

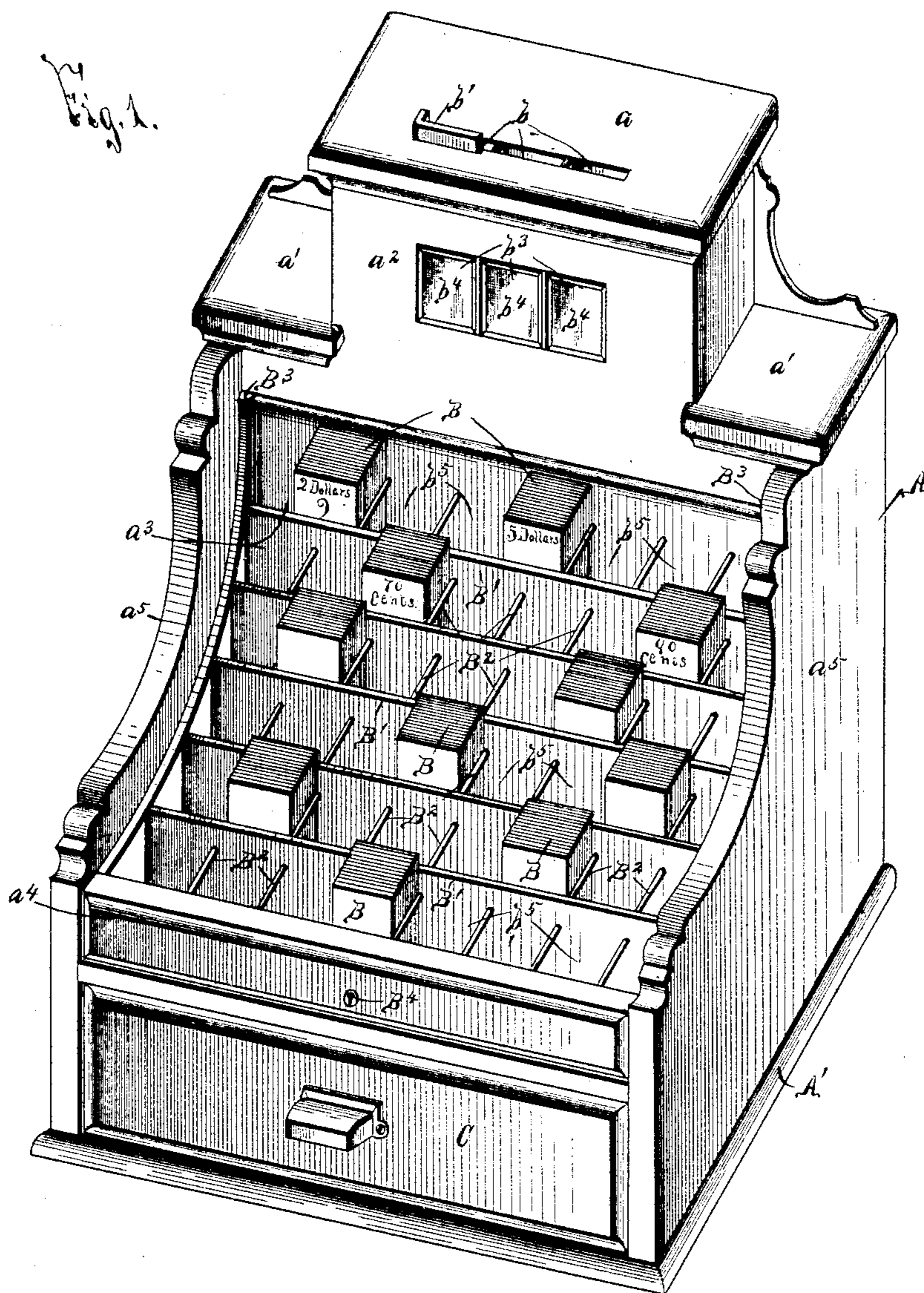
(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. O. TUEBK.
FARE BOX.

No. 473,680.

Patented Apr. 26, 1892.



WITNESSES:

W. H. Randall,
H. C. Chase.

INVENTOR

Samuel O. Tuebk

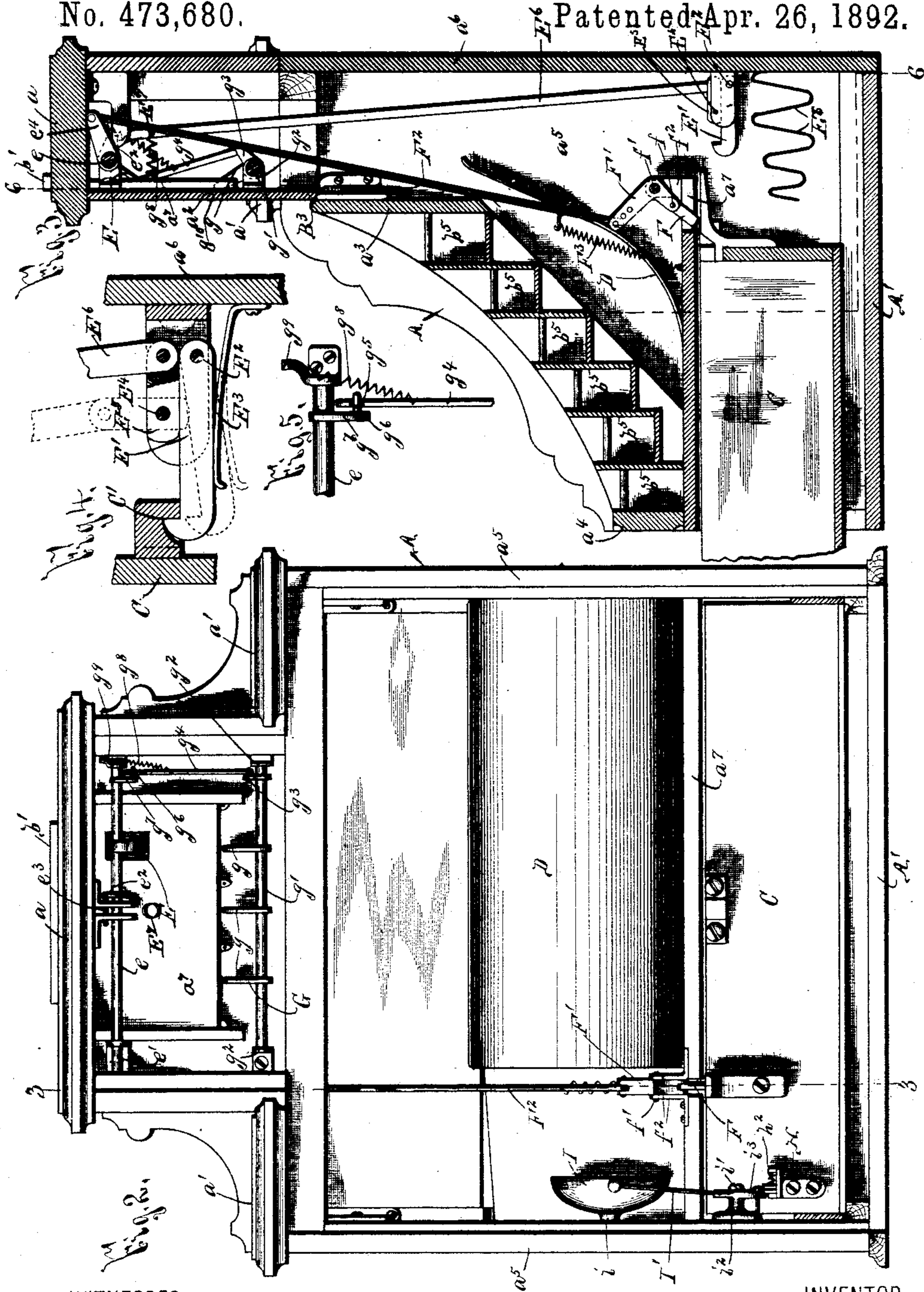
BY

Hayden & Parsons
ATTORNEYS

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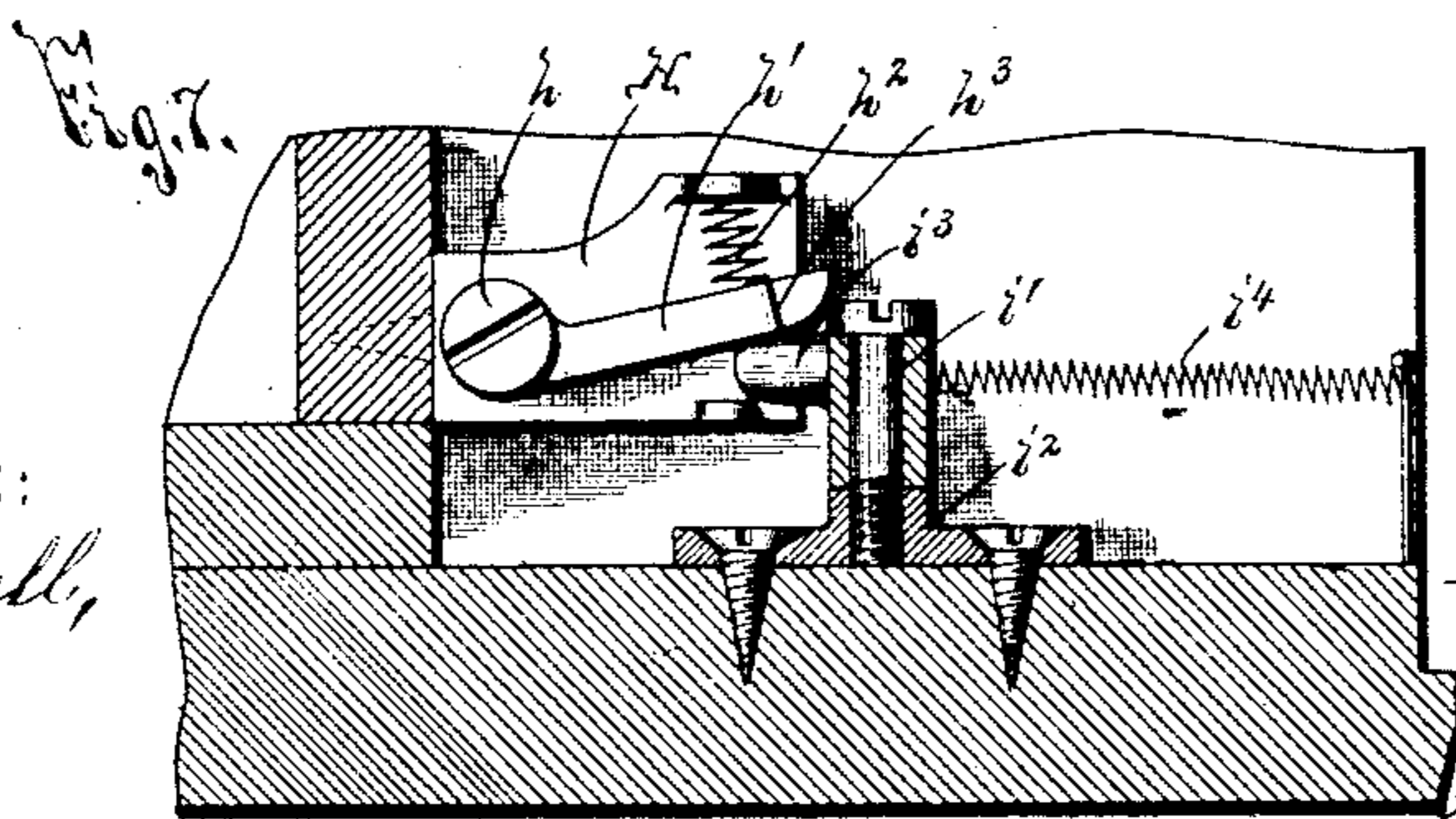
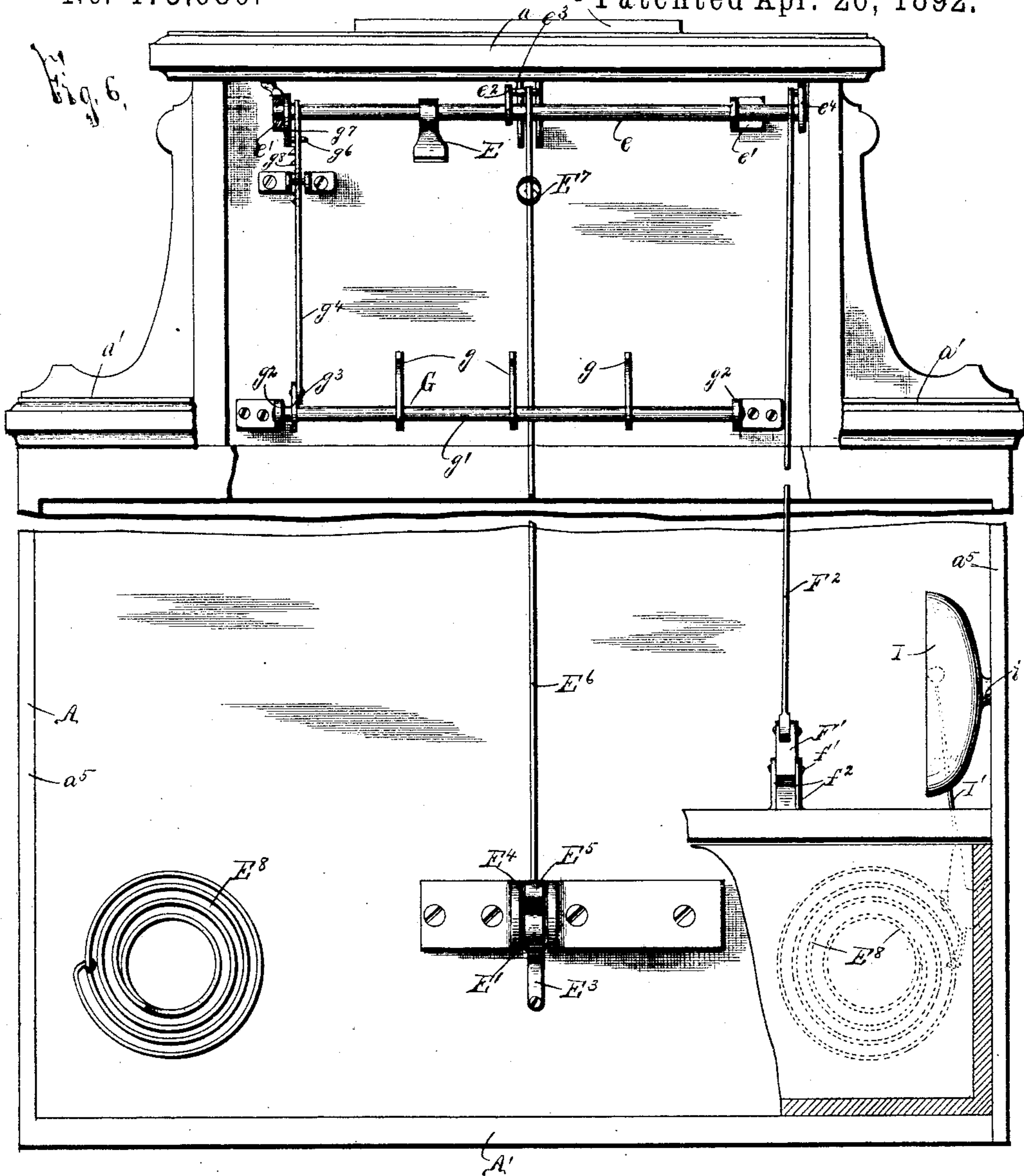
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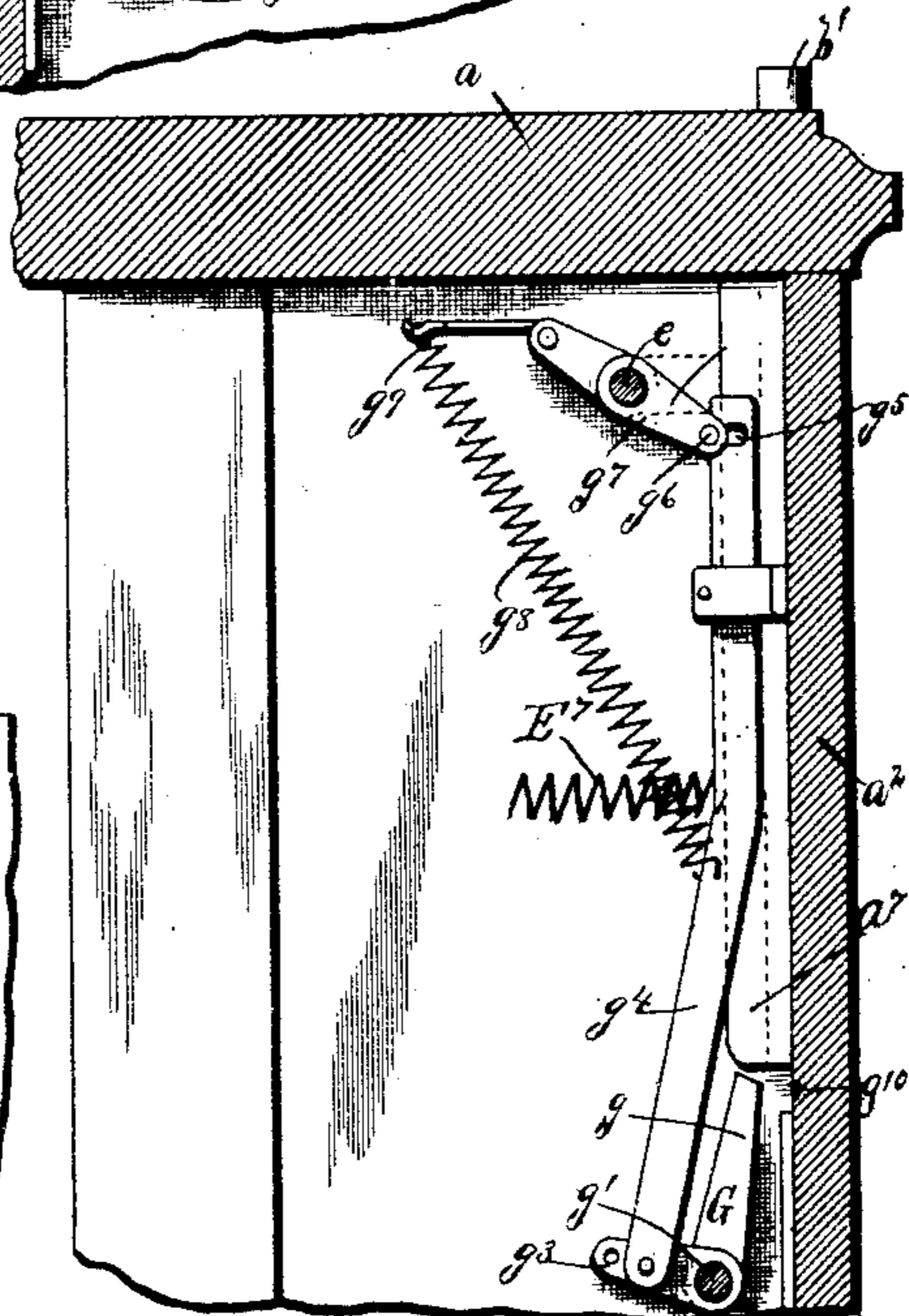
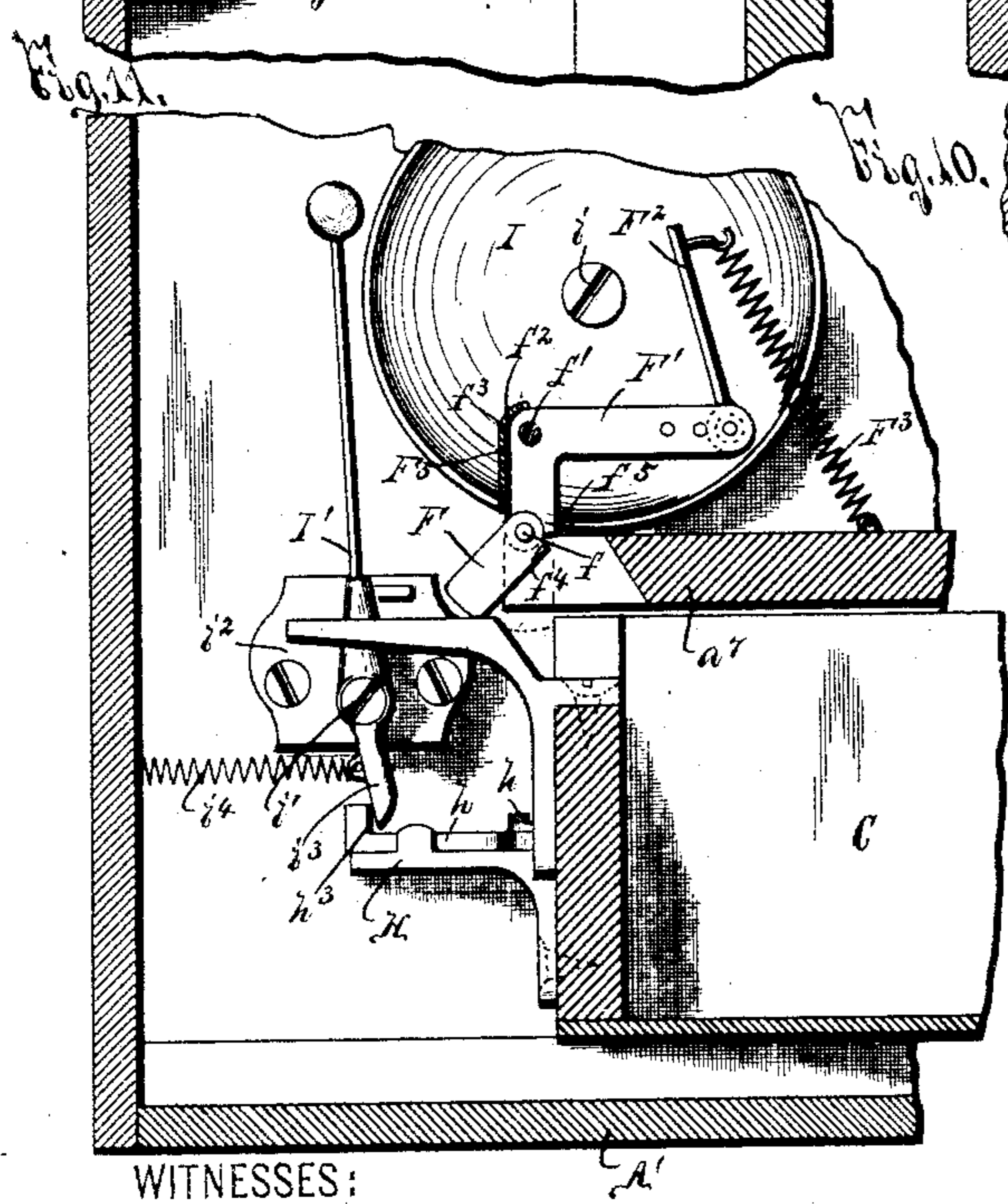
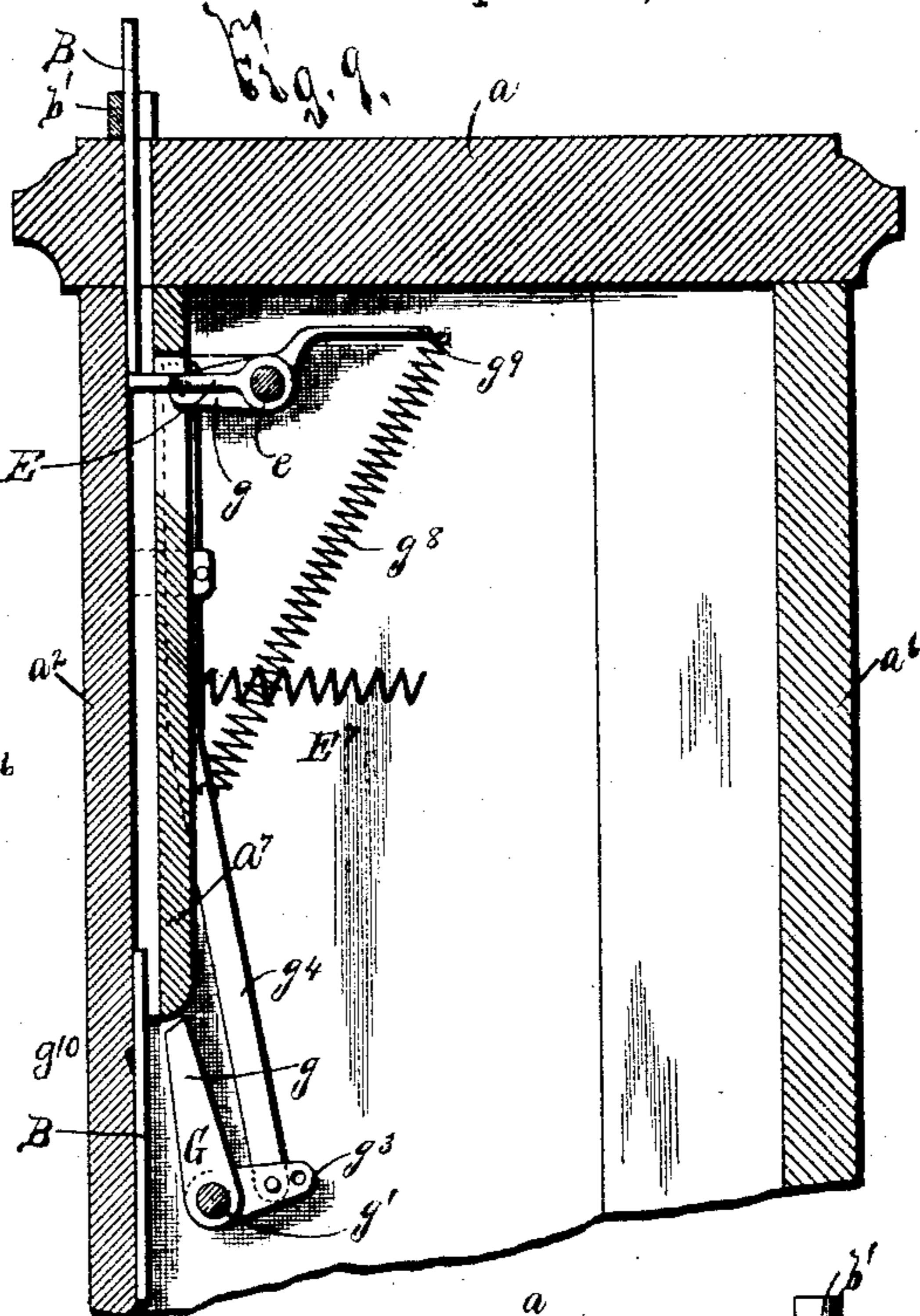
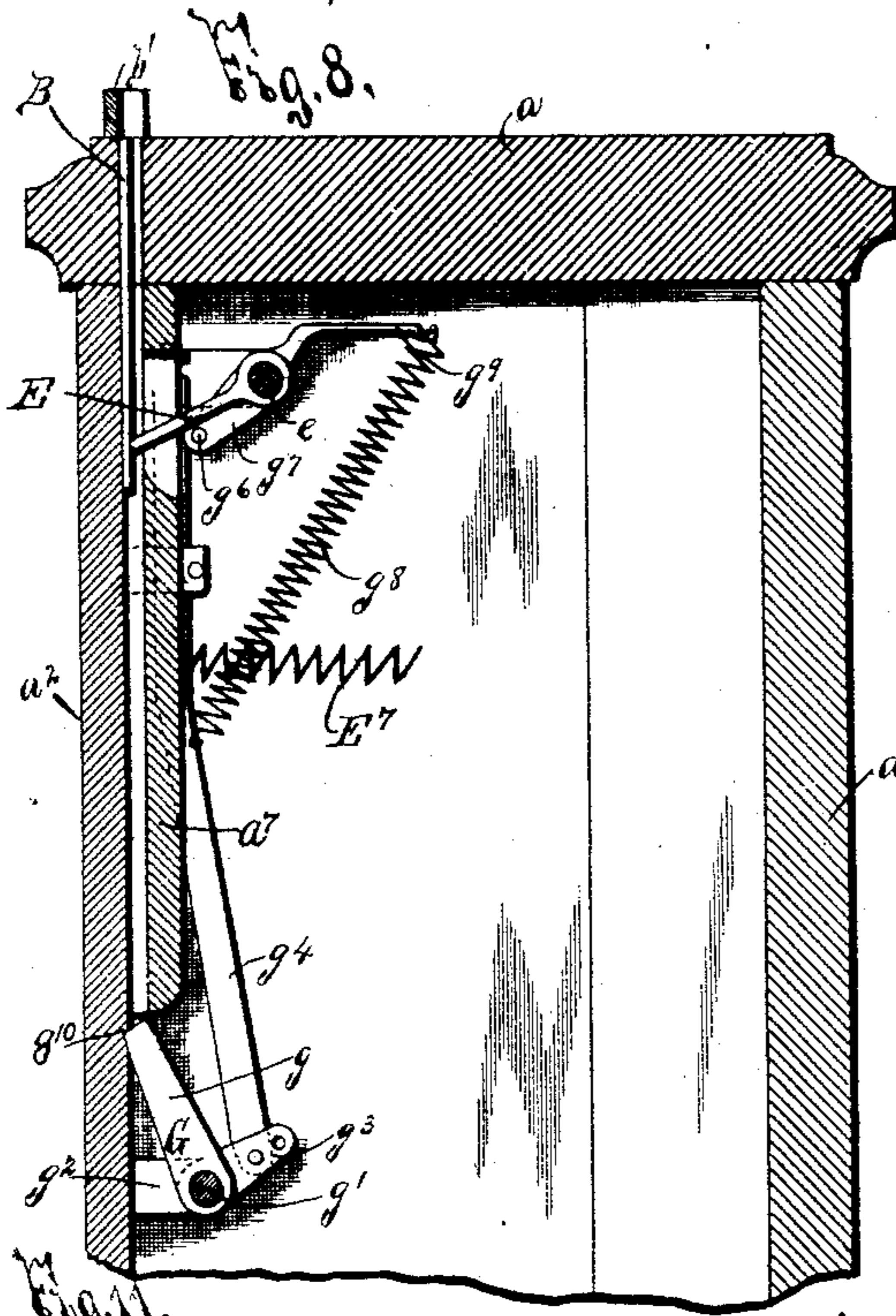
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL O. TUERK, OF FULTON, NEW YORK.

FARE-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 473,680, dated April 26, 1892.

Application filed February 16, 1891. Serial No. 381,606. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL O. TUERK, of Fulton, in the county of Oswego, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful
5 Improvements in Receiving-Boxes, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in
10 receiving-boxes, and has for its object the production of a simple and effective device that is produced at a minimum cost and is highly efficient, positive, and durable in use; and to this end the invention consists, essen-
15 tially, in a frame having a receiving-slot, a trip aligned with the slot, a drawer movable in the frame, a movable lock for engaging the drawer, and connections between the trip and lock.

20 The invention furthermore consists in a movable shoulder in the path of the drawer and connections between said shoulder and trip, in a movable stop beneath the trip, and a connection between said trip and stop,
25 whereby the movement of the former operates the latter, and in the detail construction and arrangement of the parts, all as hereinafter more particularly described, and pointed out in the claims.

30 In describing this invention reference is had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which like letters indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 represents an isometric perspective
35 of my invention. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the parts shown in Fig. 1, the back plate being removed. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken on line 3 3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view of the drawer-lock
40 partially illustrated at Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail view. Fig. 6 is a sectional view taken on line 6 6, Fig. 3. Fig. 7 is a detail sectional view illustrating the movable dog secured to the drawer for operating the bell.
45 Figs. 8, 9, and 10 are detail sectional views illustrating the operation of the trip and stop, and Fig. 11 is a detail sectional view illustrating the construction of the parts for ringing the bell and the construction of the movable
50 shoulder in the path of the drawer.

A represents the frame, composed of base A', top wall $a a' a'$, front wall a^2, a^3 , and a^4 , side walls a^5 , and the rear wall a^6 . The portion a of the top wall is formed with receiving-slots $b b b$, and at the front edge of the
55 slots and preferably between them is a raised rail b' for enabling the operator to readily align with the slots the cards or other articles to be passed therethrough. The portion a^2 of the front wall is provided with a series of
60 display openings $b^3 b^3 b^3$ in alignment with the slots $b b b$, and for the purpose of security these openings are closed by a glass plate b^4 , supported at the rear of which is a plate a^7 for forming a backing for the cards.
65

b^5 represents pockets formed upon the portion a^3 of the front wall, in which are placed cards B, having marked thereon symbols, as Arabic numerals, for indicating either the
70 denomination of the coin passed through the slots b or any other information which it may be desirable to place within the receiving-box to indicate for what purpose the money-drawer C has been opened. These pockets B
75 may be of any desirable construction, being preferably formed by longitudinal bars B' and cross-bars B^2 on the front wall. As presently described, the cards after passage through the slots $b b b$ enter the receptacle
80 D, which is composed of a sheet-metal plate beneath the portion a^3 of the front wall of the frame. To permit removal of the cards when desired, the portion a^3 of the front wall is suitably hinged at B^3 at its upper extremity,
85 and is held in position by any suitable construction of lock B^4 , not necessary to herein illustrate or describe.

E represents a movable trip in alignment with and preferably beneath the slot b . As illustrated, the trip consists of a lever or arm
90 having a pivotal pin e , which is journaled in bearings e' , secured to the frame. Upon the pivotal pin e is the arm e^2 , from which projects an actuating pin or lug e^3 .

E' represents a movable locking-lever for
95 engaging a socket or shoulder C' on the money-drawer C and retaining the same in its closed position. The rear extremity of this lever is pivoted at E^2 and is held in position by a spring E^3 . Pivoted at E^4 above the
100

lever E' is a second lever E⁵, (best seen in Fig. 4,) and pivoted at one extremity to the lever E⁵ is a link E⁶, the opposite end of which is provided with a notch adapted to be drawn 5 into engagement with the pin e³ by a spring E⁷, having one end secured to the link and the other to the plate a⁷ at the rear of the portion a³ of the front wall. As the card B, Fig. 8, enters the receiving-slot b the link E⁶ 10 is elevated and the lever E⁵ depresses the rocking lever E', whereupon springs E⁸ force the drawer C outwardly to permit access to the change within said drawer, and at the end of its upward movement the pin e³ is disengaged from the link E⁶, and the locking-lever E' then returns to its normal position. As presently described, the trip E is forced to its normal position by a spring-tension, and consequently after the top of the card B is 20 beneath the top wall a of the frame the card is held in said position just above the display-opening.

F, Figs. 3 and 11, represents a stop shoulder or lever in the path of the drawer, or, more strictly speaking, the rear wall of said drawer. This shoulder F is pivoted at f to a support consisting of a bell-crank lever F', that is pivoted at f' to a bracket f² upon the frame-wall a⁷ above the drawer C. A link F² is pivoted 30 to the opposite extremity of the bell-crank lever F' and to an arm e⁴ upon the spindle e, and secured thereto is one extremity of a spring F³, which constantly draws the shoulder F⁵ of the lever F' against its stop-shoulder f³ and forces the trip against the portion a² of the front frame-wall, as previously stated. The stop lever or shoulder F is provided with a shoulder f⁴, which engages a stop-shoulder f⁵ on the lever F' and prevents forward move- 40 ment of said lever or shoulder, although the same is free to move rearwardly and out of the path of the drawer as the drawer is closed. After the drawer is released by the depression of the trip E and the card is forced to its position illustrated at Fig. 8, as previously described, the operator engages the drawer, pulls it outward a sufficient distance, and thus by means of the stop shoulder or lever F the bell-crank lever F' and connection F² rock the 50 trip E backwardly a sufficient distance to permit the card to drop downwardly upon the stop G and into alignment with the display-openings b³.

As illustrated, I have shown three of the 55 receiving-slots and display-openings to permit the passage within the frame of three different cards; but I have only illustrated a single trip, as one is sufficient to release the lock.

The stop G is preferably composed of three 60 levers g, provided with a hinged spindle g', journaled in bearings g² upon the frame, and normally arranged with their free ends in recesses in the portion a² of the frame. Upon the spindle g' is a lever g³, from which 65 projects the upwardly-extending arm G⁴, having a slot g⁵, adapted to engage a pin g⁶, project-

ing from a lever g⁷, provided on the spindle e. Secured to the arm g⁴ is one extremity of a spring g⁸, having its opposite extremity secured to a support g⁹ for normally drawing the arm 70 upward and forcing the stop to its operative position. After a card has been exhibited at the display-opening and a second card is passed through the inlet receiving-slot b the depression of the trip E rocks the stop G and permits 75 the previously-displayed card to drop into the receptacle D, and, as previously stated, the last-inserted card is held by a spring-tension from passage to the stop G, thus allowing ample time for the former card to drop and preventing clogging of two cards at a time. It 80 will be understood, however, that after the stop G is rocked to the position shown in Fig. 10 by the movable lever F it has a further movement, which disengages the pin g⁶ from the 85 slot g⁵ and permits the stop G to return to its operative position by the action of the spring g⁸ before the card reaches said stop, in order that there may be no liability of the card passing beyond the stop. Projecting 90 from the drawer C is an arm H, upon which is pivoted at h a movable dog h', tensioned by a spring h².

I represents a bell secured at i to the frame, and I' a bell-lever pivoted at i' to a bearing- 95 plate i² on the frame and provided with an outwardly-extending arm i³ in the path of an upwardly-extending shoulder h³ on the dog H. A spring i⁴ draws the upper extremity of the lever I' toward the bell I, and as the drawer 100 C is withdrawn from the frame the lever is rocked against the action of the spring i⁴, whereupon by the return movement of the lever the bell is rung and notice given that the drawer is open. As the drawer is returned 105 to its closed position the lever h' swings sideways, or in a plane at right angles to that of the lever I', against the action of the spring h², and when the drawer is in its normal position is thrown into alignment with the end 110 i³ of the lever I' for the purpose of effecting further operation of the bell upon release of the drawer.

The parts of my invention are simple in construction and operation, are sufficiently 115 large to effect perfect and continued operation, and may be readily and quickly produced and assembled.

The operation of the invention will be readily perceived from the foregoing description 120 and upon reference to the drawings, and it is evident that considerable change may be made in the detail construction and arrangement of the parts of my receiving-box without departing from the spirit of my invention. 125

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

1. In a receiving-box, the combination of a frame having a receiving-slot, a drawer mov- 130 able within the frame, a lock for holding the drawer, a movable trip normally in align-

ment with the receiving-slots and adapted to be engaged and brought into operation by articles forced through said slot, and connections, substantially as described, between said lock and trip for releasing the lock when the trip is engaged by said articles, substantially as specified.

2. In a receiving-box, the combination of a frame having a receiving-slot, a drawer movable within the frame, a lock for holding the drawer, a movable trip having its end normally in alignment with the receiving-slots, and adapted to be engaged and brought into operation by articles forced through said slot, connections, substantially as described, between said lock and trip for releasing the lock when the trip is engaged by said article, and a stop for preventing the movement of the article after the operation of the trip, substantially as set forth.

3. In a receiving-box, the combination of a frame having a receiving-slot, a drawer movable within the frame, a lock for holding the drawer, a movable trip having its end projecting normally into the path of articles passed through the receiving-slots, whereby articles forced through the slot encounter and rock the trip, connections, substantially as described, between said lock and trip for releasing the lock when the trip is engaged by said article, a stop for preventing the movement of the article after the operation of the trip, and a connection between said stop and trip, whereby the movement of the former operates the latter, substantially as described.

4. In a receiving-box, the combination of a frame having a receiving-slot having its extremity projecting into the path of articles passed through said slot, a hinged trip beneath the slot, a drawer movable within the frame, a shoulder on the drawer, a hinged stop for engaging the shoulder, a movable support for the stop, and a connection between the trip and stop, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a receiving-box, the combination of a frame having a series of slots, a drawer movable within the frame, a pivoted trip beneath the slots, having its end projecting into the path of articles passed through said slots, a stop beneath the trip in the path of said articles for preventing their further movement, connections between the trip and stop for permitting the passage of the article prevented from movement by the stop, a movable lock for engaging the drawer, and connections between the trip and lock for operating the lock, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

6. In a receiving-box, the combination of a frame having a series of slots, a drawer movable in the frame, a pivoted trip beneath the slots, an arm on said trip, a movable stop beneath the trip, an arm on the stop, a link between the arms on said trip and stop, whereby the movement of the former operates the

latter, a movable lock for engaging the drawer, and connections, substantially as described, between the trip and lock for operating the lock, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

7. In a receiving-box, the combination of a frame having a fixed wall formed with a receiving-slot and a display-opening, a trip having its end adapted to project within the slot, whereby the trip is rocked by the passage of articles through said slot, a drawer movable in the frame, a movable shoulder in the path of the drawer, a movable support for the shoulder, and a connection between said support and the trip, substantially as and for the purpose described.

8. In a receiving-box, the combination of a frame having a fixed wall formed with a receiving-slot and a display-opening, a trip having its end in alignment with the slot, whereby the trip is rocked by the passage of articles through said slot, a drawer movable in the frame, a movable stop for preventing the passage of said articles, connections, substantially as described, between the trip and the stop, a movable shoulder in the path of the drawer, a movable support for the shoulder, and a connection between said support and the trip, substantially as specified.

9. In a receiving-box, the combination of a frame having a receiving-slot, a trip and stop arranged one above the other and adapted to move independently during a portion of their movement, and a connection between said trip and stop for moving both simultaneously during a further portion of their movement, substantially as set forth.

10. In a receiving-box, the combination of a frame having a receiving-slot, a trip and stop arranged one above the other and adapted to move independently during a portion of their movement, a connection between said trip and stop for moving both simultaneously during a further portion of their movement, and an open receptacle beneath said stop for receiving the articles released thereby, substantially as specified.

11. In a receiving-box, the combination of a frame having a receiving-slot, a series of pockets for cash-indicating cards, a hinged support for said pockets, a lock for retaining said support in its normal position, and a receptacle beneath said hinged support, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

12. In a receiving-box, the combination of a frame, a drawer movable within the frame, a bell, a lever for operating the bell, a dog on the drawer for operating said lever, said dog being movable in a line at right angles to that of the lever for permitting the same to assume its normal position without operating the bell, a spring for forcing said dog to its normal position, and a stop for preventing undue movement of the dog, substantially as described.

13. In a receiving-box, the combination of a frame having a receiving-opening, a trip E in

alignment with the opening, a drawer movable in the frame, a pivoted lever in the path of the drawer, a movable support for the lever, a shoulder on said lever for preventing
5 its movement in the same direction as the drawer, and connections, substantially as described, from the trip to said lever, all substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto

signed my name, in the presence of two attesting witnesses, at Fulton, in the county of Oswego, in the State of New York, this 31st day of January, 1891.

SAMUEL O. TUERK.

Witnesses:

F. G. SPENCER,

E. B. MCCULLY.