

(No Model.)

J. RING.
PASSENGER FARE COLLECTOR.

No. 437,623.

Patented Sept. 30, 1890.

Fig. I.

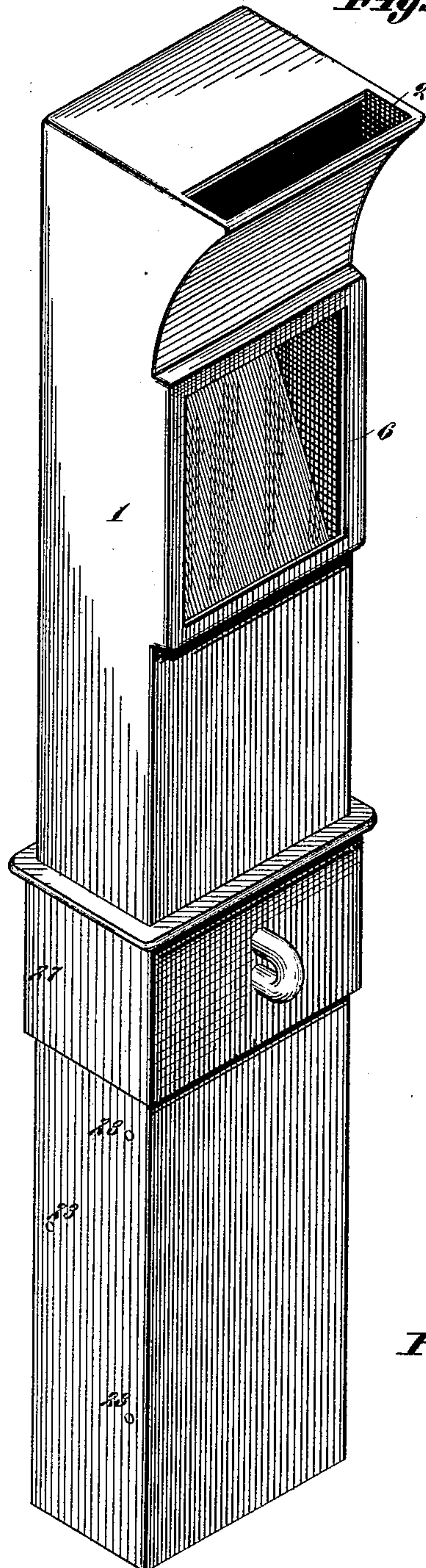


Fig. II.

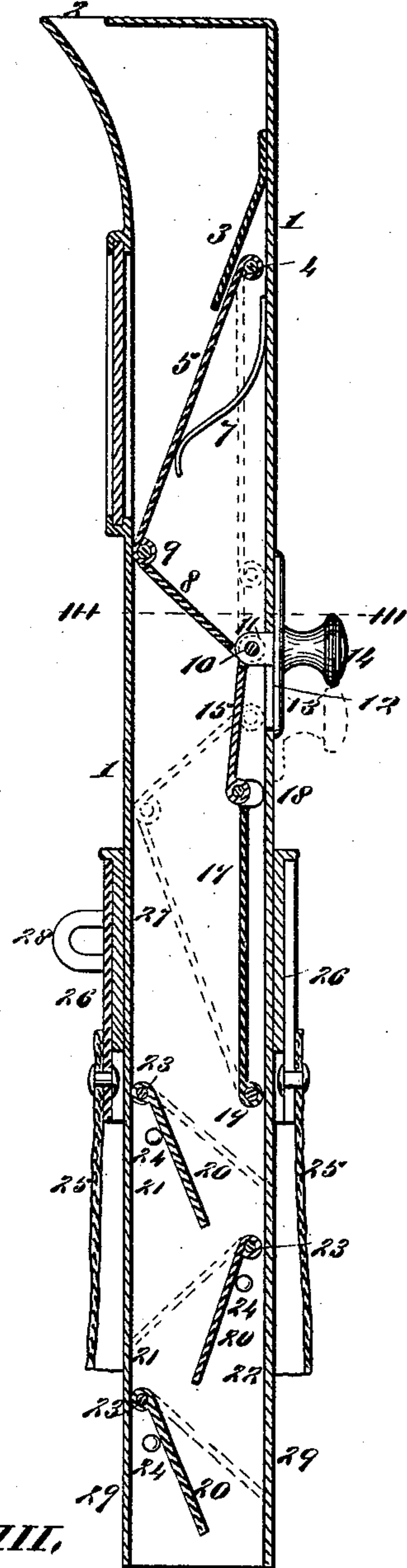
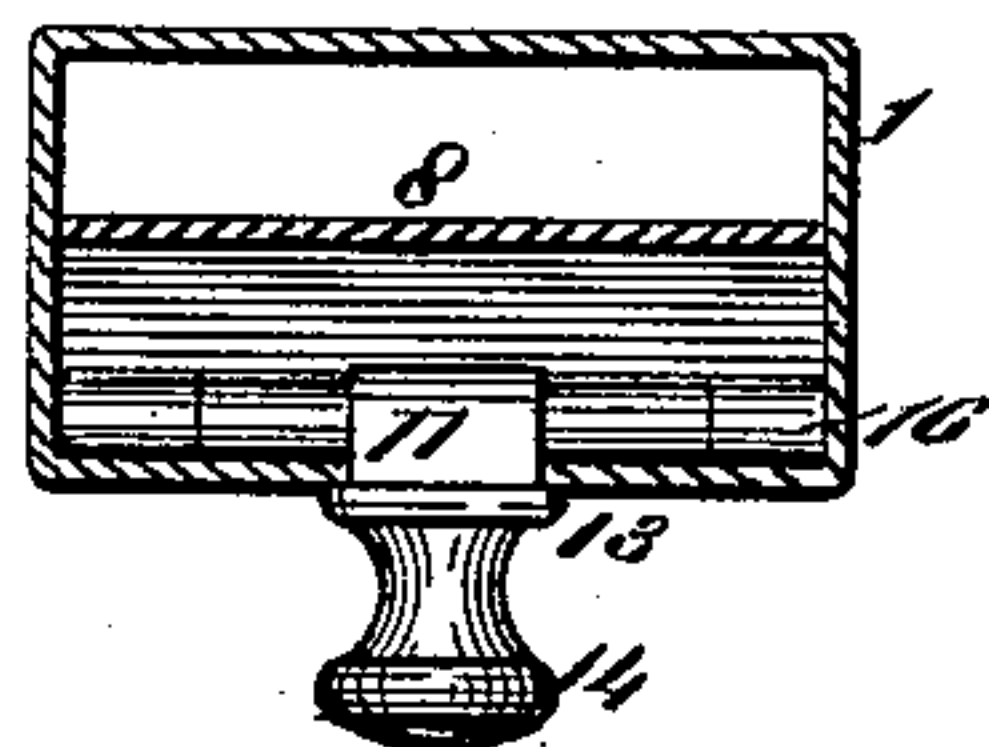


Fig. III.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN RING, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF FOUR-FIFTHS TO BROWN-
LEE W. TAYLOR AND JAMES J. McLOUGHLIN, BOTH OF NEW ORLEANS,
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PASSENGER-FARE COLLECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 437,623, dated September 30, 1890.

Application filed March 4, 1890. Serial No. 342,552. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN RING, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Passenger-Fare Collectors, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

10 This box is adapted to be carried by the conductor of a street-car or other conveyance, the box being so arranged that the fare, whether tickets or money, may be easily deposited in the removable receptacle, but cannot be removed by an unauthorized person.

Figure I is a perspective view of the device without the receptacle or bag. Fig. II is a vertical section. Fig. III is a transverse section at III III, Fig. II.

20 The tubular body 1 is rectangular in cross-section, having a projection at one side at the top.

2 is the mouth or slot in the cover at the front over the projection, through which the fare enters the interior of the body. The projection provides an inwardly-curved wall beneath the mouth or slot.

3 is a fixed deflector covering the hinge 4, by which the swinging upper plate 5 is hinged to the side of the body. The construction is such that the plate may extend obliquely across the interior of the body, as seen in Fig. II, or may be moved into the vertical position indicated by broken lines. In the first position the plate arrests the fare in position for examination through a pane 6 of glass, which forms part of the side of the body.

7 is a spring, which tends to hold the connecting upper plate in the first position.

40 8 is a plate or bar whose upper end or edge is connected to the lower edge of the plate 5 by a hinge 9. The plate or bar 8 is hinged at 10 to a slide 11, whose stem works in a slot 12 of the case, said slot being closed by the face-plate 13 of the vertical slide. 14 is a knob by which the slide is moved. It will be seen that when the plate 5 is in its normal position, as shown in full lines, the knob 14 is in its upper position, and that when the knob

is pushed down the plate 5 and plate or bar 8 are drawn into the position shown by dotted lines. When the knob is released, these parts are restored to the normal position by the spring 7.

15 is a connecting lower plate, which is connected to the lower end or edge of the bar or plate 8 by a hinge 10, and 17 is a swinging lower bar or plate, which is connected at the upper end by a hinge 18 with the plate 15 and to the body by a hinge 19 at its lower end. It will be seen that in the normal position of the plates the passage through the body is closed by the plate 5, and that the plate 15 closes the passage when the plates are in the position shown by dotted lines.

The construction and arrangement of the plates are the same as described in the specification of my application for patent filed January 28, 1890, under Serial No. 338,347, the means of moving the plates from their normal position, however, being different.

20 is a plate connected to one side 21 of the body by a hinge 23 and arranged to swing down by gravity until it reaches a stud 24 and extends obliquely part way across the passage. Three of these hinged plates are shown hinged to the sides 21 and 22 alternately, so that the fare is required to follow a tortuous course in its descent. If the apparatus is inverted, the plates 20 will close the passage, as seen in dotted lines, and thus prevent the escape of fares from the receptacle. When the apparatus is upright and the plates 20 are in the position shown in full lines, only a very flexible instrument could be introduced into the receptacle, and on the attempt to withdraw any object from the receptacle the plates 20 would swing upward and prevent such withdrawal.

The receptacle or bag 25 has a neck 26 fitting the part 27 of the body and held thereon by a staple 28 and padlock thereon. The lower end 29 of the body extends below the neck 26 of the bag, so that there is an annular pocket formed between the bag and the part 29.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the case 1, having a

projection at one side, at the top providing an inwardly-curved wall and formed with a mouth or slot in the cover over the projection, the swinging plate 5, and the fixed deflector 3, covering the hinge 4 of the plate, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the hinged plates 5 and 17 with their connections 8 and 15, and the slide 11, connected to the hinge 4 and working in a slot 12, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination of the case 1, having a receiving mouth or slot 2, the fixed deflector 3, the swinging upper plate 5, hinged at its upper end and adapted to be placed in an in-

clined or a vertical position, the connecting upper plate 8, hinged to the lower edge of the swinging upper plate, the connecting lower plate 15, the vertical slide to which the connecting-plates are hinged, having a knob or handle 14, and the swinging lower plate 17, hinged at its upper end to the connecting lower plate hinged at its lower end, and adapted to be placed in a vertical or inclined position, substantially as described.

JOHN RING.

In presence of—
SAML. KNIGHT,
J. M. MAROT.