

No. 814,178.

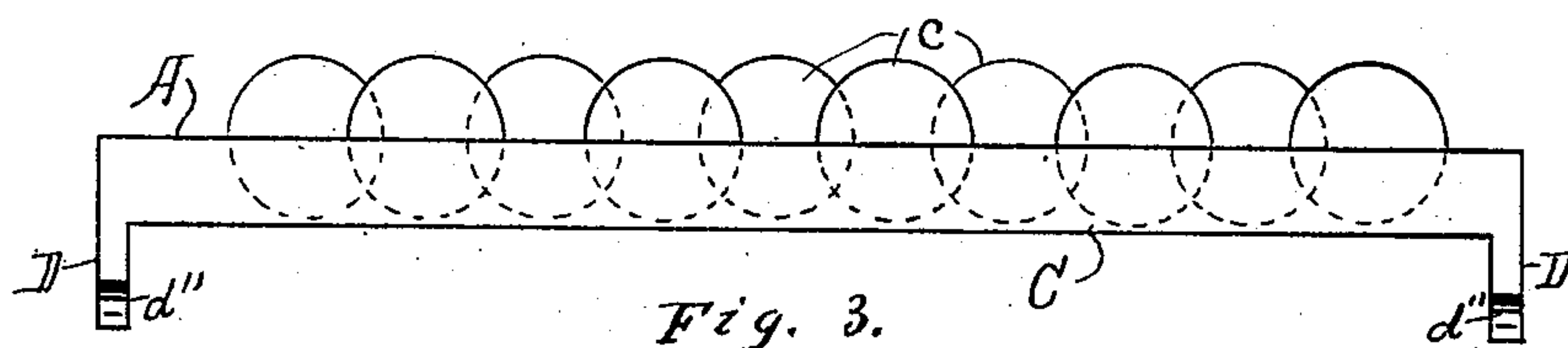
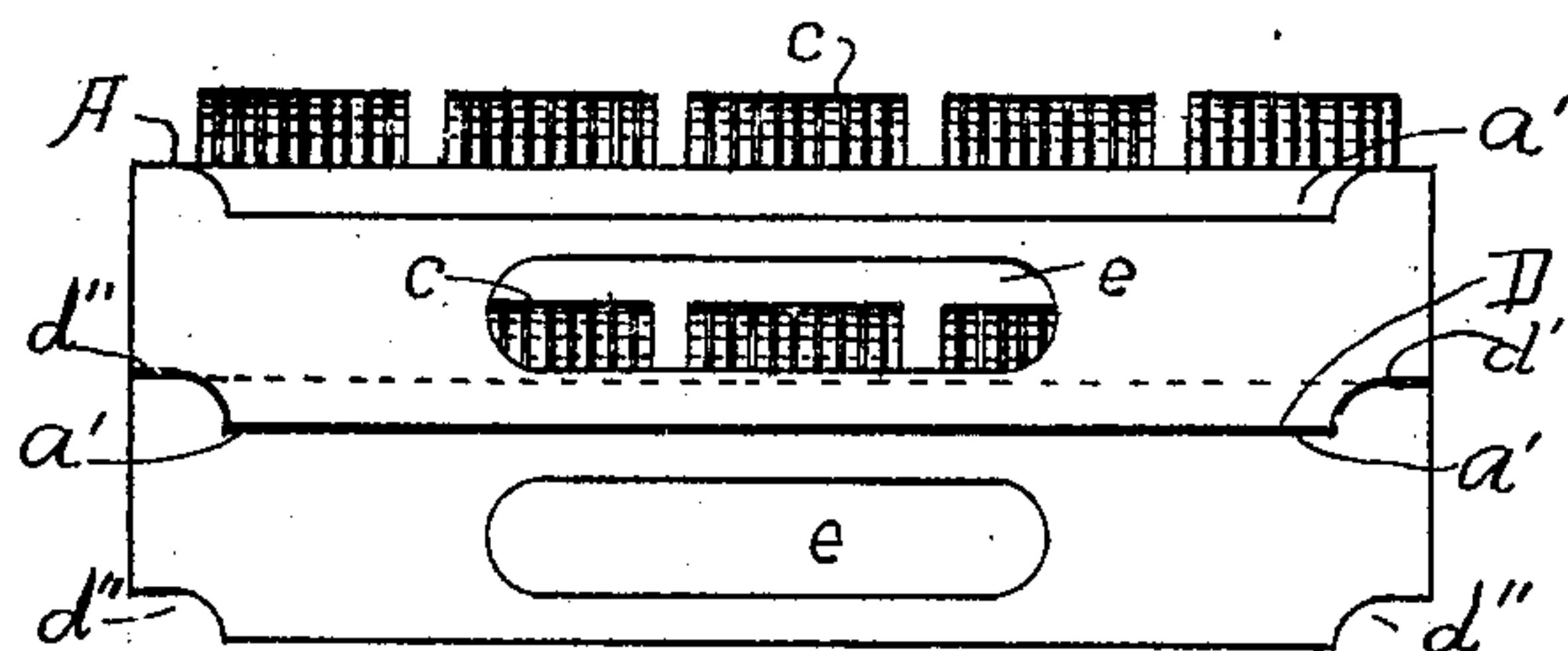
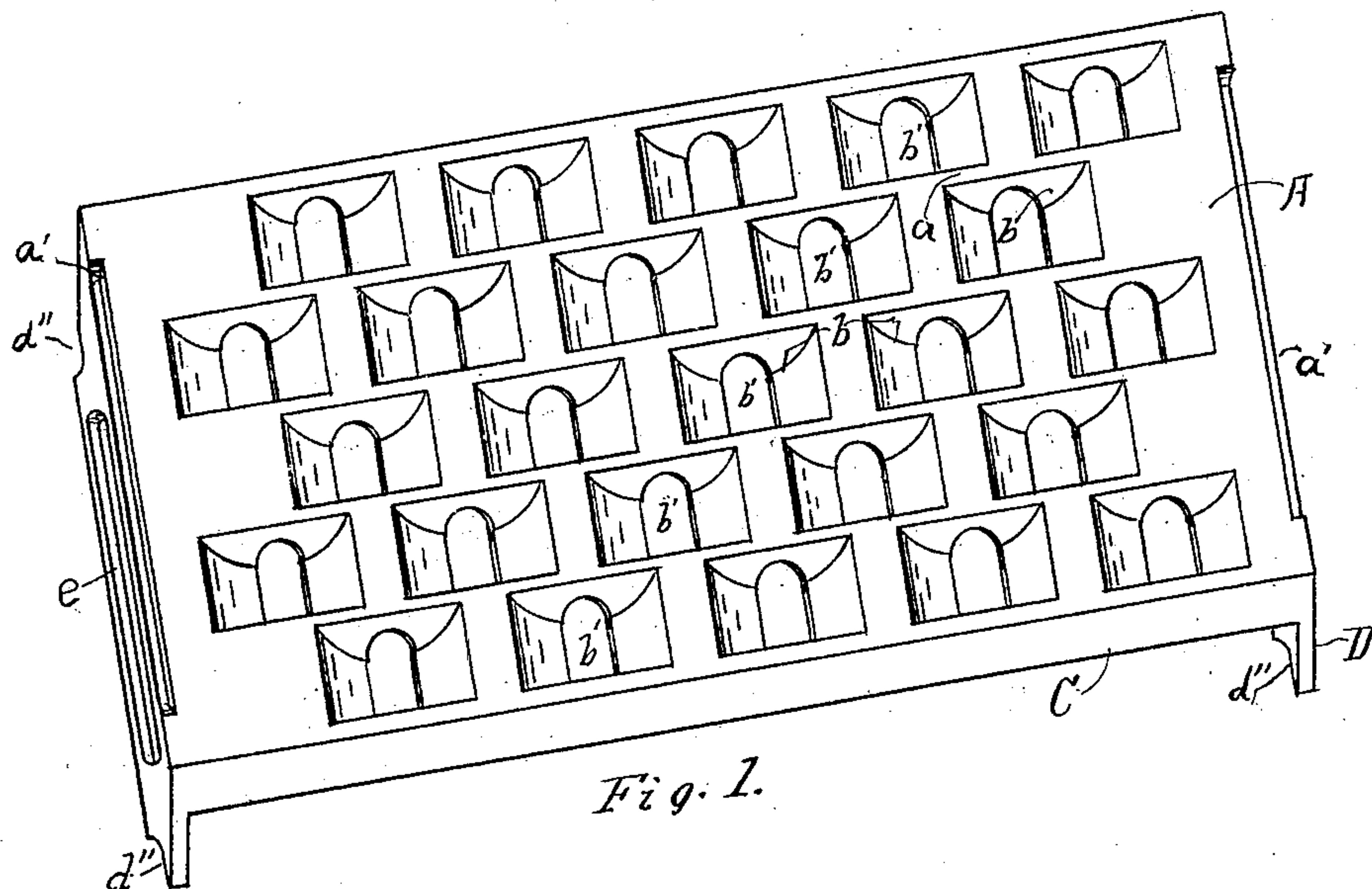
PATENTED MAR. 6, 1906.

D. E. WATERS.

COIN TRAY.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Inventor

Witnesses

A. Allgier.

Louie Cilly

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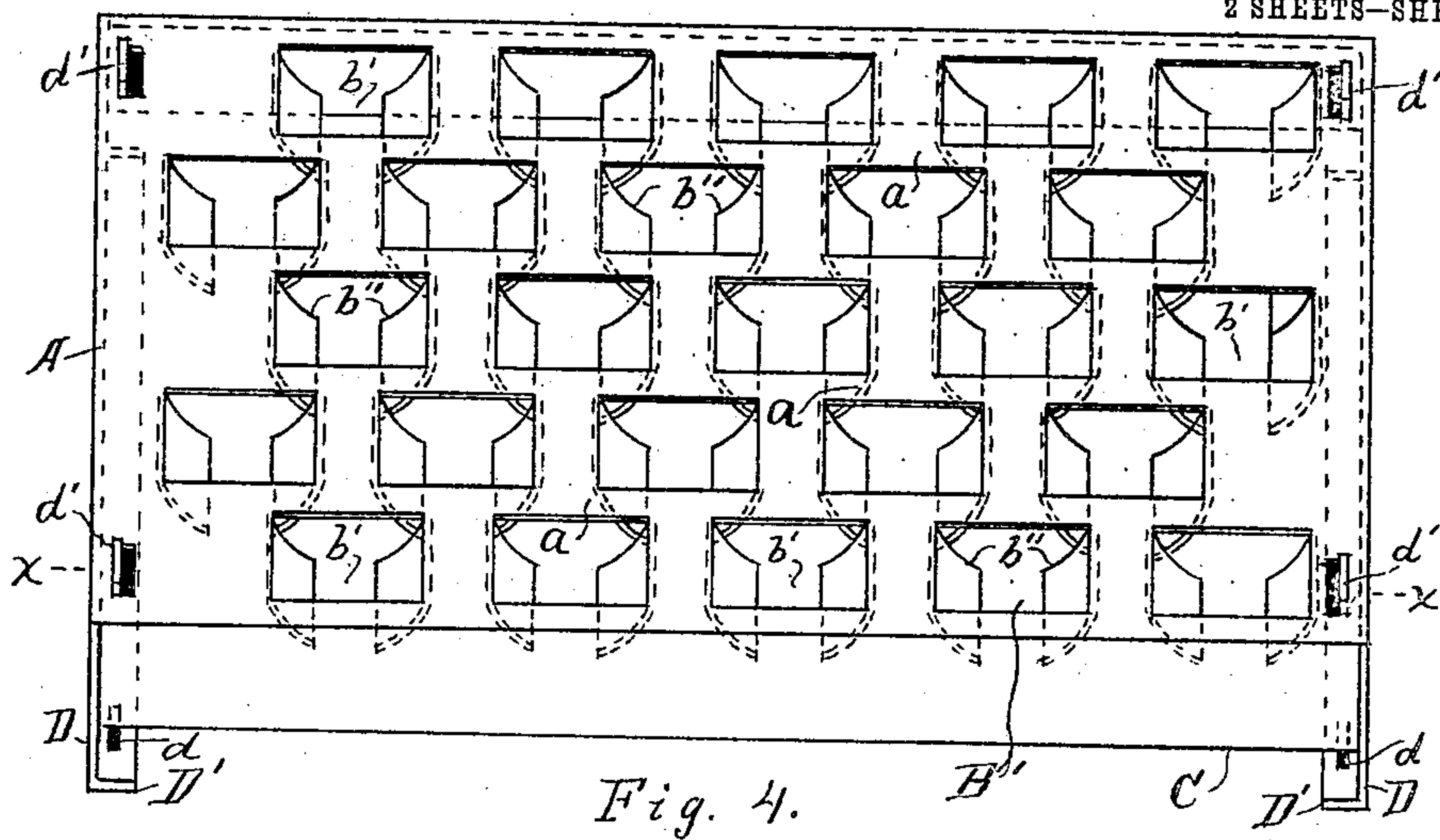
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DUDLEY E. WATERS, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

COIN-TRAY.

No. 814,178.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 6, 1906.

Application filed July 3, 1905. Serial No. 268,246.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DUDLEY E. WATERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Trays, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in coin-receptacles for use in banking institutions; and its objects are, first, to provide a receptacle that will hold the coin safely to place in any single pocket in the receptacle; second, to provide a receptacle from which anything—as a pin, a small coin, or other article—not designed to be stored in the pockets will immediately drop out of the way of the coin to be placed therein; third, to provide receptacles or trays that may be placed one above the other in tiers without danger of their becoming disengaged and sliding apart, and, fifth, to provide a tray of pockets or receptacles that will when filled hold an exact given number of pieces of coin which may safely be emptied into the general receptacle, bag, vault, or other place of storage without the necessity of making a special count to ascertain the exact amount contained therein. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of a cast tray or receptacle. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same, showing the distribution of coin therein. Fig. 4 is a perspective of a modified form of tray pressed from sheet metal. Fig. 5 is a sectional side elevation of the same on the line $x x$ of Fig. 4; and Fig. 6 is an end elevation of the same, showing the coin in place. Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A represents the tray proper. When cast, I prefer that it be made of aluminium or other very light metal, though any available metal may be used. In the tray A, I form a series of rows of alternating pockets b , forming continuous walls or bars a between the several rows, and openings b' through the bottoms of the pockets, through which small foreign matter—as pins, smaller pieces of metal, coin, &c.—may pass out of the way of the coin the tray and its pockets are designed to hold.

To properly “nest” the trays of this make, I find the most satisfactory construction is to cut away the lower edges of the legs D, as

at d'' , and leaving a long bearing-surface between that is designed to rest upon the counter or desk without marring or scratching it, and in the upper corner of the tray I form off-sets a' that these long bearings will engage with to prevent the upper trays in a nest or series of trays piled one above the other from slipping or moving in either direction, thus insuring perfect safety in thus nesting these trays when filled with coin.

In the construction of the sheet-metal trays the pockets are of the same general form as in the cast ones; but they are formed by cutting wings b'' from the sheet metal and pressing them down in form to conform to the circumference of the coin and to leave the opening b' , hereinbefore described, through between the wings b'' , as and for the purposes hereinbefore described. With this tray, as with the cast one, a side C is formed in position to cover the edges of the outer rows of pockets.

For the purpose of successfully and safely nesting this tray I form openings d in the feet D' in position to receive the projections d' that are thrown up from or formed upon the tops of each end of the trays, as shown, thus securing each successive upper tray safely upon the successive lower ones.

For the purpose of conveniently handling these trays or receptacles I form hand-holes e in the ends, through which the fingers may be easily passed to secure an easy convenient hold of the trays.

c on all the views where marked represents the coin as it is stored in the pockets of the trays, and it will be readily seen that as each tray has twenty-five pockets and as each pocket will hold exactly ten pieces of coin the tray must hold two hundred and fifty pieces of coin or such other number as it may be constructed to hold, and a full tray must always represent the same amount or number of coins, so that all that is necessary in counting coin is to fill the tray, when, if desired, it may be emptied into a larger receptacle without further counting and with an absolute certainty as to the number of coins or amount of money contained therein, and the whole may be readily emptied into the larger receptacle without the necessity of handling the individual coins or of taking the coin from each pocket, as is necessary with many money-trays now in use.

Another very desirable advantage with these trays is that the division-walls a hold

the coin in absolute position without danger of its falling from one pocket to another or of one edge sliding out of position and far enough apart so that the coin can be easily
5 taken from any one pocket without interfering in the least degree with any other coin in the tray, a feature not available in a tray where a support is provided for only one edge of the coin.

10 It is sometimes desirable where the trays are designed for use in small country banks, where money is not handled in large amounts, to form individual trays with various-sized pockets, so that the several different denomi-
15 nations of coin may be stored in the same tray, which, it is evident, can be done without departing from the true spirit of my invention.

20 Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

A coin-tray formed of sheet metal having parallel slots cut in pairs and the metal between each pair of slots cut in two at the longitudinal center and bent down and curved 25 to form coin-pockets with openings at the bottoms, with a continuous, unbroken line of division between each two rows of pockets, the four edges of the sheet metal bent down forming depending sides and the lower edges 30 of two opposite sides bent in to form feet on a plane with the edges of the two adjacent sides, and means for interlocking the tops of the trays to said feet for holding the trays in vertical tiers. 35

Signed at Grand Rapids, Michigan, June 29, 1905.

DUDLEY E. WATERS.

In presence of—

MARTIN T. VAN DEN BOSCH,
JOHN D. MORTON.