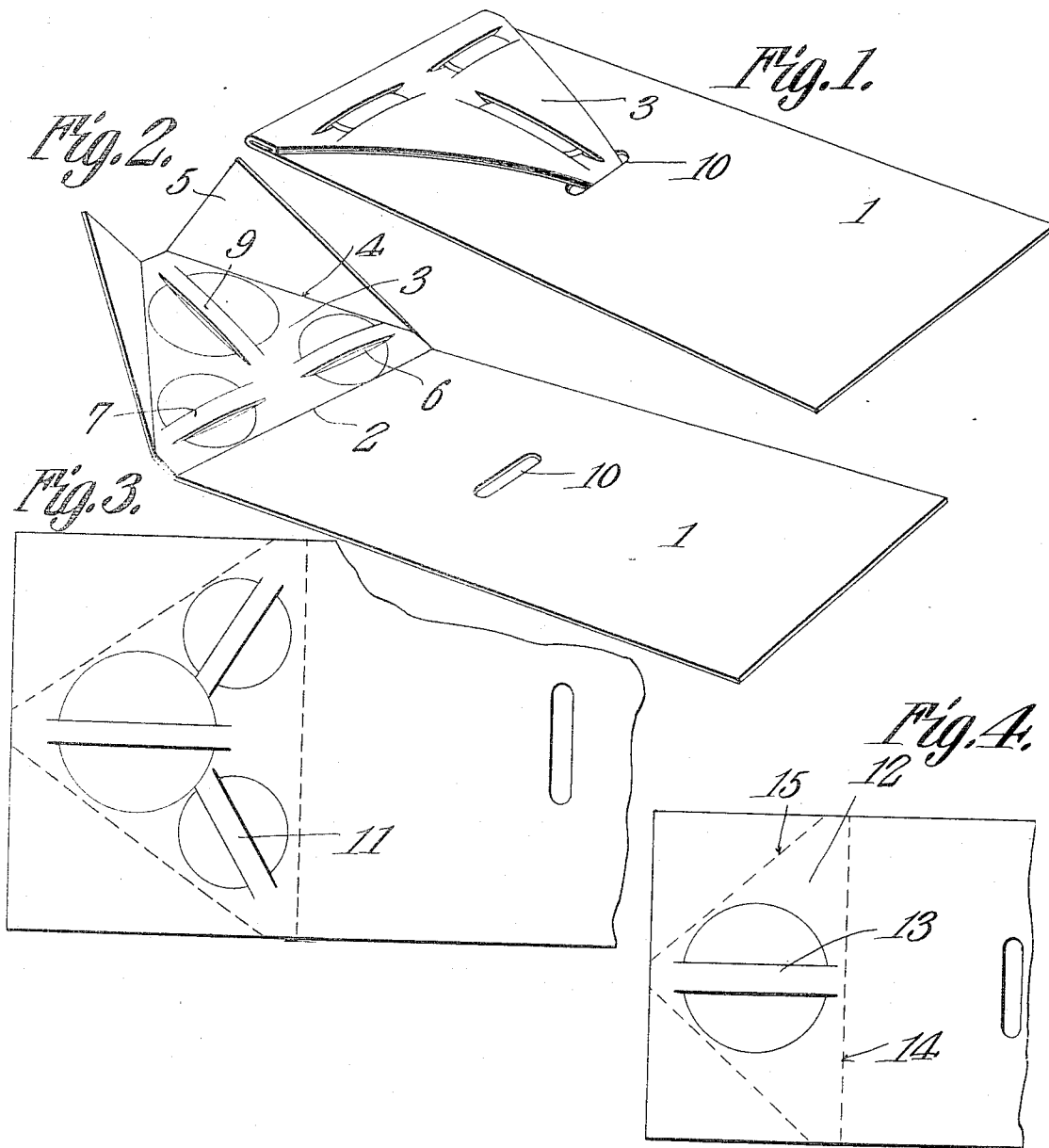


F. G. SHUMAN.
 COIN HOLDER.
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 8, 1909.

971,154.

Patented Sept. 27, 1910.



Witnesses

E. J. Shuman
Arthur D. Lawson

Inventor
Frank A. Shuman

By *C. A. Snow & Co.*
 Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK G. SHUMAN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

COIN-HOLDER.

971,154.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 27, 1910.

Application filed April 8, 1909. Serial No. 488,587.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK G. SHUMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Coin-Holder, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to paper receptacles, and more especially to those adapted to hold coins, as for their transportation through the mail; and the object of the same is to produce improvements in coin holders of this class, whereby the coins will not slip out from under their retaining strips and become wholly or partially superimposed on each other in transit, so that the inclosing envelop is rendered bulky. Heretofore, it has been customary to cut slits through the cardboard and bend up the strip between them, so that a coin could be inserted beneath it. It has also been common to fold the corners of a sheet inward on oblique lines, so as to produce a pointed pocket adapted to contain a plurality of coins, and then fold the entire pocket inward upon the sheet over a cross line between them. To an extent the present invention contemplates the employment of both these ideas, but its specific construction is such that when the coins are disposed beneath the strips they are held in place by the folds.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of this device ready for insertion in an envelop; Fig. 2 is a similar view, with its flaps and wings open and the coins shown in dotted lines; Figs. 3 and 4 are plan views of slightly different forms.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, the numeral 1 designates a rectangular body, as of cardboard or some equally pliable material, scored for folding on a transverse line 2, near one end, so as to produce an end flap 3. Obliquely across the corners of the card at the flap end are two other score lines 4, producing two triangular wings 5 at the outer sides of the triangular flap 3, as best seen in Fig. 2. When these parts are folded together on the score lines, the tip or apex of the triangular flap may be inserted in the slot 10 formed through the body 1 at a proper point, as best seen in Fig. 1. The flap has parallel slits 6 and 8 producing two short coin-receiving strips 7, and one longer one 9. In Fig. 2 the strips 7 stand in alignment and near the cross line 2, while the

strip 9 stands at right angles to them and nearer the point of the flap 3; but it will be observed that two of the fold lines pass along the sides of each strip and at a distance sufficiently remote therefrom to admit a coin, as shown by dotted lines, this construction following from the fact that the strips are directed substantially toward the angles of the triangular flap. Fig. 3 shows a triangular flap also intended for the reception of three coins, but here the strips 11 are not in alinement with each other and stand slightly oblique to the strip line. In Fig. 4 the strips for the two smaller coins are omitted and the triangular flap 12 pointed by the lines 14 and 15, as only a single pair of slits will produce a strip 13. The latter, like the strips 9, is directed toward the angle of this flap.

In all the views and in all constructions it is intended that when the wings are folded down over onto the flap and the latter folded onto the body, two of the fold lines shall pass along the sides of the strip or strips under which the coins are held. Obviously, the fold lines cannot be parallel with the strips, so long as the flap is triangular, but the fact that said folds are present will prevent the coins or coin from slipping laterally out from under the strips.

A coin holder thus constructed is no more expensive in manufacture than the others heretofore referred to, as the score lines and slits can all be made at one operation. Its strips retain the coins as formerly, and when its flap and wings are opened, the coins are exposed to view, rather than being loose in the pocket formed by the folding actions described.

The advantage of the present construction lies mainly in the fact that when the coins are inserted beneath the proper strips and the parts folded together, as for insertion in an envelop, the coins cannot become displaced nor slip over each other so as to produce a bulky piece of mail matter, and as they have no lateral movement in any direction within either the holder or the envelop, they cannot accidentally fall out of the latter, even though it be shaken violently.

What I claim is:

A coin holder consisting of a rectangular card folded obliquely across two adjacent corners to produce two wings and folded

together across its body near the inner end
of said wings to produce a triangular flap
between them, said flap being slit to form
three coin-receiving strips, each directed sub-
stantially toward one of its angles and hav-
ing two fold lines extending past its sides.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing

as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

FRANK G. SHUMAN.

Witnesses:

E. C. RHODES,
FRED ISELY.