

J. A. LOYSTER.
TICKET.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 12, 1904.

Fig. 3.

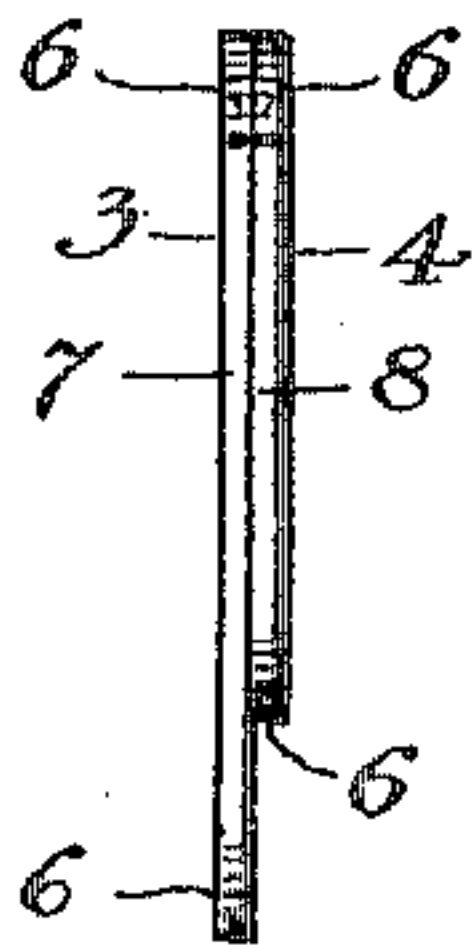


Fig. 1.

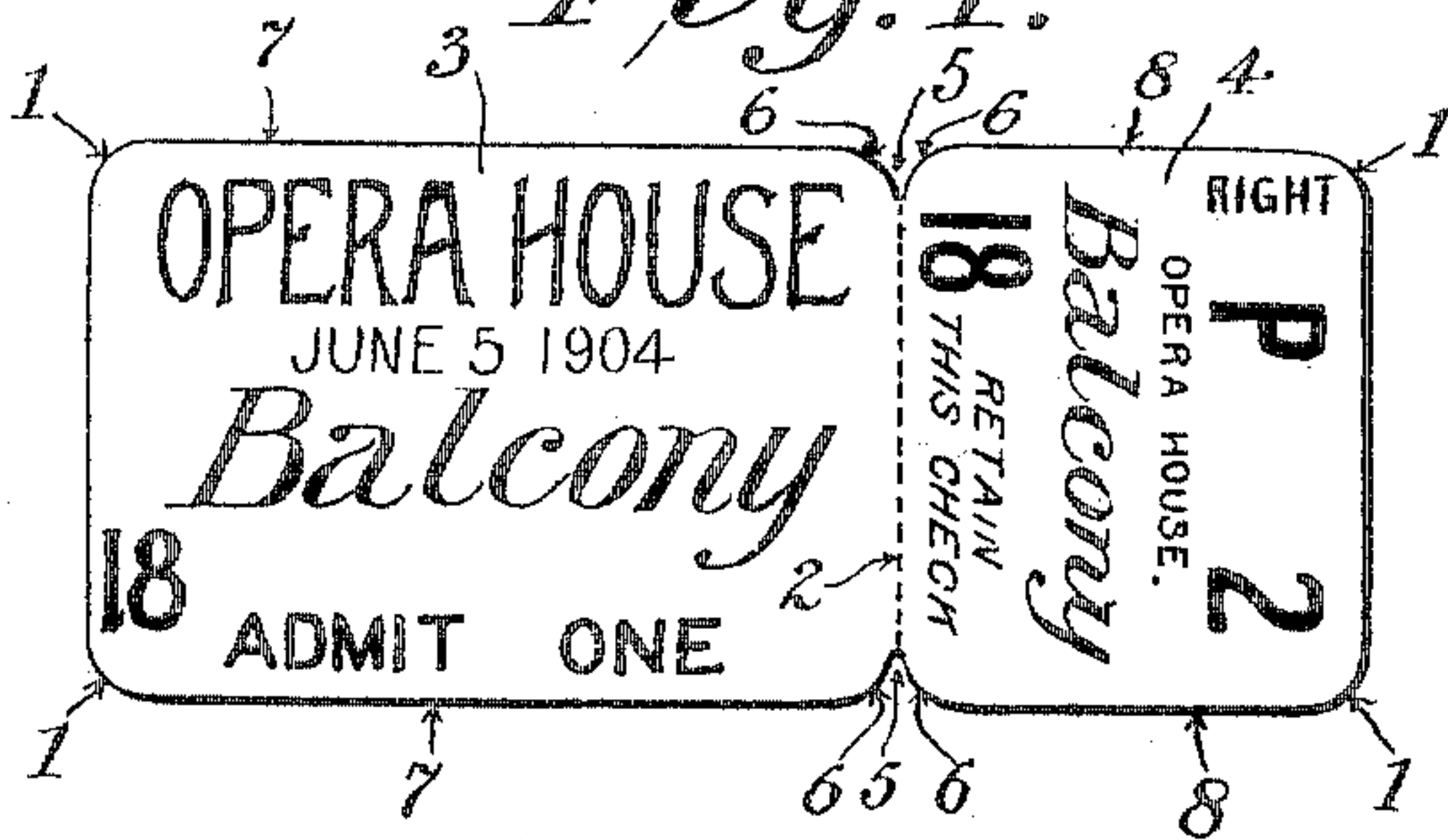


Fig. 4.

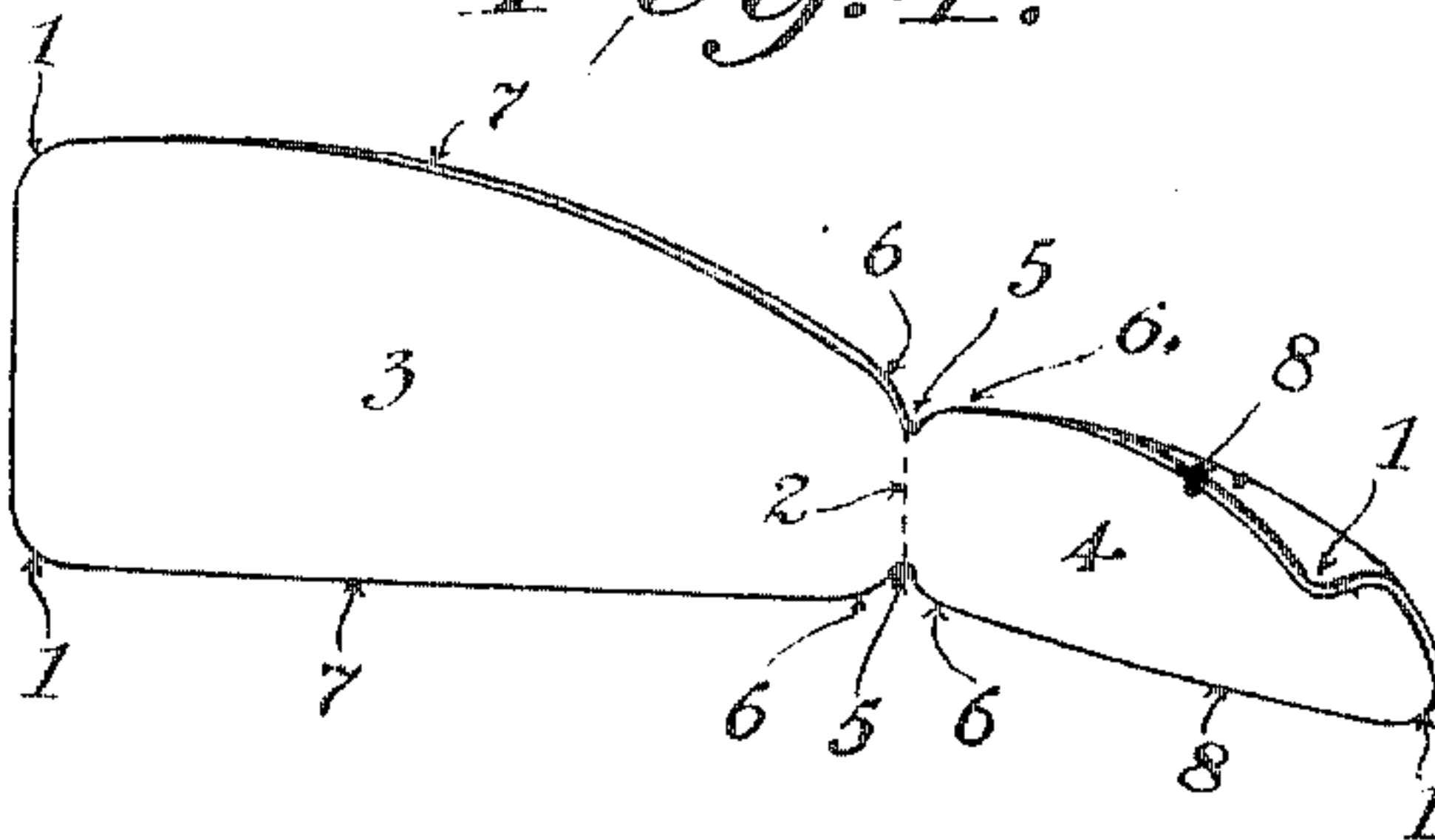


Fig. 6.

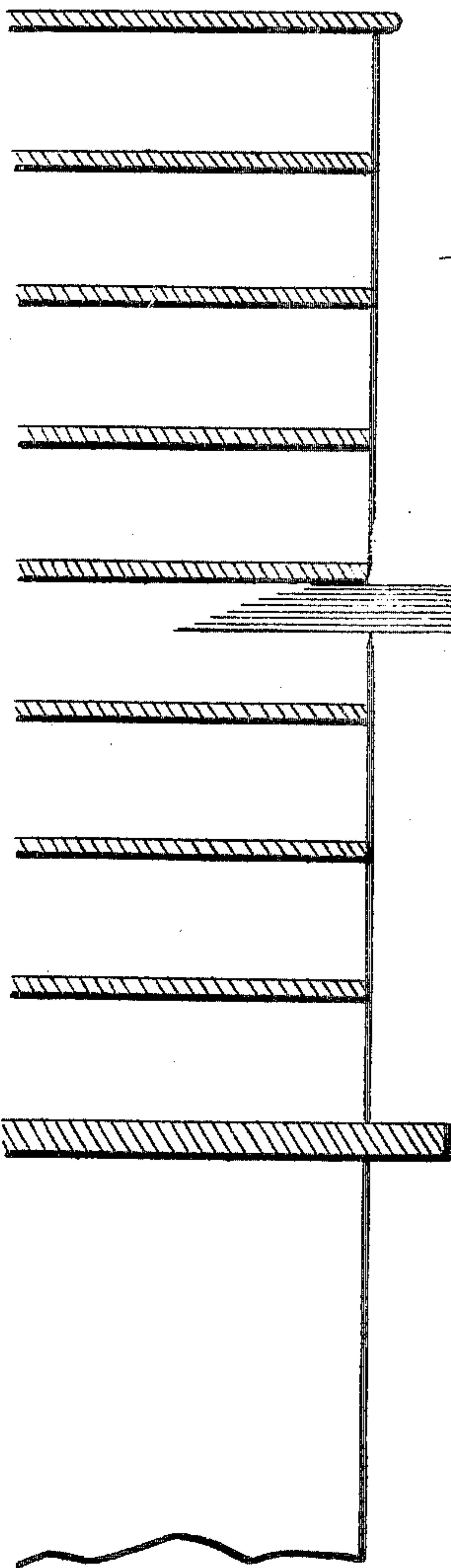


Fig. 5.

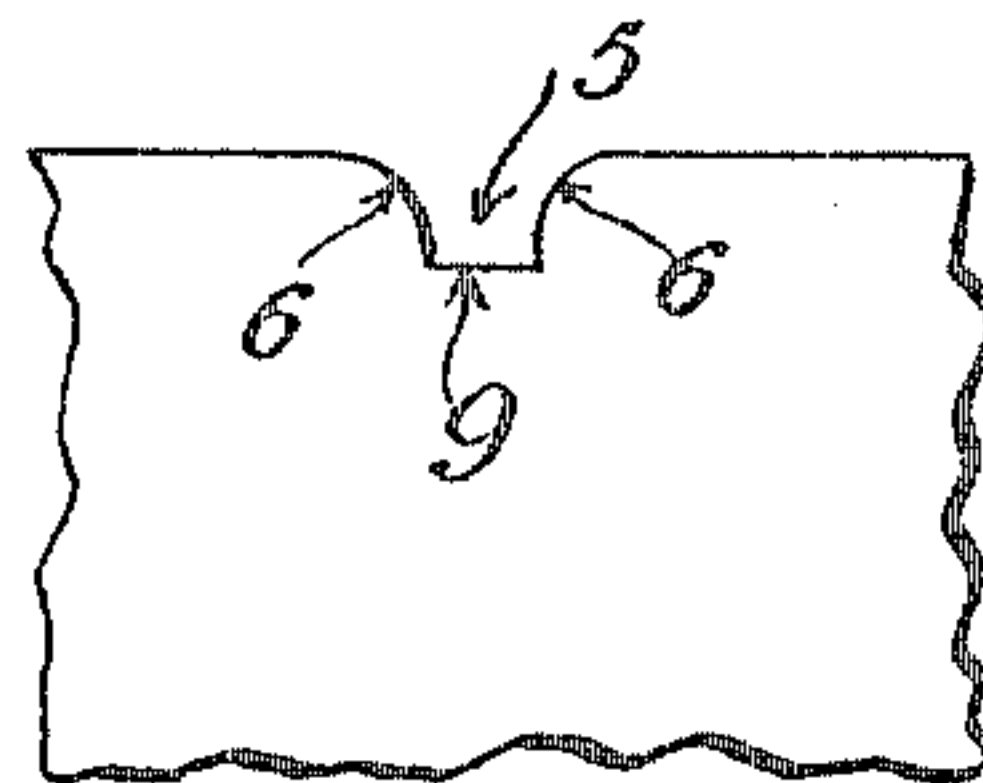
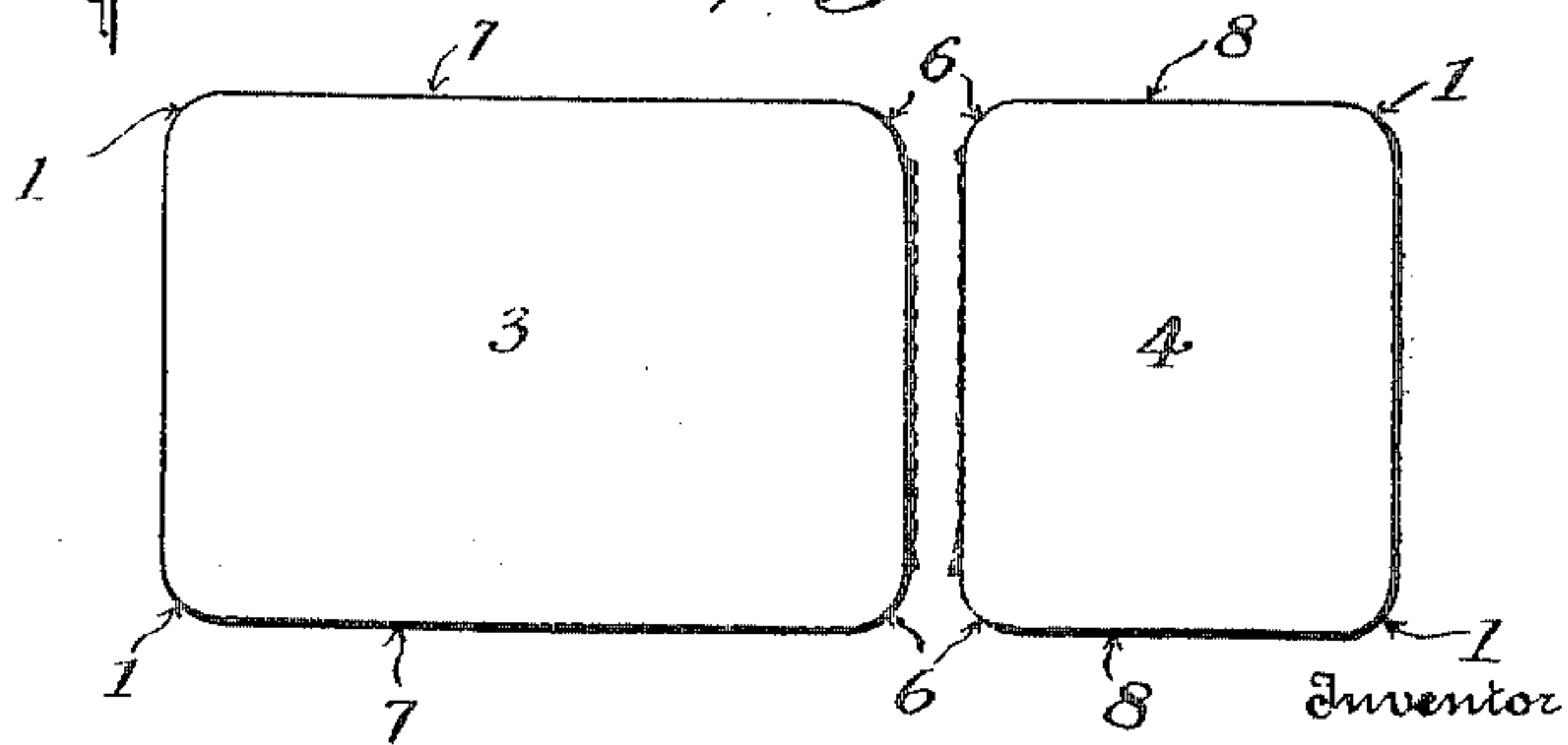


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

James A. Loyster
George T. Hackley

James A. Loyster

Townsend Bros
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES A. LOYSTER, OF CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK.

TICKET.

No. 797,590

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 22, 1905.

Application filed December 12, 1904. Serial No. 236,506.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES A. LOYSTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cazenovia, in the county of Madison and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Ticket, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a ticket comprising a body portion with a detachable check or coupon, and while being especially adapted as a theater-ticket it may be useful for a variety of purposes.

One of the main objects of the invention is to so construct the ticket that the coupon when being torn off from the body portion will be caused to tear evenly along a definite line which marks the parting-place without requiring any special care.

In a theater or other place where tickets are used—as, for instance, in admission—the door-keeper when admitting a press of people does not have time to carefully sever each check or coupon, but tears each ticket hurriedly, usually with a nervous manner, with the result that the ordinary form of ticket is torn unevenly, frequently with the tear extending angularly with respect to the proper parting-line, which is perpendicular to the side edges of the ticket. In consequence of this portions of the check or coupon remain with the body portion of the ticket, and portions of the body of the ticket remain with the coupon, thereby mutilating the symbols or reading matter on both parts so as often to render one or both parts of doubtful identification. All of these objections are overcome by the present invention.

Another object is to cause the tear to start at a definite initial point, to provide for turning the pulling or stretching stress gradually and evenly without sharp abruptness from the line of the edge of the ticket to a direction at right angles to the edge, and to provide an abrupt edge at right angles to the termination of the shunting edge, which will cause the tear to start at the termination of the shunting edge and the line of tearing as it progresses to move transversely across the ticket perpendicularly to the long edges of the ticket.

Preparatory to sale theater-tickets are distributed in boxes or pigeonholes, according to their location, as orchestra, balcony, row, seat-number, &c.; and another important object of the present invention is to provide a construction whereby the tickets are easily and

quickly distributed. In distributing the tickets in such pockets they are held in a bunch and “fanned out,” so that the short edges lie in step form. This bunch is quite flexible when so arranged, and it is rubbed across the edges of the pigeonholes until certain tickets are in register with their proper pigeonhole, whereupon the bunch is bent rather sharply to cut it, and the lower section is slipped into the proper place. The bunch is then moved up to the next pigeonhole and the foregoing action repeated.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the invention.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the ticket. Fig. 2 shows the coupon and body portions separated. Fig. 3 is a view showing the coupon folded back against the body portion of the ticket. Fig. 4 is a view showing the ticket twisted into the shape it takes just before and during the tearing when the coupon is torn with the usual quick jerk. Fig. 5 is an enlarged view clearly showing the tearing-point edge disposed radially of the curved guiding edge. Fig. 6 is a vertical section through a case for holding tickets and shows the manner of selecting and pocketing the tickets.

The ticket is made of cardboard and is oblong in shape, with rounded corners 1. At an intermediate point the ticket is scored in a transverse line, as at 2, which divides the ticket into two portions—a body portion 3 and a coupon or check portion 4. The scoring 2 marks the tearing or parting line between the coupon and body portions and terminates in notches 5 with rounded edges 6. The edges 6 are curves, each of which extends through an arc of ninety degrees, the long side edges 7 of the body portion and edges 8 of the coupon being tangential thereto, while an edge 9, which is radial of the curves 6 (see Fig. 5) and parallel with the edges 7 and 8, forms an abrupt change in the outline of the edge of the ticket as a whole, while the curved edges 6 eliminate abruptness in the contour of the edge as a whole at the place of their location. Thus the abrupt change of direction of the line of edge is wholly concentrated at the bottom of the notches 5. This is an important point and marks one of the distinctive, unique, and useful features of the ticket, as it is old to provide oppositely-disposed V-shaped notches in tickets. Where V-notches are used, there are six abrupt changes in the line of edge, three for each notch, and in consequence when the

check or coupon is torn away the ticket first sustains a twist similar to the shape illustrated in Fig. 3, and as the pulling strains on the upper edge of the ticket are in opposite directions on either side of the notch the ticket is very often torn at one or the other of the outer sharp abrupt corners of the V-notch. If the tear does not occur at those points, it very often occurs at the sharp bottom of the notch, and owing to the angular slant of the inclined edges and when the coupon has been severed the line of the tear is not at right angles to the long sides of the ticket, as it should be, but slants one way or the other, and thus part of the coupon is retained on the body portion and part of the body portion is retained on the coupon, thereby resulting in confusion when the holder of a check attempts to identify his seat or location, as in orchestra or balcony. In the present invention both of the foregoing objections are obviated entirely, the first being obviated by the curved edge 6, which when the ticket is pulled, as shown in Fig. 3, guides the strains gradually around or shunts them, as it were, so that they are diverted from the corner of the notch and concentrated at the abrupt angle between the edge 9 and the curves 6. The second is obviated by the tangential continuation of the line of tear with respect to the curves 6. This is secured by making the arc of the curves just ninety degrees. If they were more or less, the tangent therefrom drawn from the abrupt point would lie across the ticket in a line which would not be perpendicular to the long side edges 7 and 8. Thus when the coupon is being torn quickly the strain is eased around the corners and diverted at right angles to the edges 7 and 8, so that it settles at the bottom of the notch, and being received straight by the scoring 2 the tear commences at the bottom of the notch and continues in the shortest line across the ticket at the scoring. It should also be noted that the round edges 6 greatly strengthen the edge of the ticket at those points and for that reason as well prevents the ticket from tearing at those points.

I have found in practice that however carelessly the ticket is grasped or hurriedly torn the tear always starts at the bottom of the notch and always goes straight across the ticket on the proper line and that in order to tear the ticket imperfectly great care requires to be exercised and it is necessary to place the thumb or finger-nail close against the ticket to clamp the ticket tightly at the point it is desired to start the tear; otherwise the tear will commence at the bottom of the notch.

Sometimes a ticket is torn leisurely, and the doorkeeper may fold the coupon back flat

against the body portion, as shown, first on one face and then on the other, to thus first break the skin of the face and then tear the check off, and when the coupon or check is torn off in this manner the length of the edge 6 allows the fold in the cardboard much better than with tickets having a V-notch and also prevents the edge from splitting at the bottom of the notch until the ticket is given the final twist or jerk.

Another important advantage is that the rounded corners 1 permit of arranging the tickets preparatory to sale by the process of "fanning them out" and putting sections of the bunch in place, as shown in Fig. 6. This cannot be done with tickets having sharp corners, as it is very difficult to hold the bunch properly in line with the edges of the pigeon-holes, and the sharp corners catch thereon; but with the present ticket it is a very simple matter to slip them in and with great facility.

Another important advantage is that when the check is severed each portion, both body and coupon, is a perfectly symmetrical piece and aside from the nice appearance is of practical value, as the check is easily removed from the pocket of the holder at any time for inspection. Checks having sharp corners and rough jagged edges often stick and catch in the pocket most unpleasantly.

What I claim is—

1. A ticket having opposite notches with curved walls, the bottom of a notch being formed by a short straight edge between the curves.
2. A ticket having opposite notches with curved walls, the bottom of a notch being formed with a short straight edge between the curves and radially disposed to the curves.
3. A ticket having opposite notches with curved walls, the bottom of a notch being formed with a short straight edge between the curves and radially disposed to the curves, the short edge being parallel with the long edges of the ticket.
4. A ticket of cardboard having oppositely-disposed notches with curved walls, the bottom wall of a notch being short and straight so that when the ticket is folded on a line between the notches to break the skin of the face preparatory to severing the parts, splitting at the notch is avoided.

Signed at Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, December 10, 1904.

JAMES A. LOYSTER.

Witnesses:

CHARLES T. GREENLAND,
ERMON A. BLAIR.