(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. E. HERING.

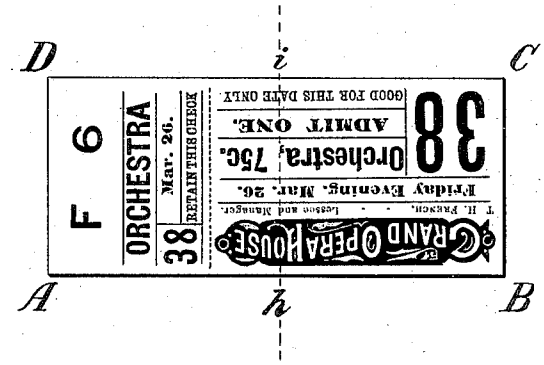
TICKET.

No. 363,390. Patented May 24, 1887.

Fig. 1



Fig. 2



WITNESSES:

S. W. Seedorf.

Carl Hering.

INVENTOR

Walter E. Hering

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. E. HERING.

TICKET.

No. 363,390. Patented May 24, 1887.

Fig. 3

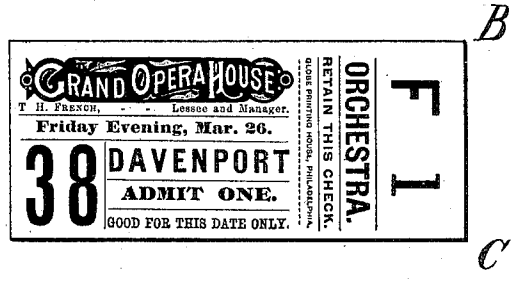


Fig. 4



WITNESSES:

Geo. W. Close

Valentine Morris

INVENTOR

Martin E. Hering

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER E. HERING, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

TICKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 363,390, dated May 24, 1887.

Application filed April 30, 1886. Serial No. 200,654. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER E. HERING, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tickets—such, for instance, as are used as admission coupon-tickets to theaters, operas, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Heretofore tickets for admission into theaters, operas, &c., or, in general, tickets with or without coupons attached, and which upon being used are torn or cut into two or more parts, have generally been printed on one side only in such a manner that the two or more parts may still contain such numbers, dates, &c., as are of further use to the respective parties keeping them, and which may be used as a check by them. The matter printed on tickets of this class is divided into two distinct parts—that known as the "body," and the other known as the "coupon." Taking, for illustration, an admission-ticket to a place of amusement, the body is that part of the printed matter which provides for admission to the house generally, and is to be taken up by the door-keeper. The coupon is that part of the printed matter which secures to the purchaser a certain place in the house for a certain performance, and is intended to be retained by him.

The object of my invention is to avoid errors arising from tearing the ticket in the wrong place, to avoid delays in arranging a number of such tickets before tearing the same, and, in general, to facilitate the handling of them. I attain these objects by printing the ticket substantially the same on both sides, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents the face of a ticket as ordinarily printed. Fig. 2 represents the reverse side of my improved ticket. Figs. 3 and 4 represent, respectively, the face and back of a modified form of my ticket, and illustrates one of the advantages over the forms of tickets as heretofore printed.

Fig. 1 shows one side of a ticket, in this case with a coupon attached at one end. Fig. 2 shows the other side of the ticket, on which the same information is printed, and in which the corner marked A is the other side of the corner in Fig. 1 marked A. The corner marked B in Fig. 2 is the other side of the corner in Fig. 1 marked B, and so on for the corners marked C and D. In other words, the corners indicated by the letters A B C D in Fig. 2 are the same as are indicated, respectively, by the letters A, B, C, and D in Fig. 1.

It will be seen by reference to Figs. 1 and 2 that if the ticket is torn into two parts along the dotted line marked *h i* in both figures each single half will contain on both sides together all that was contained on either side of the ticket before it was torn; or, in other words, each half will contain all the information which was printed on the original complete ticket, and will therefore be a complete ticket in itself, containing the date, number, coupon, number of seat, &c. This, as will readily be seen, is equivalent to duplicating the coupon on the back of the main part of the ticket, and duplicating this main part of the ticket on the back of that coupon which is on the face.

As my invention is the disposition of the matter on various parts of the ticket, it is evidently immaterial whether such matter is printed or whether it is stamped or otherwise marked on the ticket.

Some of the advantages of my improved ticket are as follows: The saving of time to those buying, selling, classifying, or in any way handling the ticket, as, no matter which side is uppermost, the whole contents of the ticket can be seen, the saving of time and facilitation of handling to the person tearing the ticket, as, no matter which end he receives to be torn off, both he and the person keeping the other part will always be able to retain a coupon, which may serve as a check, while if the ticket is torn into two equal halves both persons will retain practically a complete ticket. If a number of tickets are to be torn at once, they need not be first arranged with the similar ends over one another, as, no matter how they are placed with reference to what is printed on them, each half of every ticket will contain a coupon, and if torn through the middle each half will contain all

the dates, numbers, &c., which were on the original ticket.

In the ordinary form of ticket as heretofore printed on one side only, and as represented by either Fig. 1 or 2, it is necessary to repeat certain numbers on the coupon that are contained in the main body of the ticket, in order that each part may, after the ticket is torn, contain these numbers. This in my improved ticket will no longer be necessary, thus simplifying the ticket by reducing the amount of printing on the face and allowing more space for additional matter. This feature of my invention is illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, in which, as before, like letters refer to like corners, and in which Fig. 3 shows the face, and Fig. 4 the reverse side, of my improved ticket, in which, as will be seen by comparing Fig. 3 with Fig. 1, the repetition of numbers, statements, &c., on the coupon and main body is avoided by printing the ticket on both sides, as hereinbefore described. It will also be seen, upon comparing the printed matter in Fig. 1 with that in Fig. 3 that more space for additional matter may be obtained by printing the ticket on both sides, as described.

The ticket may, if desired, be perforated or indented along a line through the middle of the ticket, as represented by the lines *h i* in both figures, to insure its being torn into two equal halves, in order that each half may then be a complete ticket, as hereinbefore described.

I disclaim an admission-ticket having a reserved-seat ticket or coupon at each end of its body, as I am not the inventor thereof, a ticket having already been used which has two coupons on its face, one adjoining the right-hand end of the body and the other adjoining the left-hand end of the body.

From the explanation above given relative to the designation of different portions of a ticket, it will be understood that I disclaim only such tickets as have two coupons on the same face; but I do not disclaim a ticket provided with two coupons when one of said coupons is on the front and the other on the back face of the ticket, and at opposite ends of the ticket, considered as a whole.

I claim as my invention—

1. A ticket printed, stamped, or otherwise marked alike on the face and back, each half of which contains on its back all that which is printed, stamped, or otherwise marked on the other half of the face.

2. A ticket having printed on its face a body, and one coupon at only one end of that body, and having printed on its back a body and one coupon at only one end of that body, the body in both cases being printed on the back of the other coupon in contradistinction to a ticket having a coupon at each end of its body.

3. An admission-ticket provided on one face with an admission-check and a coupon or seat-check, and on the opposite face with a coupon or seat-check at the opposite end from the coupon on the front face and on the back of the body portion of the front face.

WALTER E. HERING.

Witnesses:
S. W. LEEDORN,
CARL HERING.