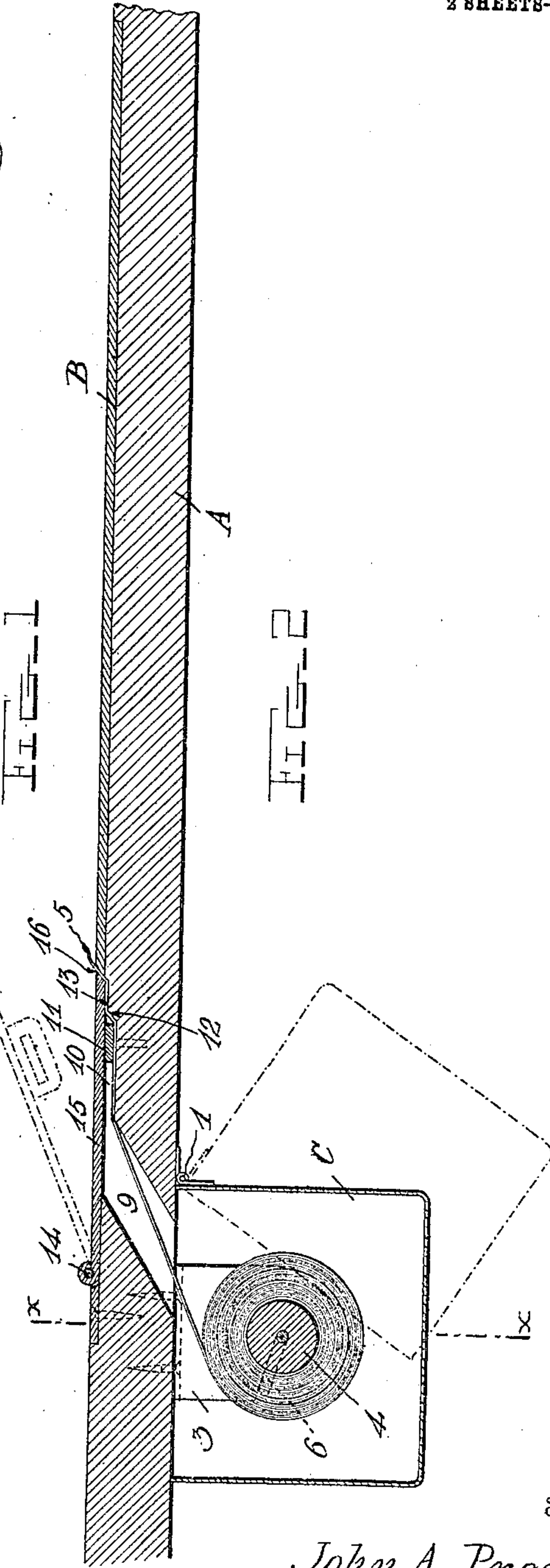
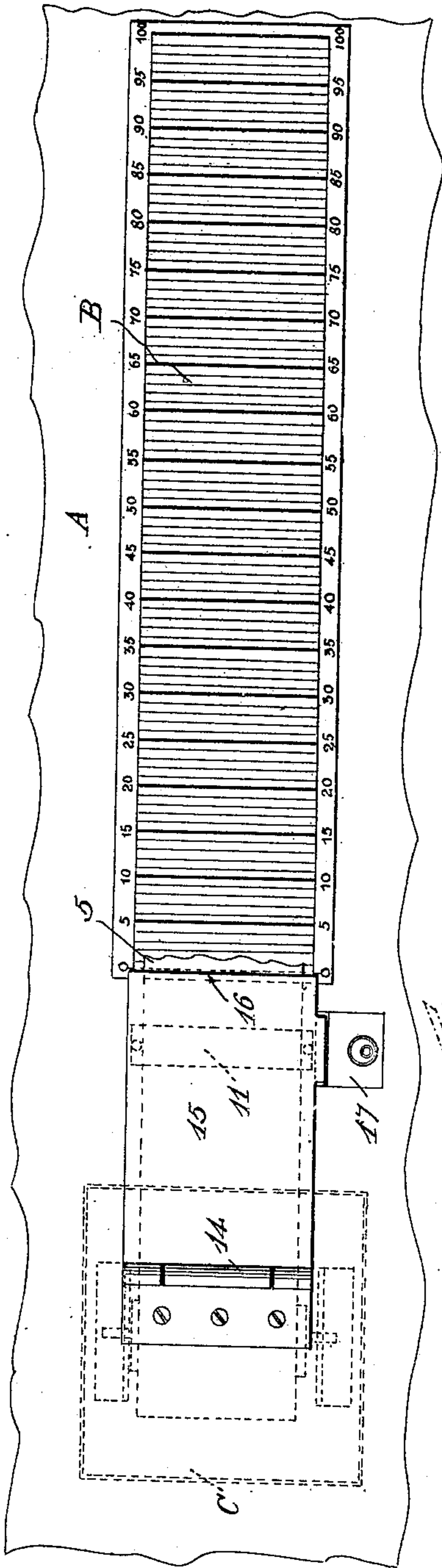


J. A. PROCTOR & M. H. ELKIN.
 CONTINUOUS RAILWAY TICKET AND HOLDER FOR SAME.
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 5, 1907.

936,354.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1



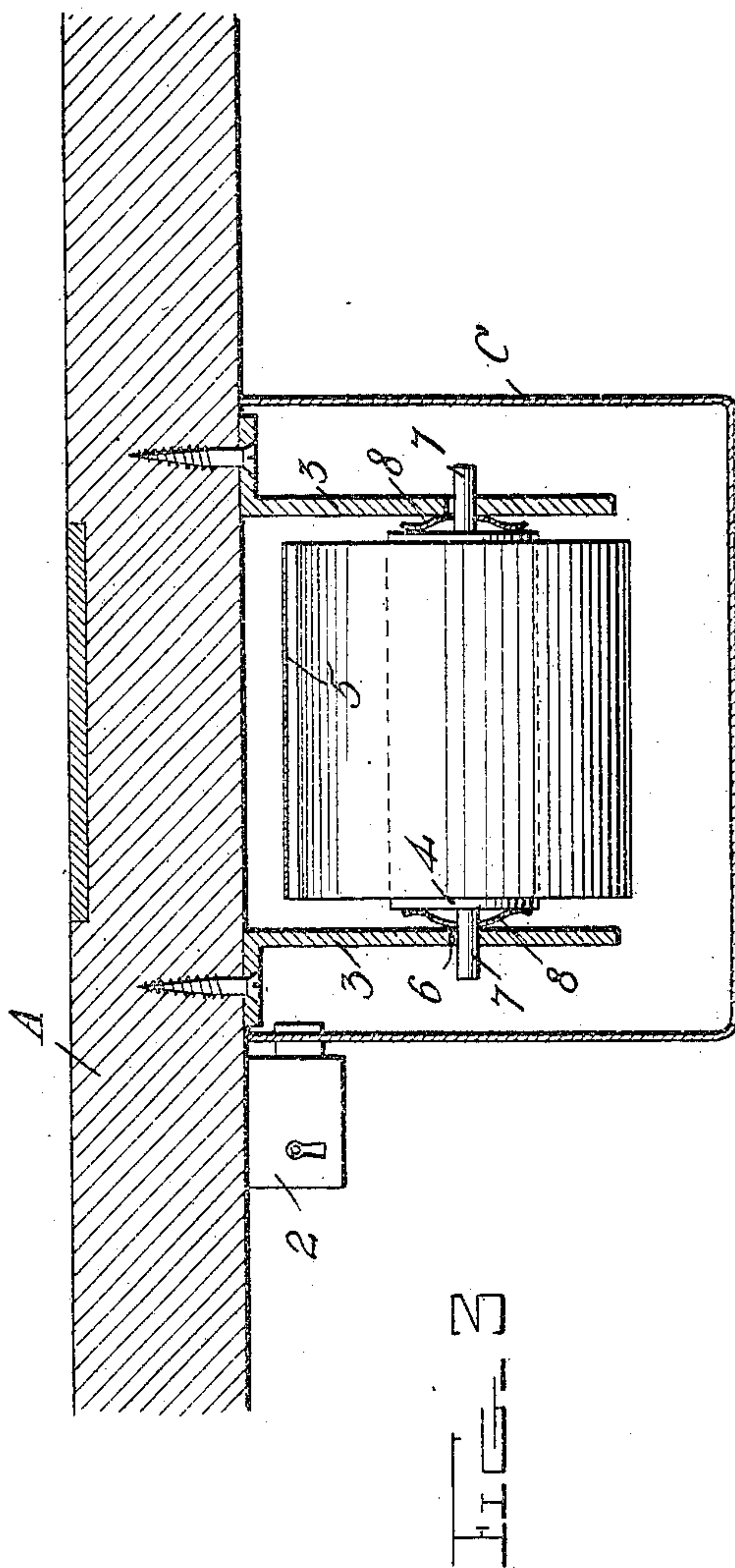
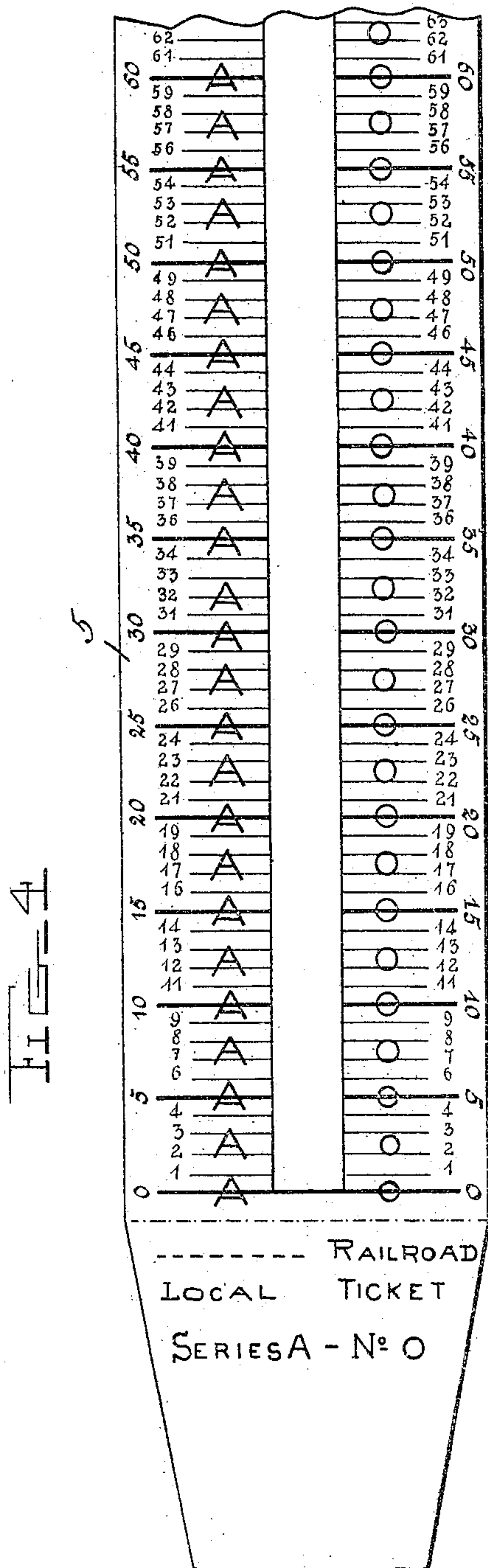
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 Their Attorney

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. PROCTOR AND MANUEL H. ELKIN, OF RUTLAND, VERMONT.

CONTINUOUS RAILWAY-TICKET AND HOLDER FOR SAME.

936,354.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.

Application filed March 5, 1907. Serial No. 360,767.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN A. PROCTOR and MANUEL H. ELKIN, citizens of the United States, residing at Rutland, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Continuous Railway-Tickets and Holders for Same, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to a device for holding a continuous ticket or strip, and for measuring, and severing the same.

The primary object of the invention is to furnish a simple and novel device for holding a continuous railway or other ticket, in connection with means for measuring and severing said ticket.

Another object is to provide a holding device which will retain the continuous ticket in a receptacle or casing which is out of the way of the ticket seller; away from the sight of the public or purchaser, and where it is protected from dust and other foreign matter.

The foregoing and such other objects as may occur from the ensuing description, are attained by our improved ticket and means for holding the same, said ticket and holder being illustrated by the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of our invention, showing the ticket holder in dotted lines; a portion of the continuous ticket, and the holder support or counter broken away. Fig. 2 represents a longitudinal section of the ticket and holding device therefor, embodying our invention. Fig. 3 illustrates a transverse section taken on the line $x-x$, Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a face view of a section or portion of our improved continuous ticket.

Having special reference to the drawings of the invention, like letters and numerals of reference are employed to designate corresponding parts.

A, represents a counter or partition constituting a support for the ticket and the casing containing said ticket. The upper surface of this counter is recessed to receive a measuring plate B, said plate being suitably secured within the recessed portion of

the counter so that its upper surface will rest flush with the upper surface of said counter.

C designates a casing or receptacle secured at one side thereof to the underside of the counter by a hinge 1, (see Fig. 2) the other side of the casing being secured to the counter by a lock 2, as clearly shown in Fig. 3.

Suitably secured to the counter A, within the casing or receptacle B, are the hangers 3, 3, adapted to support a roller 4, around which is wound a continuous ticket 5. Each of the hangers 3 is provided with an inclined slot 6, extending from one side to the central portion thereof, (as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2) adapted to receive the journals 7, 7, in order that the ticket roller 4, may be readily attached to or removed from the said hangers. Suitable springs 8, 8, may be interposed between the ticket roller and hangers to furnish proper tension on the ticket as it is unwound, said springs also serving to properly center the roller between the hangers so as to prevent undue binding of the roller against either of the hangers.

The counter A, is provided with an inclined slot 9, extending therethrough and leading into the upper portion of the ticket holder to permit the unwinding of the ticket from the ticket reel or roller 4, through said slot and over the surface of the measuring plate B. The said counter is also recessed at 10, to receive a weight 11, having depending pins or projections (see dotted lines Figs. 1 and 2), adapted to be inserted in holes or recesses in the counter. This counter is also provided with a shoulder 12, and a recessed portion 13, over which the ticket is passed as it is withdrawn from its holder. Hinged to the counter at the point 14, is a plate 15, which covers the said inclined slot 9, the front portion of this plate having a sharp projected edge 16, for severing the ticket at the desired point, and the upper surface of this hinged plate 15, rests substantially flush with the upper surface of the measuring plate. The plate 15, is also provided with means (as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2), whereby it may be secured in closed position by the lock 17, located at one side thereof.

As clearly shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the measuring plate B, is scored trans-

versely thereof with a series of light and heavy equidistant lines, each line being designed to represent the distance of one mile, and on either margin of the plate is arranged a series of numerals running from "0" to "100". Opposite either terminal of each heavy line is a numeral or numerals, and the space or distance between each heavy line is intended to indicate five miles of travel.

The face of our improved continuous ticket, as shown in Fig. 4, has a blank central portion whereon is stamped, written or otherwise indicated, the destination of the purchaser, and it is also provided with a series of light and heavy lines transversely arranged, representing distance, and numerals on the margin adjacent to each heavy line, said lines and numerals so arranged and located on the face of the ticket as to register with the corresponding lines and numerals of the measuring plate when a portion of said ticket is withdrawn from the ticket roll or reel and placed over the face of the said plate. Between each of the heavy lines and at one side of each light line is a numeral or numerals indicating one mile of travel by the space or distance between each line. The face of the ticket is also provided with characters to designate the series and number thereof, as shown. As will be readily understood the continuous ticket is wound around a roll, the outer end portion being passed through the inclined slot in the counter; thence under the weight 11, the latter causing it to be paid out in smooth condition and holding the end portion of the ticket in position after it has been cut; thence over the shoulder 12 and thence upward and above the counter.

If desired the plate 15, may be provided with a spring hinge or any suitable means (not shown) whereby it will be caused to assume the position shown by dotted lines, Fig. 2, when unlocked, and remain in such position as long as desired.

When a ticket is desired for a certain distance, it is simply necessary for the ticket seller or agent to pass the ticket over the face of the measuring plate to measure off the desired number of miles, and by means of the cutting edge, sever the ticket at "0", the unsold ticket remaining out of sight when the cutting plate is closed, as will be obvious from the foregoing description.

It will be perceived that in issuing local tickets on mileage basis, it is simply necessary to run the outer end portion of the ticket through the counter or partition; under the weight carried by the counter; up and over the face of the measuring plate to the desired point on said plate, and by severing at "0" the purchaser is furnished with

a ticket for the desired number of miles, thus dispensing with cumbersome ticket holders or cases on top of the counter.

It is intended that our continuous ticket will take the place of a large number of local tickets which are usually supplied local offices, and instead of the ticket agent and auditing departments being obliged to overlook or account for say a hundred tickets, they overlook but one. The agent simply placing the continuous ticket in the space provided therefor, starting his sale at "0" and at the end of the month or other period provided for, showing his sales up to the highest number sold at rate per mile in effect on the line in question. Thus it will be seen the auditing departments have to check but one ticket on the selling agent's report of local ticket sales, for instance; commencing number "0" closing number 7721 at 3 cents per mile—\$231.63, instead of showing destination and amount charged for each card ticket, as now in vogue, hence a great saving in work of all who handle the accounts. The continuous blank space at the center of the ticket is especially provided in order that the ticket agent may show destination on each ticket by stamping, or in any suitable manner, and so that the conductor may check selling point as to the correctness of mileage issued.

We do not desire to limit ourselves to the precise details herein described, as slight changes may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of our invention.

Having thus described our invention what we desire to claim and secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. The combination with a counter formed with a transverse inclined slot, and transversely recessed adjacent to the upper end of said slot, of a cutter arranged transversely of said counter and hinged thereto at one end, hangers secured to the under side of the counter and depending from the under side of said slot, a roller revolvably mounted in bearings formed in said hanger, a measuring-plate secured to the upper side of said counter and extending longitudinally thereof, and a casing hinged at one side thereof to the under side of the counter.

2. The combination with a counter formed with a transverse inclined slot, and recessed adjacent to the upper end of said slot, of a cutter hinged at one end to the upper side of the counter, a weight carried by the free end of the cutter and adapted to rest within the recessed portion of said counter, hangers depending from the under side of the counter on opposite sides of said slot, and formed with bearings for a roller shaft, and a measuring-plate secured to the upper side of the counter longitudinally thereof.

3. The combination with a counter formed
with a transverse, inclined slot, of hangers
depending from the under side of the coun-
ter on opposite sides of said slot, a roller
5 mounted in bearings formed in said hangers,
a casing hinged below the counter and in-
closing said roller, means for locking said
casing, a cutter hinged at one end to the
upper side of the counter, means for locking

the opposite end of said cutter, and a meas- 10
uring-strip secured to the upper side of the
counter.

JOHN A. PROCTOR.
MANUEL H. ELKIN.

In presence of—

ASHBEL G. COOLIDGE,
ALICE L. DEXTER.