

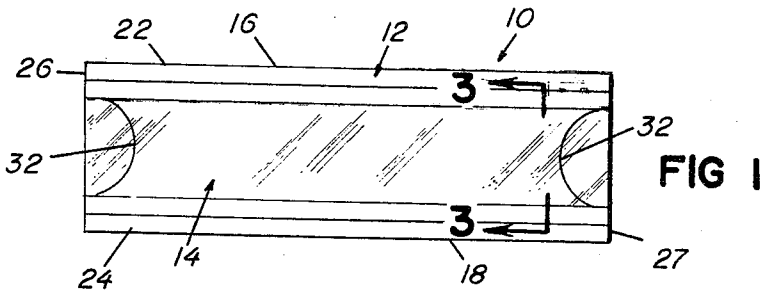
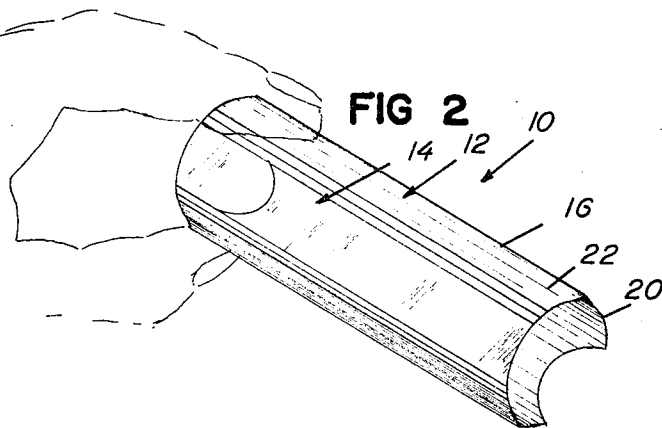
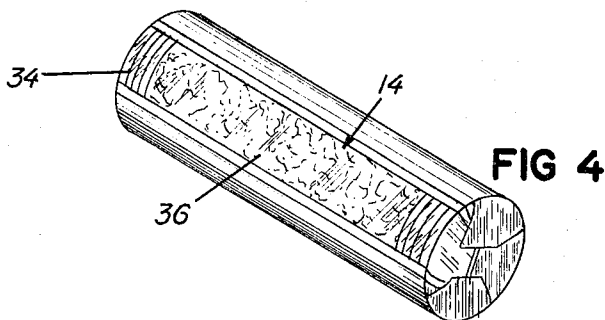
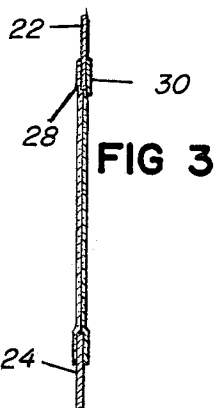
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COIN WRAPPER WITH WINDOW THEREIN

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COIN WRAPPER WITH WINDOW THEREIN

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4 Claims. (Cl. 229—87.2)

This invention relates to coin wrappers or holders and more particularly it relates to a coin wrapper having a window therein for visual examination of coins disposed within the wrapper.

As is well known, it is conventional to supply elongated paper sleeves to form wrappers or holders within which a plurality of coins may be stacked end-to-end. Such conventional coin wrappers have found wide-spread usage by banks, vending machine companies, and other institutions who deal in a large supply of coins. Additionally, since the paper sleeve form of coin wrappers is disposable, extremely inexpensive, can be stored in a flat condition, and can be easily filled with coins, it has become a widely used and adopted item.

Still, there are certain disadvantages associated with such coin holders. Perhaps the primary disadvantage is the fact that such holders are generally made of an opaque paper, and thus once the coins have been assembled within the holder, they cannot be visually observed. Because of this fact, it has been discovered that certain persons will attempt to insert slugs, lengths of pipe, tokens and other valueless materials within the coin wrapper. A bank teller or other person who customarily handles such rolled coins does not have time to disassemble each such roll, and must therefore only rely upon the weight of a roll of coins as being a true indication of whether or not the coins within the rolls are genuine. Using such conventional opaque paper tubes or sleeves, banks and other institutions are consistently subjected to minor losses due to this aforementioned substitution of valueless materials in place of coins, and while in any one particular instance the amount of such losses is small, the cumulative amount of such losses over a period of a year or more, amounts to a considerable sum.

From the foregoing matter, it will be apparent that there is a need for a coin holder or wrapper which permits visual observation of the coins to be disposed therein. This need has been recognized in the past, but prior art attempts to meet it consisted essentially of forming a longitudinal slot in the coin wrapper between its ends. It was, however, discovered that while such a slot did permit a visual examination of the coins within the wrapper, it so materially weakened the strength of the wrapper that such wrappers often broke if subjected to any form of rough handling, thus scattering a vast amount of coins onto the floor. For this reason, such slitted coin wrappers never received a very wide-spread acceptance in commercial establishments.

With the foregoing matter in mind, it is, therefore, an object of the present invention to overcome the difficulties and deficiencies of prior art forms of coin holders, and to provide in their stead, an improved coin holder construction.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a coin wrapper having a window therein which permits visual examination of coins disposed within the wrapper.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a coin holder having a transparent portion, but wherein the coin holder and the transparent portion are of high strength and will not readily break apart or tear, even if subject to rough handling or severe shock due to being dropped on hard surfaces.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a coin wrapper having a transparent window portion ex-

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tending its full longitudinal length, but to still be able to manufacture and sell such a coin wrapper for an extremely minimum price.

Other objects, advantages and salient features of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description, which, taken in connection with the annexed drawings, discloses a preferred embodiment thereof.

Referring to the drawings:

FIGURE 1 is a top plan view of a coin wrapper in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

FIGURE 2 is a perspective view of the coin wrapper in FIGURE 1 converted into a tubular configuration;

FIGURE 3 is a sectional view taken along line 3—3 of FIGURE 1; and,

FIGURE 4 is a perspective view of the coin holder in assembled condition with a roll of coins housed therein.

As shown in the drawings, there is provided a coin wrapper generally designated 10 formed of a longitudinally extended strip a paper generally designated 12 having a transparent portion or window generally designated 14 therein.

The paper body 12 is formed of an opaque sheet of inexpensive paper, as in the conventional paper sleeve used as the prior art form of coin wrappers. Since the coin wrapper is generally stored and shipped in a flat condition, when coins are not housed therein, a top seam or fold line 16 and a bottom seam or fold line 18 are provided in the paper body 12, as shown in FIGURE 1. A strip of paper 20 extends fully between such upper and lower fold seams, and such strip is folded back upon itself at such seams to form a pair of margins 22 and 24. Opposite ends of the body 12 can be identified as 26 and 27 respectively.

As can be seen, the margins 22 and 24 do not extend into contact with one another, but instead, terminate short of contact to leave a longitudinally extended space between the end edges of such margins. This space serves to define the window 14. As can best be seen from FIGURE 3, the window 14 is preferably formed of a pressure sensitive transparent tape. The transverse width of such tape is somewhat greater than the spacing between the margins 22 and 24 in order that the tape may be secured to such margins. One strip of tape 28 is secured to one surface of the margins 22 and 24, and another strip of tape 30 is adhesively secured to the opposite surface of the margins 22 and 24. Since the strips 28 and 30 have their adhesive surfaces directed toward one another, such strips are secured and attached to one another, to thus form a double thickness of pressure sensitive tape at the window 14. This double thickness of tape assures that the window will be of high strength, and in fact, such window is even of greater strength than is the paper portion 20 of the wrapper 10.

If desired, the body wall 20 may be provided at its ends 26 and 27 with arcuate recesses 32 which facilitate holding, filling, and folding over the ends of the coin wrapper 10.

As shown in FIGURE 2 of the drawings, the coin wrapper 10 may be converted into tubular configuration by grasping the same between the user's thumb and forefinger, and applying pressure to the upper and lower seams 16 and 18. Such pressure tends to bulge the side walls outwardly to convert the holder into an essentially tubular configuration. In such a configuration, coins of the appropriate denomination may be dropped or slid longitudinally into the holder.

Referring to FIGURE 4, it will be seen that once an appropriate number of coins 34 are placed within the holder, the ends thereof can be folded over to thus convert the holder into a standard coin roll. If an object other than coins 34, as for instance a length of paper 36, is

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placed within the holder, this can readily be observed through the transparent window 14. In this manner, anyone looking through the window 14 of the coin wrapper can instantaneously observe whether or not the roll is filled with proper coins 34.

As a final point, it should be noted that although the invention has been described with the body 12 fabricated of paper and the window 14 being fabricated of transparent pressure sensitive tape, these materials are only the preferred ones, and the invention should not be limited thereby. Rather, it should be understood that any suitable material can be used for the body 12 of the coin holder, provided such material is strong enough and foldable enough to accomplish its stated function. Similarly, different forms of plastic materials may be used for the window 14, provided only that such plastic materials be of a transparent nature to permit observation of the interior or of the coin holder.

After reading the foregoing detailed description, it will be apparent that the objects set forth at the outset of the specification have been successfully achieved. Accordingly, what is claimed is:

1. A coin wrapper construction comprising:
 - a longitudinally extended substantially flat sheet of opaque material having upper and lower edges and opposed side edges;
 - said upper lower edges being folded over toward one another to form longitudinally extending margins spaced apart from one another;
 - a window fabricated of transparent material extending across the spacing between said margins and being secured to each of said margins along the full length thereof;

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said window permitting visual examination of the interior of said coin wrapper whereby, when said coin wrapper is filled with coins, at least a portion of the periphery of each such coin therewithin is visible through said window.

2. A coin wrapper as defined in claim 1 wherein said transparent window is formed of at least one sheet of pressure sensitive tape.

3. A coin wrapper as defined in claim 1 wherein said window includes a first strip of pressure sensitive tape secured to one surface of said margins and a second strip of pressure sensitive tape secured to the opposite surface of said margins, said strips of pressure sensitive tape being in adherent contact with one another between said margins to thus provide a double thickness window.

4. A coin wrapper as defined in claim 1, but further characterized by said end edges of said sheet having arcuate recesses formed therein.

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