May 16, 1950 E. W. EKSTRAND 2,507,626

METHOD OF MAKING COIN WRAPPERS

Filed Nov. 1, 1943

Fig. 1.

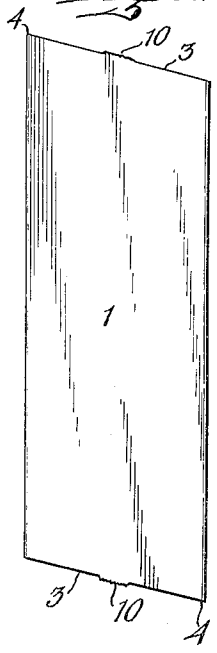


Fig. 2.

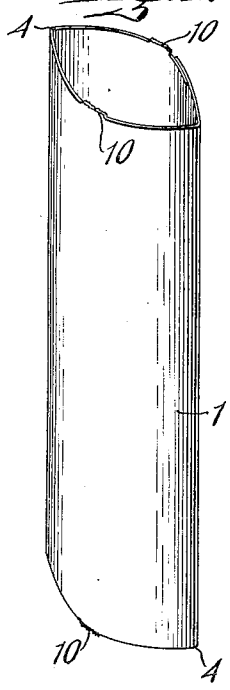
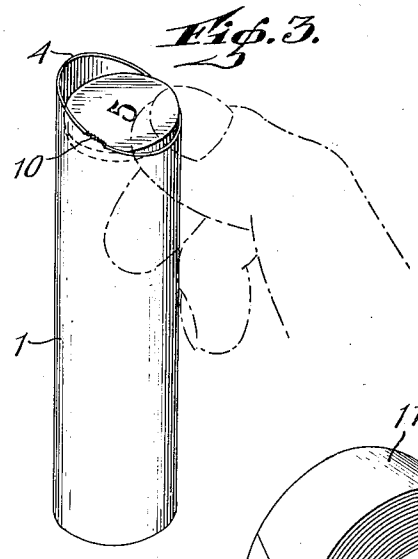


Fig. 3.



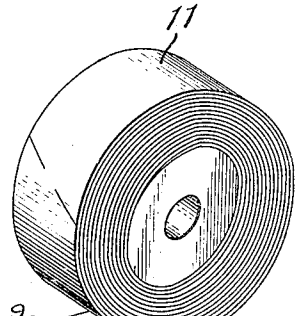


Fig. 8.

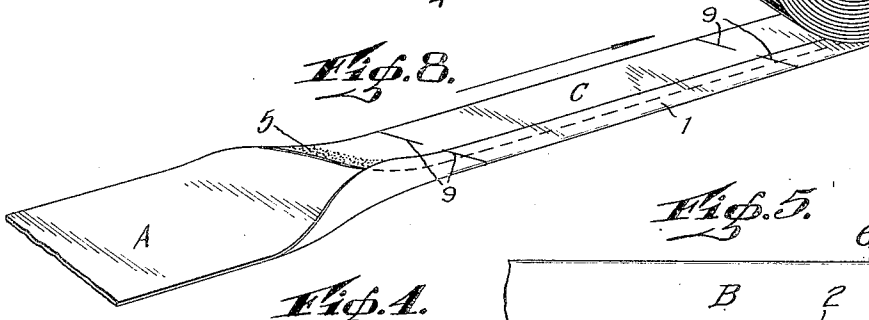


Fig. 5.

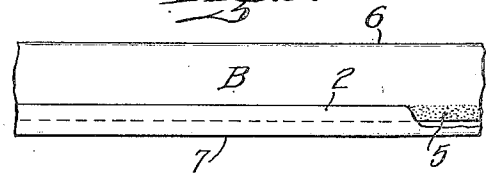


Fig. 4.

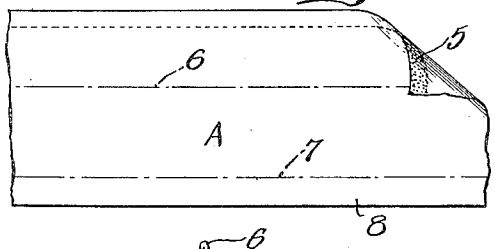


Fig. 6.

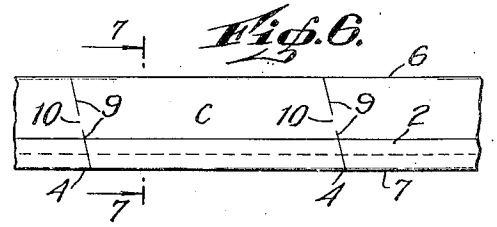
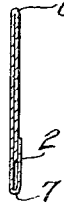


Fig. 7.



INVENTOR
ERNEST W. EKSTRAND
BY Bartlett Lyre Keal & Weymouth
ATTORNEYS

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METHOD OF MAKING COIN WRAPPERS

Ernest W. Ekstrand, Orange, N. J., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Ekstrand Mfg. Co., Inc., Orange, N. J., a corporation of New Jersey

Application November 1, 1943, Serial No. 508,510

1 Claim. (Cl. 93—1)

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This invention relates to coin wrappers.

In the conventional practice coin wrappers are manufactured and distributed to banks and the trade with the wrappers individually formed and packed in cartons. One object of the invention is a continuous sectional coin wrapper strip of a novel and improved construction permitting the easy and ready tearing off of the individual sections as wrappers from the continuous strip as the wrappers are needed.

A further object of the invention is a continuous strip of coin wrappers of the character indicated which are easily severable one by one from the strip, and particularly a strip having successive individual sections corresponding to the wrapper lengths which are cut on the bias from the edges to points adjacent to the middle of the strip, leaving the wrapper sections attached together by easily severable or tearable parts.

A further object of the invention is a novel and improved continuous strip of coin wrappers of the above indicated character with the glued and overlapping portion being disposed between an edge of the strip and the center of the strip and with the strip slit on the bias on one side through the overlapping and glued part.

A further object of the invention is a coin wrapper having its open end formed at a sharp angle on a bias so as to provide a sharp guiding edge for facilitating the insertion of coins and particularly wrappers formed of continuous strips of the above indicated character which may be successively severed from the strip with the tearing or severing parts resulting from the severing operation not interfering with the insertion of the coins.

A further object of the invention is a continuous strip of coin wrapper sections of the above indicated character and cut on the bias except for a small tearable part whereby the slitting of the strip to form a shear cut may be effected more easily and the individual wrappers by reason of the sharp edges are easier to fill or stuff with coins.

A further object of the invention is a novel and improved method of manufacturing coin wrappers.

For a better understanding of the invention reference may be had to the accompanying drawings showing one embodiment of the invention, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a view in elevation of a coin wrapper embodying the invention;

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Fig. 2 is a view of the wrapper of Fig. 1 expanded ready for insertion of the coin;

Fig. 3 is a view thereof showing one end closed and coins being inserted at the open end;

Figs. 4, 5 and 6 illustrate steps in the manufacture of a strip of coin wrappers;

Fig. 7 is a sectional view along the line 7—7 of Fig. 6; and

Fig. 8 is a view of the strip being formed and rolled into a roll package for distribution to the trade.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 3, the coin wrapper is indicated generally by the numeral 1. It is formed of paper or the like ordinarily used for coin wrappers and of a continuous blank of paper which is folded laterally about itself with the edges overlapping at 2 and glued or cemented together along this overlapping edge 2. The ends 3 of the wrapper are formed on a sharp angular bias so as to have on one side thereof an elevated sharp edge 4. The ends 3 of the wrapper are, in the particular embodiment shown, duplicates of each other and therefore either end may be utilized as the coin inserting or stuffing end while the other end may be crimped in to close the expanded wrapper as by pressing in on the sharp edge 4. Fig. 3 illustrates the lower end as being closed by crimping the sharp edge 4 inwardly and suitably folding over and crimping the edges. The sharp edge 4 resulting from the sharp angular bias formation of the end of the wrapper facilitates the insertion of the coins in the wrapper, for example as illustrated in Fig. 3, the sharp and elevated edge 4 of the wrapper first engaging the coin and guiding the same into the wrapper. For convenience, the wrapper is shown in Fig. 3 as being vertically disposed when inserting the coins but it is understood that any conventional practice of stuffing the wrappers with the coins may be followed; as, for example, instead of inserting the coins one by one as illustrated in Fig. 3, a column of coins may be inserted by causing the wrapper to telescope the column with the latter carried in a suitable holder. In either case the sharp bias formation of the open end of the wrapper and the sharp edge 4 form a guide for facilitating the entry of the coins into the wrapper with a minimum of obstruction by engagement with the open end edge. The wrappers 1 are sections of a continuous strip, which sections are readily severable or tearable successively therefrom as the wrappers are needed, the sections being attached together at the short torn or rough edges 10 disposed at the middle of the wrapper strip. These

rough edges 10 do not interfere with the coin insertion since they are relatively quite short and the sharp edge 4 assures easy insertion.

Figs. 4 to 6 illustrate steps in the manufacture of the continuous strip of wrappers. This strip is formed from a continuous blank A. The blank is glued on one side at one edge as indicated at 5, the width of this glued part being preferably approximately the width of the overlapping of the edges of the strip A when the latter is folded over as illustrated in Fig. 5. The dash-dot lines 6, 7 of Fig. 4 indicate the lines along which the blank form A is folded to cause the edge 8 of the blank to overlap the glued portion 5 for forming the continuous double walled strip B shown in Fig. 5. The crimping lines 6 and 7 and the width of the glued portion 5 are so chosen that the part defined by the glued and overlapping section 2 lies between the center of the strip and the crimped edge 7.

After the strip is formed and glued as illustrated in Fig. 5 the strip is then subjected to bias cutting and partial severing operations of the wrapper sections to form the strip C shown in Fig. 6. The slitting or partial severing or the like operation is indicated at 9, it being observed that the slits or cuts 9 are on the bias so as to form the sharp edges 4 of the individual wrapper sections. It is also observed that these slits or cuts 9 extend inwardly of the strip from both edges 6 and 7 so as to leave only small uncut or unaltered sections 10 on both walls of the strip and substantially at the middle of the strip. It is also observed that the slits or cuts formed on one side extend all the way through the glued section 2.

The continuous strip C thus formed may be rolled into tight rolls 11 for distribution to the trade, and the individual section wrappers 1 may be successively detached for use. Any suitable machinery may be employed in forming the blanks A, folding and glueing the same, then forming the shear cuts 9 and packaging the same as by forming into the rolls 11. In Fig. 8 I have indicated the manufacture of the continuous strip C from the blank A in a continuous manner, the blank having glue applied at one edge, then folded over to glue the overlapping edges and flatten the strip, then partially severed or cut on the bias and formed into the roll 11. At least every other cut is formed on the bias so as to provide one end of the wrapper with the bias cut for filling with coins therethrough. Preferably all cuts are on the bias as the sharp edge facilitates crimping to close the ends of the wrapper and at the open end facilitate the filling or stuffing operation. The bias cut also makes it easier to slit the roll-strip to obtain a shear cut.

Each end 3 of the tubular wrapper 1 is thus tapered by the sharp bias cut with the end edge halves of the ends 3 being slanted downwardly from the sharp edges 4. These downwardly slanted and oppositely disposed edges of the bias cut, namely the end edges formed on the opposite sides of the flat form, form guides for the insertion of the coins and faciltate the building up of the stack of coins or the insertion of a stack

of coins, inside the tubular wrapper. The flat wrapper form illustrated in Fig. 1 may be readily opened and expanded from the flat form by engaging with the fingers the opposite edges thereof and pressing inwardly thereon and the tapered or bias cut ends are thereby opened as well as the main body thereof for the stacking and wrapping of the coins. The internal diameter of the expanded and opened tubular wrapper is of a diameter slightly greater than the diameter of the coins to be stacked and wrapped. The strip is easily and compactly rolled into the roll 11, the strip and wrappers being of uniform width throughout and also being of uniform thickness of double the tube wall thickness. The strip therefore is of uniform thickness and dimensions and may be easily wound into a compact roll 11 or otherwise assembled into a compact package without impairing the functioning of the individual tubular wrappers which may be easily separated and readily expanded or opened by inward pressure upon the opposite edges as described above for the reception of a stack of coins. The tapered ends may be readily crimped over and inwardly to close the wrapper. The stacking and wrapping of the coins is greatly facilitated by the particular structure of the wrappers and the wrapper strip as above described, and the flat wrapper strips may be economically manufactured.

I claim:

The method of making tubular coin wrappers which consists in forming an elongated strip of crimpable material into a flattened tube with the overlapped edges of said strip contiguous with one of the longitudinal edges thereof, securing the overlapped edges together and partially severing the flattened tube, including the overlapped edge portions along oblique lines to obtain a series of open-ended separable wrappers with both ends formed on the bias with one side of each end forming an elevated coin guiding and wrapper closure part, either end being usable as the open end for the reception of coins with the other end adapted to be closed by the elevated side portion part.

ERNEST W. EKSTRAND.

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