(Model.)

J. W. GRANT.

COIN HOLDER.

No. 530,685. Patented Dec. 11, 1894.

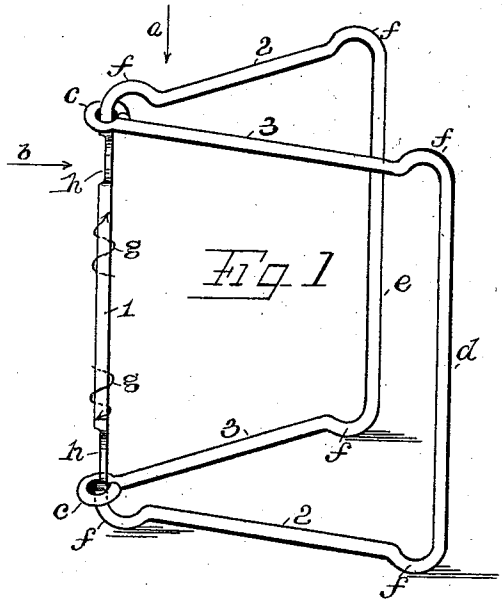

Fig. 1

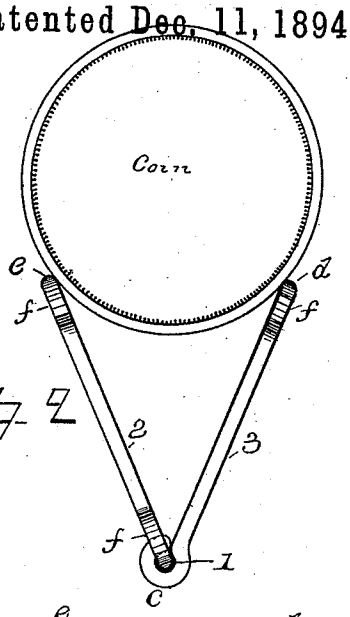

Fig. 2

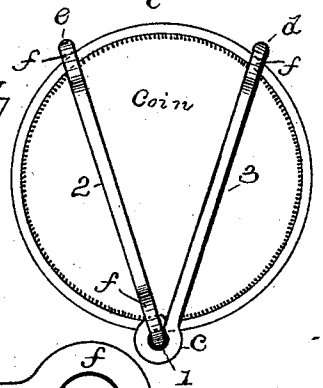

Fig. 3

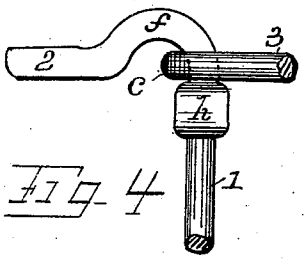

Fig. 4

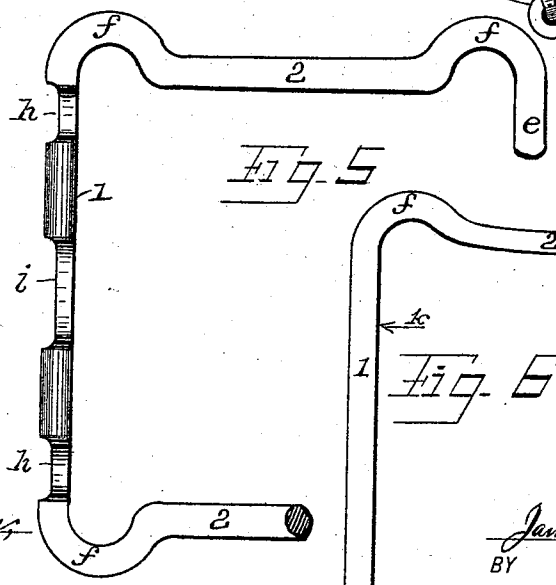

Fig. 5

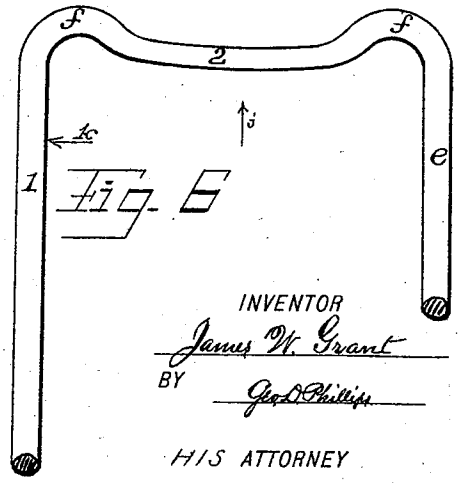

Fig. 6

WITNESSES.

C. M. Neumann

L. R. Hoyt

INVENTOR

James W. Grant

BY

Geo. D. Phillips

HIS ATTORNEY

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. GRANT, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

COIN-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 530,685, dated December 11, 1894.

Application filed February 19, 1894. Serial No. 500,607. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. GRANT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to coin-holders of the skeleton class designed to hold a certain number of coins, its object being a construction that will give the greatest amount of elasticity, strength, holding power, and facility to stand upright on either end.

To this end my invention consists in making the holder of one piece of metal, preferably wire, V-shape in form, the sides of the angle or V constituting the diverging or holding arms, one of which on each end of the holder represents the free end of the wire and has an eye or loop formed thereon and loosely encircles the upright which forms the apex of the angle. The other two arms being intregal with such upright, will when the arms are sprung apart to admit the coin exert a torsional strain therein and give the proper resiliency to the said arms, all of which improvements will be more fully set forth in the following specification, and such features as I believe to be new and novel particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improved holder resting on one of its ends, and Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the holder, looking in the direction of the arrow *a*, Fig. 1, showing a coin about to be inserted therein. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, with coin locked within the holder. Fig. 4 is a detail broken view of the upright forming the apex of the angular holder, and broken view of the diverging arms, one of which is integral with such upright, and the other loosely connected therewith; showing also the flattened spot on the upright to give increased torsion thereto and also to keep the free arm in place, looking in the direction of arrow *b*, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail broken side elevation of the apex-bar or upright and the diverging arms integral therewith, the upright in this view showing three flattened places therein. Fig. 6 is a modified form of the construction shown in the other views wherein the apex-bar or upright has no flattened places therein and the arms are downwardly curved instead of straight.

Its construction and operation are as follows:

1 is the upright or bar which forms the apex of the angular or V-shaped holder, which bar will hereinafter be designated as the apex-bar.

2, 2 are two diverging arms integrally connected therewith, or part of the same.

3, 3 are the other two diverging arms whose free ends are formed into the eyes or loops *c* which loosely embrace the upright 1. The other uprights *d* and *e* connect the arms 2 and 3 respectively.

f are circular bends in each extremity of the arms 2, 2, also in the outer extremity of the arms 3, 3, so as to provide bearing points which serve as legs to support the holder upright as shown in Fig. 1, which upright position is absolutely required of coin-holders, when filled, so that the denomination of the coin they contain may be readily seen. As this class of devices is furnished principally to banks and counting houses for the ready handling of coin, and by them given away, it will readily be seen that not only must it be cheaply constructed, but it must also possess the other necessary requirements, viz: strength and elasticity, so that if dropped on the floor the coins will not fall out, thus entailing a loss of some of the pieces.

My device is calculated to fully meet all of the above requirements. The proper amount of elasticity required for the arms to admit the coin is not confined, as in coin-holders heretofore constructed, viz: to their length, thus causing them to set, but the elasticity is distributed throughout the entire length of the apex-bar 1. The eyes *c* of the free ends of arms 3 loosely embracing as they do the apex-bar 1, do not interfere with the torsional twist of said bar, which twist or strain is indicated by the arrows *g*. To increase this torsion and the further advantage of resiliency, the indentations *h* are made in the outer surface of the apex-bar 1 just inside of

the eyes *c* of the arms 3. These indentations (see Fig. 4) are produced by a blow so as to swell the stock laterally, which has a further advantage of providing a support for the eyes *c*, thus preventing the free ends of the arms 3 from falling or slipping down on the apex-bar 1, and thus cramp and obstruct the operation of the holders, besides interfering with the entrance of the coins. If required, to increase resiliency, another indentation, as *i*, Fig. 5, could be provided in the middle of bar 1, it being understood, however, that these indentations must be in the outer surface of said bar, for if formed on the inside they would interfere with the proper alignment of the coins. In holders for large coins these indentations may be dispensed with, as undoubtedly the extra length required for the arms would furnish sufficient leverage to readily twist the apex bar.

The projections *f* which are formed in the body of the wire are all of the same height and serve, as before mentioned, the purpose of legs to support the holder in an upright position on either end. They also increase the elasticity of the ends of the holder by allowing it to give endwise in the direction of arrow *j*, Fig. 6, as it is well known that coins of the same denomination will vary in thickness some provision of this kind is absolutely necessary, else the same quantity, gathered promiscuously, cannot always be inserted in the same holder. I prefer, however, for this purpose, the curved shape of the arm shown in Fig. 6, instead of the straight bar shown in the other views, as such form will engage the central surface of the coin and spring the end of the holder outward in the direction of arrow *j* rather than bring a strain on the apex bar 1 in direction of arrow *k*.

It will thus be seen from the above description, that the device fully meets all the essential requirements of a coin-holder, being light, strong and durable, and its elastic qualities are so evenly distributed about the structure that the arms will not set when operated within its prescribed limit represented by the diameter of the coin it is constructed to hold.

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

1. The angularly constructed or V-shaped skeleton coin holder formed of a single piece of wire, the sides of such angular construction forming the diverging arms of the holder, the free ends of two of said arms journaled at or near the extremity of the bar forming the apex of such angular construction, the other two arms of said holder integrally formed with said apex bar so that the necessary spring or resiliency to operate the holder will be located entirely in the said apex bar, as described and set forth.

2. The herein described V-shaped coin-holder formed of a single piece of wire, consisting of the apex bar 1, arms 2, 2 integral therewith, arms 3, 3 pivotally supported to said bar, as shown, indentations *h* in said bar for supporting said pivoted arms in place and further enhance the torsional qualities of such bar, projections *f* formed in said arms to provide supporting points or legs for the holder to maintain it in a vertical position, all arranged and constructed for the purpose set forth.

3. The V-shaped skeleton coin-holder formed of a single piece of wire consisting of the apex-bar 1, arms 2, 2 integral therewith, arms 3, 3 loosely pivoted to said bar, as shown, projections *f* in said arms serving as supporting legs for the holder when placed on end, the central portion of said arms depressed so as to give the holder an endwise expansion to accommodate different thickness of coin of the same denomination, as set forth.

Signed at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, this 29th day of January, A. D. 1894.

JAMES W. GRANT.

Witnesses:
SIG. DORMITZER,
N. C. HERZ.