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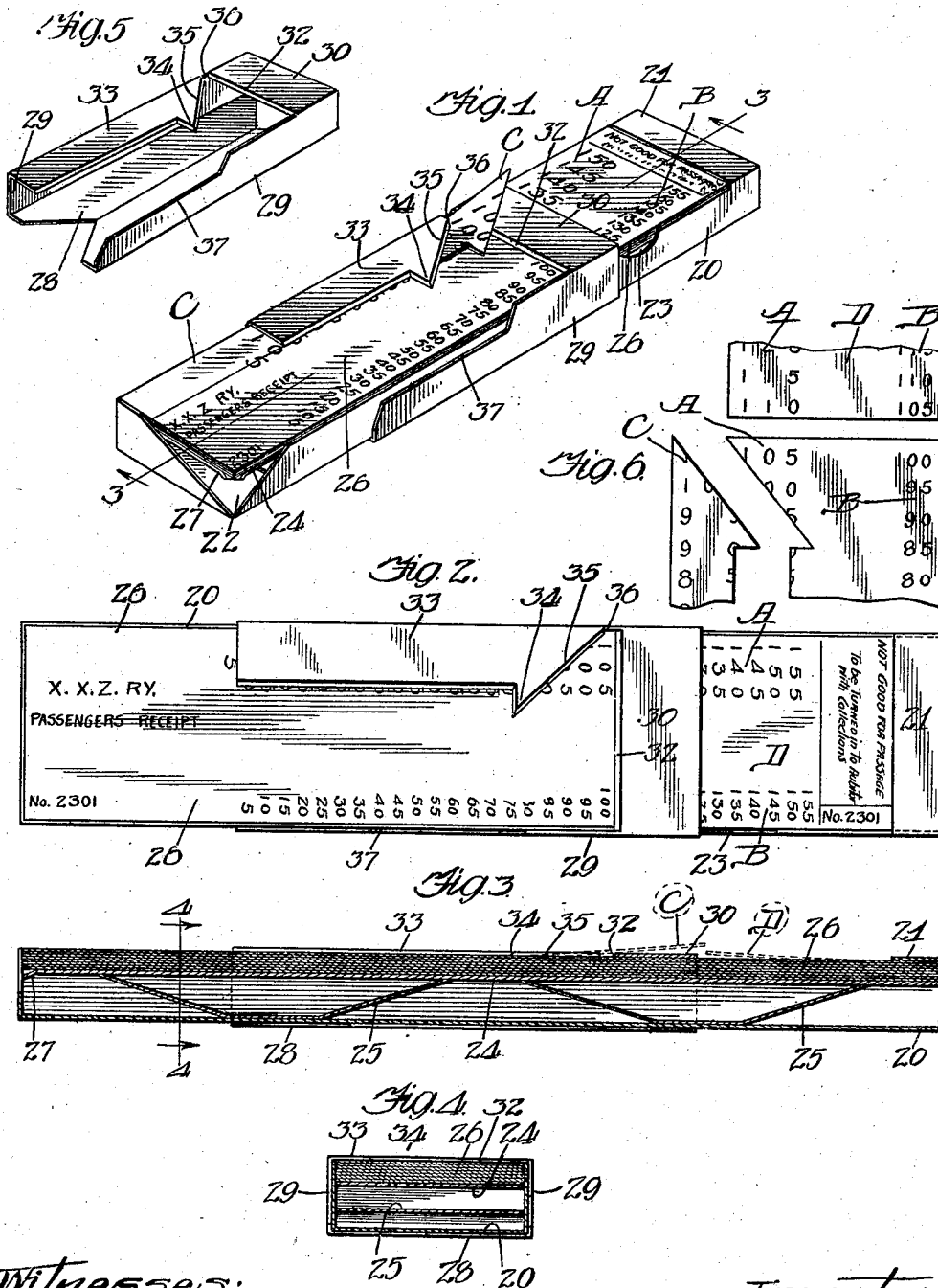
PATENTED OCT. 15, 1907.

W. KINKEAD & J. T. GILLESPIE.

TICKET CUTTER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 14, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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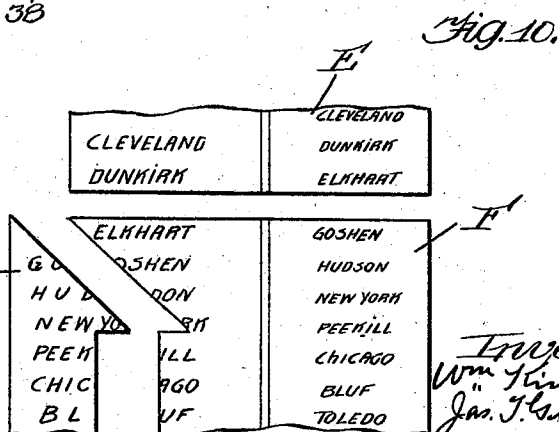
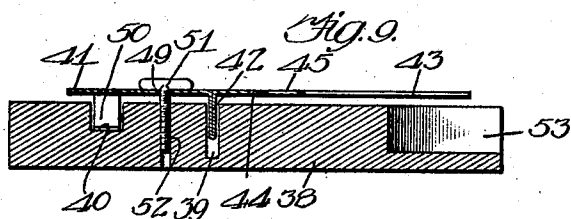
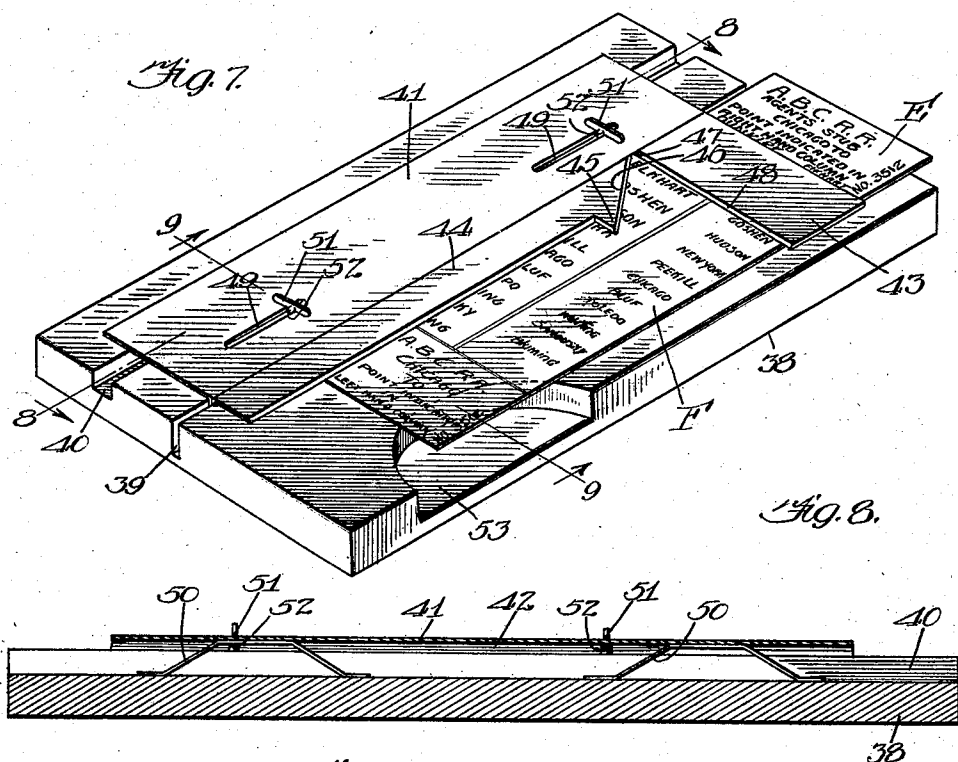
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APPLICATION FILED DEC. 14, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM KINKHEAD, OF CLYDE, AND JAMES T. GILLESPIE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TICKET-CUTTER.

No. 867,978.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 15, 1907.

Application filed December 14, 1906. Serial No. 347,777.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM KINKHEAD and JAMES T. GILLESPIE, citizens of the United States, and residing, respectively, at Clyde and Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ticket-Cutters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in ticket cutters or the like and the primary object of the same is to provide an improved device of this character, which will be simple and compact in construction, cheap to manufacture and effective and efficient in operation.

A further object is to provide an improved device of this character for cutting a ticket or receipt to indicate a certain amount or destination and at the same time so mutilating or destroying the remaining amounts or points of destination on the passenger's ticket or payer's receipt as to prevent any portion thereof being re-issued to another person for a smaller amount or for a point of destination between the points indicated by the original ticket.

A further object is to provide an improved ticket or receipt provided with duplicate columns of figures or points of destination arranged along the edges of the ticket or receipt, the columns being off-set from each other; that is, so that similar amounts or similar points of destination will not be arranged in line with each other, so that when the ticket or receipt is cut and issued to the passenger or payer, the uncut portion of the ticket may be utilized as an auditor's stub.

A further object is to provide an improved device of this character for cutting a ticket or the like and improved means for ejecting the end of the portion which has been cut from the ticket so as to permit its ready removal.

To the attainment of these ends and the accomplishment of other new and useful objects, as will appear, the invention consists in the features of novelty in the construction, combination and arrangement of the several parts hereinafter more fully described and shown and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, illustrating the embodiment of this invention and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an improved device of this character, constructed in accordance with the principles of this invention, showing the end of a portion which has been cut from the ticket ejected. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view on line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view on line 4—4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the cutter proper. Fig. 6 is a detail view of the various sections of a cut receipt. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a modified form of this invention, constructed to cut a passenger ticket. Fig. 8 is a longitudinal sectional view on line 8—8 of Fig.

7. Fig. 9 is a sectional view on line 9—9 of Fig. 7. Fig. 10 is a detail view of the various sections of a cut ticket.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the same reference numerals designate similar parts throughout the several views and in the exemplification shown in Figs. 1 to 6 the numeral 20 designates a casing or receptacle of any desired size and configuration having an open top and a flange 21 extending across the top at one end thereof. One corner of the opposite end of said receptacle or casing is cut away as at 22 for a purpose to be more fully set forth. One side of said casing, preferably the side adjacent the cut away portion 22, is provided with a depression 23, which is located preferably adjacent the flange 21, also for a purpose to be more fully set forth. A follower 24 is mounted within the casing or receptacle 20 and is of a length so that one end will project under the flange 21. This follower is preferably supported by means of one or more yielding members, 25, which serve to normally hold the follower adjacent the top of the casing or receptacle. The receipts 26 are of a size to substantially fill the casing and of a length that one end will pass under the flange 21, so that when they are in position the follower will cause the ends thereof to bind against the flange 21 for the purpose of holding the receipts against accidental displacement. If desired, the extremity of the follower 24 remote from the flange 21 may be deflected or bent downwardly as at 27 so as to prevent the formation of a corner or sharp point adjacent the cut away portion 22 of the casing 20 to prevent injury. A slide, comprising a base 28, side walls 29, and a strip or portion 30 connecting the upper edges of sides 29 adjacent one end thereof to form a sleeve or collar is adapted to surround the casing or receptacle 20 in such a manner that the base 28 thereof will contact with the base of the casing or receptacle 20; and the connecting portion 30, between the sides 29, will extend across the top of the casing and above the tickets to form a sleeve or collar which may be readily moved upon the casing or receptacle. This sleeve or collar is prevented from accidental displacement by means of the friction exerted by the receipts 26 upon the lower face of the connecting portion 30, under the influence of the spring-controlled follower 24. The edge of the connecting portion 30 remote from the flange 21 is preferably beveled or inclined as at 32 to form a cutting edge, for a purpose to be set forth. The sides 29 of this sleeve or collar preferably extend for some distance beyond the inclined or beveled edge 32 and one of the sides 29, preferably the left-hand side, is provided with a laterally projecting flange or portion 33 which extends over the top of the casing or receptacle 20 and is adapted to rest upon the face of the receipts 26. This flange or portion 32 is provided with a laterally

extending point or portion 34 projecting beyond the free end thereof and located in the same plane therewith and the flange or portion 33 beyond the projecting point or portion 34 is cut away or beveled as at 35, and said beveled portion terminates at a point adjacent the side 29 and at a point remote from the beveled or inclined edge 32 of the connecting portion 30 to form an intervening space 36 adjacent the said side wall 29. The beveled or cut away portion 35 may be shaped in any suitable manner to form a straight cutting edge. If desired, the upper edge of the opposite side wall 29 adjacent the flange or portion 33 may be cut away as at 37 in order to permit a more ready access to the side of the ticket or receipt 26, as will be set forth. The receipt particularly adapted for use with this exemplification of the invention comprises two columns of figures A, B, the column A being printed adjacent the left-hand side and the column B adjacent the right-hand side, and said columns may be comprised of any desired figures, which progress successively from points adjacent the lower edge to the top edge of the receipt, said columns being duplicates and off-set from each other, so that the same figures in each column will be out of alinement with the same figure of the other column; that is, in the form shown the figure 5 of the right-hand column will be in line with the figure 10 of the left-hand column and so on throughout the entire series. The digits constituting the respective numbers of the left-hand column are separated or spread apart as shown, for a purpose to be set forth.

In use the sliding sleeve or collar may be removed from the casing or receptacle 20, after which the receipts are placed in the casing or receptacle with one end thereof inserted between the flange 21 and the respective end of the follower 24 which will hold the ticket firmly in position. The inserted tickets and follower may be then depressed within the casing in any suitable manner so that the upper ticket will stand below the upper edges of the side walls of the casing or receptacle. The sleeve or collar may then be replaced upon the receptacle in such a position that the connecting portion 30 will be adjacent the flange 21. After this sleeve or collar has been thus replaced pressure may be released upon the receipts and follower, which latter will assume their normal position under the influence of the yielding members 25 to frictionally hold the sleeve or collar against displacement.

When it is desired to move the sleeve or collar over the face of the uppermost receipt, the operator may slightly depress the receipts and the follower by exerting a pressure thereon with the thumb of his left hand, which may be readily done when the casing is held in the left hand, the cut-away portion 23 being adapted to receive the end of the thumb to permit a sufficient depression. With the ticket thus depressed, the operator may grasp the sleeve or collar with his right hand and move the same on the casing in any manner most convenient to him. It will be noted that when the sleeve or collar is moved so that the inclined or beveled edge 32 of the connecting portion 30 stands above the desired amount in the left hand column, that the amount in the right hand column directly under this edge will be of the next smallest denomination or an amount equal to the amount directly

under the desired amount in the left hand column, so that when the receipt is torn or cut off along the edge 32 in a manner to be set forth, the amount at the bottom of the right hand column on the uncut portion of the ticket or stub which is covered and protected by the connecting piece 30, will be the same as the amount at the top of the left hand column of the detached portion of the receipt which constitutes the payer's receipt, as shown more clearly in Fig. 6 of the drawing.

Assuming the parts to be assembled and as shown in the plan view in Fig. 2 and it is desired to issue a receipt to a passenger for \$1.05, the operation of this improved cutter is as follows: It will be noted that the flanged portion 33 of the sleeve or collar does not extend to the bottom of the casing or receptacle when the edge 32 of the connecting portion 30 stands above the numeral 105 in the left hand column. In order to properly cut the lower portion of the receipt, the operator simply slides the sleeve or collar into a position so that the lower edge thereof will stand adjacent the lower edge of the casing or receptacle 20. He then raises the exposed end of the uppermost receipt, the cut-away portion 22 permitting easy access to said end, and cuts or tears the receipt along the front edge of the flange 33 until the tear or cut reaches the point or projection 34, which latter forms a stop to limit the further longitudinal tear or cut. He then depresses the receipts and follower in the manner already set forth and slides the sleeve or collar further along the casing until the edge 32 of the connecting portion 30 will stand above the numeral 105 in the left hand column and over the 100 in the right hand column. The ticket may then be further cut or torn in the same manner until the tear or cut reaches the point or projection 34, which again serves as a stop to limit the longitudinal cutting of the receipt. He then releases the cut portion and takes another hold on the ticket as nearly as possible to the connecting portion 30 and tears or cuts the ticket transversely along the cutting edge 32 of the connecting portion 30. This operation will also cause the ticket to be cut or torn along the beveled or inclined edge 35 and the detached portion constitutes the payer's receipt for \$1.05. By separating the digits constituting the numbers in the left hand column, it will be noted that as the receipt is cut or torn along the edge of the flange or portion 33, all of the complete numbers will be mutilated or destroyed except the uppermost number, 105, thereby insuring a complete destruction of the numbers of a smaller denomination and obviating the danger of re-issuing the detached portion, which is under the flange 33, to a succeeding passenger for a smaller amount. After the receipt has been thus cut, the operator may then slide the sleeve or collar downwardly on the casing or receptacle in the manner already set forth. As the sleeve or collar descends, the inclined or beveled edge 32 of the connecting portion 30 will pass under the edge of the detached portion C (Fig. 6) and as the collar is moved still further, the end thereof will be ejected, as shown more clearly in Fig. 1, so that the portion C may be readily removed and thrown away. During this operation, the upper edge of the connecting portion 30 will pass off of the lower edge of the uncut portion or stub D, as shown more clearly in Fig. 3, which will permit the said portion D to be readily removed and

this portion will constitute the auditor's stub to be turned in with the amount collected, which in this instance is \$1.05 and is indicated by the figure 105 at the bottom of the right hand column of figures. It is,

5 of course, to be understood that the portions constituting the receipt and the stub are similarly numbered or otherwise suitably identified. It will be noted that the only portion which may be re-issued to a subsequent passenger for a smaller amount is the detached
10 portion C and as all of the complete numbers on this portion have been mutilated or destroyed, the danger of re-issuing this portion as a receipt to an unintelligent person is completely obviated.

The exemplification shown in Figs. 7 to 10 of the
15 drawings is particularly adapted for cutting transportation tickets which contain a plurality of points of destination and which tickets are usually issued for transportation between the point of issue of the ticket and the point of destination indicated thereon by the selling agent and this exemplification preferably comprises a base 38 having longitudinal slots 39, 40, in the upper face and adjacent one edge thereof. The cutter proper comprises a plate 41, the body portion of which is preferably folded or bent to form a longitudinal depending rib or flange 42 intermediate the sides thereof. One side of this plate 41 is preferably cut away to form a laterally projecting portion 43 adjacent the top thereof and a lateral longitudinal flange 44 below the laterally projecting portion 43. This flange 44
20 is provided with a point or projection 45 adjacent the top thereof and the edge of said flange above the point or projection 45 is beveled or inclined as at 46 from the outer end of the point of projection 45 toward the longitudinal rib or flange 42. This edge 46 is preferably
25 shaped to form a cutting edge and terminates short of the lower face of the laterally projecting portion 43 so as to form a space 47 between the extremity of the edge 46 and the edge 48 of the portion 43. If desired, this edge 48 may be beveled or inclined to form a cutting
30 edge. The body portion of the plate 41 is provided with longitudinal slots 49, preferably two in number and located adjacent the ends thereof in proximity to the depending rib or flange 42. Secured to the lower face of the plate or member 41, preferably beyond the
35 slots 49 and adjacent the edge of the plate are yielding members 50, preferably two in number. In assembling, the cutter proper, comprising the plate or member 41, is placed upon the base 38 in such a manner that the depending rib or flange 42 will enter the groove or slot
40 39 and the yielding members 50 will enter the slot or groove 40. Both of these slots or grooves are of such a size as to permit the respective portions which enter therein to move freely in a longitudinal direction. The cutter may be adjustably secured to the base in any
45 suitable manner, preferably by means of buttons 51, which are rotatively mounted to rest upon the top of the plate or member 41, preferably by means of threaded shanks 52, passing through the respective slots 49, and into the base 38. These buttons 51 may be
50 turned so as to stand transversely across the slots 59 and when in this position will hold the plate or member 41 from displacement. The yielding members or springs 50 are of such a height as to exert a pressure on the plate or member 41 to cause the same to rest
55 against the lower face of the buttons for frictionally

holding said plate or member 41 in its adjusted position. When it is desired to remove the plate or member 41 from the base all that is necessary is to turn the buttons 51 so as to stand parallel with and above the slots 49, and said buttons being of a length and width smaller
60 than the length and width of the slots, will pass through the slots when the plate or member 41 is lifted from the base 38. The upper face of the base 38 adjacent the side remote from the slots or grooves 39, 40, is preferably cut away or recessed as at 53, preferably adjacent
65 the lower end thereof, for a purpose to be set forth. When the parts are assembled, as above described, the plate or member 41 will be normally held slightly above the upper face of the base 38 through the medium of the springs or yielding members 50 so as to permit a
70 ticket to be passed under the laterally projecting portion 43 and the flange 44 and said ticket is prevented from being inserted too far under the plate or member 41 by means of the side of the ticket engaging the depending rib or flange 42. The preferred form of ticket
75 to be used with this exemplification of the invention is a modified form of the receipt adapted to be used with the first exemplification of the invention and comprises duplicate columns of names or characters of stations or points of destination, the names or characters in the
80 right hand column being off set or out of alinement with its respective name or character in the left hand column, and the characters comprising the respective destination in the left hand column being separated or spaced from each other in the same manner that the
85 characters or numbers in the receipt are separated or spaced from each other. The ticket is cut and issued in the same manner as the receipt, that is, the ticket is placed upon the top of the base 38 under the laterally projecting portion 43 and with its left hand edge resting
90 against the depending rib or flange 42 and beneath the flange 44, as shown more clearly in Fig. 7 of the drawings. When in this position, the ticket may be moved longitudinally upon the top of the base 38 until the desired point of destination appears just below the edge 48 of the portion 43, or in the space formed by the said edge 48 and the
95 inclined or beveled edge 46 of the flange 44. The operator may then exert a pressure upon the plate or member 41 to overcome the tension of the yielding members or springs 50 and force the plate downwardly so that the portion 43 and flange 44 will rest upon the top or the ticket and hold the latter from movement while being cut. The ticket may be then cut or torn along the
100 edge of the flange 44 by raising the free extremity of the ticket, the cut-away or recessed portion 53 in the base 38 permitting ready access to the ticket. When the cut or tear reaches the point or projection 45, the operator may release his hold on the body portion of the ticket and cut or tear the upper portion thereof transversely along the edge 48 and also along the beveled or
105 inclined edge 46 of the flange 44. This operation will leave the upper portion E intact and the names or characters designating the points of destination on the ticket proper F will be destroyed in a similar manner as with the receipt, except the desired point of destination, which is displayed at the upper left hand corner of the ticket, the remaining portion of the mutilated
110 names or characters appearing on the detached portion G of the ticket, which latter may be thrown away and cannot be re-issued to an unintelligent purchaser for
115 120 125 130

transportation to a certain point, as the entire name of said point will not appear upon this portion of the ticket. The names or characters in the two columns designating the points of destination being off set from each other, it will be seen that the portion E of the ticket, which constitutes the auditor's stub, contains the same indication at the bottom of the right hand column which appears at the top of the left hand column on the purchaser's ticket. After the ticket has been properly cut, pressure is released from the plate or member 41 and the stub E and the portion G may be removed in any convenient manner.

It is, of course, understood that should it so happen that the name of any one station comprises only three or four characters, whereas the remaining names comprise more characters, the characters of the short name must be suitably spaced so that when the ticket is cut, this name will also be destroyed.

It will thus be seen that with an improved device of this character, a ticket or receipt may be quickly cut and after having once been issued, it is impossible for an unscrupulous person to re-issue an unauthorized portion of the ticket or receipt to a subsequent purchaser or payer, as the payer will at once know that he has not a complete receipt or ticket.

In order that the invention might be fully understood, the details of an embodiment thereof have been thus specifically described.

What I claim is:—

1. A device of the class described, comprising a body, a portion of which is cut away to form a longitudinal cutting edge and a transverse cutting edge extending beyond said longitudinal edge, the body portion being also cut away at the junction of the two cutting edges, to form an additional cutting edge.

2. A device of the class described, comprising a body, a portion of which is cut away to form a longitudinal cutting edge and a transverse cutting edge extending beyond said longitudinal edge, the body portion being also cut away to form an inclined cutting edge between the first two said edges.

3. A device of the class described, comprising a body, a portion of which is cut away to form a longitudinal and a transverse cutting edge, said transverse edge extending beyond the longitudinal edge, the body being also cut away at the junction of the edges to form an inclined cutting edge between the first two said edges, said inclined edge projecting beyond the longitudinal edge.

4. A device of the class described, comprising a body, a portion of which is cut away to form a longitudinal and a transverse cutting edge, said transverse edge extending beyond the longitudinal edge, the body being also cut away at the junction of the edges to form an inclined cutting edge between the first two said edges, said inclined edge projecting beyond the longitudinal edge, and all of said cutting edges being located in the same plane.

5. A device of the class described, comprising a body, a portion of which is cut away to form two cutting edges arranged at substantially right angles to each other, the body being also cut away at the junction of the edges to form an inclined cutting edge and the edge of the body adjacent the exposed end of the inclined edge being cut away to form a projecting shoulder or stop.

6. A device of the class described, comprising a body, a portion of which is cut away to form two cutting edges, arranged at substantially right angles to each other, the portion of the body at the junction of said edges being cut away to form an inclined cutting edge between the first two edges, said inclined edge extending from a point in rear of one of the first said edges towards the said edge and in a direction away from the other edge, the edge of the body at the junction of the free end of the inclined edge being cut away to form a projecting stop.

7. A device of the class described, comprising a body portion provided with a longitudinal cutting edge, and a laterally projecting cutting edge extending beyond the first said edge, said edges terminating short of each other to form a space therebetween, said lateral cutting edge extending to a point in the rear of the first said edge, to form one side of the space, the portion of the body between the two cutting edges being also formed into a cutting edge.

8. A device of the class described, comprising a body portion provided with a longitudinal cutting edge, and a laterally projecting cutting edge extending beyond the first said edge, said edges terminating short of each other to form a space therebetween, said lateral cutting edge extending to a point in the rear of the first said edge, to form one side of the space, the portion of the body between the two cutting edges being formed into an inclined cutting edge.

9. A device of the class described, comprising a body portion provided with a longitudinal cutting edge, and a laterally projecting cutting edge extending beyond the first said edge, said edges terminating short of each other to form a space therebetween, said lateral cutting edge extending to a point in the rear of the first said edge, to form one side of the space, the portion of the body between the two cutting edges being formed into an inclined cutting edge, said edge terminating short of the lateral cutting edge and constituting another side of the space.

10. A device of the class described, comprising a body portion provided with a longitudinal cutting edge, and a laterally projecting cutting edge extending beyond the first said edge, said edges terminating short of each other to form a space therebetween, said lateral cutting edge extending to a point in the rear of the first said edge, and a stop on the longitudinal cutting edge, the portion of the body between the two cutting edges being inclined from a point adjacent the stop to a point in rear of the first said edge to form an additional cutting edge.

11. In a device of the class described, the combination of an open receptacle, a slide mounted for movement on the receptacle, said slide being provided with a portion extending across the open side of the receptacle, the lower edge of said portion constituting a cutting edge, and a laterally projecting flange extending from one edge of the slide and over the open side of the receptacle, said flange being provided with a plurality of cutting edges cooperating with the first said cutting edge.

12. In a device of the class described, the combination of an open receptacle, a slide mounted for movement on the receptacle, said slide being provided with a portion extending across the open side of the receptacle, the lower edge of said portion constituting a cutting edge, and a laterally projecting flange extending from one edge of the slide and over the open side of the receptacle, said flange being provided with a cutting edge arranged at a substantially right angle to the first said cutting edge, and a cutting edge arranged between and at an angle to both of the said cutting edges.

13. In a device of the class described, the combination of an open receptacle, a slide mounted for movement on the receptacle, said slide being provided with a portion extending across the open side of the receptacle, the lower edge of said portion constituting a cutting edge, and a laterally projecting flange extending from one edge of the slide and over the open side of the receptacle, the edge of said flange adjacent the said cutting edge being inclined to form a cooperating cutting edge, and the body of the flange below the inclined edge being reduced to form a shoulder, and a cutting edge adapted to cooperate with the first said cutting edges.

14. In a device of the class described, the combination of an open receptacle, a sleeve surrounding and mounted for sliding movement upon the receptacle, a portion of the sleeve being cut away to form a plurality of cooperating cutting edges adjacent the open side of the receptacle.

15. In a device of the class described, the combination of an open receptacle, a sleeve surrounding and mounted for sliding movement upon the receptacle, a portion of the sleeve being cut away to form a plurality of cooperating cutting edges arranged at an angle to each other, and adjacent the open side of the receptacle.

16. In a device of the class described, the combination of an open receptacle, a sleeve surrounding and mounted for sliding movement upon the receptacle, a portion of the sleeve being cut away to form two cutting edges arranged at substantially right angles to each other, adjacent the open side of the receptacle, and a cutting edge disposed between and at an angle to the first said cutting edges.

17. In a device of the class described, the combination of an open receptacle, a sleeve surrounding and mounted for sliding movement upon the receptacle, a portion of the sleeve being cut away to form a plurality of cooperating cutting edges adjacent the open side of the receptacle and a shoulder at the junction of two of said edges.

18. In a device of the class described, the combination of an open receptacle, a sleeve surrounding and mounted for sliding movement upon the receptacle, a portion of the sleeve being cut away to form a plurality of cooperating cutting edges located in the same plane adjacent the open side of the receptacle, and a follower within the receptacle.

19. In a device of the class described, the combination of an open receptacle, a follower within the receptacle, a ticket, means for holding the ticket within the receptacle, and a member extending over the ticket and mounted for sliding movement on the receptacle, a portion of said member being cut away to form a plurality of separated active edges for cutting the ticket said edges being located in the same plane.

20. In a device of the class described, the combination of an open receptacle, a follower within the receptacle, a ticket, means for holding the ticket within the receptacle, a portion of the receptacle being cut away to expose one corner of the ticket, and a member extending over the ticket and mounted for sliding movement on the receptacle, a portion of said member being cut away to form a plurality of active edges for cutting the ticket.

21. In a device of the class described, the combination of an open receptacle, adapted to receive a ticket, a member mounted for sliding movement on the receptacle and extending over the ticket, a portion of said member being cut away to form a longitudinal and a cooperating transverse cutting edge, along which edges said ticket is adapted to be cut, and means for limiting the cutting of the ticket along one edge.

22. In a device of the class described, the combination of an open receptacle adapted to receive a ticket, a member mounted for sliding movement on the receptacle, and extending over the ticket, a portion of said member being cut away to form a longitudinal and a cooperating transverse cutting edge, along which said ticket is adapted to be successively cut, said member being also provided with an inclined cutting edge adapted to cooperate with the transverse cutting edge to sever the ticket after being cut by the longitudinal edge, and means for limiting the cutting of the ticket by the said longitudinal edge.

23. In a device of the class described, the combination of an open receptacle adapted to receive a ticket, a member mounted for sliding movement on the receptacle, and extending over the ticket, a portion of said member being cut away to form a longitudinal and a cooperating transverse cutting edge, along which said ticket is adapted to be successively cut, said member being also provided with an inclined cutting edge adapted to cooperate with the transverse cutting edge to sever the ticket after being cut by the longitudinal edge, and means for limiting the cutting of the ticket by the said longitudinal edge, said transverse edge being adapted to raise the end of the severed portion of the ticket when the member is adjusted.

24. A ticket cutter comprising a body, a portion of which is cut away to form a longitudinal cutting edge and a transverse cutting edge extending beyond said longitudinal edge, and an additional cutting edge formed between the first said edges substantially at the junction of said edges.

25. A ticket cutter comprising a body portion having a cutting edge, a second cutting edge disposed transversely of the first said edge and fixed with relation thereto, and an additional cutting edge disposed between the first said edges substantially at the junction of the said edges.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 11th day of December A. D. 1906.

WILLIAM KINKAD.
JAMES T. GILLESPIE.

Witnesses:

J. H. JOCHUM, Jr.,
M. W. CANTWELL.