C. G. PALMER.

CHANGE CARRIER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 3, 1909.

954,761. **Patented Apr. 12, 1910.**

FIG. 2.

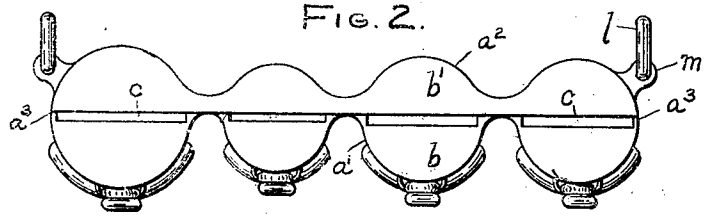


FIG. 1.

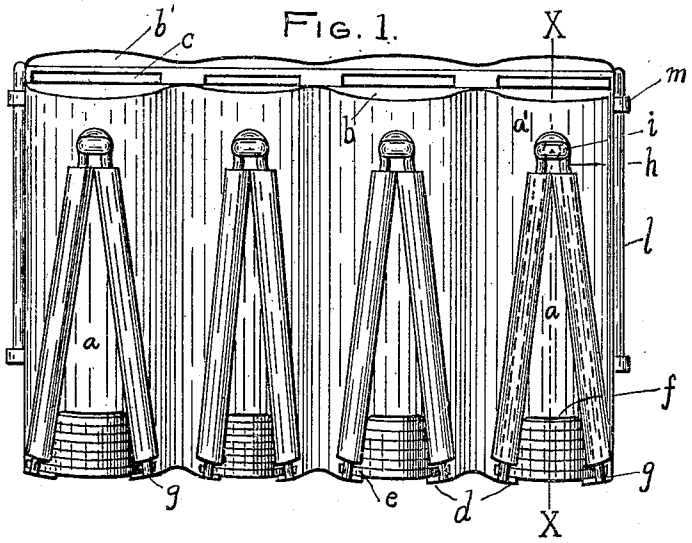


FIG. 3.

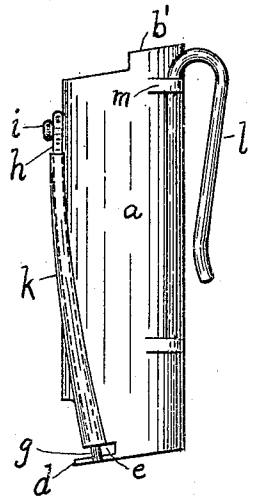


FIG. 4.

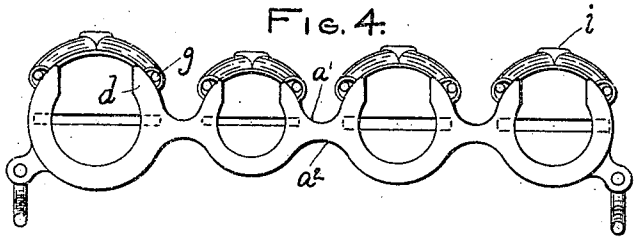


FIG. 5.

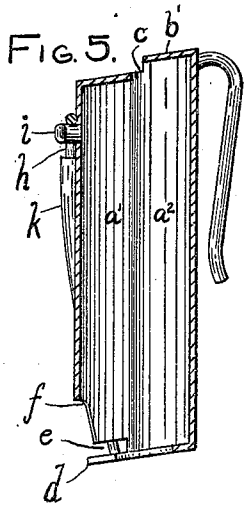


FIG. 6.

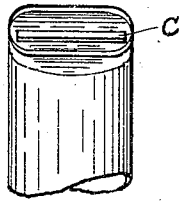
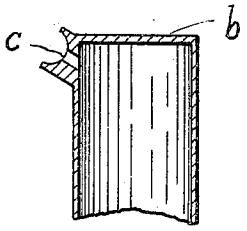


FIG. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES G. PALMER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

CHANGE-CARRIER.

954,761. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

Application filed March 3, 1909. Serial No. 481,104.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES G. PALMER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Change-Carriers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make, construct, and use the same.

My invention has reference to a novel construction in change carriers, and has for its main object, the simplification of the structure of a change carrier, so as to render the same positive, effective and simple in operation, and durable in use, and this I accomplish by reducing the actual number of parts, thereby reducing the cost of manufacture to a minimum.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a front view of my improved change carrier. Fig. 2 is a plan view. Fig. 3 is a side view. Fig. 4 is an under plan view of the same. Fig. 5 represents a vertical sectional view taken on line x—x of Fig. 2; and Figs. 6 and 7 represent fragmentary views of one of the tubes provided with a modified form of a coin receiving slot.

Similar letters of reference refer to like parts throughout the specification and drawings.

In the drawings, a represents a series of tubes or coin compartments for holding coins of different denominations, the same comprising two casing shells a' and a^2 secured together at their edges a^3 in any convenient manner. The tubes or casings at their upper edges are provided with tops b, b' having slots c therein, one portion b' of said top on one side of the slots c being in plane above the portion b on the other side of said slots. The aforesaid slots c register with and open into the tubes a, so that coins may be inserted to charge the tubes. The lower ends of the tubes or coin compartments are partially closed by inclined bottom flanges d of horseshoe shape, which project inwardly, forming ledges in said coin compartments adapted to support the coins therein. It will be seen in Fig. 4, that the horseshoe shaped flanges d open toward the front, thus providing an opening through which the tip of the finger may be inserted to start and remove the lowermost coin.

The outlet slots e for the removal of the coins, are formed by cutting away the lower front edge of the coin compartment a just above the flanges d. The lower part of the front casing of each coin compartment is further cut away, but not so wide as for the coin outlet slots e, to form thumb holes f which aid in the removal of the coins.

The change carrier case may be made up of hollow stampings or castings of front, back, top and bottom sections, secured together, or preferably of two sections, each section carrying integral therewith, portions of the tops and bottoms of the coin compartments.

The bottom coin in each tube or compartment, is retained in position until ejected by the finger by springs or spring actuated fingers g, on each side of the coin outlet slots e. Springs of various shapes may be devised, but I prefer a vertically disposed spring on the front of the casing a'. The spring arms g are united by the loop h at their upper ends to form a V-shaped spring. The springs for each coin compartment are held in place by suitable studs i, secured to the casing a', said studs passing through the loops h. The spring arms g are positioned and protected by the covers k, which may be fastened to the fronts of the coin compartments a in any suitable manner, or if the springs are mounted on the interior of the compartments, the covers k therefor may be stamped as grooves or recesses in the casing a. In case the latter construction is used, the stud and spring may be inserted through an opening in the rear casing made for this purpose. The usual belt hooks l, secured to the casing a^2 by the ears m, are provided for attaching the change carrier to a belt.

In Figs. 6 and 7, I show a modification having the slot for the insertion of the coins at the front edge of the coin compartments which will permit the insertion of the coins in a horizontal direction.

In use, it is found that the slanting bottom facilitates the removal of the coins, particularly the last two or three remaining in the tube.

I claim:

1. A change carrier comprising front and back casing sections secured together to form a series of integrally connected coin compartments, a series of integral tops therefor comprising two parallel plane surfaces, one above the other, vertically disposed slots between the edges of said plane surfaces for

the insertion of coins into said compartments, a series of integrally connected bottom flanges for said compartments, slots formed by the lower edge of the front section and said flanges for the removal of coins and resilient means secured to the front section for normally retaining the bottom coins within the compartments.

2. A change carrier, comprising front and back casing sections secured together to form a series of integrally connected coin compartments, a series of integral tops therefor comprising two parallel plane surfaces, one above the other, vertically disposed slots between the edges of said plane surfaces for the insertion of coins into said compartments, a series of integrally connected bottom flanges for said compartments, slots formed by the lower edge of the front section and said flanges for the removal of coins, vertically disposed V-shaped springs provided with loops at their upper ends secured to the front section for normally retaining the bottom coins within the compartments and spring securing studs located on the front section passing through the loops in said spring.

3. A change carrier, comprising front and back casing sections secured together to form a series of integrally connected coin compartments, a series of integral tops therefor comprising two parallel plane surfaces, one above the other, vertically disposed slots between the edges of said plane surfaces for the insertion of coins into said compartments, a series of integrally connected bottom flanges for said compartments, slots formed by the lower edge of the front section and said flanges for the removal of coins, grooves formed in the front casing section for the reception and positioning of springs, vertically disposed V-shaped springs provided with loops at their upper ends located in said grooves for normally retaining the bottom coins within the compartments and spring securing studs located on the front section above said grooves and passing through the loops in said springs.

This specification signed and witnessed this 26th day of Feby. 1909.

CHARLES G. PALMER.

Witnesses:

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