

(No Model.)

A. H. PUGH & D. B. MARTIN.  
RAILWAY TICKET AND HOLDER.

No. 528,130.

Patented Oct. 23, 1894.

Fig. 1-

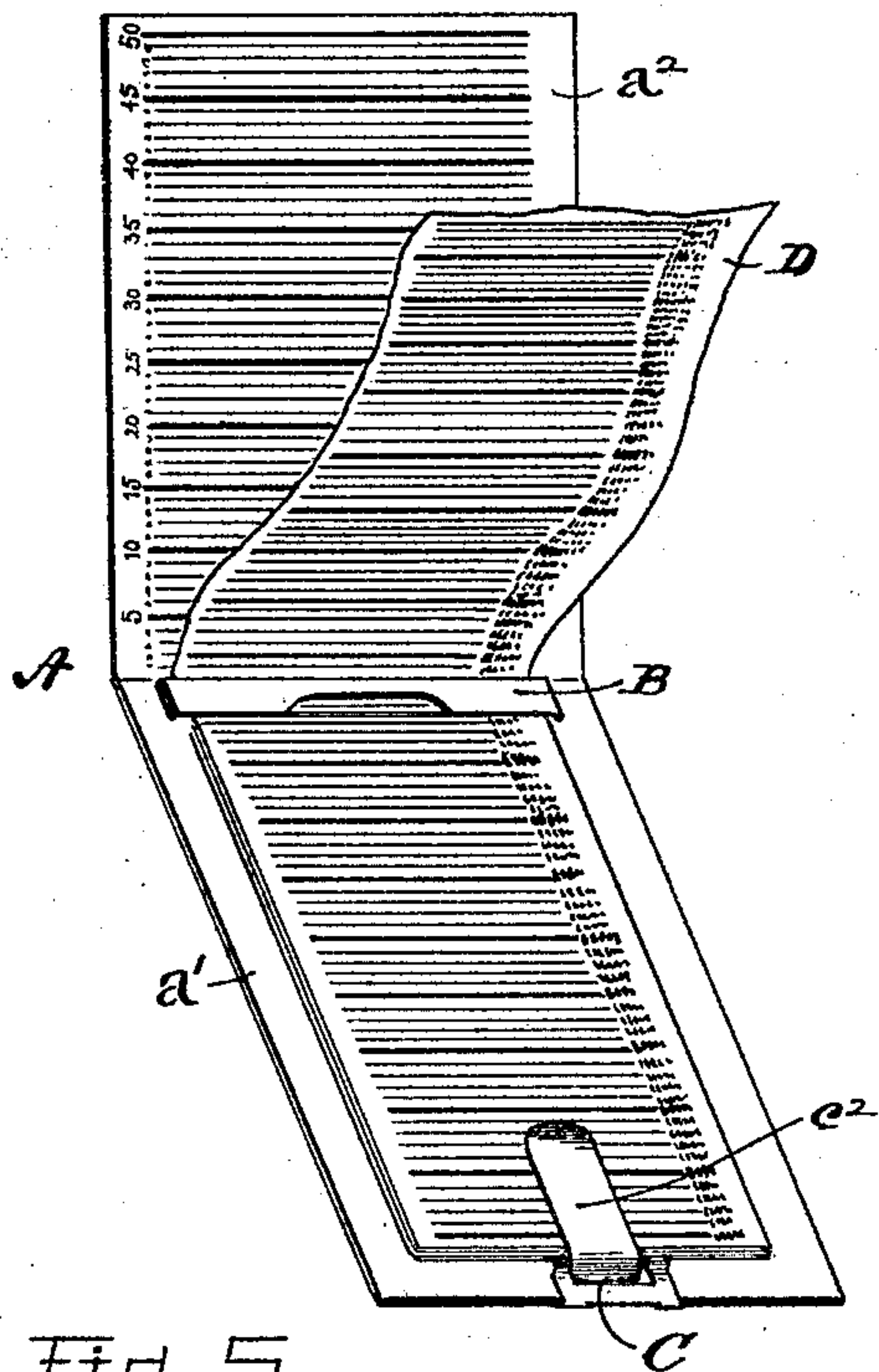


Fig. 2-

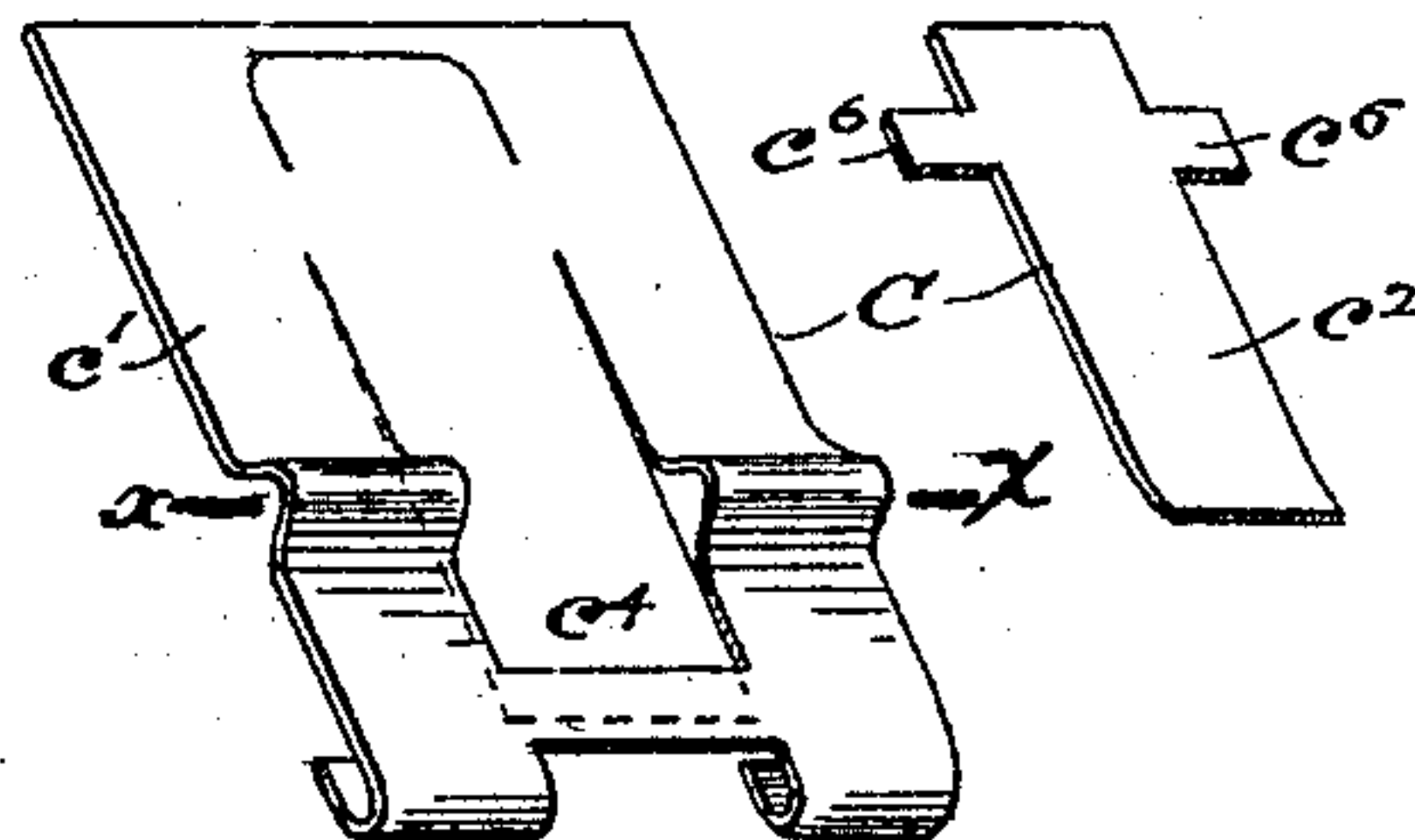


Fig. 3-

Fig. 4-

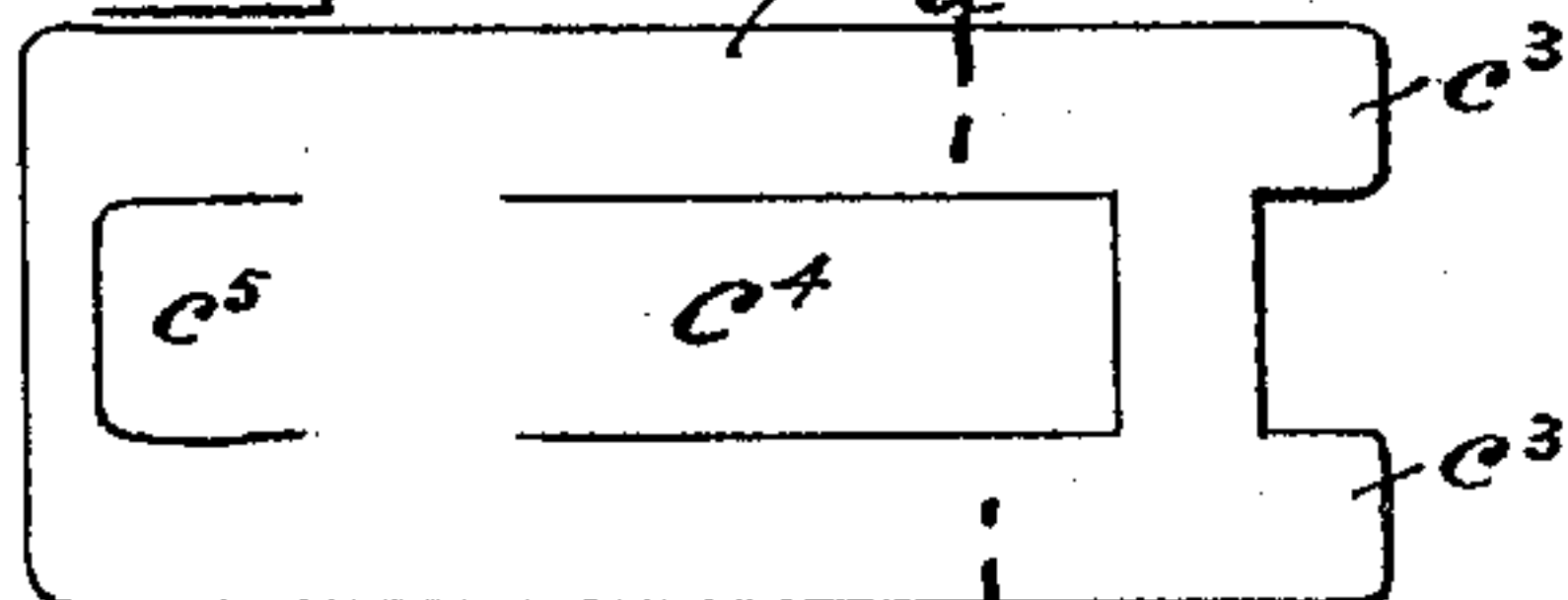


Fig. 5-

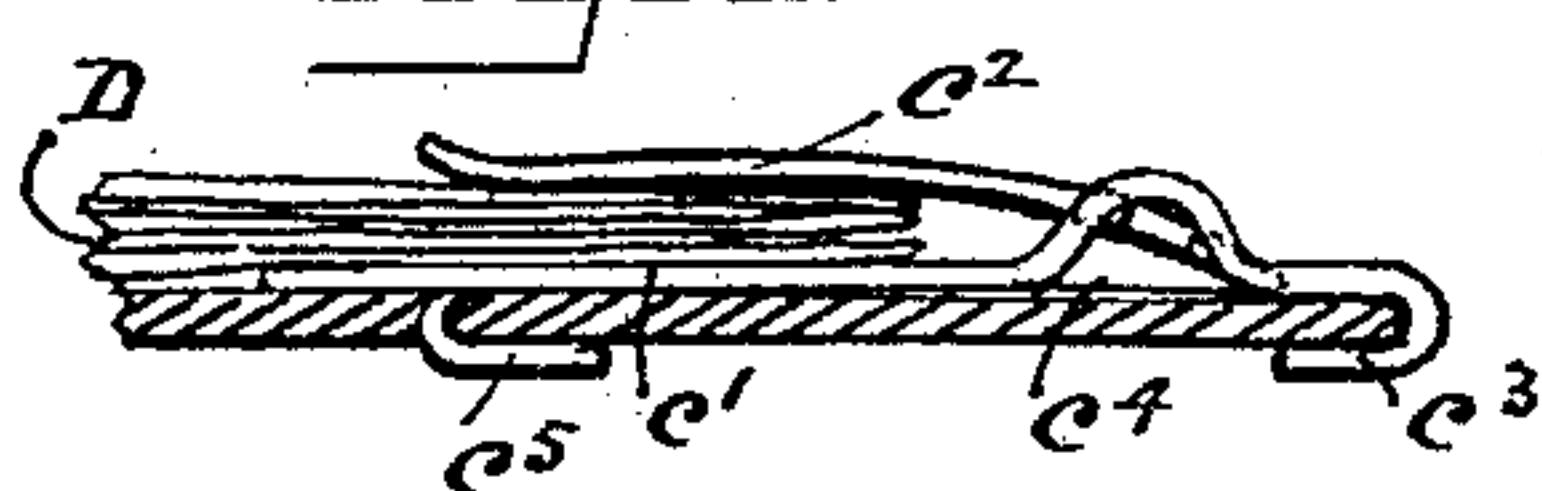


Fig. 6-

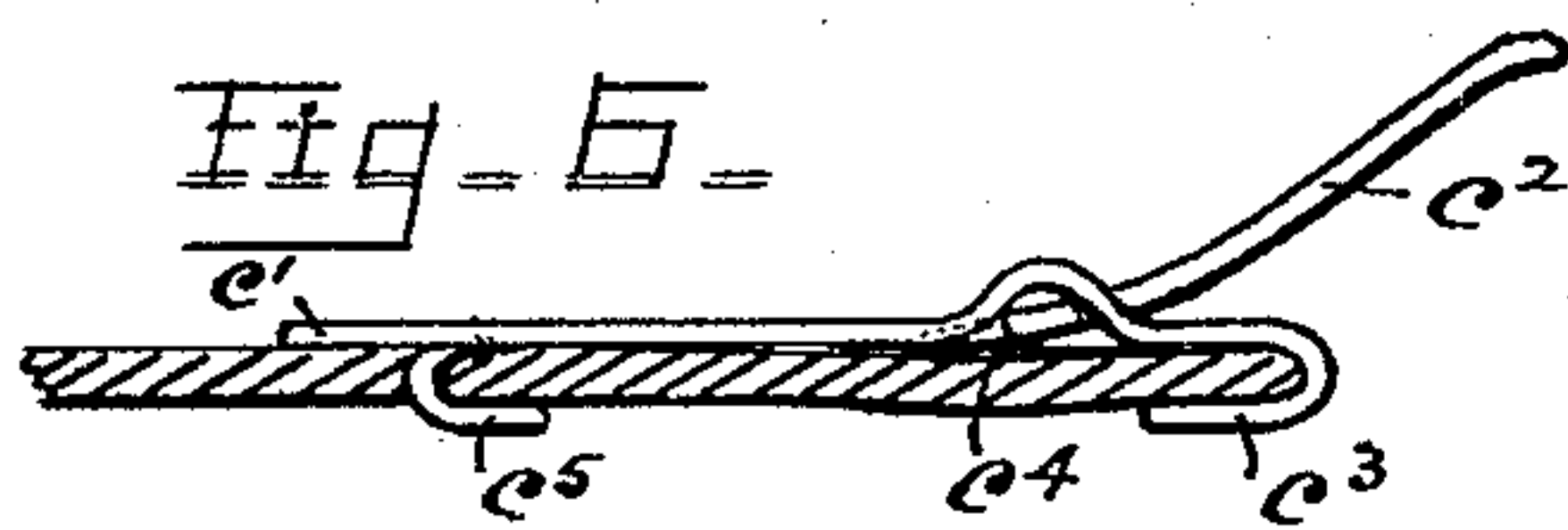
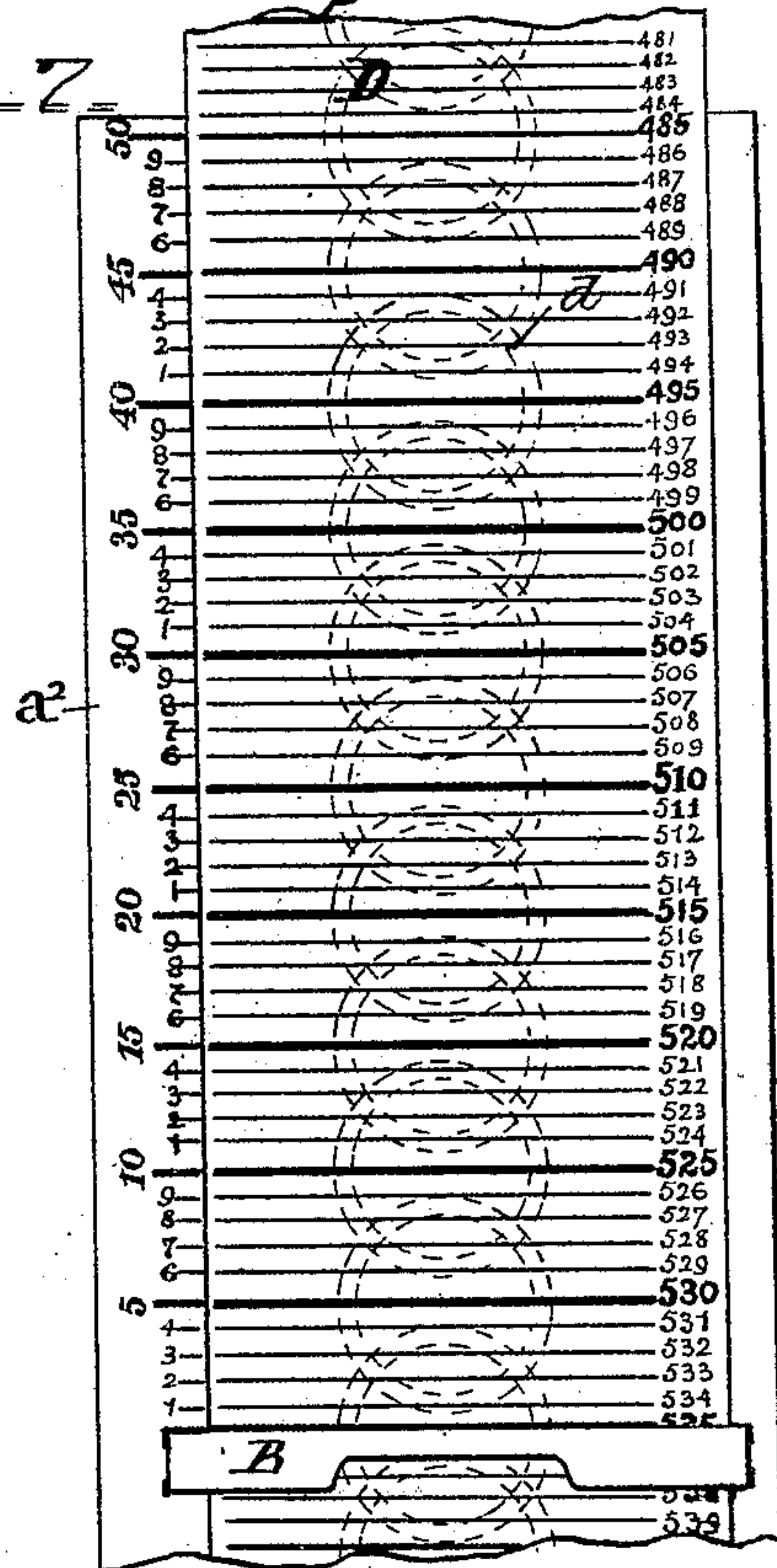
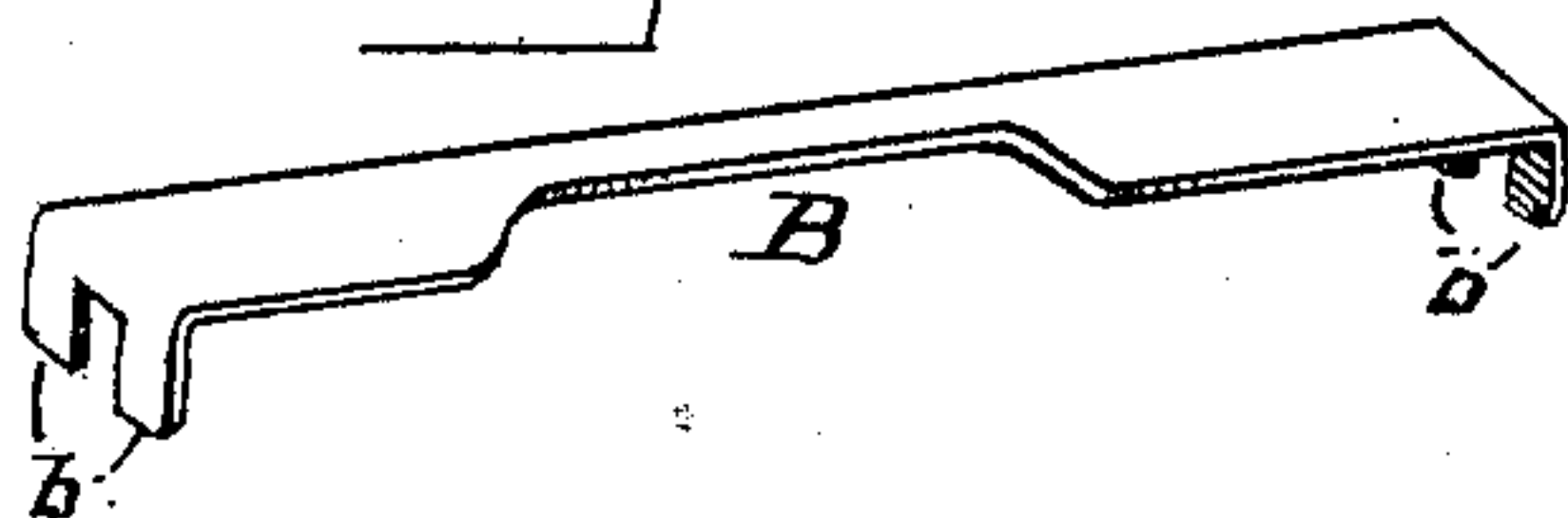


Fig. 7-



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## RAILWAY-TICKET AND HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 528,130, dated October 23, 1894.

Application filed July 19, 1894. Serial No. 517,986. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ACHILLES HENRY PUGH and DAVID BRENNEMAN MARTIN, citizens of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Railway-Tickets and Holders, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to strip tickets and holders: its object being to provide a strip ticket, holding cover, and attachments, suitable for transportation uses and other commercial purposes, more efficient, and convenient to manipulate, than those heretofore used: and also designed to afford greater security against counterfeiting, fraudulent alterations, &c.

To this end, our invention consists, first, in a single, continuous homogeneous ticket-strip of paper ruled cross-wise with parallel space marks, in series and groups, say of five, up to the entire number included in a given strip; said marks extending approximately to the left-hand edge, but leaving a margin occupied by appropriate numbers at the right hand edge; and the strip being adapted to fold upon and be held, guided and manipulated, in connection with the casing or cover and its attachments, as hereinafter specified.

It consists, secondly, in the combination with a continuous strip-ticket, of a cover to which said strip is attached, as hereinafter set forth: provided with a guide-bar having also the functions of a tearing bar; arranged, as set forth; and provided with means for holding and releasing the folds of the ticket.

It also consists in the general combination and arrangement of the ticket and holder, as hereinafter more particularly set forth, constituting a ticket-device adapted to be conveniently carried by the user, properly protected from wear or accidental injury, and to be conveniently manipulated by the ticket taker in taking up portions of the ticket as used.

Our invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1, is a general perspective view of the ticket and holder complete. Figs. 2 and 3, are perspective views of the two parts of the clamping device, detached from the holder and from each other. Fig. 4, is a plan view

of the blank, as first cut in constructing the holding part to receive the tongue of the clamp. Figs. 5 and 6, are side or edge views of the clamping device showing the tongue in each of its ultimate positions. Fig. 7, is a view of a portion of the ticket-strip showing an arrangement of the printed lines and numbers, and also the identifying water mark; also showing its functional relation to the measuring flap of the cover; and Fig. 8, is a perspective view of the tearing guide-bar detached.

Referring now to the drawings: A, designates the casing or holder preferably arranged to fold across the center of its greatest length in "legal cap" style. One wing or flap,  $a'$ , of the cover is plain and is provided with a cross guide-bar, B, (adjacent to the folding bight of the cover) and a clamp, C, (adjacent to the outer edge.) The opposite flap,  $a^2$ , has its inner face cross-lined similarly to the ticket, to be used as a measure in drawing out, as hereinafter specified, and tearing off small increments of the continuous ticket. To this end, the cover is proportioned, to allow, say, fifty space marks, in series of fives, each series being designated by more prominent black lines, each of which is separately and prominently numbered, as shown in Figs. 1 and 7, at the left-hand edge, to form a prominent indication to the eye, with intervening less prominent marks indicating single spaces from one to five, numbered less prominently.

The ticket, D, is a continuous homogeneous strip of paper, printed or marked, as already indicated; and the object of omitting the numbers at the left-hand margin will be readily apparent by reference to Fig. 7, where the ticket strip is shown against the backing of the flap,  $a^2$ , with its guide-marks, above described, at equal distances apart starting from the edge of the tearing bar, B, at zero.

The left-hand edge of the strip ticket, as it is drawn out over the cover flap,  $a^2$ , being free from numbers at that side, is readily, and without confusion, adjusted to the marks of the measuring guide of the flap and thus any desired quantity is readily drawn out without reference to the numbers upon the ticket itself.

The strip is made entire and homogeneous,



of a single piece of paper suitably prepared for the purpose, with the identifying water mark, for example, such as the linked chain, *d*, shown in dotted lines in Fig. 7, having 5 links corresponding with the series-spaces, and crossing one within the other, in each said space, thus giving an identifying mark,—namely: the crossing of the links,—in each series-space.

10 The guide-bar, B, shown in Figs. 1, 7 and 8, is a blank of sheet metal cut and bent, as shown in Fig. 8, with its end-prongs, *b*, *b*, inserted through and “clinched” under the flap, *a*<sup>2</sup>, so that its upper edge coincides with 15 the starting point of measurement for the series of marks on flap, *a*<sup>2</sup>. A strip of celluloid, hard rubber, or any other suitable material, may be employed in lieu of the sheet-metal bar. Its double function is that of a guide 20 to the ticket-strip drawn out beneath it, and to present a “straight-edge” against which increments of the ticket may be torn off.

The clamp device, C, consists of two parts, namely: a spring holding-plate, *c*<sup>1</sup>, attached 25 to the cover, *a*<sup>1</sup>, and a movable finger, *c*<sup>2</sup>, contained and operated by the plate. The plate is a rectangular piece of sheet metal cut to the external form shown in Fig. 4, with two tongues, *c*<sup>3</sup>, *c*<sup>3</sup>, projecting from one end, and 30 two interior tongues, *c*<sup>4</sup>, *c*<sup>5</sup>, the latter being formed by punching three sides leaving the fourth side for attachment to the main body of the material. The sides of the plate adjacent to the tongue, *c*<sup>4</sup>, are “crimped” upward 35 on the line, *xx*, Figs. 2 and 4, somewhat shortening the plate (the tongue, *c*<sup>4</sup> being slightly depressed to permit the end of the same to pass beneath the plate). The finger, *c*<sup>2</sup>, is cut from sheet metal, the same width as the 40 tongue, *c*<sup>4</sup>, into whose space-aperture in the main plate it is fitted, with side tongues, *c*<sup>6</sup>, *c*<sup>6</sup>, projecting in the “crimps” at the line, *xx*. The rear end of the finger, *c*<sup>2</sup>, is bent downward to rest upon the face of the tongue, *c*<sup>4</sup>. 45 Its ultimate positions are shown in Figs. 5 and 6. In the first position, its outer end rests upon the folded mass of the ticket-strip, D, (as hereinafter more fully described,) and its rear-downwardly-bent end rests upon the 50 tongue, *c*<sup>4</sup>. In this position, it presses downward by the resiliency of the sides of the plate containing the “crimps.” The finger can be turned over backward by force, against the resiliency of the plate and tongue combined, 55 and remains in open position (Fig. 6), until the process is reversed and the finger thrown forward. The plate, *c*<sup>1</sup>, is fastened to the flap, *a*<sup>1</sup>, by turning the tongue, *c*<sup>5</sup>, downward through the material of the flap and then 60 “clinching” at the under side. The two end tongues, *c*<sup>3</sup>, *c*<sup>3</sup>, are then bent around the end of the flap and “clinched” in like manner, holding the plate firmly in place at the margin of the flap.

65 There is presented by the elements and features constructed and combined, as set forth, a strip ticket presenting decided advantages

which will appear in connection with the following description of the mode of operation:

The ticket, D, a continuous, homogeneous 70 strip with its identifying water mark, as described, is folded in the usual manner and secured at its extreme end to the flap, *a*<sup>1</sup>. The folds then lie outward one upon the other, 75 toward the finger, *c*<sup>2</sup>, which laps over upon the folds and holds them firmly down. The other end of the folded mass is held in place at the bottom by the fastened end of the strip and is covered and further held in place by the 80 outer free end of the strip which passes under the guide-bar, B,—all as indicated in Fig. 1. To remove a given portion of the strip, the ticket-taker takes the “book” or casing in his left hand,—the flap, *a*<sup>1</sup>, resting in the 85 hollow of the hand with the thumb resting upon the folded mass of the ticket-strip near the guide-bar, B. He then, with the right hand draws the strip, D, outward until the proper cross-line coincides with the front 90 edge of the bar, B, whereupon the outer portion is torn off against the bar, B, leaving the balance in place. If, as sometimes happens, too much has been drawn out and released from the clamp-finger, *c*<sup>2</sup>, it is easily replaced 95 without disturbing the position of the book in the hand, by drawing back the strip under the guide bar, B, with the thumb of the left hand, throwing over the tongue, *c*<sup>2</sup>, with the right hand, re-arranging the folds of the strip and again throwing forward the tongue into 100 its clamping position.

The use of the measuring flap, *a*<sup>2</sup>, for odd numbers, may be best illustrated by an example. Suppose the last number on a partially 105 used ticket-strip is 227, and two hundred and thirty-five increments are to be taken off. Instead of performing the addition mentally, and drawing out the strip to the resulting number, the ticket taker draws out the first 110 two hundred which would show the cross-line 427 at the edge of the bar, B. He then draws the strip again forward until the line 427 of the ticket-strip coincides with the cross-line 35 of the measuring flap, and then tears off 115 the strip at the cross-line standing at the edge of the bar, B,—which will be found the correct number,—four hundred and sixty-two. In brief, the only mental act performed is to divide the given number into two, one 120 of which is the hundreds,—the addition of which to the ticket number is simple and easy,—and the smaller increment is then measured out on the guide flap: thus avoiding liability to error and greatly facilitating 125 the use of the device.

In the great majority of cases, the amount to be taken off the strip will be less than one hundred, and the guide-flap will serve its purpose without any arithmetical calculations.

The clamping device, herein described, is 130 susceptible of independent use in connection with note books, paper “clips” and the like, and we claim it therefore independently.

We do not claim herein anything claimed



in the application for Letters Patent filed by Achilles H. Pugh on the first day of October, 1894, Serial No. 524,698, for improvements in railway mileage tickets.

5 We claim as our invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

10 1. A ticket strip holder embodying, in combination, a casing folding across its greatest length; a guide-bar adjacent to the fold adapted to pass the strip under it; a spring-clip at or near the outer end of the casing, and adapted to receive the continuous strip-ticket in the manner set forth.

15 2. The combination of a folder of stiff paper or othersuitable material: a guide-bar attached thereto adjacent to the fold: a spring-clip at or near the outer end, and a continuous strip-ticket attached to the folder and  
20 lying in folds beneath the clip and between it and the guide-bar and further held in place by the extension of the free end of the strip beneath the guide-bar, substantially as set forth.

25 3. The combination of a folder having attached to the inner side of one leaf a clip, a guide-bar attached to said leaf adjacent to the fold, and a series of numbered guide-lines upon the inner side of the other leaf, as herein  
30 set forth.

4. In a strip-ticket-device, in combination with a folder having at the inner side of one leaf a series of guide cross-lines numbered,

at the left side, and a guide-bar and clip attached to the other leaf: a continuous strip- 35 ticket, adapted to be retained and fed out, as described, having a corresponding series of cross-lines extended approximately to the left edge of the strip free of numbers and being duly numbered at the opposite or right 40 side, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination of a ticket-casing folding upon itself in two leaves: a guide-bar secured to the inner side of one leaf contiguous to the fold-line: a series of numbered guide- 45 marks extending from the edge of the guide-bar, as a starting point, thence outwardly upon the opposite leaf, and a pivoted spring-finger attached near the outer edge of the first named leaf and folding inwardly toward 50 the guide-bar, adapted for the attachment of a continuous strip-ticket in folds between the spring-finger and guide-bar and held by the pressure of said finger against the casing and by the free end of the strip passed outwardly 55 beneath the guide-bar, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ACHILLES HENRY PUGH.  
DAVID BRENNEMAN MARTIN.

Witnesses:

L. M. HOSEA,  
SANDOW FREYBLER.