(No Model.)

F. T. CAMP.

COIN CARRIER.

No. 429,752. Patented June 10, 1890.

FIG. V.

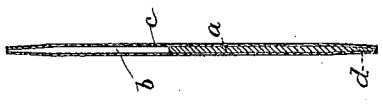


FIG. II.

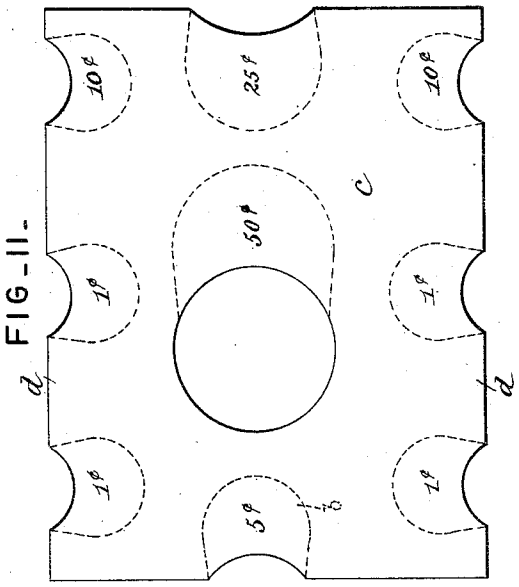


FIG. IV.

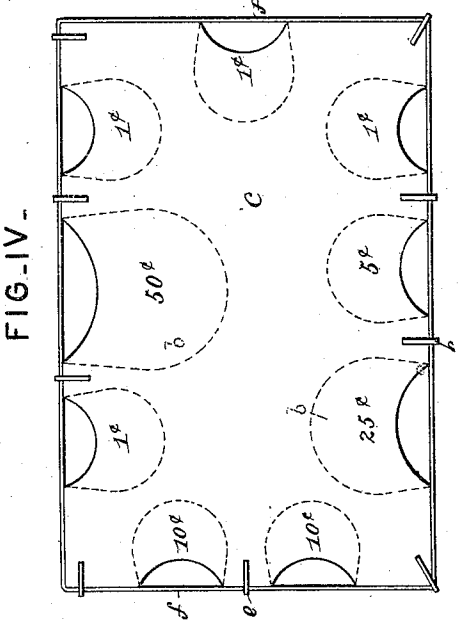


FIG. I.

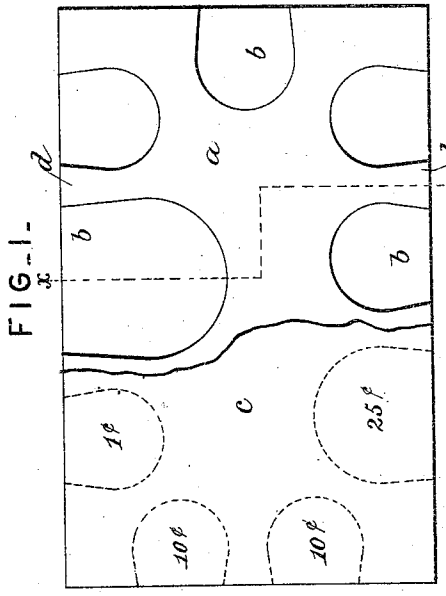
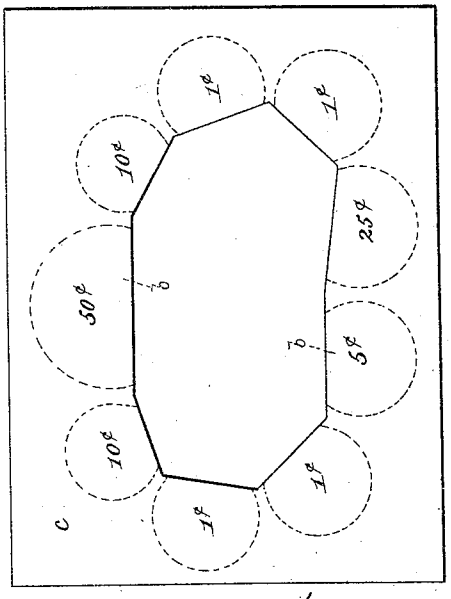


FIG. III.



Attest:
Jas. K. McCathran
Jock Hagmann

Inventor:
Fresenck T. Camp.
by A. Pollok
his attorney.

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

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK T. CAMP, OF BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

COIN-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 429,752, dated June 10, 1890.

Application filed August 28, 1889. Serial No. 322,172. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK T. CAMP, of Bloomfield township, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Coin-Carriers, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification.

This invention has reference to the construction of coin-carriers or contrivances for sending coin through the mail, the object of the invention being to produce a carrier which shall be convenient for sending any desired fractional part of a dollar, which will hold the coin or coins securely without rendering their presence in the envelope conspicuous from without, and which can be easily manufactured at a small cost.

It has been proposed prior to my invention to construct coin pockets or envelopes by forming recesses or depressions of the proper shape and size in the face of a sheet of card-board or similar material of suitable thickness, the coins to be held in place by means of flexible metal ears adapted to fold over the top of the coin, or by pasting or folding a sheet of paper over the entire face of the holder or pocket, or by other like means.

One feature of my invention consists in the formation of the pockets or coin-receptacles with lateral openings—that is to say, with openings through which the coin is introduced at the edge (either external or internal) of the carrier. Such carrier may be conveniently made of a foundation-sheet of pasteboard, in which notches of graduated sizes are cut or punched out around the four sides, the notches being narrowest at the edge of the sheet. The foundation-sheet is then covered on each side with a sheet of stout Manila paper, thus forming pockets presenting contracted openings at the edge of the carrier of the approximate thickness of a coin, and of varying widths to correspond with coins of different denominations. It is of course immaterial how the pockets with contracted orifices are made. The carrier may also be made by molding two layers of pulp of suitable shape with depressions opening on the edges, and in depth about half the thickness of a coin, and then putting the two parts together in such manner that the depressions register and form pockets, such as above described. With pockets so formed the coins can be quickly slipped in and out and the carrier can be used a number of times. It is preferred to bevel off the sheet or foundation-piece toward the edge, so that the face-sheets of paper will approach each other at the mouth of the pockets, thus pinching the coin on its sides, as well as on its edge. As a further means for holding the coin in place, I provide one or more elastic bands or straps across the mouth of the coin pockets or receptacles. Such device does not interfere with the insertion and removal of the coins. These means for holding the coins in their receptacles may be used together or separately.

In order that my invention may be fully understood, I will describe the same more in detail, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which illustrate several varieties of coin-carriers constructed in accordance with said invention.

Figure I is a plan view of a coin-carrier, a portion of the upper paper sheet being removed. Figs. II, III, and IV are similar views illustrating variations in matters of detail and arrangement, and Fig. V is a cross-section on line $x\ x$ of the carrier shown in Fig. I.

In all the figures, a represents the foundation-sheet of card-board, straw-board, or any suitable material, in which are cut or punched the notches b, open at the edge of the sheet a, their inner sides forming arcs of one hundred and eighty degrees or more. The notches are of different sizes adapted to receive coins of different denominations, from one cent up to fifty cents. The coins should fit snugly in the pockets.

On each side of the foundation-sheet a is pasted a sheet c of stout paper. As shown in Fig. I, these sheets c are of the same size and shape as sheet a, (which may be either square or oblong.) As shown in Figs. II and IV, the face-sheets c are notched out around the edges, so that the coins in the several pockets will project slightly to facilitate removal.

As shown in Fig. III, the foundation-sheet a is cut out internally, the several coin-pockets opening at the inner edge, the external edges being straight. Fig. II shows a combination of these two forms, the largest coin-

pocket being internal and the others external.

Referring to Figs. I and II, it will be seen that the tongues *d* of sheet *a*, which separate adjacent coin-pockets, are wider at their ends than across the middle portions, thus forming pockets with mouths slightly narrower than the diameter of the coin they are adapted to contain. When inserted in place, the coin is held by the pressure of these tongues upon its edge. In order to produce a pressure on the sides of the coin, sheet *a* is made thinner at its edge than elsewhere. This is shown in Fig. V, and the effect is to bring the face-sheets close together at the mouth of the pockets.

As shown in Fig. IV, each pocket may be provided with an elastic strap or band *f*. This may be conveniently arranged, as shown in Fig. IV, a single strap being stretched around the four edges of the carrier and being fastened to tongues *d* by metal staples *e*, or in any convenient way.

The carrier is provided with nine pockets or receptacles, graduated as shown. Four of these are of the size of one cent, one of the size of a five-cent piece, two of the size of a dime, one of the size of a quarter-dollar, and one of the size of a half-dollar. By this method of graduating and arranging the coin-pockets it will be possible to mail any sum from one cent to one dollar and four cents, as will be readily understood.

It will be obvious that some of the improvements herein described may be used in coin-holders of otherwise different construction, and that the shape of the carrier, the materials employed in its construction, and other details may be varied without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having now fully described my said invention and the manner in which the same is or may be carried into effect, what I claim is—

1. A coin-carrier provided with pockets or receptacles having contracted orifices, substantially as described.

2. A coin-carrier provided with pockets or receptacles opening on the edge of the carrier, and narrower across the mouth than across their middle portions, substantially as described.

3. A coin-carrier having laterally-open coin pockets or receptacles of less thickness at the mouth than elsewhere, substantially as described.

4. A coin-carrier having pockets or receptacles, each provided with an elastic holding strap or band, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FREDERICK T. CAMP.

Witnesses:
CORNELIUS F. M. CAHILL,
WALTER BAIN.