

No. 803,395.

PATENTED OCT. 31, 1905.

T. C. BUTLER.
COIN HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 31, 1904

Fig. 1.

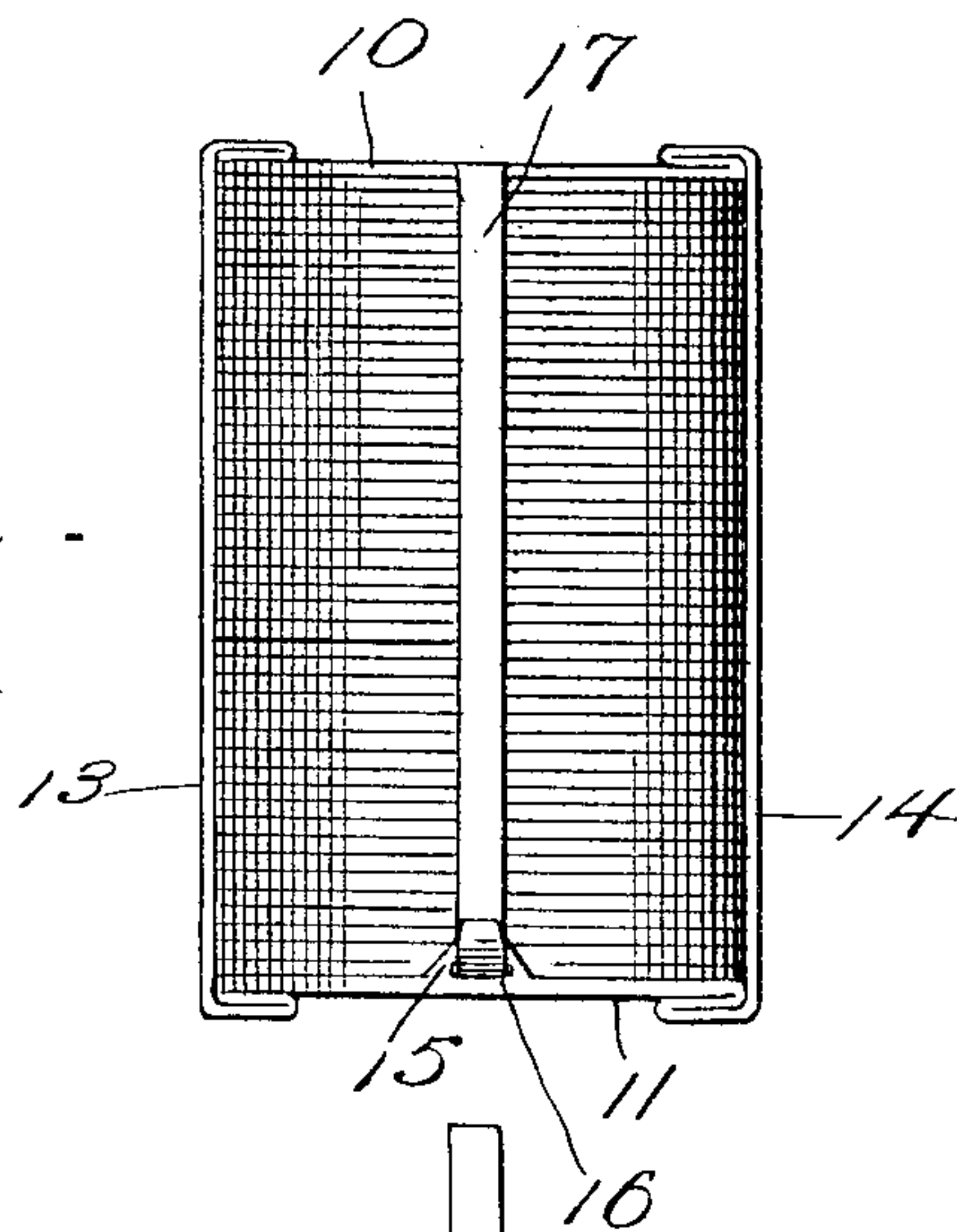
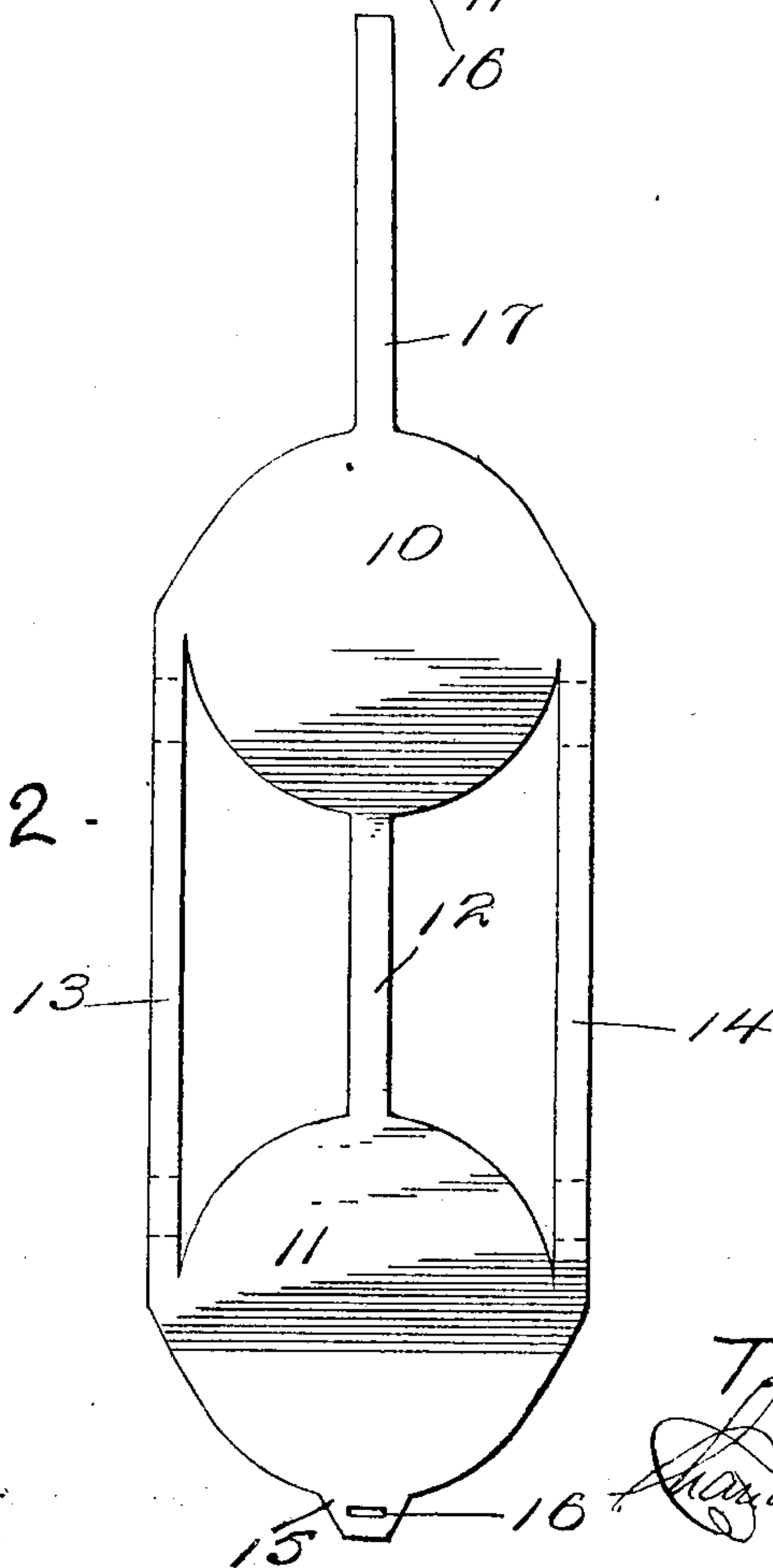


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS C. BUTLER, OF BUTLER, GEORGIA.

COIN-HOLDER.

No. 803,395.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS C. BUTLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Butler, in the county of Taylor, State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Holders; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to coin-holders such as are employed in banks and counting-houses for holding coins in packages superimposed, the object of the invention being to provide a holder which may be adjusted to tightly hold different numbers of coins at different times, or, in other words, to hold piles or stacks of coins of various heights.

A further object of the invention is to provide a construction which will be simple and cheap and which may be easily manipulated.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in both the views, Figure 1 is an elevation showing the invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the blank from which is formed the structure shown in Fig. 1.

In the drawings there is shown a coin-holder wherein the entire article is formed from a single blank. The metal blank comprises two spaced disks 10 and 11, connected by a short bar 12 which if continued would pass diametrically through the disks, and connected also by the long bars 13 and 14, which are tangent to the disk and parallel with the bar 12. The disk 11 is provided also with a tab 15 at its opposite side from the bar 12, and through which tab is a slot 16. The disk 10 has an arm 17, which extends at the opposite side of the disk from the bar 12.

In the formation of a holder from the blank illustrated the bars 13 and 14 are bent upon themselves on the lines 18 and 19, respectively, and at the same time the bar 12 is bent at its ends, so that the disks 10 and 11 are parallel. The folds on the lines 18 and 19 shorten the bars 13 and 14, so that the portions of the bars 13 and 14 that lie between the disks have the same length as the bar 12. The folded portions of the bars 13 and 14 project above and below the disks 10 and 11, respectively, and these projecting portions are bent to lie against the upper and lower faces, respectively, of the members 10 and 11. After the coins have been placed between the disks 10 and 11 and the bars 12, 13, and 14 the arm 17 is bent down and passed through the slot 16 and is then bent with the tab upwardly, as illustrated.

What is claimed is—

A coin-holder formed from a single blank of metal comprising two disks having long and short parallel bars connecting them, the middle short bar connecting the points of greatest proximity of the two disks, said blanks comprising also a perforated ear and an arm radiating from the most remote edge portions of the disks respectively, the bars being bent to bring the disks into parallelism to the longer bars and having end portions bent against the outer faces of disks, the arm being adapted to engage the perforations of the ear.

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

THOMAS C. BUTLER.

Witnesses:

J. J. WINDHAM,
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