(No Model.)

G. REIMANN.

LOCKING RECEPTACLE FOR FARE BOXES.

No. 379,811. Patented Mar. 20, 1888.

Fig: 1.

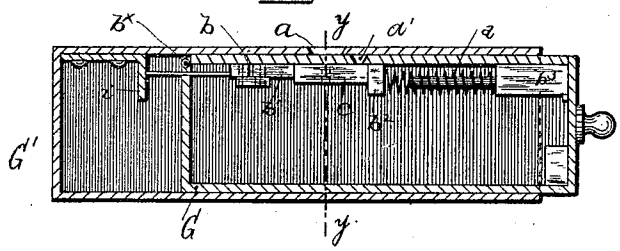


Fig: 2.

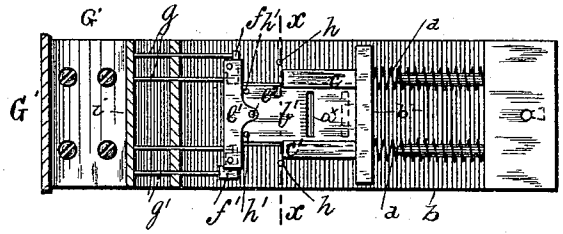


Fig. 6.

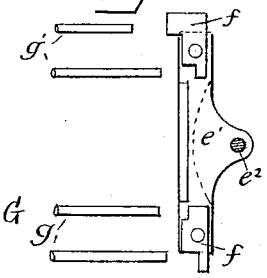


Fig: 3.

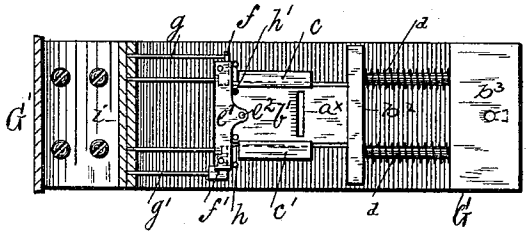


Fig. 6a.

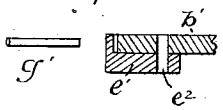


Fig: 4.

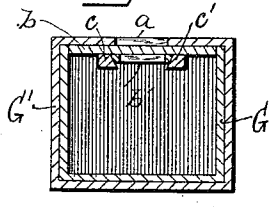
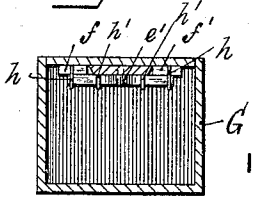


Fig: 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE REIMANN, OF BERLIN, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR TO THE NAEH-MASCHINEN FABRIK, VORMALS FRISTER & ROSSMANN, ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT, OF SAME PLACE.

LOCKING-RECEPTACLE FOR FARE-BOXES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 379,811, dated March 20, 1888.

Application filed May 24, 1887. Serial No. 239,199. (No model.) Patented in Germany October 29, 1886, and in England November 1, 1886, No. 14,037.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE REIMANN, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, and a resident of Berlin, Prussia, German Empire, have invented certain Improvements in Fare-Boxes, (for which patents have been obtained in England, No. 14,037, dated November 1, 1886, and in Germany, dated October 29, 1886,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in that class of fare-boxes used in connection with weighing-machines and like devices which do not require an attendant to receive the fare, but wherein a coin is inserted by any one wishing to be served, and said coin first actuates internal mechanism and then falls into a fare box or drawer. It is important in such machines that the fare-box shall be of such a construction that it cannot be tampered with by unauthorized persons and its contents wholly or in part abstracted without its disclosing this fact to the proprietor.

To this end the object of my invention is to provide means whereby, in case the box or drawer is opened by such unauthorized person, the fact will be made apparent.

My invention will be hereinafter described, and its novel features carefully defined in the claims.

In the drawings which serve to illustrate my invention, Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of my improved fare-box, the drawer being shown as partly inserted in the outer casing or housing. Figs. 2 and 3 are views of the mechanism on the under side of the lid of the drawer G as seen from below. Fig. 2 shows the parts in the same position as seen in Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 shows the parts as seen when the drawer is pushed entirely into the casing. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line *y y* in Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 is a transverse section on line *x x* in Fig. 2, of the drawer G only. Fig. 6 is an enlarged view of the pivoted levers as seen from above, and Fig. 6^a is a cross-section of same.

G is the drawer or receptacle proper, which slides, in the manner of an ordinary drawer, into a box-like casing, G'. The drawer G has a cover, *b*, hinged at $b^\times$ to the inserted end of the drawer.

In the outer casing is a coin-aperture, *a*, and in the cover *b* of the drawer is another coin-aperture, *a'*. These apertures coincide when the drawer is pushed "home" or entirely into the casing. On the under side of the cover *b* of the drawer is mounted, to play in guides or keepers *c c'*, longitudinally of the cover *b*, a slide, *b'*, which also has a coin-aperture, $a^\times$, that is brought into coincidence with the aperture in cover *b* when the drawer is pushed entirely in, as in Fig. 3. The slide *b'* has a cross head or bar, b^2, between which and an abutment, b^3, on the cover *b* are arranged two springs, *d d*. These springs tend to push the slide *b'* forward to the position seen in Fig. 2, the bar b^2 then bearing against the ends of guides *c c'*, which serve as stops.

On the forward end of slide *b'* is pivoted at e^2 a lever, *e'*, and on the ends, respectively, of this lever are pivoted two short levers, *f* and *f'*. This combination of levers has somewhat the appearance of the doubletree of a vehicle, and is shown enlarged and detached in Fig. 6 as it appears when viewed from the upper side.

By inspection of Fig. 3 it will be seen that when the drawer is pushed home and the levers *e' f f'* stand "square" or transversely across the cover *b* two slender pins, *h h*, of brittle material, fixed firmly in the cover *b*, and two similar pins, *h' h'*, of like material, fixed in the slide *b'*, stand directly behind and against lever *e'*. The two last-named pins, *h'*, stand behind the lever *e'* in all its positions, as they are, like the lever, carried by slide *b'*. Now it will be obvious that the slightest movement of lever *e'* on its pivot e^2 must break one or the other of these brittle pins, and therefore, in order to push the slide *b'* back by pressure on said levers until its coin-aperture $a^\times$ coincides with aperture *a'*, it is necessary that the lever *e'* shall not turn on its pivot.

Fixed in an abutment, *i*, secured to the top of casing G', on the inside, are four horizontally-arranged stiff pins or pushers, *g g* and *g' g'*, set in pairs in such positions that when the drawer is inserted these pins will pass through

holes in the inserted end of the drawer and impinge upon the ends of the shorter levers, *f f'*—that is to say, the ends of pins *g g* impinge upon the ends of lever *f* and the ends of pins *g' g'* upon the ends of lever *f'*. The pins *g g* are of different lengths, and the faces of levers *f f'* (see Fig. 6) are so cut away or formed that when the levers all stand square across the cover *b*, as seen in the drawings, the pins *g g'* will all be in contact therewith. Now, when the drawer is inserted and pushed in to the point seen in Fig. 2, the four pins *g g'* will have simultaneously impinged upon their respective levers *f f'*, and thus arrested the further movement of slide *b'* with the drawer, and when the drawer is pushed home the slide *b'* will be held and the parts will assume the position seen in Fig. 3. The drawer is now locked in the casing. When the drawer is taken out, springs *d* push the slide *b'* forward until the apertures *a'* and $a^{\times}$ are out of register or coincidence, and the slide closes aperture *a'*. Now, if any attempt be made to push back slide *b'* by the insertion of a pin or rod through any of the holes in the inserted end of the drawer, this pin will strike a lever, *f* or *f'*, and turn said lever on its pivot. If two pins are inserted at one side, so as to strike both ends of a short lever, then lever *e'* will be turned on its pivot and a pin, *h'*, will be broken. In short, before the slide can be pushed back without breaking pin *h'*, four pins must be used simultaneously, and they must be of the same relative lengths as pins *g g'*, so as to impinge simultaneously on levers *f f'*.

The variation in the lengths of the pushers *g g'* and the corresponding forms of the levers *f f'* may differ in different fare-boxes in the manner of ordinary flat-key locks.

The pins *h h'* may be made of some brittle metal—as zinc, for example.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a fare box or receiver, the combination, with the outer casing, of the drawer G, provided with a coin-aperture, *a'*, in its cover, the spring-actuated slide *b'*, mounted in guides on the inner face of said cover and provided with a coin-aperture, $a^{\times}$, said apertures being held normally out of coincidence, and means, consisting of fixed pushers and levers on the slide, substantially as described, whereby when the drawer is inserted in the casing the apertures in the slide and drawer-cover are made to coincide.

2. In a fare box or receiver, the combination, with the outer casing provided with internally-arranged pins or pushers, of the drawer provided with holes in its inserted end to receive said pushers, the spring-actuated slide on the inner face of the drawer-cover, the lever *e'*, pivoted to said slide, the levers *f f'*, pivoted to said lever *e'* and aligned with said pushers, and the brittle pins arranged behind the arms of lever *e'*, substantially as set forth.

3. As a means for detecting any tampering with the slide *b'*, the combination, with said slide and its actuating-spring, of a lever, *e'*, pivoted on said slide, and brittle pins *h' h'*, mounted in said slide behind the arms of said lever, whereby said lever cannot be turned on its pivot without breaking one of said brittle pins, as set forth.

4. The combination, with the outer casing, G', provided with internally-arranged pins or pushers *g g'*, of different lengths, of the drawer G, provided with holes in its inserted end to receive said pins, the apertured slide *b'*, mounted in guides on the inner face of the apertured cover of the drawer, the springs behind said slide, the lever *e'*, pivoted to said slide, the brittle pins *h' h'* in said slide behind the respective arms of lever *e'*, and the short levers *f f'*, pivoted, respectively, to the ends of lever *e'*, said short levers having their faces cut or formed substantially as shown, whereby all of the pins *g g'* will impinge thereon simultaneously, as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE REIMANN.

Witnesses:
ANTHONY STEFFEN,
E. W. TONKIN.