

No. 680,995.

Patented Aug. 20, 1901.

W. HENRY & G. O. HERRMANN.

COIN CARRIER.

(Application filed July 24, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

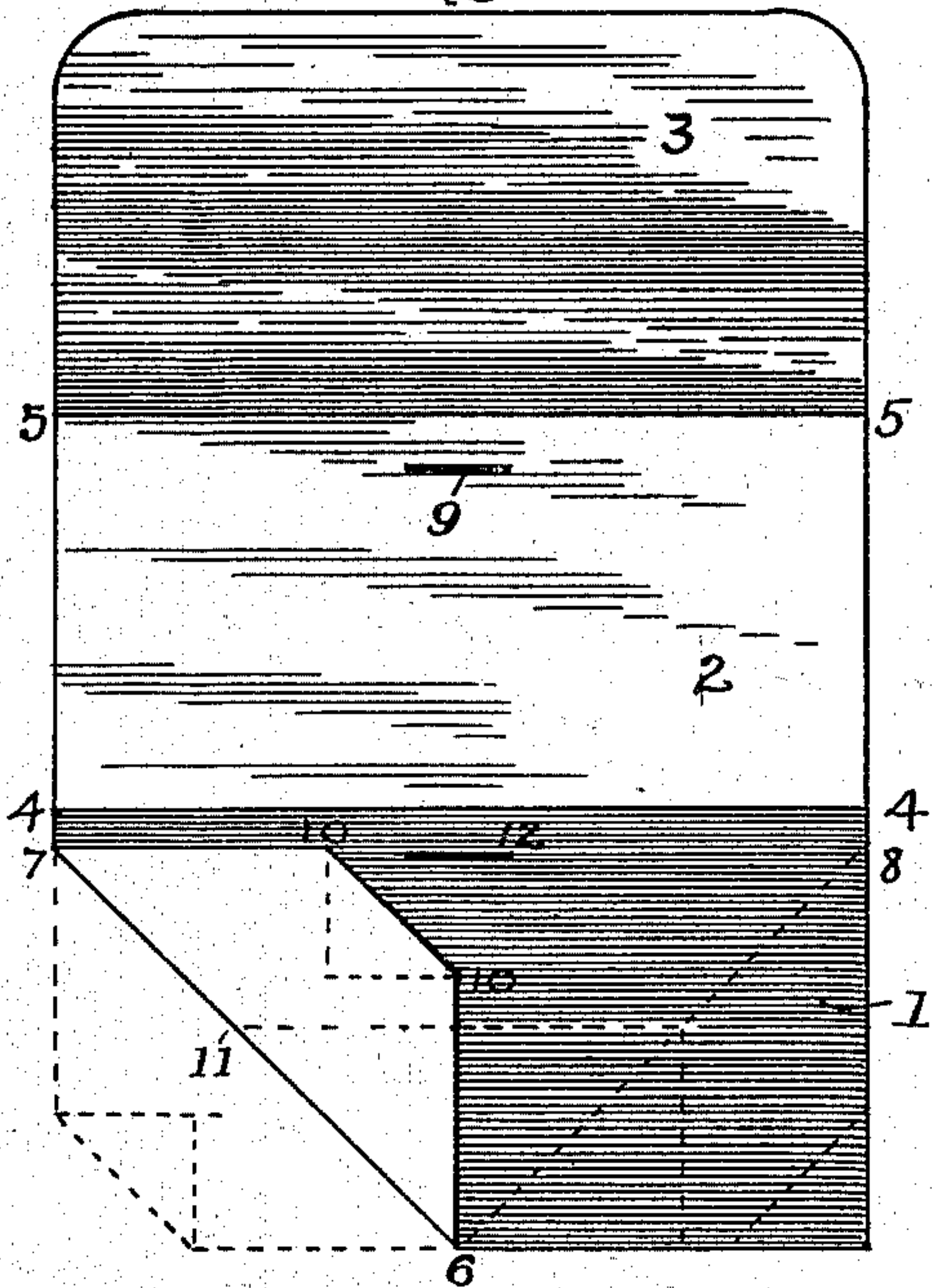


Fig. 3.

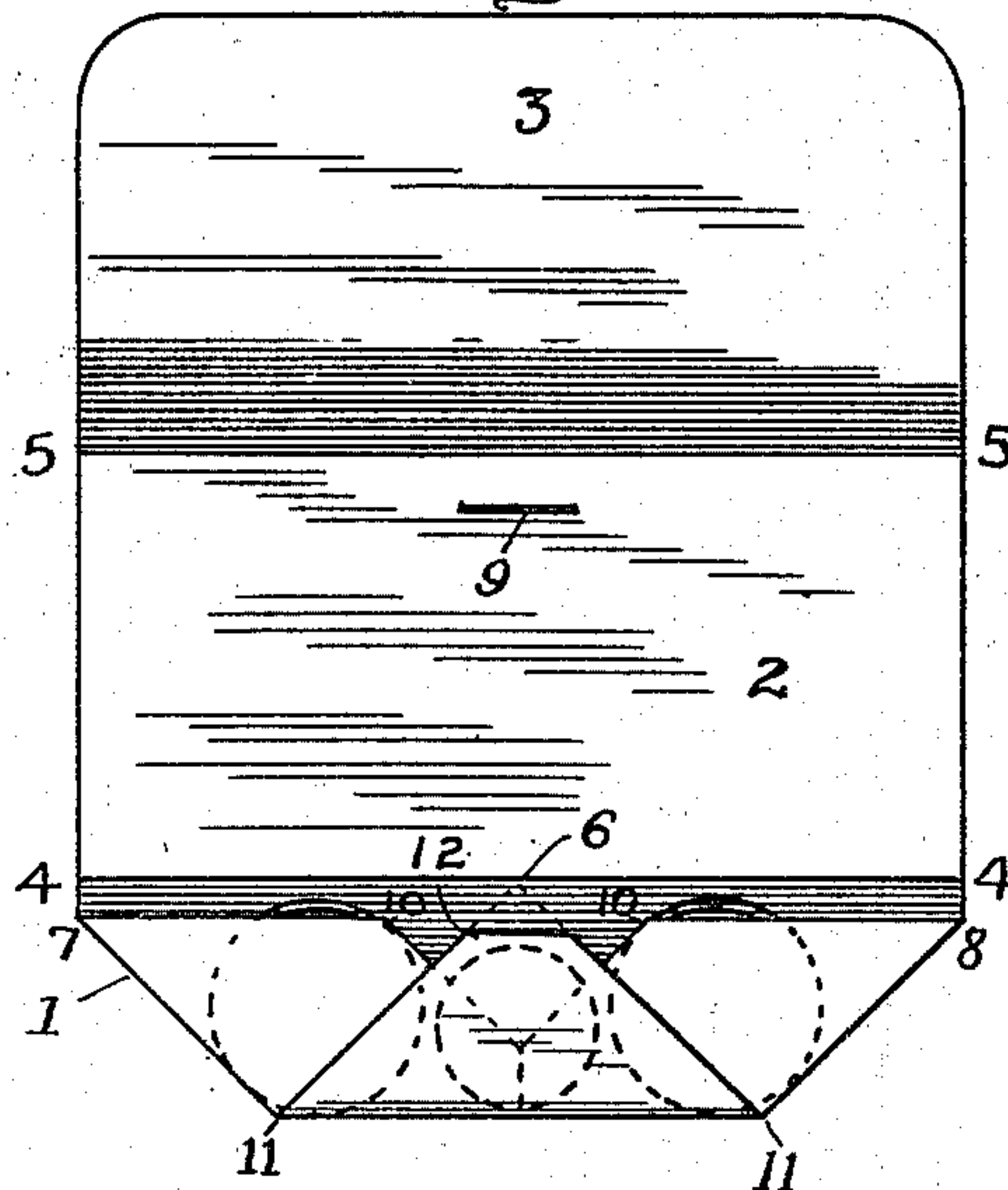


Fig. 4.

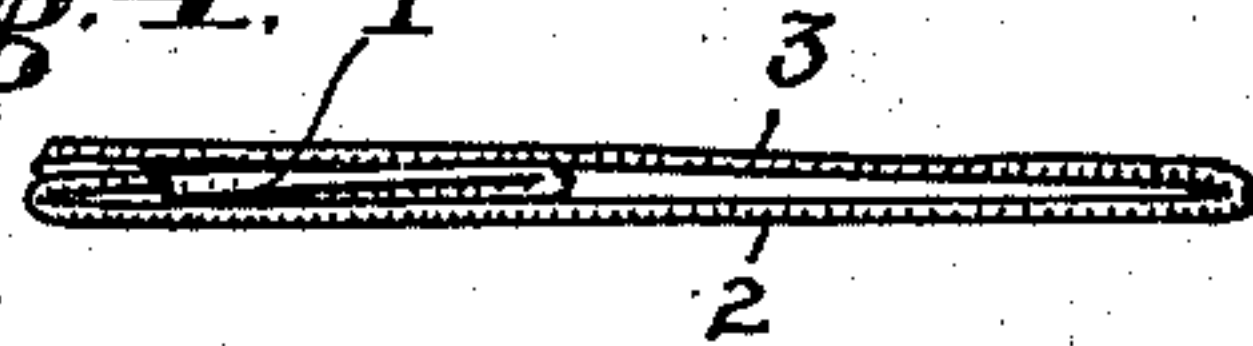


Fig. 5.

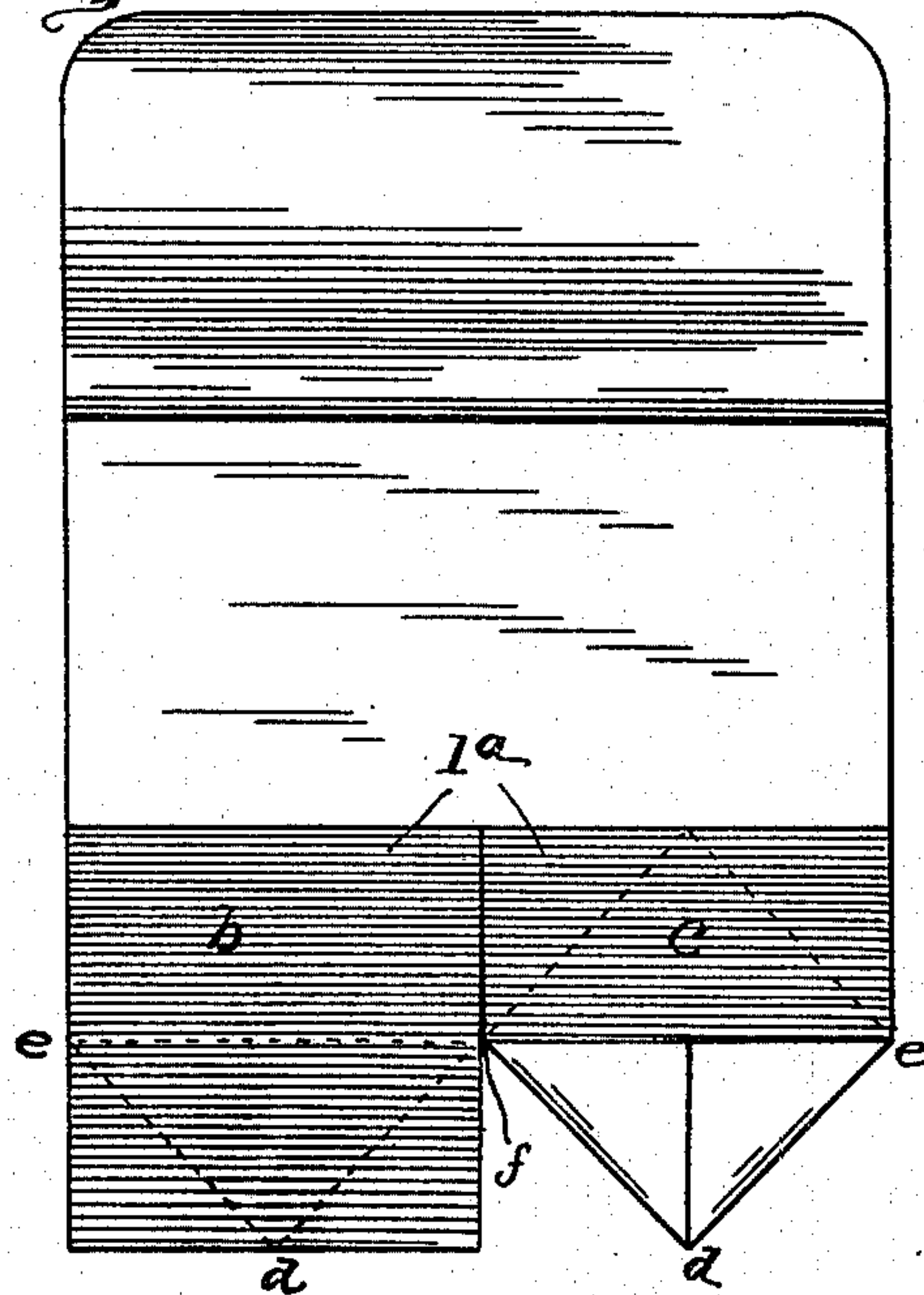
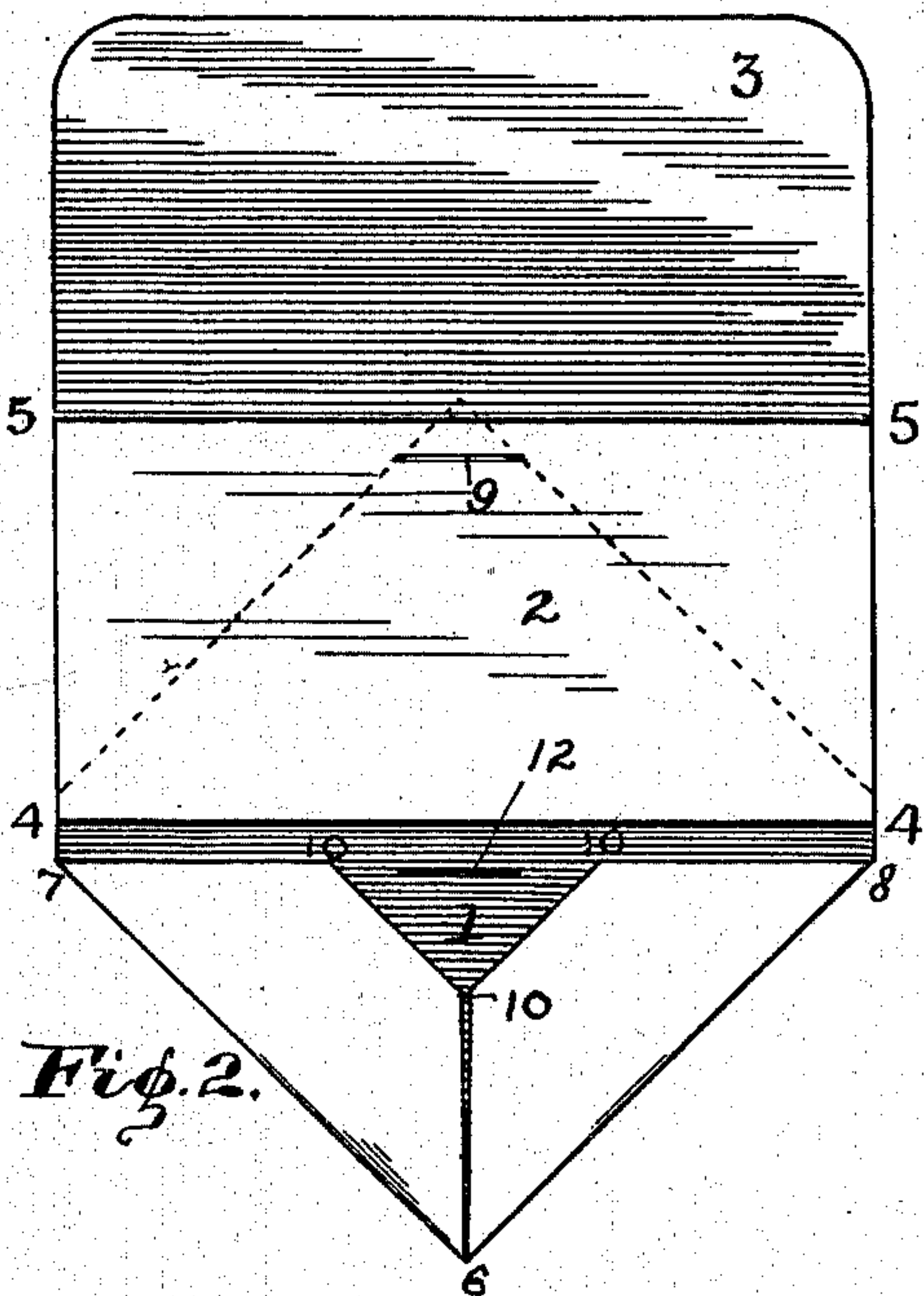


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HENRY AND GEORGE O. HERRMANN, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,
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COIN-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 680,995, dated August 20, 1901.

Application filed July 24, 1899. Serial No. 725,006. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM HENRY and GEORGE O. HERRMANN, citizens of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Carriers, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a carrier for transmitting coins of different sizes and denominations through the mails or other agencies and to provide a carrier which can be used for transmitting sundry small articles, like checks, keys, small tools, &c., that would cut through the ordinary envelop if placed loosely therein.

The object also is to provide a carrier that can be made out of a thinner and cheaper grade of cardboard or paper than would be permissible where tongues produced by slotting the material were relied on to hold the coin or article and to provide a carrier that can be rolled, if desirable to do so, without injury to the carrier.

The object also is to provide a carrier that is folded together without pasting at the time of manufacture or at the time of use and that may go on a great many missions as a carrier, whereby its usefulness is greatly multiplied.

One advantage resulting from this invention aside from those just stated is the large amount of advertising space on the carrier, which gives to the thing as a whole much more value than if it were limited to just the space on the card containing the coin.

We accomplish the objects of the invention by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of the inside of the coin-carrier when unfolded with the exception of one corner; Fig. 2, a like view showing two adjacent corners folded over to form a pointed end; Fig. 3, a like view with pointed end folded to form three pockets; Fig. 4, an end view of the folded carrier, and Fig. 5 a modified construction showing the card split longitudinally to form separated material to form two distinct pockets.

Like characters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

We take a sheet of cardboard or paper of suitable stiffness and fold it on two transverse lines approximately equidistant from each other and from the ends to form three parts, one of which we designate as the "body" 1 and the others as "flaps" 2 and 3. It is immaterial which of the end sections is used as this body portion.

4 4 and 5 5 are the lines on which the card is bent to produce the sections. Referring in the drawings to the body 1, which lies outside of the line 4 4, the corners are turned in toward each other on the diagonal lines 6 7 and 6 8 to provide the inside walls of a tapering pocket thus formed, into which the coin or other article to be transmitted will be placed, and by folding the body over on the line 4 4 into the position shown by the dotted lines of Fig. 2 the turned-in corners will be held from unfolding and the escape of the articles from the pocket will be prevented. A detachable fastening will be provided by slot 9 in the flap 2, through which the pointed end 6 of the body will be projected. After the point has been inserted the flap 3 will be folded down against the body 1. For small coins of fifty cents in value and under requiring less than the full capacity of the pocket above described we turn the corners in in the same direction as the first fold, on the lines 10 10, and the coins being placed between this corner-flap and the inside wall of the pocket are held from loose movement by contact with the corners 10 10.

In transmitting small tools, keys, and the like the small corners above described may be turned in to make a thickening, which will increase the friction and prevent the sliding around in the pocket of the article.

Fig. 3 shows the triangular body folded on the line 11 11 to form three pockets, the one formed by the lower or point end being to receive small coins like dimes, nickels, and pennies, which are inserted before the fold on line 11 11 is made. Half and quarter dollars may then be slipped into the two side pockets, one on each side of the pocket made by the point thus formed. To fasten the three-pocket construction, we provide the slot 12 through the body, through which the folded-over point is inserted in the manner shown

in Fig. 3. In this three-pocket construction the folding in of the corners on the lines 11 11 becomes necessary in order to allow the point to reach the slot 12. The multiplication of thicknesses of cardboard by these repeated foldings increases the pressure and consequent friction against the coins under them and prevents such a free movement of the coins in their pockets as might break through the folded edges if no such obstruction was used. The importance of this feature becomes more apparent when the severe treatment given to letters by throwing them in sorting and making up the mails is remembered.

Flap 3 may be omitted without serious depreciation of the strength and utility of the carrier.

In the modification shown in Fig. 5 the body 1^a is split transversely into the two pocket-blanks *b* and *c*, and the corners of each blank are folded on the lines *d e* and *d f* to form pockets into which the article to be transmitted is placed, and then the pockets are folded on the lines *e f* to prevent the escape of the contents. The card is in three sections, folded as described for the former constructions. A great advantage of this construction is that the two surfaces of both flaps, as well as the surface of the body part, may be used for advertising purposes and said cards sent by manufacturers and others to their customers throughout the country for use as coin-carriers and also as means of advertising.

The curve or bow formed in the walls of the body when the point is inserted in the slot 12 creates a great deal of friction on the contents of the pockets, making it practicable to transmit a plurality of articles smaller than the pocket without danger of breaking through the walls or hinges, as would be the case if the article were loose or free to slide easily.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and wish to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A coin-carrier consisting of a card having two adjacent corners folded toward each other to form a pointed pocket and a flap opposite the mouth of the pocket to fold over said folded corners, substantially as described.

2. A coin-carrier consisting of a card having the adjacent corners of one end folded toward each other to form a pointed pocket, a slot through said card into which the point of the pocket is inserted and a flap opposite the mouth of the pocket to fold over said folded corners, substantially as specified.

3. A coin-carrier consisting of a card having the adjacent corners of one end folded toward each other to form a pointed pocket, said folded corners also having their corners folded in, and a flap opposite the mouth of the pocket to fold over said folded corners, substantially as specified.

4. A coin-carrier consisting of a card having the adjacent corners of one end folded toward each other to form a pointed pocket, said folded corners also having the corners folded in, said pointed pocket being folded onto itself approximately midway of the length of said pocket, a slot in the card through which the point is inserted and a flap opposite the mouth of the pocket to fold over said folded side of the pocket, substantially as described.

5. A creased or folded coin-card, having a V-shaped pocket opening toward the crease, and having its open end adjacent to said crease, substantially as specified.

6. A creased or folded coin-card, having a V-shaped pocket formed by triangular flaps or folds, substantially as specified.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Indianapolis, Indiana, this 20th day of July, A. D. 1899.

WILLIAM HENRY. [L. S.]
GEORGE O. HERRMANN. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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