

No. 709,656.

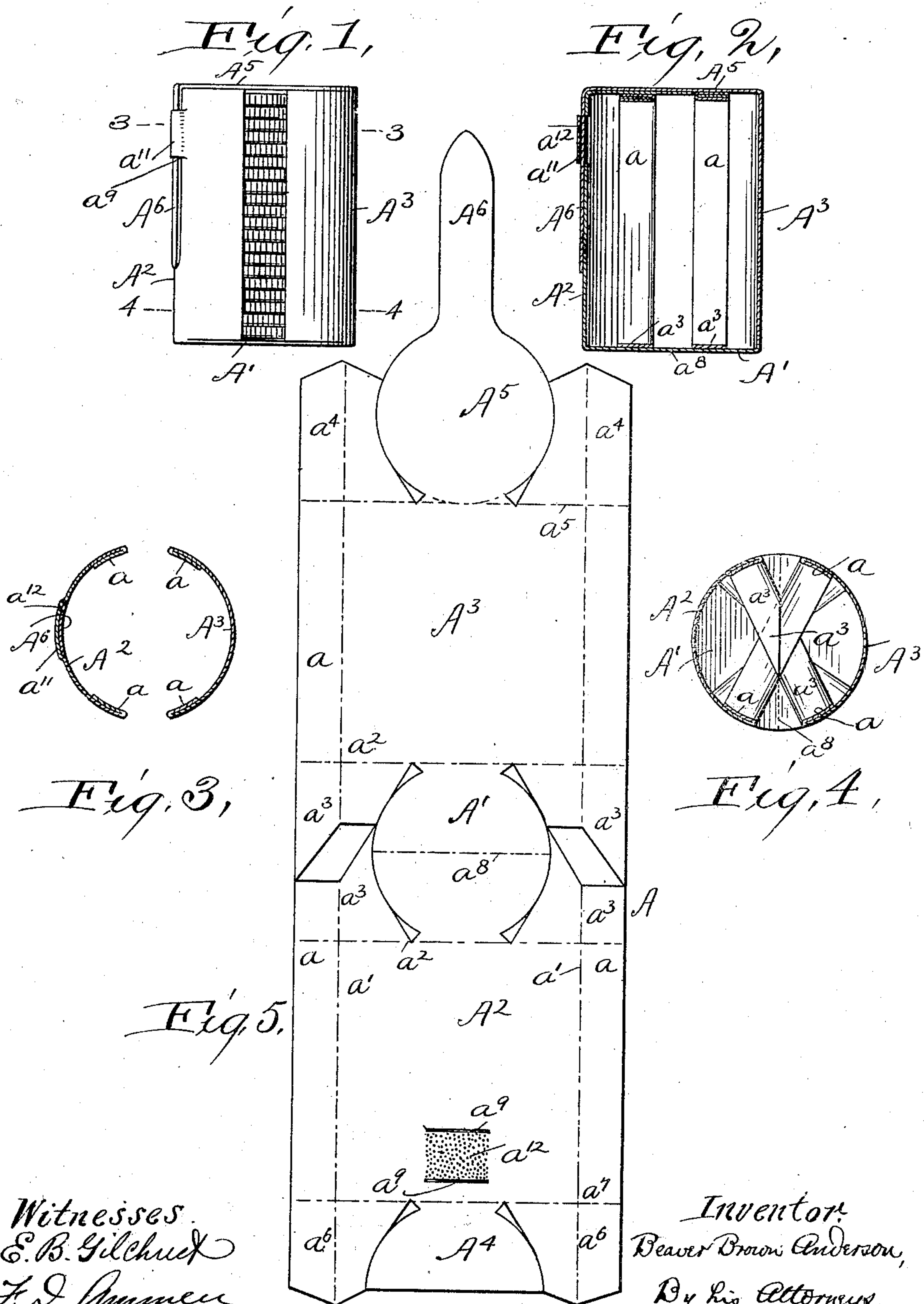
Patented Sept. 23, 1902.

B. B. ANDERSON.

COIN CASE.

(Application filed Jan. 16, 1902.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses.  
E. B. Gilchrist  
J. J. Munroe

Inventor.  
Beaver Brown Anderson,  
By his Attorneys,  
Thurston & Bates



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BEAVER BROWN ANDERSON, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## COIN-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 709,656, dated September 23, 1902.

Application filed January 16, 1902. Serial No. 89,943. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BEAVER BROWN ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Coin-Cases, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to cases adapted to temporarily hold a convenient number of coins of the same denomination—as, for example, fifty dimes or twenty silver dollars.

The object of the invention is to provide such a case made of paper whereby it may be cheaply constructed and will not mar a desk, and which shall have the capacity of showing at a glance whether there are interspersed any coins of the wrong denomination, and which shall be so arranged that it can either be used repeatedly or be so sealed as to require its destruction for removing the coins, as one or the other methods of use is desired.

To the above end the invention consists of a coin-case made of paper and having opposite channel-shaped curved sides which do not meet at the edges, connected at the lower end to a bottom piece, and one of the sides having at its upper end a top piece with a projecting flap, the other side having a strap under which said flap tucks. The invention comprehends also such a case wherein the strap for receiving the flap is an integral portion of the side and one wherein the strap carries on its inner side a glued surface, whereby the flap may easily be sealed thereto and the opening of the case by the removal of the flap will break the strap.

The invention may be conveniently summarized as consisting of a coin-case having the combinations of elements hereinafter described, and definitely set out in the claims.

The drawings clearly disclose my invention.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the coin-case complete with its inclosed coins—for example, twenty silver dollars. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the same in a plane parallel with Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 are horizontal sections on the lines 3-3 and 4-4 of Fig. 1, respectively. Fig. 5 is a view of the blank from which the coin-case is made.

My coin-case is made from a single piece of paper cut out from the blank form shown in Fig. 5. The dotted lines in that figure represent the folds of the paper.

A represents the whole blank, which may be said to consist of a bottom portion  $A'$ , sides  $A^2 A^3$ , tops  $A^4 A^5$ , and a flap or tongue  $A^6$ . The outer edges  $a$  of the blank are folded inward along the bends  $a' a'$  to reinforce the edges of the two sides of the case. The two sides  $A^2 A^3$  are bent up at right angles to the bottom portion  $A'$ . The projecting portions  $a^3$  of the sides, beneath the lines  $a^2 a^2$ , are then bent up at right angles to the sides, the sides being thus rounded or arc-shaped on the same radius as the bottom portion  $A'$ , and the projecting ends are glued to such bottom portion, substantially as shown in Fig. 4. At the upper end of the side  $A^3$  there is the circular portion  $A^5$ , adapted to form the top for the coin-case, and on each side of this are portions  $a^4$ , which when the side is rounded are glued to the under side of the portion  $A^5$ , being bent inward on the line  $A^5$ . On the other end of the blank is the semicircular head  $A^4$ , which is also bent over at right angles to the sides, and the projecting portions of the sides  $a^6$ , above the line  $a^7$ , are bent over and glued to the under side of this portion  $A^4$ . There is thus provided a pair of channel-shaped sides with ends which are adapted to embrace the coins sufficiently to securely hold them, while there is an open slot between the proximate edges of the two sides through which the coins are visible. Thus if a wrong coin should be interspersed among those in the case it is very easily detected. In loading the case the sides are bent apart on the line  $a^8$  at the diameter of the base  $A'$ . Near the upper edge of the side  $A^2$  are made a pair of slits  $a^9 a^9$ , thus providing an integral strap  $a^{11}$ . The inner surface  $a^{12}$  of the strap is treated with gum or other material adapted to adhere when moist. Projecting from the top  $A^5$  is the tongue  $A^6$ . This tucks under the strap  $a^{11}$ , provided by the sides  $A^2$ , as clearly shown in the drawings. The friction of the tongue  $a^6$  with the strap  $a^{11}$  is sufficient to hold the case closed, and, if desired, no other means need be employed. For example, in street-railway use the conductors may be supplied with these cases filled with five-cent



pieces, which they will use by simply pulling out the tongue A<sup>6</sup> without destroying the case and return it to be refilled. The case may be thus used repeatedly. On the other hand, when it is to be used to send money to the bank and the depositor wishes to insure no interference with the case he simply moistens the outer surface of the tongue A<sup>6</sup> after the tongue has entered the tuck a<sup>11</sup>, but before it is drawn home, whereby when it is in place the tongue becomes sealed to the side of the case by reason of the glued surface a<sup>12</sup>. The bank teller then in removing the coin from the case simply pulls the tongue outwardly, tearing off the strap a<sup>11</sup>, which destroys the case. It will be noticed that to moisten the glue the operator's tongue does not come in contact therewith and the surface which he directly moistens is the outer surface of the flap A<sup>6</sup>.

I am aware that it has heretofore been proposed to make a coin-case with channel-shaped non-meeting sides of metal. My invention, however, has many points of superiority over such metal case. In the first place, the paper case is much cheaper to make, requiring nothing but paper and glue. In the second place, it is more convenient for every one who handles it, not being liable to scratch the operator's hands or mar his desk or introduce foreign matter into his waste-basket, as the metal cases do, and, finally, my case has the distinct advantage of being adapted to be used either continuously or necessarily destroyed with one usage, as desired.

I claim—

1. A coin-case made of paper comprising a pair of channel-shaped sides, a top piece, and a bottom arranged to be bent to form a hinge for said sides, the edges of the sides not meeting, a strap formed on the outside of one of the sides, and a tongue projecting from the top piece, and adapted to tuck under said strap, substantially as described.

2. A coin-case comprising top and bottom pieces, a pair of channel-shaped sides, said bottom piece adapted to form a hinge for said sides, the edges of the sides not meeting, a strap formed on the outside of one of the sides, a tongue projecting from the top piece adapt-

ed to tuck under said strap, and adhesive material adapted to be rendered active by moisture on the under side of said strap, substantially as described.

3. A coin-case made of paper and consisting of a circular bottom portion, a pair of sides extending therefrom, said sides being of channel shape and having their projecting ends bent inward at right angles and glued to the bottom portion, a circular top portion carried by one of the sides and having the ends of that side glued to its under surface, a tongue projecting from the free side of said top portion, an integral strap formed by cutting a pair of slits in the other side, said tongue being adapted to project under said strap, substantially as described.

4. A coin-case made of paper and having an integral bottom portion and sides bent upward therefrom, the edges of said sides bent inward onto the sides and there glued to reinforce the sides and to provide sight-openings, top portions projecting inward from the sides, the ends of the outer portions of the sides being glued to the bottom and top portions, and one of the top portions having a tongue adapted to project through a strap carried by the other side, substantially as described.

5. A coin-case made from a single piece of paper, cut to form in consecutive order a top portion, a side, a bottom portion, another side, another top portion, and a projecting tongue, the sides being bent at right angles to said top and bottom portions, and being rounded laterally and glued to the upper surface of the bottom portion and the under surface of the top portion, the edges of the sides being turned inwardly to provide sight-openings, there being a pair of slits cut through the side which does not carry the tongued top piece, whereby there is formed on such side a strap on the inner side of which said tongue may lie, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

BEAVER BROWN ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

ALBERT H. BATES,  
H. M. WISE.