

No. 875,388.

PATENTED DEC. 31, 1907.

F. STIEBEL.
COIN COUNTING BOX.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 5, 1907.

Fig. 1.

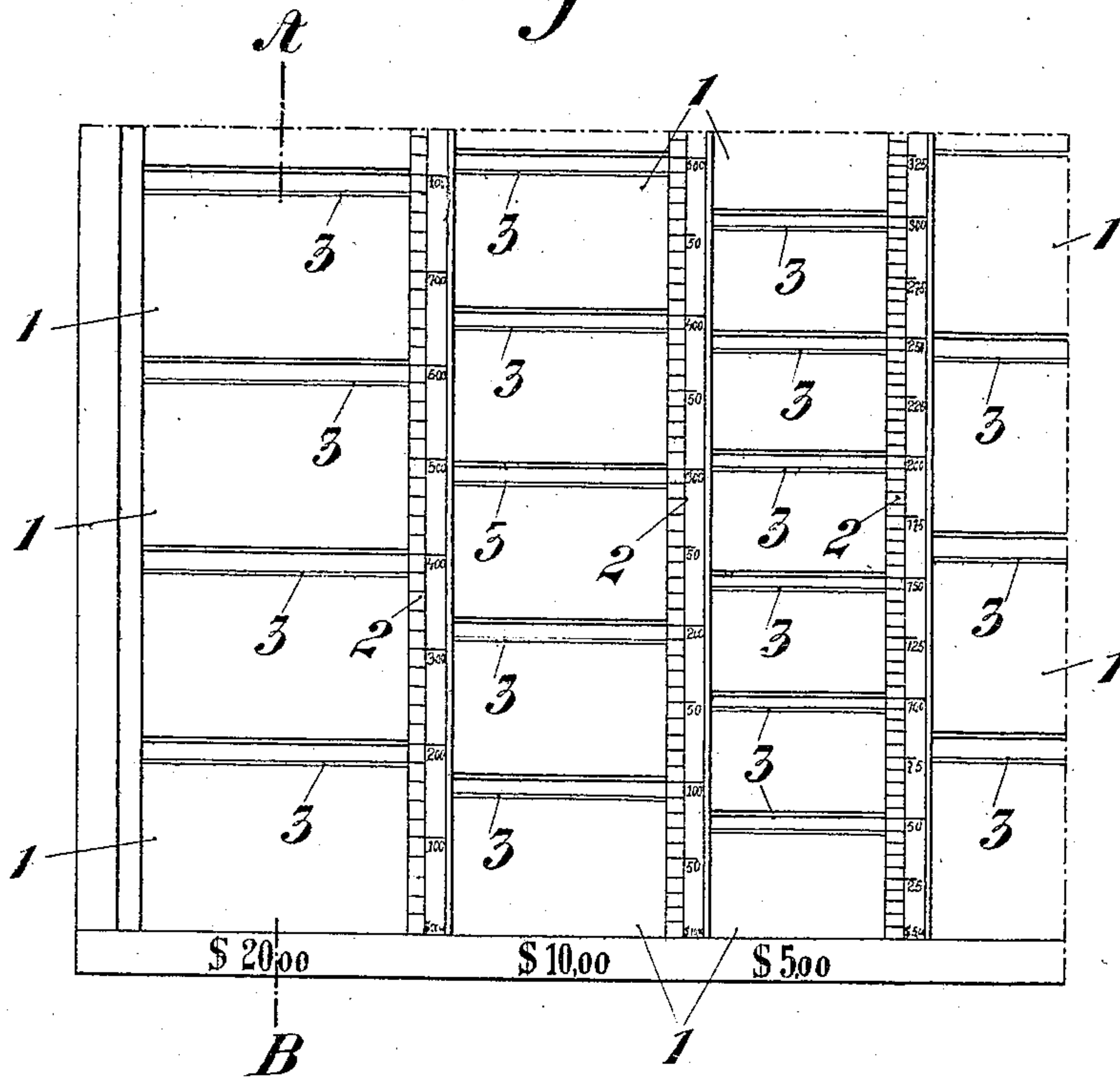


Fig. 2.

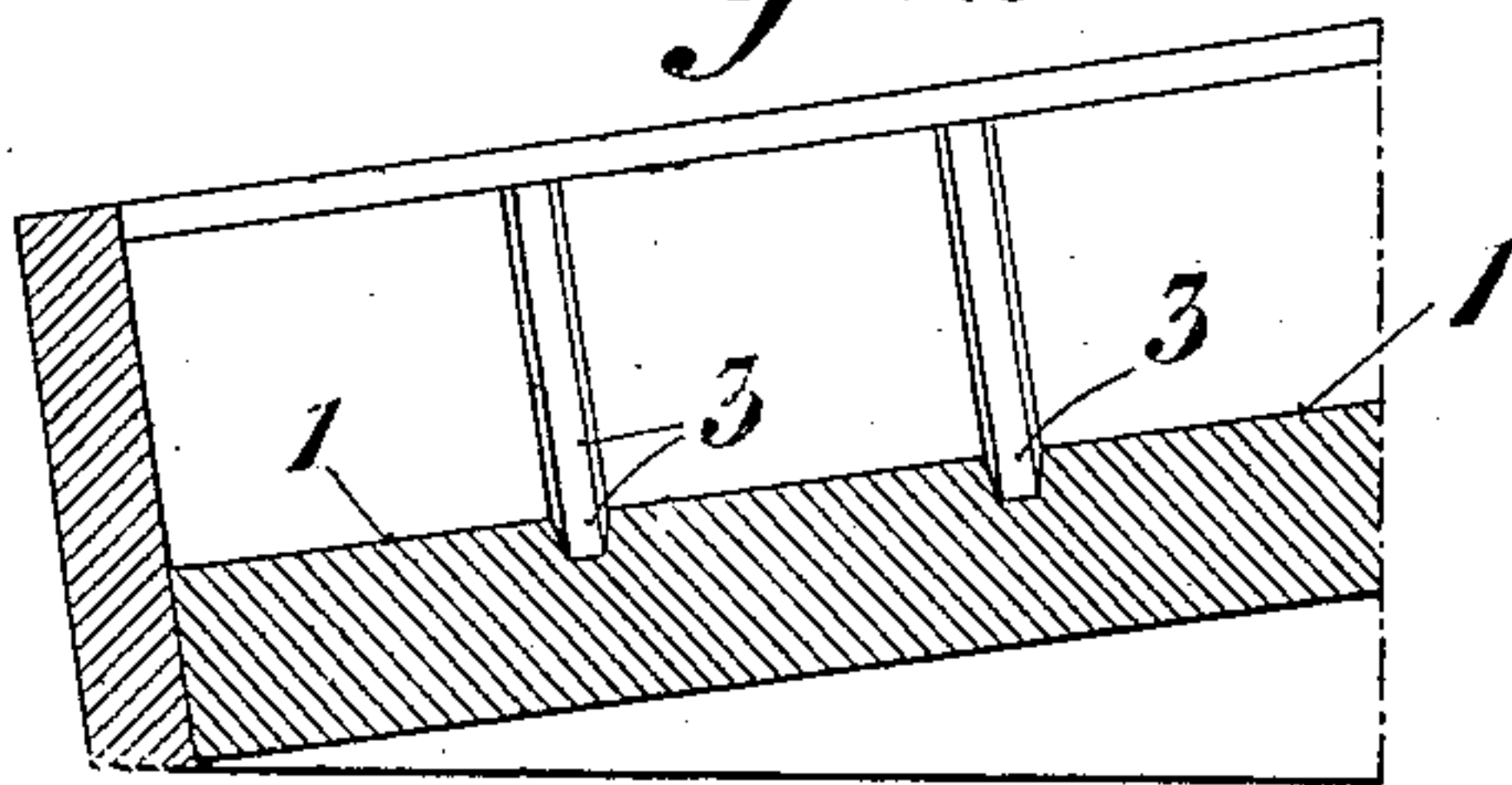


Fig. 4.

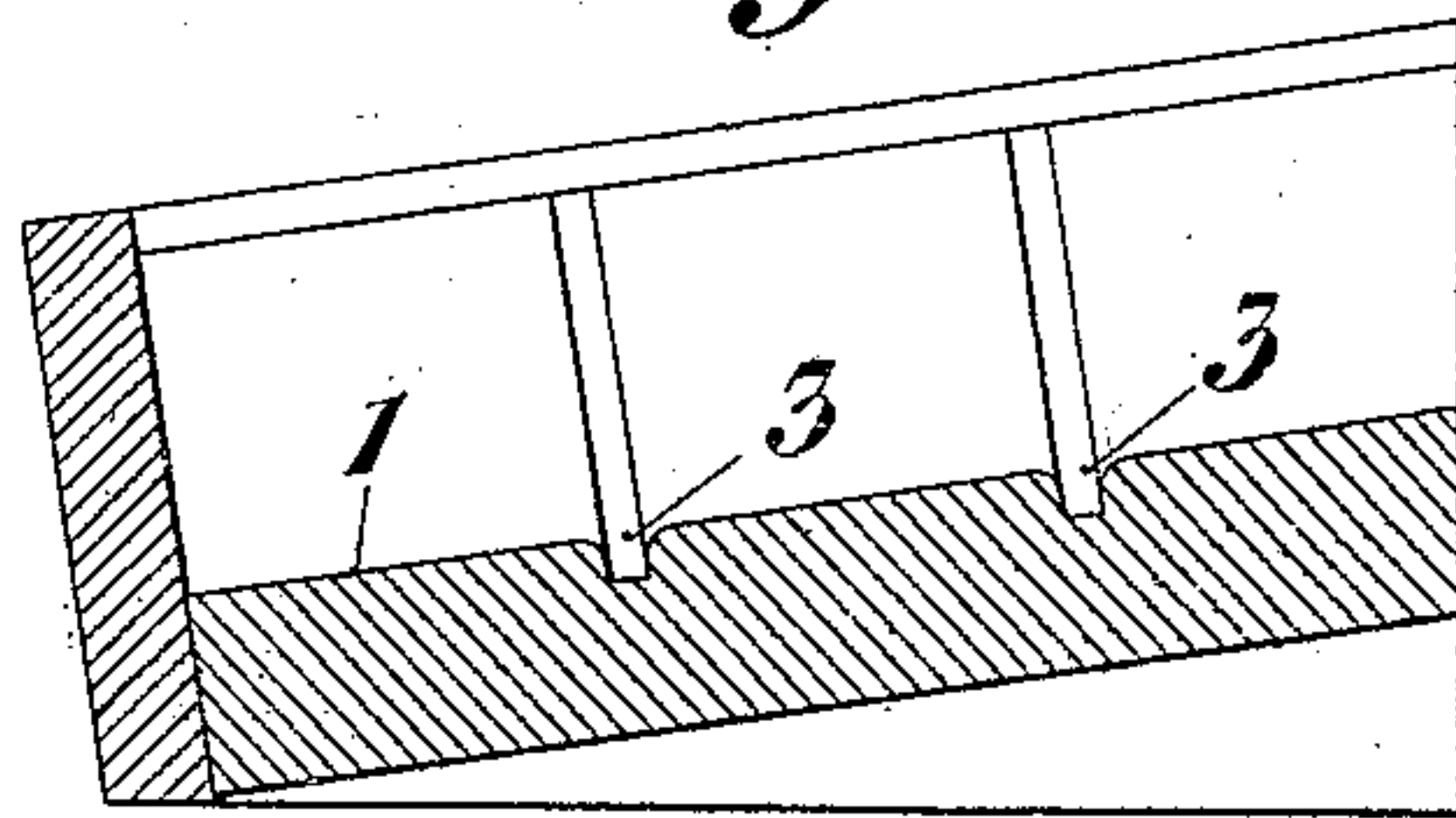


Fig. 3.

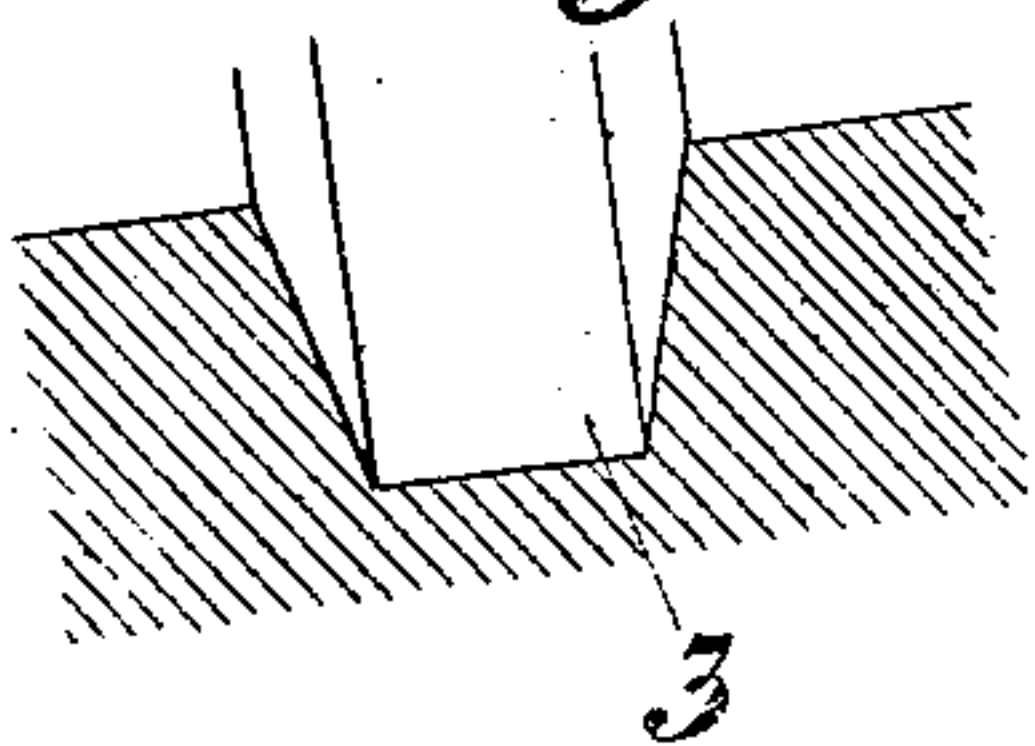


Fig. 6.

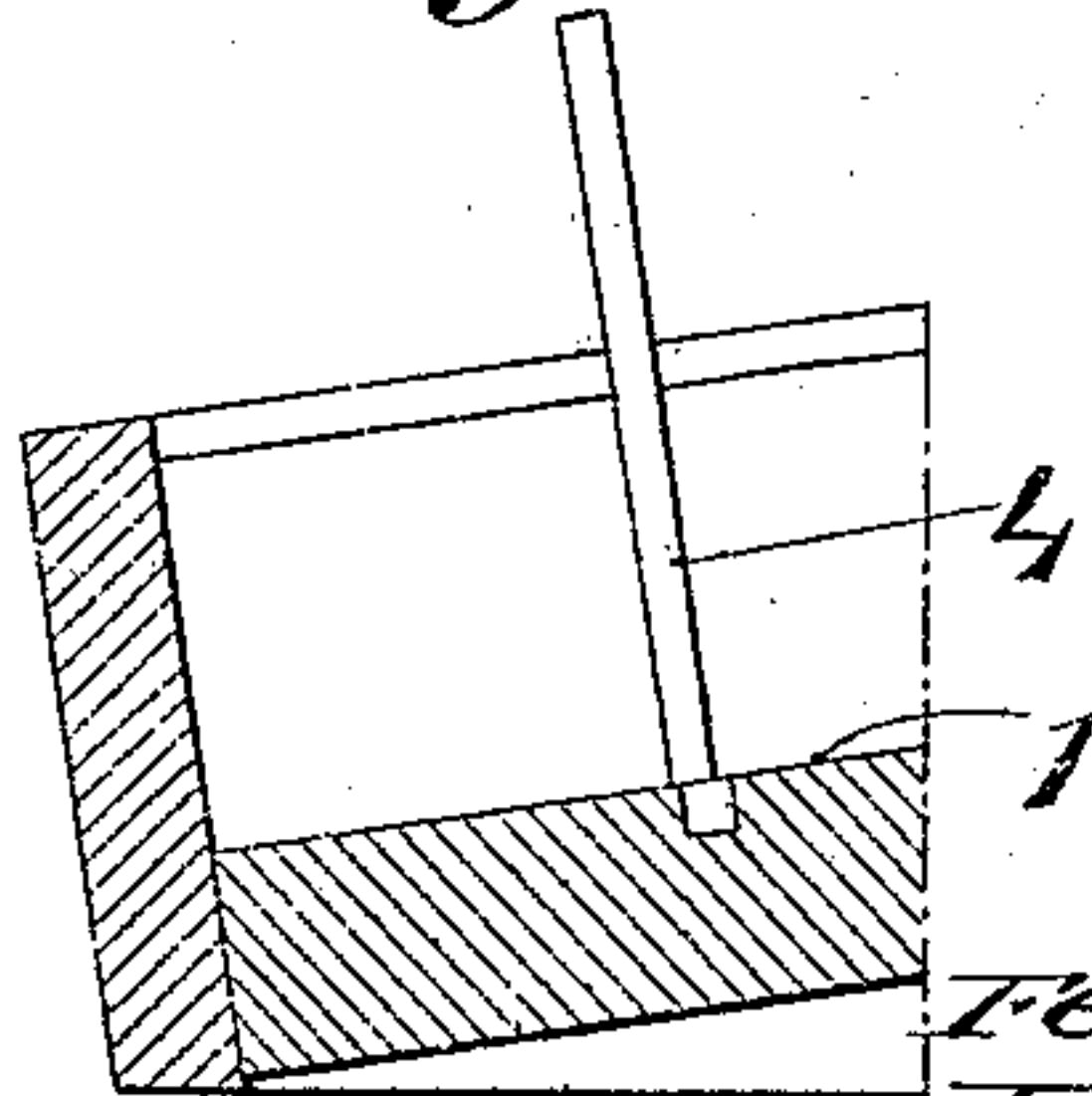
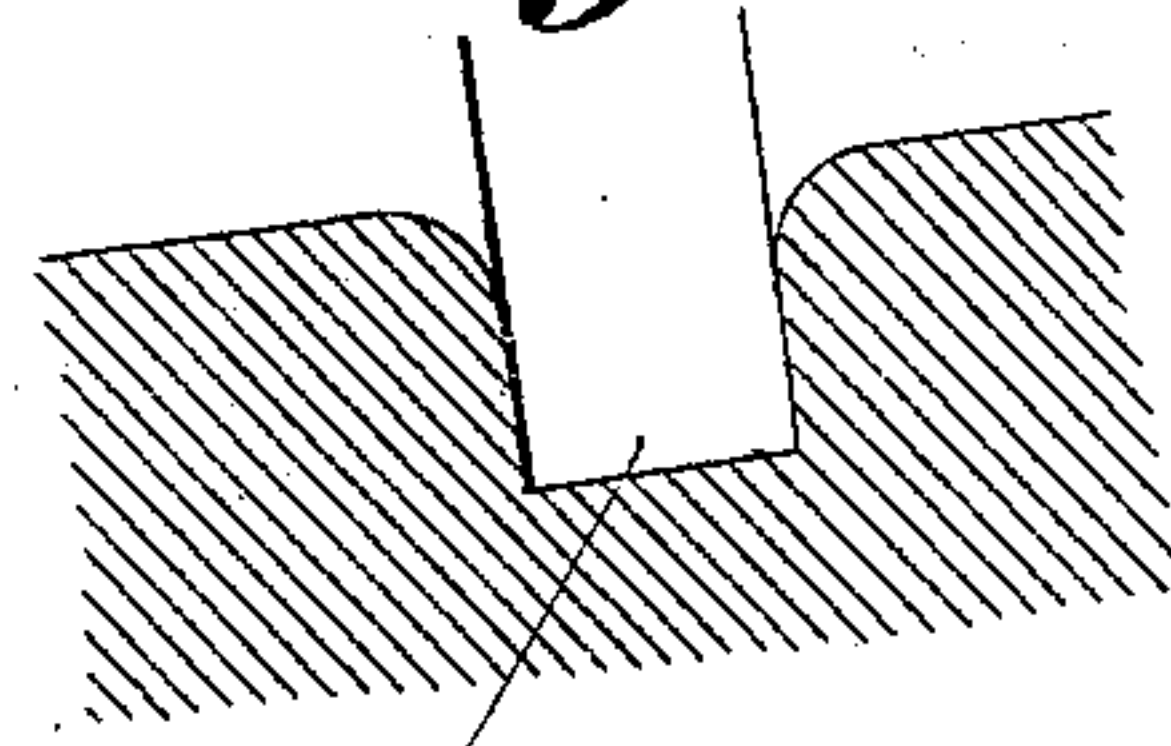


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

J. B. Ketcher

C. D. Ketcher

Inventor

Ferdinand Stiebel

By *James L. Norris*

att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FERDINAND STIEBEL, OF EISENACH, GERMANY.

COIN-COUNTING BOX.

No. 875,388.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 31, 1907.

Application filed June 5, 1907. Serial No. 377,398.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FERDINAND STIEBEL, merchant, a subject of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, residing at Eisenach, Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Counting Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

10 Coin counting boxes are known, in which there is for each tenth coin a recess in the counting trough. The said recess serves to facilitate the counting by causing the respective coin to recede and by producing exact
15 agreement of the money-column with the adjacent scale. This notch-like recess, which has hitherto always been of rectangular cross section, must only be very slightly wider than the coin is thick, so that worn coins
20 frequently fail to reach the position in which they are entirely over the recess, so that they remain on the sharp edge of the latter, without entering into the recess. The coins must in that case be brought into the de-
25 sired position by shaking the box, or, if shaking is insufficient, by arranging them by hand, but this is very inconvenient and wasteful of time. This disadvantage does not arise with the coin-counting box pro-
30 vided by the present invention, in which the cross-section of the recesses is flared towards the orifice but is equal to the thickness of the coin at the lower part. This construction insures that the coins always slide into the
35 recess even if they are not placed quite perpendicularly above the latter, and that the money column agrees exactly with the adjacent scale.

40 In the drawing, one form of construction of the new coin-counting box is illustrated by way of example in Figure 1, which is a plan view, Fig. 2 being a cross-section on the line A—B. Fig. 3 shows a detail. Fig. 4 shows a modification of the form of construc-
45 tion shown in Figs. 1 to 3. Fig. 5 shows a detail of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 illustrates the disadvantage of the coin-counting boxes known hitherto.

50 At the sides of the trough like counting channels 1 are placed the corresponding scales 2 and at the side of each tenth scale-division there is a notch-like recess 3 in the respective trough. The cross-section of the recesses 3 is not, as was hitherto the case,

rectangular, but is flared towards the orifice 55 (see Figs. 1 to 5).

In the construction shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the walls of the recesses are flat, whereas they are curved in the construction shown in Figs. 4 and 5. With recesses so shaped the
60 coins are compelled to slide into the recesses and cannot remain on the edges thereof in the manner shown in Fig. 6.

What I claim is:

1. A box of the class described comprising 65 a body, partitions arranged in said body forming a plurality of compartments therein, and a scale forming graduations arranged at the free edge of each of said partitions, said body having at the back thereof and in
70 its inner face a plurality of recesses arranged transversely of the longitudinal extent of the compartment, the walls of each recess being flared to form an enlarged mouth for the latter to allow free access to the recess for
75 receiving the edge of a coin within the same.

2. A coin box of the class described comprising a bottom, side and end walls, a plurality of partitions forming compartments engaging opposite walls of the box, and scales 80 mounted on the free edge of each partition, said bottom having in its inner face a plurality of grooves arranged transversely of the longitudinal extent of the compartments, the walls of the grooves being flared to pro-
85 duce an increased mouth portion with respect to the groove to allow free entrance of a coin when inserted in each groove.

3. A coin box including a bottom, side and end walls, partitions arranged within the box 90 for forming compartments therein, a plurality of transversely extending recesses in the bottom at the interior face thereof and with respect to the longitudinal extent of the compartments, and scales arranged on said
95 partitions forming graduations, the walls of each recess diverging outwardly with respect to each other to form flared mouth portions thereby allowing free entrance of a coin into the recesses. 100

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FERDINAND STIEBEL.

Witnesses:

PAUL TEIDEMANN,
OTTO HELLER.