Dec. 28, 1926. 1,611,929

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METHOD OF PROTECTING ROLLS OF COIN

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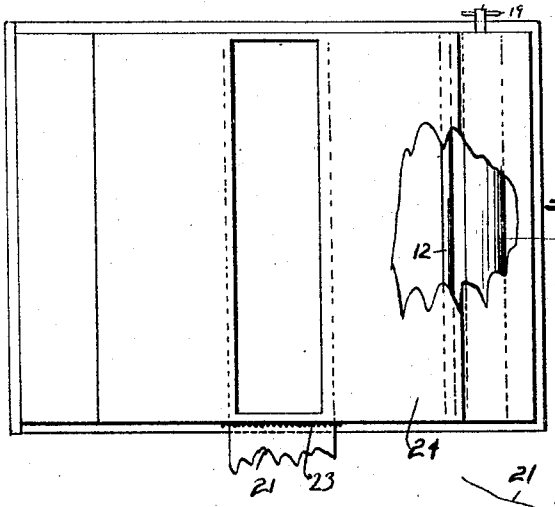

Fig 1

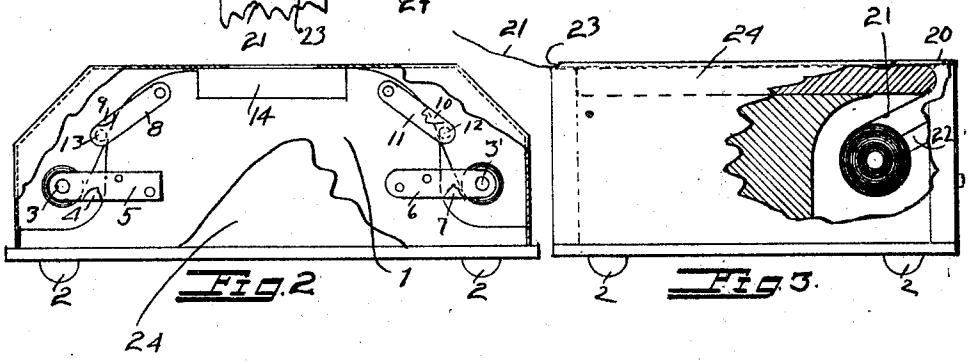

Fig. 2

Fig 3.

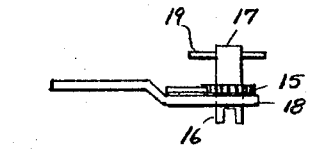

Fig 4.

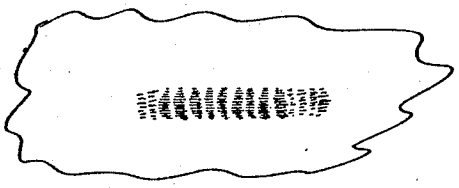

Fig 5.

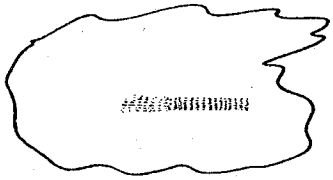

Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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METHOD OF PROTECTING ROLLS OF COIN.

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This invention relates to a method of protecting metal money rolls against tampering. It will be understood by those who handle considerable amounts of money that silver money is usually brought to a bank by railroads, theaters, hotels, and other large establishments in rolls bearing the name of the establishment, and these rolls are accepted at their supposed face value which is usually $20.00 for dollars and halfs; $10.00 for quarters; $5.00 for dimes and $2.00 for nickels, although, of course, in different countries different numbers of coins may be placed in the rolls. When these rolls are distributed by the bank, the coins are not counted, but if a roll is found to be one or two coins short a claim is made on the bank, the bank allows the claim and charges it back to the establishment whose name appears upon the papers surrounding the coins. Under the present regulations and customs this claim must be allowed and paid without question and there is no real way at present in use for checking the number of coins in the roll when the roll has been completed. With the present invention an inked ribbon passing over a platen is used for the purpose of marking the paper surrounding the coins and the coins themselves are used to produce the mark and show exactly how many coins are in the roll, as well as their condition, for if any coins in the roll are not in good condition their edges will have the milling worn off (or if it is mutilated the milling will be imperfect and this fact can be ascertained from the marks the coin makes on the paper).

With the present invention the coins are rolled up in the usual manner, and when rolled the roll is clasped between the thumb and forefinger and struck a sharp blow on its side on the inked ribbon. The platen is a smooth and flat piece of steel so that the result is the production of a number of marks on the outside of the roll across the coins precisely equal to the number of coins contained within the roll and the milling of each coin within the paper plainly shows the condition of the edge of each individual coin. The result is that one can determine by counting the number of marks on the outside of a roll how many coins are contained within, and the paper itself bears indelible evidence of the marks thereon having been placed thereon in a particular manner which cannot be fraudulently increased or diminished.

Another object of the invention is to provide means whereby the establishment preparing the several rolls of coin may itself retain a record of the number of coins in each individual roll. In the event that a claim is made this record can be compared with the returned roll cover and evidence is at once at hand as to whether or not that particular cover is the one that was sent out and its particular number of coins at the time of sending out is shown upon the office record. It will be apparent that the machine used for effecting the marking may be used with or without the record strip as may be desired by the establishment making use of it.

An embodiment of a machine in connection with which the invention may be carried out is shown in the accompanying drawings in which the same reference numeral is applied to the same portion throughout the several figures, and of which there may be modifications.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the machine with its enclosing cover partly broken away.

Figure 2 is an end view of the machine showing the cover partly broken away for the purpose of illustration.

Figure 3 is a view of the machine looking at right angles to Figure 2 with part of the base and the cover broken away to illustrate the location of the record strip.

Figure 4 is a detailed view of the ratchet for feeding the ribbon.

Figure 5 is a view approximately full size of the marks made by striking a roll of dollars on the machine on the record ribbon, and

Figure 6 shows a series of marks made by striking a roll of dimes upon the record ribbon.

The apparatus consists of a heavy block of wood 1 supported by a plurality of heads 2 at a convenient level above a table or other object upon which the apparatus may be placed. At each end of the block there is a recess for a roll of ribbon, said roll of ribbon being carried upon a spool 3 supported by the spring arms 4, 5, at one end while at the

other end the other spool is supported between a pair of spring arms 6, 7. The arms each have a projecting lug which engages the spools 3, 3′ with sufficient force to hold them in their proper place.

In addition there are four arms 8, 9, 10, 11, which support small rollers 12, 13, which bear upon the ribbon on each side of the platen 14, with sufficient force to hold it snugly down against the platen.

The spool 3′ is turned by means of a ratchet 15, which is engaged by a pin 16, on the spool turning device 17. This device is journaled in a bearing 18, moving on the side of the block and of course, can turn the spool in one direction only. It is engaged with the fingers by means of a small rod 19. The platen 14, consists of a flat bar of steel which is let into a recess in the top of the block as illustrated in Figure 2.

The platen may have one end rounded as shown in 20, to receive a strip of paper 21, which is carried by a roll dropped into two slots only one of which is indicated at 22. This paper strip is passed over the platen and under the ribbon and the end of the paper strip 21 projects out from under the cover, said cover being supplied with notches, or sharpened along the edge at 23 in order to facilitate the removal of the paper strip when needed.

The manner of operating the apparatus is as follows: Assuming the coins to be all rolled up ready to be sent to the bank the operator will pick up every individual coin roll and strike it a sharp blow on its edge on the ribbon over the platen where it is exposed through the cover 24. This will produce a series of marks on the outside of the roll of coins substantially like the marks shown in Figures 5, 6, at the same time precisely similar indicating marks are made on the record strip of paper under the ribbon and as each record is made it may be pulled out or marked to correspond with the number on the coin roll. These record slips are preserved and in the event of any roll cover coming back with a shortage claim it can be at once compared with the record, but of course each wrapper itself carries its own proof as to the number of coins it contained when first wrapped and marked.

In the event of a fraudulent attempt to change the record of one of the roll covers that fact would appear by a comparison of the cover with the record ribbon in the office, and even if the ink is taken off, the cutting of the paper by the milling on the edge of the coin cannot be effaced.

The term "ribbon" has been used in the specification to designate the material used in the machine, but this is not intended to limit the material to a cloth ribbon, as an inked paper ribbon or even a sheet of carbon paper may be used equally well.

Having thus described our invention, what we desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is as follows, but modifications may be made in carrying out the invention as shown in the drawings and in the above particularly described form thereof, within the purview of the annexed claims.

1. A method of protecting paper covered rolls of coin from tampering, which consists in striking the coin roll sharply on its side against an inked surface to produce a plurality of marks upon the outside of the coin wrapper to correspond with the number of coins in said roll.

2. A method of protecting paper covered rolls of coin from tampering which consists in striking the coin roll sharply upon its side on an inked surface to produce a series of cuts in the paper and a series of corresponding marks on the outside of the paper, the number of said marks corresponding with the number of coins contained in the roll.

3. A method of protecting paper covered coin rolls from tampering, which consists in striking the coin roll on its side upon an inked surface to produce a series of marks on the outside of the roll to correspond with the number of coins contained therein, and simultaneously with the same action making a copy thereof upon a strip of paper.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands January A. D. 1926.

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