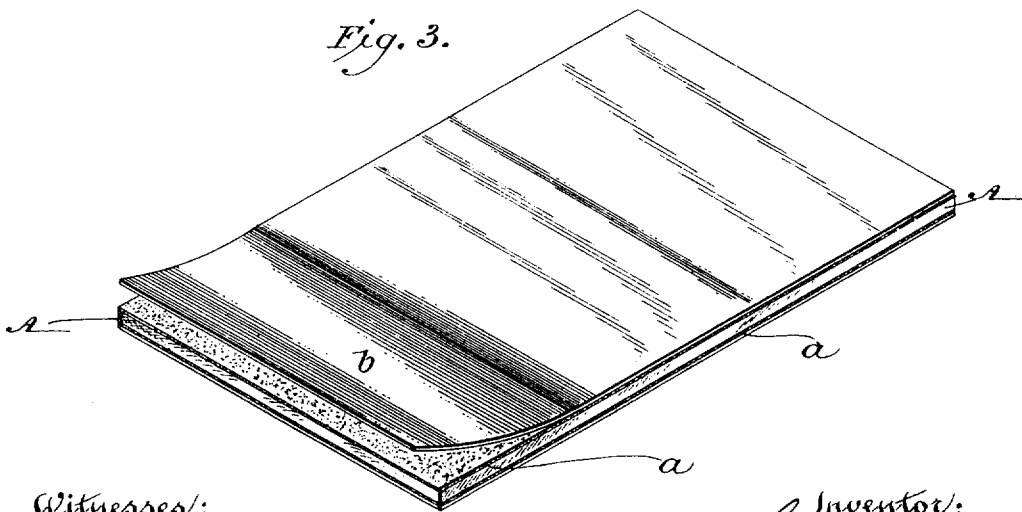
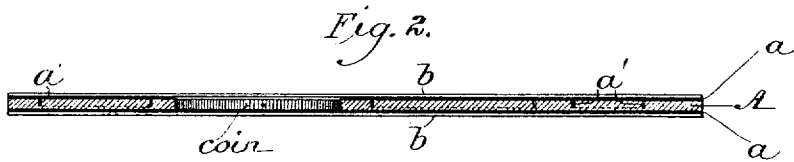
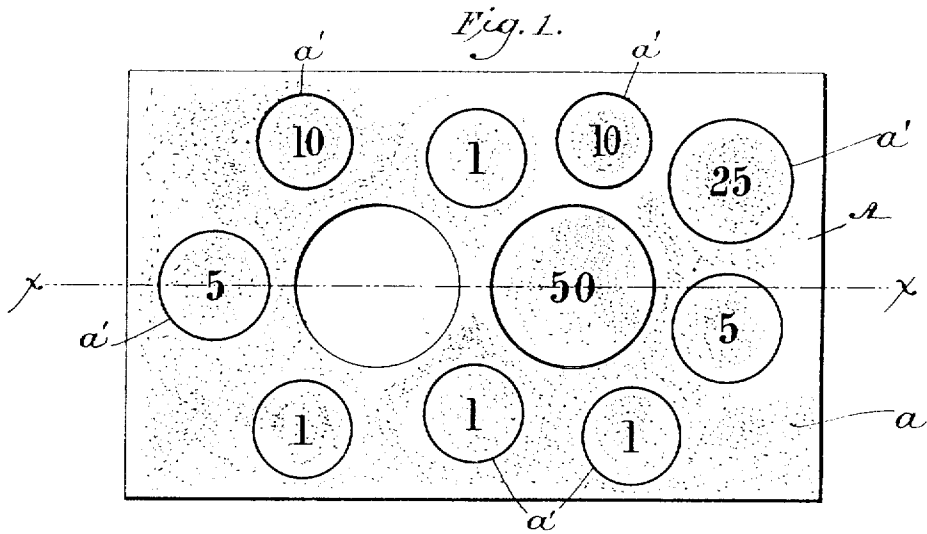


(No Model.)

J. E. EVANS.
COIN MAILING CARD.

No. 464,728.

Patented Dec. 8, 1891.



Witnesses:
Joshua Pusey,
Frank Quinn.

Inventor:
Joshua E. Evans,
per John R. Nelson
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JONATHAN E. EVANS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

COIN-MAILING CARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,728, dated December 8, 1891.

Application filed February 4, 1891. Serial No. 380,121. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JONATHAN E. EVANS, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city and county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Mailing Cards, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, of which—

10 Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved mailing-card, one of the circularly-cut portions having been expressed to form a chamber z for the reception of a coin. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section, as on the line $x x$, Fig. 1, showing a coin disposed within said chamber, the covering-sheets applied to the card, and the whole in shape for transportation. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the device, showing one of the covering-sheets only partially applied.

20 A coin-mailing device comprising a card with a series of circular chambers or recesses therein for the reception of coin is old. Again, such a chambered or recessed card provided with a gummed flap or envelope adapted to be folded upon and cemented to the card when the coin or coins have been applied, so as to maintain the latter in place, is old. Further, a card provided with a series of perforated circular portions adapted to be expressed or detached from the card for the purpose of forming circular recesses or chambers for the reception of a coin or coins is old. Moreover, a card of the construction last named has heretofore been provided at points adjacent to the perforated sections with a series of metallic tongues, which have been adapted to be bent down upon, so as to prevent displacement of the coin or coins contained within the body of the card. Although these card devices effectually perform the functions of coin-holders, yet there is an objection incident to them all which materially affects their usefulness as mediums for the safe transmission of specie through the mails in ordinary letter-envelopes, which objection is that the nature or the contents of said card devices while they are inclosed in such envelopes may be readily ascertained by the act of feeling the envelopes or by holding them up to view in a strong light. A further and also serious objection attending the use of

the card with the gummed flap is that the latter when in service adheres to the coin, thus rendering the coin sticky or unclean when the flap is torn therefrom. 55

The object of my invention is to provide a coin-mailing card of a novel construction, whereby the objections above enumerated are overcome and whereby further and substantial advantages are gained, as hereinafter described. 60

Referring to the annexed drawings, A represents the body of the card, which is composed of pasteboard or other suitable material, of a thickness about equal to that of the largest coin it is designed to contain. This card is usually rectangular in shape and of a proper size to be inclosed easily in an ordinary letter-envelope. Both sides of this card are heavily coated with dextrine a or similar adhesive, and when the latter has become dry and firm a series of circular incisions a' , of various diameters, are made in one face of the card by means of suitable dies. The diameters of these incisions correspond to those of predetermined denominations of coins in circulation. Said incisions do not penetrate the entire thickness of the card, but just a sufficient distance to permit of any of the disks or circularly-cut portions being expressed readily from the card by a slight pressure of the thumb and forefinger properly applied. 75 80

To use the card, that disk corresponding to the particular coin in view is removed from the card and such coin is then inserted in the opening or chamber thus formed. When the coin has been mounted within the card in this manner, the gummed surfaces of the card are moistened and sheets b of ordinary paper are applied thereto, which sheets, adhering to the respective sides of the card, effectually inclose and conceal the coin and thereby maintain it positively in place. The whole is now in condition for transmission through the mails in an ordinary envelope. It is obvious that when the card, with its coin, is inclosed in the envelope, the nature of the contents of the latter cannot be readily ascertained by a prying or dishonest person by the act of feeling the envelope or by holding it up to the light, for the reason that there are neither protuberances to be felt nor holes, recesses, 85 90 95 100

or perforations through which the light may penetrate. It is also obvious that the protective sheets *b* do not adhere to the coin. Hence the latter is free from sticky or foreign matter when it is removed from the card. This feature is one of no trifling importance in a mailing device of the kind mentioned.

Another advantage arising from my peculiar construction is that, in view of the sides of the unused card being plain or continuous, advertisements may be printed thereon, and the cards may then be distributed in this shape, whereupon the consumers may apply lateral inclosing-sheets having upon them their own advertisements. Thus my device furnishes a novel advertising medium of some worth.

A further and by no means unimportant advantage gained by my described formation is that the card may be readily and positively maintained in one position within a large envelope. This end is effected by merely allowing a portion of the prepared or gummed surface to remain exposed when one of the protective sheets is applied, so that upon the insertion of the card in the envelope this exposed portion will adhere to the contiguous side of the latter. It has been attempted to secure this result in one of the previous constructions by elongating the ends of the self-adhesive flap, so that such ends would or

could extend the length of the envelope; but such construction is undesirable, for the reason that these elongated ends add materially not only to the cost of the article, but to the weight of the packet.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and wish to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A mailing device comprising a card having in its surface one or more circular incisions which partially penetrate the card and is or are adapted to be expressed therefrom, so as to form an opening or openings for the reception of a coin or coins, substantially as described.

2. A mailing device comprising a card having in its surface one or more circular incisions which partially penetrate the card and is or are adapted to be expressed therefrom, so as to form an opening or openings for the reception of a coin or coins, the surfaces of said card having each a coating of adhesive applied thereto for the retention of covering-sheets, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature this 30th day of January, A. D. 1891.

JONATHAN E. EVANS.

Witnesses:

JOHN R. NOLAN,
WILLIAM R. EVANS.