Nov. 22, 1938. W. C. VOSS 2,137,429

MONEY CARRIER

Filed Oct. 12, 1935

Fig. 1.

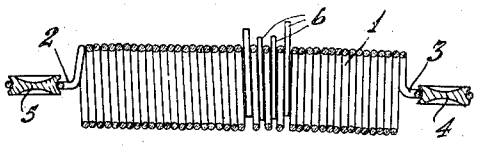


Fig. 2.

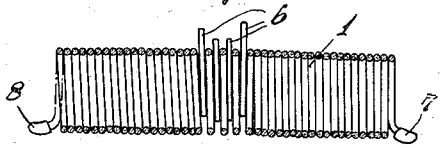


Fig. 3.

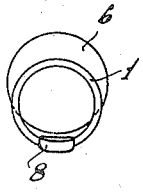


Fig. 4.

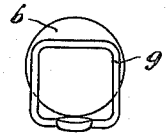
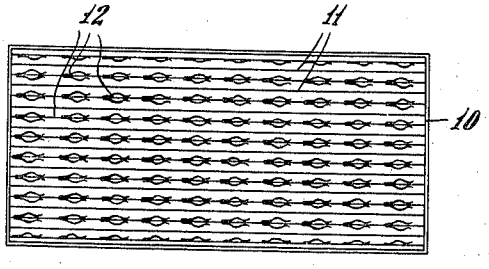


Fig. 5.



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Patented Nov. 22, 1938 2,137,429

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,137,429

MONEY CARRIER

Walter Christian Voss, The Hague, Netherlands

Application October 12, 1935, Serial No. 44,780

1 Claim. (Cl. 150—37)

My invention relates to a new form of money holder, preferably one which is sufficiently small and flexible to adapt itself readily to the pocket of the user, without inconvenience to the latter, and which will firmly retain a miscellaneous assortment of coins, folded bills, and the like in such manner that the individual coins etc. are always visible and can be quickly and readily selected and removed. Its overall minimum dimensions are quite small, being in the case of a holder formed of spirally wound wire, determined by the number of turns of wire and the diameter of each turn, and its lightness and small cost will appeal to the purchaser.

More specifically, my device consists of a plurality of coacting spring-elements, adjacent elements of which are juxtaposed in pressure relationship. For example, my money-holder may take the form of a spiral of suitably tempered wire, the separate turns of which may obviously be of any desired shape, or it may assume the guise of a plurality of adjacently disposed, parallel-arranged leaf springs.

My new device forms a marked advance over the prior art devices for such purposes, wherein as one typical instance the coin purse, while possessing the virtue of flatness and flexibility has intermingled together all coins of various denominations, from which it is difficult to sort and select any one desired coin. While devices are known in which are segregated the coins of various denominations, these consist either of a single cylinder for one type of coin, which is inadequate for general use, or of a plurality of such cylinders, disposed side by side, each for a different size coin. In this latter instance, numerous disadvantages are present. First, all coins must be sorted when inserted in the old device. The device is costly; it is complicated; it is bulky; and its maximum, as distinguished from its minimum size is fixed at all times;—while with my device, the overall dimensions increase over a fixed small minimum in dependence upon the number of coins introduced, the prior art device just referred to must have its maximum dimensions fixed in advance, so that regardless of whether one or more compartments are left unfilled the initial bulk of the device will always be present. Obviously such a device cannot conveniently and satisfactorily be carried in the pocket.

With these known, multiple-compartment coin receptacles there is no satisfactory method of introducing all the small change at hand for the reason that each compartment invariably corresponds to the dimensions of the particular coin to be received therein. However, the case often arises that the user is unable to introduce all his change into the receptacle. For example, after the compartment for nickels is filled in this type of holder, no more nickels can be introduced because the other compartments, for example those for quarters and for pennies, respectively, even if only partially filled, are not suited for the reception of nickels. In other words, notwithstanding the large, expensive and cumbersome apparatus required because of the subdivision for different kinds of coins, the disadvantage is present that not only is it necessary to carry a large, heavy receptacle in the pocket, but in addition this receptacle offers no possibility for inserting all the coins. On the contrary, the money holder of my invention is suitable for the reception of all kinds of coins or bills, and it is never over-filled, because any coin can be inserted in any desired place without regard to its size. A further advantage of my new holder is that it may be conveniently used for foreign money during travel, by reason of its ability to receive coins of all dimensions.

When as I now prefer, my device is formed of a number of turns of helically wound wire, the coins, folded bills, etc., are firmly clamped between adjacent turns, and the coins can be removed as desired, by gripping the ends of the spiral to spread its turns. Compression along the bottom turns holds the coins in place until removed, even when the holder is spread.

It is preferable, in the design of the turns, to impart to each turn a diameter, or more generally, a width from the top to the bottom thereof, which while sufficiently great to retain firmly the largest size coin for which the device is intended, is nevertheless sufficiently small to permit the smallest diameter coin which is to be held to protrude slightly beyond the holder, so that it can be readily grasped for removal.

If the turns of the device are polygonal rather than circular in shape, a larger and more concentrated area on the coins will be available by which to grasp the same.

Still further, I contemplate the provision of advertising matter, either along the length of the holder, or on the end tabs or plates for spreading the turns apart. Such holders, in view of their low cost, can therefore advantageously be distributed by banks, commercial houses, etc. in connection with their advertising campaigns.

One object of my invention, therefore, is to produce a new form of coin holder.

Another object is to produce a small and flexible money holder in which the separate coins of various diameters are visible for selection and separate removal.

Another object is to produce a small, flexible money holder which readily adapts itself to the pocket of the user.

Another object is to produce a small, flexible money holder in which a plurality of coins of different sizes are held, intermingled together, in such manner that they are readily visible for selection and separate removal.

Another object is to produce a pocket money holder the dimensions of which varies with the number of coins carried.

Another object is to produce a new pocket money holder on which space is provided for advertising matter.

Other objects and advantages will more fully appear in connection with the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, wherein several preferred embodiments are illustrated, solely by way of non-limiting example.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of one form of my new holder;

Fig. 2 is a front elevation of a second form of my holder;

Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the holder of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is an end elevation of a modified construction; while

Fig. 5 is a top plan view of a modified construction, employing leaf springs.

As shown in Fig. 1, a wire 1 consists of a convolute comprising a number of turns or elements disposed in series relation, which because of their resilience are pressed against each other sufficiently tightly to engage and securely hold coins or folded bills therebetween, even when the holder is carried in the pocket along with other articles. This wire may be left unfinished, or may be nickeled, chromium-plated, brass-plated, varnished, or lined with a coating protecting against perspiration. If desired, its temper and resilience may be such that the coins can be inserted simply by downward pressure, or by opening the coils of the springs with the coin itself, without flexing the holder.

The wire 1 is provided at its ends with portions 2 and 3, shown as being bent in the direction of the longitudinal axis of the holder. To flex or bend the holder, so as to spread its turns apart, the ends 2 and 3 preferably are provided with finger grips, shown as taking the form of discs 5 and 4, preferably having concave surfaces. By gripping these discs, preferably in one hand, the holder can be flexed, so that coins 6, previously inserted therein either at random or in predetermined arrangement, can be removed simply by grasping a selected one of the coins, all of which are visible, with the other hand and pulling it out. The coins will not fall out when the holder is bent or flexed, for while such flexing opens the turns at the top, under tensile stress, the bottom of the turns is stressed in compression, the coins being firmly held until such times as they are positively pulled out in a transverse direction.

It is preferable, particularly when the holder is to be carried in a pocket with other articles, not to form the turns of a very smooth or highly polished metal; and in fact, to ensure that the coins will remain in position under such circumstances, it is advisable to roughen slightly the metal of which the turns are formed.

It is a prerequisite that the distance from the top to the bottom of each turn, such as the diameter in Fig. 3, or the leg 9 in Fig. 4, be such that while on the one hand it is sufficient to clampingly engage the larger size coins, on the other hand, the smaller coin will protrude a sufficient distance that it can be grasped by the fingers and removed.

The polygonal contour of Fig. 4 has the advantage over the circular turn of Fig. 3 that a larger and more concentrated area of the coin extends beyond the turn, to facilitate gripping and removal of the former.

To further ensure that the coins may be readily removed, the money holder may be left open at one or both ends, so that it is then also possible to enter a pin, or the like into the money holder for the purpose of removing therefrom by a shifting action the coins held by the end portions of the money carrier; this may be particularly practical in the event the coins carried by the money carrier have been introduced as far as possible inwardly between adjacent spring elements.

In Fig. 2 the ends are shown as extending transversely across the longitudinal axis of the holder, and as terminating in knobs 7 and 8 for gripping and flexing the holder. This arrangement of knobs is particularly adapted for flexing the holder by a single hand.

Of course, any other form of closure plate, disc, knob or small cap can be used for closing the ends of the holder, the essential feature being that the end members prevent the ends of the wire from tearing the pocket, while facilitating bending of the holder.

In this connection it is of no consequence whether the closure plate or plates are arranged perpendicularly to the money carrier or in the same direction as the individual spring elements of the money carrier. It is of course unnecessary to close the money carrier at one or both ends.

In Fig. 5 is shown a form of money holder, wherein the spring elements are shown as taking the form of plane spring leaves 11, and corrugated spring leaves 12, disposed in series or sequential relation in a frame 10. These spring leaves are all parallel to each other, and while the plane and corrugated leaves are shown as alternating, obviously all the leaves may be either plane, as the leaves 11, or corrugated, as the leaves 12. The coins or folded bills are held between adjacent leaves. These springs, if desired attached to a suitable support which may for example be of leather, may be so disposed that the money held between them occupies a horizontal rather than a vertical position, in which case the springs also should be disposed horizontally.

It is worthy of note that by properly selecting the resiliency of the turns 1, so as to control their tightness, as well as the stress between the leaves 11, 12, the holder can be adapted to hold banknotes, or a plurality of coins between each pair of adjacent spring elements.

It is to be noted that the dimensions of my holder are to a large extent independent of the dimensions of the coins to be carried therein, thus contrasting sharply with the prior art constructions, wherein the dimensions of the coins are largely controlling of the measurements of the holder.

It is obvious that once the broad features of my new holder are disclosed, numerous adaptations

and modifications will readily occur to those skilled in the art, all falling within the ambit of my invention. Accordingly, I desire that my invention be limited only by the scope of the appended claim.

I claim:—

A money holder to be carried in the pocket or purse, said holder comprising a coil spring the coils of which are disposed relative to each other to receive and clamp money therebetween, and elements carried by said spring at the ends thereof for finger engagement to bow said spring to spread apart the coils thereof for insertion of money therebetween, said elements being disposed approximately within the limits of a continuation of the periphery of the spring and substantially in a common plane parallel to the axis of the spring, whereby they do not interfere with insertion and removal of the holder into and from a pocket or purse and do not cause discomfort to the user of the holder when the latter is carried in the pocket.

WALTER CHRISTIAN VOSS.