

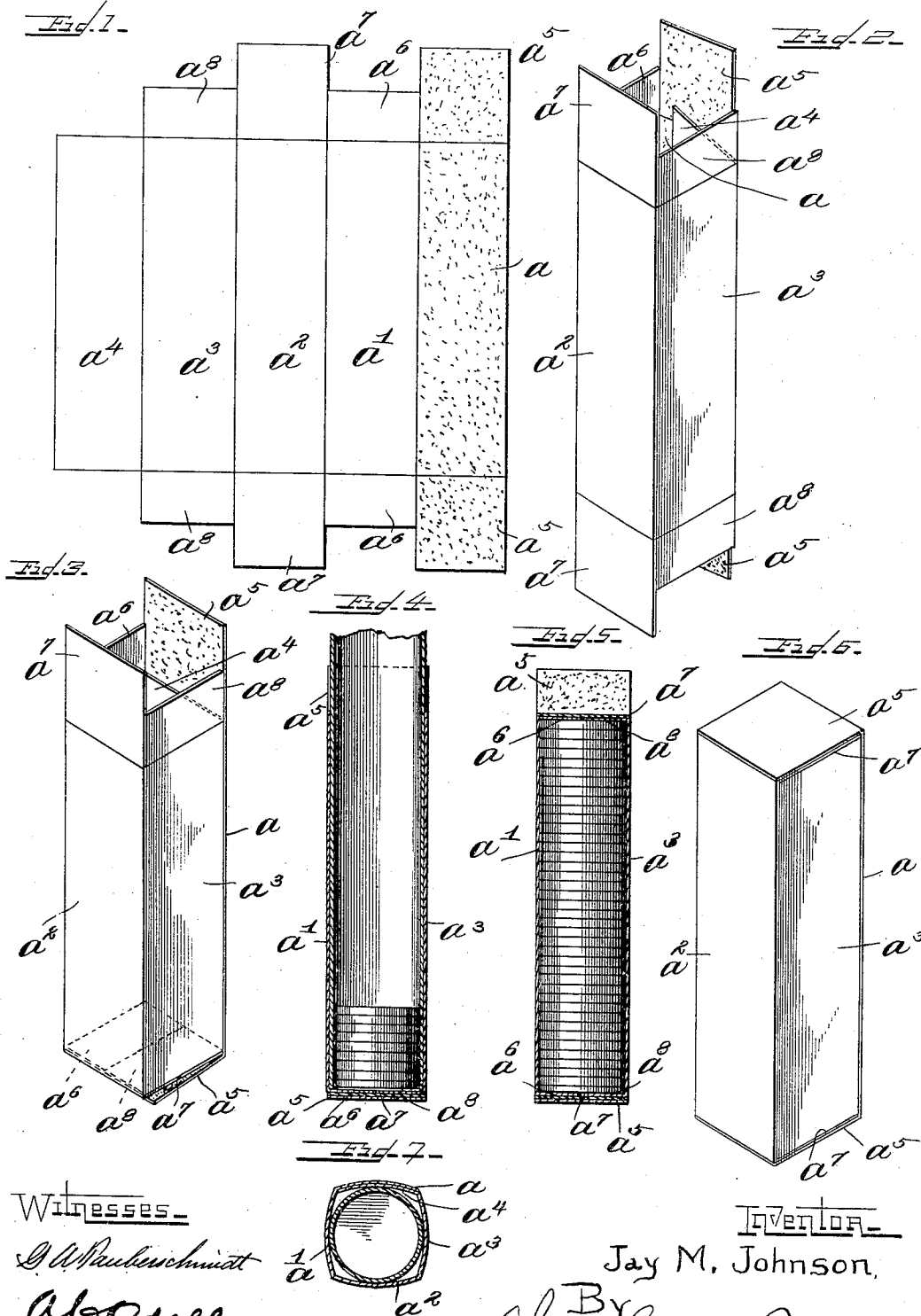
No. 768,664.

PATENTED AUG. 30, 1904.

J. M. JOHNSON.
PAPER CARTON FOR COIN CONTAINING PACKAGES.

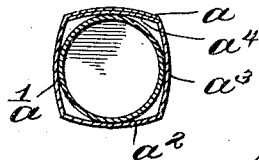
APPLICATION FILED MAY 23, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses—

D. W. Paulschmidt
Al. O. Ouel



INVENTOR—

Jay M. Johnson,

By *Charles M. Rice* ATT.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAY M. JOHNSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO COIN COUNTING MACHINE COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

PAPER CARTON FOR COIN-CONTAINING PACKAGES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 768,664, dated August 30, 1904.

Application filed May 23, 1903. Serial No. 158,455. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAY M. JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Cartons for Coin-Containing Packages; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in cartons for coin-containing packages.

Heretofore it has been common to roll coins with paper or the like for convenience in handling, counting, or transportation. Such packages have usually been cylindric, which is inconvenient, owing to the readiness with which such package will roll on an inclined surface, such as a desk-top, and also owing to the fact that considerable time is required to make up the package and close the same. Various cartons for round packages have been constructed which, aside from the expense, are subject to the objections before noted.

The object of this invention is to provide a carton adapted to be folded into a rectangular package of sizes designed each to receive coin of a given denomination and adapted to be quickly and permanently closed by moistening one edge of the same.

The invention is more particularly designed to be used in conjunction with a coin-counting machine such as that set forth in the application for patent of Jay M. Johnson, filed on the 4th day of August, 1902, Serial No. 118,332.

The invention consists in the matters hereinafter described, and more fully pointed out and defined in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the carton or blank, showing the same open or before folding. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the blank, showing the side folds complete with the ends open. Fig. 3 is a similar view with the bottom closed. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the same, showing the filling-tube in position. Fig. 5 is a vertical

section of the carton, showing it closed, except with the turning down of the gummed flap, and showing the coins in elevation. Fig. 6 is a similar view showing the carton entirely closed. Fig. 7 is a transverse section showing the filling-tube in position.

As shown in said drawings, said carton is constructed of stiff paper or other foldable material, bent or creased longitudinally to provide five strips of approximately equal width and indicated by a , a' , a'' , a''' , and a^4 , which are also creased across the ends to provide end flaps. Of said strips, that indicated by a^4 is shorter and the ends of the remaining strips extend beyond the ends thereof, as shown in Fig. 1, and the carton is slitted along the longitudinal lines or creases to reduce the length of each of the sides to correspond with the length of the side a^4 . The end flaps or folds a^5 , a^6 , a^7 , a^8 , of which the alternate end flaps or folds are each of equal length, are integral with the strips a , a' , a'' , and a''' , respectively. As shown, flaps a^5 and a^8 are shorter than flaps a^6 and a^7 , which are approximately equal in length to the width of one of the strips and so disposed as to be on opposite sides of the carton or box when the carton is folded. The strips a and the end portions a^5 are each pasted or gummed on the inner side with mucilage of any desired kind. When the carton is folded, as shown in Fig. 2, the side strip a^4 extends within the side strip a and coincides with the side of the strip a , the gummed surface of which when dampened adheres to the strip a^4 , together therewith forming one side of the box. The strips a' , a'' , and a''' form the remaining sides. The end portions a^6 and a^8 are then turned inwardly, the end flaps a^7 turned across the same, and the gummed lower end a^5 is moistened and pressed down thereon, as shown in Fig. 3, firmly securing the box in position to receive the coin.

If the device is used in connection with a coin-counting machine, the coin-tube B extends into the box when secured in position in the machine and the coin falls therein, filling the same, after which the top end folds a^6 , a^8 are folded inwardly, as before described, and the end flaps a^7 folded across the same and

the gummed ends *a*³ pressed down thereon, sealing the closure of the box, as shown in Fig. 5.

I claim as my invention—

- 5 1. An oblong coin-box formed of a carton folded to provide five approximately equal strips one of which is adapted to overlap the other and is gummed and a plurality of end
10 flaps on a part of said strips and integral therewith, one of which is gummed and alternate ones of which extend approximately half the width of the box.
- 15 2. The combination with a removable coin-tube of a counting-machine or the like, of a carton-box adapted to receive the tube and

rectangular in cross-section and having a plurality of independent end flaps, a part of which are approximately of a length equal to the width of the box and a part approximately equal to one-half the width of the box, said 20 flaps being adapted to be folded inwardly with one on each end engaging the others.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAY M. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

C. W. HILLS,
A. C. ODELL.