

(No Model.)

J. F. LANING.

TICKET.

No. 372,156.

Patented Oct. 25, 1887.

Fig. 1.

B	
SOLD	LEFT
	A
9	1
	A
8	2
	A
7	3
	A
6	4
	A
5	5
	A
4	6
	A
3	7
	A
2	8
	A
1	9
	A
0	100
0	90
0	80
0	70
0	60
0	50
0	40
0	30
0	20
0	10

WITNESSES
C. S. Amstutz

Geo W King

Fig. 2.

B	
SOLD	LEFT
10	
20	
30	
	A
9	1
	A
8	2
	A
7	3
	A
6	4
	A
5	5
	A
4	6
	A
3	7
	A
2	8
	A
1	9
	A
0	60
0	50
0	40
0	30
0	20
0	10

J. F. Laning

INVENTOR

By

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAY F. LANING, OF NORWALK, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE LANING PRINTING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

TICKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 372,156, dated October 25, 1887.

Application filed November 12, 1886. Serial No. 218,718. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAY F. LANING, of Norwalk, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Tickets; and I do hereby 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 pertains to make and use the same.

10 My invention relates to an improved arrangement of tickets designed more especially for use at fairs, theaters, and other places where an admission fee is charged, in which a series of tickets of the coupon variety are
15 printed on a perforated strip of paper, cardboard, or other suitable material, and a number of such strips are fastened together at the stub ends, with the numbers on the tickets and on the stub ends so arranged that the number
20 of tickets sold from a package and the number of tickets left in the package are shown by figures exposed on the respective sides of the stub ends and tickets remaining in the package, to the end that much time and labor
25 are saved in taking account of the tickets after the sale thereof.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an isometric view of a full package of tickets. Fig. 2 is an isometric view of a broken package.

30 The size and form of these tickets is not material, so that they be uniform, a convenient form for general use being shown in the drawings.

A series of these tickets, A, together with
35 a suitable stub end, B, is printed on a perforated strip of paper, card-board, or other suitable material, and a series of such strips is fastened together at the stub ends, forming a book or package. We will suppose that there
40 are ten tickets on each strip and ten such strips are in a package, thus making a hundred tickets in a package, this being the most convenient number for the purpose. Near the lower edge of the stubs, or at least of the top
45 stub of a package, are printed on one side the word "Sold" and on the other side the word "Left." On one side, and forming a column under the word "Sold," the tickets are numbered from nine (9) downward to zero, (0.) On the
50 other side, in a column under the word "Left,"

the tickets are numbered in the reverse order, number one (No. 1) being the ticket next the stub. Before fastening the strips to form the package each successive strip is moved up so as to leave exposed a narrow margin of per-
55 haps an eighth of an inch, more or less, at the bottom of the next successive strips underneath, as shown at C, and on these exposed margins are the numbers, respectively, 10, 20, 30, and so on up to 100, the number 10 being
60 on the bottom strip and the number 100 being on the top strip. These numbers are on the side of the ticket where the word "Left" occurs. The stub ends on the side where the word "Sold" is located are also numbered, commencing
65 with the number 10 on the second ticket from the top and ending with the number 90 on the bottom ticket. Now, suppose that one ticket had been sold and removed. The number 90
70 would be left exposed on the bottom of the next strip, and this added to the number 9 on the bottom ticket left of the top strip and in the same column would give 99 as the number of tickets left on hand in the package, while on the other side and on the bottom
75 ticket left on the top strip is the number 1, that indicates that but one ticket has been sold. Suppose, then, that a larger number of tickets had been removed, and that the package is thereby reduced to the condition shown
80 in Fig. 2. Here we have the number 60 exposed on the bottom of the upper full strip, which added to 6 at the bottom of the last ticket of the upper mutilated strip, gives 66 as the number of tickets left. On the other
85 side and on the stub end the last number exposed is 30, which, added to the number 4, that appears on this side at the bottom of the mutilated strip, gives us 34 as the number of tickets sold, which, together with the sixty-six
90 tickets remaining, accounts for the hundred tickets forming the full package. With broken packages, therefore, it may be seen at a glance how many tickets have been sold from the package and how many tickets are left in the
95 package.

Various modifications may be had. For instance, the numbers 10, 20, 30, &c., on the stub end might be made on the contiguous tickets; also, the entire system might be re-
100

versed. These and various changes might be made without departing from the spirit and purpose of my invention.

Any number of tickets might be printed on a strip, and any desired number of such strips may be made into a package, although a hundred tickets arranged in a package as described is considered the most convenient.

Sheets having been mismatched to show margins at the bottom, as described, the package may be trimmed off even at the top, as shown in the drawings; but this is a matter of little consequence. If but one column of figures were used—for instance, the column shown on the right hand—such column would show the number of tickets left on hand, and by computation the number sold could be ascertained; or if this column were omitted and the column on the left hand were used the tickets sold would be shown, and a computation would determine the number of tickets left on hand. Of course it is much more convenient to have the tickets made with both columns of numbers, as shown; also, if the tickets were not mismatched, by turning up the top sheet or fraction of the top sheet the numbers at top and bottom could be seen; but this would not be convenient.

What I claim is—

1. A series of tickets of the coupon variety, made on strips secured together at their stub ends, said stubs being graduated in length and numbered, and the strips being each composed of an equal number of detachable coupons, said strips having series of numbers thereon arranged in reverse order from the numbers on the stubs, substantially as set forth.

2. A series of tickets of the coupon variety, made on strips secured together at their stub ends, said ends being graduated in length and provided with a series of numbers, and the strips being each composed of an equal number of detachable coupons, these strips being reversely numbered, and each coupon composing the strips being numbered in the manner described, and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 12th day of October, 1886.

JAY F. LANING.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. DORER,
ALBERT E. LYNCH.