

July 11, 1950

L. COPPOLD

2,514,846

TRANSPARENT CONTINUOUS BAFFLE FARE RECEIVING RECEPTACLE

Filed Oct. 13, 1948

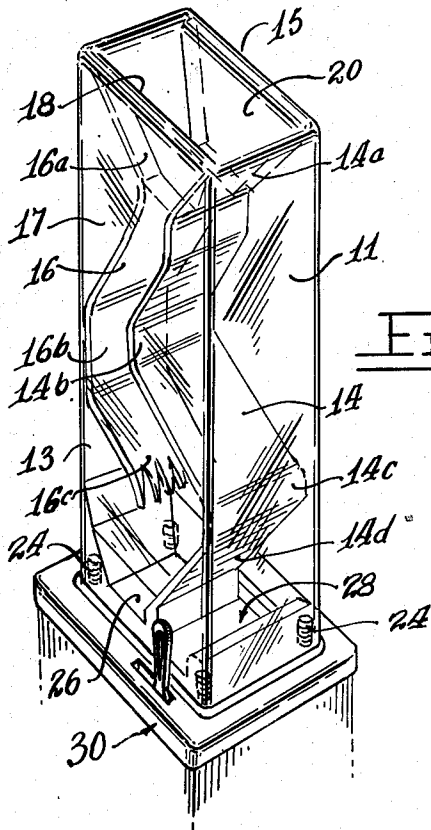


Fig. 1.

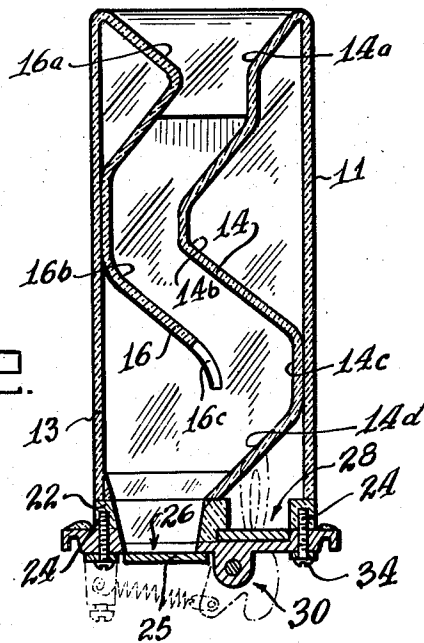


Fig. 2.

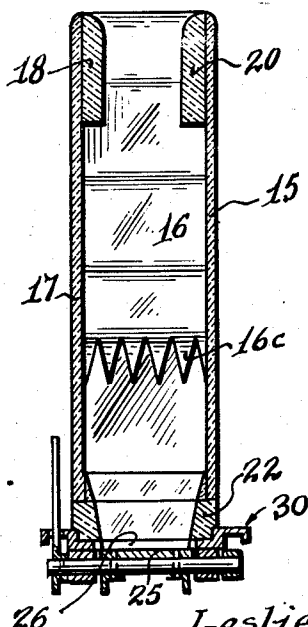


Fig. 3.

Inventor
Leslie Coppold
By *Dean Anable* Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,514,846

TRANSPARENT CONTINUOUS BAFFLE FARE
RECEIVING RECEPTACLE

Leslie Coppold, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Application October 13, 1948, Serial No. 54,261
In Canada October 14, 1947

1 Claim. (Cl. 232—12)

1

This invention relates to fare boxes.

In street cars, buses and the like, it is customary to provide a receptacle in which the passenger deposits his fare either in the form of cash, or in the form of tickets. Of prime importance is that this receptacle be convenient from the point of view of allowing the passenger to deposit his fare without any difficulty, and at the same time, that it is possible to view clearly the fare as it is dropped in from the outside, and to prevent pilfering or withdrawal of cash or tickets from the fare box.

In the prior art, the construction of these boxes has been such that in order to provide a structure capable of guarding against pilfering or withdrawal of cash or tickets from the box, metal frames, tops and baffles have been utilized in a passage leading to a trap-door on which the fare is temporarily retained so that it can be inspected by the conductor before it is allowed to fall into the fare receptacle, and while a portion of the depositing or receiving box is transparent, a completely clear unobstructed view of the fare and the base of the box is not provided for. Furthermore, the use of glass windows in the receptacles leads to breakage.

The present invention deals fundamentally with these conditions, and it aims to devise a thoroughly practical solution for them by providing a fare box having the upper portion or receiving receptacle of special construction and made from transparent plastic material. In accordance with the construction, the receptacle is frameless and includes substantially rectangular elongated panels of the transparent plastic material, which constitute the two side and two end walls of a substantially rectangular receptacle adapted to form the vertical ticket passage to the fare receptacle. These panels merge at their adjacent edges to a junction so that the box has, to all intents and purposes, a continuous wall. Where the panels are formed separately the junction may be effected adhesively, if alternatively the fare receiving receptacle is made by pressure molding, the entire wall may be integral. Baffle members of a transparent plastic material are situated adjacent to each end of the receptacle and extend lengthwise thereof. These baffle members form a substantial continuation of the end walls and have portions which flare inwardly therefrom, to form, with insert members connected at each side of the box adjacent the top, a ticket receiving throat. Below the throat, the baffles extend from side to side of the receptacle and include flared portions, which are complementary to each other,

2

thereby forming a circuitous ticket passage within the receptacle. The receptacle is provided with a base of transparent plastic material which is connected to the bottom edges of the side and end panels and there is an opening in the base to allow the ticket to find its way to the trap-door of the lower ticket or fare box. Adjacent to the opening is located an inwardly extending portion of one of the baffles which constitutes a ticket guideway leading to this opening. The interdependency of the side and end panels, base and baffle members, despite the lack of a frame as found in most fare receiving receptacles made of glass and metal, gives the receptacle structural rigidity and at the same time simplicity, and the transparency of all the members allows for visibility of the entire interior of the receptacle from all directions.

Having thus generally described the nature of the invention, particular reference will be made to the accompanying drawings illustrating a preferred embodiment thereof, and in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a fare receiving receptacle according to the invention.

Figure 2 is a front sectional view taken substantially about the centre line of Figure 1 illustrating the construction thereof.

Figure 3 is a side sectional view taken substantially about the centre line of Figure 1 further illustrating the construction thereof.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 30 represents the metal top of a conventional fare box including a trap-door 25 which is adapted to retain ticket temporarily for inspection and subsequently to release it into the box. It is on the member 30 that the receptacle according to the present invention is mounted for the purpose of receiving the ticket and carrying it through a visible passageway depositing it upon the trap-door 25.

The fare receiving receptacle according to the present invention, is made up of side walls 15 and 17 and end walls 11 and 13. The side and end walls merge at their adjacent edges to a junction whereby their respective panels form a substantially continuous wall of said receptacle. 14 and 16 represent the baffles which extend (in a preferred form of the invention), from the top edge of the end wall forming a substantial continuation thereof, downwards to adjacent the end of the receptacle. Inwardly flared portions 14a and 16a respectively form with insert members 18 and 20 a restricted throat for receiving the tickets initially. The baffles then have complementary inwardly and outwardly flared portions 14b and 16b respectively adapted to form a cir-

3

cuitous passageway for the ticket. The baffle members 14 and 16 extend from side to side of the receptacle and are integrally connected with the walls 15 and 17. The baffle member 16 extends inwards to terminate in a serrated end 16c while the baffle 14 has an outwardly extending portion 14c complementary to the inwardly extending portion 16c and an inwardly extending portion 14d leading to an opening 26 in the base of the receptacle. The receptacle includes a base portion 22 provided with opening 26, which leads to the trap-door 25 and with another opening 28 adapted to accommodate a projecting portion of the fare receiving receptacle. Screws 34 extending into the base 22, and threadably engaged in the tapped holes 24 serve to secure the box to the receptacle. The portion 14d serves as a slide for the ticket leading to the opening 26.

In accordance with the invention all the parts of the fare receiving receptacle are of a transparent plastic material for example, thermoplastic acrylic polymer resin. In one form of the device these various parts as for example, the side and end panels, the baffles, the insert members, and the base may be separately formed and adhesively secured together as for example, adhesive made of a homogeneous plastic material in a solvent. Alternatively, the device may be injection molded.

The aforesaid receptacle has all the advantages of the conventional fare box as regards receiving a ticket and preventing pilfering or the insertion of the hand into the passage, etc. The nature of the material from which the receptacle is fashioned permits complete visibility from any angle without the receptacle so that tickets can be inspected by the operator and moreover it has been found that the tickets slide more easily in plastic material than they do on a metallic surface, especially where the plastic material is less subject to changes in the coefficient of friction at changes in temperature.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is:

A fare receiving receptacle for use on top of a fare box, comprising, substantially rectangular elongated panels of transparent plastic material constituting the two side and two end walls of a substantially rectangular frameless receptacle adapted to form a substantially vertical passage to the fare box, the panels merging at

4

their adjacent edges to a junction whereby the respective panels form a substantially continuous wall of said box, baffle members of transparent plastic material adjacent to each end of the box, and extending lengthwise thereof, the baffle members forming a substantial continuation of the end walls and having portions flaring inward therefrom, insert members connected to each side of the receptacle adjacent the top to limit the extent of the opening in a lateral direction, said insert members being of transparent plastic material, said insert members and said inwardly flaring portions forming a restricted ticket receiving throat, said baffles extending from side to side of the receptacle and being substantially integrally connected to the side walls, continuations of one of the baffle members having an outwardly flared portion and the other baffle member having a complementary inwardly flared portion mounted in opposed relationship whereby said baffles and side panels present therebetween a circuitous ticket passage comprising a series of relatively steep interconnected inclines: down which a fare will pass by its own weight within the receptacle, a base on said receptacle of transparent plastic material connected to the bottom edges of said side and end panels, an opening in said base and communicating with said fare box, an inwardly extending portion of one of said baffle members constituting a ticket guideway leading to said opening, the interconnection of the side and end panels, base and baffle members, giving the receptacle structural rigidity and strength and the transparency of the members permitting visibility of the entire interior of the receptacle from all directions thereabout.

LESLIE COPPOLD.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
Re. 22,949	Forssberg	Dec. 16, 1947
1,032,876	Bucknam	July 16, 1912
1,268,723	Johnson	June 4, 1918

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
398,286	Great Britain	Sept. 14, 1933