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A. W. PEARSALL.

RECEIVER FOR PNEUMATIC DESPATCH TUBES.

(Application filed June 11, 1901.)

(No Model.)

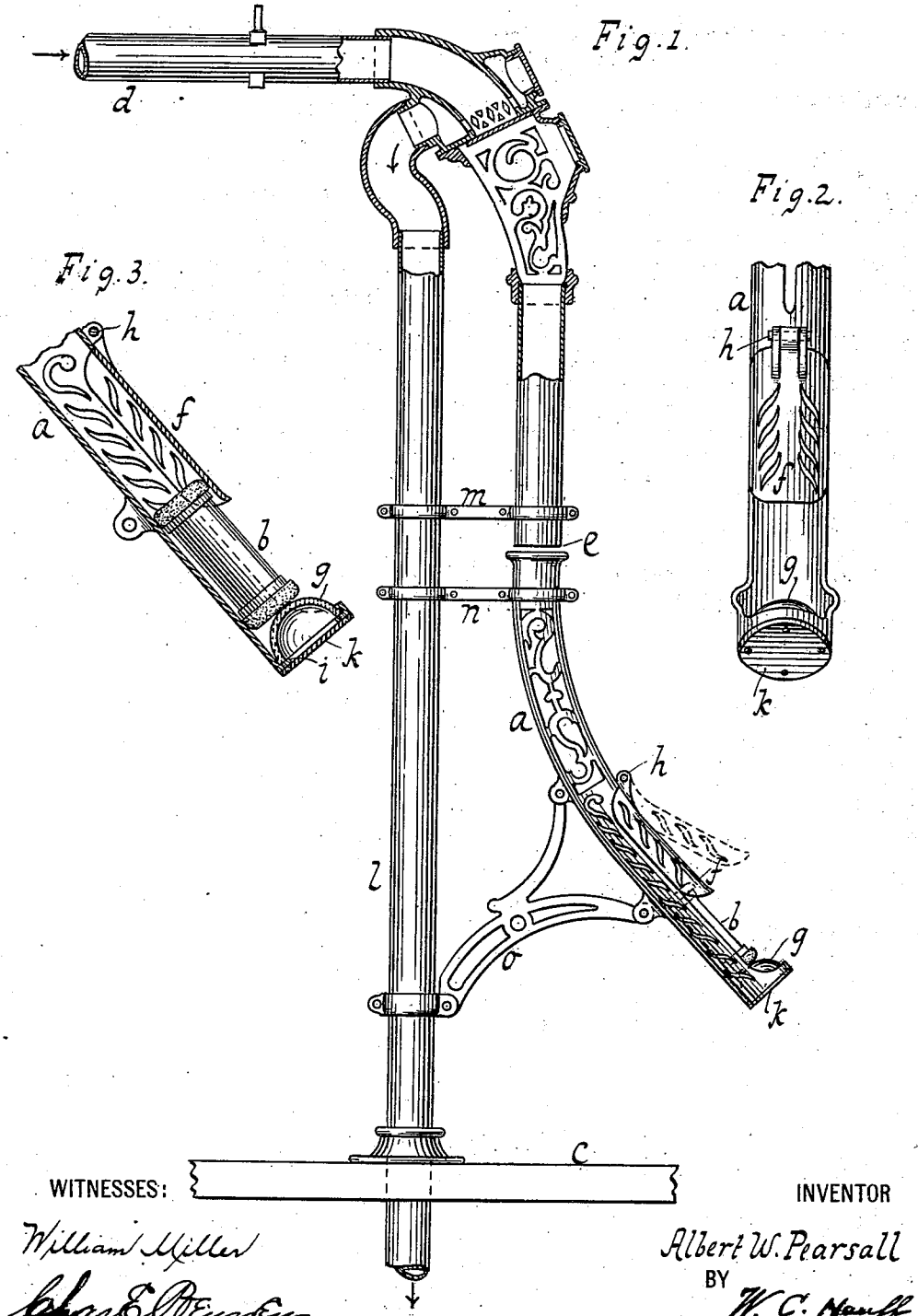


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

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RECEIVER FOR PNEUMATIC-DESPATCH TUBES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 694,324, dated February 25, 1902.

Application filed June 11, 1901. Serial No. 64,167. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT W. PEARSALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Manhattan borough, New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Receivers for Pneumatic-Despatch Tubes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain novel features of construction set forth in the following specification and claim and illustrated in the annexed drawing, in which—

Figure is an elevation of a receiver and adjacent parts, some of them in section. Fig. 2 is a face view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of a terminal portion.

The receiving-terminal shown at *a* is adapted to receive a carrier *b*, so that the latter can be reached or taken by an operator or attendant, a suitable table or counter, as indicated at *c*, being usually provided for such person to perform work such as counting change or other details. The carrier having traveled along the tube or delivery *d* and discharged from its mouth or end *e* drops or passes into such receiving-terminal. As shown in the drawing, the delivery is independent or spaced from the receiving-terminal—that is, between the mouth or terminating-point *e* and the receiver *a* is a break or space which, while not large enough nor so arranged as to allow the carrier to pass otherwise than from mouth *e* into receiver *a*, has been found effective in preventing vibrations from the receiving-terminal *a* being communicated to the delivery. The carrier dropping or being arrested in the receiving-terminal produces a certain amount of hammering or vibration which, if of sufficiently continued duration or of sufficient violence and communicated to the delivery, has been found, at least on certain occasions, to cause loosening of the joints or leakage, the objection of which is manifest. By having the terminal *a* separate or spaced from the delivery the transmission of jars or shocks is avoided, at any rate sufficiently to practically avoid such difficulty.

By having the receiving chute or terminal of open-work or suitably perforated an accumulation of carriers in such chute can be observed by the operator.

The removal-opening of the chute *a* is shown somewhat shorter than the carrier, or, rather, a lid *f* is shown, which when closed or down on the chute will leave the exposed or uncovered part of such opening shorter or smaller than the carrier. A carrier dropping or shooting against the buffer *g* or coming to a sudden stop at the terminal is prevented by lid *f* from jumping or bouncing out of place—as, for example, onto the floor or out of the operator's reach. In lifting or taking the carrier out of the terminal, however, such removal causes the lid to yield or open sufficiently for freeing the carrier. This lid can be arranged to normally close by its weight or by a spring or spring-hinge, or by both agencies, if desired. In the drawing the lid is shown hinged or jointed at *h*.

To receive the impact of the carrier, a buffer *g* is provided. This buffer can be practically formed in shape of a hollow half-sphere—as, for example, one-half of a rubber ball, which furnishes an elastic and pneumatic cushion. This buffer or cushion *g* can be seated on a flange *i* at the end of the terminal, such end being closed by a plate *k*, screwed or secured in place. As the buffer *g* rests on the terminal or on the flange *i* thereof and not on the plate *k*, the latter or its fastenings are not apt to work loose or be affected by the blows of the carrier.

The support *l* for the delivery and terminal can be formed by a suitable standard. The so-called "suction-standard" can be utilized for this purpose. By having both delivery and terminal on one standard or straight support said parts can be readily secured in alinement or so that the carrier will properly pass or drop from the delivery to the terminal.

A clasp or fastening *m* is shown for engaging the mouth part *e* of the delivery, and the entering part or mouth or upper portion of the terminal *a* can likewise be secured, as seen at *n*. A brace or arm *o* for the terminal is also shown, said two fastenings *n* and *o* giving a satisfactory hold.

Before the fastenings *n o* are tightened the terminal *a* could be swiveled or set with its end *k* pointing in any desired direction as called for by the locality in which the system is mounted—that is, while fastening *n* remains fixed on standard *l* the terminal *a* could

be swiveled or set in such fastening *n* to point in the desired direction. The fastening *o* being then applied or clamped in place, the terminal is suitably secured or fixed.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A receiving-terminal having a carrier-removal opening made shorter or smaller than the carrier substantially as described.

2. A receiving-terminal having a carrier-removal opening, and a closure or lid for a portion of the said opening.

3. A receiving-terminal having a carrier-removal opening and a closure or lid for part of said opening to normally diminish the size of the latter below the size of the carrier and prevent the latter accidentally leaving the terminal substantially as described.

4. A receiving-terminal having a pneumatic buffer of hollow hemispherical shape and a carrier-removal opening of less length than the carrier, substantially as described.

5. A receiving-terminal having a flange, a buffer seated on the flange, and said terminal further provided with a carrier-removal opening of less length than the carrier substantially as described.

6. A receiving-terminal having a flange, a closing-plate secured at the flange, and a buffer seated on the flange so as not to rest on or press against the closing-plate substantially as described.

7. In a pneumatic-despatch-tube apparatus a delivery and receiving terminal having a carrier-removal opening of less length than the carrier, and a standard or support made to secure said delivery and receiving terminal in alinement and out of contact with one another substantially as described.

8. In a pneumatic-despatch-tube apparatus a delivery and receiving terminal, combined with a suction-standard, said receiving-terminal and the end or mouth of said delivery being secured to the suction-standard in alinement with one another substantially as described.

9. A suction-standard combined with a delivery and receiving terminal having their delivery and receiving mouths or portions in alinement with but out of contact with one another, fastenings for securing said mouth portions to the standard, and a brace or fastening for the lower or removal end portion of the terminal substantially as described.

10. A suction-standard combined with a delivery and receiving terminal, a fastening for securing the upper or receiving portion of the terminal to the standard, and a brace on the standard connected to the lower or removal portion of the terminal, said terminal being adapted to be swiveled or set in the fastening for causing its removal portion to extend in desired direction substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALBERT W. PEARSALL.

Witnesses:
HENRY BRICK,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.