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COIN AND TRANSFER RECEPTACLE

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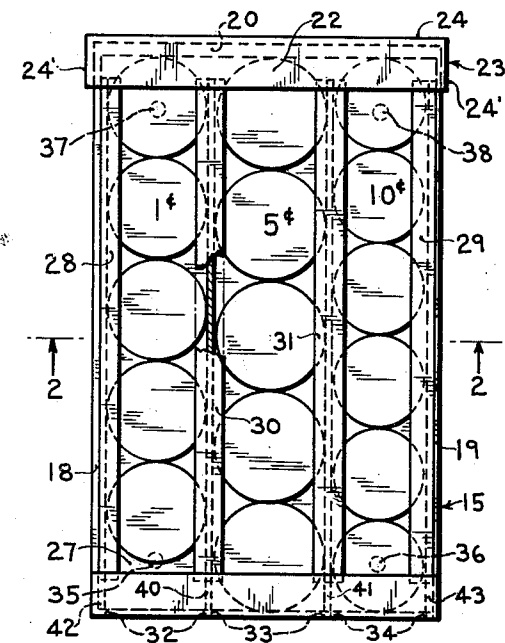


Fig. 1

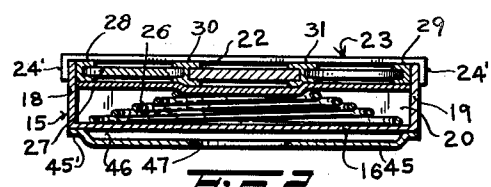


Fig. 2

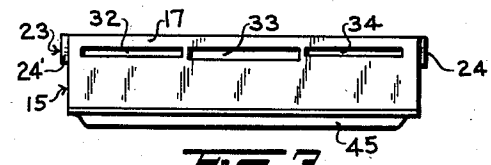


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

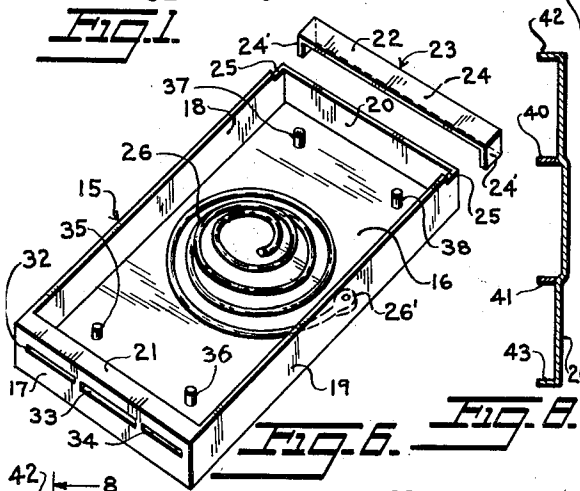


Fig. 5

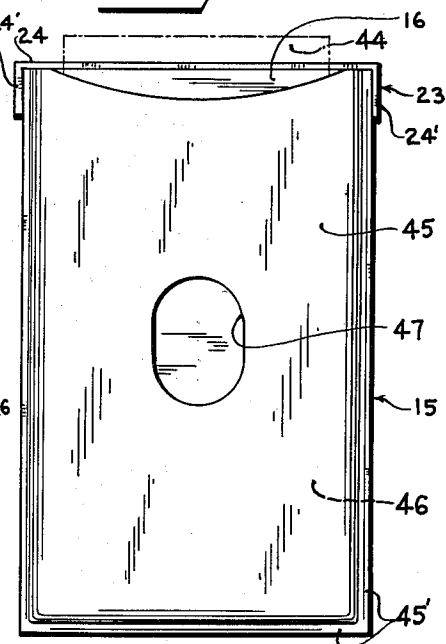


Fig. 6

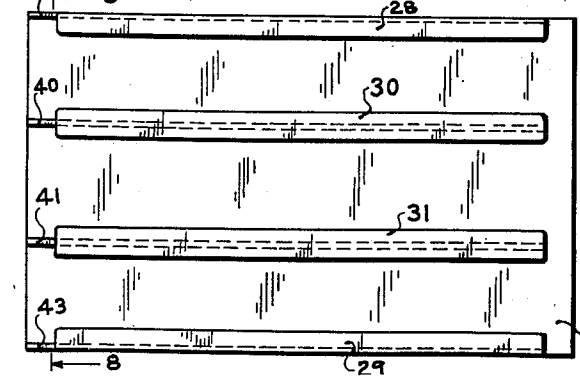


Fig. 7

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COIN AND TRANSFER RECEPTACLE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 133—6)

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This invention relates to new and useful improvements in coin purses, and, more particularly, the aim of the invention is to provide a novel and valuable personally carried change dispenser.

A particular use now contemplated for the invention is for it to be carried on the person of one having frequently to board a vehicle of a public transportation system, where, as is well known, inconvenience and delay is often experienced in having immediately ready, on entering such a vehicle, the exact coin or plurality of coins required for paying the fare. Therefore, the illustrative embodiment of the invention herein disclosed is shown as adapted for delivering pennies, nickels and dimes. However, as will be understood, the present invention is of value in other relations than as just described, and it is capable of assuming different forms and constructions in accordance with the capabilities desired to be present.

A cardinal object of the invention is to provide a simple, compact, inexpensive, perfectly operable device, and one which is of such light weight and generally flat shape and so small in entire bulk that it may with ease and comfort be carried in a man's or child's pocket or in a woman's hand bag.

A feature of the invention is a single spring member so functioning that no coin can be accidentally dispensed, yet compression of such spring and an accompanying finger thrust on each of one or more coins desired at one time to be dispensed effects instantaneous dispensing of such coin or coins.

In carrying out the invention, when embodied in a form especially adapted for the use hereinabove first mentioned, another feature is a compartment for having a transfer slipped thereinto, and this according to an arrangement such that when the transfer is needed to be withdrawn for use it may be easily and quickly slipped out of said compartment.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, and to the appended claim in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawings forming a material part of this disclosure:

Fig. 1 shows in front elevation a now favored embodiment of the invention especially adapted for the use hereinabove first mentioned.

Fig. 2 is a transverse section, taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view thereof.

Fig. 4 is a top plan view thereof.

Fig. 5 is a rear elevation thereof.

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Fig. 6 is an exploded view showing the major and minor parts of a box-like casing.

Fig. 7 is a top plan view of a coin-holding plate carried in the casing.

Fig. 8 is a transverse section, taken on the line 8—8 of Fig. 7.

Referring to the drawing more in detail, the major part of the casing, which part is as a whole marked 15, comprises a bottom wall 16, a lower end wall 17, side walls 18 and 19, and an upper end wall 20.

Extended upwardly from the outer limit of the lower end wall 17 is a narrow front wall 21, this hereinafter called the lower panel. A similar panel, and one to be secured in place on the major casing part 15, after the coin-carrying plate of Figs. 7 and 8 is inserted in the casing, is constituted by a portion 22 of a stamping 23, the latter having along the length of the panel 22 a flange 24 and at each of the opposite ends of said panel a flange 24', these three flanges all at right angles to the panel 22. The complete casing is formed by suitably securing, as by welding, the stamping 23, at its flanges 24 and 24', to the main casing part 15; as shown. In order that the outside of the panel 22 shall be flush with each of the side walls 18 and 19, a cut-out 25 of a length equal to the width of the panel 22 and of a depth equal to the thickness of the material of the stamping 23 is formed in panels 18 and 19.

In the bottom of the casing is an expansile conical coil spring 26, suitably secured to the bottom wall 16, as by a spot weld, at the flattened free end 26' of the lowermost and largest convolution of said spring.

Seated in the casing, above the spring 26, is the coin-carrying plate 27, this plate of a width only a trifle less than the interior width of the bottom wall 16 of the casing and of a length only a trifle less than the interior length of said wall. Thus the plate 27, with its opposite end marginal portions under the panels 21 and 22, is floatingly mounted in the casing, but normally urged to elevation therein at a maximum possible height as shown in Fig. 2.

Suitably secured to the upper side of the plate 27, as by spot welding, are slideways providing fitments for the three columns of coins shown, to wit, a column of pennies, one of these marked "1¢," a column of nickels, one of these marked "5¢," and a column of dimes, one of these marked "10¢." Two of said fitments, one marked 28 and the other 29, are of lazy-U cross-section; and they are alike, except that the groove of the fitment 28 is of a size for snugly yet slidably engaging a marginal portion of a penny, while the groove of the fitment 29 is of a size for thus engaging the marginal portion of a dime. These two fitments 28 and 29 are placed along the opposite sides of the plate 27, with their grooves

facing each other. Properly spaced between the fitments 28 and 29 are two fitments 30 and 31, each of substantially lazy-H cross-section.

These fitments 30 and 31 also are alike, except that the groove of the fitment 30 facing the fitment 28 is of a size for snugly yet slidably engaging a marginal portion of a penny and the groove of said fitment 30 facing the fitment 31 is of a size for snugly and slidably engaging a marginal portion of a nickel, while the groove of the fitment 31 facing the fitment 30 is of a size for snugly and slidably engaging a marginal portion of a nickel and the groove of said fitment 31 facing the fitment 29 is of a size for snugly yet slidably engaging the marginal portion of a dime.

Thus between the fitments 28 and 30 there is a slideway for a column of pennies, between the fitments 30 and 31 there is a slideway for a column of nickels, and between the fitments 31 and 29 there is a slideway for a column of dimes.

Normally, all the coins in said three slideways are retained against accidental dispensing, by the action of the spring 26 in normally urging the plate 27 to its elevated position shown in Fig. 2, and therefore with all the slideways out of registry with dispensing slots in the lower end wall 17; these slots being a slot 32 for one or more pennies, a slot 33 for one or more nickels and a slot 34 for one or more dimes.

When, however, one or more coins are to be dispensed (these, if several, all of one denomination or one or more of one denomination and another or others of another or other denominations), all that is required is manually to press down on the plate 27, with such pressure applied at the columnar location or locations of the one or more coins desired to be dispensed, and while this pressure is being maintained, to apply a thrusting force, by way of a finger at a selected columnar location or by way of several fingers each at a different one of several columnar locations, to cause dispensing of the desired coin or coins at the proper one or more of the slots 32, 33 and 34. A number of posts or other projections, as for example indicated at 35, 36, 37 and 38, may be suitably fixedly upstandingly carried by the bottom wall 16 of the casing, to act as a stop means for aligning the three slideways with the three slots 32, 33 and 34, on manually pressing down on the plate 27 to lower the same as above described against the resistance to compression of the spring 26.

It will be noted from a comparison of Figs. 1 and 7 that, while the fitments 28—31 do not extend over the entire length of the plate 27, the ends of said fitments are spaced from the adjacent ends of the plate by a distance considerably less than the diameter of any coin. However, to have the ends of the coin slideways adjacent to the slots 32—34 nicely alignable with the latter when the plate 27 is properly depressed, the central ribs of the formations 30 and 31 are extended as at 40 and 41, while the plate 27 has upturned lips 42 and 43 aligned with the wide webs of the fitments 28 and 29.

The elements 40—43 also facilitate replenishment of the device from time to time with a further supply of coins; this being easily done by depressing the plate 27 until the coin slideways are in registry with the slots 32—34, and then, with the device turned upside down so that its

lower end wall 17 is uppermost, by dropping said coins through said slots.

In order to provide a practicable compartment for temporarily holding a transfer, one such being indicated in dot and dash lines at 44, an auxiliary outer wall 45 is suitably secured to the outer side of the casing's bottom wall 16; said wall 45 being outwardly slightly dished beyond the plane of a flange 45' marginal thereto at both sides and at one end thereof, whereby, when said wall 45 is by way of said flange attached to said wall 16, a transfer holding compartment or pocket 46 will be provided. For easy and instantaneous removal of the transfer, by aid of thumb thrust, the auxiliary wall 45 is shown as provided with an opening 47.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise constructions herein disclosed and the right is reserved to all changes and modifications coming within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by United States Patent is:

A pocket-carried type coin dispensing device, comprising a casing having an opening in its top and having an end wall provided with a plurality of slots each of a size for passing therethrough a coin of a different denomination, said casing having a closed end wall opposite to the first-named end wall, a plate movably contained in the casing, said plate being normally positioned above said slots, means for yieldingly urging said plate to a position near the top of the casing, means carried by the casing for engaging the plate when in said position to prevent loss thereof from the casing, and a plurality of coin slideways carried at the upper side of the plate, said slideways lying alongside one another and including groove formations for engaging merely the opposite marginal portions of each coin of the columns of coins in the slideways so that said slideways are open along their tops, and said slideways being arranged on the plate and said slots being arranged on the first-named end wall in such relation that said slideways may be manually depressed to align an end of each slideway with a different one of said slots, said opening in the top of the casing being of such expanse that portions of all of said slideways are always exposed through said opening, said plate engaging means carried by the casing being narrow panels overlying two opposite marginal portions of said plate, said casing being elongated in the direction of length of said slideways and said panels being at the opposite ends of the casing.

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