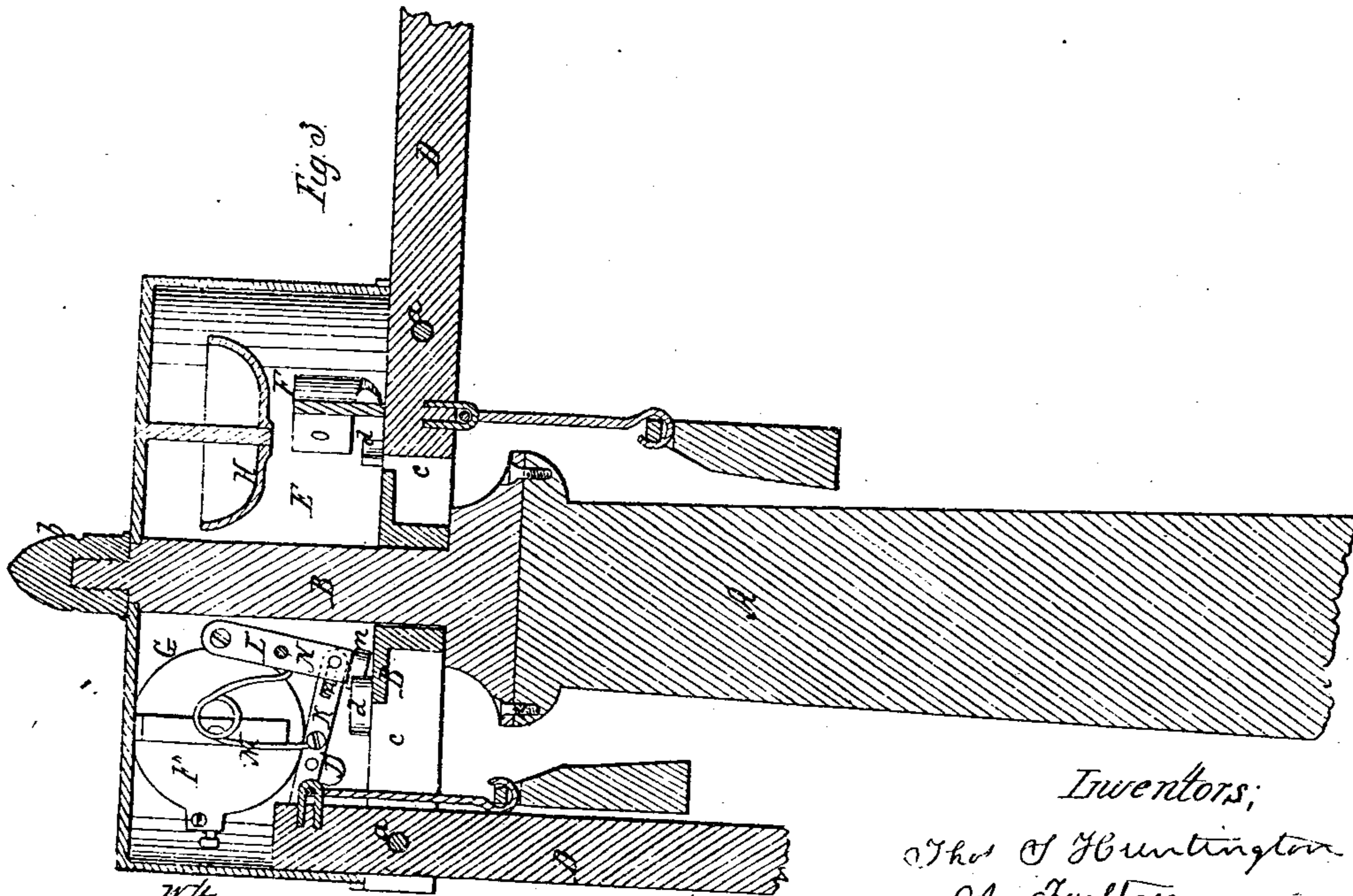
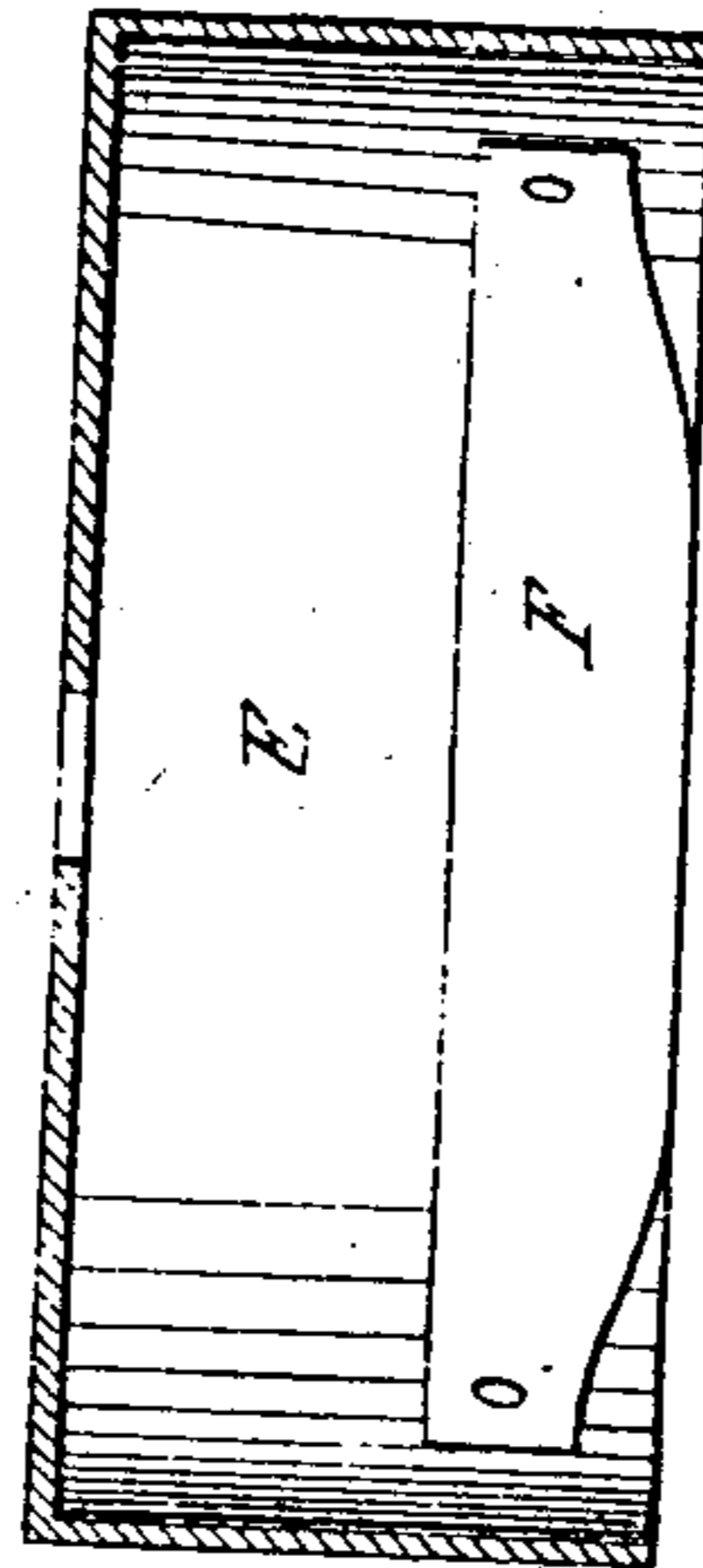


Fig. 6.

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THOMAS S. HUNTINGTON AND A. FULTON, OF BELLEFONTAINE, OHIO.

Letters Patent No. 79,911, dated July 14, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN PASSENGER-REGISTERS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that we, THOMAS S. HUNTINGTON and A. FULTON, of Bellefontaine, county of Logan, and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Entrance-Registers; and we hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon, like letters indicating like parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the circular disk, with the cap removed.

Figure 3 is a vertical section.

Figure 4 is a plan view of the inside of the cap.

Figure 5 is a vertical section of the cap.

Figures 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, are detailed views of the register.

The nature of our invention consists in the peculiar construction of an instrument for registering the number of passengers carried by a car, or the number of people who may pass into a building, hall, or other public place.

The instrument is so constructed that it cannot be tampered with, and is sure to register every one who may pass into the place where it is located, but takes no account of those who pass out.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use our invention, we will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

The instrument is secured to the top of a post or standard, A, which is firmly fastened to the floor of the car, building, or place where it is located, the said post being placed at one side of the entrance.

Secured to the top of the post A is a spindle, B, which has a screw-thread cut on its upper end. Near the lower end of the spindle B is a shoulder, on which the circular disk rests, as seen in fig. 3.

In the centre of the disk C is a circular hole, through which the spindle B passes. In this disk are radial openings, c, and on each side of the said radial openings are flanges, which project below the bottom of the disk C. In these openings, c, are placed the levers D, which are pivoted to the flanges of the said openings, as seen at a, fig. 3. The levers D are the same length as the width of the entrance of the place where the instrument is located.

Over the disk C is a cap, E, which is held in its position by means of a nut, b, on the top of the spindle B.

On the inside of the cap E is a fixed cam, F, which is placed on the side of the cap next to the entrance, and is for the purpose of operating the levers D.

The register G and the bell H are secured to the under side of the top of the cap E, as seen in fig. 4.

On the top of the disk C are placed cams, d; there being the same number of cams as there are openings for levers.

On the outside of the cap E are placed two stops, e, placed at suitable positions to prevent the raised lever from being pushed too far around. In the top of the cap E is a slot, located over the opening f in the register G.

If desired, glass may be placed in the slot, through which the figures may be seen.

The register-case, G, is a circular box, one end of which is removable. Inside of this case G are inserted the circular register-rings, g h i. Inside of the rings are the desired number of ratchet-teeth.

The rings h i have, inside of their circumferences, on one side ratchet-teeth, and on the other a flange, j, both extending around the entire inside of the rings.

To the ring g there is attached a cylinder, k, that extends inside the rings h i to the end of the case G. In the cylinder k is a slot, l, so that the pawls that operate the ratchets in the rings h i may fall through and move the ring h once to every revolution of the ring g.

The second flange of the succeeding ring h, having but one indentation, holds the pawl of the ring i from falling until the ring h makes a revolution, so that the ring g will make twenty revolutions while the ring h is making one; also, the ring g makes four hundred revolutions while the ring i makes one, increasing by the geometrical ratio of twenty.

The register-rings g h i are placed side by side, inside the case G , and are revolved by pawls g' h' i' . These pawls are pivoted to the arms of the reciprocating shaft I , constructed as shown at fig. 7, its bearings being the ends of the case G . To the ends of this shaft is attached a lever, J , that is pivoted to an arm, K .

At one side of the removable end of the case G is pivoted a lever, L , on the lower end of which is a friction-roller, m .

In the end of the lever K , next to the lever L , is a slot, n , through which a screw is inserted into the lever L , thus connecting the levers J and L .

The operation is as follows: When the instrument is stationary, one of the levers, D , is horizontally across the entrance, and all the others are hanging down vertically, as seen in figs. 1, 2, and 3. As the horizontal lever is moved forward it revolves the disk C , at the same time the next succeeding lever back is rising to take the place of the one just moved.

The levers are raised by their inner ends coming in contact with the fixed cam F , and are held up by it until the said lever has been moved far enough to allow the person to have passed in, and it then drops down into the position corresponding to that of the other levers.

As the disk C revolves, one of the cams, d , comes in contact with the friction-roller m on the lever L , which is moved forward, at the same time moving the levers K and J , which causes the shaft I to make a partial revolution. At the same time, one or more of the pawls being engaged in the ratchets of the register-rings, moves the said ring or rings, and thus registers the forward movement of the lever D .

As soon as the cam d has passed the lever L , the spring M forces the levers J K L back into their former position, and the pawls also come back and fall into the next ratchet-tooth. At the same time the bell is struck by the hammer N , which is attached to the lever L , and the instrument is again in proper position for registering.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The hinged or pivoted levers or arms D , when used for operating a register or indicator, in connection with the rotating disk C and cams d d' , substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.
2. The combination of the revolving disk C , the fixed cam F , and the levers or arms D , substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth.
3. The combination of the cap E and the fixed cam F , for the purpose of operating the arms D , in the manner and for the purpose set forth.
4. The combination of the cams d and the disk C , for the purpose set forth.
5. The combination of the levers J K L , the spring M , and the register, substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth.
6. The register-ring g , with its cylinder h and slot l , when constructed in the manner and for the purpose specified.
7. The combination of the register-rings, the slot l , and the pawls g' h' i' , in the manner and for the purpose specified.
8. The arms D , when constructed and operated by means of the fixed cam F on the cylinder E , in the manner and for the purpose specified.
9. The register-rings, so constructed that, on their outer surfaces, figures, letters, &c., may be placed, and on their inside a ratchet and flange, as and for the purpose herein described.
10. In combination with the rotating rings, the reciprocating shaft I , and pawls g' h' i' , when constructed and operated substantially as described.

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