

No. 712,087.

Patented Oct. 28, 1902.

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COIN RECEPTACLE.

(Application filed July 11, 1902.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1

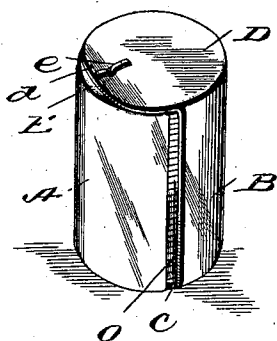


FIG. 2

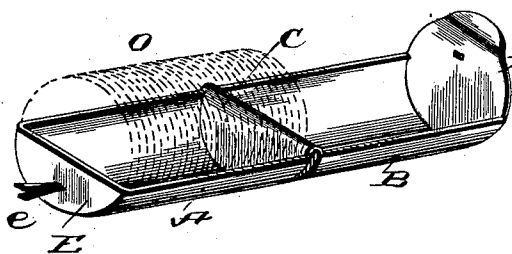


FIG. 3

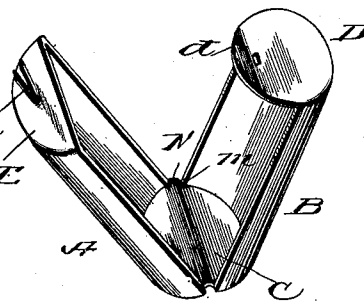


FIG. 4

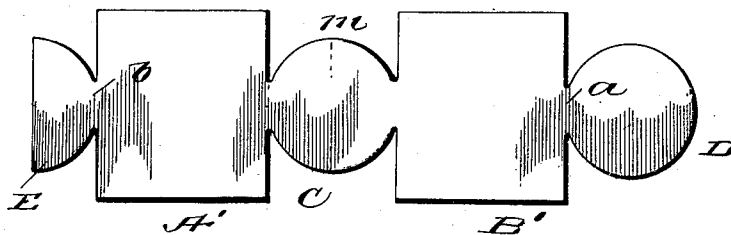
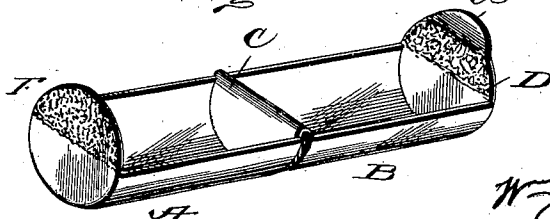


FIG. 5



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COIN-RECEPTACLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 712,087, dated October 28, 1902.

Application filed July 11, 1902. Serial No. 115,238. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM J. O'NEILL and GEORGE S. O'NEILL, citizens of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Boxes or Packages for Coin and other Articles; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to devices for holding coin or articles of similar form, especially such as are in use in banks and business houses for holding small piles of the same of determinate quantity; and it consists in a paper package or box formed in one piece and adapted to be folded on itself into cylindrical form with covered ends and side openings, through which the piled coin may be seen; also, in such an article having its bottom disk partly divided in the middle to form a hinge for such folding, so that the coins may at will be set standing on end into one of the curved pieces while filling the box; also, in such an article having the free ends of each section of disk form or half-disk form arranged to overlap each other and provided with suitable fastenings; also, in a special form of fastening and other details hereinafter more particularly set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a closed box or package embodying our invention and filled with coin. Fig. 2 represents a similar view of the same laid open for receiving coins, a view of which appears in dotted lines to illustrate the method of packing them. Fig. 3 represents a similar view of the same in upright position for packing. Fig. 4 represents a plan of the blank from which the box or package is formed. Fig. 5 represents a view similar to Fig. 2, but with both the free ends having the full disk form and provided with adhesive material instead of the flexible fastening shown in Fig. 2.

A and B designate, respectively, the curved side sections of the box, the material of which is paper, thin pasteboard, or other equivalent cheap, flexible, thin, non-metallic material.

C designates the bottom disk, with which these sides are integral, D the disk integral with the upper end of side piece B, and E, Figs. 1 and 2, the corresponding half-disk, integral with the upper end of side piece A and overlapped by the said disk, which is fastened thereto by a flexible metal pin or tongue *e*, attached to the said half-disk and passing up through an eyelet or perforation of the said disk, to be bent over outside the same, as shown. The half-disk E may, however, be changed to a full disk F, as shown in Fig. 5, as an equivalent form, and the proximate faces of the two disks or one of the said faces may be provided with coats of mucilage or other adhesive material as a substitute for the flexible metal pin. Other obvious means of fastening may also be employed. The box thus constructed has a head of double thickness, protecting it against being torn or worn at the upper edges and affording a convenient means of quickly fastening and unfastening. To facilitate the latter, the disk D has a turned-up lip *d* formed in its periphery at one side ready to be seized by the thumb and forefinger of the user, who then easily pulls apart the disks or disk and half-disk, which make the double thickness of the head, thereby getting access to the coins.

The side pieces A and B are not quite semi-cylinders, but have intervals *a* and *b* between them when erect, so that the coins can be seen after the closing of the package. These intervals may be under or narrower than those shown.

When the box or package is full or closed, each end of course has the flat disk form. The bottom may also be a flat disk approximately during the filling, as indicated in Fig. 3, the coins being set in horizontally, as in the sheet-metal coin-holders now sometimes used or at least patented; but this paper package has the advantage of being equally adapted to be filled while lying horizontally, or nearly so, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4. The section B then receives the coins O, which are set on edge, and the folded bottom disk forms a semi-circular wall N, which prevents them from toppling over. The central dividing-groove of this bottom disk allows its two halves to be folded against each other, making this

wall N of double thickness, and consequently increased rigidity, so that very thin material may be used. The two side pieces A and B are then naturally arranged end to end, or nearly so. This method of filling is very rapid, and the construction of my box allows the bank-teller or other user to adopt whichever plan of filling he may prefer. When the box is filled in this latter manner, it is turned on its hinge to close it, bringing the disks of the head over each other, and they are then fastened by moistening the mucilage and pressing them together or passing the pin through the upper disk and bending it or in some other convenient way.

The blank (shown flat in Fig. 5) consists of the disks C and D, the half-disk E, and the flat side pieces A' and B', which are afterward bent into the trough-shaped side pieces A and B aforesaid. After such bending the disk D is turned up at right and glued to the outer end of the side piece B. The half-disk E (or disk F if it be substituted) is in like manner glued to the corresponding end of side piece A, and the bottom disk C, bent on its hinge-groove or line of partial division *m*, has one of its halves glued to the inner end of one side piece, while the other half is glued to the corresponding end of the other side piece. Thus, as shown most clearly in Figs. 2 and 4, the box as completed and ready for use comprises two longitudinal sections hinged together at the bottom, each section consisting of a trough-shaped body closed at the ends and the two halves of the double wall N aforesaid being attached to different sections.

These little paper boxes are exceedingly cheap and manufactured very easily. As opened to get at the coin, they are thrown away without appreciable loss. They are made of different diameters to suit coins of different sizes and values and may be tinted to indicate the metal within, as well as for ornamental effect, or provided with any other suitable external indicators of the contents.

Having thus described our invention, what

we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A paper box for holding coin and other articles of similar form, consisting of two side pieces and top and bottom disks, all integral, the bottom disk being grooved in the middle, to provide for filling the box in either the vertical or horizontal position at will, the proximate ends of the side pieces being glued to the two halves of the said bottom disk to hold these halves upright, closing each of the side pieces at its inner end, and to hold the said side piece in cylindrical form substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A paper box for holding coin and articles of similar form consisting of two side pieces constructed to leave openings between them when the box is closed, a bottom disk grooved in the middle to form a hinge and two overlapping top disks, provided with means for fastening them together to form the box; these top disks being also glued to the outer or upper ends of the side pieces to hold them in cylindrical form, all of said parts being integral substantially as set forth.

3. A paper box for coin or other similar articles consisting of two side pieces each having the form of a longitudinal segment of a cylinder, a bottom disk hinged at the middle and having its halves glued respectively to the proximate ends of said side pieces and disks which are glued to the other ends of said side pieces respectively, one of these latter disks overlapping the other and provided with means for fastening it thereto, all of the said disks and side pieces being integral, the gluing of the said bottom and top disks to the said side pieces serving to hold the latter in cylindrical form, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM J. O'NEILL.
GEORGE S. O'NEILL.

Witnesses:

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EUGENE L. TOWNSEND.