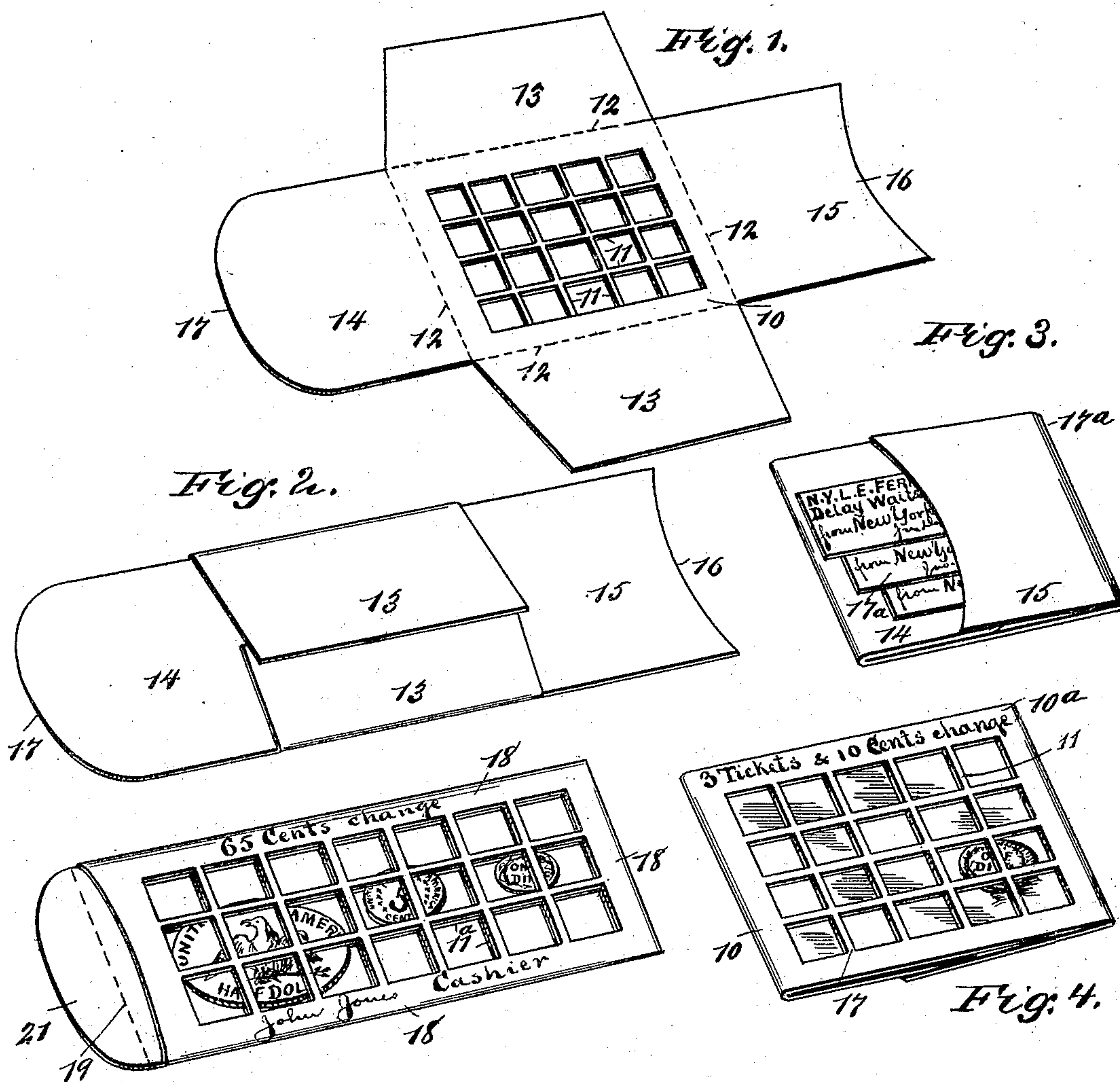


(No Model.)

M. RALPH.  
TICKET AND CHANGE POCKET.

No. 505,001.

Patented Sept. 12, 1893.



WITNESSES:  
J. a. Bergstrom  
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR  
M. Ralph  
BY Munn & Co  
ATTORNEYS.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN RALPH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## TICKET AND CHANGE POCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 505,001, dated September 12, 1893.

Application filed December 1, 1892. Serial No. 453,773. (No specimens.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARTIN RALPH, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Ticket and Change Pocket, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in that class of pockets or receptacles which are adapted to carry change and tickets.

My invention is especially intended for use at railway ticket offices and other places where a great deal of business is done, and where it is necessary to make change often, although the invention may be used as a convenient receptacle for change, as the change may always be seen without opening the receptacle.

The object of my invention is particularly to produce an extremely simple and cheap device of the character described, which will enable change to be made with the utmost rapidity and with great accuracy, which will display the tickets and change so that the receiver can tell at a glance if proper change is made, and also to produce a receptacle which may be carried in the pocket or applied to a pocketbook, card case, or similar device, and which will afford a convenient receptacle for change, or even for other matter.

To these ends, my invention consists in certain features of construction and combinations of parts, which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the open blank of which the pocket is formed. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a partially formed pocket, showing the two side flaps folded inward. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the back side of the pocket. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the front side of the pocket.

The blank of the box, which is shown clearly in Fig. 1, has a central portion 10, which is preferably of rectangular shape and which is provided with numerous small openings throughout its central portion, these being also preferably rectangular and formed between the intersecting cross ribs 11. This perforated and ribbed portion forms one side

of the formed pocket, and the ribs 11 are far enough apart to permit the character of the coin in the pocket to be distinguished at a glance, but not so far as to permit the possible slipping out of any small coin. There is sufficient stock left outside of the perforations to enable the pocket to have the necessary strength.

The material of the blank may be of any suitable kind, but for ordinary purposes a cheap cloth lined paper may be used to advantage. The rectangular portion 10 is scored around, as shown at 12, and provided on opposite sides with side flaps 13, which are adapted to fold inward and overlap, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 2, and these flaps form a portion of the pocket back. The pocket is also provided with end flaps or tongues 14 and 15, which are adapted to fold inward upon the flaps 13 and to overlap, as shown in Fig. 3. The outer or free edge of the flap 15 is preferably curved inward slightly, as shown at 16, while the tongue 14 has a convex or curved outer edge, as shown at 17. This construction facilitates the holding of the tickets 17<sup>a</sup> (see Fig. 3) between the two parts 14 and 15, and also enables them to be easily grasped and pulled out. The top or outer side of the tongue 14 when folded inward, is provided near its free edge with gum, and the under or inner side of the flap 15 is similarly gummed, so that the two parts may be stuck together when desired.

In places such as referred to above, where it is necessary to make change rapidly at certain times in the day, the tickets are usually sold for a low price, and quarters, half dollars and other coins of comparatively small denominations are usually given in payment for the tickets. To facilitate the rapid exchange of tickets for money and the counting out of the correct change in return, these tickets as described are used, and the tickets are piled up within easy reach and arranged in different piles according to the number of tickets and the amount of change in them. For instance, many people would call for three five cent tickets and would offer in payment a quarter of a dollar; for such customers as these, pockets will be provided having ten cents in change held within the pockets, which change can be seen through the per-



forations in the pocket front, while three tickets 17<sup>a</sup> will be fastened between the flap 15 and tongue 14, the gum as above described serving to hold the parts together and the tickets in place. When, then, a customer hands in his quarter of a dollar, the ticket agent merely slips out one of the ticket pockets containing the three tickets and the ten cents.

- 10 Other piles of ticket pockets will be provided having two tickets and fifteen cents in change, one ticket and twenty cents, and so on, while others will be provided with tickets and change to be given in exchange for  
15 a half dollar, a dollar, and other sums. In any case, the pocket is preferably marked on the front side, as shown at 10<sup>a</sup> in Fig. 4, so as to state clearly the number of tickets and the amount of change carried by the pocket.  
20 From the above illustrations it will be understood that the system may be carried out to any desired extent.

- As shown in Fig. 5, the pocket 18 is adapted for change only, and is in the form of a flat  
25 bag, having the rectangular perforations in its sides, these being formed between cross ribs 11<sup>a</sup>, and the perforations occur on both sides of the pocket. It is essential in every case that the perforations be large enough to  
30 enable the coins to be distinguished. The pocket 18 is open at one end, as shown at 19, and is closed by a tongue or flap 21 adapted to fold over the end of one pocket, and this flap may be fastened in any convenient way. The  
35 pocket is preferably marked to indicate the amount of change it contains and with the name of the cashier. It may be used in making change in substantially the manner already described.

As shown in Fig. 6, a pocket similar to that in Fig. 5, is fastened into a pocketbook. The pocketbook 22 may be of any useful form, or in lieu of a pocketbook a card-case or similar thing may be provided, and a change pocket 23, having the rectangular perforations separated by the cross ribs 11<sup>b</sup>, is fastened into the pocketbook in any convenient way, and may be fastened in the same way that the usual compartments are made in the pocketbook. This pocket 23 is open at its outer edge 24, and is closed by an ordinary clasp 25, and any suitable fastening device may be used.

In all the forms of pockets, it is essential that sufficient stock be left around the edge of the pocket to give it the necessary strength, but these blank edges should not be deep enough to hide the coin.

Instead of fastening the pocket 23 into the central portion of the pocketbook, it may be attached to one cover of the pocketbook, or may be secured therein in any convenient manner, and it may be provided with perforations on one or both sides, as desired.

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

As an improved article of manufacture, a pocket of the character described, having in one side perforations large enough to permit the inspection of a coin through them, and having its back side formed of overlapping flaps adapted to carry tickets between them, substantially as described.

MARTIN RALPH.

Witnesses:

CHS. FRIEDERICH,  
WILLIAM RALPH.