E. F. MILLER.

COIN CARRIER.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 26, 1915.

1,235,910.

Patented Aug. 7, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

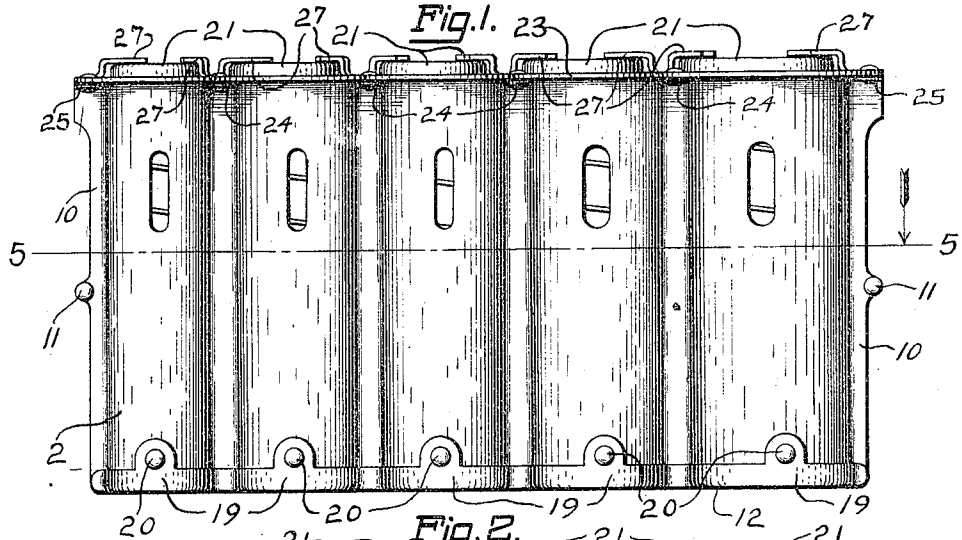


Fig. 2.

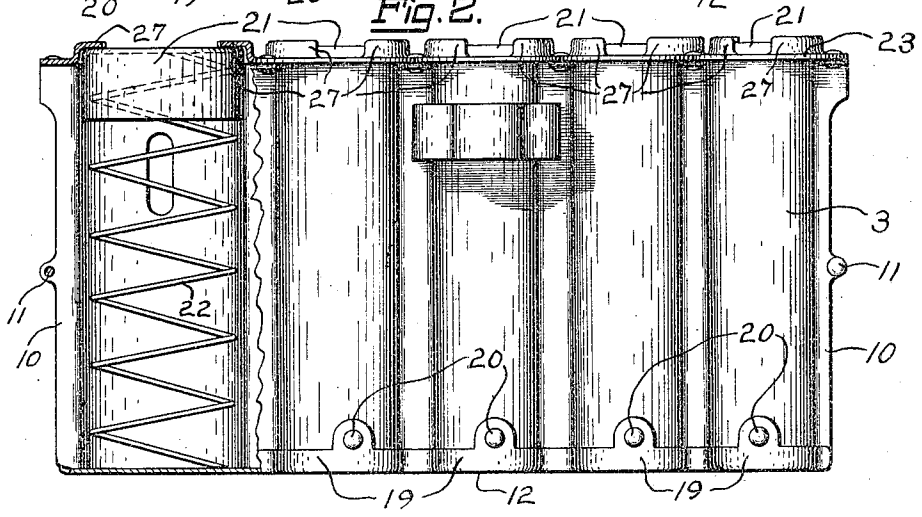
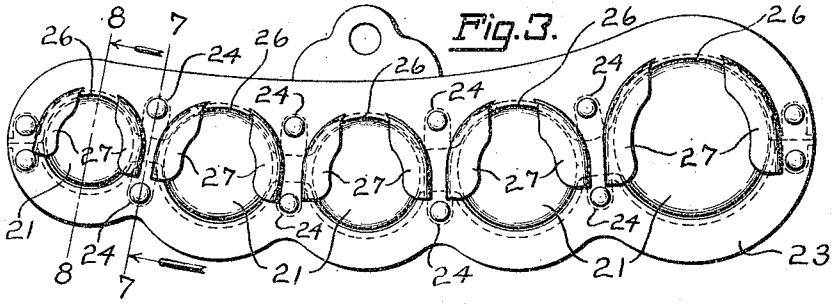


Fig. 3.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

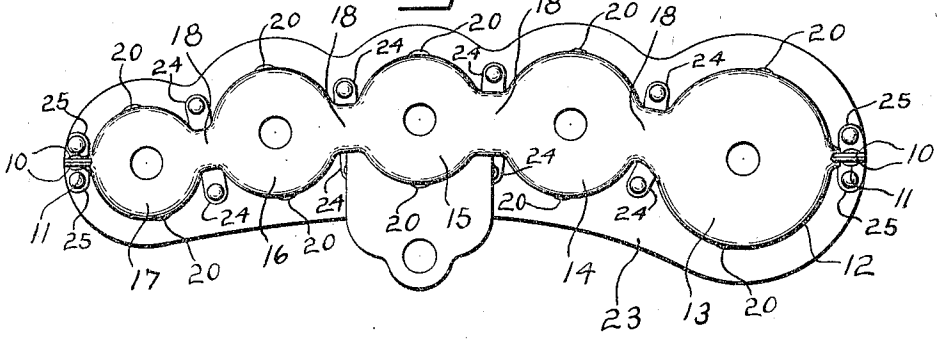


Fig. 5.

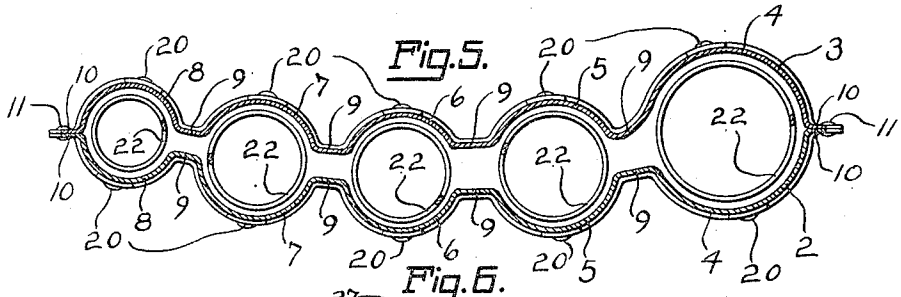


Fig. 6.

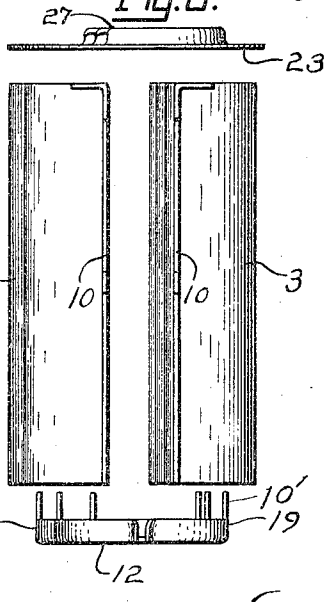


Fig. 7.

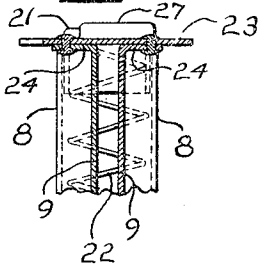
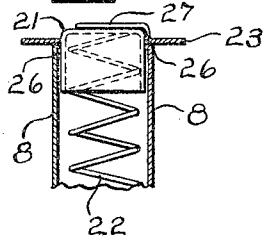


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR F. MILLER, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

COIN-CARRIER.

1,235,910. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 7, 1917.

Application filed November 26, 1915. Serial No. 63,420.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR F. MILLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Carriers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to what I shall for convenience term a coin carrier, the object of the invention being to provide an article of this character which is strong in construction, which consists of a few parts, which is effective in action, and which is susceptible of inexpensive, ready manufacture. The device can be employed with advantage in many different connections, although it is of particular utility when used by persons who desire to quickly make change.

In the drawings accompanying and forming part of the present specification I show in detail one convenient form of embodiment of the invention, which will be set forth fully in the following description. I do not restrict myself to this particular disclosure; I may depart therefrom in several respects within the scope of the invention defined by the claims following said description.

Referring to said drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a coin carrier involving my invention.

Fig. 2 is a rear elevation, partly in section,

Fig. 3 is a top plan view, and

Fig. 4 a bottom plan view of the same.

Fig. 5 is a horizontal section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrow.

Fig. 6 is an end view as seen from the right in Fig. 1 with the parts separated and with the ejectors and their springs and the connecting rivets omitted.

Figs. 7 and 8 are cross sections on the lines 7—7 and 8—8 respectively of Fig. 3.

Like characters refer to like parts throughout the several views.

As may be inferred the article constituting the subject matter of the present case is susceptible of general use, it being of such character, however, that, in the present instance, it is capable of carrying coins of different denominations, there being provision preferably, but not essentially, for carrying half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and nickels. There might be instances where only one stack of coins might be received within the appliance. As a matter of fact it is not always necessary that the stack be coins, for as will be understood, the invention concerns structure and not use.

The body of the article as shown consists of two sections or plates as 2 and 3. These plates as well as the bottom and top plates hereinafter more particularly described are preferably made of sheet metal, stamped by the aid of suitable dies from proper stock. I say that the parts are preferably made of sheet metal which is a fact, as owing to this particular condition the article can be less expensively produced than when otherwise made. I do not restrict myself, however, to the use of sheet metal. The plates 2 and 3 comprise the outwardly extending semi-circular portions 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 (Fig. 5), said semi-circular portions of the respective plates being united by webs 9. The terminals of the plates 2 and 3 have outwardly extending flanges 10 adapted to abut and to be suitably united together as by rivets 11. When the flanges 10 at the opposite ends of the two plates are in abutting relation, the respective semi-circular portions 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are opposite or in coincidence so that each pair of portions presents an approximately cylindrical chamber or receptacle to receive coins. The portions 4 mate for the reception of half dollars, the portions 5 for the reception of quarters, the portions 6 and 7 for the reception of nickels and the portions 8 for the reception of dimes. While the flanges 10 are riveted together it will be clear that the compressed plates or sections 2 and 3 might be otherwise united.

The bottom piece 12 is also preferably stamped from sheet metal. It consists of disks 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 connected by necks 18. The disk 13 is of a diameter slightly greater than that of the mating channel portions 4, the disk 14 being slightly greater in diameter than the complemental channel portions 5 and so on. The disks 13 to 17 inclusive, as will be clear, fit over the lower open sides of the respective mating channeled or semi-circular portions, the necks 18 between the same covering the openings between the connecting webs 9. The disks are provided with up-turned flanges 19 to comparatively closely receive the respective mating channeled portions. As shown these upstanding flanges 19 are connected with the plates 2 and 3, for instance

by being riveted thereto as at 20. The flanges 19 of the outer disks 13 and 17 are apertured to receive the abutting flanges 10, the split or divided flanges of said outer disks abutting substantially against the two engaging flanges 10. From the split or divided flanges 19 of said outer disks 13 and 17 project the extensions 10′ which abut against the said engaging flanges 10. The disks as will be clear present bottoms for the respective mating channeled portions, and these mating channeled portions in turn constitute as will be obvious, practically tubular receptacles for the stacks of coins.

In each of the coin receptacles thus made is an ejector as 21 which may likewise be formed from sheet metal if desired, the ejectors being practically in the form of cupped disks and being constantly urged forward by springs as 22 situated in the respective receptacles, the upper or outer ends of the springs being seated within the several cup-like ejectors 21 and the bottom ends of the springs fitting upon the bottoms of the said receptacles.

The top of the article consists as shown also of a sheet metal plate 23 preferably made by stamping. This plate abuts against and overhangs the upper edges of the sections or plates 2 and 3, being suitably secured thereto. For instance, the connecting webs 9 may be furnished with lugs as 24, while the end flanges 10 may be provided with practically similar lugs 25, the several lugs being riveted or otherwise suitably secured to the projecting portion of the top or plate 23. Said plate 23 has a series of longitudinally extending perforations 26 of different sizes, the walls of which are flush with the inner surfaces of the coin chambers presented respectively by the complemental channeled portions 4—4, 5—5, etc. The plungers or ejectors 21 are freely movable in the respective receptacles, and when said receptacles are free of coins the plungers or ejectors will extend above the upper surface of the plate 23. They are prevented, however, from being displaced from their coöperating receptacles in some suitable manner as by segmental flanges 27. These flanges 27 are integral with the top or plate 23 in the present case, and they extend across the respective perforations 26, being practically angular in cross section and their horizontal portions being engaged by the ejectors 21 when the latter are in their extreme advanced or forward positions, which they will occupy when their respective receptacles are free of coins. In connection with each perforation 26 there are associated two flanges 27. The backs of these flanges are separated a distance less than the diameter of the coin which is to pass through the particular perforation while the fronts of the flanges are spaced apart greater than such diameter, by reason of which a coin can be passed through the opening between the front ends of said flanges and onto the ejector 21 which said flanges overlie.

To load a receptacle the following procedure may be adopted: A coin will be passed through the space between the front ends of two flanges and onto the ejector, which said flanges overlie. This will result in retracting the ejector a distance corresponding with the thickness of the coin. A second coin is then placed on the first, the operation being continued until the receptacle is loaded. The top coin in any receptacle can then be slid from the coin immediately below it, and when it is displaced the spring 22 will advance the plunger 21 one step or the thickness of a coin or until what was the second coin in the stack abuts against the stop and guide flanges 27.

What I claim is:

1. A coin carrier comprising two plates set opposite each other and each comprising channel portions which respectively mate, the plates being flanged on their ends and the flanges of said plates being rigidly connected with each other, a bottom plate comprising several connected disks to close the lower open end of said mating portions, said disks being provided with flanges fastened to and receiving the lower ends of said mating portions, and a perforated top plate fitted to the top of said mating channel portions.

2. A coin carrier comprising two plates set opposite each other and each comprising channeled portions which respectively mate, the plates being flanged on their ends and the flanges of said plates being rigidly connected with each other, a bottom plate comprising several connected disks to close the lower open ends of the said mating portions, said disks being provided with flanges fastened to and receiving the lower ends of said mating portions, the flanges of the end disks being split to receive the other flanges, and a perforated top plate fitted to the top of said mating channeled portions.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDGAR F. MILLER.

Witnesses:
L. L. MARKEL,
HEATH SUTHERLAND.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents. Washington, D. C."