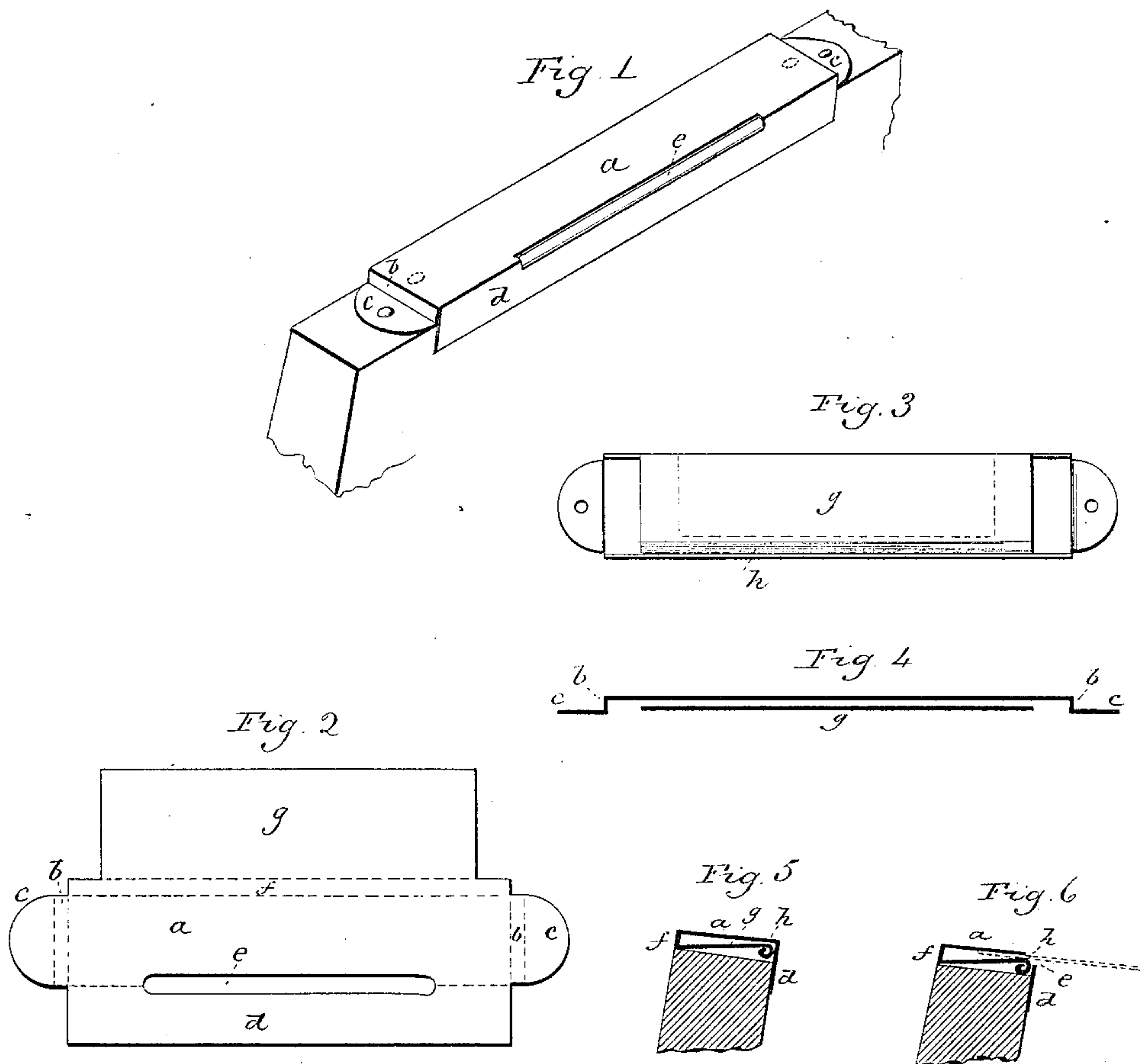


(No Model.)

M. MARTIN.  
TICKET HOLDER.

No. 362,758.

Patented May 10, 1887.



Witnesses,  
J. H. Shumway,  
Fred C. Earle

Mulford Martin,  
By atty. Inventor,  
J. H. Shumway

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

MULFORD MARTIN, OF NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY.

## TICKET-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,758, dated May 10, 1887

Application filed October 18, 1886. Serial No. 216,497. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MULFORD MARTIN, of New Brunswick, in the county of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, have invented new  
5 Improvements in Ticket-Holders; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same,  
10 and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view showing the holder as applied to the back of a seat; Fig. 2, the blank from which the holder is made;  
15 Fig. 3, an under side view of the blank showing the spring; Fig. 4, a longitudinal central section through the holder; Fig. 5, a transverse section through the holder near one end; Fig. 6, a transverse section cutting through  
20 the slot, Figs. 5 and 6, showing the holder as applied to the back of a seat.

This invention relates to an attachment to be applied to the seats of railway-cars as a means for holding the ticket in an exposed  
25 position, the object being the construction of a holder from a single piece of thin sheet metal, which may be applied to the upper edge of the seat, occupy very little space, and yet permit the ready introduction or removal of  
30 the ticket.

I construct the holder from a single piece of sheet metal. The blank from which the holder is made is seen flat in Fig. 2. The metal should possess considerable elasticity, and I  
35 prefer brass, which may be plated or ornamented to any desirable extent.

The outline of the blank is shown in Fig. 2, in solid lines, broken lines indicating the folds or bends to be made in shaping the finished  
40 blank to the holder.

The central portion, *a*, is to be the top of the holder. At each end there is a projection, the portions *b* of which are to form the ends of the case, and the remainder, *c*, is to form the ears  
45 by which the holder is secured. On the front side of the center is an extension, *d*, which is to form the selvage. On the line between the selvage and central portion is a longitudinal slit, *e*, made for the introduction of the ticket.  
50 At the rear the blank is extended to form the rear side, *f*, of the case, and from the rear edge of this side *f* is a further extension, *g*, to form

the spring-tongue. Thus shaped, the blank is bent into the final shape—say, first, the selvage *d* is turned down at nearly right angles to the  
55 top *a*, so as to leave the slit *e* exposed on the angle, at the back the metal is turned downward to form the side *f* and the tongue *g* turned into the case, its edge rolled downward and backward, as at *h*, and the tongue turned up  
60 against the under side of the top *a*, and so that its rounded front edge is presented at the slit *e*, as seen in Fig. 6. The projections at the end of the top are bent to form the ends *b* and the securing-ears *c*, as seen in Figs. 1 and 4.  
65 These ears are pierced as a means for securing the holder to the seat.

The spring-tongue *g* bears upward against the under side of the top, but so as to yield upon the introduction of a ticket through the  
70 slit *e*, the ticket passing between the spring and top, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 6, the strength of the spring being sufficient to grasp and hold the ticket.

The holder is applied to the back of the seat,  
75 as seen in Fig. 1, the selvage *d* preferably extending down onto the rear edge of the back of the seat, as seen in Figs. 5 and 6.

By this construction the holder is made from a single piece of light sheet metal, and may be  
80 struck complete in dies prepared for the purpose; hence is very cheap, is so light as to occupy but trifling space, securely holds the ticket, and is not liable to injury in use. The ears *b* may be omitted and the case secured  
85 through perforations in the top of the case, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 1. A portion of the metal may be removed from the spring, say as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 3, to  
90 somewhat reduce the weight, as well as to reduce the power of the spring, should it be desirable so to do.

While I have described the invention as made from sheet metal, and that I prefer, as being the best material for the purpose, yet it  
95 may be made from any other suitable material, as hard rubber, papier-maché, &c.

While the invention is specially adapted for ticket-holders on railway-cars, it is equally applicable for many other purposes, as for  
100 holding papers, cards, &c.

It is to be understood that I do not claim, broadly, a ticket-holder which consists of a case having an opening in it and a spring



adapted to grasp the ticket when introduced into the case, as such I am aware is not new; but

What I do claim is—

5 The herein-described ticket-holder, made from a single piece of sheet metal and consisting of the top *a*, the ends *b b*, the selvage *d*, the slit *e* between the top and selvage, the

back *f*, the said parts forming the case, and the tongue *g*, extending from the back into the case 10 below the top and terminating in a rounded edge near the slit, substantially as described.

MULFORD MARTIN.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH A. BROUILLARD,  
P. S. STAUFFER.