

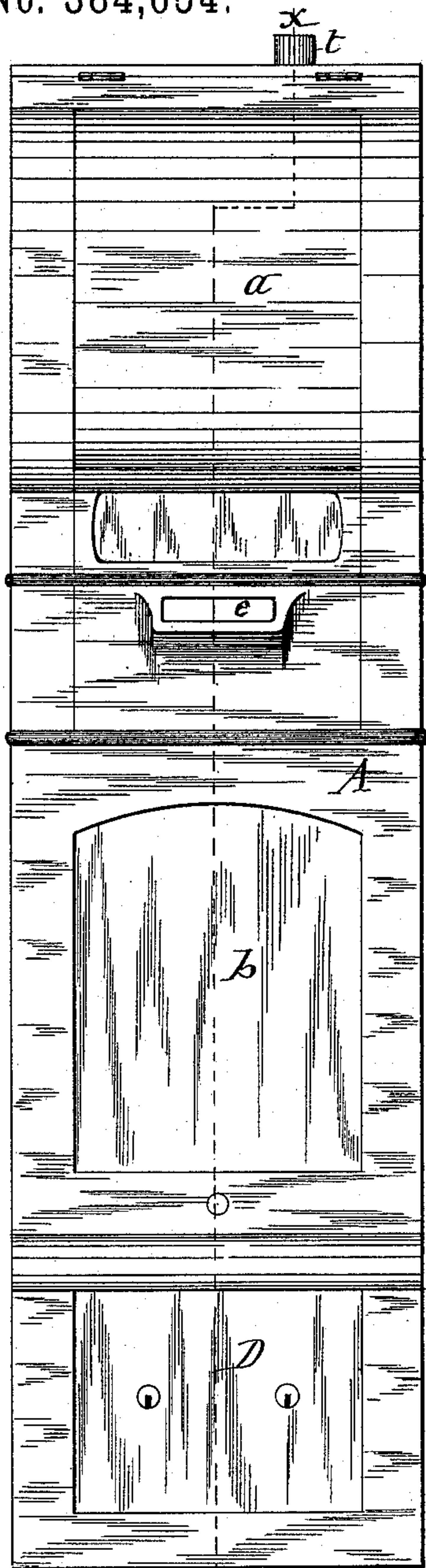
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. S. WALES.
FARE BOX CHUTE.

No. 384,654.

Patented June 19, 1888.



x Fig. 1.

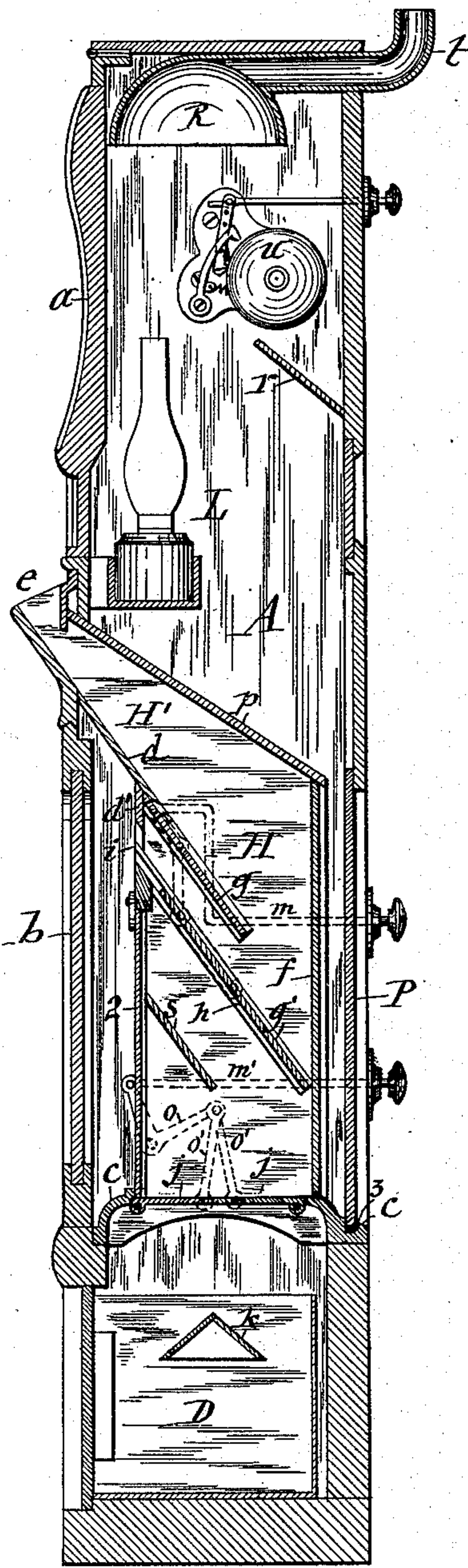


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

C. L. Burdison.
J. J. Luss

INVENTOR,
Walter S. Wales.

BY
Hull, Luss & Hull
ATTORNEYS.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. S. WALES.
FARE BOX CHUTE.

No. 384,654.

Patented June 19, 1888.

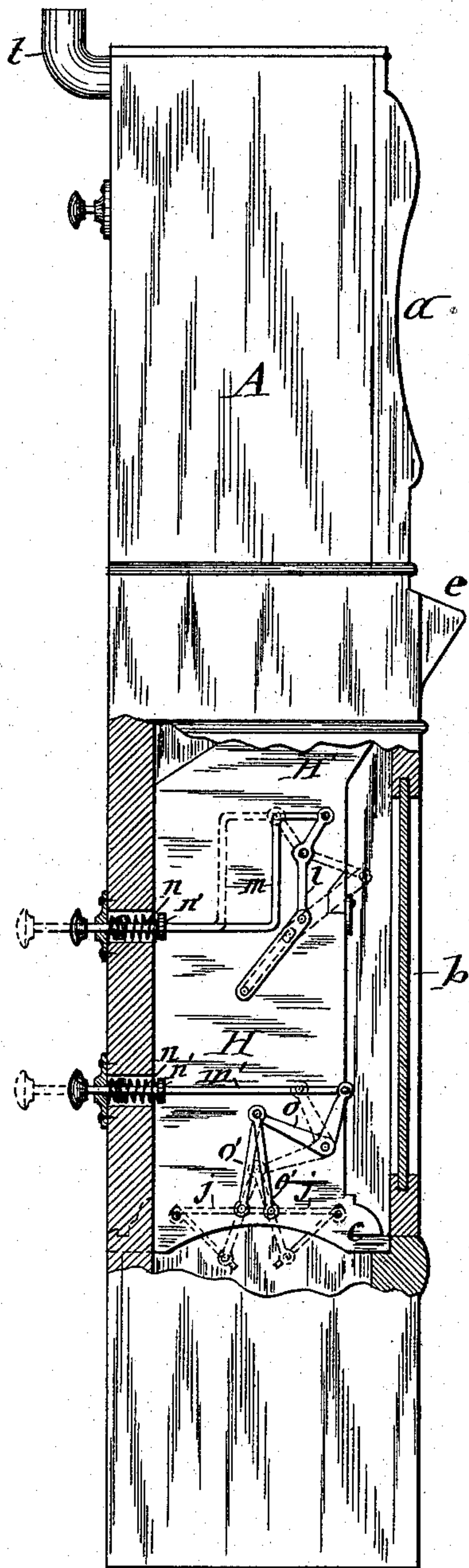


Fig. 3

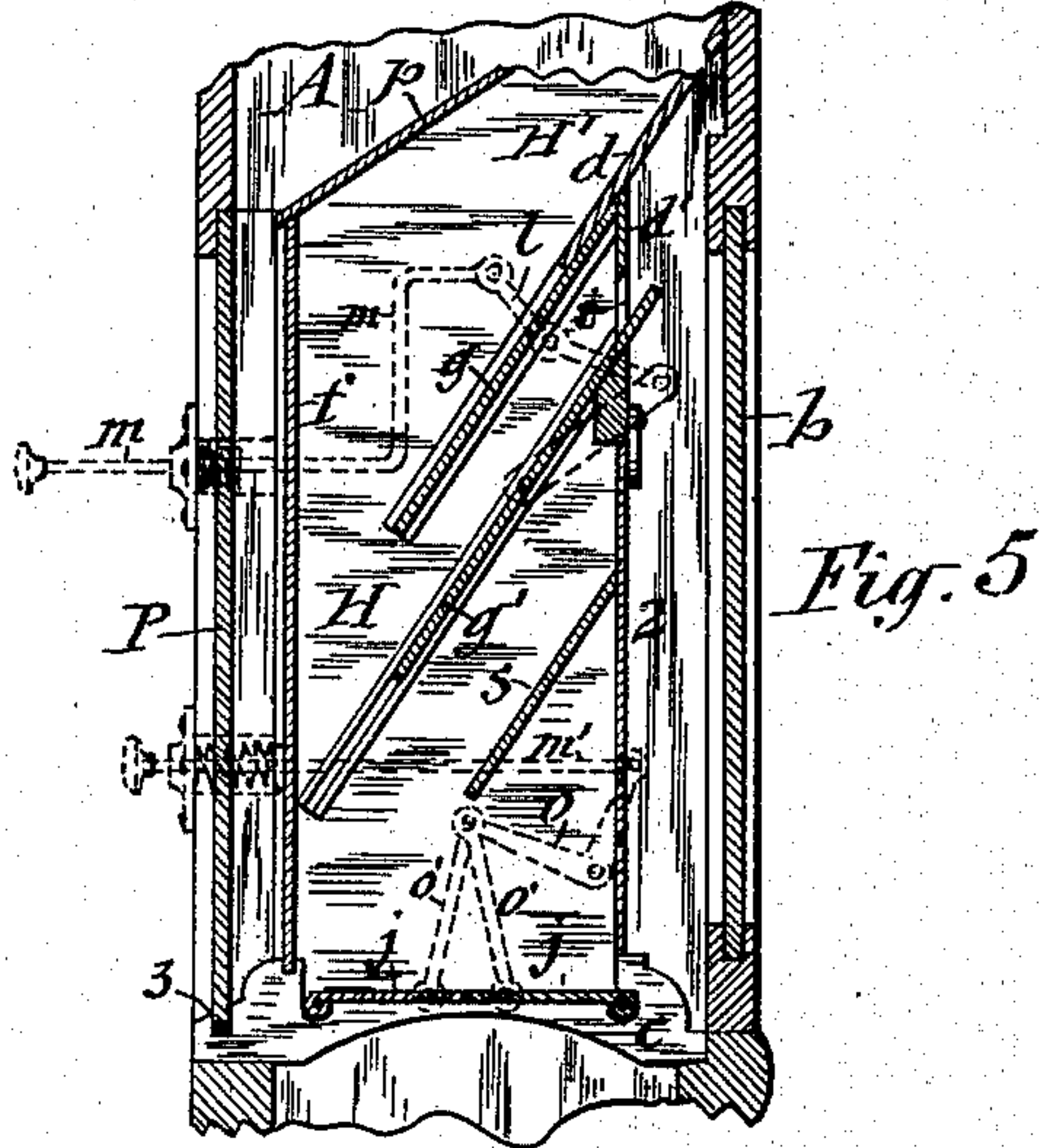


Fig. 5

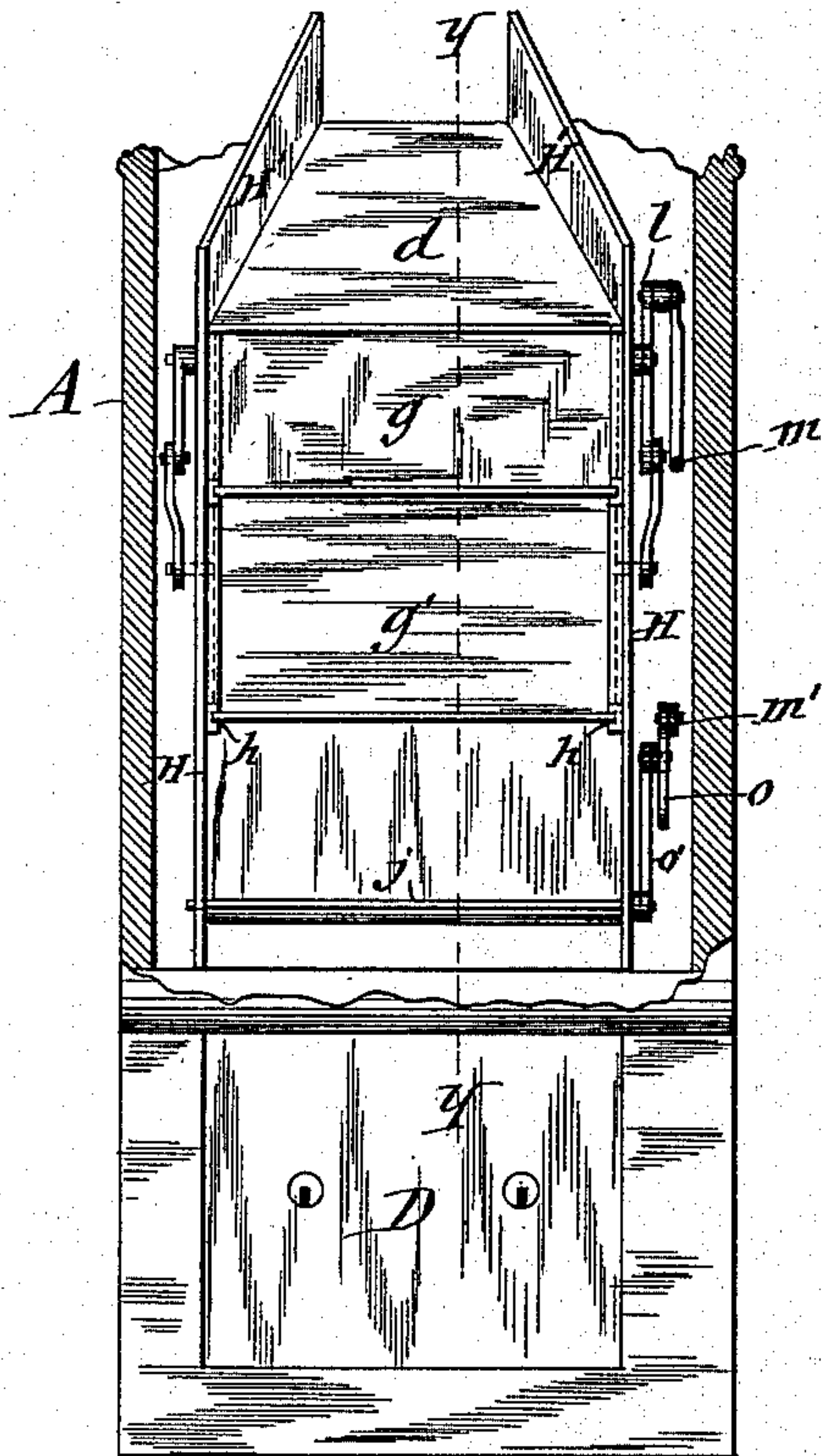


Fig. 4

WITNESSES:

C. L. Bendison.
J. J. Laass.

INVENTOR,

Walter S. Wales.

BY

Wm. Laass & Co.,
ATTORNEYS,

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER S. WALES, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

FARE-BOX CHUTE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,654, dated June 19, 1888.

Application filed February 5, 1887. Serial No. 226,619. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER S. WALES, of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and
5 useful Improvements in Fare-Boxes, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to the class of fare-
10 boxes which have both the change-chute and its inclosing-case provided with transparent fronts to permit inspection of the fares deposited in the box.

The object of this invention is to render
15 more convenient and thorough the inspection of the fares collected in the box, and to also facilitate the cleaning of the interior of the fare-box and improve the efficiency of the apparatus generally; and to that end my invention consists in the novel construction and
20 combination of parts, as hereinafter fully described, and specifically set forth in the claims.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a view
25 of the rear face or side of the fare-box facing toward the interior of the car to which it is applied. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section on line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side view of the fare-box, having a portion of the side
30 of the case broken away to better illustrate the mechanisms for operating the gate and trap-doors of the change-chute. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the lower portion of the fare-box, a portion of the front plate being
35 broken away to better show the internal arrangements thereof; and Fig. 5 is a vertical transverse section on line *y y*, Fig. 4.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents the wooden box or case, which
40 is provided with the usual mouth, *e*, at the rear or at the side facing toward the interior of the car, and at a sufficient distance from the top of the case to permit a lamp, L, to be placed on a suitable bracket secured to the in-
45 side of the case above the mouth *e* and change-chute connected with said mouth. The rear of the case above the mouth *e* is provided with a door, *a*, to afford access to the lamp when required, and is also provided below
50 said mouth with a plate, *b*, which is removable to permit access to the change-chute for cleaning the same when required. The base

of the case A is provided with the drawer D, for collecting the fares deposited in the box, said drawer being provided with a suitable
55 lock to render it safe from surreptitiously extracting the contents thereof.

The change-chute is formed of a metallic base, *c*, extending around and secured to the interior of the case above the drawer D and
60 formed with a central opening, and from said base rise metallic side plates, H H, which terminate at their upper ends with converging and rearwardly-ascending extensions H' H',
65 meeting the sides of the mouth-piece *e*, herebefore referred to. The said two side plates are connected with each other at their upper ends by a metallic inclined shelf, *d*, secured to the bottom edges of the plate-extensions H' H' and extending to the bottom of the mouth-
70 piece *e*, and immediately below the shelf *d* is a metallic plate, *d'*, extending across the back of the change-chute and secured to the back edges of the side plates, H H, of said chute. From the plate *d'* down to the base *c* the back
75 of the change-chute is provided with a glass plate, 2, which is removable to facilitate the cleaning thereof and the cleaning of the interior of the change-chute.

The front of the change-chute consists of a
80 glass plate, *f*, secured to the metallic side plates, H H, and in front of this plate the case A is provided with a glass plate, P, to allow inspection of the fares in the change-chute. The plate P is seated movably in vertical rab-
85 bets in the sides of the case A, so as to allow said plate to be slid up and give access to the front plate, *f*, of the change-chute for cleaning it when required. The plate P when closed rests with its bottom edge in a groove, 3, which
90 is formed in the base *c* of the change-chute, and is lined with rubber or other suitable material to cushion the said glass plate, so as to protect it from breakage in case it is accidentally
95 dropped from its raised position.

The interior of the change-chute I provide with an inclined shelf, *g*, which is composed of transparent glass and extends from the lower edge of the shelf *d* part way toward the front
100 of the change-chute. A short distance below the shelf *g*, I arrange the rectilineally-movable gate *g'*, which is likewise composed of transparent glass, and is seated in grooves *h h* in the side plates, H H, so as to allow it to slide

toward and from the front of the chute, and when in its normal position it rests with its lower edge against the front plate, *f*, of the chute and has its upper edge underneath the lower portion of the shelf *g*. The upper back plate, *d'*, of the change-chute is provided with a horizontal transverse slot, *i*, through which the gate *g'* slides when raised from its normal position. For operating said gate I employ a lever, *l*, pivoted intermediate its length to the exterior of one of the plates *H* and connected at one end to the adjacent side edge of the gate by a pin extending through a slot in the plate *H*. The opposite end of the lever *l* is connected with the inner end of a pull-rod, *m*, which is extended through the front of the case *A* and provided at its outer end with a suitable knob or handle by which to manipulate it. By drawing on the said pull-rod, the gate *g'* is drawn back from the front of the chute, and thus the tickets and coins resting on the lower end of the said gate are allowed to drop onto the trap-doors *j j*. A spiral spring, *n*, pressing inward on a collar, *n'*, secured to the pull-rod, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, serves to push said rod inward and allow the gate to automatically resume its normal position after the rod is relieved from outward draft by the operator.

Across the central opening of the base *c* of the change-chute are arranged two trap-doors, *j j*, hinged to the base *c* respectively at the front and rear edges of the aforesaid opening, and meeting with their free edges across the center of the opening. Said trap-doors are adapted to swing with their free edges downward, so as to drop the deposited fares into the subjacent drawer, *D*; and in order to protect the latter from being marred by coins dropping into it, I secure to the upper part of the interior of the drawer a double-inclined shield, *k*, upon which the fares drop and thence slide into the drawer. The trap-doors *j j* are operated by a bell-crank lever, *o*, pivoted to the exterior of the plate *H* and having connected to one of its arms two toggles, *o'*, which in turn are connected to the free edges of the respective doors *j j*. The other arm of the lever *o* is connected to a pull-rod, *m'*, which is extended through the front of the case *A*, and is arranged to be manipulated in the same manner as the pull-rod of the gate *g'*. A spring, *n*, pressing inward on a collar, *n'*, on the pull-rod *m'*, causes the trap-doors to be sustained normally in a closed position.

In order to facilitate the inspection of the fares deposited in the box at night, I employ

a transparent plate, *p*, for the cover of the change-chute, and by inclining the said plate I make the same serve as a shed for excluding from the interior of the chute the drippings from the lamp *L*. To better illuminate the interior of the change-chute, I secure to the interior of the case *A* a reflector, *r*, so arranged as to reflect the light from the lamp down into the change-chute. By placing another reflector, *s*, in the change-chute back of the gate *g'*, and at a proper angle in relation to the said gate and front of the case, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the person looking through the transparent fronts *P* and *f* of the case and change-chute can observe in the reflector *s* the back of the ticket or coin resting on the gate *g'*, and thus said person is enabled to detect any attempt of passing split tickets. Over the lamp *L*, I place another reflector, *R*, which is concaved to intensify the light in the fare-box, and from this reflector I extend the chimney *t*, for carrying off the smoke from the lamp. *u* represents the bell, which is common to all fare-boxes of this class.

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

1. In combination with the case and change-chute inside thereof, and both provided with transparent fronts, a transparent gate across the interior of the change-chute, and a reflector back of said gate, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In combination with the case and change-chute inside thereof, and both provided with transparent fronts, a transparent gate across the interior of the change-chute, a reflector back of said gate, and a lamp above the change-chute, substantially as set forth and shown.

3. In combination with the case and change-chute inside thereof, and both provided with transparent fronts, a transparent gate across the interior of the change-chute, a reflector back of said gate, a transparent plate across the top of the change-chute, a lamp in the case above the change-chute, and a reflector above the lamp, substantially as described and shown.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal, in the presence of two attesting witnesses, at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, this 20th day of January, 1887.

WALTER S. WALES. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

H. P. DENISON,
C. BENDIXON.