

(No Model.)

R. L. CHOPE.  
COIN CASE.

No. 527,266.

Patented Oct. 9, 1894.

Fig. 5.

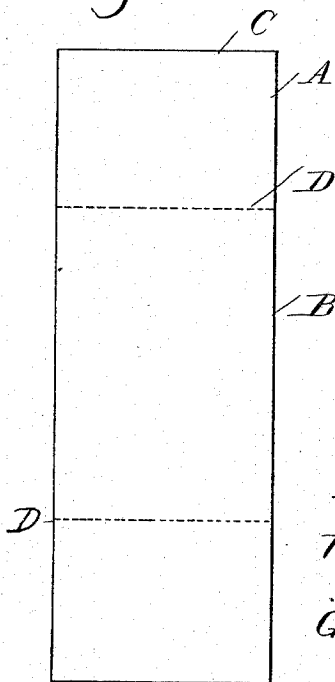


Fig. 6.

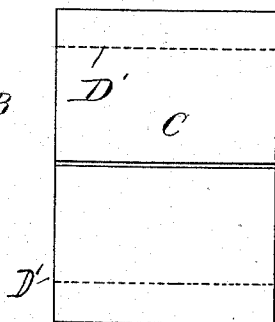


Fig. 7.

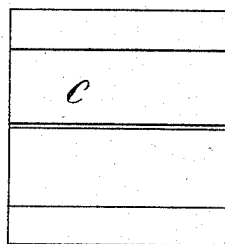


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

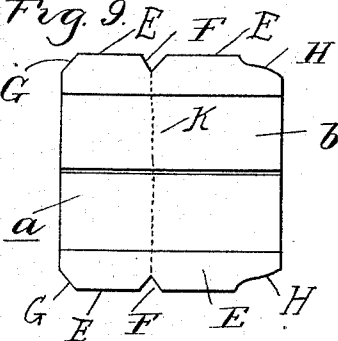


Fig. 3.

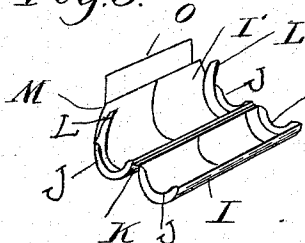


Fig. 1.

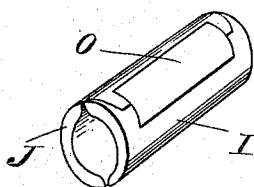


Fig. 2.

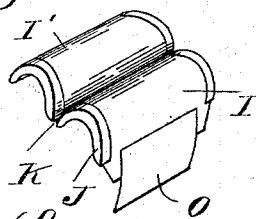
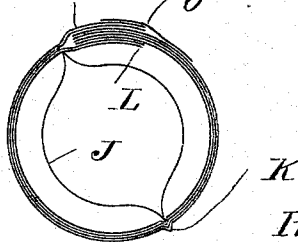


Fig. 4.



Witnesses  
A. L. Kobbie.  
N. L. Lindop

Inventor  
Robert L. Chope  
By *Mos. Sprague*  
Attys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT L. CHOPE, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

## COIN-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 527,266, dated October 9, 1894.

Application filed August 10, 1892. Serial No. 442,738. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROBERT L. CHOPE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Cases, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in coin cases, and the invention consists in the peculiar construction and arrangements of parts hereinafter described and definitely pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my coin case showing it closed as in use. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the outside of the coin case open. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the coin case open. Fig. 4 is a cross-section near one end of the coin case. Fig. 5 shows the blank from which the case is made. Fig. 6 shows the blank folded upon itself as in the first step of its manufacture. Fig. 7 shows the double edges of the blank shown in Fig. 6 turned in to form reinforcing flanges. Fig. 8 is an end elevation of the device as shown in Fig. 7. Fig. 9 shows the blank trimmed ready to be subjected to the action of the forming dies.

In the construction of coin cases difficulty has been found, first, in making a coin case which would be sufficiently stiff and yet in which the paper would not break in shaping it; second, difficulty has been experienced in connecting together the meeting edges of the coin case. To overcome these objections and to manufacture a coin case which will be a commercial success I proceed as follows in the manufacture of my coin case.

A strip A of paper, such as shown in Fig. 5, is first prepared by applying paste to the central portion B upon one side and turning inward the ends C upon this pasted portion, bending them upon the lines D, the resultant blank being as shown in Fig. 6. The doubled ends of this blank are then folded inward being bent upon the lines D', the resultant blank being as shown in Figs. 7 and 8. The blank thus formed consists of a double thickness of paper pasted or cemented together with doubled or reinforced edges. I next trim the blank into the desired shape before passing it to the dies which are to shape

it into the semi-cylindrical sections. As the edges are to be turned in to form a flange at right angles to the body of the blank and the blank is to be formed into two semi-cylindrical sections hinged together. I form notches F on opposite sides of the blank where the hinge is to come between the sections and trim off the corners at G and H. A line connecting the notches F would divide the blank into two sections *a* and *b*, the section *b* being somewhat longer than the section *a* to enable one end to overlap the other and yet form a true circle around the coin. The blank shown in Fig. 9 is next placed in suitable dies and shaped into two semi-cylindrical sections I and I', and the edges of the reinforced fold E are bent in at right angles to these sections at each end to form end flanges J. On the line connecting the two notches F, I form a longitudinal groove K which serves as a hinge between the two sections, the notch F dividing the flanges J and separating their edges sufficiently to enable me to turn the two semi-cylinders together about the coin without these flanges abutting. The flange J is turned in about mid-way of the reinforcing fold at the edges, the result being that I obtain a reinforced or double corner where the greatest strain comes upon the case in use besides having the reinforced or doubled flanges to resist end motion of the coin.

The object of the bevel H is to form the tongue L at the end of the reinforcing fold as plainly shown in Fig. 3, and the flap M. The case being thus constructed the coin is put into one of the halves. The two are then turned together up on the hinge, encircling the coin, the end of the section I passing between the flap M and tongue L and a gummed securing strip O secures the two halves together.

I find that by using comparatively thin paper folded and cemented together as described gives me a material easily shaped without danger of breakage in the formation, and when the paste becomes thoroughly dry the case will better retain its shape than with a single strip.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A coin case consisting of a blank having reinforced edges with an intermediate notch, said edges being cut away on their outer ends

forming tongues of the inner portions, and a pasting strip on the edge of the case, substantially as described.

2. A coin case consisting of a single piece  
5 of paper, folded at opposite ends at points midway the center and ends, its folded ends being folded back forming reinforcements, notches formed in the reinforced ends of the blank, and the edges on opposite sides of the  
10 notches turned in to form reinforced flanges, substantially as described.

3. A coin case consisting of a single piece of paper folded at opposite ends at points midway the center and ends, its folded ends  
15 being folded back forming reinforcements, notches formed in the reinforced ends of the blank at one side of the centers thereof and

the edges on opposite sides of the notches turned in to form reinforced flanges, substantially as described.

4. A coin case consisting of a blank folded  
20 inward at its opposite ends, its folded ends folded back forming reinforcements, the reinforced edges being bent in to form right angle flanges, and the portion intermediate the  
25 edges formed into a cylinder, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT L. CHOPE.

Witnesses:

N. L. LINDOP,

JAMES WHITEMORE.