C. A. CALVERT.

FARE REGISTERING APPARATUS.

No. 110,339. Patented Dec. 20, 1870.

FIG. 1.

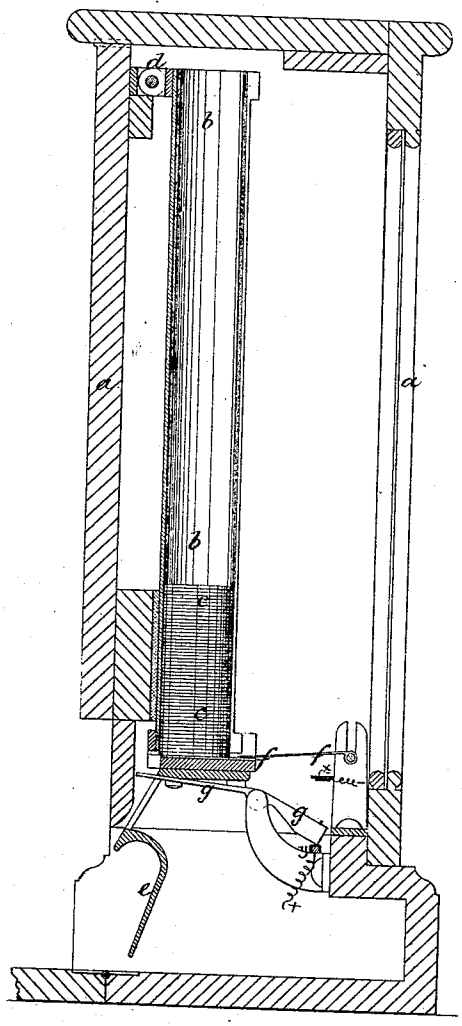


FIG. 2.

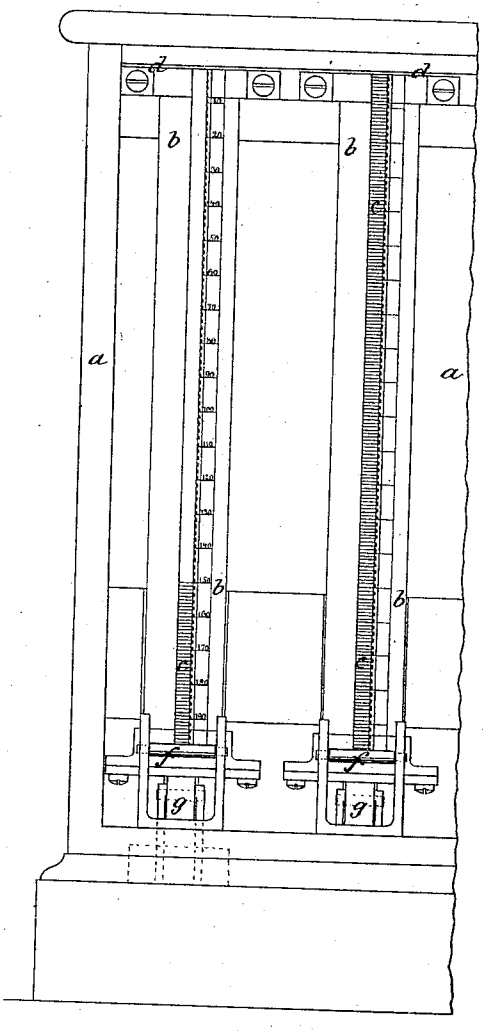


FIG. 3.

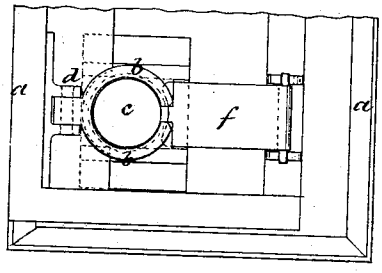
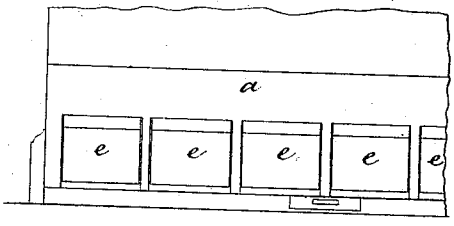


FIG. 4.



Witnesses George Davis
John Hughes

Charles A. Calvert

United States Patent Office.

CHARLES ALEXANDER CALVERT, OF MANCHESTER, KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Letters Patent No. 110,339, dated December 20, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN FARE-REGISTERING APPARATUS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

I, CHARLES ALEXANDER CALVERT, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have invented "an improved apparatus for self-registering and checking the money taken for admission to public entertainments and other places where a similar check is desirable," of which the following is a description.

The invention, which is too fully described hereafter to need preliminary explanation, is designed principally for the purpose of enabling the proprietors of places of public amusement or entertainment, or other places where a check on money taking is desirable, to ascertain at any moment the number of persons who have paid for admission, and to check (also at any moment) the receipts of money taken for admission and so prevent the takers thereof from appropriating the same, or any portion thereof, to their own use; but slight variations of the arrangement would make it equally applicable to time taking, and also as a "tell-tale" for checking watchmen.

Description of the Drawing.

Figure 1 in the annexed drawing represents a vertical transverse section of the money-taker's apparatus;

Figure 2, a back view of the same; and

Figure 3, a plan view, drawn about half the real size.

Figure 4 is a front view, on a smaller scale, of the lower part of same, showing the openings whence the money-taker receives the checks, the whole of the other apparatus being inclosed or concealed from his sight.

It is proposed to mount the apparatus in a wall or partition, so that on the money-taker's side only the hand-openings for receiving the checks are visible, while on the other side all the interior of the apparatus can be seen by the manager or other person interested.

Inside a case, *a a*, a series of vertical tubes, *b b*, is arranged, the interior diameter of the said tubes corresponding in form and size with the metal or other checks *c c*, with which each tube is filled before the apparatus is put in use.

Each tube is provided at the back with a vertical slit or opening, (see figs. 2 and 3,) through which the pile of checks can be seen, and the side of this slit or opening is marked with numbers, commencing from the top.

The tube is supported and [illegible]gs upon a hinge-joint, *d d*, at the upper end, [illegible] provided with a finger-piece, *e e*, at the lower end, by means of which it can be swung to and fro.

At the bottom of the tube is a transverse slit or aperture, through or into which the front edge of a blade, *f f*, passes, so that upon the money-taker pressing back the lower end of the tube by the finger-piece *e e*, this blade forces out or propels the lowest check into the money-taker's hand, the whole pile of checks falling at the same time and resting on the blade *f f*.

In withdrawing the hand the money-taker draws back the tube into its original position, (as seen at fig. 1,) or it may fall into that position by its own weight, and the operation may immediately be repeated, each swing of the tube forcing out one check into the money-taker's hand.

By inspecting the position of the piles of checks in the tubes the exact number of checks that have been withdrawn can be ascertained.

But if it should be thought desirable also to indicate upon a dial in the manager's office, or at any other distant point, the exact number of checks withdrawn, I place a small weighted-lever or trigger, *g g*, beneath the lower orifice of the tube, and each check as it issues, in falling into the money-taker's hand, causes this lever to vibrate, and thus by alternately making and breaking contact between the poles *x y* of an electric battery (as is well understood by any ordinary electrician) the vibrating of this lever or trigger *g g* can be made to indicate, by means of any well-known electrical counting apparatus, the withdrawal of each check from the tube; or the movement of the tube itself might be caused to make and break electrical contact for the same purpose.

Claim.

The swinging tube or reservoir *b*, suspended at its upper end, and having at the lower end a frame, *e e*, in combination with a case recessed opposite the frame *e*, and with a hinged plate *f* sliding in a slot in the lower end of the tube, all as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES A. CALVERT.

Witnesses:

GEORGE DAVIES,

JOHN HUGHES.