(No Model.)

A. ISCH.

COIN TRAY.

No. 482,639. Patented Sept. 13, 1892.

Fig I.

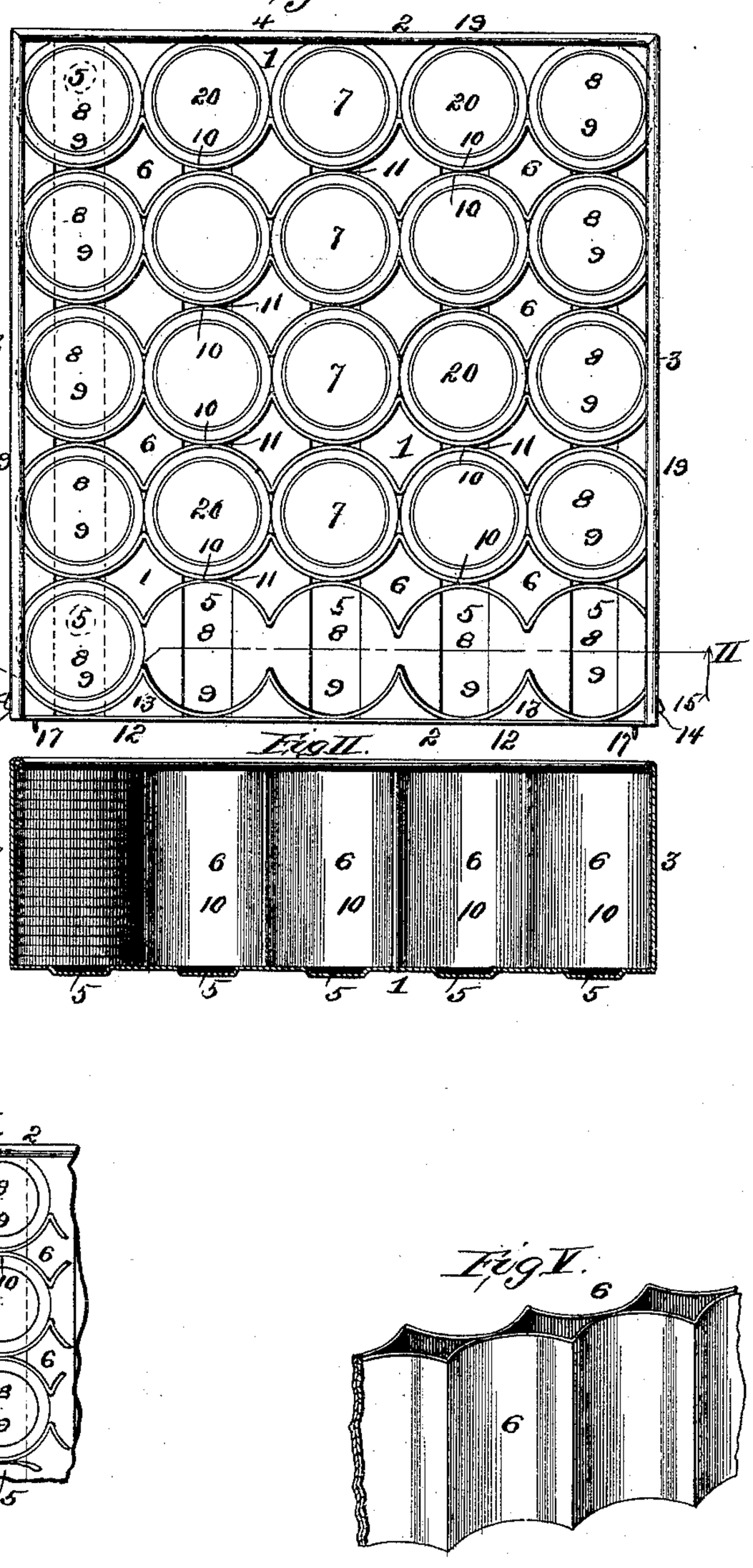

Fig II.

Fig III

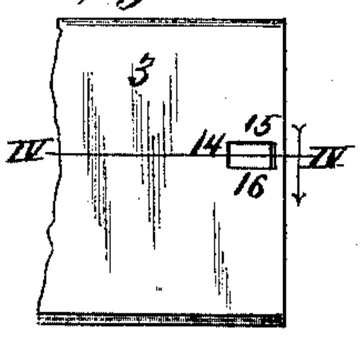

Fig IV.

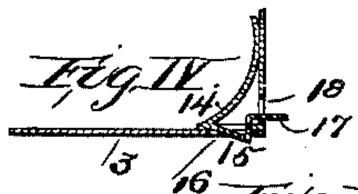

Fig VI.

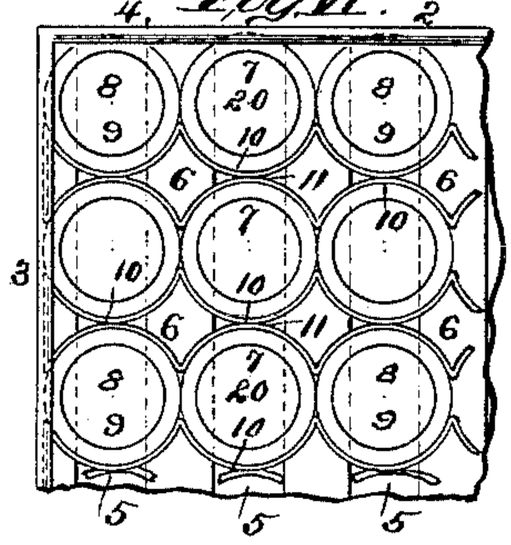

Fig V.

Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTHONY ISCH, OF EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

COIN-TRAY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 482,639, dated September 13, 1892.

Application filed April 27, 1892. Serial No. 430,832. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTHONY ISCH, of East St. Louis, in the county of St. Clair and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Coin-Trays, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to and consists in a coin-tray with separate compartments in which the coin is piled in a number of series of layers, with adjustable manifold concavo-convex partitions that separate each series or row, and said tray having one open end for the convenience of stacking the coin, which open end is ultimately closed by the insertion of a spring-catch end-gate, to the inside of which end-gate is secured a manifold curvilinear strip that fits to the adjoining piles of coins.

Figure I is a top view of the coin-tray adapted for the piling of silver dollars or twenty-dollar gold pieces, four of the series of piles having been filled and the end-gate spring snapped to its seat and the first pile of coin filled therein. Fig. II is a vertical section taken on the stagger-line II II, Fig. I, and shows one column-compartment filled with coin and the other four compartments empty. Fig. III is a detail view of one of the sides of the tray with the spring-catch of the end-gate locked therein. Fig. IV is a horizontal section taken on line IV IV, Fig. III, and shows a detail of the end-gate with its spring-snap which is or may be a partial extension from the end of the outer concavo-convex plate or it may be soldered or otherwise secured thereto. Fig. V is a vertical detail view of one of the duplex concavo-convex and adjustable partitions between the series of piles, and Fig. VI is a detail view of a tray adapted to silver quarters or gold five-dollar pieces.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents the bottom of the tray 2, which bottom is preferably made of wood or other soft material—such, for instance, as rubber—against which the coin will not materially rattle or wear, wood in ordinary cases being preferred as being the cheaper material and more convenient to which to attach the immovable flange sides 3 and rear end 4, which sides and end may be of metal or any other suitable material and secured to said bottom by nails or screws.

I do not confine myself to any especial material for the various parts of this invention, for some may prefer to use one material and others another without any departure from the essential features of the invention.

5 represents channel-grooves in the top surface of the tray-bottom, which constitute convenient spaces for finger-tips in lifting for removal the concavo-convex partitions 6 between the rows 7 of columns 8 of the coin 9. The said channel-grooves also constitute convenient spaces for finger-tips when lifting either the lower coin or a pile or column of coins. The partitions 6 may be made of tin, brass, or any other suitable material, and are made of concavo-convex-duplex form, the concave surfaces 10 of said partitions presenting, respectively, toward the columns 8 of coin in front and to the like columns 8 of coins in the rear, and the convex joint surfaces 11 of said partitions where they meet are soldered or otherwise fastened together. Thus after one row of columns 8 of coin has been stacked against the rear end 4 of the tray one of the concavo-convex partitions 6 is placed against said row and holds the columns intact, the front concave rear surfaces of said partition embracing the same, and the rear concave surfaces of said partition presenting rearward to embrace the next row of columns. Thus row after row of coins are stacked up with the intervening partitions that embrace them until the last row is stacked and the tray is full.

12 represents the attachable spring-locked end-gate of the tray, to which is soldered or otherwise fastened the single concavo-convex flange-plate 13, the concave surfaces of which embrace the last columns of coins when said end-gate is in place.

14 represents spring-snap catches, which may be soldered or otherwise fastened to the ends of the concavo-convex plate that is attached to the end-gate, or they may be formed as partial extensions of said plate. 15 are the projecting locks of said catches, which when the end-gate is in place spring-snap through the lock-slots 16 in the flange sides 3 of the tray, so as to securely lock said end-

gate. 17 are the triggers that project from said catches through the slots 18 in the end-gate. When it is desired to unfasten said end-gate, the slight pressure of said projecting triggers toward each other withdraws the catches, and thus unlocks the end-gate.

19 represents the surmounting flange edges on the sides and rear end, which, projecting over inward, form a grip-hold on the columns of coin and on the concavo-convex partitions between said columns.

When the end-gate is unlocked and removed the first row of columns of coin is conveniently exposed to facilitate both the count and handling of the cashier or teller.

The coin-trays may be constructed as to shape and size to suit the deposit of any coins in the above-described coin-depository chambers 20. In Fig. I is shown a tray that is made for the deposit of five hundred dollars in silver dollars, there being twenty in a compartment or column, (see the filled end compartment in Fig. II,) and, there being five columns in a row, there are one hundred dollars in said row, so that in the five rows there are, as stated, five hundred dollars. Should, however, the same tray be used for the deposit of twenty-dollar gold pieces, (double eagles,) if there are twenty in each column (see the aforesaid filled compartment in Fig. II) the same would tell up to four hundred dollars in each column, or two thousand dollars in a row, or ten thousand dollars in a tray. However, if it were desired, the compartments and columns of the gold-tray might be slightly reduced in diameter and height from that of the silver, as the double eagle is of slightly less diameter and thickness to that of the silver dollar. The gold-trays may, if desired, be slightly reduced in their proportions.

In Fig. VI is shown a detail view of a tray adapted for the deposit of silver quarter-dollars or that of five-dollar gold pieces or half-eagles. These coin-trays make a compact deposit for coin that is thereby easily stored away and handled in columns of a given or known amount arranged to aid the count, and when any specific amount is to be taken therefrom, the contents of the columns and rows being known, the work of the teller at the bank or cashier's office is largely facilitated thereby.

This invention is of special advantage for storing away coin in the vaults of banks and large mercantile establishments. It will be seen that when once piled to its count in the trays said trays can be conveniently and compactly piled away in the vault and can be placed in tiers one above another and the said storage-trays retain in their columnar positions the previously-counted coin until said coin is removed therefrom. It will also be seen that when the contents of a tray are broken a count of the number of rows and columns of coin left intact and filling to the top their columnar measure will facilitate the reckoning of the amount remaining in said tray, which makes it much more convenient than where bags are used, for when part of the contents of a coin-bag have been removed the residue is not in measured columns of known amounts, that would facilitate the count, as in my device. The trays and concavo-convex partitions are formed so as to be adapted to any size or denomination of coin and to the storage of any amount required in the individual trays.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a coin-tray, the combination of the bottom and sides and ends of the tray having separable concavo-convex partitions gaged in height to hold a certain given amount of coin in deposit, substantially as described.

2. In a coin-tray, the combination of the bottom, the sides, and rear end, and the concavo-convex separable partitions that separate the columns and rows of columns of coin, substantially as described.

3. In a coin-tray, the combination of the bottom, the channel-grooves 5 in said bottom, the sides 3, and rear end 4, and the concavo-convex partitions 6, substantially as described.

4. In a coin-tray, the combination of the bottom, the sides 3, and rear end 4, said sides provided with the lock-slots 16 and the end gate 12, that locks into said slots of the side pieces, substantially as described.

5. In a coin-tray, the combination of the bottom, the sides, and rear end, the said sides being provided with the lock-slots 16, the concavo-convex partitions 6, forming the coin-depository chambers 20, the end-gate 12, the concavo-convex plate secured to the inside of said end-gate, the concavities of which plate embrace the rear column of coins, the said end-gate provided with the trigger-slots 18, the spring-snap catches 14, secured to said end-gate, and the triggers 17, that pass through said slots 18 and by which said spring-snaps are tripped, substantially as described.

6. In a coin-tray, the combination of the bottom and sides and rear end of the tray, the spring-snapped end-gate 12, and the concavo-convex partitions 6, inlapping surmounting flanges 19 of said side and rear end, that overlap and hold said partitions and coin in place, substantially as described.

ANTHONY ISCH.

In presence of—
BENJN. A. KNIGHT,
ED. S. KNIGHT.