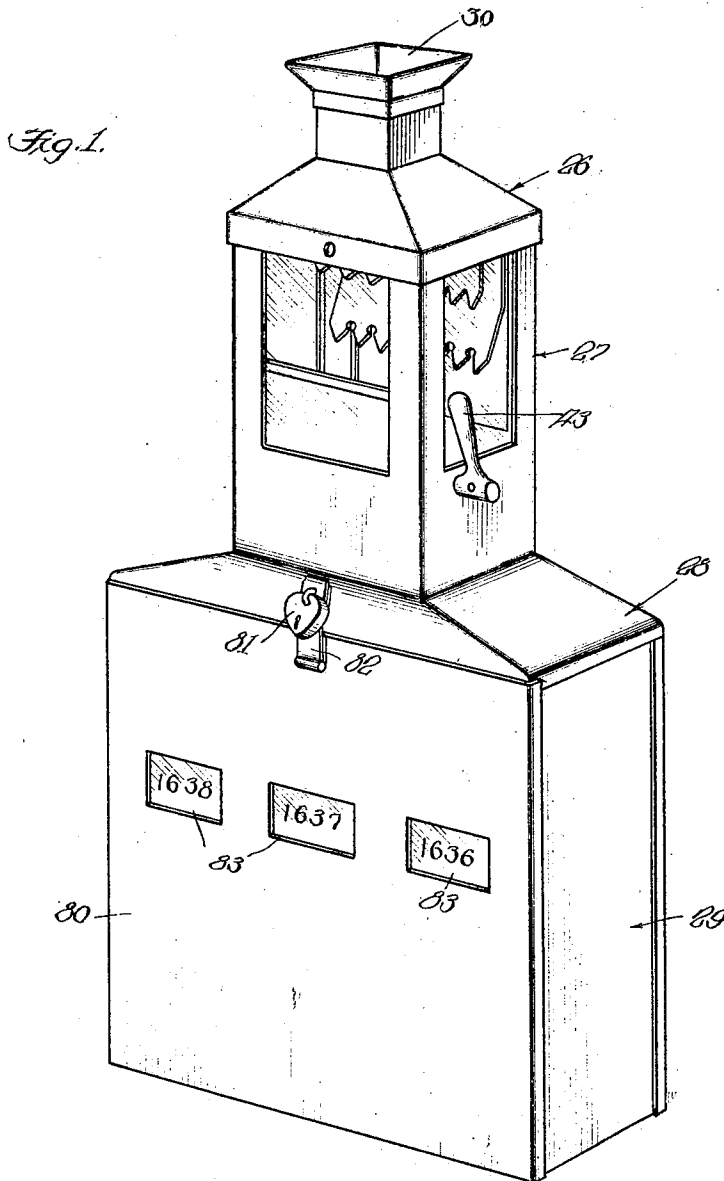


A. RUEBSAMEN.
COLLECTING DEVICE.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 21, 1920.

1,380,929.

Patented June 7, 1921.

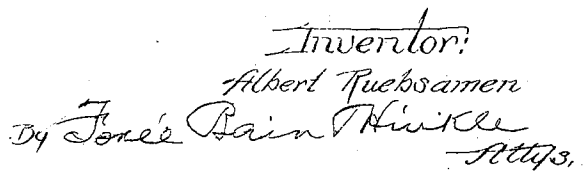
6 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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1,380,929.

6 SHEETS--SHEET 2.



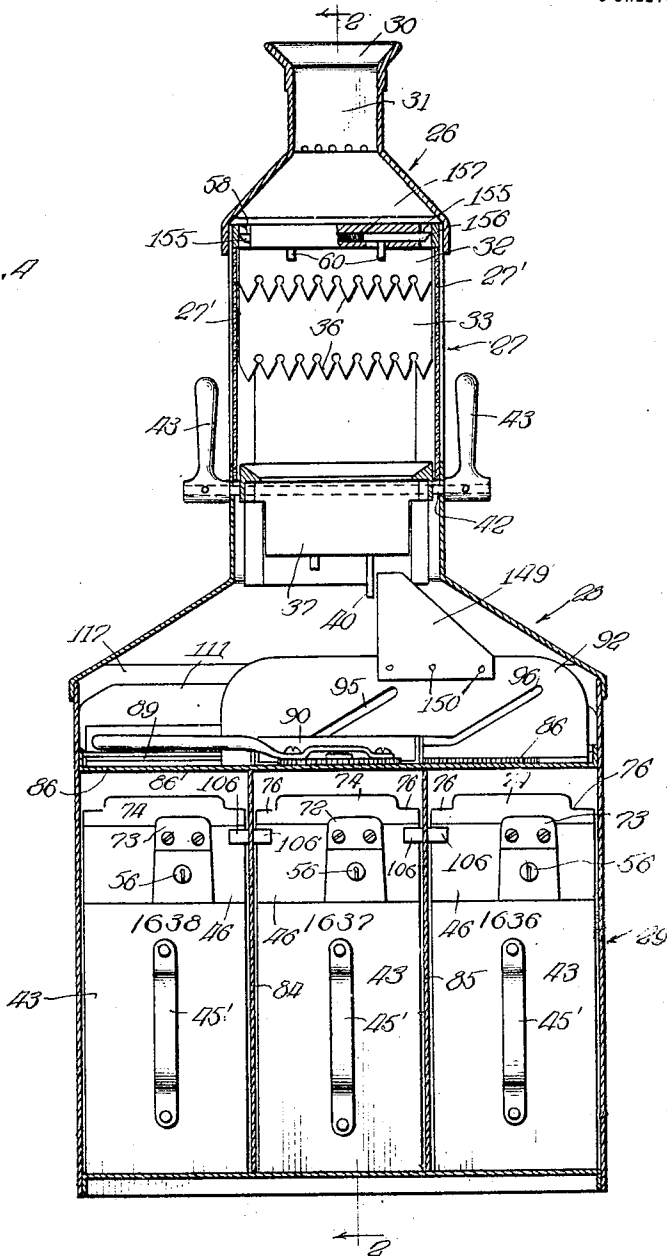
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6 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 4



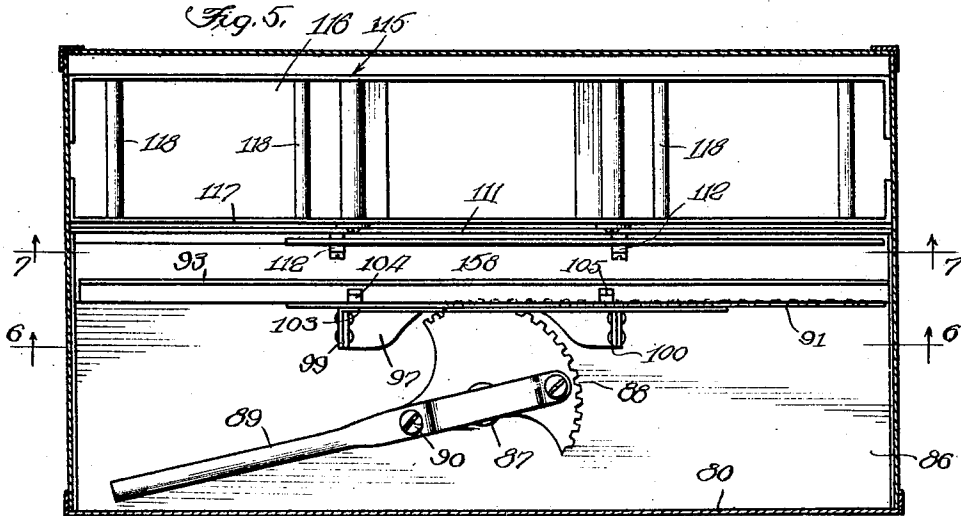
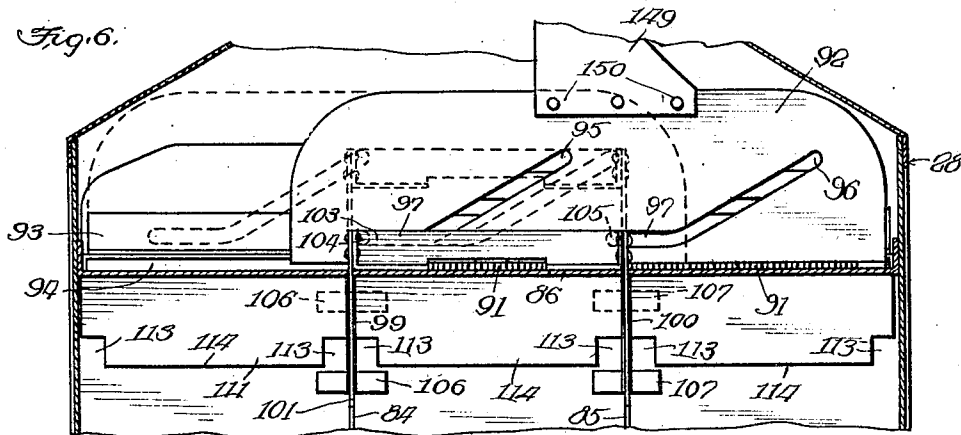
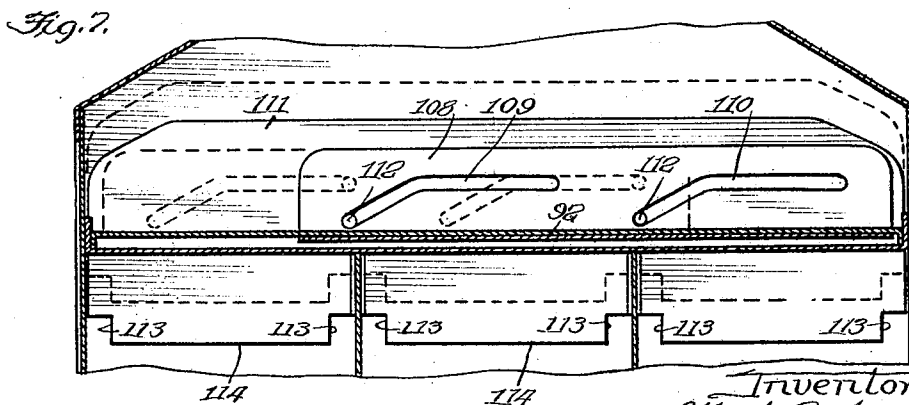
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6 SHEETS—SHEET 4.



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1,380,929.

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6 SHEETS—SHEET 5.

Fig. 8.

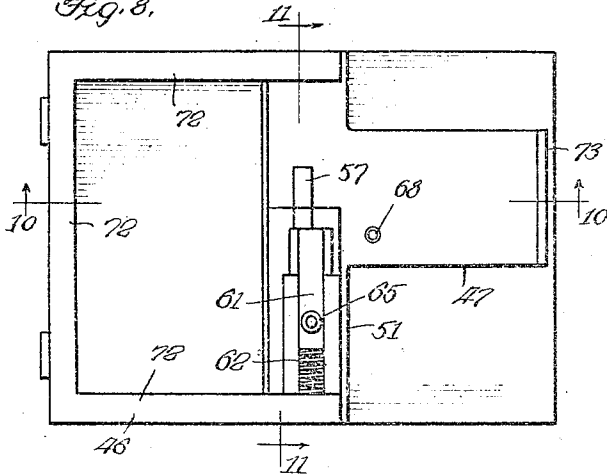


Fig. 9.

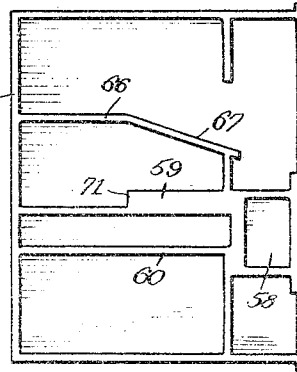


Fig. 10.

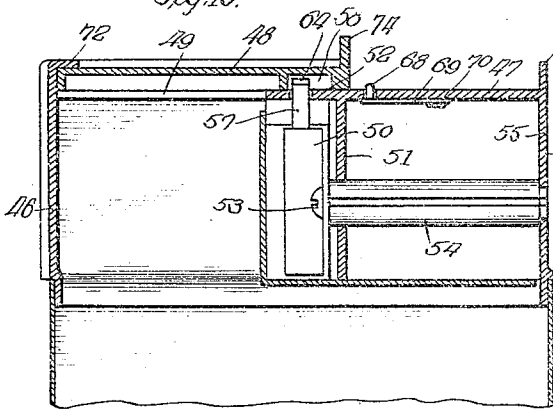


Fig. 11.

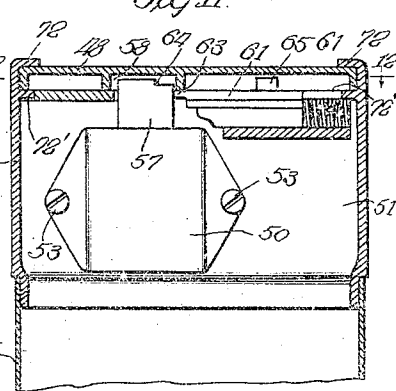
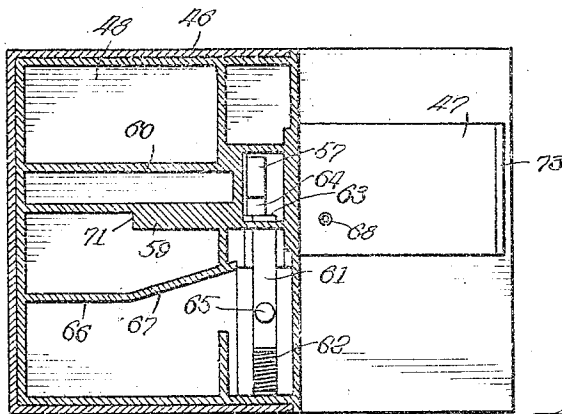


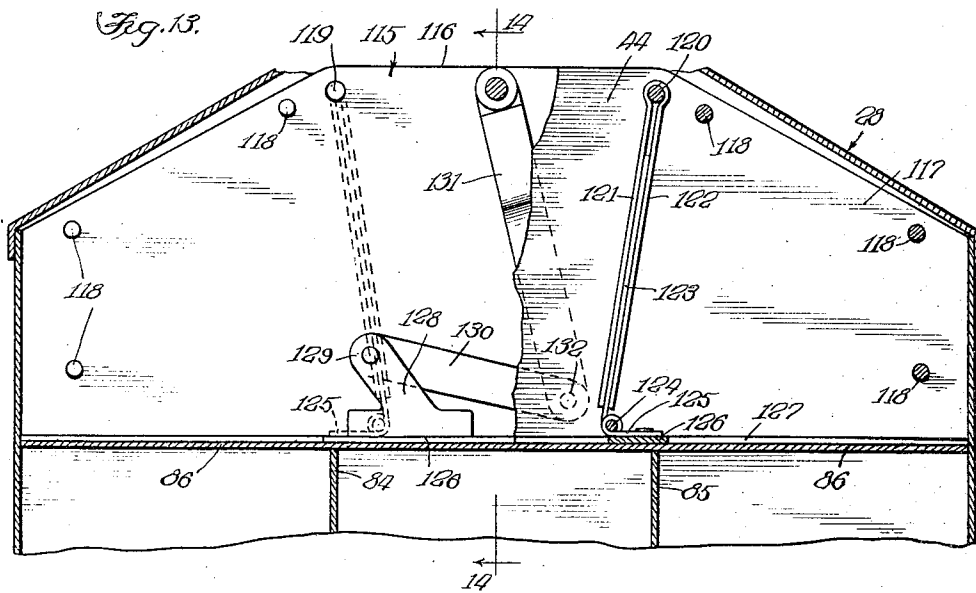
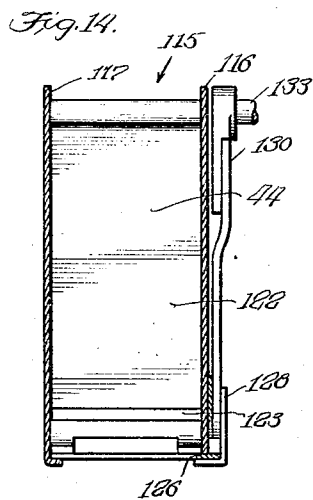
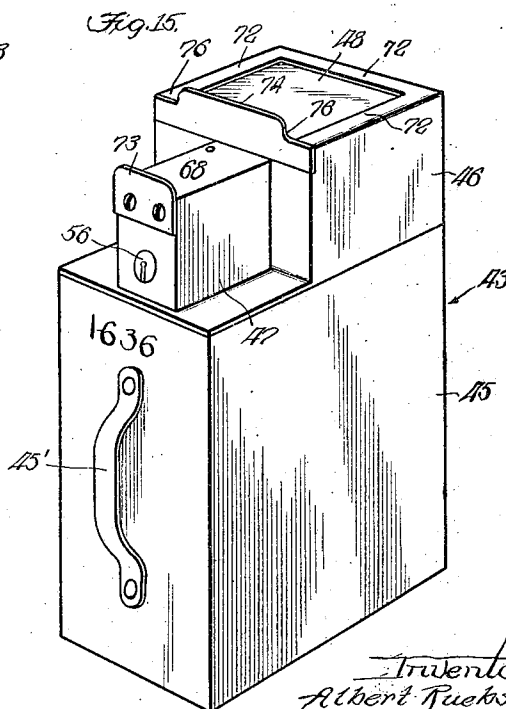
Fig. 12.



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6 SHEETS—SHEET 6.



Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT RUEBSAMEN, OF DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

COLLECTING DEVICE.

1,380,929.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 7, 1921.

Application filed April 21, 1920. Serial No. 375,460.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT RUEBSAMEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Decatur, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Collecting Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in collecting devices, or fare boxes, suitably adapted for collecting coins, tickets, coupons, transfers and other tokens of value, paid as admission fees to "pay-as-you-enter" cars, places of amusement, recreation parks, ferries and other situations where a definite fare, or admission is charged, for each passenger or person.

One of the objects of the invention is the improvement of devices of this type in point of simplicity, reliability, small cost of construction, security from fraud and the absence of interdependently movable mechanisms; the provision of a device of this character in which a plurality of tills may be contained within one box and shifting means for directing the coin-receiving throat of the receiving section to any one of the tills.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a fare box in which the manual opening of the till lid is a condition precedent to the manual movement of other parts that serve as means to retain the till in the box.

Another object is to provide till-releasing means that cannot be made to perform their respective functions until the till has been manually closed and locked.

Another object is to provide a purely, mechanically, operable box devoid of springs and triggers, cams and other such automatically movable devices of doubtful integrity.

Another object is to provide a fare box in which all of the tills may be inclosed and locked independently of and supplementary to the till locking mechanism, peculiar to each of the tills.

Another object of the invention is the provision of the removable till adapted to be inserted in the box, said till having a lock with a spring pressed bolt and means to hold the bolt in depressed position so that it will not engage the lid or cover to lock it to the till until the cover is moved in direction to close the till whereupon a cam-like rib operated by the movement of the cover will release the bolt in the lock

and cause it to engage a projection on the cover to hold the cover in closed position, to close the till. The manual operation of closing the cover on the till being a condition necessary to be performed before the till may be taken from the box.

To the accomplishment of the foregoing and such other objects that may hereinafter appear, my invention consists in the construction, accommodation and arrangement of the parts hereinafter described, and then sought to be defined in the appended claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, and which shows, merely for the purpose of illustrative disclosure, a preferred embodiment of my invention, it being expressly understood that various changes may be made in the configuration and disposition of the parts within the scope of the claims without digressing from the invention concept.

Other, further and more specific objects of the invention will become readily apparent to persons skilled in the art from a consideration of the following description when taken in conjunction with the drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the box, closed and in operative condition.

Fig. 2 is a transverse section, taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 4, showing the fare box with the till unremovably held therein.

Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the position of the parts for releasing the till to permit its removal from the fare box.

Fig. 4 is a section taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the fare box with the upper fare-receiving section removed.

Fig. 6 is a vertical section taken on line 6—6 of Fig. 5 showing the parts in the positions they occupy when the till is in the box as also shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 7 is a section taken on line 7—7 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 8 is the top plan view of the till with the cover removed.

Fig. 9 is a bottom view of the lid or cover of the till.

Fig. 10 is a section taken on line 10—10 of Fig. 8.

Fig. 11 is a transverse section taken on line 11—11 of Fig. 8.

Fig. 12 is a section taken on line 12—12 of Fig. 11.

Fig. 13 is a section taken in front of plate

117 of Fig. 5, showing part of plate 117 broken away.

Fig. 14 is a section taken on line 14—14 of Fig. 13.

5 Fig. 15 is an isometric perspective view of the device.

In all the views the same reference characters are employed to indicate similar parts.

10 Referring to the drawings, the numeral 25 indicates the main casing, or till-receiving fare box of the structure. 26 is the fare-receiving section, or cap. 27 is the receiving section having substantially transparent or glass side walls. 28 is the section including the operative mechanism and 29 is a section in which the fare receptacles or tills are inclosed. The structure, as a whole, is adapted to be suitably supported in position on a post for convenient access or other support by any suitable means.

25 The casing or fare box is preferably of elongated rectangular form having a restricted receiving port or opening 30, in the upper part of the cap 26, to receive the fare or other tokens. Suitable baffle plates 31, 32, 33, and 34, are provided in the observation section 27 and in the cap 26. These baffle plates are positioned so as to provide an indirect passage way for the coin or token in its route to the hopper 35.

35 The plates 32 and 33 are provided on their free horizontal edges with teeth 36, to engage any elongated instrument that may be inserted in the opening 30 for the purpose of surreptitiously removing any coins from the fare box.

40 The coins, or the like, are primarily received in the upper hopper 36 on the pivoted bottom 37. The bottom 37 is provided with a downwardly extending back plate 38, which is engaged by a spring 39 to normally hold the bottom plate 37 in closed position, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. Between the plate 38 and the bottom 37 is a cam-shaped plate 40, for a purpose to be hereinafter more fully explained. The plate 40 moves with the bottom 37 as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The pivoted hopper bottom 37 is mounted upon the shaft 42 which extends through the section 28 of the casing, and which is provided on each of its ends with a handle 43. When the handle is moved forwardly, the plate 37 is depressed, as shown in Fig. 3 in axial alinement with the fixed plate 34, thereby dumping the contents of the hopper 36 into the receptacle prepared in the fare till 43 therebelow. When the contents of the hopper 36 passes therefrom through the hopper 35, it must pass through the chute 44 to enter the receptacle in the fare-receiving till 43.

65 The till, or cash receiving box, consists of two parts, the receptacle 45 and the up-

per portion 46, securely fixed thereto and inclosing the upper end of the receptacle. The lower portion has a handle 45'. The part 46 is substantially rectangular in shape and is provided with an open upper end, 70 closed by a lid or cover 48 and a front portion 47 over which the cover 48 slides when the latter is manually moved to open or closed position. The lid, or sliding cover plate 48, closes the opening 49 in the part 75 46 and is locked in place by the spring actuated lock 50. The lock 50 is secured to the wall 51, which divides the part 47 from the part 46 of the till, and it is located just below the perforated ledge 52 which projects 80 into the opening 49, of the part 46. The lock 50 is held in place on the wall by screws 53. A slotted rotatable cylinder 54 extends from the vertical wall 55 to the lock 50 through which to pass a key to operate the 85 lock. The key is to be passed through the key holes 56, in the respective tills, shown inclosed in the fare box, in Fig. 4. The lock has a spring pressed bolt, 57 which, when released, occupies the position shown in Fig. 90 11 within an aperture 58, of the cover or lid 48. The bolt 57 cannot occupy the aperture 58, unless the lid is closed over the opening 49, in the upper portion of the till, as shown in Fig. 10. When the bolt 57 is 95 turned downwardly by the operation of the key and the lid is moved manually to open position, the bolt will ride upon the ribs 59 and 60, ready to snap into the aperture when it is moved into register with the bolt. 100

Located to one side of the lock bolt 57 is a spring pressed, horizontally movable bolt 61, yieldingly held in extended position, shown in Fig. 12, by the spring 62. The bolt 61 has a reduced end 63, that lies in a 105 notch 64 of the bolt 57, when the latter is in depressed position, to permit the cover 48 to be opened. Located on top of the bolt 61 is a roller 65, which normally lies against the defective portion 67 of the cam rib 66, when 110 the lid is closed and the bolts 57 and 61 are in engagement, or when the smaller end 63 of the laterally movable bolt 61 lies in the notch 64 of the lock bolt 57. When the cover, or lid 48, is moved to open position, 115 then the deflected portion 67 of the cam rib 66 will move the bolt 61 laterally, against the yielding spring 62, and withdraw the end 63 from contact with the bolt 57 and allow the latter to be moved upwardly, into contact 120 with the lower surfaces of the lid, thus conditioning the lock bolt sliding on the ribs 59 and 60, locking the parts together by the act of closing the till.

A spring pressed detent 68 passes through 125 the wall 67 and is held in place by latch spring 69 secured thereto, as at 70. The detent 68 is in the path of the sliding lid 48 but will move downwardly when pressure is applied to the lid in the act of opening or 130

closing it but the detent serves as means for preventing the lid from moving to open position by the effect of its own weight, after it has been closed and the bolt 57 withdrawn from its path. Thus it will be seen that the bolt 57, of the lock, may be depressed, by the operation of the key and held in depressed position by the laterally slidable bolt 61 and the key thereafter removed, with the lid closed, and, from the description, it will be obvious that when the lid is again opened, the cam 67 will move the roller 65 and the bolt 61 laterally, in the act of opening the till, releasing the bolt 57, whereupon, when the cover of the till is again closed, the bolt, riding on the ribs 59 and 60, will snap into the aperture or opening 68, provided in the front portion of the till cover thereby locking the till closed. The detent 68 lies behind a shoulder 71, provided at the end of the rib 59, when the lid is open and it rides upon the rib 59 in any of its intermediate positions, thereby affording sufficient friction to the movement of the lid 48 to prevent its accidental displacement by the effect of its own weight.

On the upper portion of the part 46 are overlying ribs 72, to provide a channel within which the lid 48 is contained and within which it is slidably movable. An abutment 73 rises above the surface of the front wall of the part 47, to prevent the entire removal of the lid when it is moved to open position.

The front end of the lid 48 is provided with an upstanding rib 74 serving as a handle by which it may be moved when it is grasped by the fingers of the operator. The rib 74 is cut away, on each of its sides, as at 76, for a purpose to be hereinafter more fully described.

Hinged to the bottom of the lower section 29 of the fare box structure or outside casing is a door 80, adapted to open outwardly and downwardly. This door may be locked by means of a pad lock 81, and a hasp and staple 82. The door is provided with peep holes 83, through which to observe the number of the respective tills, as clearly shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings. The casing section 29 is also provided with two partitions 84 and 85 to divide the box into three compartments, for the respective tills and these partitions are closed at their upper ends by a transverse wall 86.

Pivoted near the center of the wall 86, as at 87, is a segment of a gear 88 having a handle 89 secured thereto, as by screws 90, or the like. A slidable rack 91 is provided with teeth that mesh with the gear segment 88, and is secured to an upstanding laterally movable plate 92. Extending transversely of the casing, and immediately in the rear of the plate 92 is an angle bar 93 under which the rack 91 is reciprocable in the space 94, serving as a guide for the rack and for the

plate 92. When the segment 88 is rotated, the upstanding plate 92, by the instrumentality of the segment in the rack 21, is moved to the left, whereupon the handle 89 will have been moved to a position outside of the casing of the fare box, so that the door 80 cannot then be closed, until the handle 89 is moved back into the fare box. The plate 92 has cut through it two cam slots 95 and 96. A part 97 of each of the slots is in a horizontal plane while the remainder of the slot is in an obliquely ascending plane. The upper end of the partitions 84 and 85 are cut away, as at 101, to receive two vertically extending bars 99 and 100, about an inch wide, which are guided in the slots and adapted to be moved vertically into dotted line position, as shown in Fig. 6, when the handle 89 is rotated in a direction out of the box, at which time the upstanding plate 92 is thereby moved to the left. A cross bar 103, connects the upper ends of the vertical members 99 and 100, and carries on its rear surface two rollers 104 and 105 that are located within the slots 95 and 96, respectively. To the lower end of the vertical bars, 99 and 100, are connected transversely extending lugs 106 and 107, respectively. These lugs are adapted to be moved downwardly into positions in front of the part 46 of the till, as shown by dotted lines as 108 in Fig. 2, whereupon the till is irremovably held in the casing 29, to be hereinafter more fully explained.

The plate 92 has an upturned spaced-apart plate 108, located in its rear and more clearly shown in front view in Fig. 7. This plate is also provided with cam slots 109 and 110 inclined downwardly and it is adapted, of course, to be moved coincidentally and coextensively with the plate 92 by rotating the geared segment 88. Another vertically movable plate 111, lies immediately behind the part 108 of the plate 92, and is provided with forwardly projecting rollers 112 that project into the slots 109 and 110 of the plate 108, so that when the handle is rotated, the slots 109 and 110, in the plate 108, will lift the plate 111 vertically into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 6. The lower edges of the plate 111 are provided with notches 113 to straddle the partitions 84 and 85 and to leave parts 114 just wide enough to enter the opening 49 in the till 43, when the plate 111 occupies its lowermost position. The operation of the device is such that when the handle 89 is moved outwardly, the plate 111 is first moved to its uppermost position, shown in dotted lines in Fig. 6, with the parts 114 above the opening 49 in the tray and entirely above the tray, whereupon further movement of the handle 89 in the same direction will move the lugs 106 and 107 upwardly into dotted line positions shown in Fig. 6, so the cut away parts 76 on top of

the section 46 of the till will pass therebelow when removing the till.

Located back of the plate 111 is a removable chute structure 115, consisting of two spaced-apart plates 116 and 117 held together by the tie-rod 118. The structure 115 is used when there is a plurality of connecting trays in one fare box. Rods 119 and 120 extend between the plates 116 and 117 and to each is pivotally supported a triple wall partition, composed of the plates 121 and 122 spaced apart for an intermediate plate 123, so that they will make telescopic movement, when the lower end of the plate 123 is laterally moved. The lower ends of the plates 123 are each hinged as at 124, to a bracket 125. The two brackets are connected together by a longitudinal strip 126. This strip is movable in a guiding groove 127, located below the plates 116 and 117. Another bracket, 128, is secured to the strip 126 and the upper end 129 of this bracket is pivoted to the link 130; and this link is pivoted to another link 131, as at 132, on the outside of the chute structure 115, and in the rear thereof. The upper end of the link 131, is secured to a stub shaft 133, that passes through the rear wall of the section 28 of the casing. A handle 134 is secured to the shaft 133, by pin 135, or other similar device, and this handle is oscillatable over a segment structure 136. An arm 137 is pivoted to the handle 134, as at 138, and is adapted to enter a notch in the segment 136. Now it will be manifest, from the foregoing description, that when the handle 134, is rotated, that the two walls forming the chute 44 between the vertical plates 116 and 117, are coincidently movable, the chute 44 therebetween may be directly placed over any one of the three compartments containing the till 43, the telescopic arrangement of the walls 121, 122 and 123 permitting the elongation of the composite wall to accommodate itself to the center or to either of the end compartments containing the tills therebelow, the upper end of the chute always registering with the hopper 35. Extending above the plate 92 is a plate 149, secured thereto by suitable means, such as by rivets 150. Normally the cam plate 40 attached to the dumping door 37 of the hopper 36 is in the path of the plate 149. Therefore the plate 149 cannot pass the cam plate 40 when the handle 89 is moved outwardly of the receptacle with the intention of moving the plate 92 to the left, in the operation of the device. The plate 149 can only pass the cam plate 40 when the latter is in the position shown in Fig. 3, and then the plate 149 will pass through the notch 151 in the plate 40. A guide plate 153 is secured to the back of the plate 100 so that the latter cannot be pushed or bent out of its vertical

position. The outer edge of the plate 153 moves against the front surface of the plate 117, constituting part of the chute structure through which the contents of the hopper passes.

Should any one of the glasses or illuminated panels 27' of the section 27, be broken, it is not necessary to disassemble the machine in order to replace the glass. All that is necessary is to move toward each other the spring bolts 155, 156, which are held distended by a common spring 157, and which engage under a ledge 158 of the frame. If the glass is broken, all the repair man has to do is to reach in and seize the two knobs 106 and draw them together, so as to draw the ends 155 of the bolts inwardly beyond the ledge 158, whereupon the cap 26 may be lifted up and taken off and a new glass put in the place of the broken one, whereupon the cap 26 may then be placed by pressing it downwardly until the bolts 155 engage under the ledges 158.

The operation of the device for the purpose of inserting the till and withdrawing the same is substantially as follows:—

Assuming that the tills 45, or any number of them, are in the fare box 29 and the parts are in the positions shown in Fig. 4, with the handle 89 within the box and the door 80 locked, as shown in Fig. 1, and the collector of the tills desires to take them from the box. He first unlocks the padlock and swings the outer door 80 on its hinged lower end, to let it pass below the floor of the casing 29. It will be observed that the lugs 106 are front of the part 46 of the tills and, for this reason, the tills can not now be moved out of the receptacles in which they are contained. And, furthermore, the parts 114 of the plate 111 are within the openings 49 of the upper portion of each of the tills and the cover 48 of the till is moved outwardly, as shown in Fig. 2. The first operation is to move the handles 43 forwardly which depresses the bottom dumping plate 37 of the hopper, into the position shown in Fig. 3. The handles are held, with the parts in this position, until the handle 89 is moved outwardly from the casing to an extent which will raise the parts 114 of the plate 111 out of the openings 49 in the upper part of each of the tills, allowing the cover 48 to be manually closed. Up to this time the handle 89 could not be further moved because the lugs 106 could not be raised on account of the covers 48 being in their paths. The cover or covers is now closed and the till is locked, whereupon the handle 89 is moved outwardly to a further extent until the lugs 106 are raised above the cover, or lid, whereupon the till or tills may be removed by sliding it, or them, out of the casing by grasping the han-

dle 45'. When the lid, or cover, of the till is being closed, the rib 67 of the cover will engage the roller 65 of the spring pressed bolt 61, thus releasing the lock bolt 57, whereupon the latter will snap into the aperture or depression 58 provided in the underside of the cover and thus lock the cover securely over the opening 49 within the till 46. This releases the tills and they may all be taken from the box or casing. After the tills have been emptied of their contents, the cover 48 is closed and the key inserted in the lock to retract the lock bolt 57 until the transverse bolt 61 engages the notch 64 and holds the bolt 57 depressed. The detent 68 will prevent the cover 48 from moving back out of its closed position. Now, when it is desirable to insert the till, or tills, within the box, the parts of the latter are placed in the positions they were when the tills were taken therefrom, and the tills pushed into their respective receptacles whereupon the handle 89 is moved inwardly until the lugs 106 are moved below the till cover as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2. After this operation has been performed, the cover 48 is grasped by the operator's fingers and pulled outwardly thus opening the upper portion of the till and enabling the lock to automatically engage the cover when moved to its closed position. At this time the lever 89 is further moved into the casing whereupon the plate 111 is thereby depressed and the parts 114 thereof will enter the openings 49 in the tills, uncovered by their covers or lids. The handle 89 cannot be moved fully into the casing until the parts 114 have been moved downwardly below the horizontal plane containing the covers and into the openings 49, so that it makes it necessary that the covers should be opened before the door 80 can be closed.

By the use of a shifting chute 44, the fares or tokens received by the box may be directed into any one of the tills.

It is, of course, obvious that a fare box of this character can be made in every respect the same, with the exception of the shifting chute, for a single till, or that more than three tills might be included within a common box.

All of the parts of the operating structure are amply large, strong and must be moved positively and manually in sequential order in the operation of placing and locking the tills therein and taking them therefrom. It will furthermore be observed that the till must be locked before it can be removed from the box and that it must be closed and unlocked when the till is replaced in the box and finally the cover is securely held in open position. The till cannot again be removed from the box until the cover is closed and locked.

Having described my invention what I

claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A device of the character described including in combination, a main casing having a hopper provided with an opening leading into an intermediate part; a dumping closure for said hopper; a receiving till, adapted to be inserted in said casing below the intermediate part, said till having a sliding cover; a lock to hold the cover closed; means in the casing movable to a position below the cover, while the cover is closed and in the path of the till to prevent removal thereof; a handle to move said means and means movable into the till opening, upon further movement of the handle, after the till cover has been moved to open position.

2. A device of the character described including in combination, a main casing having a door and means to lock it; a hopper provided with an opening leading into an intermediate part; a dumping closure for said hopper; a receiving till, adapted to be inserted in said casing below the intermediate part, said till having a sliding cover; a lock, to hold the cover closed; means in the casing, movable to a position below the cover, while the cover is closed, and in the path of the till to prevent removal thereof; a handle normally within the casing and movable out of the casing to move the aforesaid means, and means movable into the till opening upon further movement of the handle, after the till cover has been moved to open position, said handle preventing closure of the casing door until moved back into its normal position.

3. A device of the character described including in combination, a main casing having a hopper provided with an opening leading into an intermediate part; a dumping closure for said hopper; a receiving till, adapted to be inserted in said casing below the intermediate part, said till having a sliding cover; a lock to hold the cover closed; means in the casing movable to a position below the cover, while the cover is closed, and into the path of the till to prevent removal thereof; a handle, to move the aforesaid means; means, movable by the handle into the till opening, after the cover has been moved to open position, and means, adapted to be displaced by movement of the dumping closure to open position, normally to prevent movement of said handle.

4. A device of the character described including in combination, a main casing having a hopper provided with an opening leading into an intermediate part; a dumping closure for said hopper; a receiving till, adapted to be inserted in said casing below the intermediate part, said till having a sliding cover; a lock to hold the cover closed; means in the casing movable to a position below the cover and across its path of move-

ment, while the cover is closed, and into the path of the till to prevent removal thereof; a handle, normally in the casing movable therefrom to move the aforesaid means; 5 means movable by movement of the handle out of the casing, into the till opening after the cover has been moved to open position and means, displaced by movement of the dumping closure to open position, normally 10 to prevent movement of said handle out of the casing.

5. A device of the character described including in combination, a main casing having a hopper provided with an opening leading 15 into an intermediate part; a dumping closure for said hopper; a receiving till, adapted to be inserted in said casing below the intermediate part, said till having a sliding cover; a lock to hold the cover closed; 20 means in the casing in the path of the till, to prevent removal of the till; a part movable to remove said means out of the path of the till; a stop normally in the path of said movable part displaced by the dumping 25 closure, when the latter is opened; a handle to move said part past the stop to permit the till cover to be closed and locked and, upon further movement, to remove the means that retains the till within the casing from the 30 path of the till.

6. A device of the character described including in combination, a main casing having a closable door and a hopper provided with an opening leading into an intermediate 35 part; a dumping closure for said hopper; a receiving till, adapted to be inserted in said casing with its cover in closed position; a lock, for locking the cover in closed position having a spring pressed bolt; means to

hold the bolt out of engagement with the 40 cover when the till is inserted within the casing with the cover closed; means movable subsequently into the path of the till to prevent its removal from the casing and into a horizontal plane below the cover thereof 45 while the cover is in closed position; means movable into the till opening subsequent to the manual opening of the till closure and a handle, outside of the casing when the till is inserted therein, movable into the casing 50 only upon the sequential operation of said till securing means.

7. A device of the character described including in combination a main casing having a closable door and a hopper provided 55 with an opening leading into an intermediate part; a dumping closure for said hopper; a receiving till, adapted to be inserted in said casing with its cover in closed position; a lock for locking the cover in closed position, 60 having a spring pressed bolt; means to hold the bolt out of engagement with the cover when the till is inserted within the casing with the cover closed; an abutment in the path of the till and in a horizontal plane below the cover; means in the till opening preventing its closure when the cover is removed; a handle in the casing movable out 65 of the casing to remove said means from the till opening and movable to a further extent 70 to remove the abutment from the path of the till, after the cover has been closed, and means to release the lock bolt to lock the cover to the till by movement of the cover to close the till. 75

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name.

ALBERT RUEBSAMEN.