

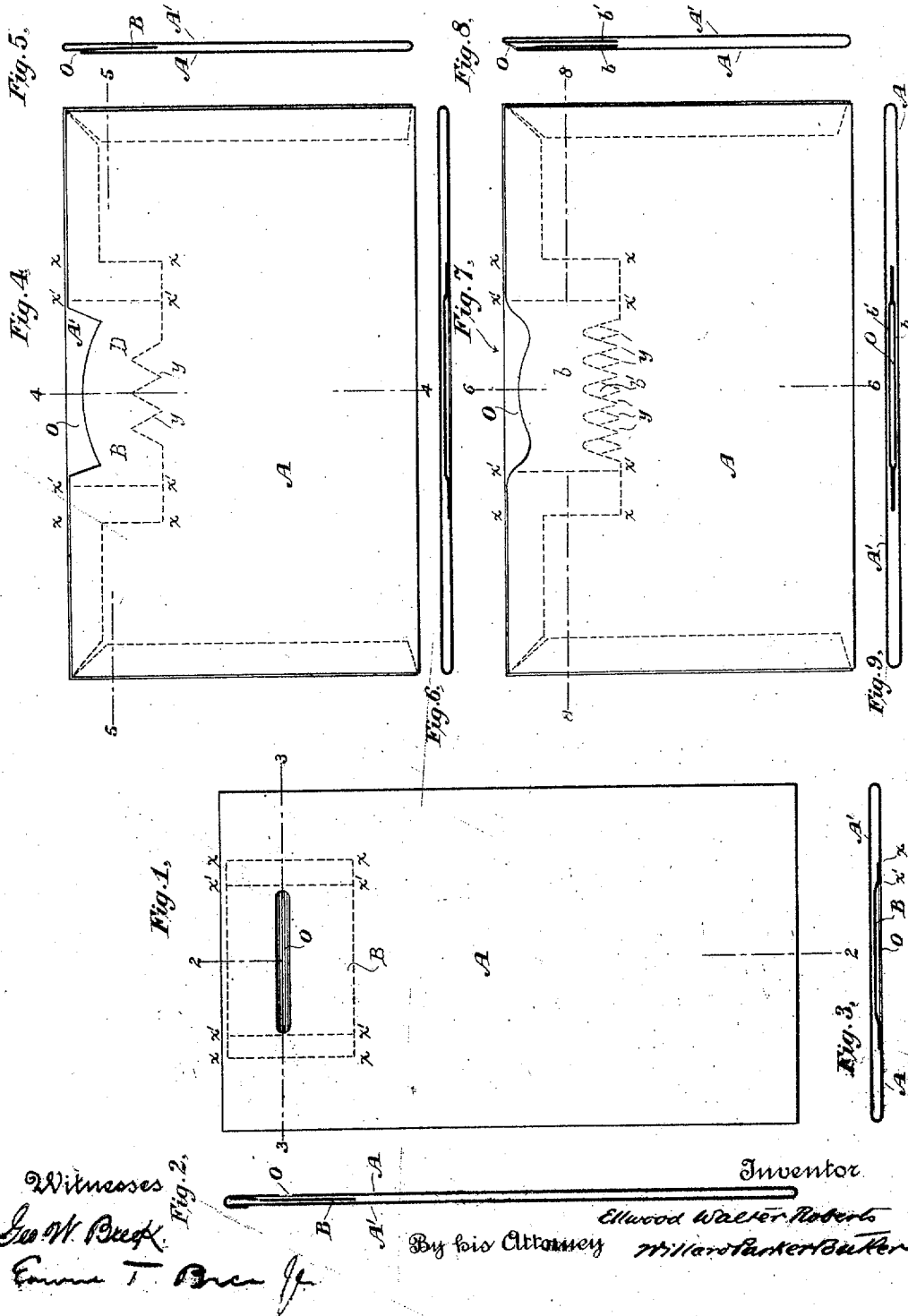
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. W. ROBERTS.
COIN RECEPTACLE.

No. 465,649.

Patented Dec. 22, 1891.



Witnesses
Geo. W. Burt
Emm. T. Burt

Inventor
Edwood Walter Roberts
By his Attorney Miller & Parker Baker

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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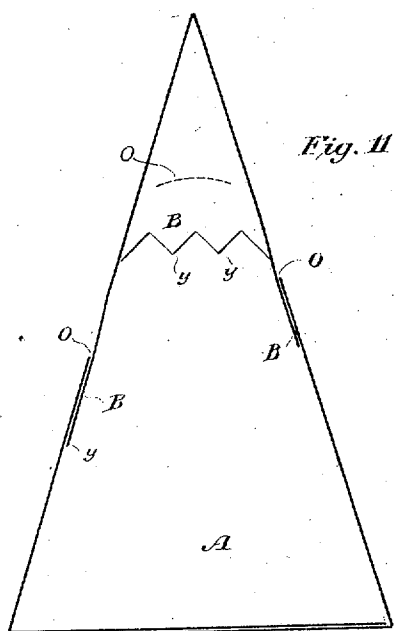


Fig. 11.

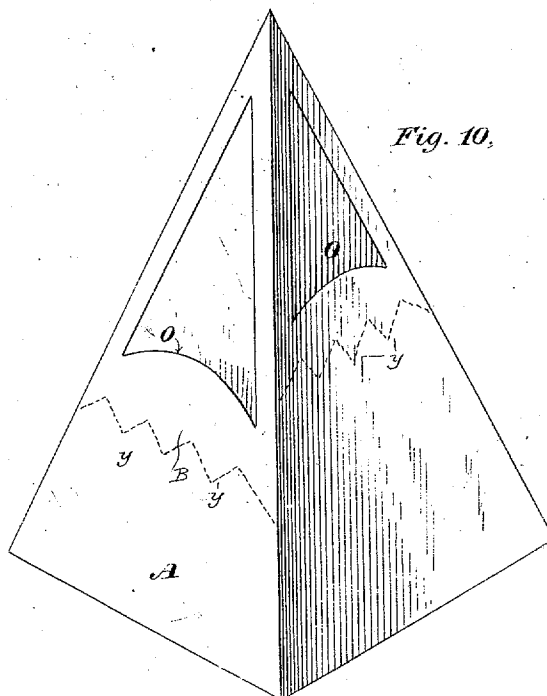


Fig. 10.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELLWOOD WALTER ROBERTS, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

COIN-RECEPTACLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 465,649, dated December 22, 1891.

Application filed April 24, 1891. Serial No. 390,226. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELLWOOD WALTER ROBERTS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvement in Coin-Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in coin-receptacles, and particularly to that class of receptacles which is used for collecting and holding coins for charitable, benevolent, or other purposes; and the object of the same is to provide a receptacle which is sealed throughout, so that no coin can be extracted therefrom except by cutting the same, and which is provided with a suitable opening or openings for the admission of coins of any convenient size and devices in its interior for preventing the coin from emerging from the receptacle after it has been allowed to pass into the same. I accomplish these latter objects by means of an arrangement of flexible protecting-surfaces composed of strips or sheets of paper or other suitable and flexible material, with or without the use of serrated edges, which flexible surfaces are so arranged with reference to the opening that they close the same from the interior and prevent the emerging of the coin, and at the same time permit free access thereto from the exterior.

The invention will be best understood by reference to the accompanying two sheets of drawings, in which—

Figures 1, 2, and 3 show, respectively, a plan view and two cross-sections of the invention in its most simple form applied to an ordinary envelope. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 show, respectively, a plan view and two cross-sections of the invention, in connection with serrated edges used on the protecting-surface applied to an envelope. Figs. 7, 8, and 9 show, respectively, a plan view and two cross-sections of the invention with the use of double protecting-surfaces, each provided with broken, curved, or serrated edges, also applied to an envelope. Figs. 10 and 11 show the device attached to any receptacle of fancy form, such as a pyramid.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In each of the drawings, A represents the

receptacle, which, it will be observed, is sealed at all ends in any convenient manner and is made of any convenient material or shape, and is provided with an opening Q in either surface of any convenient size or shape, placed in any convenient position.

In the interior of the receptacle, as shown in Fig. 1, is placed a piece or strip B of paper or other suitable material, which strip is gummed or otherwise firmly attached at either end to the surface of the receptacle containing the opening Q and immediately behind the same along the lines xx and $x'x'$, as indicated in Fig. 1.

In Figs. 3, 6, and 9 of the drawings the relations of the piece or strip B to the receptacle and of the two parts $b'b'$ of the construction particularly shown in Figs. 7, 8, and 9 are shown slightly in exaggerated form, in order to show the precise working of the device. In practice, however, the piece or strip and the surface of the receptacle containing the opening and the two surfaces of the double protecting-surfaces will lie in close proximity to each other and no such space will exist as is shown. The effect of this arrangement of the protecting-surfaces is such that a coin can readily pass through the opening and down between the flexible strip or piece and the surface to which the same is attached; but owing to the fact that the extremities of the strip are held in close proximity to or in contact with the surface in which the opening is the coin will be unable to pass back again between the strip and the surface of the receptacle and emerge through the opening.

In Figs. 4, 5, and 6 the strip is precisely the same in construction as that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and it is attached in the same way, as before, at either end; but a series of any convenient number of teeth curves or indentations are provided at the end below the opening in the center of the unattached portion, projecting downward into the receptacle. Coins will pass readily through the opening, as before, passing down between the strip and the surface of the receptacle in which the opening is placed, but will be prevented from passing back again and emerging through the opening by reason of the sharp edges of the teeth $y y$, which will keep them

from passing back in between the strip and the surface containing the opening.

In the form of receptacle shown in Figs. 8 and 9 the protecting device is made double, composed of two pieces $b b'$, pasted or otherwise attached together at the ends $x x$, but not connected in the middle and suspended in the receptacle from a point above the opening on either side, as shown in Fig. 8, in such a manner that one side of the protecting-surfaces is attached to the surface in which the coin-opening is placed below the opening, and the other side is attached on the same surface above the opening or to the rear surface of the receptacle, so that a coin passing into the opening must pass in and between the two surfaces $b b'$. Each of the two surfaces may be provided with teeth $y y$, as before, and by means of this construction a coin entering through the opening drops down between the two flexible surfaces into the receptacle, and by reason of the close proximity of the teeth and the alternate arrangement of the teeth shown in Fig. 5, it is impossible for the same to pass outward through the opening when the position of the receptacle is reversed. Any number of such teeth may be used and the flexible surfaces may be made of paper, cloth, or other suitable material, according to the nature of the receptacle.

The relative position of the flexible surfaces with relation to the walls of the receptacle and the two parts of the construction shown in Fig. 5 are shown particularly by reference to the cross-section views, and the operation of the invention will be apparent from the foregoing description.

It will be apparent that the openings may be placed directly upon the edge of the receptacle when an envelope is used or at any other convenient point without reference to its shape or size, provided that it be protected by the insertion of the protecting-surfaces within the envelope in the manner above indicated.

In the form of receptacle shown in Figs. 10 and 11 a variety of openings of different sizes may be used in the various faces of the pyramid. The arrangement of the protecting-surfaces will be in all respects the same, and a double or single flexible surface may be used, as may be found most convenient.

In Figs. 10 and 11 openings are shown on each face of the pyramid and their operation is precisely the same as before.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a coin-receptacle, the combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, with an opening for the admission of coins in either edge, wall, or face of the receptacle, of a flexible surface placed within the receptacle, at-

tached at its upper end to one edge of the coin-opening and in contact throughout its width with and attached at both sides to a surface leading up to the opposite edge of said coin-opening, whereby coins passing through the opening and between said surfaces are prevented thereby from returning.

2. In a coin-receptacle, the combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, of an opening for the admission of coins in either edge, wall, or face of the receptacle, a protecting device in the interior of the receptacle, composed of two flexible surfaces in contact with each other, secured at each side to each other but unattached at the bottom and attached at the top of the coin-opening to the edges of the same, so that a coin entering therethrough will pass between the flexible surfaces into the receptacle and be prevented from emerging.

3. In a coin-receptacle, the combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, with an opening for the admission of coins in either edge, wall, or face of the receptacle, of a flexible surface having its lower or inner edge serrated, placed within the receptacle, attached at its upper end to one edge of the coin-opening and in contact throughout its width with and attached at both sides to a surface leading up to the opposite edge of said coin-opening, whereby coins passing through the opening and between the surfaces are prevented thereby from returning.

4. In a coin-receptacle, the combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, of an opening for the admission of coins in either edge, wall, or face of the receptacle, a protecting device in the interior of the receptacle, composed of two flexible surfaces in contact with each other, said surfaces being each serrated on their lower or inner edge and secured at each side to each other but unattached at the bottom and attached at the top of the coin-opening to the edges of the same, so that a coin entering therethrough will pass between the flexible surfaces into the receptacle and be prevented from emerging.

5. In a coin-receptacle, the combination, with the connected flexible strips protecting the opening in the interior of the receptacle, of a series of teeth or indentations upon the unattached edge of the strips, arranged so that the teeth or indentations so formed shall be alternately opposite to each other.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 10th day of April, 1891.

ELWOOD WALTER ROBERTS.

Witnesses:

AUG. C. GREEN,

CHAS. W. FASH.