A. E. SEINECKE.

TICKET CASE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 12, 1919.

1,373,359. Patented Mar. 29, 1921.

Fig. 1.

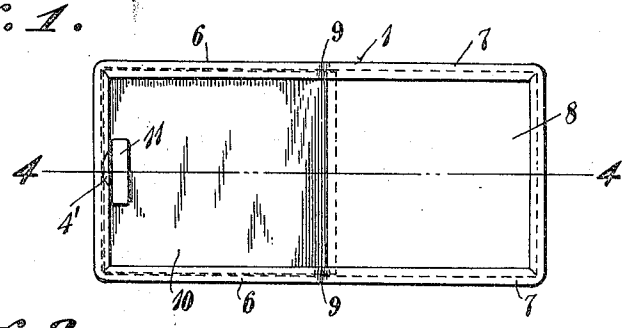


Fig. 2.

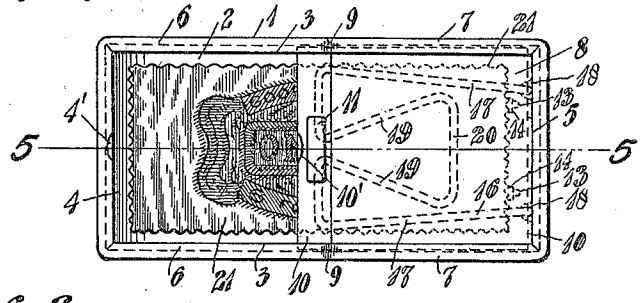


Fig. 3.

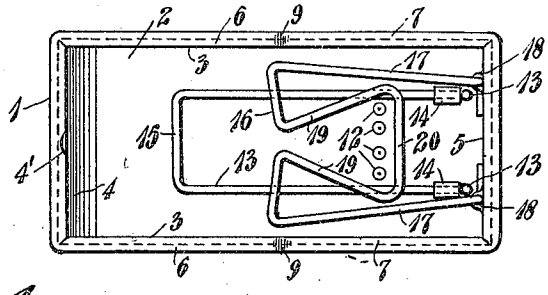


Fig. 4.

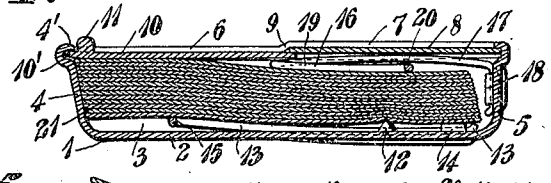
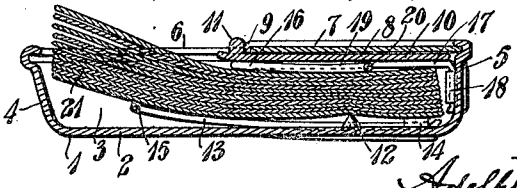


Fig. 5.



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TICKET-CASE.

1,373,359. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 29, 1921.

Application filed April 12, 1919. Serial No. 289,503.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPH E. SEINECKE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ticket-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to receptacles, and its object is to provide for conveniently carrying a relatively small number of tickets in such a way that they may be withdrawn singly with facility and without disturbing the remaining ones.

My invention consists in the combination of parts and in the details of construction and arrangement of parts as will hereinafter be described and claimed.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a ticket-case embodying my invention and showing the device closed;

Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the device opened;

Fig. 3 is a plan view with the fixed and slidable covers removed to show the interior construction;

Fig. 4 is a vertical longitudinal section on a plane corresponding to the line 4—4 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 5 is a similar section corresponding to the line 5—5 of Fig. 2.

As I prefer to construct my invention, it comprises the shallow box-like main part or supporting means 1 with the continuous bottom 2, sides 3, inclined front end 4 and rear end 5, and with its top open, and having around this open top continuous with the sides 3 and ends 4 and 5 the internal hollow rim which comprises the part 6 in the front part of the box and the part 7 in the rear part of the box. This rear part 7 of the rim is in a higher plane than the front part 6 and holds the fixed cover 8 by having the lateral and rear edges of this cover 8 held in its hollow interior therearound. Where this part 7 of the rim merges into the front part 6, its upper flange has the bend 9 down past the front edge of the fixed cover 8 which thus keeps the cover 8 back in the rear part of the box. The lower front part 6 of the rim receives the lateral edges of the slidable cover 10 slidably in its hollow interior, and receives the front edge of this slidable cover 10 in the part of the rim along the front 4 when the cover 10 is slid farthest forward. This slidable cover 10 is long enough so that when it is in this farthest forward position its rear edge laps somewhat under the front edge of the fixed cover 8. Thus, when the slidable cover 10 is slid farthest forward, the box is entirely closed. This slidable cover 10 has, near its front end, an upward projection 11 which may be engaged by the thumb or finger to slide the cover 10 forward and back for closing or opening the box. It also preferably has a slight upward projection 10′ at its front end, snapping under a slight downward projection 4′ on the part of the rim along the front.

About midway of the rear half of the length of the box and preferably arranged transversely thereof is a series of sharp lugs 12 projecting up from the bottom of the box. To the rear of the series of lugs 12 close to the rear end of the box, an approximately U-shaped wire spring 13 has the rear-end parts of its two legs secured in clips 14 that are formed on the upper or inside surface of the bottom 9 of the box by pressing the material upward therefrom. These wire legs of the spring 13 are prevented from withdrawing forwardly from these clips by bending the rear parts of the legs upward slightly behind the clips. The junction part 15 of the legs, or what would be the bottom of the U, is preferably substantially straight across the box at about the middle of the forward half of the length of the box; and the normal shape of the spring 13 is such that it curves upwardly gradually from its clips 14 forwardly so that the transverse junction part 15 normally lies up very near to the top of the box.

Another wire spring 16 comprises legs 17 having their rear-end parts fastened to the rear end 5 of the box 1 by being bent down through clips 18 formed on the front side of the rear end 5 like the clips 14 on the bottom; the extreme lower end parts of the legs 17 being bent slightly forward to hold the legs down in the clips 18. Forwardly, each leg 17 bends in toward the middle of the box, forming respective loops which are slightly separated at the middle of the box and which have their members 19 nearest to said middle diverging rearwardly of the box and joined by the middle transverse junction part 20. This spring 16 is of such normal shape that this transverse rear junction part 20 normally lies considerably below the main legs 17 close to the bottom of the box and with the diverging parts 19 in-

clined therefrom upwardly to the forward ends of the loops. The dimensions of this spring are preferably such that the rear part 20 lies just slightly to the rear of the sharp lugs 12, and the front end of the spring is far enough back to be covered by the slidable cover 10 at the rearmost wide open position of the cover. The normal shape of the spring at its bent-down rear ends is such that it always holds these front-end loops up against the under side of the cover 10.

The bunch of tickets 21 is supplied to the case by simply grasping them firmly and pushing one end of the bunch back on the upcurved lower spring 13 and under the front edge of the open cover 10 and under the underlying spring 16. The inclined parts 19 of this spring will guide the end of the bunch of tickets down under the transverse part 20, and the lower side of the bunch will pass rearwardly over the sharp lugs 12 without hindrance, because the entire bunch is firmly held together by the hand. This inserting movement is continued until the front end of the bunch lies well within the case, as seen in Figs. 4 and 5, whereupon the front ends of the tickets are pushed down against the upwardly outwardly inclined front end 4, which causes the tickets to now be held in proper relation to each other, with each ticket projected slightly forward of the next lower one, the tickets being gripped between the middle part of the upper spring 16 and the sharp lugs 12 on the bottom of the case. The function of the lower spring 13 is to push the forward end of the bunch of tickets up somewhat above the rim of the box when the cover 10 is slid open (Fig. 5.) The tickets are then in position for very conveniently grasping the uppermost and most forwardly projected ticket, or any most forwardly projected and uppermost number of tickets, between the thumb and finger and withdrawing them from the bunch. The upper spring 16 being very smooth and the lowermost ticket being firmly held by the sharp lugs 12, and the intervening tickets being held by their friction, one with the other, the uppermost ticket or tickets may be very readily withdrawn without disturbing the other tickets, as is found in practice. When the cover 10 is slid forwardly to close the box, it pushes the remaining bunch of tickets down in the box, as seen in Fig. 4. The lower spring 13, yieldably pushing the tickets up against the slidable cover 10, which is preferably slightly loose in its slidable mounting in the rim, coöperates in the fastening of the cover by the engagement of the projections 10′ and 4′, before mentioned.

The middle part 20 of the upper spring 16 will always press the top of the bunch of tickets, whether there be many or few tickets; it will, in fact, hold one ticket between itself and the lugs 12. Likewise the lower spring 13 will raise the front ends of all of the tickets, including the last one to be used. Notwithstanding this efficiency of action of the two springs, they involve very little empty space in the case; and when the case is filled to capacity, each one of these springs occupies very little more space than would one ticket. Likewise, there is practically no unused space at the ends or sides of the receptacle, except such as is required for clearance of the edges of the tickets with the sides of the box. This compactness of the device is important in a case for carrying tickets about the person; and the convenient withdrawal of the tickets is of great advantage under conditions of crowding and haste as in street-car traffic and the like. This is also true of the convenience of inserting the bunch of tickets; which is to be done frequently under these same conditions where the tickets are obtained on cars or in other places where conditions prevail such as those mentioned.

While certain constructional details are deemed preferable in connection with my invention, and I have shown and described these rather specifically in elucidating the construction and use of my invention, as is required, I do not wish to be understood as being limited to such precise showing and description, but having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a ticket-case, an element to retentively engage the lower surface of a ticket, means to continually press the ticket down upon said element, and means to yieldingly press another part of the ticket upward.

2. In a ticket-case, a box, a top for said box, slidable to open or close the box, yieldable means under and distinct from said top, to press down on tickets in the box, and means inside said box to press said tickets up toward said top to be readily accessible when the top is slid open.

3. In a ticket-case, a box, a top for said box comprising a fixed part and a slidable part to open or close the box, and means above and below the tickets to grip them, the gripping means above said tickets also pressing the under side of said slidable part to hold it in any adjusted position.

4. In a ticket-case, the combination of a lower relatively highly frictional retentive contacting means, and an upper relatively smooth retentive contacting means coöperating to hold a bunch of tickets between said means whereby an uppermost one of said tickets may be readily withdrawn away from said relatively smooth means while leaving the lower tickets undisturbed and retained by said relatively highly frictional means.

5. In a ticket-case having an entrance, the combination of a lower relatively highly frictional retentive contacting means, and an upper relatively smooth retentive contacting means coöperating to hold a bunch of tickets between said means whereby an uppermost one of said tickets may be readily withdrawn away from said relatively smooth means while leaving the lower tickets undisturbed and retained by said relatively highly frictional means, and means at said entrance, against which the end of the bunch of tickets may be engaged for forcing said bunch of tickets into a conveniently accessible arrangement.

6. In a ticket-case, a supporting means having relatively highly frictional contact means, and a spring supported on said supporting means over said contact means, and comprising lateral legs with terminals fastened to and forming the support of the spring on said supporting means and extending from said terminals in the same general direction and bent in toward each other, whereby adjacent loops are formed with adjacent sides diverging toward the supporting terminals of the spring, and joined by a transverse part, said spring being so proportioned and of such normal shape that said transverse part normally extends close to said frictional means with the adjacent sides of said loops inclining down to this transverse part and forming guides whereby a bunch of tickets inserted under said spring has its end guided between said frictional means and said transverse part of said spring, for the purposes set forth.

7. In a ticket-case, a supporting means having relatively highly frictional contact means and a spring supported on said supporting means over said contact means, and comprising lateral legs with terminals fastened to and forming the support of the spring on said supporting means and extending from said terminals in the same general direction and bent in toward each other, whereby adjacent loops are formed with adjacent sides diverging toward the supporting terminals of the spring, and joined by a transverse part, said spring being so proportioned and of such normal shape that said transverse part normally extends close to said frictional means with the adjacent sides of said loops inclining down to this transverse part and forming guides whereby a bunch of tickets inserted under said spring has its end guided between said frictional means and said transverse part of said spring, and another spring comprising side members with terminal parts fixed to said supporting means near the fixed terminal parts of the first spring, and extending from said terminal parts in the same general direction and being joined by a transverse part a considerable distance past said loops of the first spring, this second spring being so proportioned and of such normal shape that it curves up toward the first spring from its supporting terminal parts to its transverse part, whereby this upcurved part flexes a bunch of tickets held between the first spring and said frictional means, and thereby holds one end of said bunch of tickets in such position relative to another part of the ticket-case that this end of said bunch of tickets is readily accessible for withdrawing an uppermost one of said tickets from under said first spring without materially disturbing others of said tickets held between said first spring and said frictional means.

8. In a ticket-case, an upwardly and outwardly inclined end, a slidable cover, and means to press tickets up toward said slidable cover to be readily accessible when said cover is slid open, said tickets being arranged so that each ticket projects past the next lower ticket, by having their adjacent ends pressed down against said inclined end of said case.

9. In a ticket case, a slidable cover, means to press tickets up toward said cover to be readily accessible when said cover is slid open, engaging means which said cover is engaged with or disengaged from by moving slightly up or down, means yieldably pressing upwardly in the part of said case uncovered by sliding said cover open, whereby tickets held in said case are made readily accessible upon opening of said cover, and said spring yieldably pressing said tickets up against said cover when said cover is in closed position, thereby yieldably holding said cover in engagement with said engaging means.

10. In a ticket-case, a box comprising a bottom, and sides and ends standing up from said bottom therearound, a top for said box comprising a fixed part and a part that is slidable to open or close the box, engaging means on said box, engaging means on said slidable part to engage under said engaging means on said box when said cover-part is slightly depressed upon being slid into closed position, and a spring fixed on said bottom of said box and pressing upwardly in the part of the box uncovered by sliding said cover-part open, whereby tickets held in said box are made readily accessible upon opening of said cover part, and said spring yieldably pressing said tickets up against said slidable cover-part when said cover-part is in closed position, and thereby yieldably holding said engaging means in engagement.

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