

(Model.)

J. B. SLAWSON.

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

FARE BOX.

No. 272,591.

Patented Feb. 20, 1883.

Fig. 1.

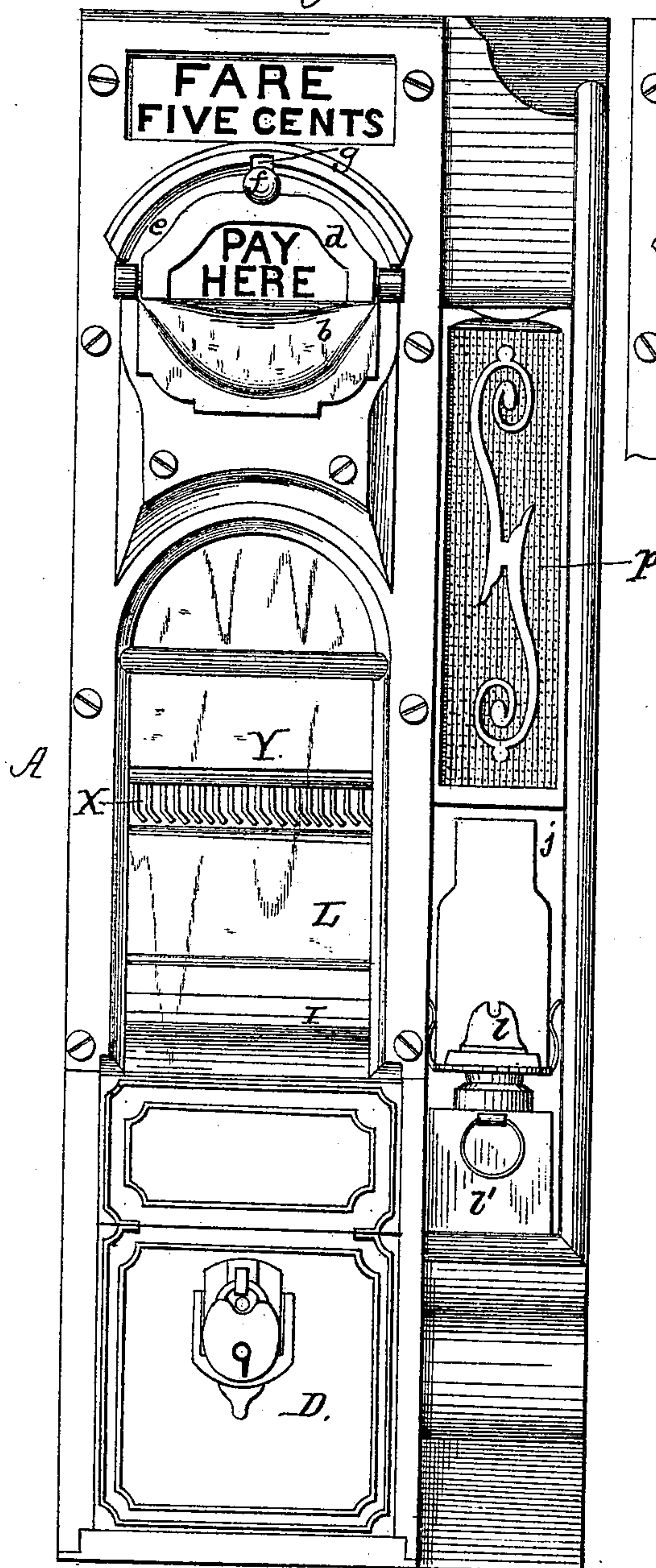
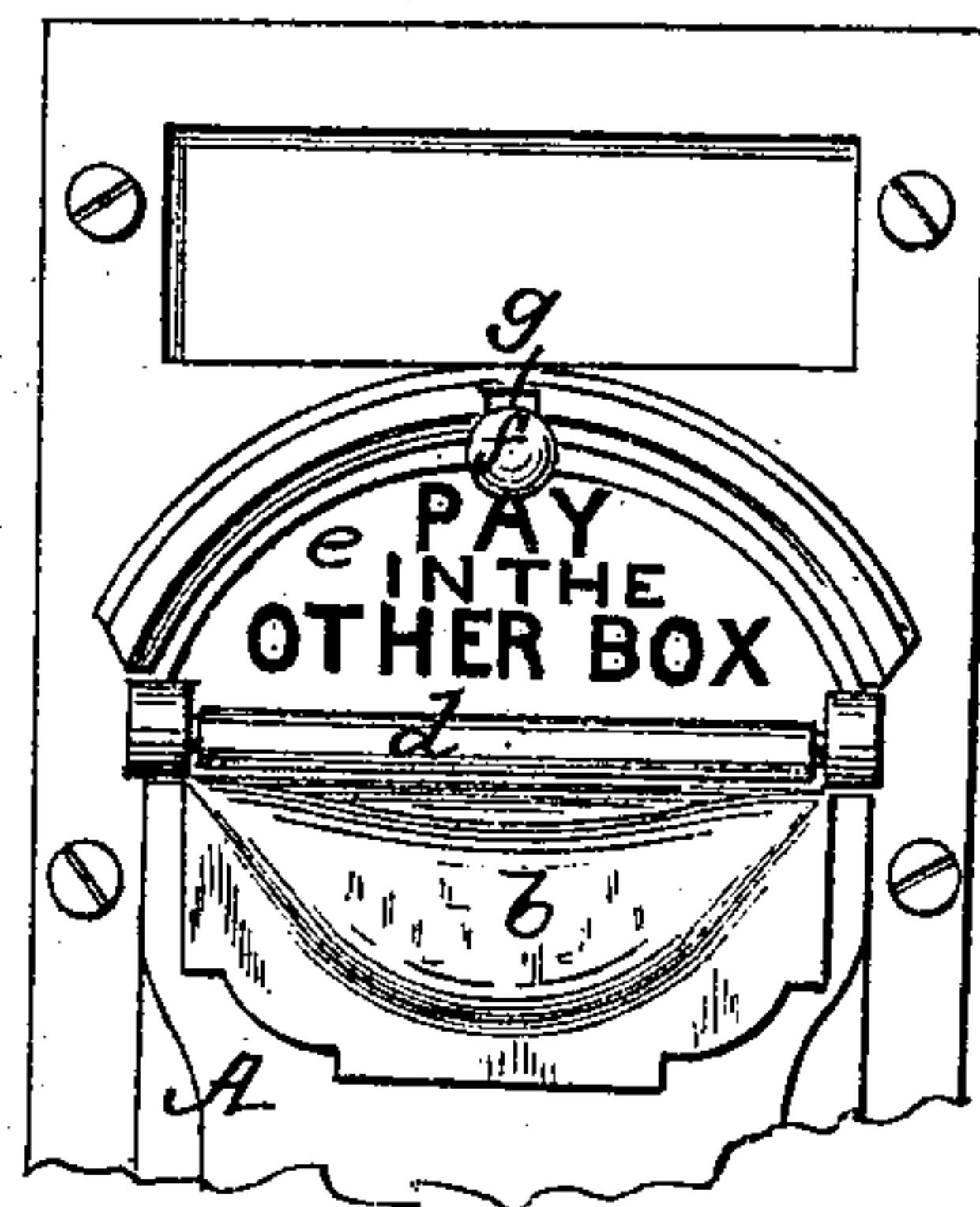
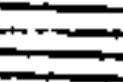


Fig. 2.



Attest:
James Marceron
W. F. Johnson.

 *Inventor*
J. B. Lawson.
by J. B. Brock
att'y

(Model.)

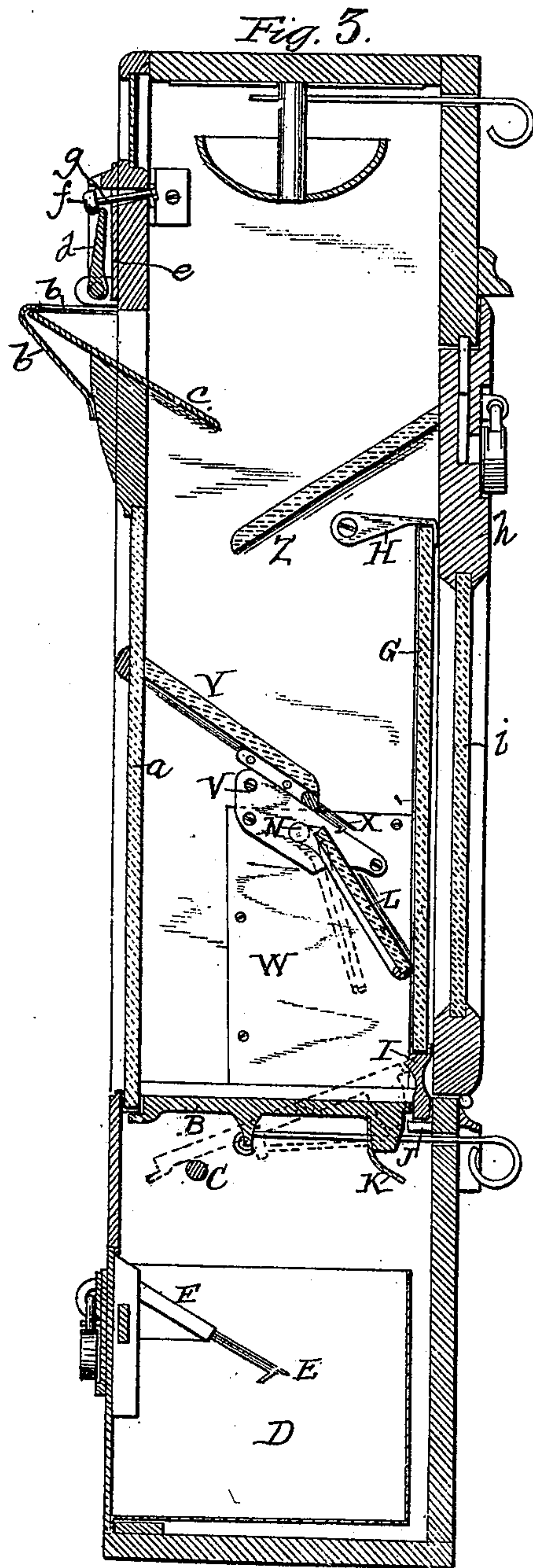
4 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. B. SLAWSON.

FARE BOX.

No. 272,591.

Patented Feb. 20, 1883.



Attest
James O. Marceron
W. F. Johnson.

Inventor:

by J. B. Lawson.
by C. B. Brock, atty.

(Model.)

J. B. SLAWSON.

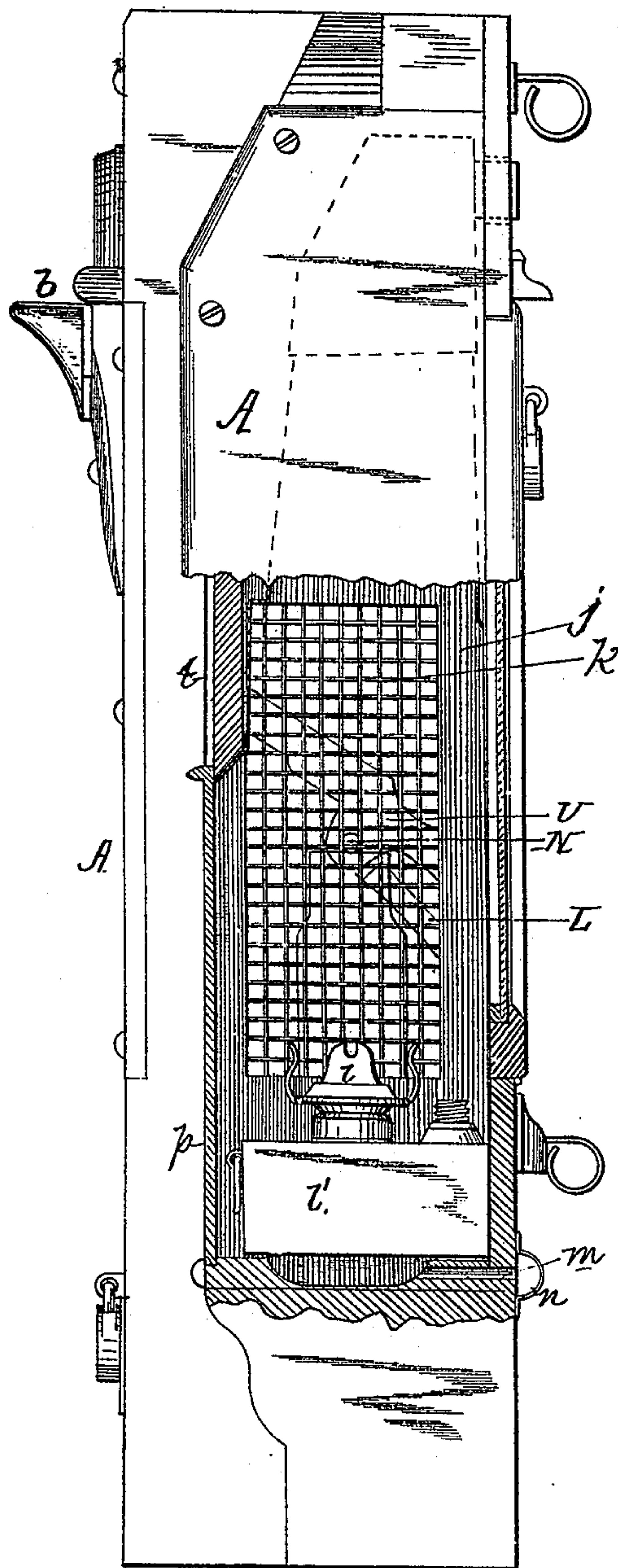
4 Sheets—Sheet 3.

FARE BOX.

No. 272,591.

Patented Feb. 20, 1883.

Fig. 4.



Attest:
James O. Marceron
W. J. Johnson.

Inventor:
J. B. Slawson
by F. W. Brock.
Atty

(Model.)

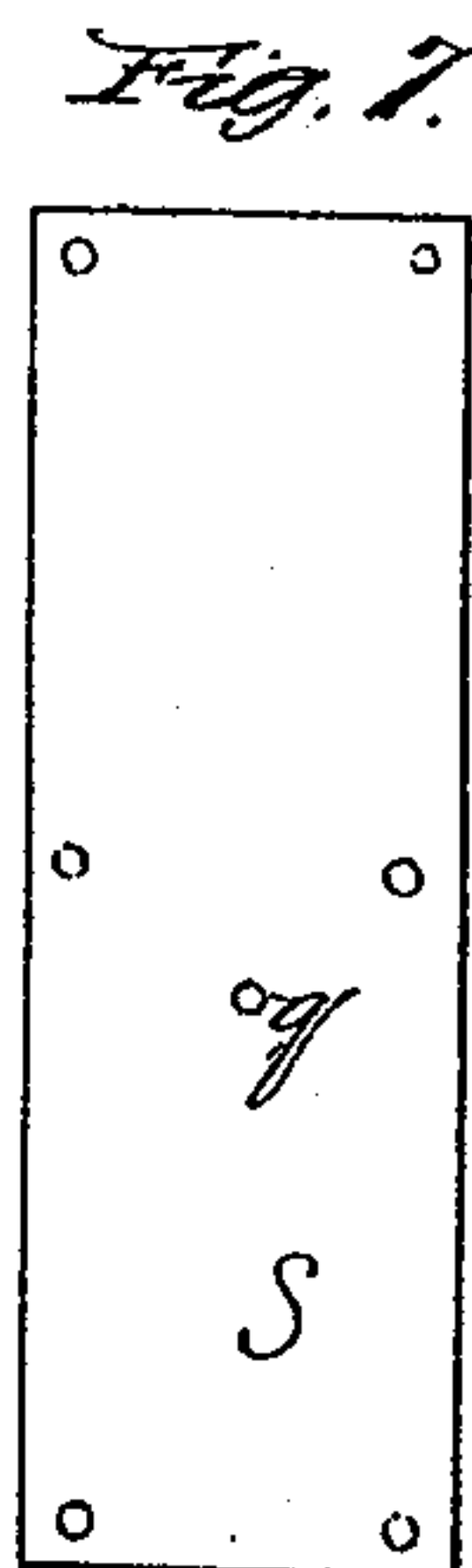
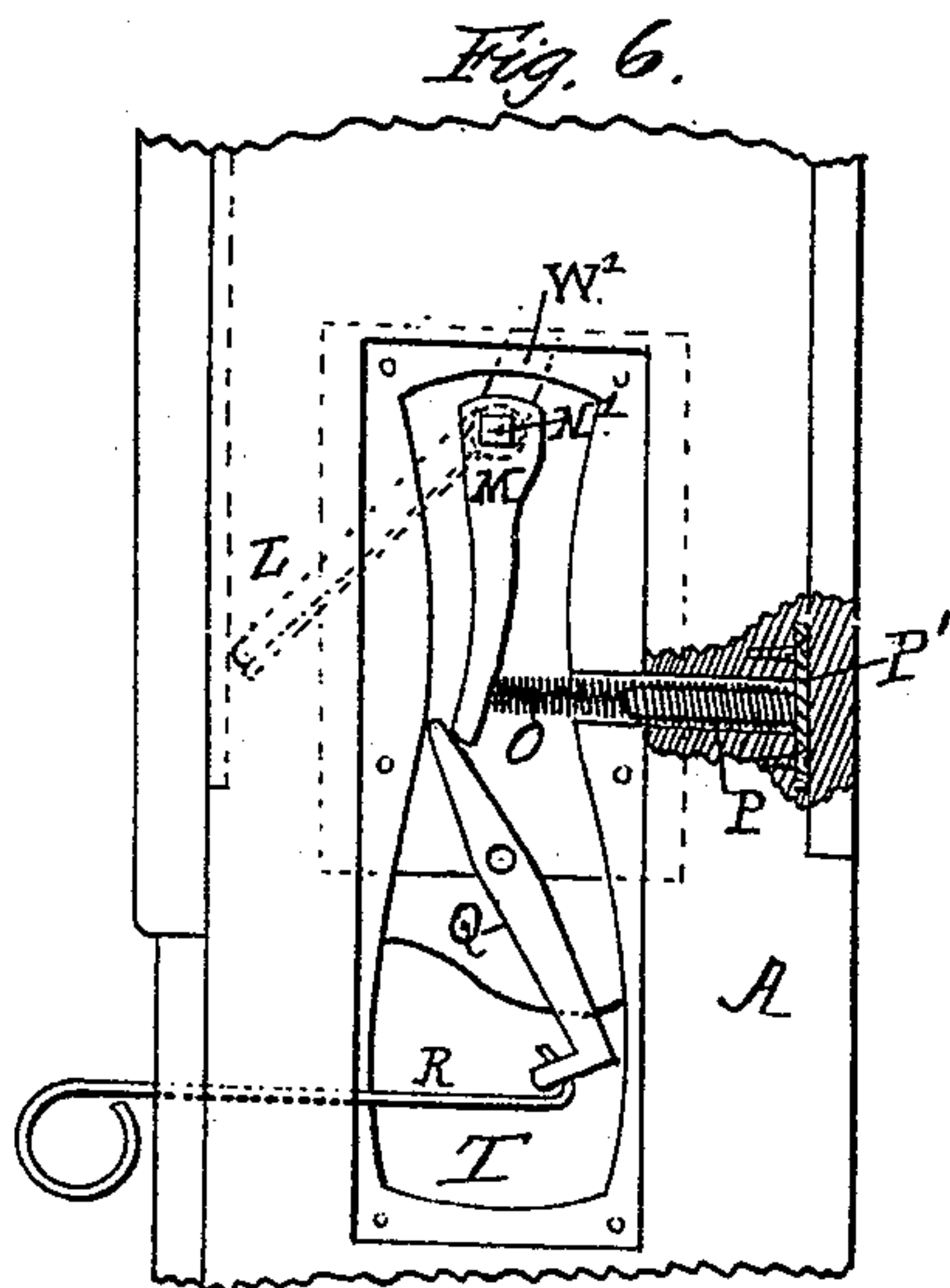
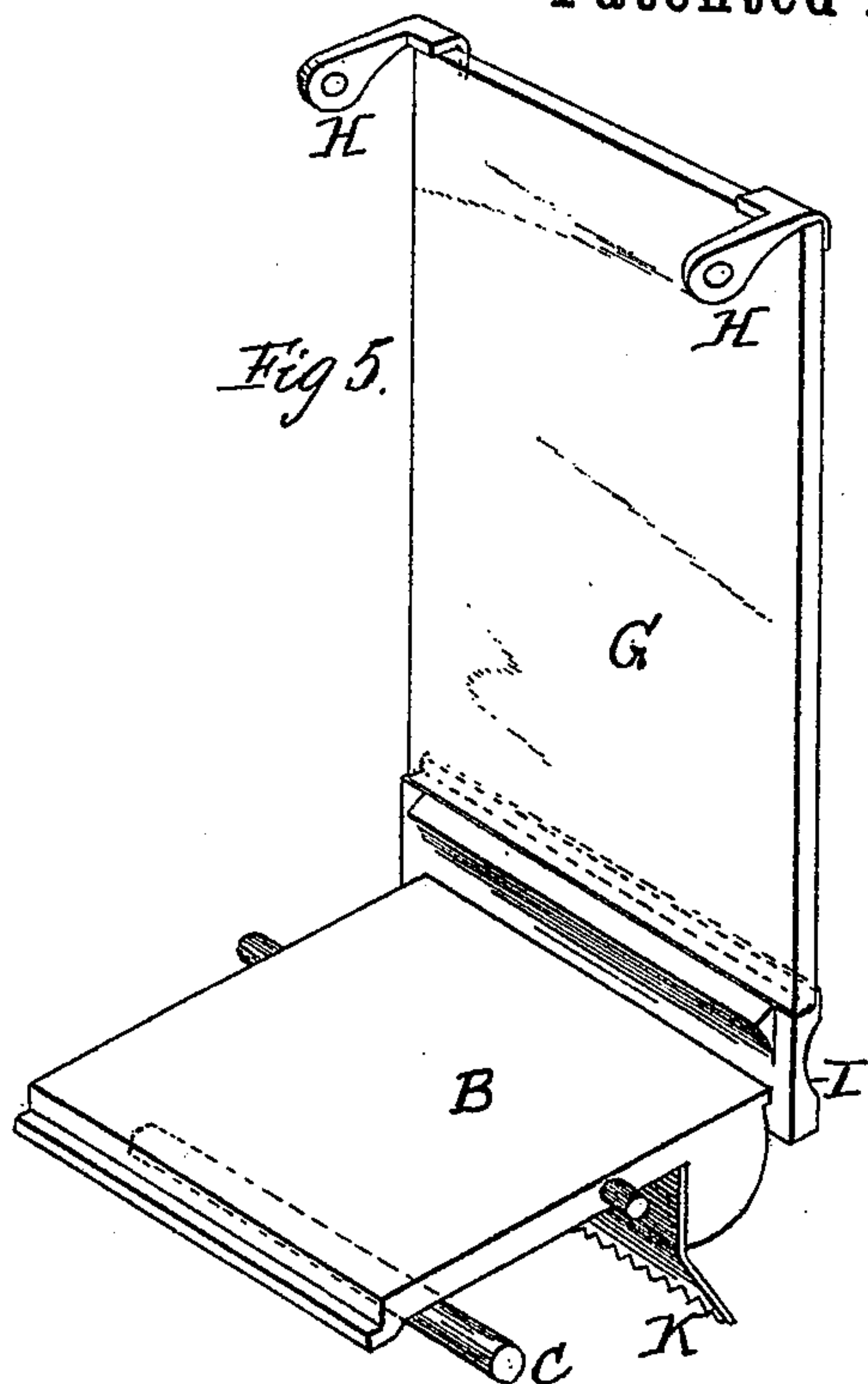
J. B. SLAWSON.

4 Sheets—Sheet 4.

FARE BOX.

No. 272,591.

Patented Feb. 20, 1883.



Attest:
James O. Marceron
W. J. Johnson.

Inventor:
J. B. Slawson.
by O. H. Brock
Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. SLAWSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FARE-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 272,591, dated February 20, 1883.

Application filed June 3, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. SLAWSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fare-Boxes; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 represents a front elevation of a fare-box to which my improvements have been applied. Fig. 2 is a similar detail view of the top of the fare-box broken away. Fig. 3 represents a central longitudinal vertical section of the fare-box. Fig. 4 represents a side elevation of the fare-box, partly broken away to better illustrate its construction. Fig. 5 represents a detail perspective view of some of the operative parts. Fig. 6 is an additional detail view, broken away, of the side of the fare-box which receives the mechanism for operating the vibrating slide, and Fig. 7 represents the plate which covers the opening in the fare-box that receives said mechanism.

My present invention relates to fare-boxes for use on passenger-carrying vehicles, such as street-cars and omnibuses; and it consists in certain improvements and combinations of improvements in the construction and arrangement of what is commonly known to those skilled in the art as the "Slawson fare-box," and which will be hereinafter fully described, and the points of novelty then set forth in the claims.

A particular description of such parts of a fare-box as are old and well known will be omitted; but a full description—such as will enable those skilled in the art to make and use my invention—will be made of those parts which I deem new, and therefore patentable.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A represents the fare-box. In its construction it is designed for effectually preventing all attempts to extract fares or money, even in the event of any or all of its glass windows or slides being broken in. Moreover, it is especially designed for a thorough illumination

by day and night, the light-admitting openings being made large, and all the slides which would obstruct or deflect the light (and consequently interfere with the proper inspection by the passenger or driver) are made of glass. By my improved construction, also, free access is had to the interior of the fare-box for the purpose of cleaning the slides, glass openings, &c. Its detailed construction is as follows:

B represents the dip or temporary arrest for the fares. It is similar in construction to those shown by me in previous patents. It is suitably journaled in the sides of the box, or upon metal bars attached to the sides. It has the usual counter-weight for returning the dip to its normal position after having been operated, and an operating-rod attached to a downwardly-projecting lug and extending out through the back of the box for manipulation by the driver.

C is a stop-rod, preferably constructed of wood, extending from side to side of the box and secured thereto. It is arranged, Fig. 3, to stop the inclination of the dip B at any suitable point, so that the fares which have been temporarily received upon the dip may be deposited into the locked box or drawer below. The locked money-drawer D is of the usual construction shown in my former patents, and is provided with the stripping hooks or teeth E and the inclined slide F.

G represents a supplemental glass plate adapted to cover the opening toward the driver, for the inspection of the fares.

H H represent pivoted hooks for securing the plate G at the top. Said plate is supported upon the deflecting-plate I, and is received into a ledge in each side of the box to prevent its being forced inwardly. The deflecting-plate I extends the width of the slide-chamber, and fits snugly within an opening between the rear of dip B and the back of the box, upon a ledge in the frame thereof, so as to be removable at pleasure. In the event of an attempt to obtain access to the money-drawer, the glass openings in the slide-chamber being broken in and the deflecting-plate removed, I provide a piece or strip, J, running along underneath the plate I, screwed or otherwise secured to the back of the box, and which is designed to completely cover the opening made

by removal of said plate. The counter-weight on the rear of dip B may have its rear face given a curvature coinciding with an arc drawn from the pivotal point of the dip as its center, (seen in Fig. 3,) so that the opening made by removal of plate I will be uniformly obstructed throughout the degree of oscillation of the dip; or a plate, K, secured to the dip and having a serrated edge, may be arranged to obstruct the opening made by the dip when operated. The deflecting-plate I has a downwardly-projecting beveled face (see Figs. 3 and 5) adapted for use in connection with the temporary arrest made by the impinging of the vibrating slide L against the transparent plate G. When using this temporary arrest for the inspection of the fares it was found that coin and tickets, when released by the slide L, would frequently wedge in behind the rear edge of the dip B. To prevent this tendency and the annoyance consequent thereto is the object of the plate I, which serves to deflect the fares forwardly onto the face of the dip, where they become horizontal, when it is impossible for them to wedge in between the dip and the sides of the box. The vibrating slide L is oscillated by mechanism located in the side frame of the box, and which is shown in detail in Fig. 6.

N' represents an elongation of the pivotal bar N of the slide L, and is squared for the reception of the lever M, which is rigidly secured thereto.

O represents a spring having a bearing against the outer end of the lever and against the frame of the box A.

On the lever M the spring passes over a lug thereon, and in the frame of the box it passes over a guide-spindle, P, secured to a small plate, P', which is screwed into the side frame of the box before the front side is put on, thereby concealing it from view.

Q represents another lever, one end of which bears against the lever M, so as to vibrate it when desired. To the other end of lever Q is attached a pull-rod, R, passing out through the side at the back of the box, for operation by the driver. The plate S, Fig. 7, which covers the opening T in the side, carries the pintle *q*, upon which the lever Q is pivoted. The pulling of rod R by the driver serves, by the action of levers Q and M, to withdraw slide L from contact with plate G and allow what fares have been inspected to drop upon the dip B.

The length of the pivotal bar N being greater than the width of the interior of the slide-chamber, it is not practical to insert it in place from the front or rear of the box. I have made provision, therefore, for inserting it through the opening T, in which its operating-levers work, before the latter are put in place. One end of the bar N is pivoted in the plate U, Fig. 4, on the opposite side of the chamber from which its operative mechanism is, and the other in the plate V, screwed on the interior side of the box. A sheet-metal plate, W, is then

screwed into place on the inner side of the box, so as to lie under plate V and cover the opening T down to a point below the dip B. This plate W is slotted at W' to allow its insertion around the bar N. 70

X represents an arrangement of stripping teeth or spikes patented to me in former patents. 75

Y Z represent transparent deflecting-slides of the usual form. They are made of glass, so as not to obstruct the transmission of light. The upper edge of the former, where it abuts against the front glass plate, *a*, is covered by an ornamental metal bar for concealing the union of the two. 80

The fare-receiving opening *b* is preferably provided with a metal slide, *c*. Above the opening *b* is a hinged cover-plate, *d*, Figs. 1, 2, and 3, which is adapted for use, in connection with a plate, *e*, on street-cars in which the box may be applied at both ends. 85

f is a gravity-catch which plays within the vertical slot *g*. The catch is rounded on its outer head, so that the plate *d*, when striking it in the upward movement of the plate, will force it up, in order that the plate may pass behind the catch, where it is secured. When in this last-named position it covers the plate *e*. The plate *d* has the words "Pay here" cast or printed thereon, Fig. 1, which are displayed when the plate is up. When the plate *d* is removed from its catch and swung down it covers the fare-receiving opening *b* and causes to be displayed the lettering "Pay in the other box," which is on the stationary plate *e*. It is obvious that equivalent lettering of the same import may be used on plates *d e*. 90 95

It will be understood from this description that boxes having the hinged cover-plate *d* and plate *e* are designed to be used, one in each end of a car, and that the fare-box at the end of the car next the driver, on the one trip, has its cover *d* swung up, while the other fare-box has the plate down, and vice versa on the return-trip. It will be further understood that the same box may be used in coupé or "bob-tail" cars by keeping the plate *d* always swung up under the catch *f*, if desired; or I may dispense with the plate *d* on coupé-cars and have the lettering "Pay here" appear on plate *e*. 100 105 110 115

The swinging door *h* is pivoted near the line of the dip, and is secured by a lock in the usual way. It is provided with a transparency, *i*, through which the driver inspects the fares deposited in the fare-box. The door *h* is provided in order that access may be had to the interior of the box for the purpose of cleaning or repairs. It is for the same purpose that the plate-glass G is made removable by the hooks H H, secured to each side of the box. When this plate G is removed free access may be had to every part of the interior of the slide-chamber, the slide Z being also removable. The deflecting-plate is also removable in order that the dip B and its bearings, as well as plate W, may be inserted or removed. 120 125 130

The lamp-chamber *j* is situated at the side

of the box, and constitutes a part thereof. Light is reflected by suitable reflectors through an opening between the lamp and the slide-chamber, which is covered by reticulated wire

5 *k*. This wire prevents access to the slide-chamber and allows of the transmission of light thereto. In practice I have found it preferable to glass, as the close proximity of the latter to the flame from the burner *l* frequently
10 breaks the same. When the reticulated wire is used the heat from the flame is diffused over a greater area.

l' represents the oil-reservoir.

15 *m* are air-passages to supply air for the combustion of the lamp, and *n* is a wind-cap for breaking strong and direct drafts of air. *p* represents a slide covering the opening through which the lamp is inserted. Grooves *t* are provided on each side of the lamp-chamber, in
20 order that it may slide up sufficiently far to allow of the withdrawal of the lamp. (See Fig. 1.)

Any transparent medium may be employed for the sides and openings, instead of glass
25 herein described.

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

1. The combination, with the fare-box A, having dip B and slide L, of a removable deflecting-plate, I, arranged between the dip and slide, whereby the plate I may be removed, so that access may be readily had to the interior of the box above the dip and below the slide,
35 substantially as described.

2. In a fare-box, the combination of strip J, dip B, and deflecting-plate I, whereby the opening made by the removable plate is covered by strip J.

40 3. The combination of dip B, having the plate K, the strip J, and removable plate I, substantially as described.

4. The removable deflecting-plate I, arranged at the rear of the dip, and having a ledge for the support of the supplemental glass plate G, substantially as described.
45

5. The combination of deflecting-plate I, the plate G, and vibrating slide L, substantially as described.

6. In combination with the removable deflecting-plate I, the supplemental removable plate G, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 50

7. In combination with the glass plate G, the hooks H H for locking the same in place, 55 substantially as set forth.

8. The combination of plate G, hooks H H, and deflecting-plate I, substantially as and for the purpose described.

9. The combination of vibrating slide L, plate W, and the box A, having an opening, T, arranged in the side thereof, for the purpose set forth. 60

10. In combination with mechanism for operating the vibrating slide L, the slide L, and the box A, having an opening, T, adapted for the insertion of the slide and the reception of the said mechanism, as set forth. 65

11. The combination of slide L, bar N, lever M, spring O, lever Q, and operating-rod R, 70 substantially as set forth.

12. The spindle P, having plate P', adapted to be screwed in the side of the box before the front is put on, in combination with spring O, lever M, and slide L, substantially as set forth. 75

13. In combination with the vibrating slide L, the box A, having the opening T, adapted for the insertion of the operative mechanism of the vibrating slide, and having the cover-plate S, carrying the pivotal point *q* of the lever Q, substantially as described. 80

14. The combination of plate *d*, having lettering on its under side, and arranged for operation as described, and the plate *e*, having the lettering "Pay in the other box," or its equivalent, substantially as set forth. 85

15. The combination of box A, having fare-receiving opening *b*, pivoted plate *d*, plate *e*, and catch *f*, the plates *d* and *e* being provided with lettering, substantially as set forth. 90

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

J. B. SLAWSON.

Witnesses:

F. B. BROCK,
W. T. JOHNSON.