June 3, 1941. M. L. SLOOTSKY 2,244,222

COIN PACKING TUBE

Filed June 12, 1939

Fig. 1

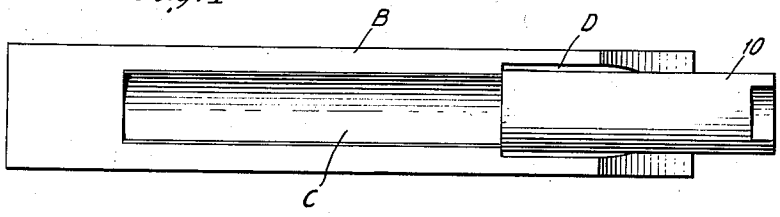


Fig. 3

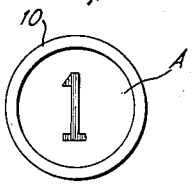


Fig. 2

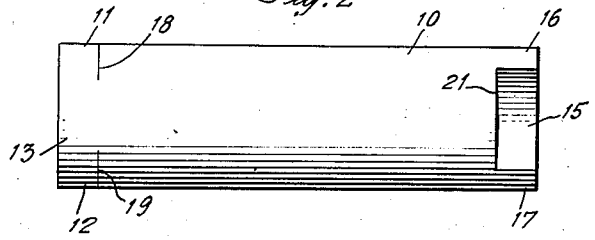


Fig. 5

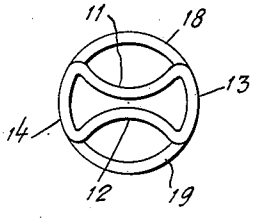


Fig. 4

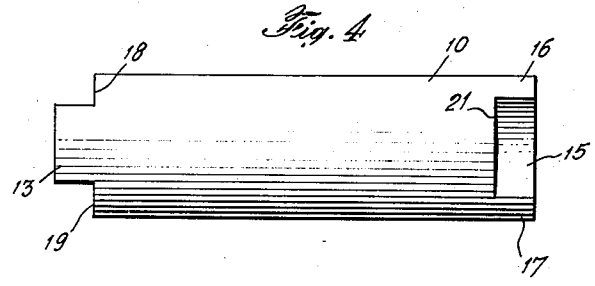
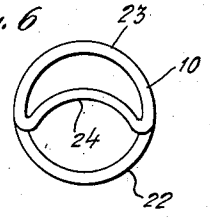


Fig. 6



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COIN PACKING TUBE

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Application June 12, 1939, Serial No. 278,680

3 Claims. (Cl. 133—9)

This invention relates to coin packing tubes for use in banks and business establishments using large quantities of various coins. Several coin packages are now known in the art, and it is an object of the present invention to improve such coin packages, especially those made of paper. Among the various features of the invention are:

To provide a cylindrical paper tube which may be formed of a plurality of layers of paper, which may be wound upon itself, having end enclosures partly severed from the tube by straight, transverse lines of cutting through the wall of the tube so that the wall of the tube outside the line of cutting can be pinched together quickly between the thumb and forefinger to form a stop or closure for the ends of the tube when it has been filled with a predetermined number of coins.

Another feature of the invention is the provision of closures of the type set forth on opposite ends of the tube with the lines of cutting on each end spaced from each other so as to measure a definite number of coins in the stack that is inserted to prevent a larger number of coins being sealed in the container than is desired.

In one form of the invention, the transverse straight line cuts on each end are formed diametrically opposite each other so that the ends of the walls of the tube are pushed inwardly on opposite sides to form concave curves parallel with the walls of the tube, overlying the coin in the end of the tube and also exposing the coin to view. By providing a sufficient length at the ends outside of the cuts for the enclosure, a strong durable seal is provided which permits the stack of coins when placed in the tube to be dropped on the floor or subject to other abuse, without the package breaking open, and yet the package can be easily broken open by a blow on the table to burst the paper which forms the wall of the tube about the coins. The inside diameter of the tubes is made to conform with the particular coin to be packaged.

These tubes can be very easily and cheaply manufactured by winding the paper in any of the well-known automatic machines in the form of tubes of the desired size for particular coins, and automatically cutting the tubes apart, and also partially cutting the walls of the tube to provide end closures. The tube is also especially useful in connection with a coin packaging device having grooves embodied in my co-pending application Ser. No. 277,602, filed June 6, 1939, now Patent 2,215,858 dated Sept. 24, 1940, because a stiff circular end wall is provided for bringing the tube into position at the open end of a groove for receiving the stack of coins from the groove.

Other features of the invention will appear as the description proceeds.

Reference is made to the drawing, in which

Fig. 1 is a plan view, showing a container in packing position.

Fig. 2 is a plan view, showing the right end of the tube closed.

Fig. 3 is an end view of the tube before the end is closed.

Fig. 4 is a plan view with both ends closed.

Fig. 5 is an end view of the closed end.

Fig. 6 is an end view of a modification.

As shown in the drawing, a tube 10 is mounted on a single stacking block B such as shown in my above-mentioned co-pending application, provided with a coin-receiving groove C which has a counter-sunk cylindrical support at the open end of the groove C so that the end of the tube 10 can be brought up close to the end of the groove C and a stack of coins A placed in the groove C may be pushed with the finger in a slightly inclined position into the tube C.

The tube 10 may be manufactured on automatic machinery of low-priced paper rolled into any desired number of laminations and secured together by any suitable adhesive. A plurality of tubes 10 may be rolled at the same time in a single automatic machine and, after the parent tube is formed, cut into suitable lengths. The tube 10 may be formed of any desired diameter and of any desired length to accommodate various coins or annular discs such as are used as tokens on street railways. Near each end of the tube closures may be formed by cutting through the wall of the end transversely to the axis of the tube to form opposite arcuate end sections 11 and 12 separated by arcuate sections 13 and 14 which are integral with the wall of the adjoining tube 10. On the opposite end of the tube, arcuate sections 15 and a similar arcuate section of the same size and form opposite to the section 15 are connected by arcuate sections 16 and 17 formed in the end of the tube and connecting the cutaway arcuate sections such as 15, and that opposite to it. At the left end as shown in Fig. 2, straight transverse cuts 18 and 19 may be made by the automatic machine, these cuts being perpendicular to the axis of the tube and having any suitable depth; in the form shown, the depth is sufficient to cut approximately 120 degrees of the circle which forms the outer wall of the tube. At the other end, a cut

21 is formed perpendicular to the axis of the tube to form a free arcuate end 15 and a similar opposed cut to form an arcuate section opposite to the section 15. As shown in Fig. 5, the free sections 11 and 12 have been pinched together by the thumb and finger to form inwardly arched sections, the inner edges of which are in the same planes as the transverse cut edges 18 and 19, so that when coins A are packed in the tubes, the cut lines intersect the outer wall of the coin and the inner edges of the sections 11 and 12 engage and hold the coin securely and in a position perpendicular to the axis of the tube. The cutting of the lines 18 and 19 and the lines 21 and the opposed line on the opposite side of the tube, may be measured to exactly coincide with the ends of a predetermined stack of coins A placed in the tube so that it is impossible to pinch together the closures at both ends of the tube if the stack of coins contains more than the predetermined number. Suitable indicia may be printed directly on the tube or on a label affixed to the tube indicating the exact contents of the tube when both ends are closed. It will also be noted that the coins are visible in the closed tube at one or both ends so that if the indicia of the tube be marred or erased so as not to be easily read, the contents of the tube are clearly shown by turning the tube on end. This closure may be used only on one end and a different closure on the other. The walls of the tube are provided with a sufficient number of laminations and with a paper of sufficient strength so that the tube resists all normal tendency to burst, even when dropped on the floor and to maintain the enclosures in their sealed or pinched-together position. It is customary to break open paper tubes of coins formed in stacks by striking the package on the side on a table or counter, after which the coins are easily discharged from the package, and the structure of the tube 10 is such that the usual practice may be employed in bursting open these tubes to remove the stack of coins packed in them.

As shown in Fig. 6, a modification has a single transverse cut 22 slightly less than a half of the circle forming the wall of the tube and leaving a portion 23 at the end of and connected with the tube which is slightly more than half the circle forming the wall of the tube 10. This tube may be sealed to close the end by pinching on the outer wall 23 and on the cutaway section 24 so that the section 24 is arched inwardly to overlie the end of a stack of coins.

Now that I have disclosed my invention, many modifications therein will readily occur to those skilled in the art, such as varying the size of the cuts formed in the ends of the tube, varying their number, changing the material of which the tube is made, changing its size, changing its form in cross-section to accommodate coins or tokens of other than circular outline, combining a single closure made in the form of my invention with a different form of closure at the opposite end of the tube, sealing the laminations of the tube otherwise than by adhesive, or those skilled in the art may make other changes within the scope of my invention so that I do not limit myself, except as in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A coin-packing tube for use in packaging stacks of discs comprising in combination, a cylindrical tube having an end enclosure partly severed from the tube by a straight, transverse line of cutting through the wall of the tube so that the wall of the tube at the end outside the line of cutting is of a lengthwise extent substantially equal to the distance between the ball and the end of the finger and can be pinched together quickly between the thumb and forefinger to form a curved linear stop entirely in the plane of the cut edge and strongly supported by the unsevered end of the tube against the pressure of a stack of metal discs.

2. A coin-packing tube for use in packaging stacks of coins comprising in combination, a cylindrical tube having end enclosures, both of the end closures being partly severed from the tube by a straight, transverse line of cutting through the wall of the tube so that the wall of the tube at the ends outside the line of cutting is of a lengthwise extent substantially equal to the distance between the ball and the end of the finger and can be pinched together quickly between the thumb and forefinger to form a curved linear stop entirely in the plane of the cut edge and strongly supported by the unsevered end of the tube when the tube has been filled with a predetermined number of coins, the straight line of cutting at one end being so spaced from the other end as to measure a definite number of coins in the stack to be inserted, and to prevent the sealing of the closure when the stack contains more coins than the predetermined number.

3. A coin-packing tube for use in packaging stacks of coins comprising in combination, a cylindrical tube having an end enclosure partly severed from the tube by opposite straight, transverse lines of cutting through the wall of the tube in the same plane so that the wall of the tube at the end outside the line of cutting is of a lengthwise extent substantially equal to the distance between the ball and the end of the finger and can be pinched together quickly between the thumb and forefinger to form a pair of opposed linear curved stops entirely in the plane of the cut edges and strongly supported by the unsevered end of the tube when the tube has been filled with a predetermined number of coins, the lines of cutting at the end being diametrically opposed to each other whereby the end may be pinched together transversely substantially in the form of a dumbbell.

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