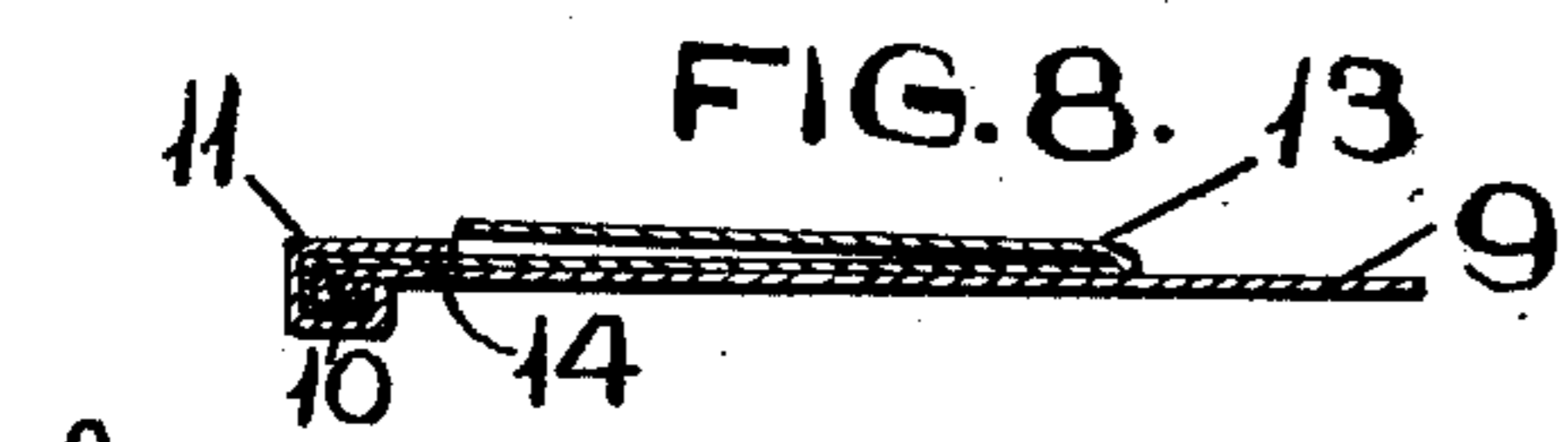
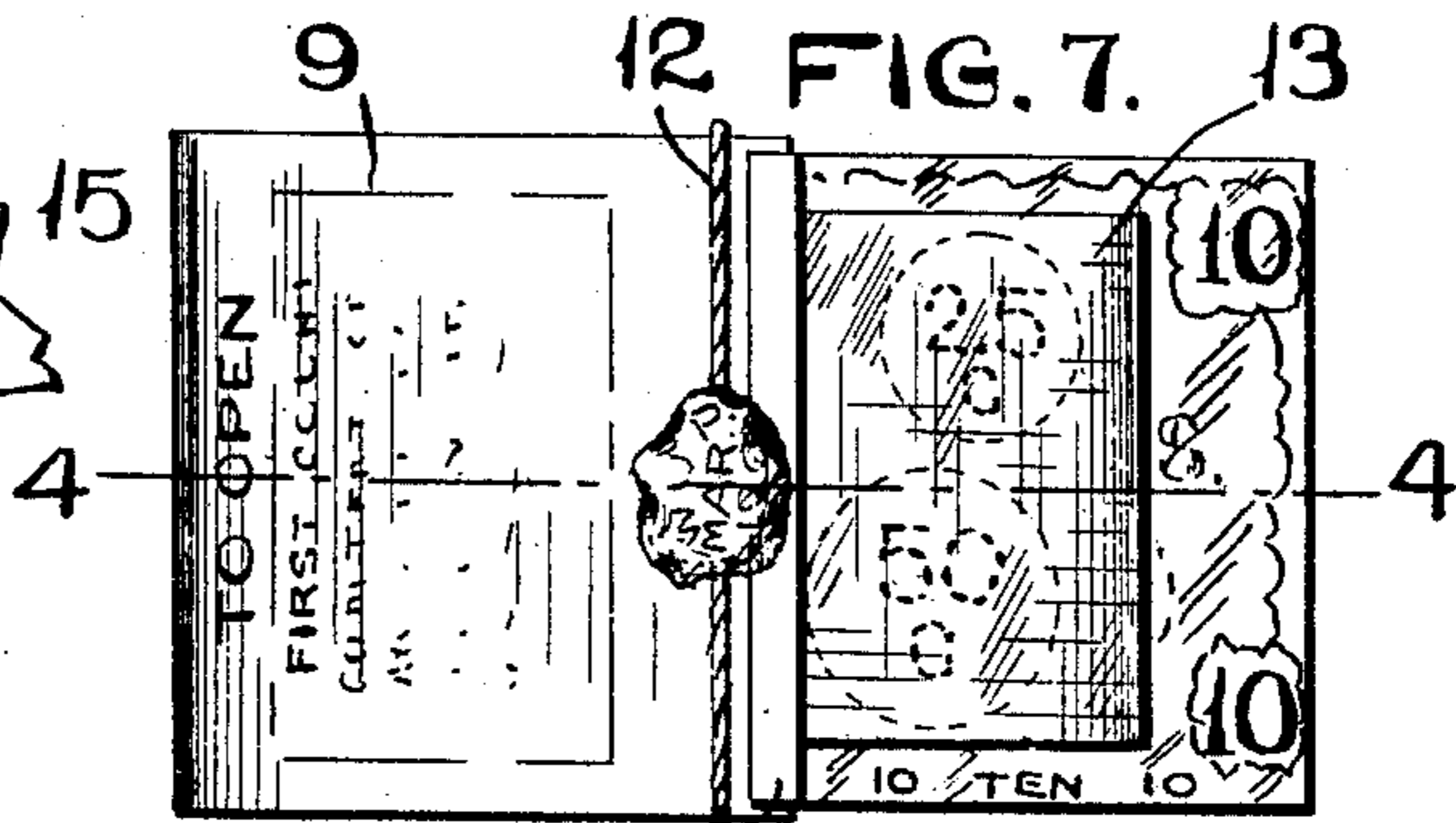
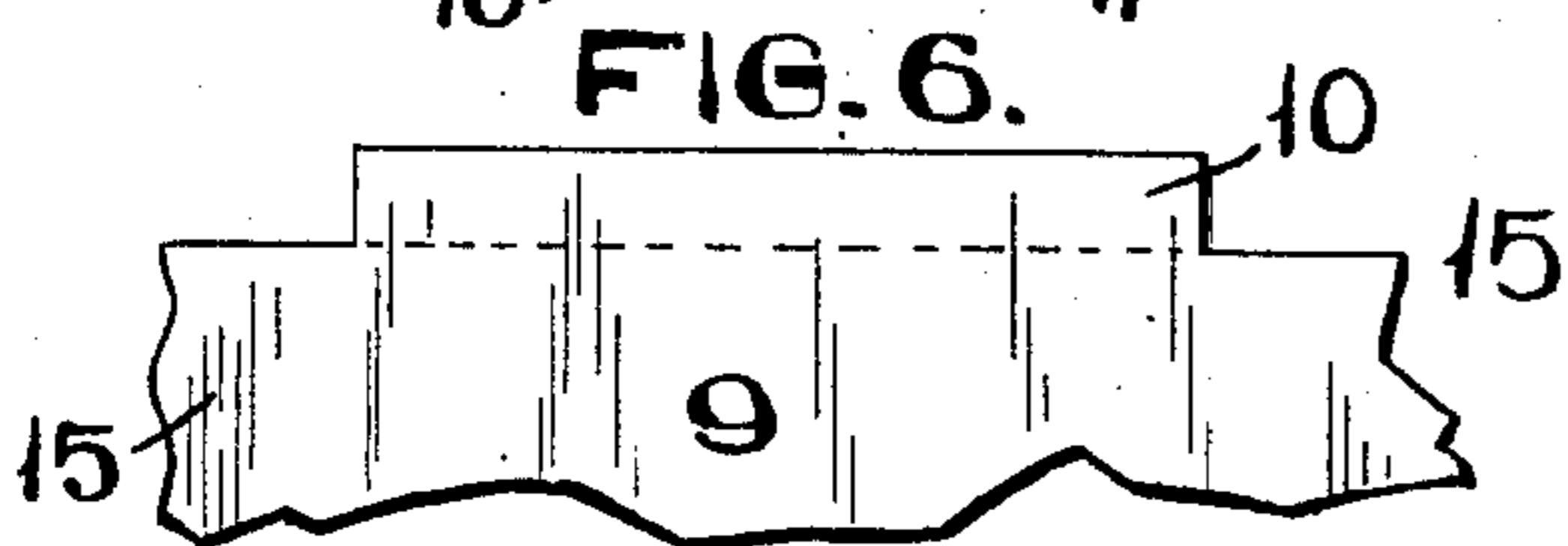
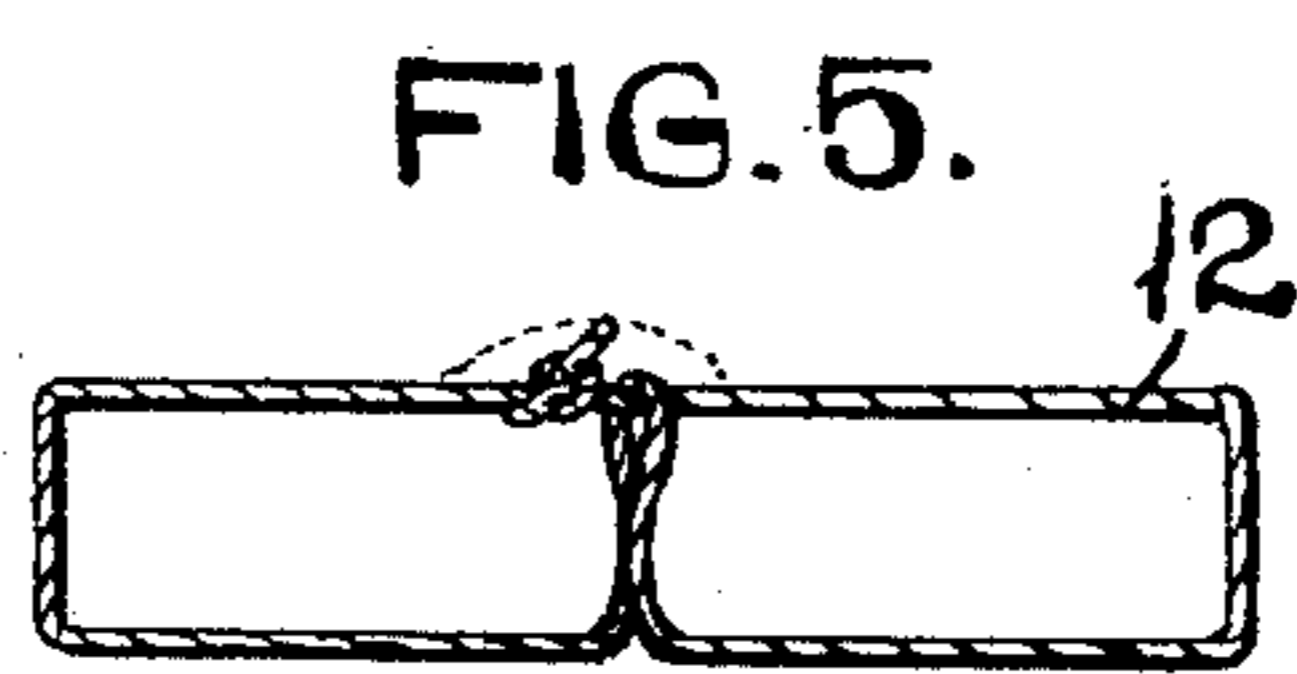
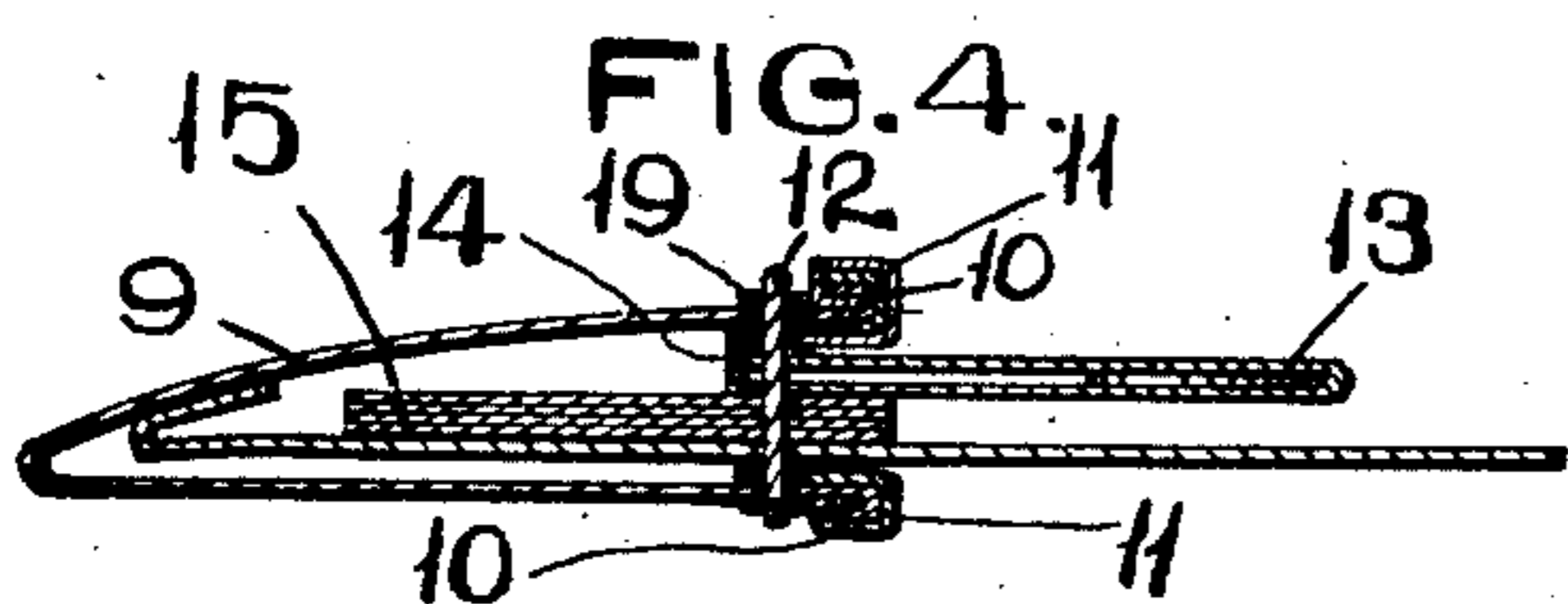
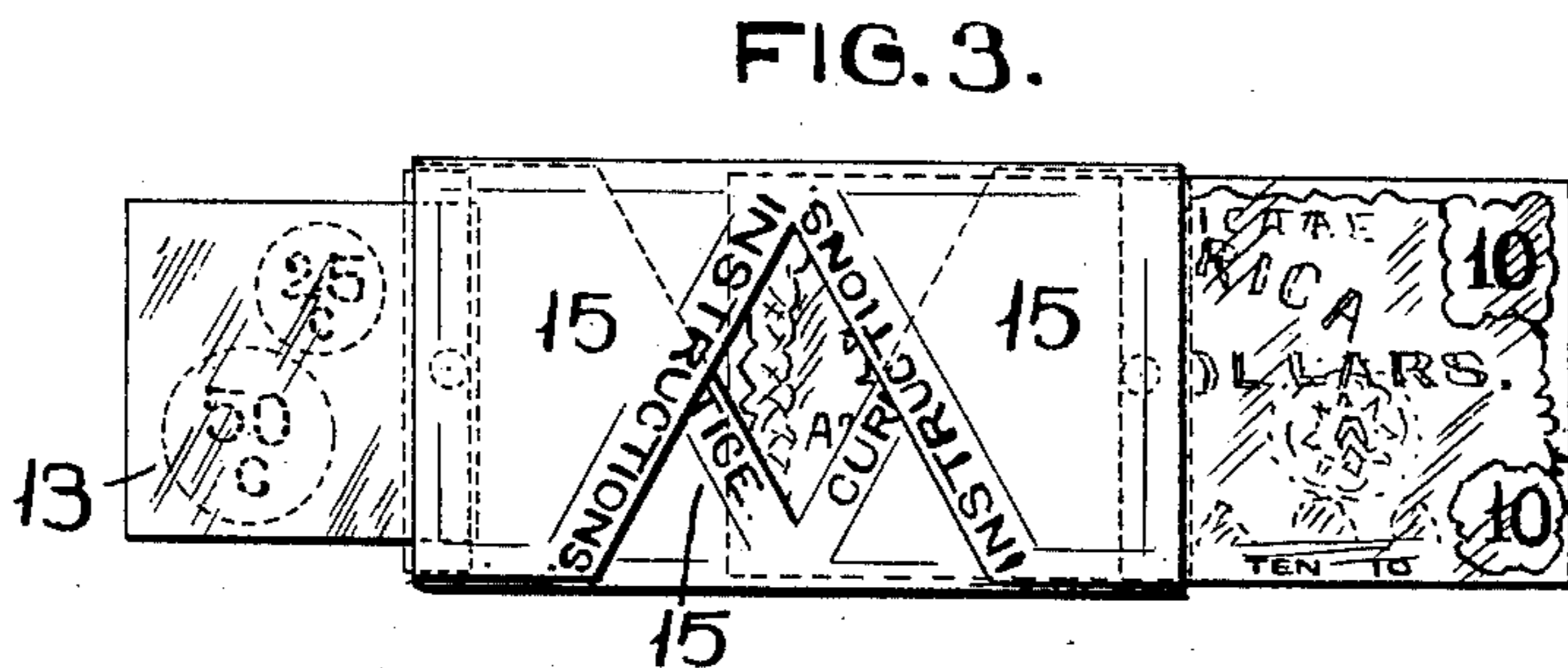
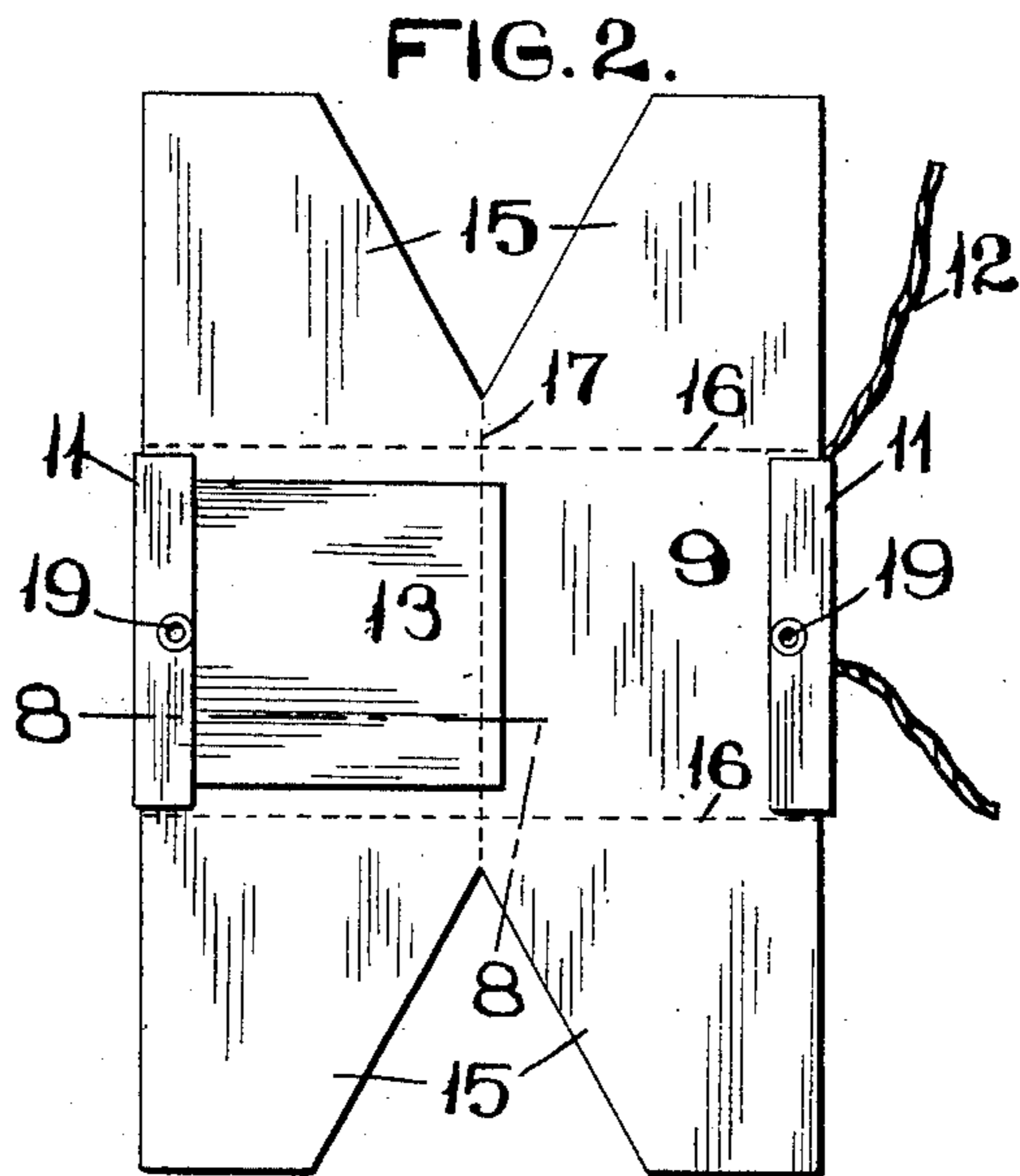
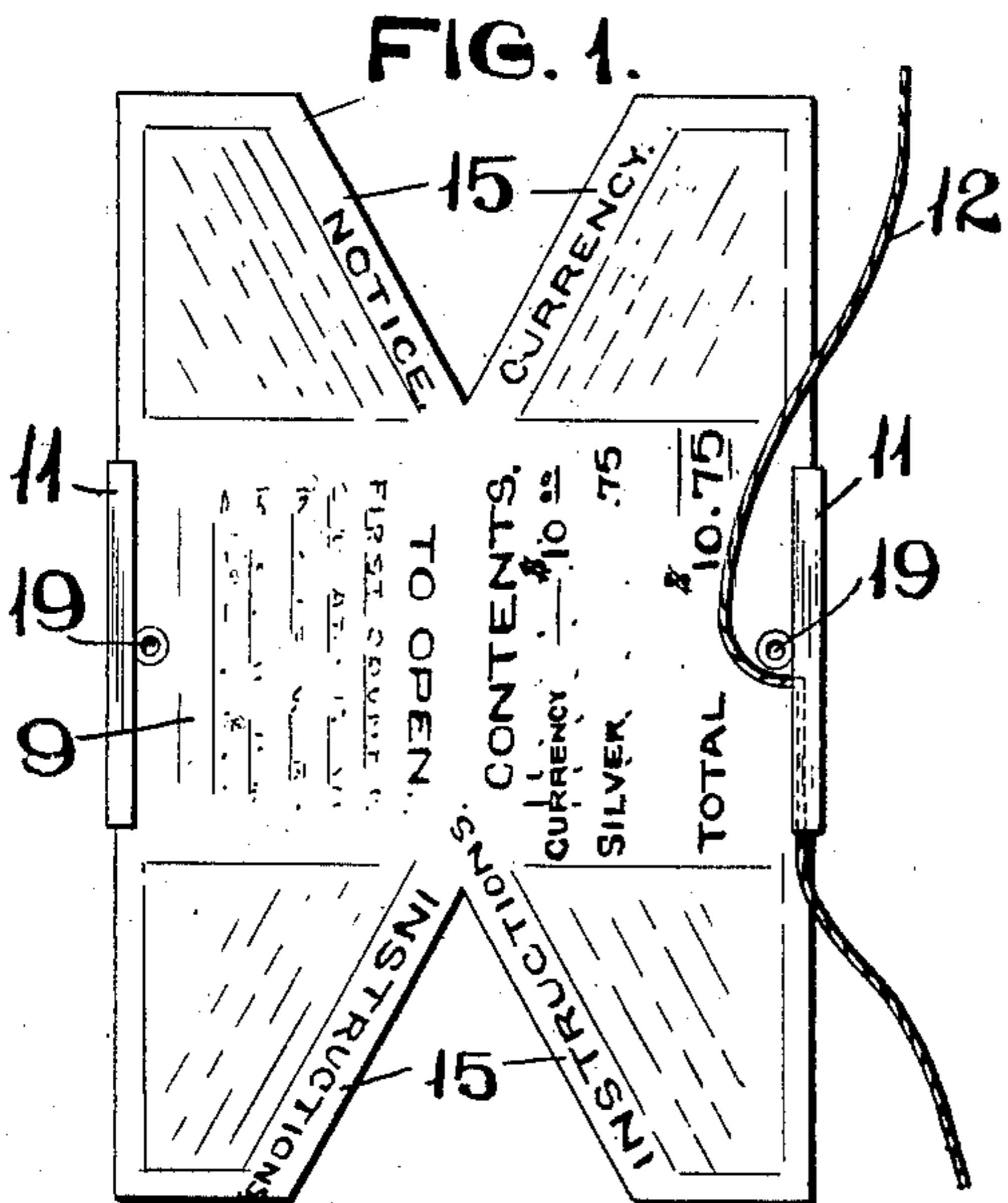


No. 829,713.

PATENTED AUG. 28, 1906.

H. N. HEILMAN.
MONEY SHIPPING RECEPTACLE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 10, 1905.



ATTEST.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY N. HEILMAN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO FRANK H. HAMILTON, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

MONEY-SHIPPING RECEPTACLE.

No. 829,713.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 28, 1906.

Application filed August 10, 1905. Serial No. 273,537.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY N. HEILMAN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Money-Shipping Receptacles, of which the following is a specification containing a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved means for shipping money.

A further object is to provide a device that will retain its contents intact during shipment, insuring remitter that currency and coin as contained therein will arrive at destination in same condition as sent or if tampered with will show such tampering, and thus show all concerned the person or persons guilty of such offence of either taking out all or part of same or substituting either counterfeit currency or coin.

Visibility.—A further object is to provide a device that gives remitter and receiver the privilege of seeing and counting the currency and coin contained in the package after being tied and sealed without breaking such seal or mutilating package in any manner whatsoever.

Ability to show undue shortage or substitution of counterfeit, or both.—A further object is to provide a device which assures remitter that if after tying same and sending to the receiver it is returned to him without signs of tampering or seal broken either short or containing counterfeit coin therein that said shortage of coin or currency or the presence of counterfeit is due to error on the part of remitter, said remitter having the privilege to refuse to accept or be held responsible if receiver is unable to show that seals are unbroken and that package has not been tampered with in any manner.

My invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts, which will be hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an outside plan view of a wrapper made use of in carrying out my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the inside thereof. Fig. 3 is a view of the same with the side flaps folded inwardly, as is done in carrying

out the methods. Fig. 4 is a section taken on the line 4 4 of Fig. 7. Fig. 5 is a view of the sealing-cord detached. Fig. 6 is a detail plan view of a portion of the body of the wrapper as it appears during the process of construction. Fig. 7 is a top plan view of the finished package containing money as it appears after it has been closed and sealed. Fig. 8 is a section taken on the line 8 8 of Fig. 2.

9 indicates the central body of the wrapper, preferably made of strong wrapping-paper and of a width corresponding to the width of currency-bills now in common use. Each end of said body 9 is cut with an extension 10, which is rolled up and clamped within the folds of a sheet-metal guard 11. Said sheet-metal guards also act as stiffening-ribs for the ends of the body. A suitable sealing-cord 12 is clamped beneath one edge of one of said sheet-metal guards 11; but the ends of said cord are free until the cord is used in tying and sealing the package.

13 indicates a coin-bag, preferably made of transparent material, such as paraffin-paper, and the open end of said bag is provided with an extension 14, which is rolled up with and clamped by the adjacent metal-guard 11, thereby firmly securing said bag to one end of the said body 9 and yet leaving the mouth of the bag open, as shown in Fig. 8, for the insertion of coin. The body 9 is provided on its opposite edges with the flaps 15, and the outer surface of said body and said flaps are to have printed upon them suitable directions for the remitter and the receiver, and the body is also to have written upon it by the remitter suitable characters indicating the amount of money which he has placed in the package.

The operation is as follows: The wrapper is first placed, as shown in Fig. 2, with its inner side upward. Then the coin which is to be shipped is slipped into the bag 13, (a fifty-cent and a twenty-five cent piece,) and then said bag is folded outwardly until its upper end is closed and sealed by lying upon the inner side of its metal guard 11, as shown in Fig. 3. Then the currency to be shipped (ten dollars) is placed on the inner surface of the body 9; but one end of the bill showing its denomination is permitted to extend, and then the flaps 15 are folded consecutively on the lines 16 and are brought to rest upon said

bill, as shown in Fig. 3. Then the wrapper is folded at right angles to the dotted lines 16 on the dotted lines 17, Fig. 2, thereby folding the inner end of the bill and placing the parts 5 in the position in which they are shown in Figs. 4 and 7. Finally the package is sealed by passing a needle carrying a loop of the sealing-cord 12 upwardly through the eyelets 19 adjacent the metal guard 11, then passing 10 one end of said cord through said loop on the opposite side of the package and tying and sealing the same tightly, as shown in Figs. 5 and 7. The loop of the sealing-cord of course passes through perforations in both ends of 15 the wrapper and in the superposed metal guards 11 and also through the currency contained in the wrapper, and finally through all of the folded flaps 15.

From the above it will be seen that I have 20 provided a money-shipping package that is substantially inaccessible without visible signs of tampering, and it will be impossible for an unauthorized person to gain access to the coin-bag 13 or to remove the currency 25 without breaking the seal.

An important part of my invention lies in the fact that the money contained in the package after sealing the same is clearly visible, thereby giving the remitter and the re- 30 ceiver the privilege of seeing and counting the money while the same is tied and sealed.

What I claim is—

1. The herein-described money-shipping wrapper, comprising a foldable body having a metal guard at one end, a flap at one of its edges, and a coin-bag fixed to the end of the body which carries said metal guard which metal guard secures said coin-bag to said body; substantially as specified. 35

2. The herein-described money-shipping wrapper, comprising a foldable body having metal guards at opposite ends, flaps at opposite edges of said guards, and a coin-bag fixed at one end of said body, said metal guard securing said coin-bag to said body; substantially as specified. 40 45

3. The herein-described money-shipping wrapper, comprising a foldable body having a metal guard at one end, said guard having a perforation, a flap at one edge of said wrapper and a coin-bag fixed to the end of the body which carries said metal guard, which metal guard secures said coin-bag to said body, substantially as specified. 50

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in presence of two subscribing witnesses. 55

HENRY N. HEILMAN.

Witnesses:

M. P. SMITH,

JOHN C. HIGDON.