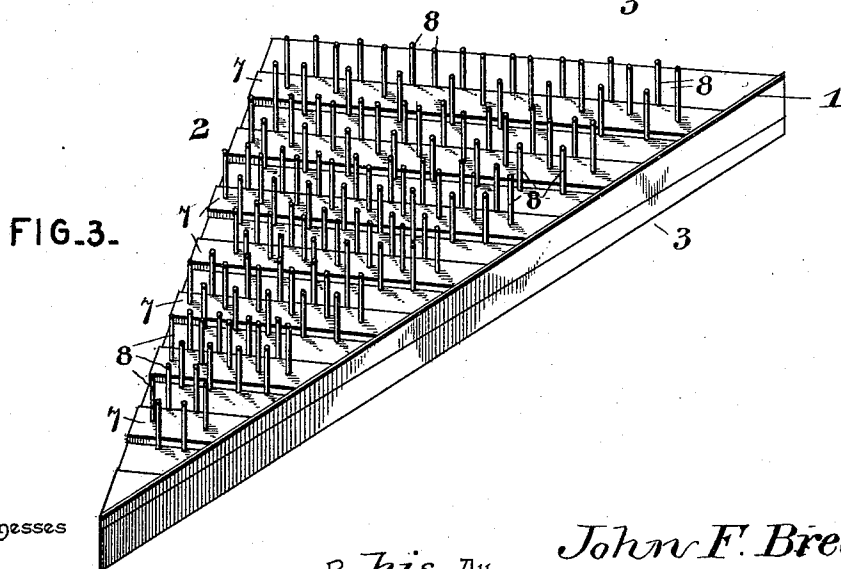
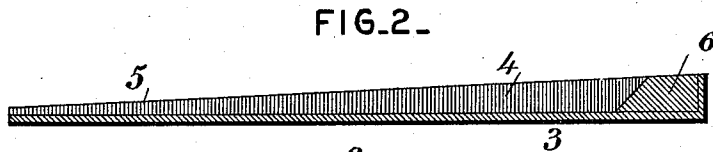
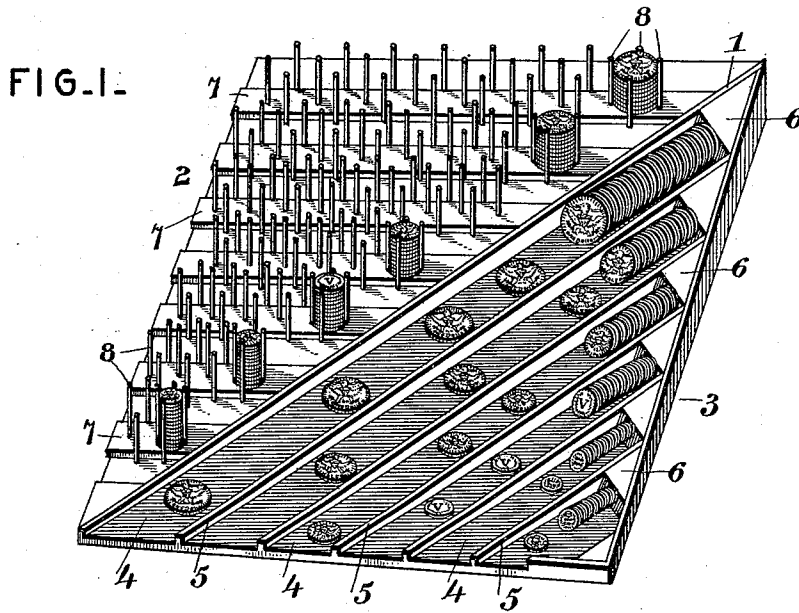


(No Model.)

J. F. BREDOW.
COIN TRAY.

No. 578,541.

Patented Mar. 9, 1897.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. BREDOW, OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

COIN-TRAY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 578,541, dated March 9, 1897.

Application filed February 25, 1896. Serial No. 580,657. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. BREDOW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Davenport, in the county of Scott and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Coin-Tray, of which the following is a specification.

This invention aims to supply a tray or receptacle for use in banks, counting-houses, business places, and by those who handle a quantity of coin of various denominations, so as to enable the ready making of change, the tray being constructed with especial reference to the ease and comfort of the user and to lessen the effort required to make change, the compartments being arranged to nearly conform to the natural movements of the arm and fingers.

For a full understanding of the merits and advantages of the invention reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings and the following description.

The improvement is susceptible of various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof, and to a full disclosure of the invention an adaptation thereof is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a coin-tray constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional detail thereof, showing the tapering form of the division-strips between the coin-channels and the inclined block at the closed end thereof. Fig. 3 shows a construction in which the tray is separable on a diagonal line, the parts being superposed.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description, and designated in the views of the accompanying drawings by the same reference-characters.

The tray is rectangular in form and is divided by a diagonal strip 1 into two parts 2 and 3, the latter receiving the loose change and the former the coin in stock. A series of channels 4 extend parallel with one another and with the diagonal strip 1, and are designed to receive the loose coin for making change, each channel receiving a coin of different denomination, the longest channel, which is next to the strip 1, receiving silver

dollars, and the shortest channel, which is arranged at the lower right-hand corner, receiving pennies, and the intermediate channels receiving coin representing the fractional parts of a dollar. The various channels are separated by strips 5, corresponding to the strip 1, and these strips gradually diminish in height or taper as they recede from the right-hand edge of the tray and approach the lower edge, thereby corresponding to the bulk of the coin, which is placed in the channels in echelon. The upper ends of the coin-channels are closed by blocks 6, which are of triangular form, and their inner ends are inclined to give to the coin the echelon position, which facilitates the making of change.

The upper left-hand portion of the tray has a series of strips 7 placed thereon in parallel relation and spaced apart to enable the fingers to pass freely between the coin stacked thereon. These strips 7 extend parallel with the top edge of the tray and are of sufficient thickness to enable the lowermost coin of a stack to be readily grasped when it is required to lift any required pile or stack of coin from its resting place.

The piles or stacks of coin are determined by vertical pins 8, the latter being arranged in groups of three or four, so as to fix the position and hold the coin of a stack in proper relation. The pins comprising a group will be spaced apart corresponding to the diameter of the coin to be stacked, and it will be understood that the pins for receiving coin of higher denominate value will be arranged at a greater distance apart than the pins disposed to receive coin of a lesser denominate value.

In some instances the tray will be divided along a line corresponding to the diagonal strip 1, thereby admitting of one part being placed upon the other for convenience in handling and storing, and such a construction is indicated in Fig. 3, which shows one part placed upon the other. The lower ends of the coin-channels are open and unobstructed, thereby admitting of the coin being easily swept from the channels when it is required to make change, the left hand being held beneath and opposite the required channel while the coin is moved therefrom by a sweep of the hand and a flirt of the fingers.

When any one of the coin-channels becomes empty, it is replenished from the stock placed upon the upper left-hand portion of the tray. The diagonal disposition of the coin-channels corresponds to the natural direction of movements of the hand when the person is facing the desk or counter, and the effort to move the coin from the channels is reduced to a minimum.

10 The tray herein shown is constructed for right-hand persons, but it is obvious that for left-hand persons the parts will be reversed and will maintain the relation herein shown.

When in use, the tray is placed upon a desk or counter with the open ends of the coin-channels facing the person and with the part 3 to the right and the part 2 to the left, so that the coin may be swept from the channels by a flirt of one hand into the other hand properly placed to receive the change.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. A coin-tray having a series of coin-channels gradually diminishing in depth toward their delivery ends and extending in parallel and diagonal relation, and opening at the side of the tray facing the user and closed at their opposite ends which ends are inclined to compel the coin to assume an echelon position, substantially as set forth.

2. A coin-tray rectangular in form and divided by a diagonal strip into two parts to receive, respectively, the coin in stock and the loose coin for making change, the latter part having a series of diagonally-disposed coin-channels which are open at their lower ends to admit of the coin being swept therefrom, and the other part having pins provided in groups to receive the coin in stacks, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A coin-tray rectangular in form and divided on a diagonal line into separate parts which are adapted to be placed the one upon the other, one part having a series of diagonally-disposed coin-channels which gradually decrease in depth from their upper to their lower or open ends, the closed ends of the channels being inclined, and the other part of the tray having parallel strips spaced apart and provided with pins arranged in groups to hold the coin in stacks, substantially as described for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN F. BREDOW.

Witnesses:

ED. KAUFMANN,
OTTO RIECHE.