No. 815,502. PATENTED MAR. 20, 1906.

J. C. ANDERSON.

COIN HOLDING CARD.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 17, 1905.

Fig. 1.

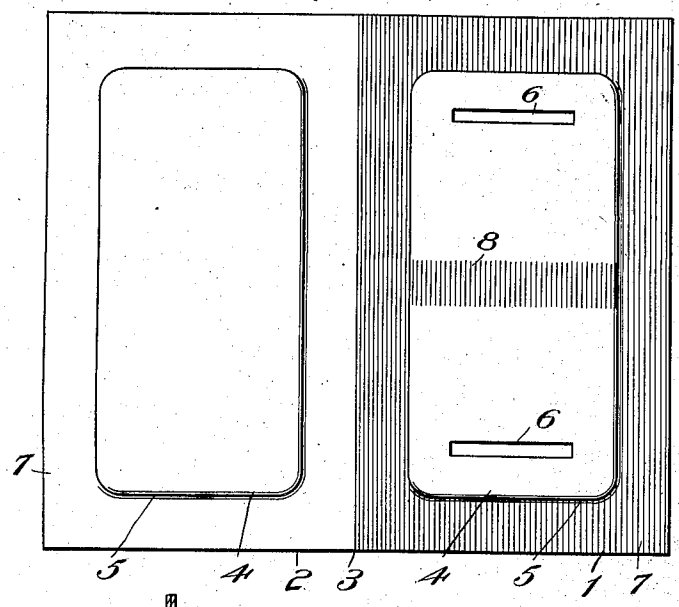


Fig. 2.

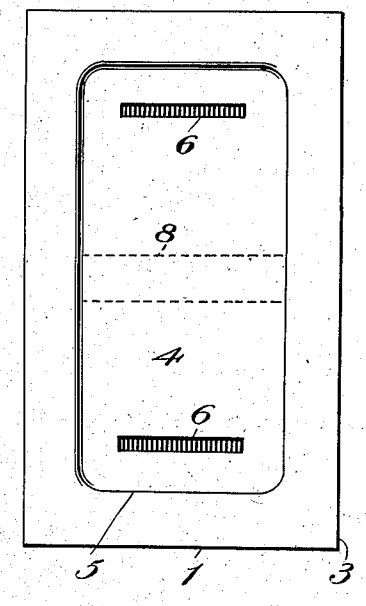


Fig. 3.

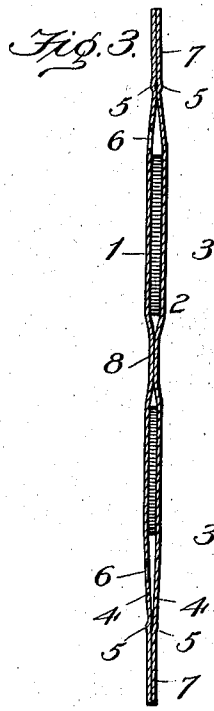


Fig. 4.

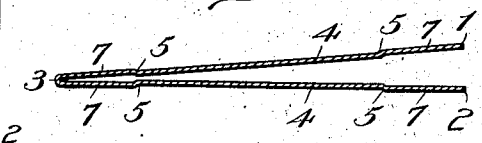
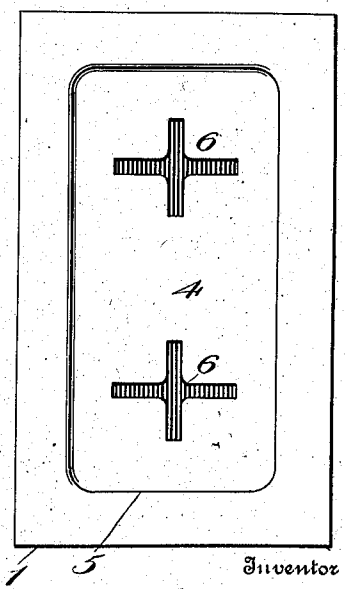


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIAN CHANDLER ANDERSON, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE DUPLEX ENVELOPE AND PRINTING COMPANY, INC., OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, A CORPORATION OF VIRGINIA.

COIN-HOLDING CARD.

No. 815,502. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 20, 1906.

Application filed May 17, 1905. Serial No. 260,847.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIAN CHANDLER ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Richmond, in the county of Henrico and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Holding Cards; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

As a device for carrying coins I have produced a paper card of two equal parts, preferably integral, one or both bounded all around by adhesive material for uniting their edges, including the folded edge, and one part having an opening or openings communicating with a space between the inner walls, forming thereby a stiff paper receptacle, whereby a coin or coins of different sizes may be introduced through said openings and confined between the separated walls of the card within the space bounded by the united margin of its parts. The united margin being continuous is advantageous in causing a clamping function of the separated walls, upon both sides of the coin and to render the card stiff. This function may be reinforced by a transverse adhesive bar dividing the coin-receiving space for the reception of different sizes of coins. A feature of improvement resides in embossing these united parts, so as to produce a raised surface on each around and within the space bounded by the adhesive material, and thereby increase the stiffness and the clamping function of both raised walls upon the coin, and in the claim appended hereto I will point out the particular features wherein my invention resides, in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 shows the two-part embossed blank from which the coin-holding card is produced, one of the parts being provided with a cementing-border. Fig. 2 shows the embossed holding-card as a coin-carrier. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the same before the folded parts are cemented together. Fig. 5 is a like section with the folded parts secured together. Fig. 6 shows a coin-carrier having different form of openings.

The blank from which the card is preferably formed is of stiff paper, preferably an approximate square of foldable front and back parts 1 and 2, separated by a mediate folding-line 3, which permits the two parts to be joined. Each part is embossed, so that the raised surfaces 4 formed thereby within the lines 5 will lie against each other when the parts are joined. The front side is provided with openings 6, one or more, of any form that will permit of the introduction and holding of a coin between the inner walls of the surfaces of the folded parts, and to allow the parts to be secured together the embossing is made within the area of the card, so as to provide a margin 7 all around the edges of the card, and this marginal surface by suitable adhesive material is the uniting medium for the folded parts, leaving thereby the raised surfaces closely joining, but so that when the coin is inserted the raised surfaces will be forced apart the thickness of the coin, and thereby caused to hold it with a clamping function, so that it cannot freely slide in the space between the walls. I prefer an opening in the form of a slot, as it gives freedom for the insertion of the coin and prevents it from falling out. The embossing also adds stiffness to the card, and both parts being of the same material renders the back and front of equal strength and stiffness, with a cemented margin all round the card, giving greater strength to its edges and lessening the liability to be broken.

For mailing coin I prefer to divide the coin-receiving space by a transverse bar 8 of adhesive substance, and thus adapt the card for different sizes of coins and prevent the smaller coins from moving about or rattling between the walls. This is especially advantageous when it is desired to send a fifty-cent coin and a twenty-five-cent or dime coin in the same card; but in cards for church or similar collections the division-bar may be dispensed with, making the card a "tithe-gatherer." For this purpose my improved coin-carrier is advantageous in allowing nickels and dimes or fifty and twenty-five cent coins to be sent in the same card, providing thereby a conven-

ience not possible in the paper coin-carriers in use.

The openings for the insertion of the coins may have the form of a rectangular cross, as shown in Fig. 6; but the novel construction of the card gives the advantage of the use of a simple slot in one or both sides.

I have stated that the mediate folding-line 3 permits the two parts to be folded, and as the blank is of stiff paper the said line weakens it to allow such folding and the cementing of the parts at the fold. The advantage of making the blank of stiff paper is that it cannot be bent without breaking it, and therefore the unauthorized removal of the coin cannot be effected by bending the carrier at the opening. The advantage of using the adhesive material along the folded edge is that it forms an unbroken cemented border surrounding an embossed or raised panel, between the walls of which the coin is confined, and this is a feature of my invention in a coin-carrier of two equal parts closed by one fold and in which each part has a raised surface standing toward each other, making them thereby both the same stiffness around the inclosed space and giving each a clamping function upon the coin.

I claim—

A coin-carrier of stiff paper, square form and folded in two equal parts, one part provided with an adhesive substance around its edges including the edge at which the fold is made forming thereby a continuous united border inclosing a space, one of said folded parts having one or more openings adapted for the insertion of a coin, and both folded parts having an embossed or raised surface standing toward each other and bounded by said adhesive border thereby giving each fold the same stiffness and clamping function upon the coin.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JULIAN CHANDLER ANDERSON.

Witnesses:
MARY L. NORTHERN,
ARCHER G. JONES.