No. 621,921.

Patented Mar. 28, 1899.

O. KATZENBERGER.

REGISTERING FARE BOX.

(Application filed July 7, 1898.)

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

FIG 1.

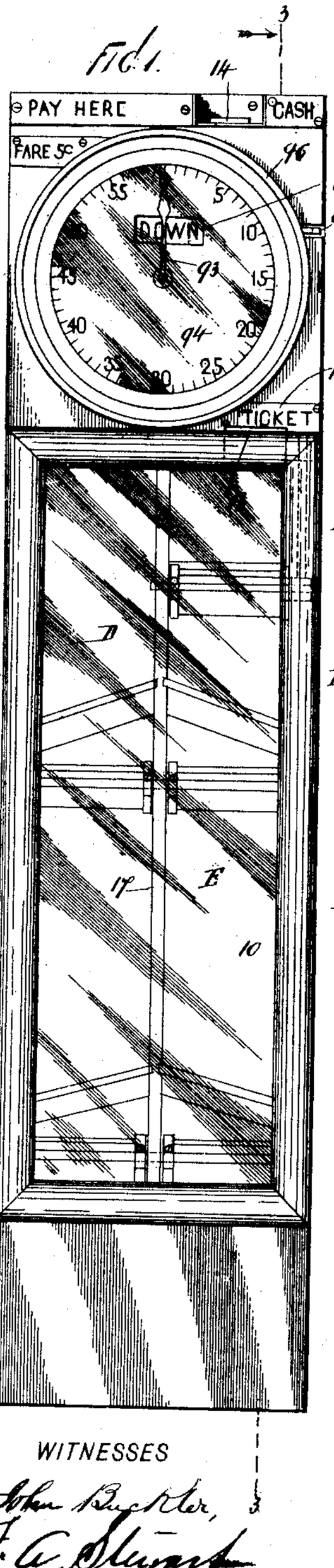


FIG 2.

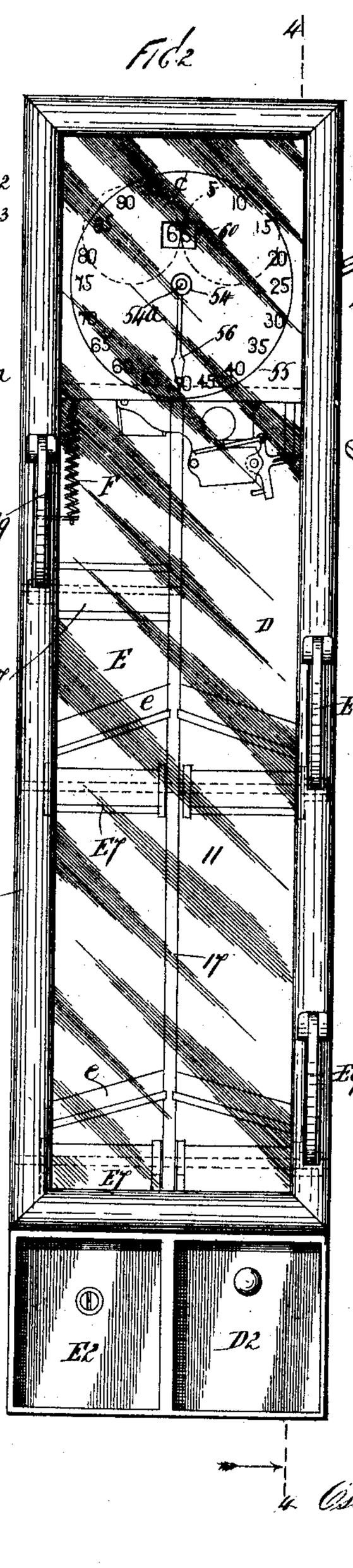
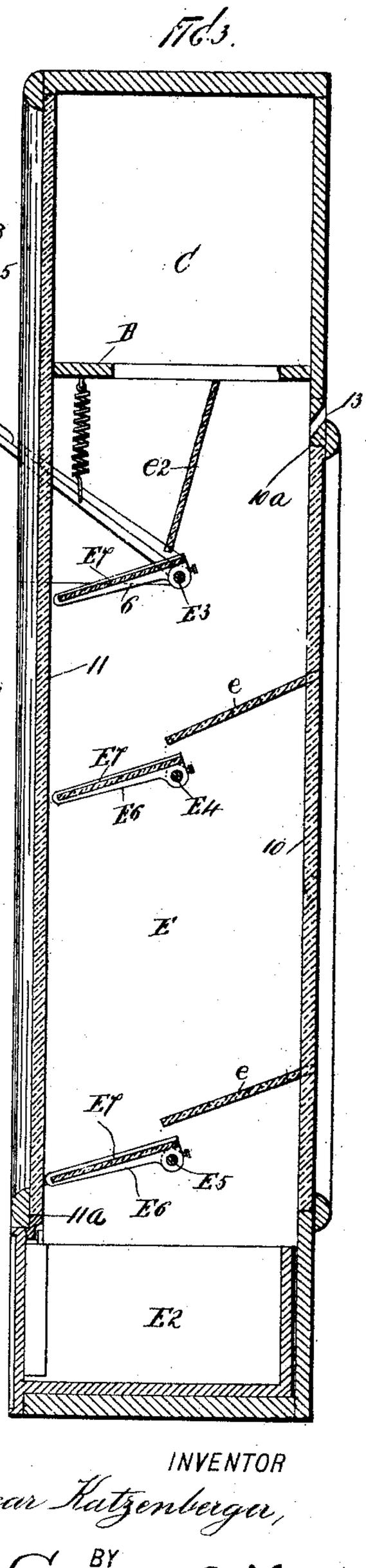


FIG 3.



WITNESSES

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FIG. 4.

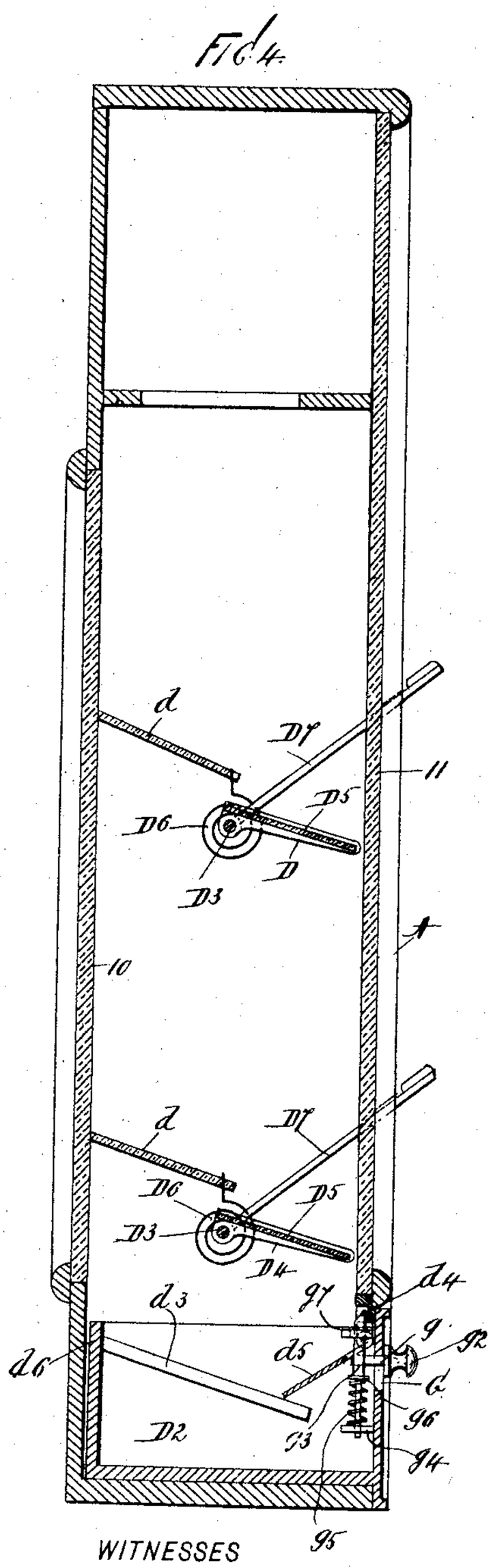

FIG. 5.

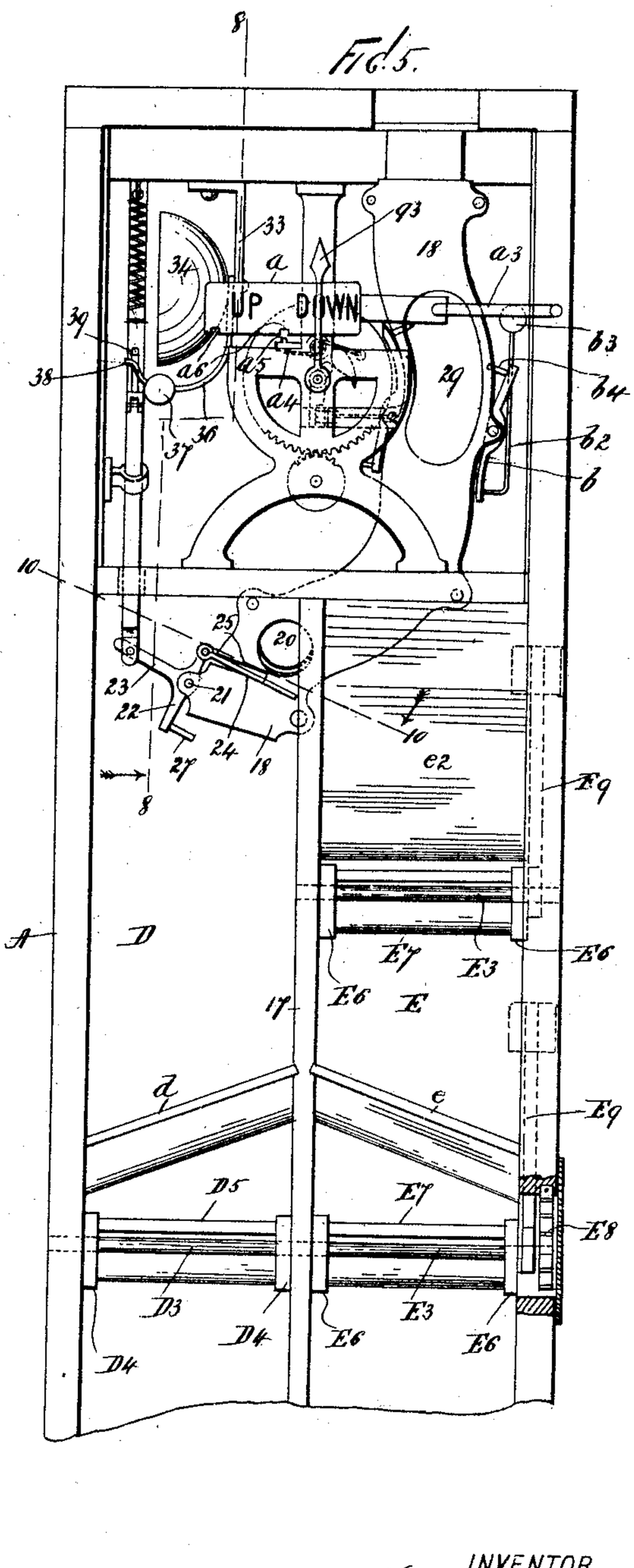

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FIG. 6.

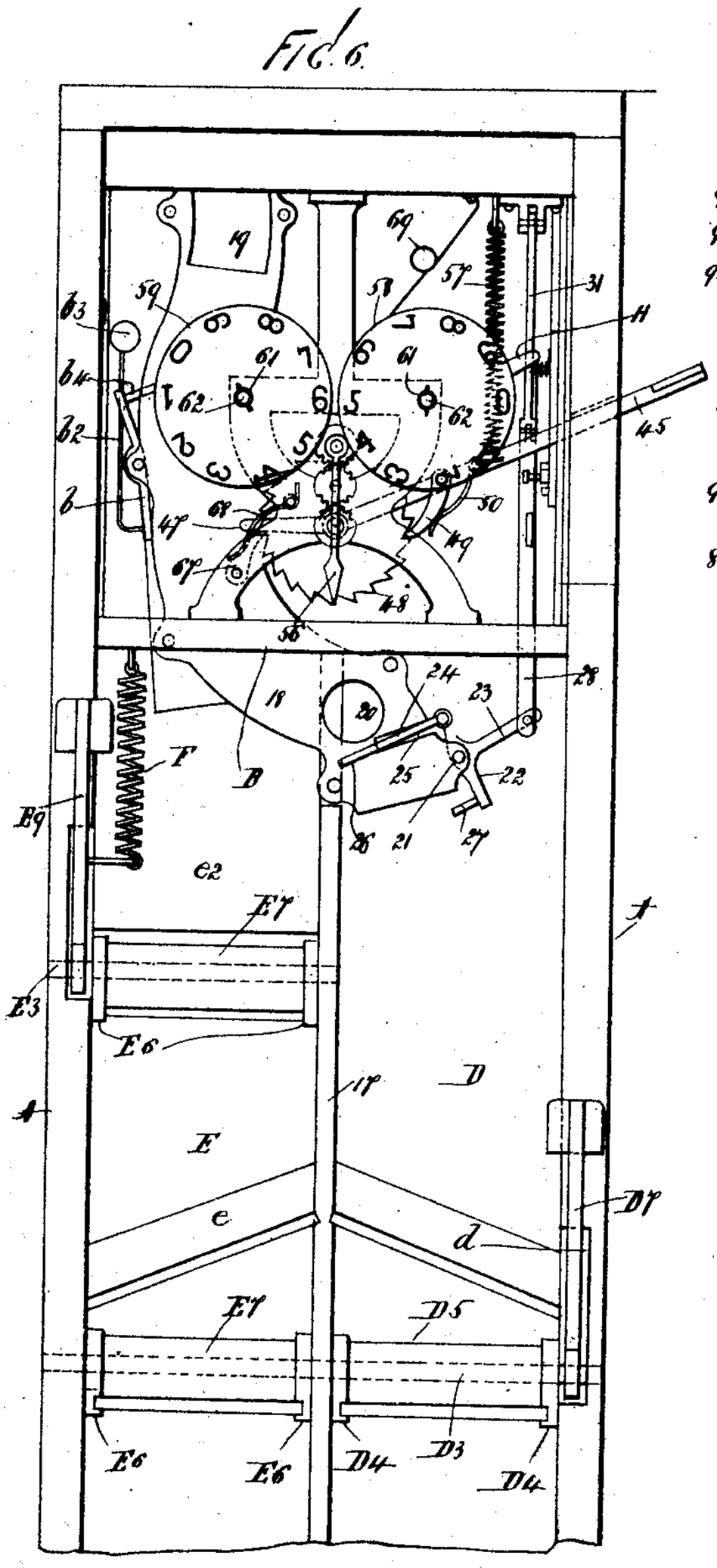

FIG. 7.

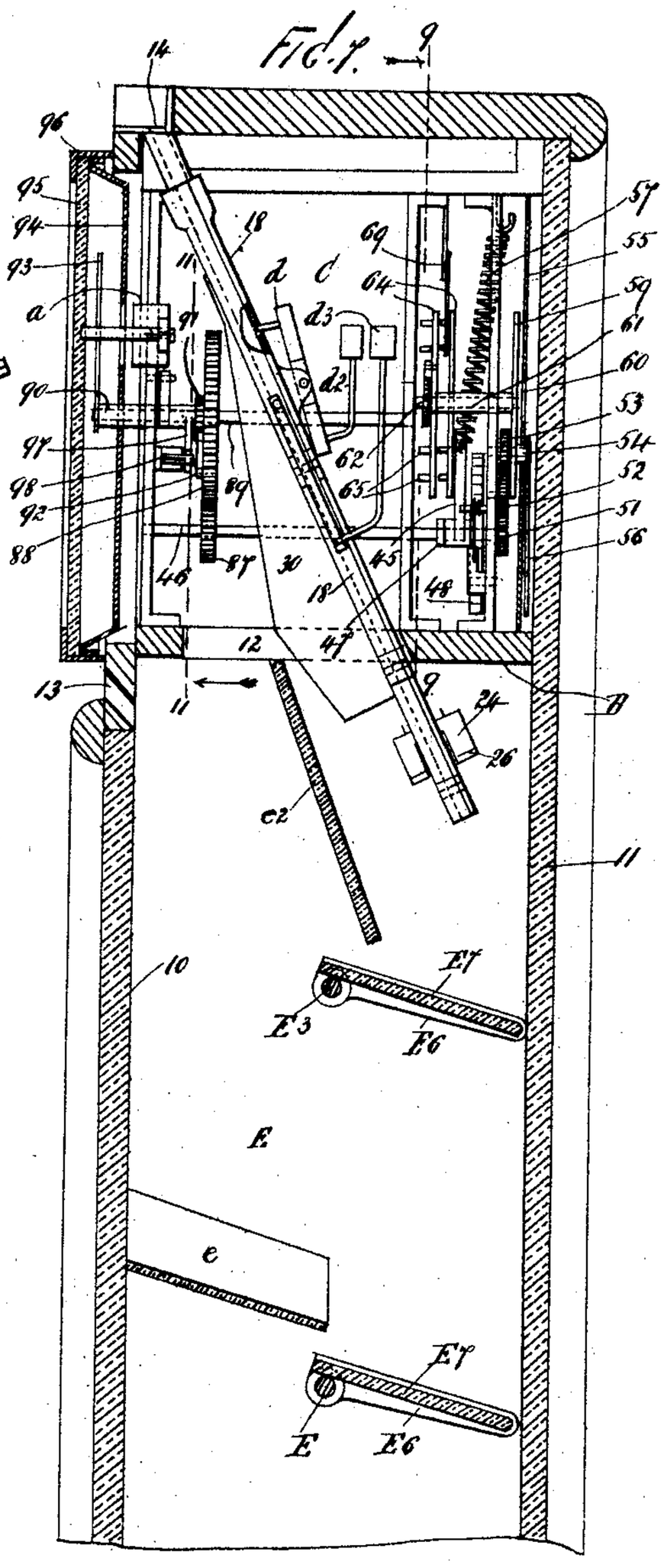

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Fig. 8.

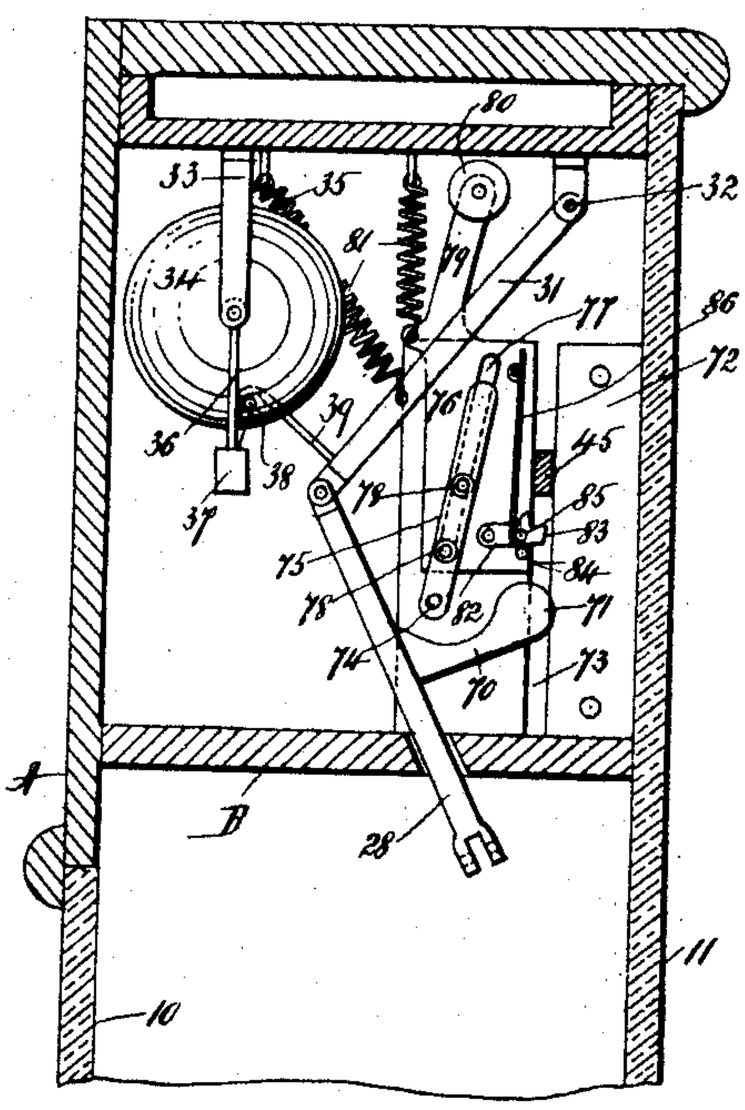


Fig. 9.

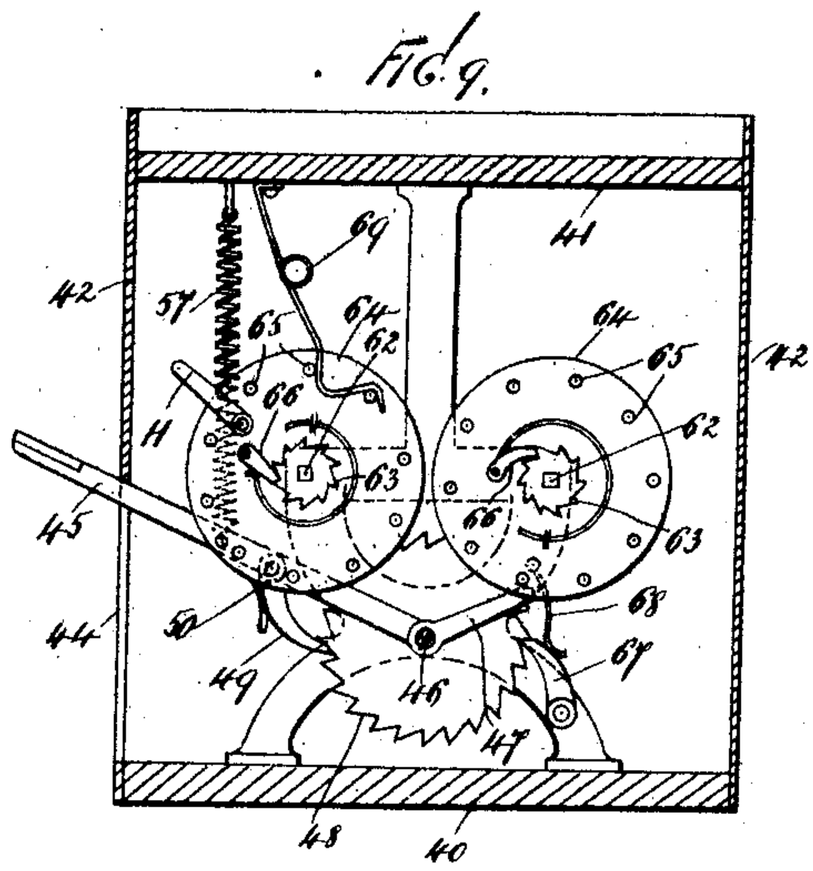


Fig. 13.

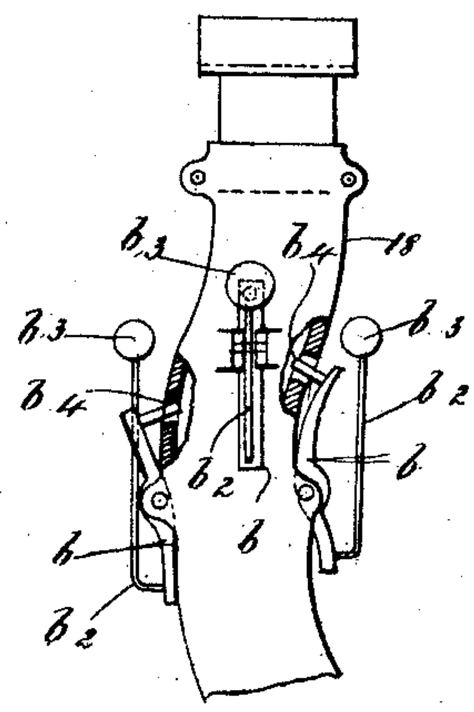


Fig. 12.

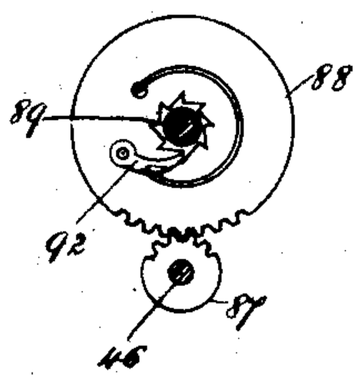


Fig. 10.

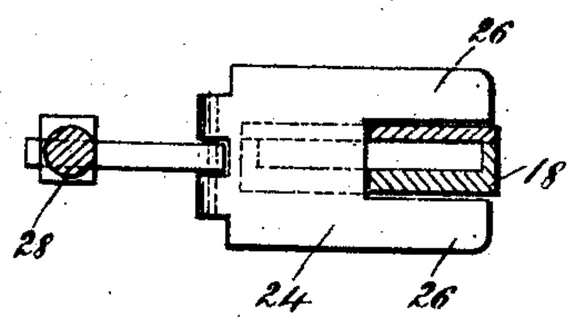
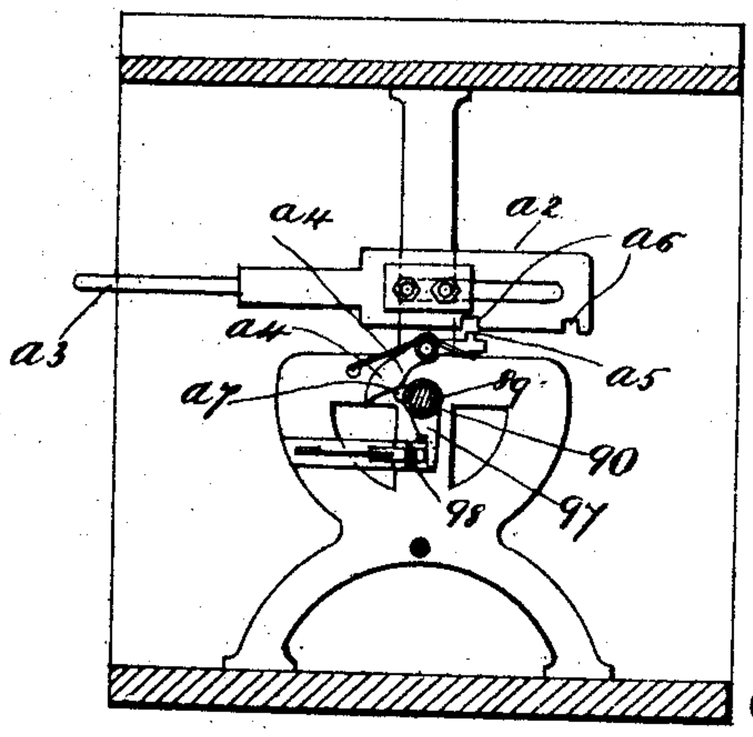


Fig. 11.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSCAR KATZENBERGER, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO CHARLES MAX UHL AND HERBERT UHL, OF SAME PLACE.

REGISTERING FARE-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 621,921, dated March 28, 1899.

Application filed July 7, 1898. Serial No. 685,313. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSCAR KATZENBERGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Antonio, in the county of Bexar and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Registering Fare-Boxes, of which the following is a full and complete specification, such as will enable those skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to fare-boxes for street-cars, and is an improvement on the fare-box described and claimed in United States Patent No. 581,164, granted to me April 20, 1897; and the object of the present invention is to provide an improved fare-box, whereby a motorman, driver, gripman or conductor or other party employed by the company may readily ascertain the amount of fares paid in and whereby each fare will be registered as paid in and which is provided with a drawer or receptacle which may be opened by the motorman or other party in charge for the purpose of making change.

With most of the boxes now in use a motorman cannot count all the fares paid in, and the tickets, dimes, and nickels fall together in the same place, and a dime frequently falls between two nickels and is not seen, and therefore not counted, and two nickels will often fall exactly together and are counted for one, and consequently there is always more money in the box than the motorman's tickets call for, and dishonest clerks and other employees of the company having access to the money-receptacle of the box can help themselves without suspicion, while with my improved box all the fares are registered, and the registering apparatus cannot be changed without taking the box completely apart, and consequently the company is protected against dishonesty.

Another advantage of my present improvement consists in the fact that the box cannot be robbed, as a nickel once in the box cannot be taken out again except after registration, and for every fare registered the motorman or other party in charge is held responsible.

In my improved fare-box there are two drawers or receptacles, and the tickets, dimes, and pennies fall in one box, while the nickels all fall in the other box, and the nickel box or drawer is the only one to which the motorman or other party in charge of the car has access for the purpose of making change, and all fares, whether in tickets, nickels, dimes, or pennies, fall upon glass shelves or supports which are in plain view of the motorman or other party in charge and may be seen and examined before the registering mechanism is operated and before the fares fall into their proper receptacles, and quarters, half-dollars, and other coins larger than a nickel cannot be inserted into the box, and fares can only be paid by means of tickets, pennies, dimes, or nickels, and if a passenger should drop a dime into the box by mistake the motorman can give him two nickels, after which he may pay his regular fare of five cents, which will be registered in the usual manner, the registering apparatus being under the control of the motorman or other party in charge of the car.

The improvement in my present invention over that described and claimed in the patent hereinbefore referred to consists in providing a bell or alarm which is operated each time that a fare is registered, thus giving notice to the passenger that his fare has been properly registered, and in said patent a pointer on the rear dial-plate of the registering apparatus, which is intended for the information of the motorman or other party in charge of the car, travels around to the left, whereas in my present improvement the said pointer moves over said dial to the right, and in said patent said rear pointer cannot be turned back at the end of the trip, and therefore is liable to confuse the operator of the box by not showing at the end of each and every trip the exact number of the passengers carried, whereas in my present improvement the said pointer may be turned back at the end of each trip, and the exact number of fares may thus be registered, and this operation or turning back of the pointer on the rear dial or that viewed from the inside of the car will not interfere with the pointer of the front dial, which is viewed from the outside of the car.

My present invention is fully disclosed in the following specification, of which the accompanying drawings form a part, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of my improved fare-box as viewed from the inside of the car; Fig. 2, a back view thereof as seen from the position of the motorman or driver; Fig. 3, a vertical section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1 with the registering mechanism removed; Fig. 4, a vertical section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2 with the registering mechanism removed; Fig. 5, a rear view with the dial-plate and front of the registering apparatus removed; Fig. 6, a similar view of the front of the box with the main dial-plate and front of the registering apparatus removed; Fig. 7, a sectional side view at right angles to Fig. 6; Fig. 8, a section on the line 8 8 of Fig. 5; Fig. 9, a section on the line 9 9 of Fig. 7; Fig. 10, a section on the line 10 10 of Fig. 5; Fig. 11, a section on the line 11 11 of Fig. 7, and Figs. 12 and 13 represent details of the construction which will be hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings the separate parts of my improvement are designated by the same numerals and letters of reference in each of the views, and in the practice of my invention I provide a box A, which may be of any desired size and composed of any desired material and which is preferably rectangular and oblong in form. In the front of said box is a transparent pane 10, the upper end of which terminates at 10^a or below the registering mechanism, and in the rear of the box is a similar panel or pane 11, the lower end of which terminates at 11^a and the upper end of which extends to the top of the box and covers the registering mechanism. In the front of the box, above the transparent pane 10, is a ticket slot or opening 13, above which is a plate 13^a, on which is printed the word "Tickets," and in the top of the front of the box, over the front dial-plate and over said ticket slot or opening, is an opening 14, through which coins may be inserted.

The interior of the box, below the registering mechanism, is provided with a transverse partition B, above which is a chamber C, in which the registering mechanism, alarm, and connected parts are located, and below the partition B is a central vertical partition 17, which extends from the front to the rear of the box and from the partition B to the bottom of the box, and said vertical partition 17 divides the lower portion of the box into two compartments D and E.

The compartment E is provided in the bottom thereof with a drawer E^2, the top of which is open, and said drawer may be provided with a lock of any preferred form or construction, and extending laterally through the vertical center of said compartments are three shafts E^3, E^4, and E^5, each of which is provided with side arms E^6, to which are secured glass plates E^7, which project downwardly and backwardly to the glass pane 11, and these plates E^7 are held in their highest position, in which the free edges thereof strike the transparent pane 11, by springs E^8 in the sides of the box, as shown in Fig. 5, and the shafts E^3, E^4, and E^5 are each provided with an arm or lever E^9, and said arms or levers project backwardly through the rear walls of the box, at the side thereof, and said plates E^7 may be depressed by depressing said levers. Backwardly and outwardly inclined glass plates *e* are also fixed in the compartment E over the rear end of the drawer E^2, which correspond with the plates E^7 and are slightly above the same, and the tickets when inserted through the ticket-opening 13 fall onto the plates E^7, and when the levers E^9 are depressed said tickets drop into the drawer E^2 at the bottom of the compartment E, and a fixed glass plate e^2 is also secured in the upper end of the compartment E and extends downwardly and outwardly from the partition-plate B, approximately to and over the inner side of the upper pivoted glass plate E^7.

The compartment D is provided in the bottom thereof with a drawer D^2, and arranged transversely of the vertical center of said compartment, above said drawer, are two shafts D^3, provided with arms D^4, to which are secured glass plates D^5, and these plates are held in a raised position, as shown in Fig. 4, by springs D^6 in the side walls of the box, and said shafts are also provided with arms or levers D^7, which project through the rear wall of the box, at the side thereof, and the depression of said arms or levers depresses the plates D^5. The compartment D is also provided with stationary downwardly and outwardly inclined glass plates *d*, which correspond with the glass plates *e* in the compartment E, and instead of employing the spring E^8 in connection with the shafts E^3, I may employ the form of spring shown at F in Fig. 6, which is connected with the transverse partition-plate B and with the arm or lever E^9 of the upper shaft E^3.

The drawer D^2 in the bottom of the compartment D is open at the top and is provided with a downwardly and forwardly inclined strip d^3, which is secured to one side thereof inside the drawer, and one of these strips may be employed on each side of the drawer, if desired, and the front of the box A is provided, transversely over the drawer-opening, with a bar d^4, to the lower side of which is hinged a backwardly and downwardly directed plate d^5, which rests on the strip or strips d^3, and when said drawer is drawn out the pivoted or hinged plate d^5 slides upwardly and backwardly over the strip or strips d^3 until it strikes the rear wall of the drawer at d^6 and prevents the drawer from being entirely withdrawn, while admitting free access thereto, and if a fare be paid and registered while the drawer D^2 is thus withdrawn said fare will fall on the plate D^5 and will remain on said plate until the drawer is again pushed backwardly into the position shown in Fig. 4 and plate D^5 turned, when the fare will slide down into said drawer.

The drawer D^2 is provided in the front wall thereof with a vertical slot G, and passing therethrough is a pin *g*, provided with a knob

or handle g^2, and secured to the inner end of said pin is a vertically-movable locking-bolt g^3, the lower end of which passes through a keeper g^4, above which is placed a spring g^5, and the bolt g^3 passes through said spring and is provided with a collar g^6, which serves to force the locking-bolt upwardly, and the front wall of the drawer is provided near its upper side with a backwardly-directed keeper g^7, through which the upper end of said bolt is adapted to pass, and the upper end of said bolt is also adapted to bear on the inner side of the bar d^4, and in order to withdraw the drawer D^2 the pin g is depressed, so as to draw said locking-bolt below the bar d^4, and in shoving the drawer back into position the bolt g^3 is again depressed, so that the upper end thereof will pass below the bar d^4. It will thus be seen that this drawer D^2 may be partially removed or drawn out by the motorman or other party in charge of the car whenever desired, and the nickels paid as fare drop into this drawer, as hereinafter described, said nickels first falling on the plate D^5, where they are held for inspection and where they remain until the arms or levers D^7 are depressed, and the object of providing a number of the plates D^5 is to provide means for retarding the fall of the nickels into the drawer D^2 a number of times, so that said nickels may be fully inspected by the motorman or other party in charge of the car, and this is also true of the spring-supported plate E^7 in the compartment E. The object of providing the stationary plates d and e is to compel the fares to fall upon the plates D^5 and E^7, and if said fares should fall on the plates d and e they will at once slide onto the plates D^5 and E^7, as will be readily understood.

The transverse partition-plate B is provided with an opening 12, and the coin slot or opening 14 is in communication with a coin-chute 18, which extends downwardly and backwardly through said opening and the lower end of which is curved laterally and opens into the upper end of the compartment D, and said coin-chute is provided in the lower wall of the upper end thereof with an opening 19 for the purpose hereinafter described, and near its lower end said chute is provided in both side walls with a circular opening 20, through which the nickel may be seen for the purpose of inspection, in order that the motorman or other party in charge of the car may determine whether or not the same is good before operating the registering mechanism.

Pivoted to one side of the lower end of the coin-chute 18, as shown at 21, is a rocking lever 22, provided centrally with a laterally-projecting arm 23, and pivotally connected with the upper end of said rocking lever is a cut-off slide 24, which moves in a slot 25, formed in the adjacent side of the coin-chute, and said cut-off slide is provided with guide-arms 26, and the object of the slide 24 is to stop or retard the nickels in their passage through the coin-chute while they are being examined through the opening 20 in the side thereof, and the lower end of the rocking lever 22 is provided with an inwardly-directed pin 27, which is designed to partially close the lower end of the coin-chute.

The arm 23 of the rocking lever 22 is pivotally connected with a sliding rod 28, and formed in the under side of the coin-chute, as shown in Fig. 5, is an oblong slot or opening 29, as shown in Fig. 5, which is of such size as to permit dimes and pennies to drop therethrough before they reach the bottom of the coin-chute, while being too small to allow nickels to pass therethrough, and secured to the under side of the coin-chute and inclosing said slot or opening is a casing 30, (shown in Fig. 7,) into which said dimes or pennies pass and the lower end of which opens into the compartment E over the upper glass plate E^7, while the lower end of the coin-chute is curved laterally, as hereinbefore described, and opens into the compartment D, and by reason of this construction the dimes, pennies, and tickets are all deposited on the upper plate E^7 in the compartment E, while the nickels are deposited or dropped in the upper portion of the compartment D and fall on the upper plate D^5.

The cut-off slide 24 and its connections are best shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 10, and the sliding rod 28 passes upwardly through the partition-plate B and is pivotally connected at its upper end with a bar 31, as shown in Fig. 8, which is pivotally supported below the top of the box, as shown at 32 in Fig. 8, and secured to said top of the box. Below the support of the bar 31 is a hanger 33, which carries a gong 34, and a spring 35 is connected with said bar 31 near the inner end thereof and with the top of the box and is designed to raise the inner end of said bar 31 or hold it in a raised position and with it the rod 28, and connected with the lower end of the hanger 33 is a curved spring-arm 36, which carries a knocker 37, to which is secured a projection 38, and the bar 31 is provided near its lower end with a hooked arm 39, which is adapted to operate in connection with the projection 38, and when the lower end of the bar 31 is forced downwardly by the register-actuating lever, as hereinafter described, said hooked arm 39 depresses the knocker 37 by means of the projection 38, and when the end of said arm 39 is disconnected from the projection 38 the knocker 37 sounds the alarm.

The registering mechanism is mounted in a casing composed of a bottom 40, a top 41, and sides 42, as shown in Fig. 9, and this casing is detachable from the box A, and said casing is provided in one side thereof with a slot 44, through which passes a register-actuating lever 45, and said register-actuating lever also passes through a slot in one side of the box A, as shown in Figs. 2 and 6, and is under the control of the motorman or other party in charge of the car, and the inner end of the register-actuating lever 45 is loosely

mounted on a shaft 46, which is provided with an arm 47, rigidly secured thereto, and with a ratchet-wheel 48, loosely mounted thereon, and the ratchet-wheel 48 is turned through one point each time the register-actuating lever 45 is depressed by a pawl 49, pivotally connected with said register-actuating lever and held in proper position by a spring 50, also secured to said lever. The shaft 46 is provided at its rear end with a pinion 51, as shown in Fig. 7, and said pinion operates a corresponding pinion 52, which operates a pinion 53, mounted on a sleeve 54, which is mounted on a short shaft 54ª (shown in Fig. 2) and which extends through the rear dial-plate 55 and carries a pointer 56, which moves over said dial-plate, and every time the register-actuating lever is depressed the pointer 56 moves one point over the rear dial-plate 55, a face view of which is given in Fig. 2, and which bears the numerals from "5" to "100," arranged in multiples of five. A spiral spring 57 is secured at one end to the register-actuating lever 45, and the other end thereof is secured to the top of the box or the casing of the registering mechanism and is intended to hold said lever in a raised position, and above the shaft 46 and back of the rear dial-plate 55 are two registry-wheels 58 and 59, which bear on their faces the numerals from "1" to "10," and said registry-wheels are directly back of the main rear dial-plate 55, and the numerals thereof may be seen through a hole 60 in said rear dial-plate.

The registry-wheels 58 and 59 are mounted in the same vertical plane and are connected each with a sleeve 61, mounted on a short shaft 62, the inner end of each of which is provided with a ratchet-wheel 63, and secured to each of said sleeves, at or near the inner end thereof, is a disk or wheel 64, each of which is provided with backwardly-directed teeth or pins 65, arranged in a circle and equidistant, the number of said teeth or pins corresponding with the number of the numerals on the face of the registry-wheels 58 and 59, and each of the disks or wheels 64 is also provided with a spring-operated pawl 66, and these pawls operate in connection with the ratchet-wheels 63, secured to the shafts 62, so as to prevent the backward movement of said disks or wheels and the registry-wheels 58 and 59, it being understood that the shafts 62 are stationary and the ratchet-wheels 63 are secured thereto. A pivoted pawl 67 is also provided to prevent the backward movement of the ratchet-wheel 48 and a spring 68, secured to the supporting frame of said shaft, operates in connection with said pawl to hold it in position. I have also shown in Fig. 9 a spring-arm 69, which may be employed to prevent the reverse movement of the disks or wheels 64, and it will be apparent that other devices may be employed for this purpose.

The sliding rod 28 is provided with a backwardly-directed arm 70, having a circular head 71, which projects across the slot in the box through which the register-actuating lever 45 passes, and a reinforcing-plate 72 is secured to the casing of the registering mechanism and provided with a slot 73, which corresponds with and registers with the slot 44 in the side of said casing through which the register-actuating lever passes, and secured to said reinforcing-plate at 74 is an upwardly and backwardly directed arm 75, between which and said reinforcing-plate is a sliding plate 76, which is provided with a backwardly and downwardly directed slot 77, and passing through said slot and connected with said arm and the reinforcing-plate are pins 78.

The sliding plate 76 is provided with an upwardly and backwardly directed arm 79, which carries a roller 80, and secured thereto near the lower end of said arm is a contractile spiral spring 81, the upper end of which is secured to the top of the box or casing of the registering mechanism, and pivoted to said sliding plate, near the lower end thereof, is a short arm 82, the end of which projects across the slot 73, as shown at 83, and the free end of said arm is supported by a pin 84, and secured to said arm is a pin 85, and secured to the sliding plate 76, near the upper end thereof, is a spring 86, the lower end of which is hooked or so shaped as to engage with the pin 85, and when said arm 82 is raised by the register-actuating lever 45 in the operation of the latter it will put said spring under tension and said arm will be returned thereby to its normal position when the register-actuating lever passes above the free end thereof and the arm 82 is held in a horizontal or normal position by the pin 84, which is secured to the sliding plate 76. The shaft 46 is also provided, near its front end, with a pinion 87, which operates a gear-wheel 88, loosely mounted on a central shaft 89, and mounted on the front end of the shaft 89 is a sleeve 90, which carries at its inner end a pinion 91, which is flush with the wheel 88, and the wheel 88 is provided with a pawl 92, which operates the ratchet-wheel 91 and the sleeve 90, so as to turn said sleeve in the forward direction, this construction being shown in Figs. 7 and 12, and said sleeve carries at its outer end a pointer 93, which moves over the front dial-plate 94, and the front dial-plate 94 is covered by a glass 95, held in a circular casing 96, and the sleeve 90 is provided at its inner end, adjacent to the ratchet-wheel 91, with an arm 97, which operates in connection with a pivoted spring-operated catch 98, and by means of this construction the said sleeve and pointer may be turned back in order to adjust the pointer at the beginning of each trip, it being understood that the sleeve 90 and pointer 93 are turned by the registering mechanism in the forward direction, so as to record each fare on the dial-plate 94.

In order to compel the motorman or other party in charge of the car to turn back the pointer 93 to "0" on the dial-plate 94 at the be-

ginning of each trip, I provide a sign which comprises a sliding block a, (shown in Figs. 5, 7, and 11,) which is mounted directly back of the front dial-plate 94 and on which are printed the words "Up" and "Down," which may be seen through a slot a^2 in the front dial-plate, and said sliding block is provided with a handle a^3, which projects through the side wall of the box by which it is operated, and this sliding block cannot be operated or moved after one or more fares have been registered and can only be moved when the pointer is at "0" on the front dial-plate 94, this result being accomplished by means of a pivoted spring-operated lever a^4, (shown in Figs. 5 and 11,) which is provided at one end with a tooth or projection a^5, which operates in notches a^6, formed in the under side of said sliding block, and one end of which is operated by a lug or projection a^7, formed on the sleeve 90, with which the pointer 93 is connected.

In order that the fares deposited in the coin-chute may not be shaken out, which ordinarily could be accomplished, providing that the register-actuating lever 45 were not depressed so as to deliver the fares at the lower end of the coin-chute, I provide a safety-guard which consists of levers b, three of which are shown in Fig. 13, and two of these levers are pivoted to the opposite sides of the coin-chute and one to the upper part thereof, and said levers are each provided at their lower end with upwardly-directed arms b^2, provided at their upper ends with weights b^3, and the upper ends of said levers are provided with pins b^4, which are adapted to project through corresponding openings in the coin-chute, and if the box be inverted or shaken before the coin has passed through the chute the upper end of these levers will be thrown inwardly by the weighted arms d^2 and the pins b^4 to prevent the coin from passing out through the upper end of the chute. This construction is substantially the same as that shown in the patent hereinbefore referred to, and as a supplemental guard I form the hole or opening 19 in the wall of the chute, as shown in Fig. 6, and if by any possibility the coin should pass the guard-levers b or the pins b^4 thereof said coin would fall out of the chute through the opening 19 and into the box; but when the box is in its normal position the guard-levers b do not interfere with the passage of a coin through the chute.

In the operation of the registering mechanism each depression of the lever 45 turns the ratchet-wheel 48 through one point and also turns the pointer 56 one point on the dial 55, and at each complete revolution of the wheel 48 said pointer 56 makes one complete revolution around the rear dial-plate 55, which indicates that one dollar in fares has been paid, and at each complete revolution of the wheel 48 and the shaft 46, on which it is mounted, the arm 47, secured thereto, strikes the pins or teeth 65 on the disk or wheel 60, which is connected with the right-hand registry-wheel 58, and turns said wheel through one point, and each revolution of the registry-wheel 58 moves the opposite registry-wheel 59 through one point by means of an arm H, secured to the disk or wheel 64, with which the registry-wheel 58 is connected and which operates in connection with the teeth or pins 65 on the adjacent disk or wheel 64, with which the registry-wheel 59 is connected. A complete revolution of the registry-wheel 58 indicates that ten dollars in fares have been paid, and a complete revolution of the registry-wheel 59 indicates that one hundred dollars have been paid. It will also be seen that when a nickel is dropped into the coin-chute it passes downwardly therethrough until it reaches the cut-off plate 24, where it is held for inspection through the opening 20 in the coin-chute, and when the register-actuating lever 45 is depressed the upper end of the rocking lever 22 is thrown outwardly and the lower end inwardly and the coin passes below the cut-off plate and strikes the pin 27 on the lower end of the rocking lever 22, and when the register-actuating lever 45 is released it is moved upwardly by the spring 57 and the operation of the rocking lever 22 is reversed, so that the cut-off plate 24 passes back into the slot 25 in the coin-chute and the coin drops into the compartment D.

The above-described movement of the rocking lever 22 is effected by the sliding rod 28 by means of the arm 70, in connection with which the register-actuating lever 45 operates, and at each downward movement of said register-actuating lever the plate 76 is forced downwardly and forwardly by means of the pivoted arm 82, and in the downward and forward movement of said plate the roller 80 bears upon the upper surface of the bar 31 and forces the lower end of said bar downwardly and operates the gong 34, as hereinbefore described, and the forward movement of the plate 76 permits the register-actuating lever 45 to pass below the end of the pivoted arm 82, and said sliding plate is returned to its normal position by the spring 81.

It will thus be seen that I provide a coin-box for the purpose herein described having a registering mechanism which is located in the upper end thereof and which is provided with front and back dial-plates, each of which is provided with a pointer which is revoluble in the forward direction at each downward movement of the register-actuating lever, and that the pointer of the front dial-plate is adapted to be turned backwardly at the end of each trip, the lower portion of the fare-box being also provided with two vertical compartments, one of which is adapted to receive the tickets, dimes, and pennies paid as fare and the other the nickels, and that the register-actuating mechanism is also provided with a gong or alarm which is operated each time that the register-actuating lever is depressed, and the compartment into which the nickles

are deposited being also provided at the bottom thereof with a drawer, which is under the control of the motorman or other party in charge of the car.

My improvement is simple in construction and operation, and it will be apparent that changes in and modifications of the construction described may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention or sacrificing its advantages.

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

1. A fare-box, constructed as herein described, provided with a registering mechanism operated by a register-actuating lever, said mechanism being provided with front and back dial-plates, each having a pointer mounted upon a separate shaft, and revoluble in a forward direction each time that the register-actuating lever is depressed, and the front pointer being adapted to be turned backwardly independently of said back pointer at the beginning of each trip, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a registering mechanism for fare-boxes, the combination of a dial, a shaft projecting therethrough and bearing a loosely-mounted sleeve, a pointer secured to said sleeve and moving over said dial, a register-actuating lever actuating said shaft, said pointer being adapted to be turned back on said shaft, an indicating-sign adjustably mounted behind said dial and adapted to be displayed therethrough, a spring-operated catch adapted to lock said indicating-sign and means secured to said sleeve and adapted to release said catch and said indicating-sign for adjustment thereof after each completed revolution, substantially as shown and described.

3. A fare-box constructed as herein described, and provided with a registering mechanism in the upper end thereof which is operated by a register-actuating lever, said mechanism being also provided with main front and back dial-plates and a pointer which moves over each and is mounted upon an independent shaft, the pointer of the front dial-plate being adapted to be directed backwardly, and each of said pointers being turned in a forward direction at each downward movement of the register-actuating lever, and an adjustable indicating-sign mounted in connection with said front dial, means for locking said sign and means connected with said backwardly-moving pointer for releasing said sign, substantially as shown and described.

4. In a registering mechanism for fare-boxes constructed as herein described, a coin-chute provided at its upper end with a pivoted guard-lever having pins which are adapted to be inserted through the walls of said coin-chute, said coin-chute being also provided at its upper end and in proximity to said guard-levers with an opening in one side thereof to release the coins upon inversion of said fare-box, substantially as shown and described.

5. A fare-box constructed as herein described, and provided with a registering mechanism in the top thereof which is operated by a register-actuating lever, the lower portion of said box being divided into two vertical compartments, one of which is adapted to receive tickets, dimes and pennies, and the other nickels, and a coin-chute which passes through and forms a part of the registering mechanism and provided with means partially operated by said register-actuating lever for operating the tickets, dimes and pennies and nickels, to deposit them in their respective compartments, said registering mechanism being provided with front and back dial-plates each provided with a revoluble pointer mounted upon a separate shaft and which moves over the dial-plate and is operated by said register-actuating lever, the pointer of said front dial-plate being adapted to be turned back independent of the other pointer, and an adjustable indicating-sign mounted in connection with said front dial-plate, means for locking said sign and means connected with said backwardly-moving pointer for releasing said sign, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of the subscribing witnesses, this 11th day of June, 1898.

OSCAR KATZENBERGER.

Witnesses:

A. A. GRAY,

J. C. MEREDITH.