

No. 731,480.

PATENTED JUNE 23, 1903.

M. MACDONALD.
TICKET CASE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 11, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

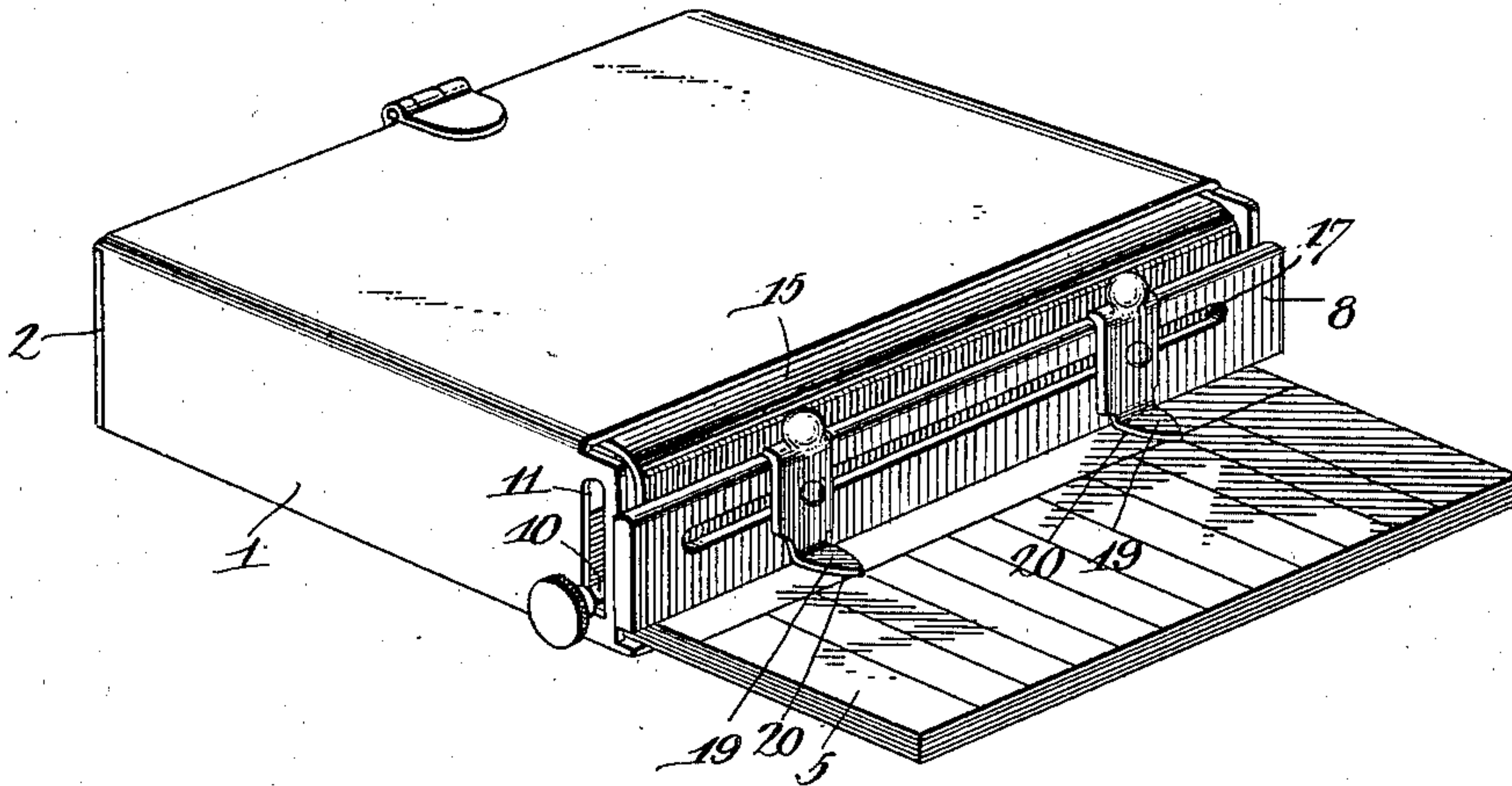


Fig. 2.

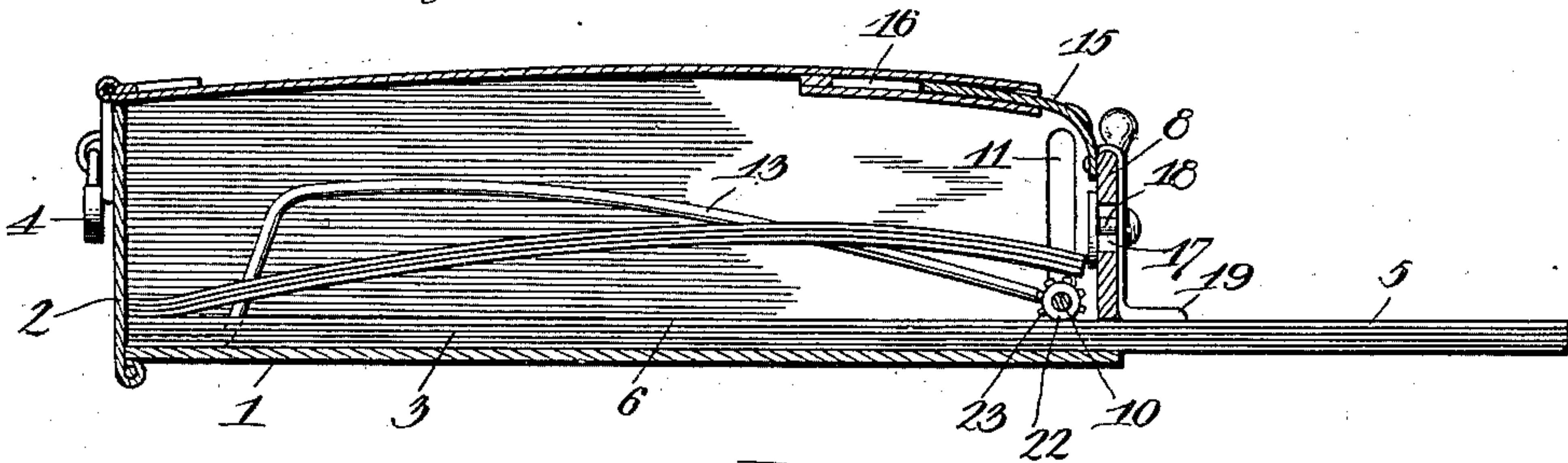
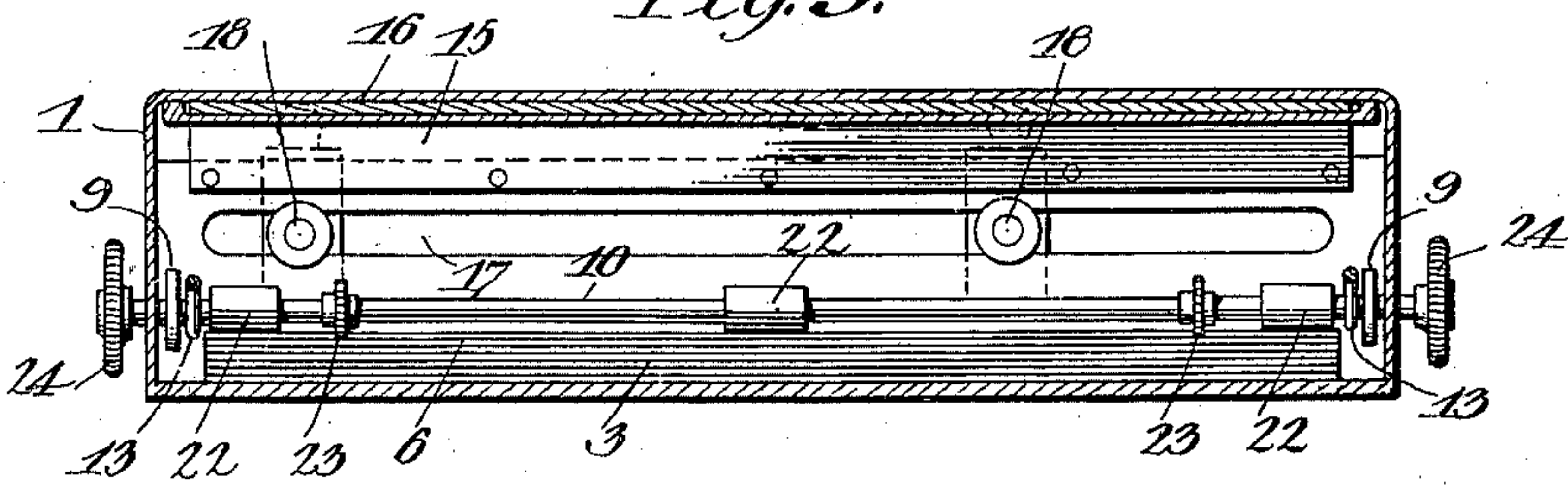


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MURDOCK MACDONALD, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

TICKET-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 731,480, dated June 23, 1903.

Application filed February 11, 1903. Serial No. 142,875. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MURDOCK MACDONALD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Ticket-Case, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a ticket-case for conductors.

10 The object of the present invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient ticket-case designed for use by conductors on cars or railway-trains and adapted to hold a quantity of tickets of a similar character 15 and capable of accurately indicating the character of the tickets sold or the distance traveled by various passengers and prevent any attempt of the conductor to tamper with the contents of the ticket-case.

20 A further object of the invention is to provide a ticket-case of this character adapted to enable tickets designating the starting and terminal points of a ride of a passenger to be torn off and capable also of furnishing a concealed duplicate of each ticket in the form of 25 an auditor's voucher for inspection at the proper office.

30 With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that 35 various changes in the form, proportions, size, and minor details of the structure may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

40 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a ticket-case constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of the device on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

45 Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

50 1 designates a casing constructed of sheet metal or other suitable material and provided at one side with a hinged cover or lid 2, which may be moved to open position to permit the introduction of the tickets 3 and the removal

therefrom of the stubs or vouchers after the tickets have been sold. The cover 2 is locked to the top of the casing by means of a key or 55 other form of lock 4, the key of which is retained at the issuing-office, the casing being locked after the tickets have been inserted and remaining locked until the conductor returns the case, together with the stub portions of the tickets. 60

The tickets 3, which are designed in practice to be prepared in blocks, consists of duplicate sheets 5 and 6, the portion 5 of the ticket being detached and given to the passenger as a receipt for the amount of fare 65 paid, while the stub portion 6 of the ticket is retained within the casing and forms a voucher which must be returned to the proper official when the tickets have been sold. The tickets are so arranged that the names of the 70 stations appear in proper order on both the ticket and the stub portion in parallel columns, the corresponding names being in direct alinement, and the cutting device, by means of which the ticket proper is severed 75 from the voucher, is of such character as to provide corresponding indicating-marks on both the ticket and the voucher to show the starting and terminal points of a ride, so that 80 when the case is returned to the office with the vouchers the latter may be removed from the casing and the exact amount of fares collected by the conductor readily determined. As the casing is locked during all the time it 85 remains in the possession of the conductor, there is no danger of the conductor tampering with the stubs or in any manner changing or altering the same without detection. That portion of the ticket to be handed to the passenger projects out beyond the front side of 90 the casing, passing under the movable knife-bar 8, the outer edge of which rests on the divisional line between the two portions of the ticket. This knife-bar may be in the form of a flat blade, and its lower edge in contact with the ticket may be sharpened, if desired. Projecting inwardly from the knife-bar at points near the opposite ends thereof are lugs 9, having suitable openings for the 95 passage of a spindle 10, which also extends through vertical slots 11, formed in the opposite end walls of the casing and extending parallel with the cutter-bar. Near the rear 100

edge of the casing are secured the ends of springs 13, provided at their opposite ends with loops or eyes for engaging the opposite end portions of the spindle and by exerting downward pressure on the latter retain the cutter-bar in engagement with the tickets.

In order to prevent inspection of the interior of the case between the top of the cutter-bar and the top of the casing, I employ a movable curtain or shield 15, which may be formed of suitable flexible material, its forward and lower edge being secured to the cutter-bar, while its upper portion is guided within a slot or passage 16, formed at the top of the casing. This shield moves with the cutter-bar and at all times prevents inspection of the interior of the casing.

The cutter-bar is provided with a longitudinally-disposed slot 17 for the reception of guiding pins or blocks 18 on or forming a part of adjustable cutting-pins 19, which project outwardly from the front face of the cutter-bar. These tongues are preferably of triangular form and in use are adjusted until they point to the names of the stations between which passage is desired, the conductor first adjusting the tongues and then drawing up the projecting portion of the ticket until incisions are formed in the ticket between the names of the stations, after which the projecting portion of the ticket is severed by the straight edge of the cutter-bar. In a projecting portion of the ticket, which is then handed to the passenger, are angular notches 20, pointing to the names of the two stations between which the ticket is good for passage, while on the stub portion or voucher concealed within the casing are similarly-shaped projections, which are also opposite the names of the stations, so that when the voucher is returned to the auditor he is immediately informed as to the points between which the ticket was sold and, knowing the fixed rates for such passage, is enabled to determine the amount due by the conductor. Should an attempt be made to destroy the record of the voucher by tearing off the projecting tongues, the conductor may be held responsible for the value of a ticket good for passage between the two terminals of the road.

The spindle 10, carried by the lugs at the rear face of the cutter-bar, is provided with a number of friction-rollers 22, which may be formed of a yieldable material, such as rubber, and is further provided with one or more small toothed rollers 23, all of which are held in contact with the vouchers inside the case. After a ticket has been sold and detached from a corresponding voucher it is the conductor's duty to revolve the spindle by means of the milled knob 24, arranged at one end of the spindle, for the purpose of drawing the projecting portion of the voucher within the casing, the turning movement of the several friction and toothed rollers causing an inward movement of the voucher, the body portion thereof being bent or buckled, so that at the

completion of the operation the voucher will lie with its forward edge above said rollers, while the cutter-bar is free to descend for contact with the next voucher and in readiness to serve as a means for detaching the next ticket sold. The toothed wheels are in constant engagement with the vouchers and are pressed against the same to an extent sufficient to indent or partly perforate the vouchers, so that they not only assist in positively feeding the voucher inward, but also serve to indicate such feeding action or operation, and any attempt to tamper with the device by drawing the vouchers outward to change the same will be indicated by the marker.

It will be seen that the device is especially adapted for use on suburban and similar roads where it is desirable for the conductor to collect cash fares and where the fares collected from the passengers differ in amount and are controlled by the distance to be traveled by the passenger, so that it will enable a ticket for the desired distance to be rapidly and accurately severed and will simultaneously provide a duplicate record-slip or voucher for indicating the tickets sold to passengers and for enabling an accurate account of the transactions of a conductor to be obtained. It will also be clearly understood that the device is adapted to indicate any attempt to fraudulently or surreptitiously alter the inner record-slips or vouchers.

The top of the casing may be either flat, as indicated in full lines in Fig. 1, or it may be slightly curved, as shown in Fig. 2, the curved form affording somewhat more room for the vouchers when fed wholly within the casing.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. In a device of the class described, the combination with a casing designed to receive sheets containing inner and outer ticket portions and concealing the inner portions of the same, adjustable means for enabling the latter portions of the tickets to be torn off at different points and forming permanent records on both portions of the ticket, and means for feeding the inner slip or voucher inward after the outer portion of the ticket has been severed.

2. A device of the class described comprising a casing designed to receive sheets containing inner and outer ticket portions and concealing the inner portions of the sheets, adjustable means for enabling the outer portion to be severed from the inner portion to provide a ticket for the desired distance and to produce a record-slip, and means for feeding the record-slip inward after the outer portion of the sheet has been torn off, substantially as described.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination of a casing designed to receive sheets containing inner and outer ticket portions and concealing the inner portions of the same, adjustable means for enabling the outer portions of the sheets to be torn off at

different points, and a marking device for indicating automatically the movement of the inner portions of the sheets, substantially as described.

5 4. A device of the class described comprising a casing designed to receive sheets consisting of inner and outer ticket portions, said casing being provided with means for concealing the inner portions of the sheets, 10 adjustable cutters for enabling the outer portions of the sheets to be torn off at different points, means for feeding the inner portions of the sheets inward, and a marking device operated by the feeding mechanism for indicating the movement of the inner portions of 15 the sheets, substantially as described.

5. A device of the class described comprising a casing adapted to contain a duplicate ticket having the names of stations arranged 20 in parallel columns and in which the outer portion of the ticket may be torn off and the inner portion retained to form a concealed voucher, adjustable means for forming permanent records of the names of the stations 25 between which the tickets are sold, and means for feeding the projecting portion of the voucher inward within the casing.

6. A device of the class specified comprising a casing adapted to contain a duplicate ticket, 30 a cutter-bar forming the front edge of the casing, springs for forcing the lower edge of the cutter-bar into contact with the tickets, adjustable cutting-tongues carried by said cutter-bar, a spindle carried by the cutter-bar, 35 and friction-rollers mounted on said spindle and engaging the inner portions of the ticket.

7. In a device of the class specified, a casing adapted to contain duplicate tickets, a movable spring-pressed cutter-bar forming the 40 front edge of said casing, adjustable cutting-tongues carried by said bar, a movable shield

having one end connected to a cutter-bar, a spindle carried by the cutter-bar, and friction-rollers mounted on the spindle and engaging that portion of the ticket within the 45 casing.

8. In a device of the class specified, the combination with a casing adapted to contain duplicate tickets, of a movable spring-pressed 50 cutter-bar forming the front edge of the casing, a shield having one edge secured to the cutter-bar and movable therewith, adjustable cutter-tongues carried by the bar, a revoluble spindle carried by the cutter-bar, and toothed 55 marking-rollers on the spindle and engaging that portion of the tickets within the casing.

9. In a device of the class specified, a casing adapted to contain duplicate tickets, a movable spring-pressed cutter-bar forming the 60 front edge of said casing, a shield having one edge secured to the cutter-bar and movable therewith, adjustable cutting-tongues carried by the bar, lugs extending rearwardly from the cutter-bar, a revoluble spindle carried by 65 the lugs and extending through slots formed in the end walls of the casing, and friction marking wheels or rollers mounted on said spindle, substantially as specified.

10. In a device of the class specified, a casing having a movable side portion for the introduction of tickets, mechanism for locking 70 said movable side portion, a movable spring-pressed cutter-bar forming the opposite edge of the casing, and adjustable cutting-tongues carried by said bar. 75

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

MURDOCK MACDONALD.

Witnesses:

PEARL A. EGERT,
W. PAUL TRINTER.