

No. 806,506.

PATENTED DEC. 5, 1905.

W. T. SHERWOOD.

TICKET CASE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 18, 1905.

FIG. 1.

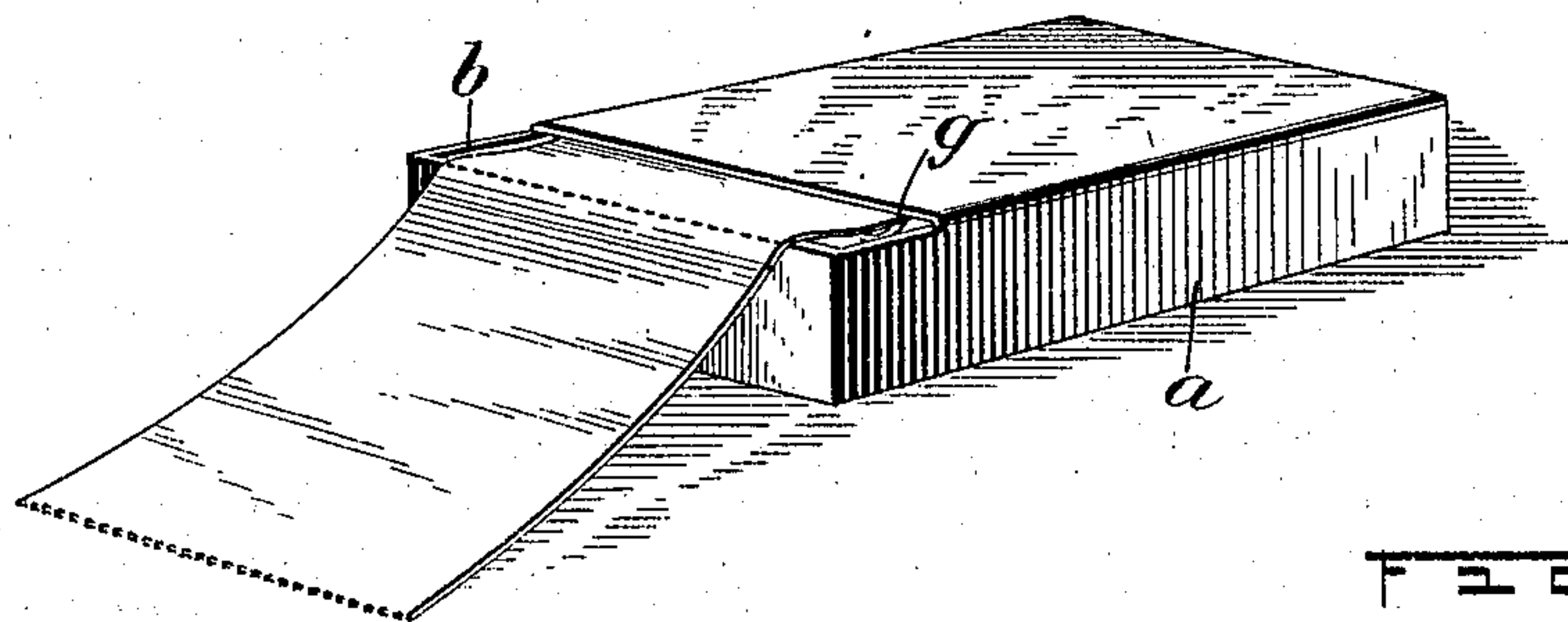


FIG. 2.

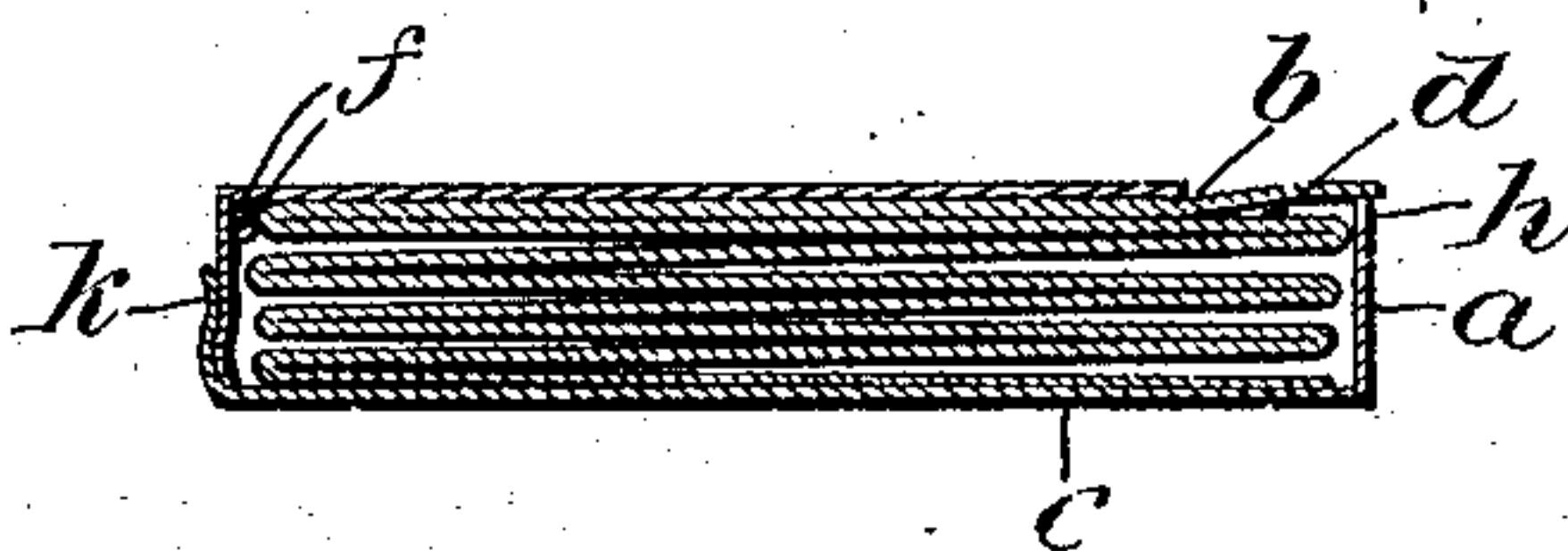


FIG. 3.

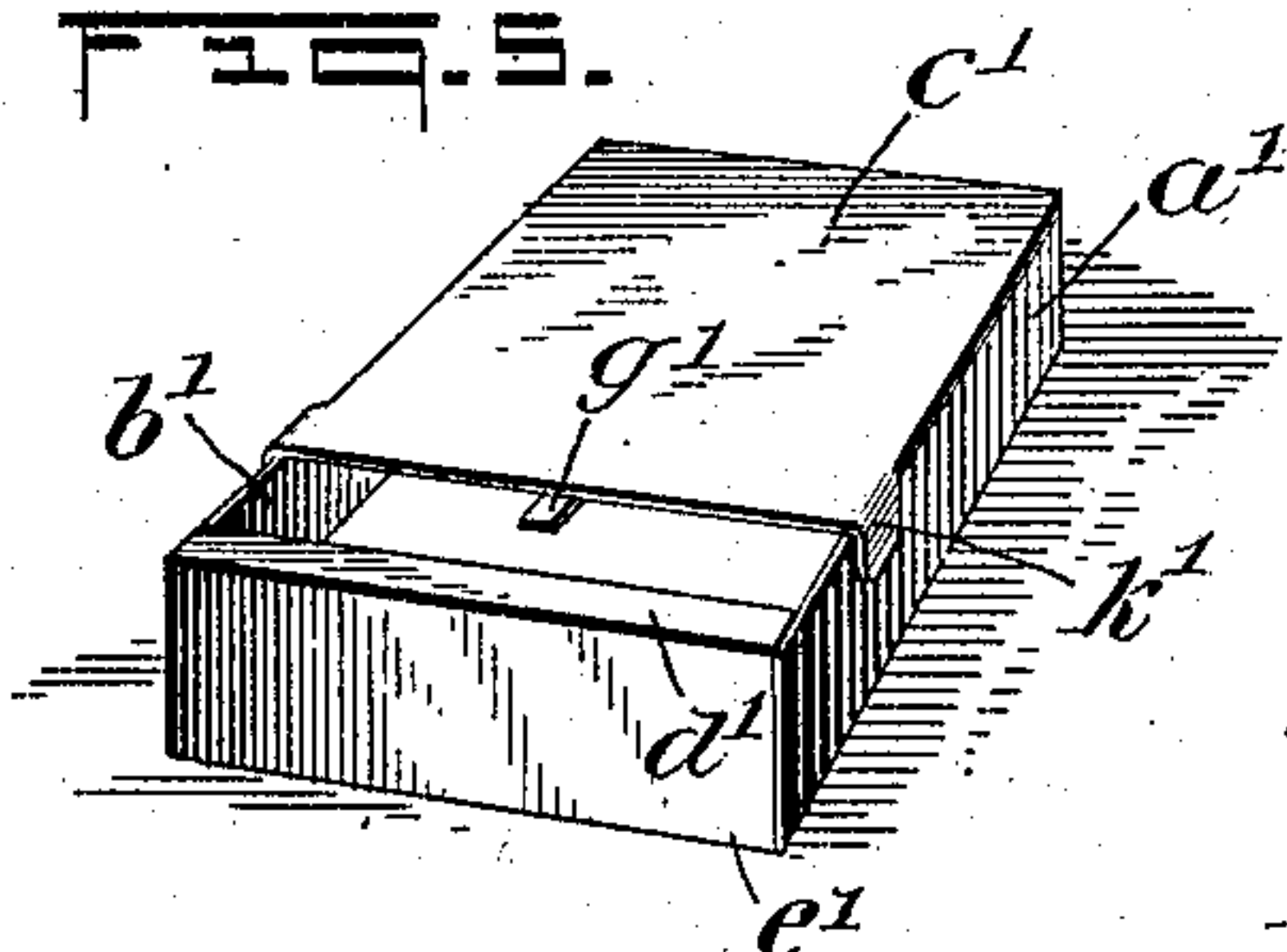


FIG. 4.

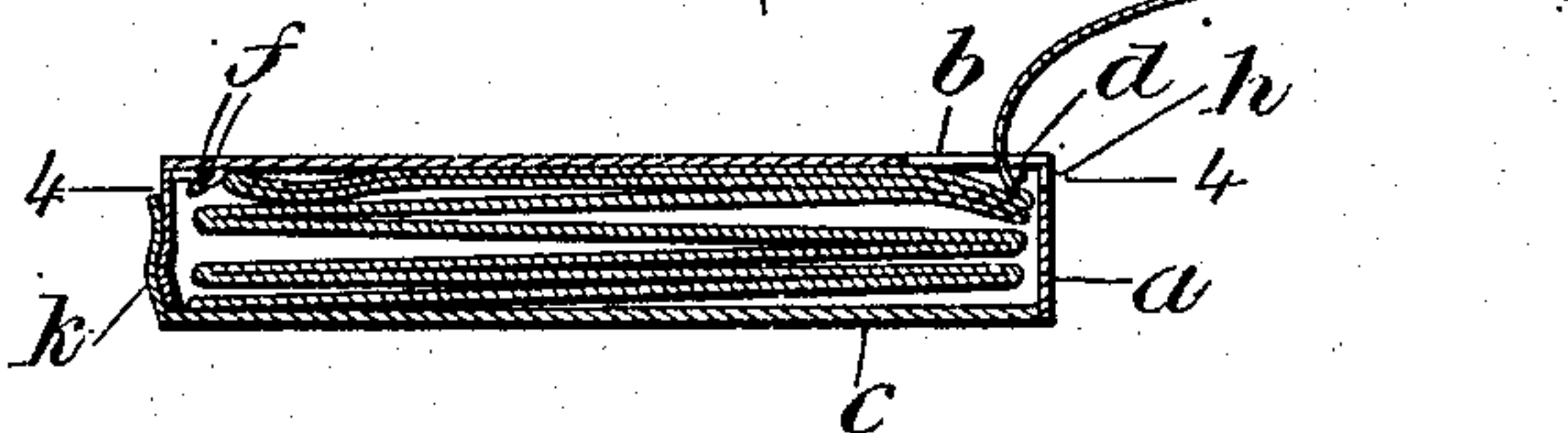


FIG. 5.

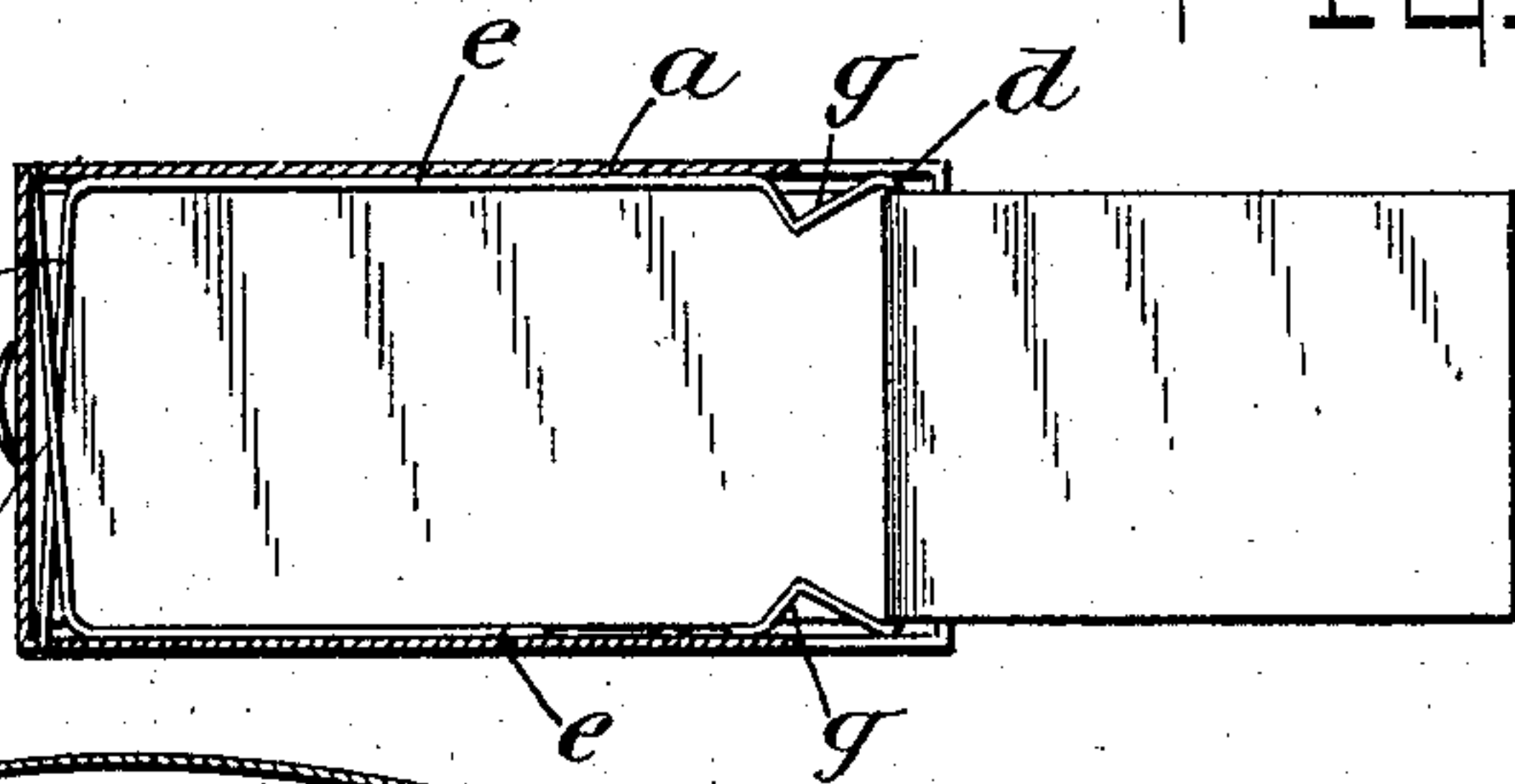


FIG. 6.

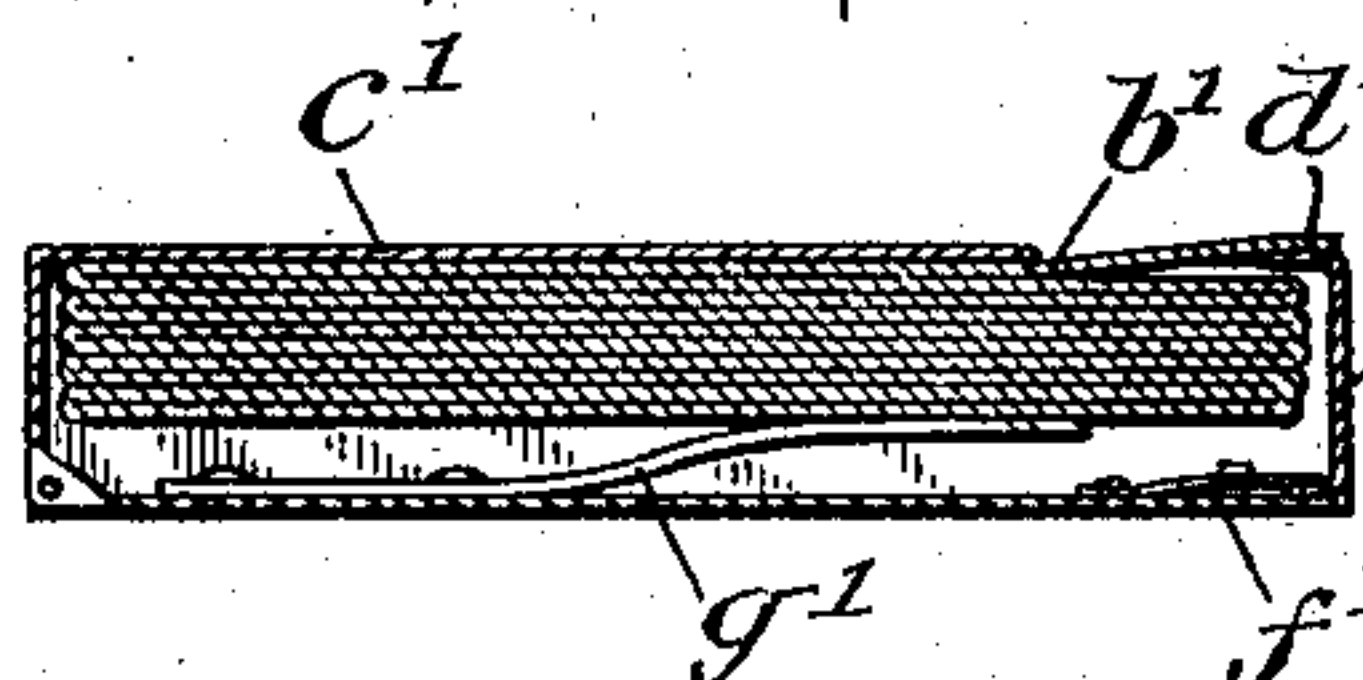


FIG. 7.

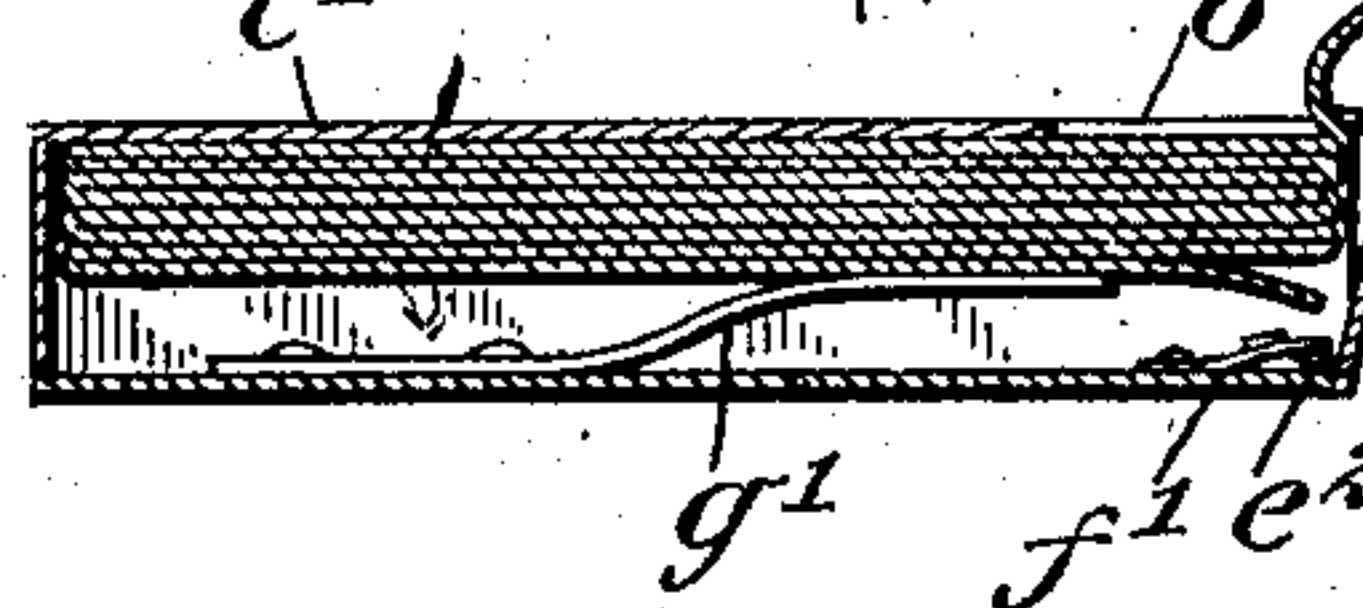
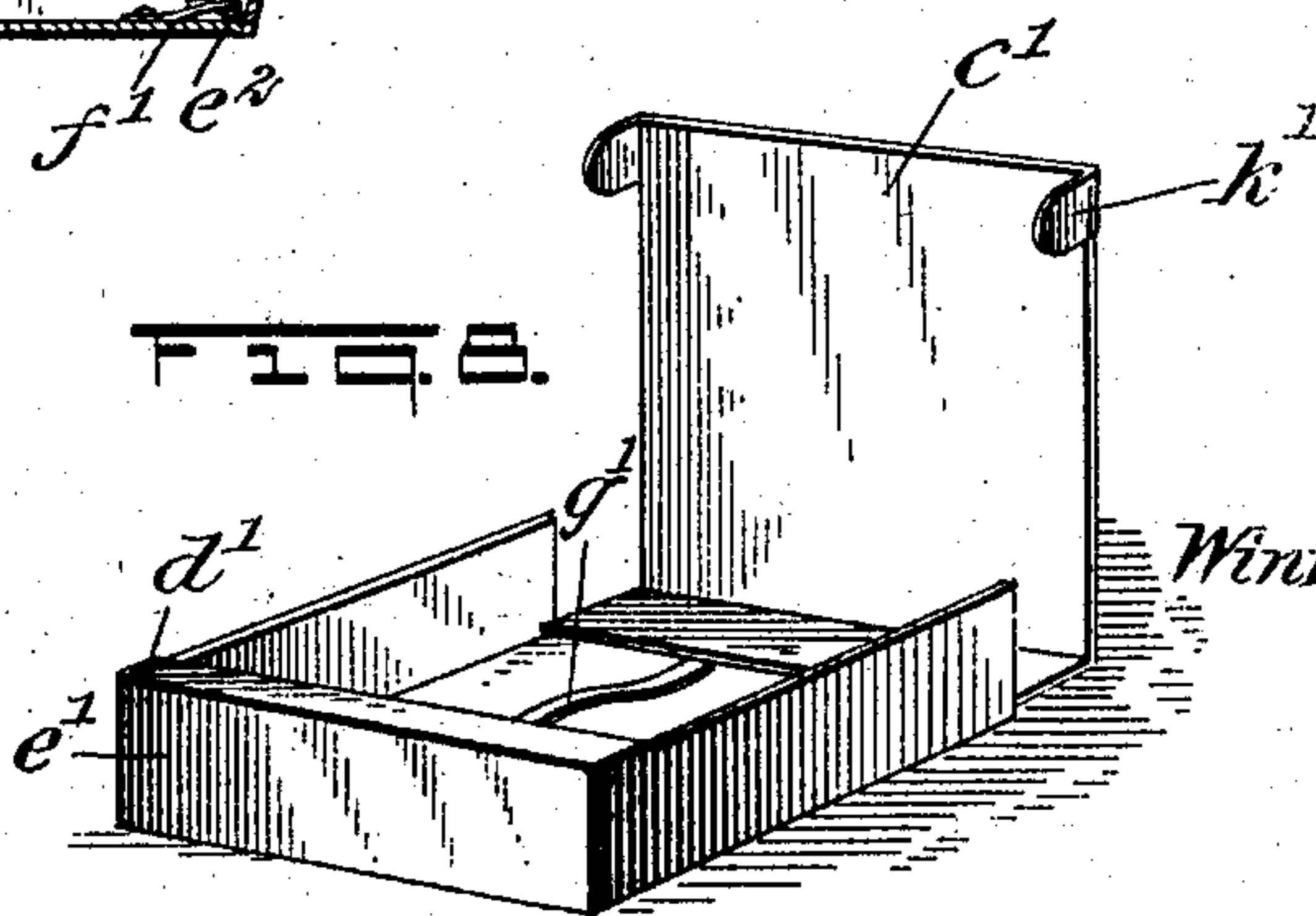


FIG. 8.



WITNESSES:

W. T. Sherwood
A. Fay

INVENTOR

Winfield T. Sherwood

BY

M. W. S.
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WINFIELD T. SHERWOOD, OF SIDNEY, NEW YORK.

TICKET-CASE.

No. 806,506.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 5, 1905.

Application filed April 18, 1905. Serial No. 256,197.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WINFIELD T. SHERWOOD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Sidney, in the county of Delaware and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Ticket-Case, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to a ticket-case for holding tickets which come in continuous strips, each ticket being broken from the strip by tearing it along a series of perforations or the like. Many attempts have been made to produce ticket-cases for carrying this kind of tickets; but they have all been open to certain objections. It is obvious that in having an opening at one end of a ticket-case of this character the tickets are taken alternately from the two ends of the case, and consequently while it is easy to pull a ticket directly out of the opening this action doubles up the next ticket below and when that is to be pulled out the end adjacent to the opening interferes with this operation and frequently results in the breaking or tearing of the ticket, and usually causes the ticket to stick in the case, so that it is difficult to remove it. Having these difficulties in mind, I have invented a ticket-case which will not be open to the above objections and which is convenient to operate, at the same time being an efficient holder for the tickets.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a preferred form of my invention, showing the operation thereof. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing the method of removing a ticket. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4-4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of another form of ticket-holder constructed in accordance with the principle of my invention. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 6, showing how a ticket is removed; and Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the case shown in Fig. 5 with the cover open to show the interior construction.

Referring first to the first four figures, a case *a* is provided with an opening *b* in the top portion thereof and with a swinging door *c* upon the bottom. Across the top of

the box immediately under the opening *b* is placed a retaining-bar *d*. This retaining-bar is made in such a form that it will readily yield to permit certain manipulations of the tickets, as will be described later. This yielding is effected in this form by connecting the bar with a pair of rods *e*, extending along the sides of the case, each rod being provided with a resilient projection *f* near the rear end of the case and these projections extending into the opposite side walls thereof. The rods *e* are each provided with an inwardly-extending portion *g* to engage the tops of the tickets and hold them in position in the case.

In operation the tickets are placed in the case, as indicated in Fig. 2, with the end of the upper ticket projecting within reach of the operator. The front wall of the case being depressed slightly, as shown at the point *h*, the ticket can be readily grasped and drawn out in an obvious manner, so that it can be broken off, as indicated in Fig. 1. This operation in itself is not difficult and could be accomplished by the devices which have heretofore been invented; but after this ticket is removed the problem to be solved is presented by the next one, as it is necessarily doubled up in the process of removing it, and it is difficult to abstract it without tearing it.

As indicated in Fig. 3, the retaining-bar *d* is immediately over the outer end of the ticket, and when the ticket is to be removed the bar will yield on account of the springs *f*, so that the end of the ticket will readily slide from the case. At the same time this brings the adjacent end of the next ticket above the bar *d*, where it can be easily grasped to remove it. It will be seen, therefore, that the bar retaining the end of the ticket in the case yields to permit it to be readily withdrawn and then holds the outer end of the next ticket in such position that it can be readily removed. The top ticket in its normal position also passes between the bar *d* and the offset portion *g*, so that it is positively held in the desired position. The spring also acts as a means for keeping the top ticket at the top of the case, and in this construction it is immaterial whether the lower tickets are forced toward the top or not, as it will operate properly without any additional means for causing the tickets to assume that position.

In the form shown in the last four figures the case *a'* is provided with an opening *b'*, which is in part closed by a hinged cover *c'*,

The retaining-bar d' in this case is mounted upon a plate e' , which constitutes the front end of the receptacle. This plate is pivoted to the side walls of the receptacle, is provided
 5 with a projection e^2 , with which a spring f' engages, and this spring normally holds the plate e' in the position shown in Figs. 5 and 6. The bar d' normally projects over the ends of the tickets, as indicated, and performs the
 10 same functions as the bar d in the other figures. In this form of case it is desirable to have a spring g' to normally force the tickets toward the top of the case and keep the upper ticket in contact with the bar d' . The covers
 15 c and c' are preferably locked in position by frictional contact through the operation of projecting ears k and k' .

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

1. A ticket-case having a retaining-piece for tickets, over which the tickets may be drawn out of the case, and resilient means for supporting the retaining-piece and nor-
 25 mally forcing it longitudinally toward the center of the case.

2. A ticket-case having a cover provided with an opening, a bar across the opening, and resilient means for supporting the bar
 30 and normally moving it substantially parallel with the cover toward the center of the case.

3. A ticket-case having an opening, a bar across the opening, and resilient means for
 35 supporting the bar; said resilient means comprising a spring connected with the bar and with the case and adapted to move the bar horizontally toward the central part of the case.

4. A ticket-case having an opening, a bar
 40 across the opening, and resilient means for supporting the bar; said resilient means comprising a spring connected with the bar and with the case, and said spring being provided with an inwardly-extending offset portion. 45

5. A ticket-case having a bar, and a spring connected with the bar and with the case, said spring being provided with an inwardly-extending offset portion.

6. In a ticket-case, the combination of a
 50 bar, a pair of rods extending rearwardly from said bar and having inwardly-extending offsets adjacent to the bar, and resilient portions having fixed ends.

7. In a ticket-case, the combination of a
 55 retaining-bar, a pair of rods extending rearwardly from said bar and having inwardly-projecting offsets adjacent to the bar, and resilient portions extending therefrom to the opposite sides of the case, their ends being
 60 fixed in said opposite sides of the case.

8. In a ticket-case having an opening at one end thereof, the combination of a bar located immediately below said opening, a pair of
 65 rods extending rearwardly from said bar and having inwardly-extending offsets adjacent to the bar and projecting resilient portions extending therefrom to the opposite sides of the case in which their ends are fixed, and a
 70 cover hinged to the casing and provided with means for retaining it in closed position.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WINFIELD T. SHERWOOD.

Witnesses:

HARRY ELMER GILCHRIST,
 SARAH M. TABOR.