

B. I. E. M. OHLSON & N. G. O. LUNDBERG.
TICKET DELIVERING AND CHANGE RECEIVING APPARATUS.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 5, 1916.

1,293,501.

Patented Feb. 4, 1919.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

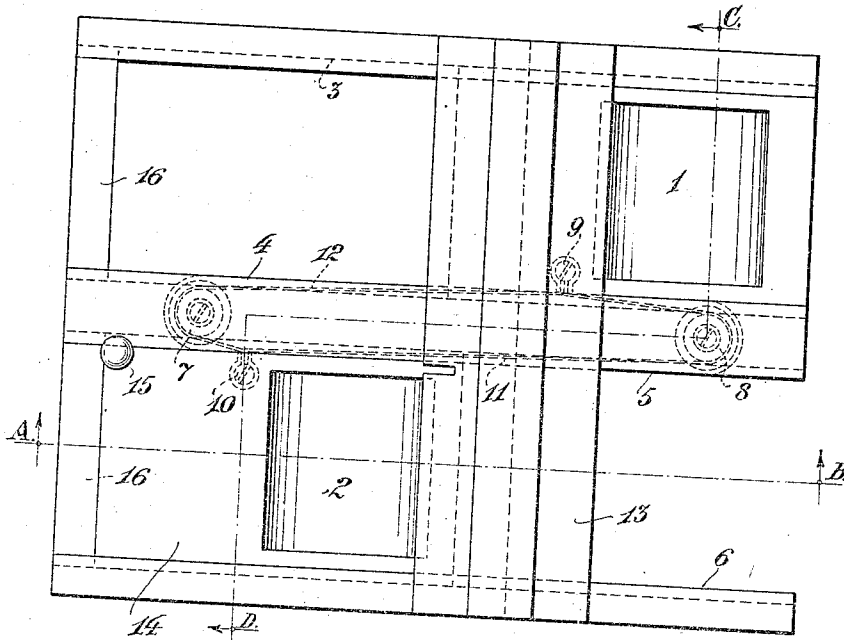


Fig. 2

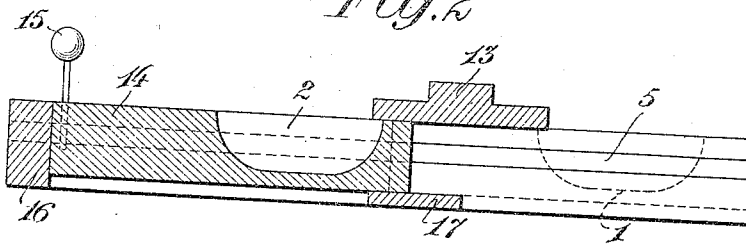
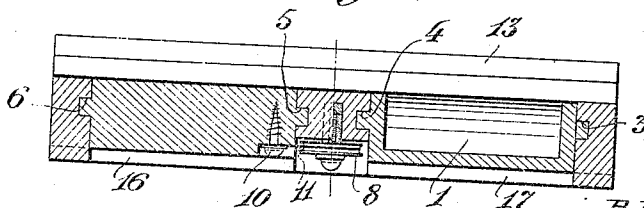


Fig. 3



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Fig. 4

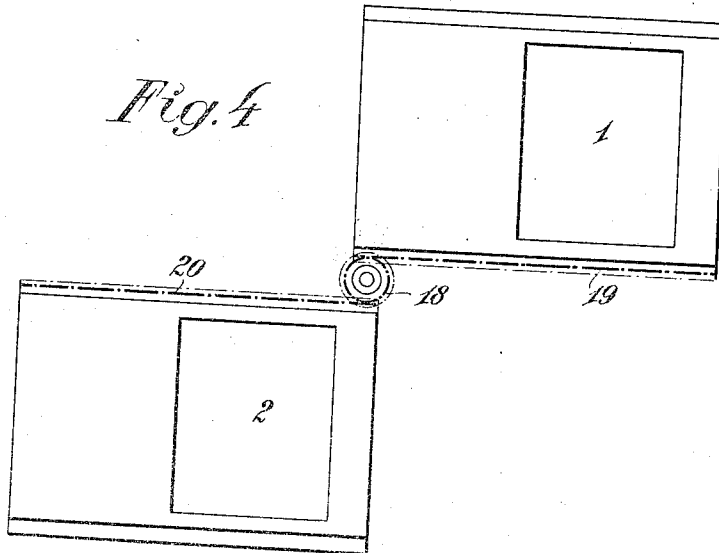
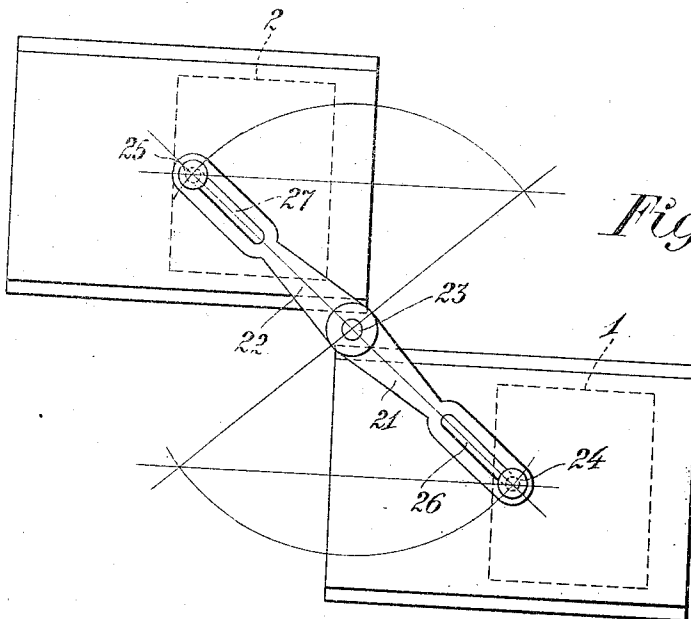


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BROR IVAR EDVARD MAURITZ OHLSON, OF HELSINGBORG, AND NILS GUSTAF OSCAR LUNDBERG, OF MALMO, SWEDEN.

TICKET-DELIVERING AND CHANGE-RECEIVING APPARATUS.

1,293,501.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 4, 1919.

Application filed December 5, 1916. Serial No. 135,281.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, BROR IVAR EDVARD MAURITZ OHLSON, a citizen of the Kingdom of Sweden, and residing at Helsingborg, Sweden, and NILS GUSTAF OSCAR LUNDBERG, a citizen of the Kingdom of Sweden, and residing at Malmo, Sweden, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ticket-Delivering and Change-Receiving Apparatus, of which the following is an exact specification.

Our invention consists in apparatuses for distributing tickets at railroad stations and the like and for receiving of payment for the same without the need of a direct opening between the ticket office and the locality accessible to the public. Usually the ticket windows especially at railroad stations are placed in a wall between the ticket office and a locality accessible to the public the most of these localities being either not sufficiently heated halls and entrances or also open to the air and by the opening of an ordinary window a violent draft arises caused by differences in temperature, etc., and this draft has partly a disturbing effect upon the distribution, for instance when paying with bank notes, and partly it is injurious to the attendant's health. This invention has for its object to prevent this disturbing and injurious draft. Apparatuses for the same purpose are already known, but these are not quite fitted for the purpose on account of their complicated construction. The advantages of this invention consist in a simplified construction and an easier and more rapid distribution caused thereby. At the same time the operation of the apparatus is quite noiseless.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein similar reference characters indicate similar parts throughout the views, and in which—

Figure 1 shows the apparatus seen from above. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section along the line A—B and Fig. 3 a cross section along the line C—D, both lines in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 shows a modified form of the moving mechanism and Fig. 5 is another modifica-

tion thereof. In Fig. 4 the apparatus is seen from above and in Fig. 5 from below.

The apparatus consists mainly of two upwardly opening drawers 1 and 2 or the like, of which the former is slidable in the guides 3 and 4 and the latter in the guides 5 and 6. The drawers are preferably of the same width and their guides are horizontal and parallel to each other. The guides 4 and 5 are suitably connected to each other and at their ends two disks or rope pulleys 7 and 8 are mounted as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. A screw 9 is fixed to the drawer 1 and another screw 10 to the drawer 2. An endless rope 12 engages the pulleys 7 and 8 and is attached to the drawers 1 and 2 by the screws 9 and 10 respectively. The rope is suitably made of animal tendons, small wires or instrumental cords but can also consist of wider ribbons or belts if the pulley rims are adapted therefor.

Above the guides 3, 4, 5, and 6 a crossbar 13 is fixed of such a width that the drawers are quite covered thereby and above this bar a window and a speaking diaphragm are placed in a known way.

One of the drawers, for instance 2, is on that end of it, which faces the ticket office, provided with a lengthening piece 14 and a grip 15, by which the apparatus is to be handled, and the piece 14 is suitably of the same width as the crossbar 13 so that the drawers can be slid quite outside of the bar. Although not necessary for the function of the apparatus the other drawer also may be provided with an extension piece.

At one of the ends and preferably the one facing the ticket office the guides are provided with a stopping device, for instance a rib 16 against which the drawers stop when slid quite clear of the cross-bar. The rib 16 is covered with a noise preventing stuff, for instance rubber or felt, upon the side facing the drawers. The crossbar 13 is in a corresponding manner covered with felt on the under side, for preventing draft, and for the same purpose a rib 17 covered with felt is placed under the drawers (Figs. 2 and 3).

The apparatus is placed in the wall between the ticket office and the locality accessible to the public. If one of the drawers (for instance 1 as shown in the drawing Figs. 1 and 2) is slid outside of the wall, the other drawer (2) is in the ticket office and then the apparatus is ready for use. The ticket buyer calls for the ticket through the speaking diaphragm and the clerk observes through the window the amount placed in the drawer 1. If money is to be given in exchange the clerk places the amount of it together with the ticket asked for in the drawer 2 and pushes this drawer outward by the grip 15. At the same time the drawer 1 slides the reversed way and an exchange between the ticket and the money paid has taken place, whereafter the apparatus without any sliding of the drawers can be used for another exchange and so on. When the ticket office is locked the two drawers are placed opposite each other both under the crossbar 13 and in this position the drawers can be locked, for instance by means of a pin pushed through the guides and the drawers or the lengthening pieces, this pin of course being placed in the ticket office. When locked in this way a sliding of the drawers is impossible.

The crossbar 13 being of such a width that it quite covers the drawer concavities there is no position in which a direct opening is to be found between the ticket office and the locality outside thereof, and draft is totally avoided.

Instead of being placed to slide in the same horizontal plane the drawers can of course be placed one above the other.

According to the modified form shown in Fig. 4 the means for sliding the drawers 1 and 2 consist of a toothed wheel 18 mounted upon a fixed axle and always geared into two racks 19 and 20 the first of which is fixed to the drawer 1 and the other one to the drawer 2, these racks being parallel to each other and placed on the sides of the drawers facing each other. For using this modification the drawers must be slidable parallel to each other and placed in the same plane. If the drawers are not placed in the same plane but above each other a toothed wheel gearing also can be used if the wheel is placed upon a horizontal axle and the racks arranged in a corresponding manner.

The modification shown in Fig. 5 seems to contain the simplest form of the invention. In this modification a lever 21, 22 is mounted upon a fixed center 23, this lever being at its one end fastened to the drawer 1 by means of a pin 24 slidable in a slot 26 and at the other end to the drawer 2 by means of a pin 25 slidable in a slot 27. The pins 24, 25 are fixed to the under side

of the bottoms of the drawers and by pushing the one drawer in one direction the other drawer slides the opposite way. Also this modification can be used if the drawers are placed above each other. For this purpose the axle 23 must be horizontal and the pins 24, 25 fixed to the sides of the drawers.

Having now described our invention we declare that what we claim is:—

1. An apparatus for distributing tickets at railroad stations and the like and for receiving of payment for the same, consisting of two slidable drawers placed beside of and parallel to each other in the same horizontal plane, these drawers being fastened to the opposite parts of an endless rope or the like running around two disks or rope pulleys and a common crossbar placed above the drawers, this bar being of such a width that it fully covers the concavities of the drawers when passing it.

2. An apparatus for distributing tickets at railroad stations and the like and for receiving of payment for the same consisting of two drawers placed slidably in guides beside of and parallel to each other, a stopping device placed at the ends of the guides, this stopping device being covered with felt or rubber as to prevent noise at the stopping, and a crossbar placed above the drawers, said bar being of such a width that it fully covers the concavities of the drawers when passing the bar.

3. An apparatus for distributing tickets at railroad stations and the like and for receiving of payment for the same consisting of two slidable drawers placed beside of and parallel to each other, a crossbar placed above these drawers, the one of which at the one end is provided with a lengthening piece of such a width that the drawers can be slid quite clear of the crossbar without the lengthening piece passing it, said lengthening piece being provided with a grip for the pushing of the drawers.

4. An apparatus for distributing tickets at railroad stations and the like and for receiving of payment for the same, consisting of two drawers slidably mounted in guides, a crossbar placed above the drawers, the one of which is provided with a lengthening piece and a grip fixed thereto, and a stopping device attached to the one end of the guides and covered with felt, rubber or the like, said drawers being connected to each other by means of an endless rope or belt running around two disks or rope pulleys mounted near the end of the guides.

5. Apparatus of the character described comprising, a pair of substantially horizontal guides disposed in parallel relation, a pair of drawers mounted to reciprocate within the guides and provided with upwardly opening pockets, means connecting

the drawers so that they move together and in opposite directions, and a cross bar disposed above the guides and extending transversely thereof, said cross bar being adapted to completely cover the upper open end of the pocket of each drawer when the drawer is shifted to a position beneath the same, said cross bar having a raised portion to carry a draft obstructing element.

In testimony whereof, we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

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NILS GUSTAF OSCAR LUNDBERG.

Witnesses:

HJ. BRAUZELL,
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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."