

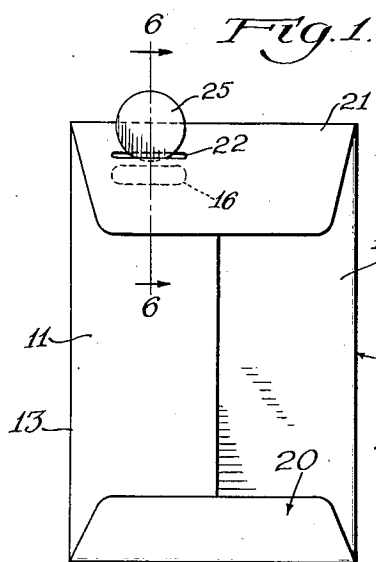
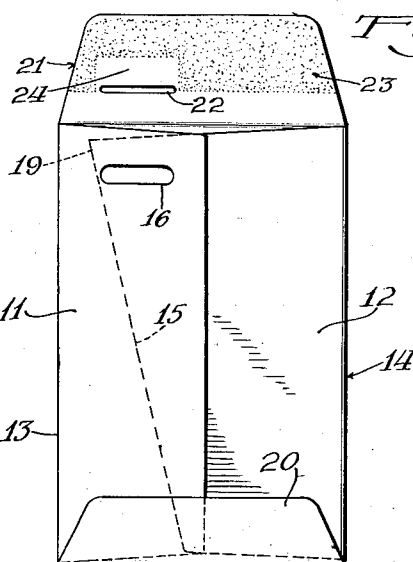
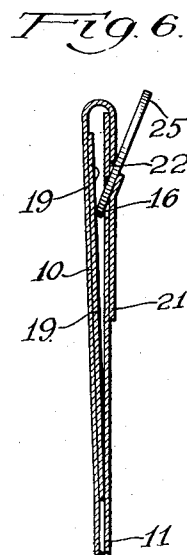
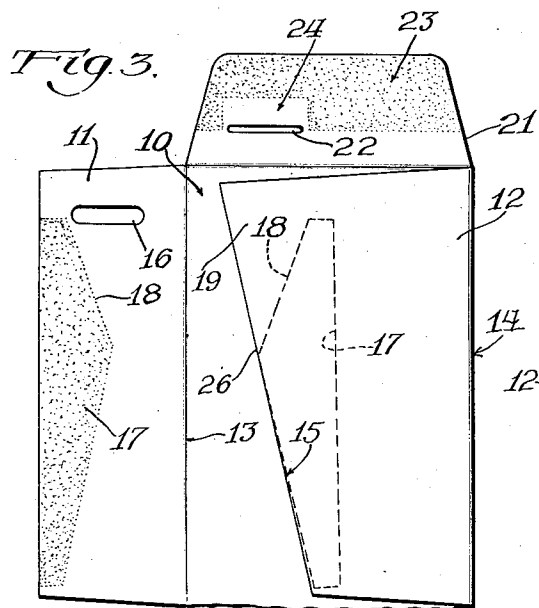
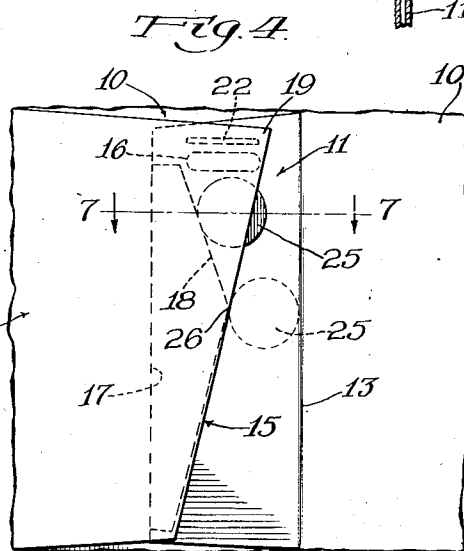
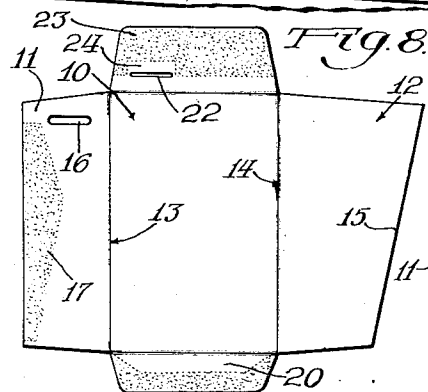
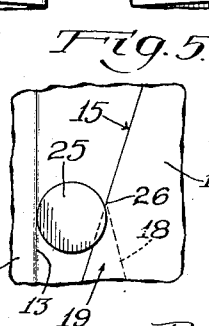
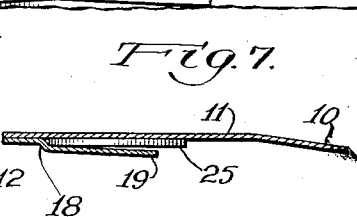
Jan. 2, 1934.

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1,941,847

ENVELOPE

Filed Jan. 30, 1933



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,941,847

ENVELOPE

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Application January 30, 1933. Serial No. 654,137

6 Claims. (Cl. 229—8.5)

This invention relates to coin receptacles and more particularly to that class of receptacles which are used for collecting and holding coins for charitable, benevolent or other purposes, and one of the objects of the same is to provide a receptacle in the form of a substantially flat envelope which is sealed and is provided with a coin opening slot in one face, and which is also provided with means, such as a flap interior thereof which operates as a guard or shield to deflect the coin that is within the envelope and prevent easy removal thereof through the entrance opening.

While the envelope is not one that cannot be opened by cutting, tearing or mutilating the same, it is one in which the honor of the owner or depositor is largely depended upon for the preservation and use of the same for the purposes for which the deposits therein were made.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide an improved envelope of this character which is constructed of a blank formed from a single piece of sheet material preferably, though not necessarily, paper.

In the drawing,

Figure 1 is a rear elevation of an envelope of this character constructed in accordance with the principles of this invention.

Figure 2 is a view similar to Figure 1, with one of the flaps open.

Figure 3 is a rear elevation of a portion of the blank partially folded.

Figure 4 is an elevation of the inner face of the rear wall of the envelope showing two different positions the coin will assume when inserted into the envelope.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary view similar to Figure 4, with the envelope inverted to show the position the coin will assume, and the manner in which the coin will pass over the protecting flap.

Figure 6 is a detail sectional view taken on line 6—6, Figure 1, on an enlarged scale.

Figure 7 is a sectional view taken on line 7—7, Figure 4, on an enlarged scale.

Figure 8 is a view of the blank.

In carrying the invention into operation, the envelope is formed from a single blank to provide a front wall 10 of any desired size and configuration according to the size and configuration of the envelope it is desired to produce. The rear wall of the envelope is formed by two sections 11—12 in the form of flaps adapted to be respectively folded along the lines 13—14. The longitudinal edge 15 of the section 12 is inclined as shown and the section 12 is preferably of a width

considerably greater than the width of the section 11.

Within the section 11 is arranged a coin receiving slot 16, and the section 11 is folded over the section 12. These sections 11 and 12 are secured together by means of suitable securing material 17, such as glue or the like, and the glue is so arranged as to provide a uniting line 18 between the sections 11 and 12 so that when these two sections are secured together a portion of the section 12 constituting the inner or under section will be free from the section 11 and also from the wall 10 to provide a flap. This flap is of such a length that when the section 11 is folded on to the section 12 as shown more clearly in Figure 2, the coin receiving opening or slot 16 will be covered by the flap 19. The bottom of the envelope is closed by means of a flap 20 and extending from the top of the envelope is another flap 21 which is provided with a coin receiving slot 22 so positioned that when the flap 21 is folded upon the outer faces of the sections 11 and 12, the slot 22 will not be in register with the slot 16, as shown more clearly in Figure 1, and the section 21 is secured in position by means of a suitable adhesive 23. The adhesive 23 is so arranged that a space 24 around the slot 22 will be free from adhesive so as not to interfere with the insertion of the coin into the envelope.

When the flap 21 is secured in position as shown in Figure 1, a coin 25 may be inserted into the envelope by first passing the same into the slot 22 and then into the slot 16. As the coin is inserted in the slot 16, it will deflect the protecting flap 19, see Figure 6, so that when the coin is entirely inserted through the slots it will drop into the envelope between the flap 19 and the section 11 of the envelope and will contact with the uniting line 18, formed by the adhesive material 17 (see Figure 4). The coin will then drop to the dotted line position shown in Figure 4. The point 26 formed by the lower end of the flap at the line 18 is disposed in proximity to the line or edge 13 formed by the fold of the paper between the front 10 and section 11 of the back, for a purpose to be set forth.

As soon as the coin 25 passes from under the flap 19, it will drop into the envelope and the inherent resiliency of the material will cause the flap 19 to spring back and again cover the opening 16.

In the event that it is attempted to remove the coins through the openings 16—22 by invert-

ing the envelope and shaking the same, the coins 25 will, when they approach the point 26, pass over the lower edge of the flap 19 (see particularly Figure 5), and will hold the flap over the opening 16 and prevent the coins from passing under the flap.

Should the coin be of such a diameter that as it approaches the point 26 of the flap, so that its peripheral edge will engage the fold 13 between the front 10 and the rear section 11, this edge will assist in directing the coin over the lower end of the flap.

It will therefore be manifest that with this construction it will be impossible to remove a coin through the entrance openings as the coin, when the envelope is inverted, will pass over the flap, and if one coin has already passed over the flap it will hold it in a position to close the entrance opening and thereby prevent other coins from passing under the flap.

It will also be manifest that in the event that it is attempted to remove the coins by inverting the envelope and by inserting an implement through the slots 22-16, only the portion of the flap adjacent the openings can be deflected by the implement and the remaining portion of the flap will be held against the face of the rear section 11 and the coins will be prevented from passing under the flap.

The space 24 formed around the entrance opening 22 permits of the desired flexibility of the adjacent portion of the flap 21 so as not to interfere with the insertion of a coin into the envelope.

While the preferred form of the invention has been herein shown and described, it is to be understood that various changes may be made in the details of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, within the scope of the claims, without departing from the spirit of this invention.

What is claimed as new is:—

1. An envelope completely sealed and having a coin receiving opening in one face within the confines of the edges, one of the walls of the envelope being formed by overlapping sections secured together, a portion of the under section being free from the portion of the outer section covered thereby, to form a flap within the envelope, said flap extending over the coin receiving opening to be deflected by the coin being inserted through the opening, the edge of the under section operating to form a guide for directing a coin over the flap in the event that it is attempted to remove the coin through said opening by inverting the envelope.

2. An envelope completely sealed and having a coin receiving opening in one face and within the confines of the edges thereof, one of the walls of the envelope being formed by overlapping sections secured together, a portion of the under section adjacent and extending over the said opening being free from the other section to form a flap under and free therefrom, said flap adapt-

ed to be deflected by a coin inserted through said opening, whereby the coin will pass under the flap, a portion of the under section co-operating with another portion of the envelope to direct the coin over the flap when the envelope is inverted.

3. An envelope completely sealed and having coin receiving openings in one face within the confines of the edges thereof and out of direct alinement with each other, a flap within the envelope spaced from the edges thereof and extending over the innermost coin receiving opening to be deflected by the coin being inserted into the envelope, the coin passing over one face thereof, and means for causing the coin to pass over the other face of the flap when the envelope is inverted, whereby the flap will be caused to cover said innermost opening.

4. An envelope completely sealed and having coin receiving openings in one face within the confines of the edges thereof and out of direct alinement with each other, one of the walls of the envelope being formed by overlapping sections secured together, a portion of the under section being free from the outer section to form a flap within the envelope and extending over one of said openings to be deflected by the coin as it is being inserted whereby the coin will pass over one face of the flap, the inserted coins passing over the other face of the flap when the envelope is inverted to cause the flap to close the inlet opening.

5. An envelope completely sealed and having coin receiving openings in one face within the confines of the edges thereof and out of direct alinement with each other, one of the walls of the envelope being formed by overlapping sections secured together, a portion of the under section being free from the outer section to form a flap within the envelope and extending over one of said openings to be deflected by the coin as it is being inserted whereby the coin will pass over one face of the flap, a portion of one of the said wall sections operating to cause the inserted coins to pass over the other face of the flap when the envelope is inverted to cause the flap to close the inlet opening.

6. An envelope completely sealed and having coin receiving openings in one face within the confines of the edges thereof and out of direct alinement with each other, a flap within the envelope spaced from the edges thereof and extending over the innermost coin receiving opening to be deflected by the coin being inserted into the envelope, the coin passing over one face thereof, and means for causing the coin to pass over the other face of the flap when the envelope is inverted, whereby the flap will be caused to cover said innermost opening, one edge of the outermost entrance opening being free and unsealed so as to form a deflectable closure extending over the other opening.

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