

No. 609,947.

Patented Aug. 30, 1898.

J. PUSEY.

COIN HOLDER OR WRAPPER.

(Application filed Dec. 31, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

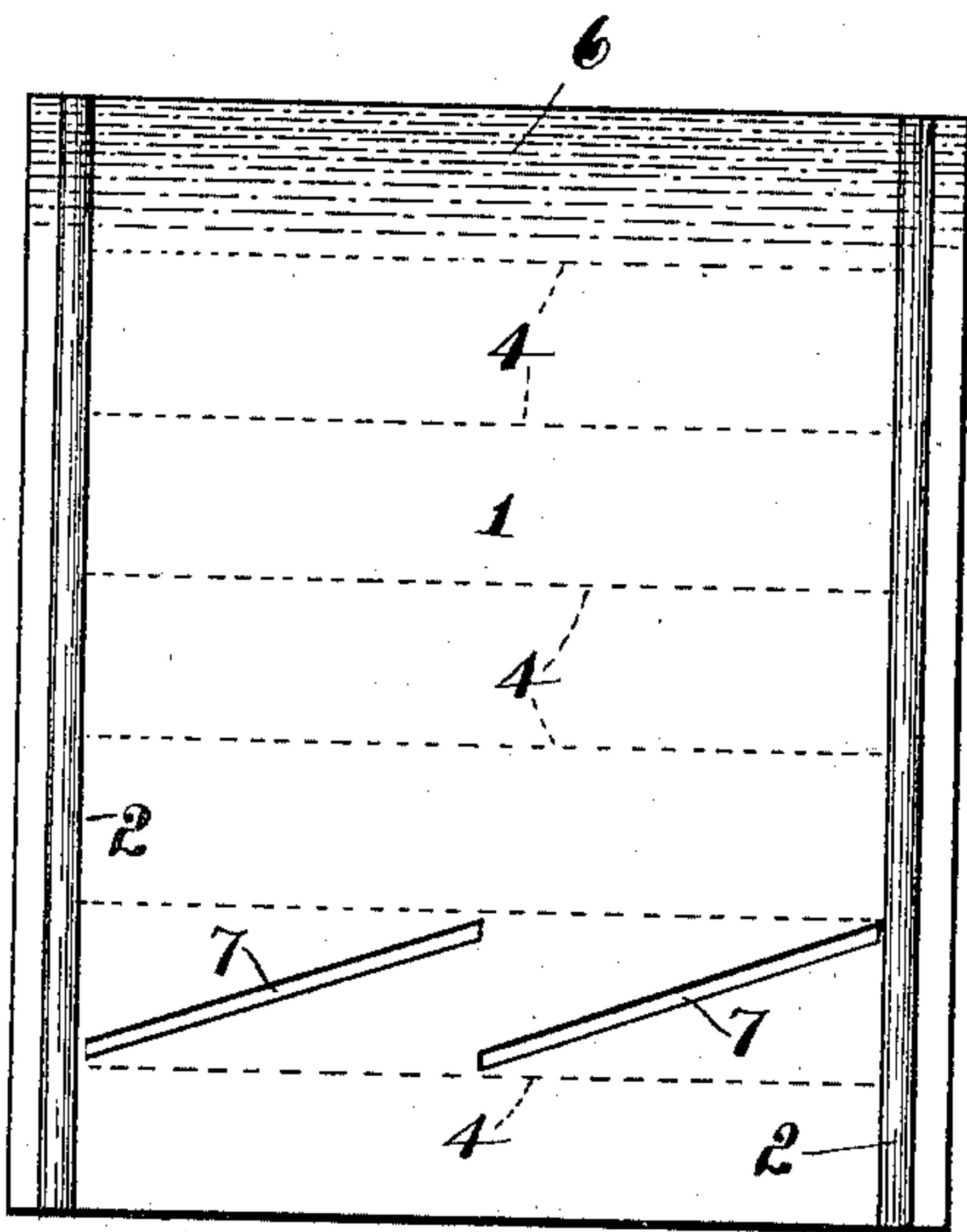


Fig. 2

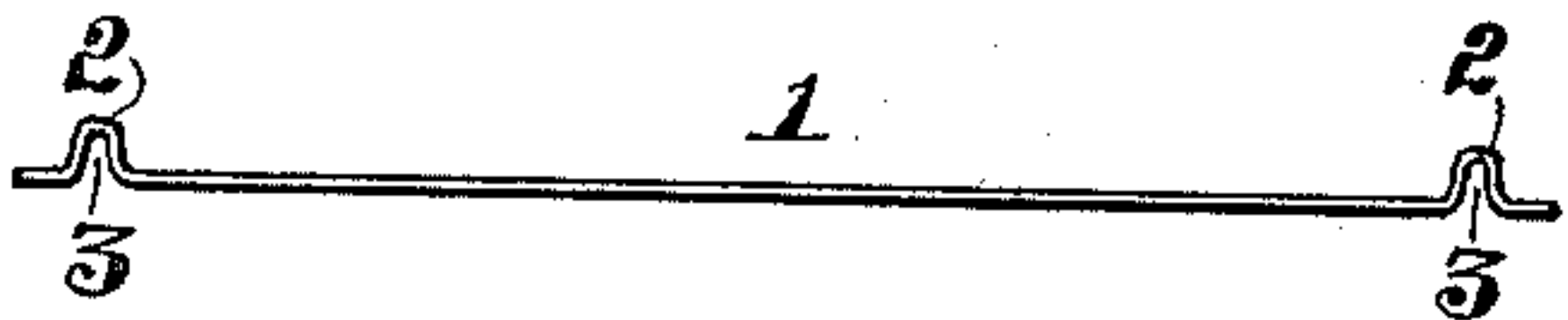


Fig. 3

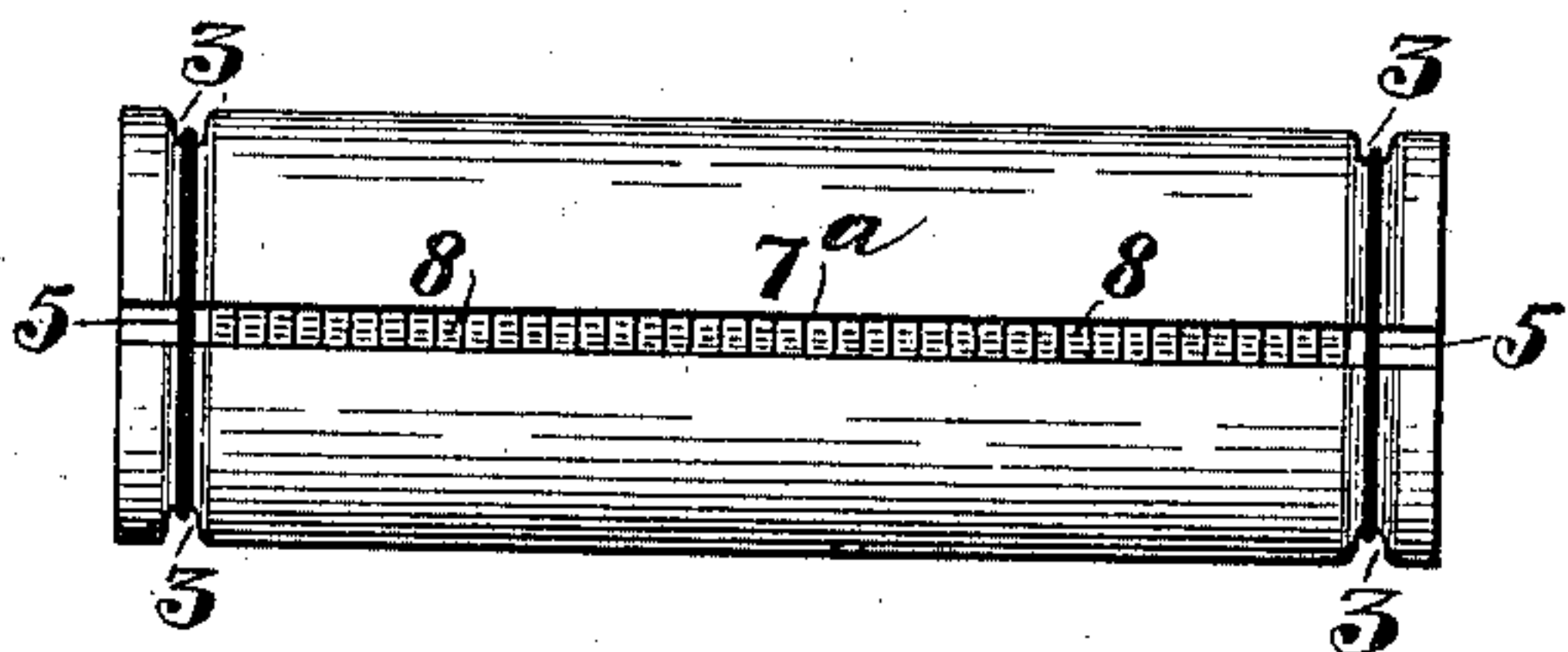
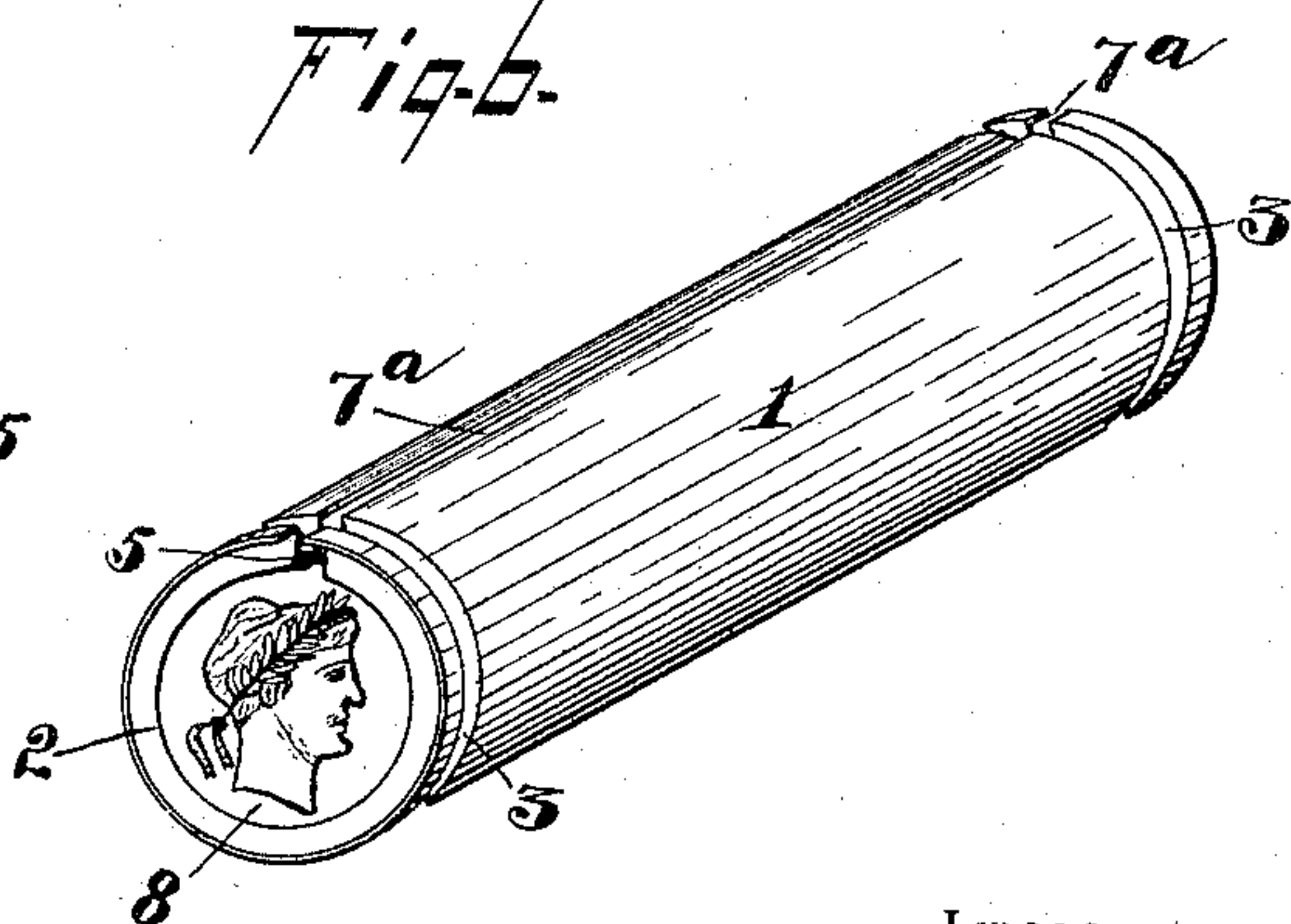


Fig. 4



Witnesses.

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COIN HOLDER OR WRAPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 609,947, dated August 30, 1898.

Application filed December 31, 1897. Serial No. 664,824. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSHUA PUSEY, a citizen of the United States, residing near Lima, in the township of Middletown, county of Delaware, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin Holders or Wrappers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the inner or beaded side of the blank; Fig. 2, an end elevation; Fig. 3, a perspective of the holder as in use; Fig. 4, a side elevation thereof; Fig. 5, a side elevation of a modification of the holder; Fig. 6, a perspective of said modification.

This invention relates to that kind or class of coin holders or wrappers for holding a predetermined number or roll of coins which are made of a sheet of cardboard or stiff paper of suitable dimensions having end flanges or projections for preventing the escape endwise of the coins when the sheet has been bent around the latter and secured.

The object of the invention is to provide a coin-holder that shall be not only simple, handy, and efficient, but stronger and more readily and cheaply made than any of its general class with which I am familiar.

The leading feature of the invention consists in a substantially rectangular sheet of cardboard or the like corrugated adjacent to opposite edges thereof in a manner to form two parallel practically continuous beads, which when the holder is in use serve to prevent the escape endwise of the contained coins.

A second feature of the invention consists in scoring the sheet of cardboard provided with said beads along parallel lines at right angles to the heads, whereby the sheet may the more readily be rolled into tubular form and incidentally other advantages result, as hereinafter explained.

The invention also consists in certain minor details of construction that will be pointed out.

Referring now first to Figs. 1 to 4, both inclusive, of the accompanying drawings, which represent the generally-preferred form of the invention, 1 is a sheet of cardboard of dimen-

sions to suit the particular size and predetermined number of the coins to be contained. By means of suitable male and female dies I bend or corrugate the sheet adjacent to and parallel with the opposite edges thereof in a manner to form beads 2, Figs. 1, 2, and 3, on one side and consequent grooves 3, Figs. 2, 3, and 4, on the opposite side, the distance between the bases of the two beads being equal to the length of the predetermined number of new coins—that is, such as have not been worn away by circulation—which the holder is designed to contain. At suitable points or intervals substantially equidistant I score the sheet transversely on the outer or grooved side on lines 4. (Indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1 and by full lines in Figs. 3 and 4.) In the present instance there are six of these score-lines, thus dividing the sheet into seven panels.

In using the device the roll of coins is placed transversely between the beads 2, and the sheet is then rolled closely around the coins, the end panels overlapping, with the beads and grooves of the overlapped portions interfitting. The "rouleau" is then secured by means of rubber bands or "election-rings" 5, Fig. 4, that are passed around and seated in the grooves 3, whereby liability to accidental displacement of the bands is obviated. When, however, the bands are the sole reliance for maintaining the integrity of the rouleau, the overlapping panel may be dispensed with; but as rubber bands will lose their strength and elasticity in time and are thus not to be relied upon, except for temporary purposes, I would usually have the said overlapping flap or panel and apply a line 6, Fig. 1, of suitable adhesive gum to the inner side of the flap or to the outer side of the other end panel. This gummed flap is dampened before turning over upon the other end panel, and when turned over the rouleau is laid upon that side or face, the weight of the coins holding the surfaces in close contact until the gum has become sufficiently set or dried. Thus either the adhesive or the rubber bands, or both, may be used with the same holder, as circumstances may require. It will be seen that if, as in this instance, there be six equidistant lines of scoring of the sheet when the latter is rolled around the coins of

suitable diameter it will take the hexagonal form, which is preferable to the other polygonal forms because a number of the rouleaux may be packed in the least space.

5 While there is an advantage in making the sheet so that it will take a polygonal form, in that the rouleau is prevented from liability to rolling off a table or the like upon which it may be placed and in that the gummed
10 flap may be secured until dry by the weight of the coins, as above mentioned, the main purpose and advantage of scoring the sheet as described is to permit or insure the bending of the beads at definite points, as I found
15 in practice difficulty in bending the unscored sheet by reason of the considerable resistance along the entire line of the beads, and consequently they would tend to flatten out or bend or break at uncertain points. It is not
20 essential, however, that the lines of scoring or weakening should extend entirely across the sheet. I have sometimes dispensed with these score-lines and have bent the sheet into cylindrical form around the coins; but
25 I found this objectionable for the reason above stated, except with comparatively thin cardboard or thick paper, which being more easily rolled may be used for holders of coins of small diameter, such as dimes. Besides it lacked certain of the advantages of the polygonal holders hereinbefore specified. This unscored or cylindrical holder is illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, in which the similar parts appearing also in the preceding figures
30 are designated by similar numerals.

I usually cut out in the sheet, or a panel thereof, oblique inspection-slots 7, Figs. 1, 3, and 4, so arranged, as shown, as to constitute practically a continuous transverse slot
40 extending between the inner bases of the two lines of flanges or beads 2—that is to say, one slot begins on a line where the other leaves off. In this way an edge view of the entire series of coins 8 may be seen and the number
45 be counted.

I am aware of the fact that slots in coin-holders for showing the edges of the coins are not new. I found, however, by comparative trials that by disposing the slots obliquely, as shown, there was less confusion to the eye in counting the coins.

A single oblique slot extending over the width of the roll of coins may be used if the cardboard be sufficiently strong, but generally it will be necessary to have at least two of these slots suitably disposed in order to avoid undue weakening of the sheet.

When it is not deemed preferable to use oblique slots and to secure the sheet when
60 rolled around the coins by means of an adhesive but it is preferred to rely upon rubber bands, the length of the sheet may be made somewhat less than the circumference of the coins, so that when it is rolled around
65 the latter the edges will not meet and so leaving an opening 7^a between them, as seen in

Figs. 5 and 6, through which the coins may be counted.

It will be obvious that the internal beads (in the form of an arch in cross-section) 70 formed by corrugating the cardboard sheet, being of great strength in all directions, will afford effective resistance to the escape endwise of the coins from the holder.

Another and a highly important advantage 75 in a commercial sense of my invention is the comparative facility and cheapness of manufacture. A large number of blanks may be made complete from a roll or sheet of cardboard or suitable paper in a manner that any 80 mechanic skilled in the art will readily understand—that is to say, by passing the sheet or roll through rollers having lines of suitable beads and corresponding grooves at proper intervals apart, said rollers carrying knives 85 for making the lines of scoring, if required, and dies for cutting out the inspection-slots, also knives for dividing up the sheet upon proper lines into smaller sheets constituting the holder-blanks. The adhesive may also 90 be applied to the flaps or end panels subsequently to the formation of the blanks, or perhaps to advantage while the large sheet is passing through the rollers; or, instead of employing rollers for the purpose, a large 95 number of blanks may be made simultaneously from a sheet by compression between suitable beaded and grooved or male and female reciprocating dies equipped also with cutters for scoring and slotting and for 100 the subdividing, respectively.

I am aware that it has long been common in the making of "knockdown" paper or cardboard boxes or holders to weaken the sheet along certain lines, so as to insure the bending or folding of the sheet upon such lines 105 only. I do not therefore claim, broadly, as new a paper or cardboard coin-holder blank or sheet scored or weakened along lines upon which it is desired to fold or bend the same. 110

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A coin-holder blank consisting of a substantially rectangular sheet of cardboard or 115 the like, having adjacent to opposite edges thereof beads and corresponding grooves formed by corrugating the sheet and adapted to receive a holding-band, substantially as and for the purpose described. 120

2. A coin-holder blank consisting of a substantially rectangular sheet of paper, cardboard or the like, having adjacent to opposite edges thereof beads and corresponding grooves formed by corrugating the sheet and 125 adapted to receive a holding-band, and scored or weakened along suitable transverse lines, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. A coin-holder consisting of a substantially rectangular integral sheet of cardboard 130 or the like having adjacent to opposite edges

thereof beads and corresponding grooves adapted to receive a holding-band formed by corrugating the sheet; said sheet being also divided into panels by scoring or weakening
5 along suitable transverse lines; an end panel being provided with a suitable adhesive, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. A coin-holder, consisting of a substantially rectangular sheet of cardboard or the
10 like, having adjacent to opposite edges thereof beads and corresponding grooves, formed by

corrugating the sheet or blank, and having its end panels, when bent into holder form, overlapped with the grooves and beads thereof interfitting, substantially as specified. 15

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature this 29th day of December, A. D. 1897.

JOSHUA PUSEY.

Witnesses:

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