

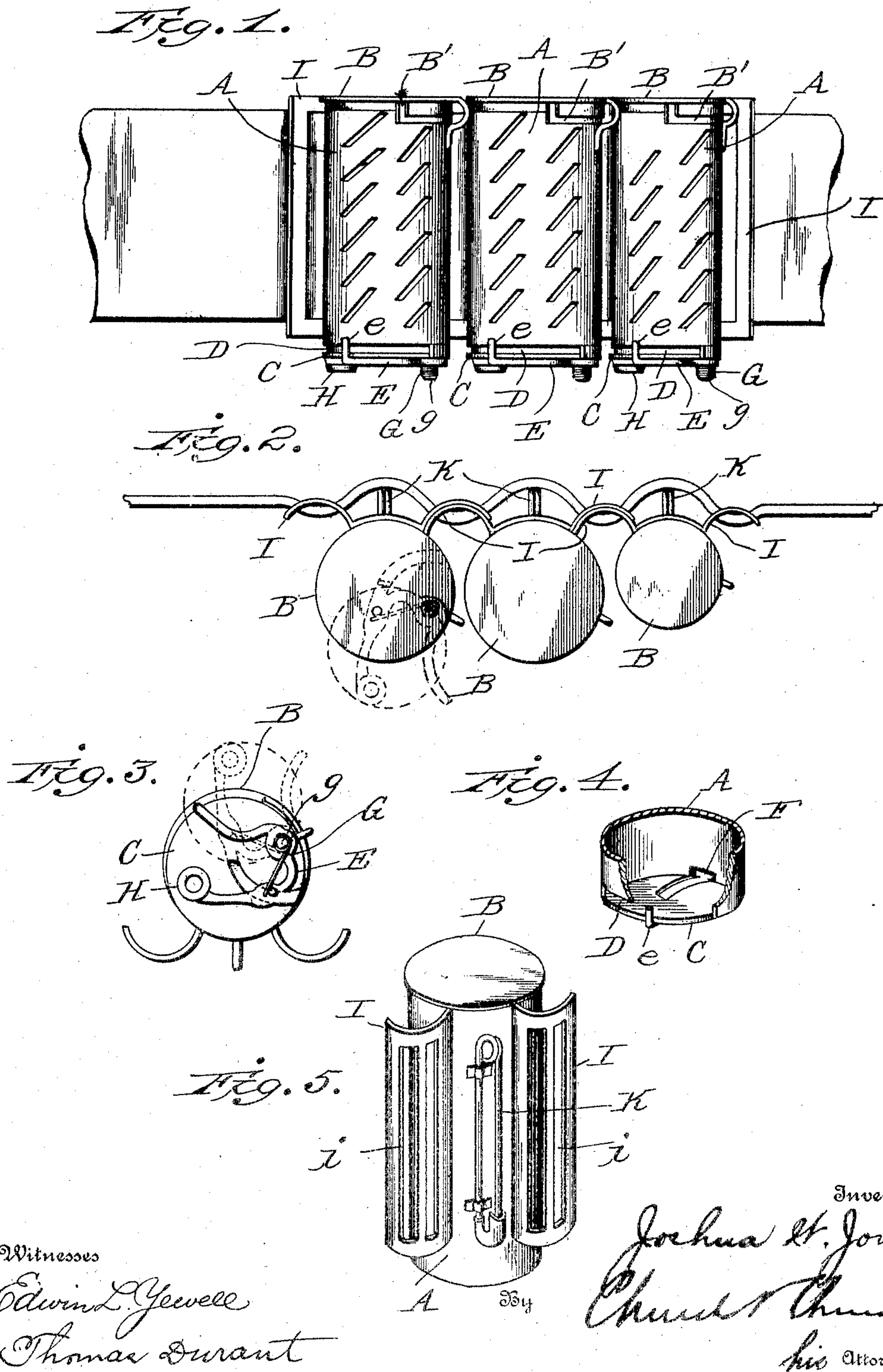
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J. W. JONES.  
COIN HOLDER OR CHANGE MAKER.

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NO MODEL.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSHUA W. JONES, OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

## COIN-HOLDER OR CHANGE-MAKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 777,378, dated December 13, 1904.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSHUA W. JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Holders or Change-Makers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of devices ordinarily used by car conductors and others for holding coins of different denominations in such manner that said coins may be readily removed one at a time to facilitate the making of change in return for coins of larger denomination.

The invention has for its object to improve and simplify the construction of such devices whereby not only is the retention of the coins more secure and certain and their delivery into the hands of the user facilitated, but the manufacture of the devices is greatly simplified and cheapened, holders of a given size being adapted for the reception of coins of various denominations, whereby the necessity of providing holders for coins of each denomination is avoided.

The invention consists in certain novel details of construction, combinations, and arrangements of parts, all as will be now described, and pointed out particularly in the appended claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a series of holders adapted for holding quarters, nickels, and dimes. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of one of the holders. Fig. 4 is a perspective view looking at the inner side of the bottom of one of the holders, the cylindrical wall being broken away to disclose the working parts. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the supporting devices for the holder.

Like letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

The body A of the holder is preferably of cylindrical form adapted to be arranged ver-

tically and to be attached either to a belt or to the garments of the user by means which will be presently described. A slot for the entry of coins is provided near the top of the holder, such slot being preferably immediately beneath one side of the projecting guiding edge of the top piece B, one end of said slot being preferably formed by a spring-pressed wall B', which will normally occupy a position which will reduce the length of the slot sufficiently to prevent the passage of a coin until said wall is pressed back, as will be the case when a coin is forced into the slot. By varying the dimensions of the slot the holder may be adapted for holding coins of different size or value and will serve as a gage for preventing the user from placing coins of a higher value in the holder intended for the reception of coins of lower value only. The lower end of the holder is closed by a flat bottom piece C, the wall of the cylindrical portion, preferably at the front, being removed or slotted immediately above the bottom piece to provide an exit-aperture D, through which the coin resting on the bottom may be discharged transversely.

In order to permit of the discharge of the coins in succession and singly without requiring undue care on the part of the user and regardless of whether the user's hands be incased in gloves or not, a combined pusher and retaining device is provided having a finger-piece or projection lying below the bottom piece C and directly under the coin being discharged. It moves in an arc of a circle parallel with the plane of movement of the coin in its exit from the holder. Said finger-piece preferably moves out from beneath or beyond the bottom piece in unison with the coin, which moves out from the upper side of the bottom piece. Thus the finger and thumb of the user are in position to grasp both the coin and finger-piece, and the coin is left in position between the thumb and finger of the user when the finger-piece is released and returned to its normal position.

The combined retainer and pusher is preferably in the form of a member E, pivotally mounted on the bottom C at a point in proximity to one end of the discharge-slot, said



member E having an upwardly-extending retaining-finger *e*, which normally bridges the discharge-slot, as shown clearly in Fig. 1, so as to prevent the accidental escape of coins therethrough. Said piece E is further provided with an upwardly-extending pusher or projection F, working in a segmental slot in the bottom piece C and projecting a sufficient distance above said bottom piece to engage the bottom coin in the holder, whereby when the member E is turned on its pivotal center the retaining-finger will be moved back away from the slot, and the pusher engaging the rear edge of the coin will force the latter upwardly and out of the slot a distance sufficiently great to permit of its being readily grasped by the thumb and finger, but an insufficient distance to completely discharge the coin from the holder. In case the coin be not grasped by the user before the release of the member E the coin will be returned to its position within the holder by the retaining-finger, it being understood, of course, that the said member E is a spring-pressed member and normally tends to stand in the position shown in Fig. 1. For convenience a spring G may be coiled on the pivot *g*, one end of said spring being attached to the pivot and the opposite end made to bear against the member E, as shown clearly in Fig. 3. The finger-piece H on the member E preferably lies close to and below the bottom C of the device in such position as to be conveniently engaged by the finger of the user and drawn forwardly to discharge a coin, said finger-piece moving out from beneath the bottom of the holder in unison with the coin and at a point immediately below the coin, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 3. Obviously the finger-piece need not move entirely out from beneath the holder, inasmuch as the finger of the user will naturally extend in front of the finger-piece directly below the discharge-slot; but in the preferred construction it moves beyond the bottom of the holder when brought forward to discharge a coin, inasmuch as this affords a greater convenience and certainty to the operation of discharging and grasping a coin. The construction described permits the device to be used when the user's hands are protected by gloves, and the necessity for baring the hands or ends of the fingers is avoided.

The pusher or projection, which engages the rear edge of the coin, preferably moves back into a recess in the wall of the holder, whereby the entire smooth cylindrical inner surface of the holder is unbroken and the danger of coins lodging or hanging in the holder so as to prevent their discharge is obviated.

With this construction of holding and discharging mechanism it is found that the same size holder may be successfully employed for coins of various denominations, and hence the manufacturer may make all of the holders of

practically uniform size, although it will ordinarily be found most desirable to make the holders of two sizes, one for quarters and nickels and the other for dimes and cents. Should it be desired to prevent the entry of coins of other denominations, the entrance-slot may be easily and cheaply made of such dimensions as to permit only the entry of the desired coins.

In order to enable the user to determine at a glance just the total value of the coins contained in the holder, the wall of the holder is provided with a series of diagonal slots, the lower end of one slot reaching to the upper end of the next slot, thus providing openings through which all of the coins may be seen, and by proper numerals at the end of each slot the total value of the coins in the holder is indicated in such manner that the user is not liable to make an error in his computation. Where the same holders are used for coins of one or another denomination, two series of slots may be provided, one indicating the total value of coins of one denomination and the other indicating the total value of coins of the other denomination. Each of the slots, while relatively large and permitting the coins to be clearly seen may be made of such dimension that no coin can escape there-through.

For convenience in attaching the holders to a belt and for assembling a series of holders in one structure each holder is provided on the rear side with two curved wings I, having slots *i* therein for the passage of the belt. The curved wings I are preferably formed with a uniform curvature and of a uniform size on all of the holders, whereby when the wing on one side of one holder overlaps or is placed against the wing on the opposite side of the other holder the slots in the wing will register and a belt may be passed through said registering slots, thereby effectually connecting the two holders together and at the same time holding them securely and firmly on the belt. Where a belt is not employed, the wings referred to will serve as a bearing-surface for resting against the clothing of the user, and the holder may be attached to said clothing by a pin K or equivalent fastening device located between the wings. This arrangement permits of the use of one, two, or more holders, as desired, and the conductor is only required to carry holders for coins of such denominations as he desires to handle with a device of this kind, and at the same time he may increase the capacity by adding other holders to his equipment should occasion require it.

By making up the holders separately in the manner described the manufacturers' dies and equipment necessary for the manufacture of the device is greatly simplified and the cost of manufacture correspondingly reduced.

Having thus described my invention, what



I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A coin-holder comprising a cylindrical casing having a slot at the upper end for the admission of coins and a slot at the bottom for the discharge of coins, and a combined retainer and discharger pivotally mounted on the casing and having a finger-piece below the casing adapted to move parallel with and beneath the coin during its discharge; substantially as described.

2. In a coin-holder the combination with a cylindrical casing having a slot at the upper end for the admission of coins said slot being partially overlapped by a spring and having a projecting top forming a guide and a slot at the bottom for the discharge of coins, of a combined retainer and pusher pivotally mounted on the casing and having upwardly-extending coin discharging and retaining projections and a finger-piece located below the bottom of the casing, said finger-piece being located directly under the coin being discharged and adapted to move in a plane parallel with and in the same direction therewith, whereby the coin is discharged onto the finger which engages the finger-piece; substantially as described.

3. In a coin-holder, the combination with the cylindrical casing having a slot for the entry of coins at the top, a flat bottom and a coin-discharge slot on the upper side of said bottom, of a combined retainer and pusher pivotally mounted on the bottom at one end of the discharge-slot, said retainer and pusher having a finger for bridging the slot when in normal position, a projection for engaging

the rear edge of the bottom coin and a finger-piece located directly beneath said bottom and adapted to move in the same direction and parallel with the coin being discharged and a spring for returning said retainer and pusher to normal position; substantially as described.

4. In a coin-holder, the combination with the casing having the coin entrance and discharge slots, of oppositely-extending wings secured to said casing and having slots therein for the passage of a belt to unite the wings of adjacent holders; substantially as described.

5. The combination with a plurality of coin-holders having oppositely-projecting wings, the wings of adjacent holders being adapted to overlap, of means for connecting the overlapping wings whereby the holders may be assembled in one structure; substantially as described.

6. A device such as described embodying a plurality of coin-holders having oppositely-projecting curved wings, the wings of adjacent holders being adapted to overlap and provided with registering slots for the passage of a belt to unite the wings of adjacent holders, whereby the holders may be assembled in one structure; substantially as described.

7. A device such as described embodying a coin-holder having oppositely-projecting wings adapted to form a base and an attaching-pin located between the wings; substantially as described.

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