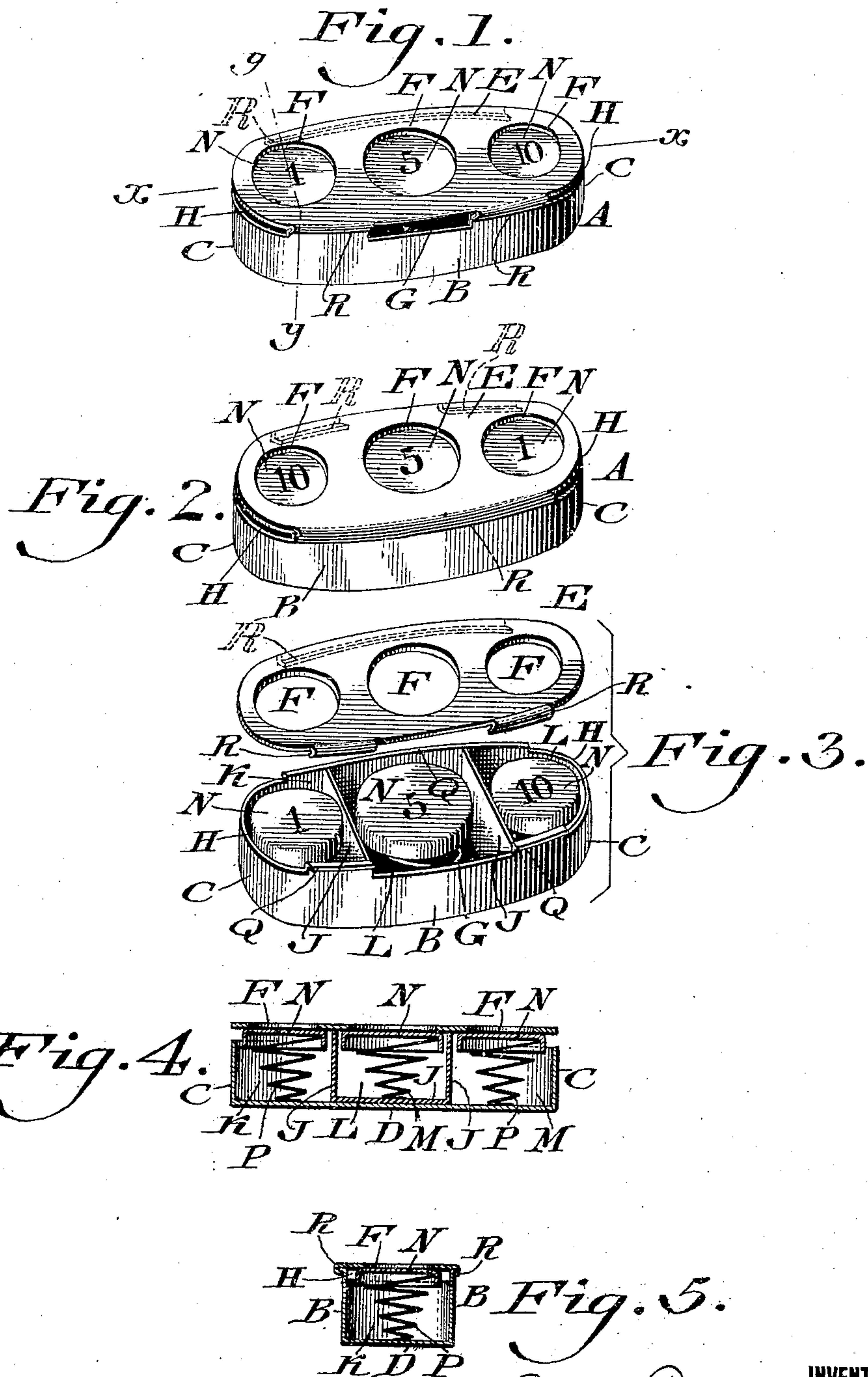


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 COIN HOLDER.  
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Patented Apr. 12, 1910.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COIN-HOLDER.

954,589.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

Application filed June 4, 1909. Serial No. 500,053.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EMILE REIZENSTEIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brookline, in the county of Norfolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Coin-Holder, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of a coin holder formed of a casing having partitions therein, producing chambers for receiving coin, and plungers with resilient supports in said chambers for retaining the coin in position, the construction being such that the covering or top of the casing and the partitions therein are held in position without soldering or riveting, thus rendering the device simple, inexpensive, compact, strong and durable.

For the purpose of explaining the invention, the accompanying drawing illustrates a satisfactory reduction of the same to practice, but the important instrumentalities thereof may be varied, and so it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific arrangement and organization shown and described.

Figures 1 and 2 represent perspective views of a coin holder embodying my invention. Fig. 3 represents a perspective view showing the body of the box and the lid or top thereof in separated condition. Fig. 4 represents a longitudinal section thereof on line  $x-x$ , Fig. 1. Fig. 5 represents a transverse section thereof on line  $y-y$ , Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawing:—A designates a casing, whose body is composed of the sides B, ends C and bottom D. E designates the top of said casing, the same having a series of openings F therein. In one of said sides in the edge thereof is the opening or throat G, and in said ends in the edges thereof are the openings or throats H, said throats being in communication with the interior of the casing.

J designates partitions within the casing A, the same forming compartments K, L, M for different coins, and being constructed of a plate, preferably metal bent up, producing said partitions J, which extend across the case from side to side thereof, and a base J', which rests on the bottom of the casing, said partitions J having their upper portions at the terminals of the throat G,

so that the latter presents an unobstructed passage into the compartment L, while the several compartments are properly separate from each other, the partitions being covered by the top E and retained in position without soldering, riveting or other fastenings, the partitions also being prevented from lateral shifting as the casing is of oval shape and its end portions are narrower than those of the casing which the partitions occupy, so that the partitions tighten against the side walls of the casing, where they reduce in width and so are controlled, the effect of which is evident.

Within each of the compartments K, L, M is a plunger N, which is supported on a spring P, two of the latter resting on the bottom of the casing and the other resting on the base of the partitions J, it being noticed that each plunger primarily is below one of the openings F of the top of the casing, and the diameter of the plunger is greater than the opening, whereby the plunger is retained within the casing by contacting with the under side of the top E around the respective opening, it being noticed also that the diameters of the plungers correspond with those of different coins, in the present case, a penny, a five-cent piece and a dime.

In order to connect the top or lid E with the body of the casing, the upper edges of the latter are formed with outturned lips Q, and the sides of the former are formed with inturned lips R, the lips Q being adapted to be embraced by the lips R forming lap-joints, as most plainly shown in Fig. 3, said lips being swaged together, whereby they are interlocked tightly and the top held firmly on the body without soldering, brazing, riveting or the like.

When it is desired to deposit a coin in the casing, it is inserted in the proper throat and the plunger of the chamber depressed somewhat by the finger through the opening in the top, when the coin may be pushed through said throat into its chamber and seated on the plunger thereof. Then the finger is removed, when the coin is retained in place by the pressure of the spring on the plunger, whereby the coin is frictionally held against the underside of the top of the casing. Another coin may be inserted through the throat and so placed on the previously-inserted coin, the plunger descending and the spring being depressed.

When it is desired to remove a coin, it is simply slipped laterally by the thumb or finger through the throat and so rides over the plunger and emerges from the casing, as  
5 is evident.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

A casing of oval form having openings at  
10 the ends and at one side, and transverse

partitions held within said casing upon opposite sides of the opening in the side, said partitions being formed of a plate bent upwardly twice substantially at right angles so as to form a base and two sides.

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Witnesses:

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