(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. A. MUNSON & W. F. SMITH.

TICKET CASE.

No. 302,208. Patented July 15, 1884.

Fig. 1.

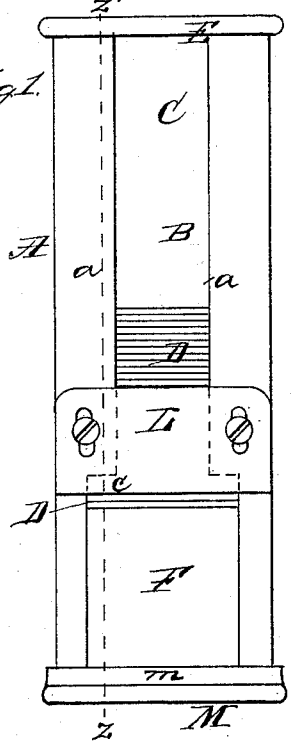


Fig. 2.

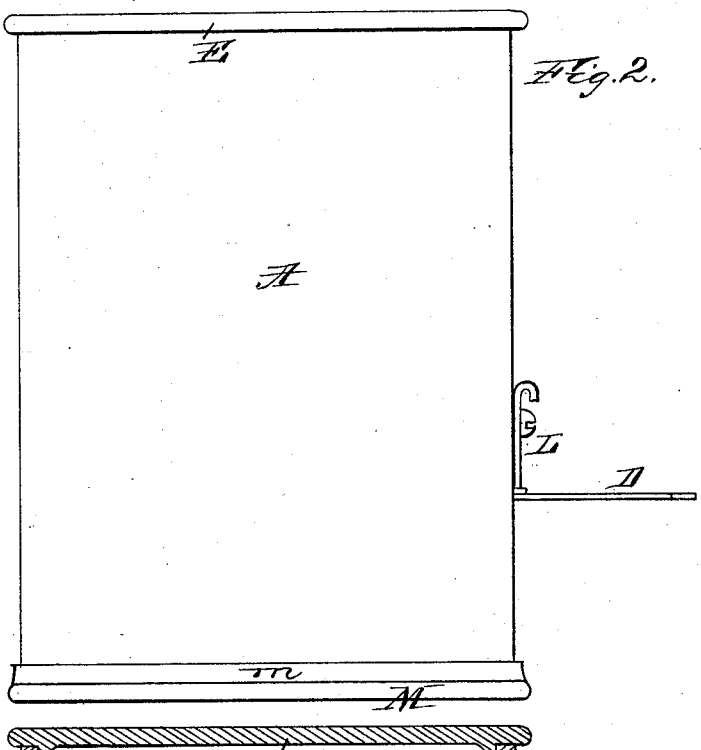


Fig. 4.

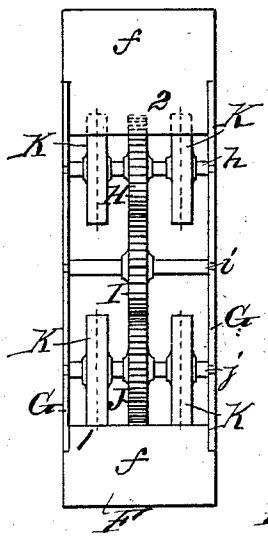
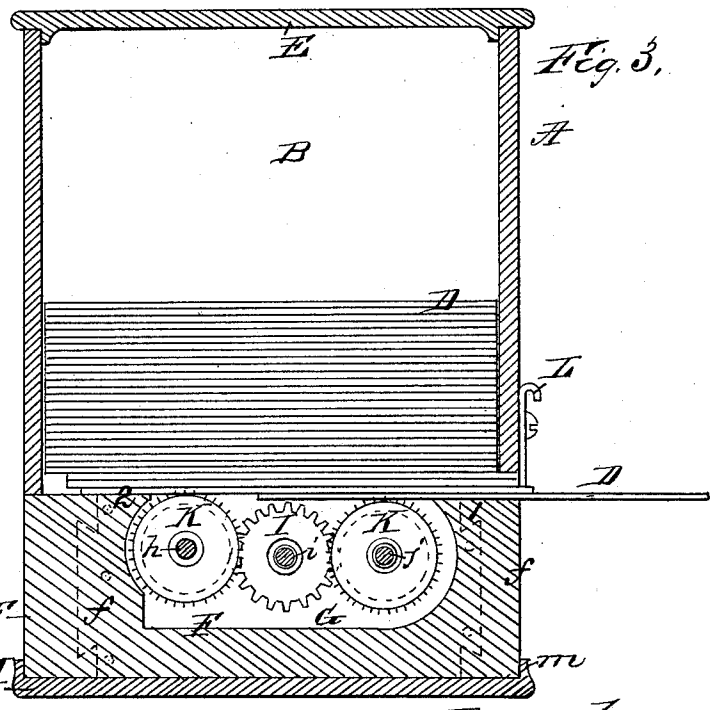
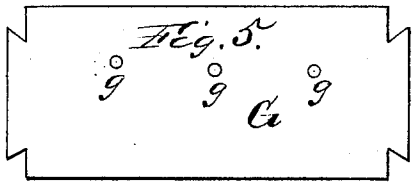


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
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Fig. 5.



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

G. A. MUNSON & W. F. SMITH.

TICKET CASE.

No. 302,208. Patented July 15, 1884.

Fig. 6.

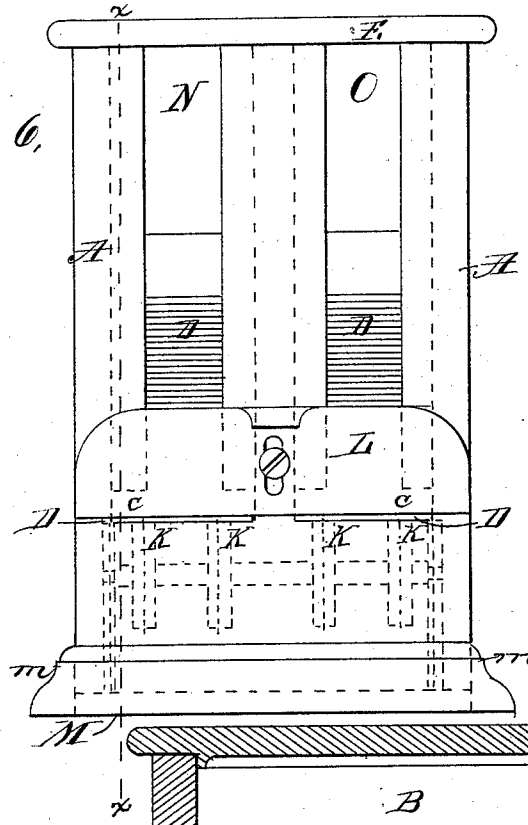


Fig. 8.

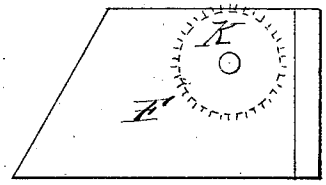
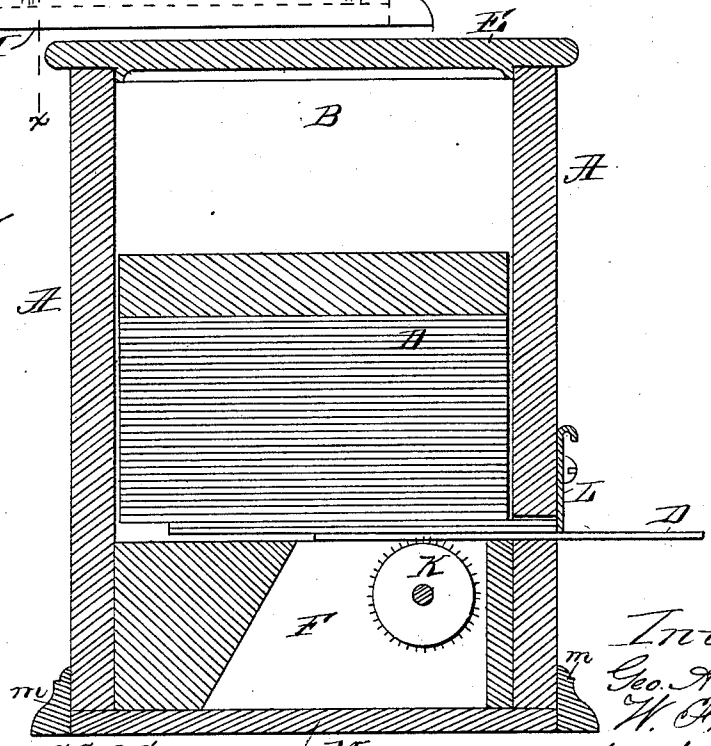


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. MUNSON AND WALTER F. SMITH, OF NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

TICKET-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 302,208, dated July 15, 1884.

Application filed May 10, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE A. MUNSON and WALTER F. SMITH, citizens of the United States, both residing in New Bedford, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Ticket-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in cases for the retention and supply of tickets; and the object of the same is to form a ready means of retaining such tickets in their proper consecutive order, with facility for withdrawing such tickets one after the other without disturbing their arrangement.

The nature of our invention will be fully explained by the following specification and the drawings and claims annexed, which form part of the same.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view. Fig. 2 is a side view; Fig. 3, a vertical section on the line *z z* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the drawer and parts carried thereby, shown separately. Fig. 5 is a detached view of one of the side bearing-plates. Fig. 6 is a front view of a slight modification of our device. Fig. 7 is a vertical section of one of the same, taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a side view of the drawer separately.

In each of the views similar letters of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts wherever they occur.

A represents the main framing of the case, which we prefer to be of rectangular form, as represented in the drawings.

B is a chamber formed in the upper part of the case A, in which the tickets are (as shown by Fig. 3) one resting upon the other.

C is a slotted opening formed in the front *a* of the case A, through which the ends of the tickets D are exposed, in order that the number contained in the case may be readily observed from time to time, and a fresh supply added when necessary. The tickets D are supplied to the case A by removing or opening the top or lid E.

F is a drawer arranged in the lower part of the case A. This drawer F is by preference formed of a block of wood, *f*, which is cut away centrally and dovetailed at each side to receive a metal plate, G, in each of which plates G are formed bearings *g*, for the reception of the ends of the spindles *h i j*. The spindles *h*, *i*, and *j* are geared together by means of pinions H, I, and J, mounted by preference in the center of each of the spindles *h i j*, respectively. On each side of the gears H and J we mount upon the spindles *h*, *i*, and *j* a pin, notched, or roughened wheel, K, each adapted to engage with the under face of the ticket to be drawn out.

L is a regulating-slide arranged at the lower front and enlarged portion *c* of the slot C in the front of the case A. The object of this slide L is to regulate the depth of the portion of the part *c* of the opening C which is available from time to time for the passage of the tickets D. This is adjusted according to the thickness of the tickets used for the time.

The back 2 of the drawer F is by preference formed one thirty-second ($\frac{1}{32}$) of an inch higher than the front 1, in order that the second ticket, as shown by Fig. 3, shall rest at one end on the end 2, while at its opposite end it rests on the first ticket, which is half-way out of the box.

The operation of the device is as follows: On starting the machine the bottom ticket is placed half-way out, as shown by Fig. 3, by hand, and the remainder piled in upon the same to the desired height within the case A. This having been done, it is simply necessary, when it is desired to withdraw a ticket, to take hold of the bottom or extending ticket and draw it forward. The act of so drawing the lowest ticket forward rotates the pin or friction wheels K on the spindle *j*, and consequently, by means of the gears J I H, the pins or friction-wheels K on the spindle *h*, the pin or surfaces of which are arranged to engage with the under surfaces of the second ticket and cause it to be driven forward into the position originally occupied by the first ticket, and so on continuously. The drawer F is by preference formed to slide in the under part of the frame A, and is retained in position by the rims or projections *m* of the bottom M, which is attached to the frame A and secures the parts firmly in position.

We will now particularly refer to Figs. 6, 7, and 8. In these views the same letters of reference are employed to indicate parts corresponding to similar parts indicated in the previous figures.

In this case the case A is divided into di-

visions N and O, each of which is of similar construction and arrangement to the single ticket-chamber of the case A shown by Figs. 1, 2, and 3. The pairs of pin or friction wheels K, for each of the chambers or divisions N O, are mounted on the same shaft in such manner that one pair shall come under the cards of each chamber or division, respectively, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 6.

In starting the device, the bottom card or ticket of one case is arranged to extend half-way out, while the bottom card of the next chamber or division is fully in. The supply is then equally distributed in the respective chambers N O, by preference in alternate order. When a ticket is required, we will suppose we first draw the ticket extending from the mouth of the chamber N. The action of drawing out a ticket from chamber N will cause the simultaneous rotation of the wheels K of both divisions N and O, and consequently the projection of a ticket half-way out of division O. The next ticket will be drawn from O, and a ticket will be projected from N, and so on continuously. A ticket being drawn from the chamber N and O alternately, the consecutive order of the said tickets is maintained in the same manner as in the first arrangement.

In Fig. 7 we have shown a weight applied to the upper surface of the tickets to force them down into position. We can, if necessary or desired, employ a weight or other pressing means in the first arrangement.

Although we have described our invention as particularly adapted to tickets or cards, as so generally known, it is equally applicable for use with labels, checks, and other similar devices.

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

1. The combination, with the chamber or chambers of a ticket-case, of one or more series of pin or friction delivery-wheels, geared together substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, with the chamber or chambers of a ticket-case, of a drawer or removable receptacle having a series of pin or friction delivery-wheels operated together and adapted to alternately supply cards or tickets, substantially as described.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 17th day of April, 1884.

GEO. A. MUNSON.
WALTER F. SMITH.

Witnesses:
THOS. J. COBB,
LUTHER M. DAYTON.