



May 22, 1945.

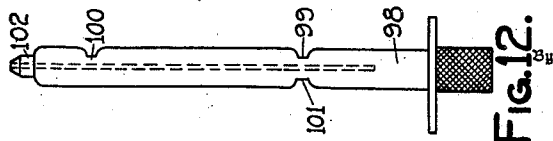
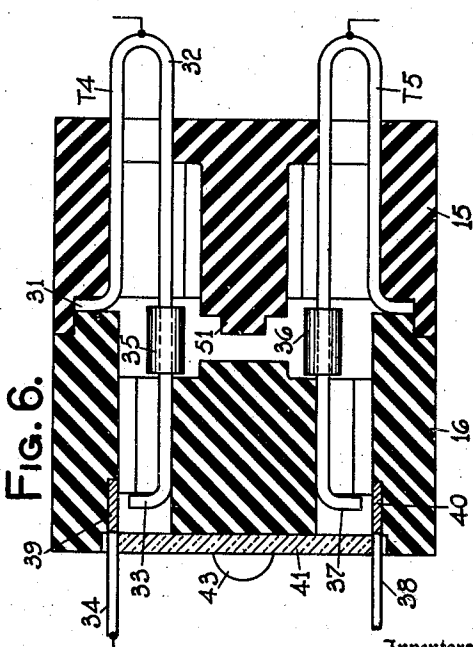
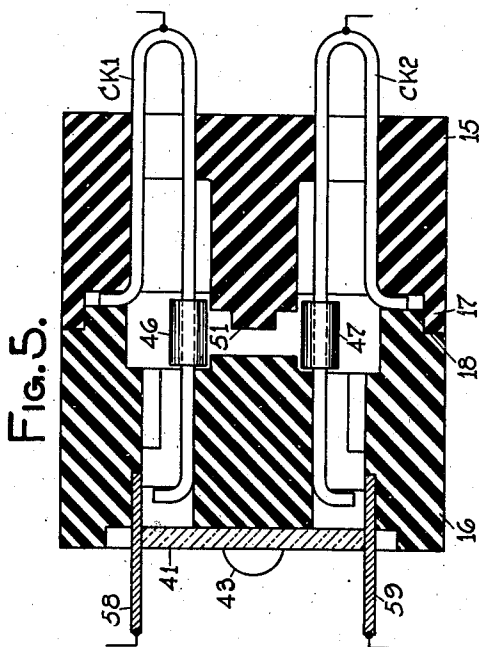
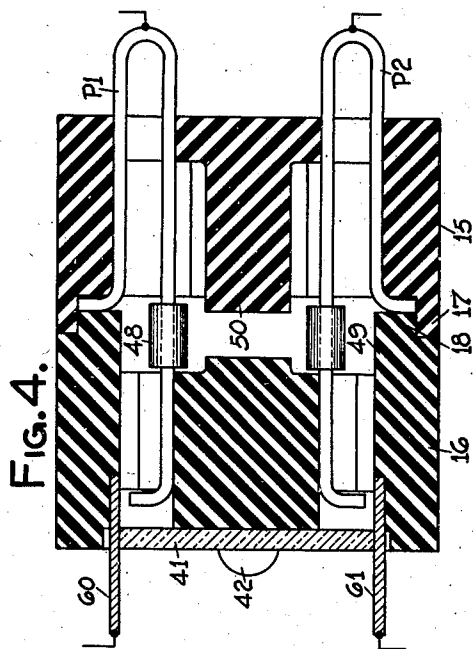
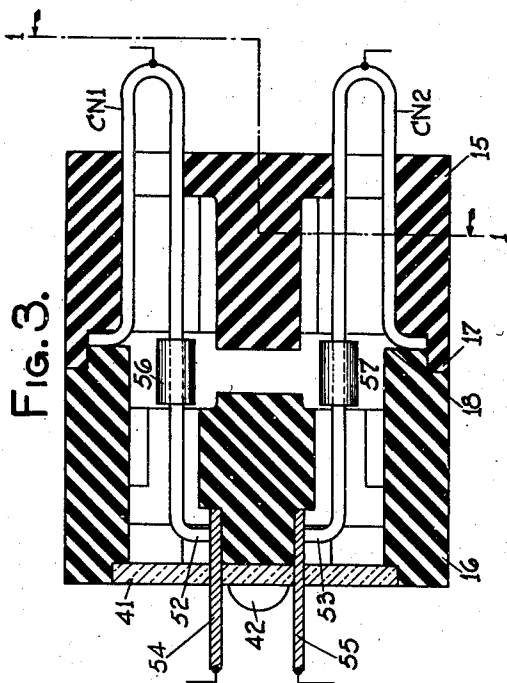
O. S. FIELD ET AL

2,376,846

TOKEN AND RECEPTACLE FOR AIRWAY TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMS

Filed June 5, 1943

3 Sheets-Sheet 2



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FIG. 7.

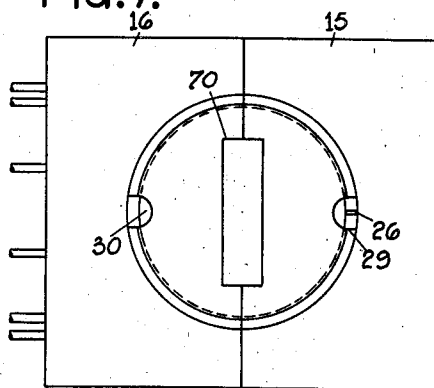


FIG. 8.

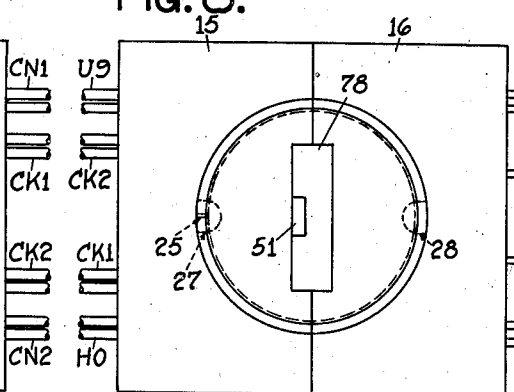


FIG. 9.

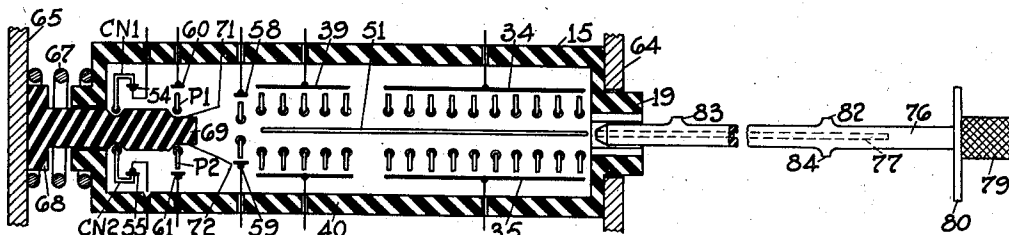


FIG.10.

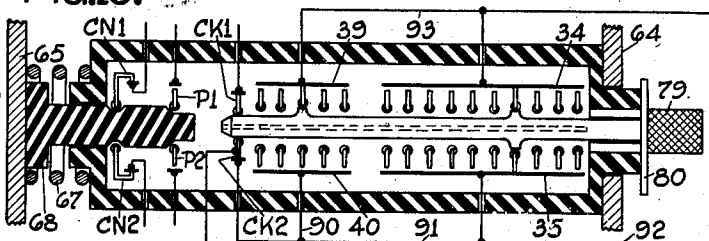
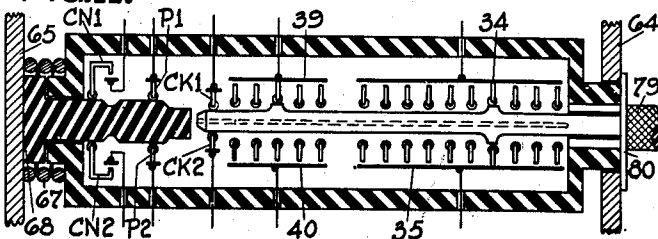


FIG.11.



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,376,846

TOKEN AND RECEPTACLE FOR AIRWAY  
TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMSOscar S. Field and Sedgwick N. Wight, Rochester,  
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Application June 5, 1943, Serial No. 489,775

13 Claims. (Cl. 200—42)

This invention relates in general to A. T. C. systems, that is; to airway traffic control systems, and more particularly to an improved token assembly employable in such systems.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a token assembly which can control a large number of circuits in a selected manner and without danger of error in operation.

A further object of this invention is to provide a token assembly which is very compact and economical in use of space despite the large number of circuits it controls.

A further object of this invention is to provide a token assembly which is simple and economical in construction and also is very rugged and durable so as to assure an unusually long operative life.

A further object of this invention is to provide a token assembly in which, in a simple manner, two operative positions are provided in addition to a non-operated position.

Further objects, purposes and characteristic features of this invention will appear as the description progresses, reference being made to the accompanying drawings showing, solely by way of example and in no manner whatsoever in a limiting sense, two forms which the invention can assume. In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a rear elevational view of a token receptacle, in accordance with this invention, with parts removed and with part on line 1—1 of Fig. 3, viewed in the direction of the arrows and with portions shown in elevation.

Fig. 2 is a front elevational view of the token receptacle of Fig. 1, with parts removed to more clearly show the inner construction.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view with parts shown in elevation on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, viewed in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view with parts shown in elevation on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1, viewed in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view with parts shown in elevation on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1, viewed in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 6 is a sectional view with parts shown in elevation on the line 6—6 of Fig. 1, viewed in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 7 is a rear end elevational view of the receptacle of Fig. 2.

Fig. 8 is a front end elevational view of the receptacle of Fig. 2.

Fig. 9 is a diagrammatic sectional view of the complete token assembly in its non-operated position.

Fig. 10 is a diagrammatic sectional view of the

complete token assembly in its first operated position.

Fig. 11 is a diagrammatic sectional view of the complete token assembly in its second operated position.

Fig. 12 is a plan view of a modified form of token member.

Referring now to the drawings, the token receptacle is elongated and generally rectangular in cross section throughout the major part of its length and terminates at its two ends in reduced cylindrical portions. It is comprised of two half portions, a rear portion 15 and a front portion 16. These portions fit together, as shown clearly in Fig. 3 by means of an outer flange 17 on the rear portion 15 matching with an inner flange 18 on the front portion 16.

To hold the two casing portions together in a secure and effective but simple manner, the end cylindrical portions 19 and 20 have formed inwardly of their ends arcuate grooves 21 and 22, respectively, into which are sprung resilient spring split holding rings 23 and 24 respectively, split, respectively, as at 25 and 26. To facilitate removal of these spring rings for the purpose of inspection or repair of the device, the cylindrical ends are provided with grooves 27 and 28 for the front end and 29 and 30 for the rear end whereby a tool can be readily inserted under a ring to be removed, and the ring can be readily sprung over the enlarged outer cylindrical portion of the casing.

Within the receptacle member is positioned a large number of contacts having various functions to perform. These contacts are, in general, arranged in opposing pairs and in general are very similar throughout in their construction and operation.

Referring now more particularly to Fig. 6, it can be seen that the opposed contacts T4 and T5 are alike but oppositely positioned. The contact T4, for example, is constituted by a piece of conducting wire, preferably cylindrical in section, and having one outwardly bent end 31 held between the two casing parts. The wire is then formed in a loop 32 which extends outside of the rear half of the casing to then extend forwardly toward the front of the casing and have its other end 33 bent at right angles to form a front contact and face toward, but be normally spaced from, a common contact plate or fixed contact member 34. Positioned on the movable contact member is an operating roller 35. This contact member T4 is formed of springy material and is held in its normal position by bearing against the sides of a receiving socket formed in the two

parts of the casing, as clearly shown in Fig. 6. The contact T5 is formed in the same manner as described just above and carries an operating roller 36 in like manner. These two rollers 35 and 36 are spaced normally a predetermined distance apart, and the movable contact points 33 and 37 are normally positioned out of contact with their respective fixed contact members 34 and 38.

The plates 34 and 38 are of a general T shape in form with the heads of the T received within the front portion of the casing, as at 39 and 40, while the stems 34 and 38 of the T's extend beyond the casing for serving as terminals connecting members. The terminal plates are held in place in the casing by a removable front plate 41 received in a matching socket in the front part of the casing and held in place as by two screws 42 and 43. For aid in ready inspection, plate 41 is formed of transparent material such as glass or the like.

The movable contacts T4 and T5, described just above, are typical of and identical with three groups of contacts, each having 10 separate contacts. These contacts, thirty in number, are arranged, as shown in Fig. 2, with fifteen contacts extending inwardly from the front end of the socket, one each side of the socket and are identified by the reference characters, for the first group, H0, H1, H2, etc. to H9. The second group of 10 contacts are identified by the reference characters T0-T9, and the third group is identified by the reference characters U0-U9.

This set of thirty contacts constitutes what may be considered a plane member identifying set of contacts, and when operated by a suitable token, as described below, will function to identify by number any plane numbered from 1 through 999. This is accomplished through various circuits controlled in part by these contacts in a distinctive manner, and in part by other instrumentalities which constitute no part of this particular disclosure. For a more detailed description of the identification of planes and the posting of the plane numbers on a flight progress board, reference should be made to application Ser. No. 489,774, filed June 5, 1944, in the name of O. S. Field and S. N. Wight entitled Airway traffic control systems.

The functioning of this set of thirty contacts can be better understood from the significance of the reference characters employed. The reference character H0 identifies a contact which, when closed, is effective to control the posting of the digit 0 in the hundreds place, while contact H1 controls the posting of the digit 1 in the hundreds place. In like manner, reference character T0 designates the contact, which when closed, determines the posting of the digit 0 in the tens place. Similarly, contact U9, when closed, designates the digit 9 in the units place. Thus, it is seen that with one contact in each one or more of the three groups of ten contacts operated to closed position, any number from 1 through 999 can be selected.

Referring now to Fig. 5, there is here shown a pair of opposing contacts CK1 and CK2 having operating rollers 45 and 47 respectively. These contacts are similar to those described above and different therefrom only in that the casing has openings formed therein so as to permit the normal bias of the contact fingers to position the operating rollers somewhat closer together than in the case of contacts T4 and T5, for example. This is provided for the purpose of an operational

control as will appear as the description progresses.

Referring now to Fig. 4, there is here shown a pair of opposing contacts P1 and P2 which carry operating rollers 48 and 49 respectively and are similar, in all respects, to the group of thirty contacts typified by contacts T4 and T5, the operating rollers thereof being positioned the same distance apart as are those of contacts T4 and T5. The only difference appearing with regard to this pair of contacts P1 and P2, is that the rear part of the casing between the contacts has a flat face 50 instead of as regards T4 and T5, having a projecting longitudinally extending guide boss 51. The significance of this distinction will appear as the description progresses.

Referring now to Fig. 3 of the drawings, there is here shown a pair of opposed contact fingers CN1 and CN2 which are similar to the contacts heretofore described but have their free contacting ends turned towards each other, as at 52 and 53, and are normally in contact with common contact plates 54 and 55 which are similar in respect to form and positioning in the casing, and with respect to the transparent cover plate 41, to the common contact plates 34 and 38 described above. These contact fingers carry operating rollers 56 and 57 spaced, as shown, the same distance apart as are the rollers 48 and 49 and the rollers 35 and 36.

Returning for a moment to Fig. 5, the contacts CK1 and CK2, here shown, cooperate with T-shaped contact plates 58 and 59 of the same form and held in position in the same way, as described above with respect to plates 34 and 38.

In like manner, contacts P1 and P2 (Fig. 4) cooperate with common T-shaped contact plates 60 and 61 which are held in place in the casing in the same manner as described above in connection with the other and similar contact plates.

While the functions of the various contacts and groups of contacts is more fully explained in the system application referred to above, it may be noted, for the purpose of this disclosure, that the thirty contacts typified by those shown in Fig. 6 function as plane identifying contacts. The two contacts CK1 and CK2 or only one of them, if desired, can be conveniently considered as checking contacts and function to check that the plane identifying contacts have been properly operated. The contacts P1 and P2, as shown in detail in Fig. 4, can be conveniently termed to be posting contacts and function, in general, to post up or aid in the control of the display of the number identifying the plane selected by the group of thirty contacts. Lastly, contacts CN1 and CN2 of Fig. 3 can be conveniently termed as cancelling contacts and enter into the function of cancelling postings after they have served their purposes.

Referring now to Fig. 9 of the drawings, there is here shown the token socket, as described above. This socket is positioned between front and back parts 64 and 65 of a receiving casing which is stationary. The forward cylindrical end 19 of the socket member projects through an opening in the front part or plate 64 and is held normally in a forwardly biased position by a helical spring 67 bearing at one end against the rear end of the socket member and at its other end against the inner face of the rear part or plate 65.

Fastened to the inner face of plate 65 in any suitable manner, as by welding or the like, is a plunger member having a base 68 received within the coils of spring 67 serving as an an-

choring and centering means for this spring and a forwardly projecting operating stem 69. This stem 69 is rectangular in cross-section and snugly and slidably fits into a rectangular opening 70 in the rear end of the socket member. On stem 69 are incut portions at either side as at 71, 72, etc., so as to reduce the width of the member when in its normal position is the socket member, as in Fig. 9, so as to permit contact fingers CN1 and CN2 to be closed on their contact plates, and contact fingers P1 and P2 to be open or spaced from their contact plates.

Refer now to the insertable key or token which is shown in Figs. 9-11. This token comprises an operating stem 76 having a longitudinal groove 77 therein of a size to snugly and slidably receive the guide boss 51 in the socket member, and has a cross-section of the form to snugly and slidably fit the opening 78 in the front end of the socket member. This token has an operating handle 79 and a stop and identifying tab 80 on which can be placed various plane identification notations, such as a plane number, for example, etc.

The width of the token member, as viewed in Fig. 9, is in general exactly equal to the distance between the pairs of operating rollers of the three groups of ten contacts typified by contacts T4 and T5. This width, however, is sufficiently greater than the distance between the two rollers on, and the token operated, the contact fingers CK1 and CK2 when fully inserted.

Formed on the operating or stem portion 76 of the token are one or more rises or cam portions or combination cams up to three in number. These rises, as 82, 83 and 84, are high enough when the token is inserted into the receptacle to operate the contacts against the rollers of which they bear, to closed position. These rises are selectively positioned so as to hold various of the contacts in closed position when the token is fully inserted and thereby to control circuits for identifying and subsequently posting up variously numbered planes.

We can now consider the operation and functioning of this token assembly as described above, which assembly comprises broadly a receptacle member containing a large number of various types of contacts into which can be inserted any one of a large number of distinctive tokens for identifying various planes by numbers running from 1 up through 999. Furthermore, when the token is fully inserted, as shown in Fig. 10, this is readily determined by the operator by the stop plate 80 which then bears against the front end of the receptacle. Thus, in Fig. 10 is shown the first of the two operative positions referred to above wherein the check contacts CK1 and CK2 are closed, and plane identifying contacts (in this case, three in number) are closed.

The token, as shown in Figs. 9-11, has the three rises 82, 83 and 84 and as can be seen from Fig. 10, these rises function to hold closed three contacts, one in each of the three groups of ten contacts for identifying, for this particular token, plane number 326. Also, check contacts CK1 and CK2 are operated by the body end of the token regardless of the presence or position of the various rises, and it should be noted that these check contacts are not operated until the token is fully inserted whereby to insure that the circuits corresponding to the particular token have been closed, and hence no error can arise.

This plane identification by means of closing

various circuits is employed to control various devices in the system case referred to above. Thus, to insure that the token be fully inserted before it is effective, the circuits closed by the various number identifying contacts are made ineffective by receiving no energy until after the check contacts or contact, as CK2 is closed. This check means is shown clearly in Fig. 10, where it is seen that the two contact plates 39 and 40 are electrically interconnected by wires 90, 91, 92 and 93, and that these plates, and the plates 34 and 35, for the groups of contacts for the hundreds and the units respectively, can receive no energy unless the check contact CK2 is closed.

The second operative position is shown in Fig. 11, wherewith the token in fully inserted position, the socket is pushed to move the token and the socket member as a unit onto the plunger member, whereby to effect operation of the contacts associated therewith without in any way changing the operated positions of the contacts controlled by the token.

As shown in this Fig. 11, upon depressing the token socket member until stop 80 strikes plate 64, the posting contacts P1 and P2 which are normally open are operated to and held in closed positions, while the cancelling contacts CN1 and CN2, which are normally closed, are operated to and held in open position.

It is clear from the above that a plane can be identified by its number by closing one contact out of the ten of one or more of three groups of ten contacts. However, by a different arrangement of external circuits and controls, the identifying of a plane can be obtained by leaving open only one out of the ten contacts of each of one or more of three groups of ten contacts. In other words, this different control can be readily obtained by employing a token similar to that shown in Figs. 9-11 but having a wider cross-section in general with cut-out or depressed portions distinctively positioned for the particular token instead of having a smaller cross-section in general with rises or cam thereon.

In Fig. 12 is shown a token of this modified form which has a stem 98 of a width to close all of the contacts of the three groups of ten each and has cut-out portions 99, 100, and 101 to permit any contact opposite a cut-out portion to open again and remain open. The end of the token, as at 102, is of a width, as in the case of the first described token, to operate the check contacts to closed positions only when the token is fully inserted. With this modified form of token, the remaining parts of the token assembly, as described above, are wholly unchanged. Hence, with this token employed instead of the one of Figs. 9-11, a slightly different external circuit arrangement is used to obtain the same results as described above in connection with the first form of token, as more fully disclosed in the application above referred to.

It is apparent from the above that the two forms of invention are very similar, and that the second form, involving the token of Fig. 12, differs from the first form only in the form of the token. The receptacle and plunger and receiving casing are all identical with what is shown in Figs. 9-11, and the difference in operation is merely that one circuit is selected out of a number of circuits for identification; in the first form, by energizing that circuit, and in the second form, by energizing all of the group including the selected circuit except the selected circuit itself.

Thus, applicants have disclosed two forms of their invention, each of which includes a token receptacle biased to a normal position and adapted to receive at one time, any one of a large number of distinctive tokens. There is means for checking the complete insertion of the token before its selection can become effective through controlling circuits. In each form there is a second operated position wherein the receptacle and token, in their then relationship, are pushed onto a plunger to thereby operate other contacts for controlling other circuits.

It is to be understood that changes in the size and the proportions of the various parts and in the selection of the materials of which they are to be made, are all contemplated as being within the scope of the present invention.

The above rather specific description of two forms which this invention can assume, is given solely by way of example and is intended, in no manner whatsoever, in a limiting sense. It is to be understood that various modifications, adaptations, and alterations may be applied to meet the requirements of practice without in any manner departing from the spirit and scope of the invention except insofar as limited by the appended claims.

It is also to be understood that this invention may be of real value in many fields different from A. T. C. systems. For example, it could very readily be applied to a lock means, wherein, each of a large number of locks would differ only in their circuit arrangements, and each lock, when operated by its own particular key or token, would cause a means, as a solenoid or the like, to be operative to control a lock plunger or latch to a predetermined position.

Having described our invention, we now claim:

1. In a circuit controlling token assembly, in combination, a socket member, a key-like token, and a key-like plunger, a plurality of movable two-position contacts in the socket, a token opening in the socket member for snugly and slidably receiving the token, a plunger opening in the socket for snugly and slidably receiving the plunger, operating portions distinctively positioned on the token and effective when the token is fully inserted into the socket member to operate contacts distinctive to that token, and operating portions on the plunger effective when the plunger is fully inserted into the socket by movement of the socket with respect to said plunger to operate other of said contacts.

2. In a circuit controlling token assembly, in combination, a socket member, a plurality of key-like tokens, and a contact operator plunger, a plurality of movable two-position contacts in the socket member, a token opening in the socket for snugly and slidably receiving any one of the tokens, a plunger opening in the socket for snugly and slidably receiving the plunger, operating portions distinctively located on the various tokens and effective when any token is fully inserted into the socket member to operate contacts distinctive to that token, and operating portions on the plunger effective when the socket is moved with respect to the plunger to operate other of said contacts.

3. In a circuit controlling token assembly, in combination, a socket member, a key-like token and a plunger, a plurality of movable contacts in the socket, a token opening in the socket member for snugly and slidably receiving the token, a plunger opening in the socket member for snugly and slidably receiving the plunger, oper-

ating portions distinctively positioned on the token and effective when the token is fully inserted into the socket member to operate contacts distinctive to that token, operating portions on the plunger effective when the socket member is fully pushed over the plunger to operate other of said contacts, a housing for the plunger and socket member and having a front plate and a back plate, means fastening the plunger to the back plate so that it projects toward the front plate, said front plate being provided with an aperture in line with the plunger, the socket being slidably supported on the plunger and projecting through the apertured front plate, and resilient means biasing the socket member toward the front plate and away from the position of full insertion of the plunger.

4. In a circuit controlling token assembly, in combination, a socket member, a plurality of key-like tokens, and a plunger, a plurality of movable contacts in the socket member, said socket member being provided with an opening for snugly and slidably receiving any one of the tokens, said socket member being provided with a plunger opening for snugly and slidably receiving the plunger, operating portions distinctively positioned on the various tokens and effective when any token is fully inserted into the socket member to operate contacts distinctive to that token, operating portions on the plunger effective when the socket member is fully pushed over the plunger to operate other of said contacts, a fixed housing for the plunger and socket member and having a front plate and a back plate, means fixing the plunger to the back plate so that it projects toward the front plate, said front plate being provided with an aperture in line with the plunger, the socket member being slidably supported on the plunger and projecting into the apertured front plate, and resilient means biasing the socket member toward the front plate and away from the position of full insertion of the plunger.

5. In a contact assembly, in combination, an elongated rectangularly sectioned casing formed of two separate half casing members longitudinally joined; a reduced cylindrical end at each end of each half casing member; a semi-circumferential groove in each said end, and a split resilient holding ring sprung into each of the circumferential grooves formed when the half members are assembled; a plurality of pairs of contacts in the socket member spaced longitudinally of the member, each contact of each pair including a wire with one end bent and held between the two casing halves, an open loop in the wire extending rearwardly and outside of the socket member, and a forwardly extending portion with an turned end forming a movable contact tip; and a contact plate in the socket and normally spaced from the tip.

6. In a token assembly, in combination, a socket member comprising, an elongated rectangularly sectioned casing formed of two separate half casing members longitudinally joined, a reduced semi-cylindrical end at each end of each of the members, a semi-circumferential groove in each end of each member, and a split resilient holding ring sprung into each of the circumferential grooves formed when the members are assembled; a plurality of pairs of contacts in the socket member and spaced longitudinally of the socket; each contact of each pair including a wire with one end bent and held between the two casing halves, an open loop in the wire extending rearwardly and outside of the socket member,

and a forwardly extending portion with an intumed end forming a contact tip, a contact plate in the socket and normally spaced from the tip; and a token key-way in the socket and extending longitudinally of the socket and between the spaced forwardly extending portions of the opposed pairs of contacts.

7. In a token assembly; in combination; a socket member comprising, an elongated rectangularly sectioned casing formed of two separate half casing members longitudinally joined, a reduced semi-cylindrical end at each end of each of the members, a semi-circumferential groove in each end of each member, and a split resilient holding ring sprung into each of the circumferential grooves formed when the members are assembled; a plurality of pairs of contacts in the socket member and spaced longitudinally of the socket; each contact of each pair including a wire with one end bent and held between the two casing halves, an open loop in the wire extending rearwardly and outside of the socket member, and a forwardly extending portion with an intumed end forming a contact tip, a contact plate in the socket and normally spaced from the tip; and a token key-way in the socket and extending longitudinally of the socket and between the spaced forwardly extending portions of the opposed pairs of contacts; and a roller on each said spaced forwardly extending portions for co-operation with an operating token insertable into the key-way.

8. In a token assembly; in combination; a casing; a key-way in the casing; a key-like token snugly and slidably receivable in the key-way; a movable contact in the casing and at each side of the key-way; each contact comprising a piece of conducting resilient wire with one end held in a socket in the casing, then extending out of the casing at one side and looped back on itself and into the casing and toward the other side of the casing to form an operating leg, the other end of the wire being bent at an angle to the operating leg to form a movable contact point; a contact plate in the casing and spaced from said contact point; and a connector on the plate and extending outside of the other side of the casing.

9. In a token assembly; in combination; a casing; a key-way in the casing; a key-like token snugly and slidably receivable in the key-way; a movable contact in the casing and at each side of the key-way; each contact comprising a piece of conducting resilient wire with one end held in a socket in the casing, then extending out of the casing at one side and looped back on itself and into the casing and toward the other side of the casing to form an operating leg, the other end of the wire being bent at an angle to the operating leg to form a movable contact point; a contact plate in the casing and spaced from said contact point; a connector on the plate and extending outside of the other side of the casing; a roller loosely carried by the operating leg; and means in the casing for maintaining the roller adjacent the key-way; whereby the token, when inserted, operates to push the opposed rollers apart and bring the contact tips into contact with their plates.

10. In a token assembly; in combination; a receiving housing having spaced front and back plates; a key-like plunger fixed to the back plate and projecting toward the front plate, the front plate being apertured in line with the plunger; a socket member of elongated form and having a key-way in each end of the socket member and

extending longitudinally of the member; a reduced portion on the front of the socket member slidably received in, and projecting beyond the front plate aperture, with the plunger partly inserted into the key-way in the other end of the socket member to thereby support the socket members in the housing; resilient means biasing the socket member toward the front plate; a key-like token receivable in the key-way in the front end of the socket member; and contacts in the socket member operable by the token, and the plunger, when the token is fully inserted into the socket member and the socket member is fully depressed.

11. In a token assembly; in combination; a receiving housing having spaced front and back plates; a key-like plunger fixed to the back plate and projecting toward the front plate, the front plate being apertured in line with the plunger; a socket member of elongated form and having a key-way in each end of the socket member and extending longitudinally of the member; a reduced portion on the front of the socket member slidably received in, and projecting beyond the front plate aperture with the plunger partly inserted into the key-way in the other end of the socket member to thereby support the socket members in the housing; resilient means biasing the socket member toward the front plate; a key-like token receivable in the key-way in the front end of the socket member; and contacts in the socket member operable by the token, and plunger, when the token and plunger, respectively, are fully inserted into the socket member; a stop collar on the token so located as to butt against the end of the socket member when the token is fully inserted into the member and said socket member is not depressed, and to butt against the front plate, when the plunger is fully inserted into the socket member due to the socket member having been fully depressed.

12. In a unitary token-receptacle push button assembly, the combination with a panel, a push receptacle mounted slidably in said panel so as to be operable transversely to the plane of said panel, when said receptacle is pushed, a spring for urging said receptacle outwardly, said receptacle being provided with a token opening to slidably and snugly receive any one of a plurality of tokens each shaped to have individual characteristics, a plurality of contacts so associated with said panel and receptacle that particular contacts are operated when a particular token is inserted in the receptacle and so that other contacts are operated when said receptacle is depressed either with or without a token therein.

13. In a token-receptacle push button assembly, the combination with a support, a push receptacle mounted on and slidable with respect to said support, a spring for holding said receptacle outwardly, said receptacle being provided with a token opening to slidably and snugly receive any one of a plurality of tokens each shaped to have individual characteristics, a plurality of contacts so associated with said support and receptacle that particular contacts are operated when a particular token is inserted and so that other contacts are operated when said receptacle is depressed either by depressing the token when in said receptacle or by depressing said receptacle without a token therein.

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