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COIN-HANDLING DEVICE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 133—1)

This invention relates to a coin-handling device which may be used advantageously in connection with coins of any denomination, such for instance as pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, fifty-cent pieces, or the type of coin utilized by traction companies, or similar coins which are handled in quantities.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a quick and convenient means of counting and packaging the coins.

Another object of the invention is to provide an arrangement so that when the coins are placed in predetermined relation the number of coins present may be readily observed, or the value of the total number may be observed, and that thereafter by a single manipulation the coins may be packaged in a standard type of package or roll found convenient in the handling of coins by banks and the like.

Another object of the invention is to provide a portable device which will be extremely simple to construct and may be used for the advantageous results above mentioned.

Another object of the invention is to provide an arrangement which may be made of a single piece of some non-metallic material such for instance as wood, by simple manipulations, and to provide a device which may be light in weight and yet one which will direct the position of a plurality of coins such that they may be arranged in spread-out fashion on the board, that the number may be readily inspected, and then the coins may be manually manipulated conveniently into a cylindrical shell for packaging the same.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction as will be more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawing:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a device fashioned in accordance with this invention;

Fig. 2 is a fragmental perspective view showing a section of the device and illustrating a portion of a man's hand engaging one of the coins for sliding a series of coins in the channel ahead of it, into the shell-like container for the coins; and

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a package of coins.

Fig. 4 is a section on line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

In the handling of coins many different complicated counting devices consisting of rotating parts or of a balanced arrangement have been provided which are expensive to construct and therefore out of the cost range for a small dealer who manually handles a quantity of small coins.

Frequently, in transmitting change, the same must be counted by hand first by the person turning in the change and secondly by the person receiving the change, and to simplify this operation I have provided a board having therein a channel or groove into which the coins may be placed in edge to edge abutting relation, and I have provided markers, such as numbers, which will indicate by inspection the number of coins in the tandem edge to edge relation in a single groove. Thus, by inspection of the device with the coins arranged in this pre-determined manner I may tell definitely, as well as others who are interested in the count may tell definitely, the number of coins assembled thereon, and I have utilized this assembly for a convenient packaging of the coins by providing a hole at one end of the channel which will receive a cylindrical shell and into which the coins may be discharged from the channel by manual engagement of the coin most distant from the hole and moving it toward the hole to slide those coins ahead of it into and through the hole, and into the shell.

With reference to the drawing, the device is designated generally 10 having a body portion 11 which is conveniently formed of some non-metallic material such for instance as a wooden board, and I have provided a plurality of channels or grooves 12 in the upper surface 13 of this body which extend from a location 14 inwardly from the end of the body generally in parallel relation to a position 15 inwardly from the opposite end of the body. Adjacent the same end of each of these channels there is provided a hole 16 which extends from the bottom of the channel 12 through the body or board as will be particularly apparent from the fragmental sectional view of Fig. 2.

Coins of any denomination or size may be used in accordance with this invention. I have chosen, however, pennies, or one-cent coins for illustrative purposes only, and it will be understood that other size coins may be likewise used. The coins are designated generally 17 and may be positioned in the channel 12, with one coin abutting the end 14 of the channel, and each additional coin abutting the next previous one, until the channel is substantially filled with tandem-arranged coins. To indicate the number of coins in the channel I have provided numbers spaced in accordance with a multiple of the diameter of the coin so that by viewing the number, the number of coins which are in the channel covering the preceding number may be known. For instance in Fig. 1 in the first channel 12 there is indicated

in dotted lines a tandem relation of coins. The number 25 is exposed but all numbers ahead of this will have been covered by this arrangement of coins therein. Therefore twenty five coins will be indicated as being present in the channel. In the next channel another twenty five coins may be positioned, and so on, until the capacity of the board reaches one hundred coins as illustrated in the drawing. Assuming that it is desirable to count one hundred pennies, these pennies will be distributed in the four different channels of the board, twenty five in each channel, and then upon inspection of the board, it will be known that there are one hundred pennies present. In dealing with newsboys there is a very convenient means of receiving from the boys a given number of pennies, the boy being required to place these pennies on the board for this purpose. At the end of each channel a bevel 21 is provided at substantially 45° for guiding the coins from the channel to the hole 16 at the end thereof.

It is desirable to assemble the coins, such as pennies, in rolls such as shown in Fig. 3 with a definite number in each package. Cylindrical paper shells 20 as seen in Fig. 2 may be purchased on the open market and are of sizes to fit various coins; the penny shell would be utilized in connection with a board of the size to receive pennies, and this shell would be positioned in the opening 16 as shown in Fig. 2, and then for discharging the pennies from the board the penny which abuts the end 14 of the channel would be engaged and slid toward the hole 16, thereby forcing all of the twenty four pennies ahead of it to the opening 16, and these pennies would drop by gravity through the hole being tilted by the bevel and into the shell 20 one on top of the other until the last of the twenty five pennies had passed through the hole. The shell would then be moved to the next hole to receive another twenty five pennies and then the end of the shell 21 would be closed by folding to provide the package of Fig. 3.

It will of course be apparent that it will be necessary that the channel 12 have opposite side

walls 18 which are spaced apart a distance just a little more than the diameter of the coin to be accommodated so that the coins will be aligned with their centers in substantially a straight line. As a convenient depth of the channel, the depth will be just slightly greater than the thickness of the coin to be accommodated, and thus as the coins are moved by sliding them, usually in a horizontal position, the coins will remain in the channel. The hole 16 will be of a size sufficient to accommodate a shell such as 20 into which the coins are to be packaged, and thus the diameter of the hole will be slightly greater than the width of the channel between the side walls 18 thereof.

From the foregoing it will be readily apparent that I have provided a simple coin-handling device which requires only a boring and grooving operation for constructing it to handle coins in the desired manner.

I claim:

A coin handling device comprising a body of substantial thickness having a vertical hole therein spaced from an edge thereof and of a size and length sufficient in diameter to frictionally receive and retain a tube to package the coins to be handled of a generally like diameter with the axis of the hole extending in a direction to permit coins to gravitate therethrough, a channel in the upper surface of the body extending from the hole and substantially along the entire length of the body and generally at right angles to the axis of the hole and provided with side walls a distance apart to receive and engage the edges of the coins to align the coins in the channel in edge to edge relation to each other, a beveled surface extending from the surface forming the bottom of the channel to the hole whereby a coin in the channel distant from the hole may be engaged and moved toward the hole to cause by such movement all coins between it and the hole to be moved one by one without jamming to and through the hole.

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