

No. 776,768.

PATENTED DEC. 6, 1904.

J. WILLIAMS.
COIN BOX.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 19, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

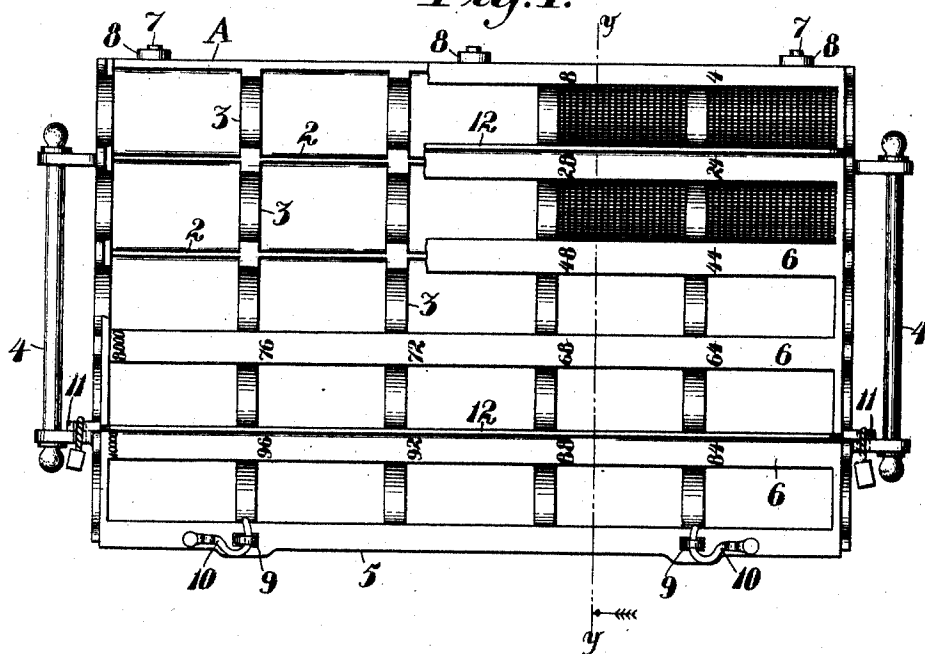
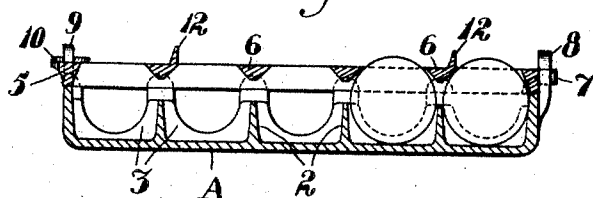


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:-

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WILLIAMS, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR TO SECURITY COIN BOX COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, A CORPORATION OF CALIFORNIA.

COIN-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 776,768, dated December 6, 1904.

Application filed March 19, 1904. Serial No. 199,037. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WILLIAMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oakland, in the county of Alameda and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Coin-Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in coin trays or boxes. Its object is to provide a light, compact, and convenient receptacle in lieu of the usual bags and trays for use in banks, treasuries, and other depositories, which receptacle may be sealed or locked and at the same time will allow every individual coin to be simultaneously seen, counted, and touched.

It consists of the parts and the construction and combination of parts as hereinafter more fully described, having reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my device with the cover partly broken away. Fig. 2 is a section of line *y y* of Fig. 1.

A represents a shallow tray or box of suitable size, shape, and material. Preferably it is rectangular and of metal and adapted to contain a predetermined quantity of coin of a specified denomination. The tray is divided longitudinally by thin shallow partitions 2 and transversely by the relatively thick partitions 3. The spaces intermediate of the several partitions 3 are each adapted to contain a single column of coins aggregating a predetermined amount—as, for example, four hundred dollars in double eagles, twenty dollars in standards, twenty dollars in halves, &c.

The partitions 3 and the ends of the tray intermediate of the longitudinal partitions 2 are concaved, as shown, and the thickness of these transverse partitions is such as to allow the thumb and fingers to be readily inserted between two adjacent stacks of coin and remove one stack without disturbing in any way the remaining contents of the tray. The depth of the box or tray and of the partitions is considerably less than the diameter of the contained coin, whereby a stack or roll of coins may be easily grasped and also a substantial portion of each stack in the box is rendered

plainly visible. By spacing the stacks by means of the wide partitions 3 and by concaving or otherwise cutting out a portion of the ends of the tray every stack in the tray may be removed entire. At the same time every stack is held securely against end or side shift.

Suitable handles 4 are provided by which the tray can easily be carried.

5 is a removable slotted cover, skeleton lid, or grating having the longitudinal bars fitting the interspaces between the several parallel rows of coin. The bars are substantially triangular in cross-section with their under surfaces approximately tangential to the coin rows. The coins project up through the spaces between the bars and above the plane of the cover, so that each and every coin in the box is plainly visible and may be freely touched by the fingers, and yet when the cover is locked or sealed none of the contents of a full compartment can be removed. The absence of a single coin from any compartment, however, would be immediately noted on inspection.

The cover is hinged and locked to the box by any suitable means. As here shown, the cover is provided with the lateral lugs engaging corresponding perforations in the upwardly-extending projections 8 on one side of the tray, about which the cover may be turned as on a pivot. The opposite side of the tray has the perforated lugs 9, fitting perforations in and projecting above the side bar of the cover. The latter carries suitable locking members, as the pivoted hooks 10, engaging the perforations in lugs 9 to lock the cover tight down upon the tray and prevent any of the coins falling out even if the tray were inverted or stood on end. The end portions of the box project upward a trifle to afford end stops to the cover.

In order to seal the contents of the box, the cover is provided with end projections 11, extending in the plane of the box and having perforations arranged to register with corresponding perforations on a rigid part of the box—as, for instance, the brackets of handles 4. By passing a cord or wire through

these holes and sealing the ends any tampering with or unauthorized access to the contents of the box is prevented.

To enable a quick count of the contents being made, suitable notation is provided on the cover adjacent to the several slots, as shown. Thus with a tray arranged to hold ten thousand dollars in double eagles, each compartment holding four hundred dollars, the notation will run in arithmetical progression from the upper right-hand corner across the successive columns to the lower left-hand corner. The entire contents of the box can thus be simultaneously touched with the fingers, counted, and seen. Not a single coin can be taken from the box after the latter is filled and sealed without breaking the seals and leaving a vacancy to attract instant attention. It is impossible to substitute checkers, washers, sections of curtain-pole, or other foreign substances or one kind of coin—as, for instance, silver for gold—without immediate detection.

As it may be desired at times to pile one tray on top of another, I provide certain of the bars 6 of the cover with the longitudinal reinforcing-ribs 12, whose upper edges project flush with or a little above the upper edge of the coin. The projections 8 9 on the box terminate, preferably, on the plane of the upper edge of these ribs, so that the tray above is supported in such manner that it will neither be dented nor slip off.

The seal projections 11 are preferably extended in the plane of the box, so as to take up as little vault room as possible. For the same reason the particular means of hinging and locking the cover are adopted, because the device is thus rendered compact, light, cheap, and strong with an entire absence practically of projections to catch on anything.

The advantages of the present construction are compactness and durability, the capacity of a vault being nearly eight times as great when these boxes are used as compared with the usual system of sacking coin, while the boxes being of metal are practically indestructible. When the box is sealed, all the coins in the box may be simultaneously seen, touched, and counted, and when the cover is removed the box may be used as a counter-tray and any particular stack or number of coins may be instantly and easily removed without disturbing or interfering with any part of the remainder of the coin in the box.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A coin box or tray having in combination longitudinal and transverse shallow partitions dividing the box into compartments,

each arranged to hold a single column and a predetermined quantity of coins, said transverse partitions being of sufficient thickness to admit the fingers between adjacent aligned columns, and said box or tray having its ends cut away at points between the longitudinal partition, handles on the box or tray to facilitate carrying the latter, and a removable cover having longitudinal bars corresponding to the longitudinal partitions of the tray and spaced from each other to allow a portion of the coins to project through the cover.

2. A metal coin-box having in combination a plurality of individual compartments each arranged to hold a single column of coins said box having perforated lugs projecting upwardly from its opposite sides, and a removable slotted cover having lugs projecting laterally from one side and adapted to engage the perforation of the lugs on that side of the box, and having openings on the opposite side to receive the other set of lugs on the box, whereby the cover is guided and held in place.

3. A metal coin-box having a plurality of compartments each arranged to hold a single column of coins, projections on opposite sides of said box, a removable cover having slots through which the contained coins are viewable and tangible, lugs on said cover engaging perforations in the projections on one side of the box, and locking means engaging the other set of projections to hold the cover in position.

4. A coin-box having in combination longitudinal and transverse partitions dividing the box into a plurality of compartments arranged to hold each a single column of coins, the ends of said box and the transverse partitions being concaved and the ends and sides of the box and said partitions being of less height than the diameter of the contained coin, said box having upwardly-extending perforated lugs on its sides, a removable grating or cover for said box having lateral projections at one side and openings in the opposite sides said projections and openings coacting with the said upwardly-projecting lugs to guide and lock the cover in place, the bars of said grating disposed in the interspaces between the rows of coins and below a plane tangential to the several rows of coins, and certain of said bars having ribs or projections extending above said tangential plane.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

S. H. NOURSE,
JESSIE C. BRODIE.