

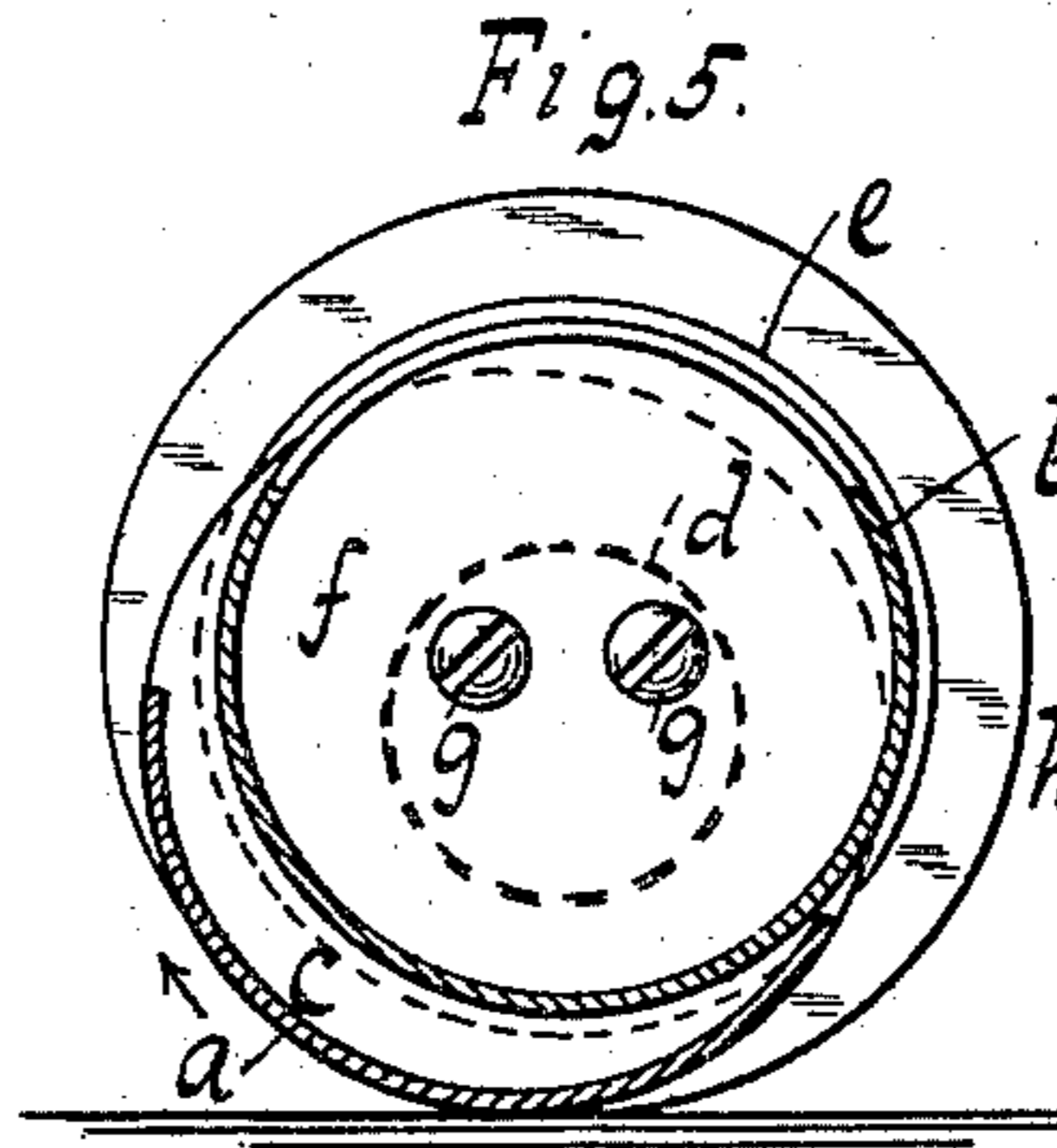
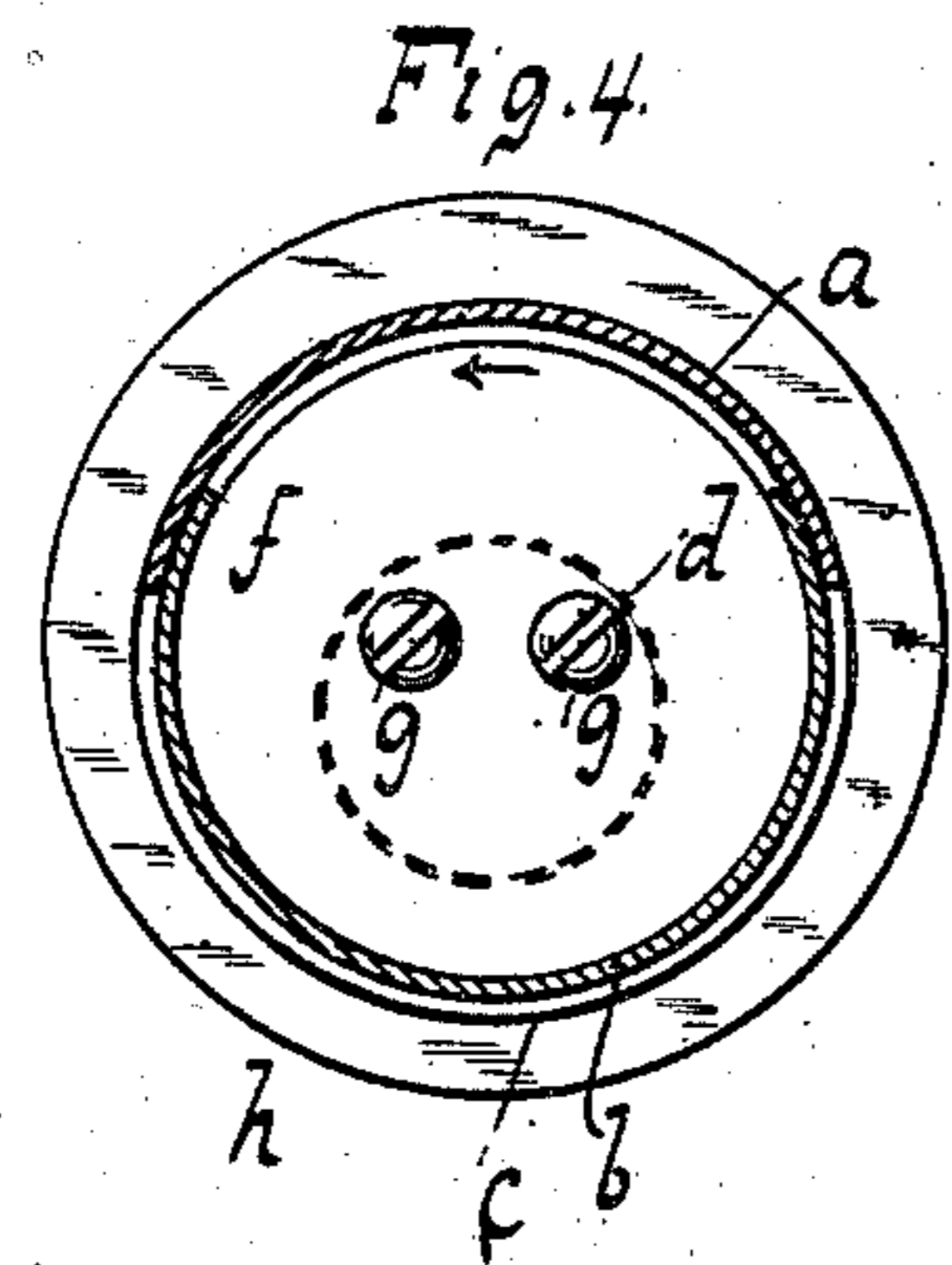
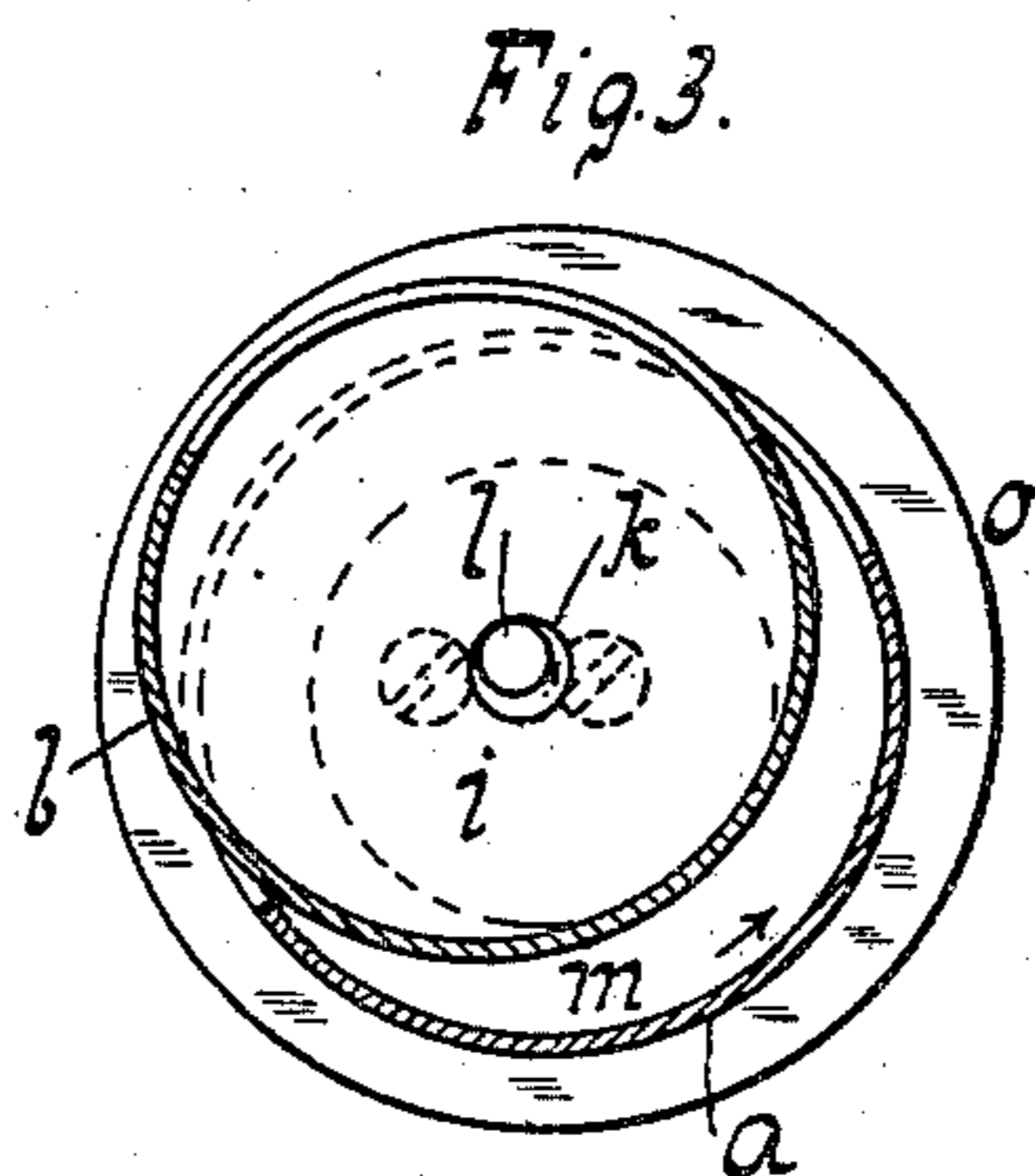
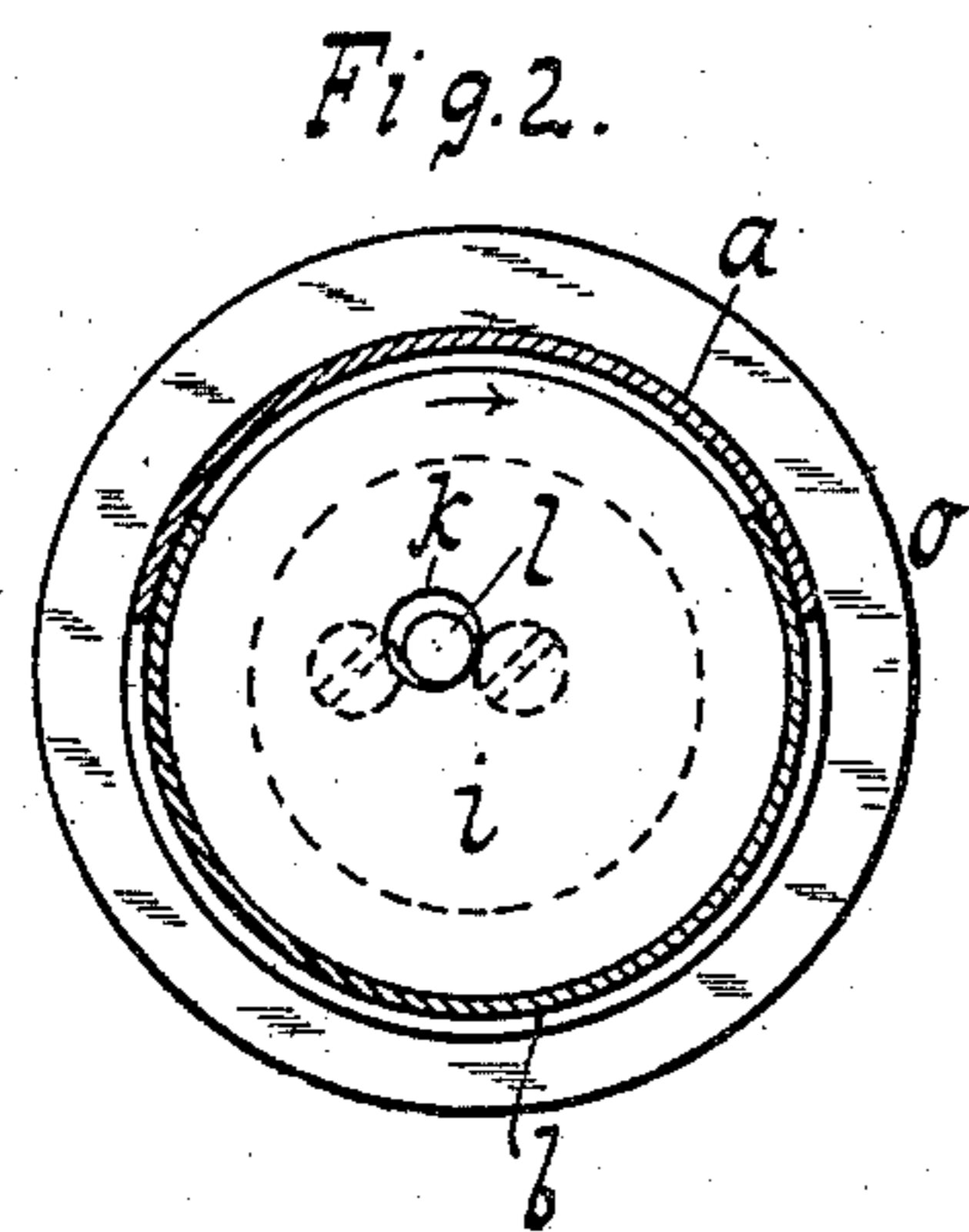
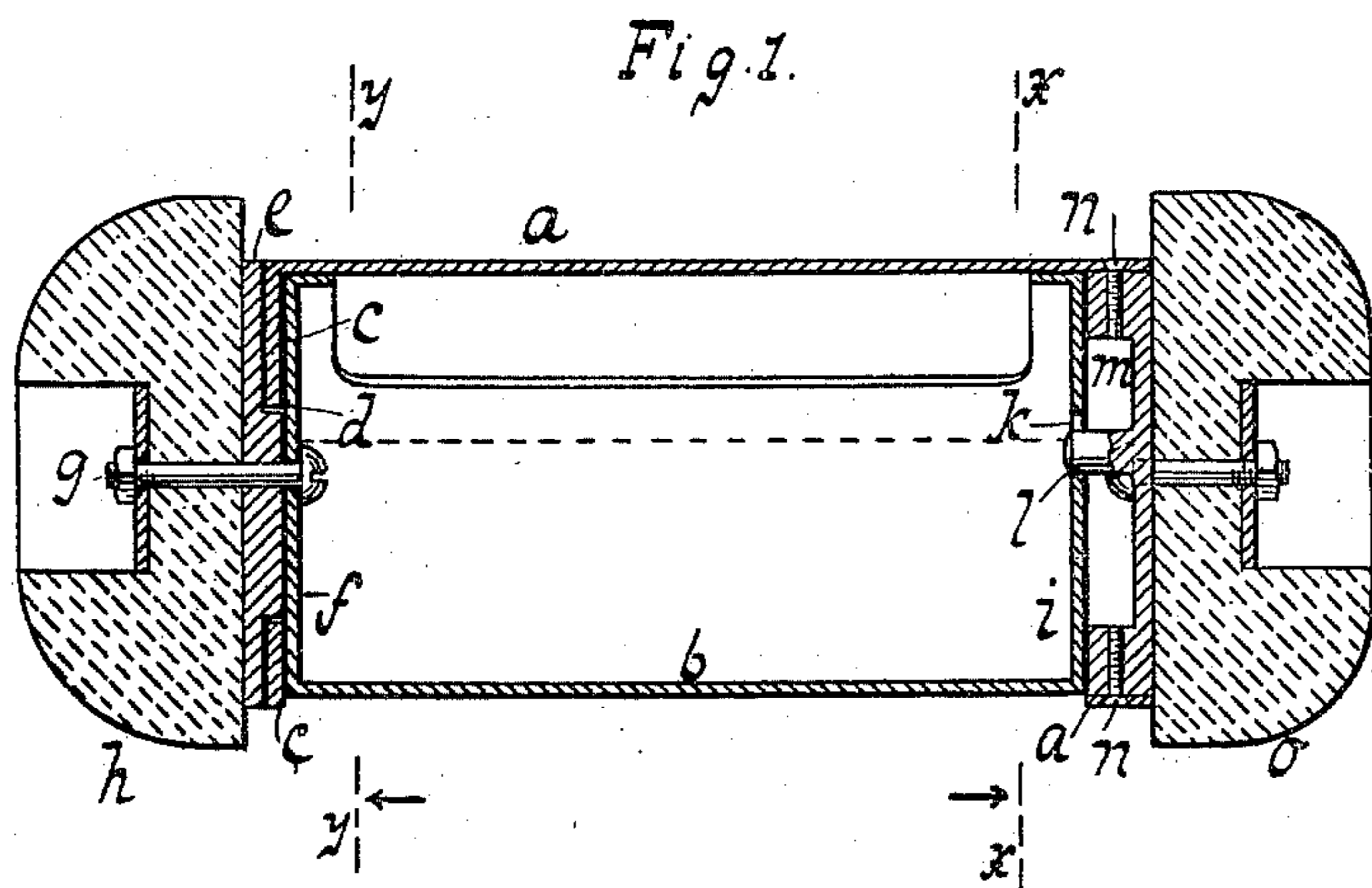
No. 690,894

Patented Jan. 7, 1902.

A. W. PEARSALL.
PNEUMATIC DESPATCH TUBE CARRIER.

(Application filed Apr. 3, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

William Miller
Chas. E. Penner

INVENTOR

Albert W. Pearsall

BY

W. C. Hauff
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT W. PEARSALL, OF MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.

PNEUMATIC-DESPATCH-TUBE CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 690,894, dated January 7, 1902.

Application filed April 3, 1901. Serial No. 54,208. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT W. PEARSALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Pneumatic-Despatch-Tube Carriers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to carriers or receptacles such as used for transporting by pneumatic pressure; and the invention resides in the novel features of construction set forth in the following specification and claims and illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of the carrier. Fig. 2 is a section along xx , Fig. 1, showing the carrier closed. Fig. 3 is a section like Fig. 2, showing the carrier open. Fig. 4 is a section along yy , Fig. 1, the carrier being closed. Fig. 5 is a view like Fig. 4, the carrier being open.

The carrier is shown comprising two parts or sections, an outer shell being shown at a and an inner shell at b . These receptacle parts have their walls partly cut away or open to form mouths, and when the receptacle parts are turned so that their mouths coincide the carrier is open, as seen in Figs. 3 and 5, to allow access to the interior. Rotating the receptacle parts with respect to one another so that the mouths are carried away from one another causes closure of the carrier, as seen in Figs. 2 and 4, so that contents are secured or confined therein. The outer part a is shown formed open at one end and with a bottom c at the other. The bottom is shown with a circular cut or opening placed eccentrically or with its center out of line with the axis of part a , the outline of such circular eccentric cut being indicated at d in Figs. 4 and 5. This cut or seat d forms a bearing for a corresponding hub or shoulder part formed or placed eccentrically on the head or disk e . As the head e is rotated in the eccentric bearing d it is carried from concentric position to eccentric and back again relatively to the end c or to the axis of the part a . This head e is fixed to or forms part of the end f of the inner part b . Screws or bolts g can be made to secure the parts e and

f to one another, and such fastenings g can also serve for securing the packing or felt h in place. This felt h , it is thus noticed, rotates or swivels with part b and can rotate independently of part a or while part a is grasped or held stationary. The other end i of part b is shown provided with an eccentrically-located hole or bearing k for a pivot or gudgeon l on head or disk m , forming a plug for or one end of part a . A fastening or screws n are shown securing the parts a m to one another, and this head m is shown with packing or felt o suitably bolted or secured thereto. The carrier parts a and b thus swivel with respect to one another or can be rotated from and to concentric position and eccentric position, as shown, respectively, in Figs. 2 and 3 or by comparing Figs. 4 and 5. In other words, felt h rotating with part b and felt o rotating with part a and said felts being grasped and turned or one felt given a twist with respect to the other, the parts a b are moved to closed or to open position, as the case may be. When the parts or felts are in concentric position or the carrier is closed and the felts made to snugly fit or pack to the despatch-tube, into which the carrier is introduced, any tendency to open or of the felts to move to eccentric position is counteracted or prevented by the clasp or fit of the tube about the felts. The carrier can thus not open accidentally or in transit, and such contents as coin or change can be safely intrusted thereto. Even should the felts be worn or somewhat loose the lap of the parts a b when closed can be sufficient (see Fig. 2) to avoid an opening or slit resulting even in case of some looseness or play of the felts with respect to one another while the carrier is in the tube. A change-carrier made on this plan can be easily closed or manipulated with one hand, the part b being swiveled or turned by the thumb until in the position shown in Fig. 2.

This carrier, it has been found, is not apt to lose its shape or to suffer from binding of its parts in consequence of the impact when on delivery the felt h or o strikes a stop or arresting-point. The impact being taken up by both parts a and b , acting together, is so distributed that no warping or loss of shape can occur. For example, the blow on felt h

is taken up not only by the heads *e* and *f* of part *b*, but also by the head *c* of part *a*. Likewise a blow at felt *o* is taken up by the end of part *a* with the plug *m* and also by the end *i* of part *b*. In this way the end or head of each part *a* or *b* is, as it were, braced or strengthened in being backed by the other section *b* or *a*. It can also be noted that while both parts *a* *b* clasp or contact with one another when closed, as seen in Fig. 2, the opening or eccentric movement of the parts causes one part to move or rotate away from the other, so that the movement is easy when opening or moving to the position shown in Fig. 3. When the carrier is open or the two mouths or cuts in the walls of parts *a* *b* coincide, as seen in Fig. 5, the weight or bulk of the material of the two parts *a* *b* rests opposite the openings or mouths, so that the carrier normally rests with the open portions facing upward. The danger of spilling, upsetting, or rolling of an open carrier is thus avoided, and as a felt *h* or *o* is moved eccentrically to such an extent as to carry a point of its circumference beyond the boundary of part *a* or *b* such projecting point of the felt presents a stop or obstacle against an open carrier rolling, for example, off a table. The mouth or cut in the wall or side of outer part *i* is of course of such size, both lengthwise as well as crosswise, as to allow for the eccentric movement of the inner part in opening and closing. The arrows in Figs. 2 and 4 indicate the direction of motion of the outer shell for opening. The arrows in Figs. 3 and 5 indicate the closing swing or direction of such outer shell.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

- 40 1. A carrier or receptacle comprising inner and outer sections pivoted eccentrically with respect to one another substantially as described.
- 45 2. A carrier or receptacle comprising inner and outer sections made to pivot or rotate eccentrically with respect to one another each part being provided with a packing or felt

made to rotate or swivel with its respective part substantially as described.

3. A carrier or receptacle comprising inner 50 and outer sections pivoted eccentrically with respect to one another, each section being provided with an end felt or packing and having such end braced or backed by the other section substantially as described. 55

4. A carrier or receptacle comprising two parts operating one within the other pivoted eccentrically and made to move to a concentric position when closed and to move to an eccentric position when open substantially as 60 described.

5. A carrier or receptacle comprising two eccentrically-pivoted parts or sections, each part having a mouth or cut-away part in its wall and said mouths being made to coincide 65 for opening the carrier and for bringing the weight of material of the same opposite the coinciding mouths for holding the open carrier in position with its mouth upward substantially as described. 70

6. A carrier or receptacle comprising two sections operating one within the other each provided with a felt or packing, and pivoted eccentrically to one another so that on swiveling the parts to open the carrier a point on 75 the circumference of the felt of one part is made to project beyond the boundary of the other part substantially as described.

7. A carrier or receptacle comprising parts placed one within the other and having cuts 80 or openings in their walls or sides, the inner part when opening and closing being made to swivel or move eccentrically with regard to the outer part and said outer part having its mouth of such size as to allow such eccentric 85 movement of the inner part substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALBERT W. PEARSALL.

Witnesses:

CHAS. E. PREUSGEN,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.