No. 861,568. PATENTED JULY 30, 1907.

J. G. WOLFE & F. J. HAUGH.

COIN HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 5, 1906.

Fig. 3.

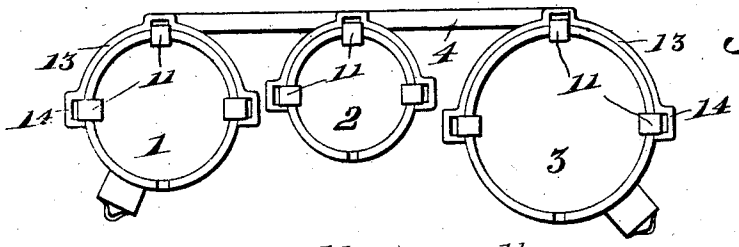


Fig. 4.

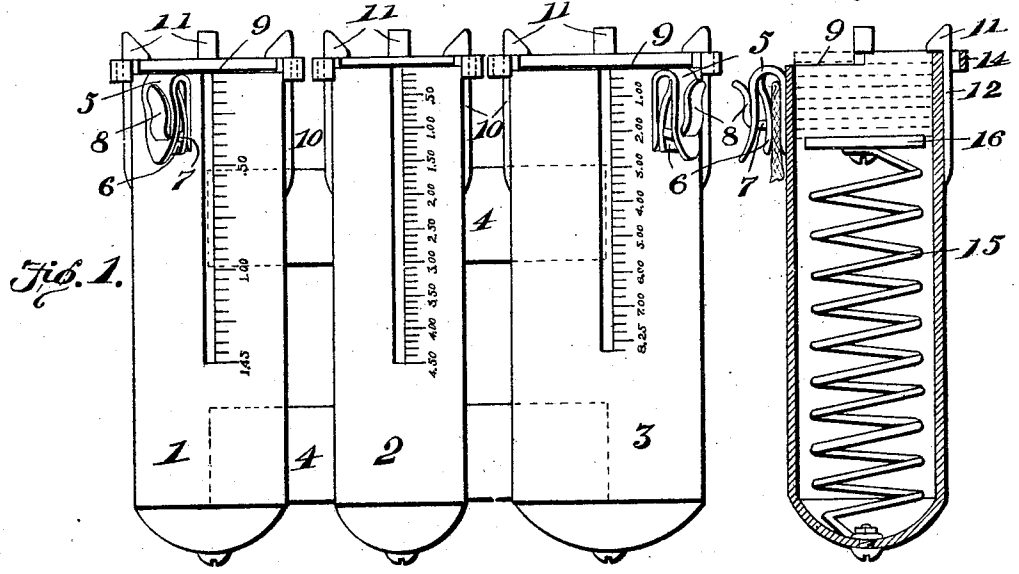


Fig. 1.

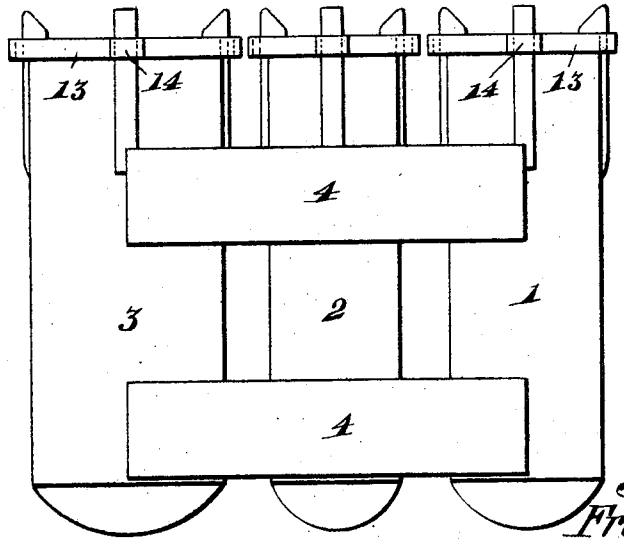


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:

E. F. Stewart

Herbert D. Lawson.

Jason G. Wolfe

Frederick J. Haugh

Inventors

By C. A. Snow & Co

Attorneys

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JASON G. WOLFE AND FREDERICK J. HAUGH, OF NEWARK, OHIO.

COIN-HOLDER.

No. 861,568. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 30, 1907.

Application filed April 5, 1906. Serial No. 310,123.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JASON G. WOLFE and FREDERICK J. HAUGH, citizens of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Licking and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Coin-Holder, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to coin holders and its object is to provide a simple device of this character adapted to hold coins of different denominations and from which said coins can be quickly removed one at a time.

A still further object is to provide means whereby the contents of the holder can be discharged therefrom together.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists of a plurality of cylindrical receptacles connected in any suitable manner and open at their upper ends. These receptacles have their inner diameters equal to the diameters of the coins to be placed therein and a resiliently supported follower is located within each receptacle so as to automatically hold the coins against keepers located at the open ends of the receptacles. These keepers are in the form of resilient devices adapted to overlap the edges of the coins so as to normally prevent them from being withdrawn unless slid laterally from under the keepers and out of the receptacle through a recess provided for that purpose.

The invention also consists of certain other novel features of construction and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings is shown the preferred form of the invention.

In said drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the coin holder; Fig. 2 is a rear elevation thereof; Fig. 3 is a plan view and Fig. 4 is a vertical section through one of the receptacles, and showing a portion of a pocket clamped in position.

Referring to the figures by numerals of reference 1, 2 and 3 are cylindrical coin receptacles preferably of different diameters so as to hold coins of different denominations. These receptacles are all rigidly connected by a cross strip 4 which is secured thereto in any suitable manner and arranged upon the receptacles 1 and 3 are hooks 5 in which are located spring clamping strips 6 adapted to be pressed inward toward the walls of the receptacles by cams 7 mounted within the hooks and actuated by means of levers 8.

The receptacles are open at one end and the edge is cut away or recessed for about one-half the diameter of the receptacle as shown at 9, the depth of said recess being slightly greater than the thickness of each coin contained within the receptacle. Secured longitudinally upon the receptacle near each end of the recess 9 is a spring catch 10, the head 11 of which extends inward over the wall of the receptacle so as to overlap any coins contained therein. Another catch 12 similar to the catches 10 and opposite the recess 9. The three catches are preferably overlapped by a strip 13 which is suitably secured partly around the receptacle and is struck outward as at 14 to form guides for the catches. A coiled spring 15 is disposed within each receptacle, said spring being secured at one end to the closed end of the receptacle and at its other end to a disk 16 which constitutes a follower and is adapted to support coins placed within the receptacle.

The upper faces of the heads 11 are beveled so that when it is desired to fill the receptacles with coins it is merely necessary to place the coins upon and between the beveled surfaces and then press downward. The coin will therefore cause the heads to swing away from one another and the coin will move downward into the receptacle and upon the disk 6 thereby partly compressing spring 15. The heads 11 will promptly spring over the edge of the coin so as to prevent it from being expelled by the spring. In this manner a large number of coins can be very quickly placed within the receptacles and held. When it is desired to remove the coins one at a time it is merely necessary to pull the upper coin forward through the recess 9 and from under the heads of catches 10 and 12. As soon as the coin is removed in this manner spring 15 will force the next succeeding coin into contact with the heads 11. Should it be desired to quickly remove all of the coins contained in any of the receptacles, the catches 10 and 12 are pressed outward so as to remove the heads from above the coins whereupon the spring will expand and raise all of the coins out of the receptacle.

A device such as herein described is particularly adapted for use wherever it is desirable to make change quickly. It will be found of great benefit to conductors and can be readily fastened in the pocket of a garment by placing the edge of a pocket within the hooks 5 so that the clamping strip 6 can be pressed thereagainst by means of the cams 7. The coins can be removed one at a time in making change and at the completion of the day's work all of them can be rapidly released and removed in the manner explained.

Each receptacle may if desired be provided with means for visually indicating the value of the coins contained therein. This indicator consists of a slot 17 which is disposed longitudinally within each receptacle and has graduations along one edge thereof, each graduation indicating a coin and said graduations being designated by numerals giving the combined value of the coins when the first one in the receptacle registers therewith.

It will thus be seen that a conductor or other person using the holder can quickly determine the exact amount of change within the receptacles and can then promptly discharge all the coins therefrom for the purpose of turning them into the office.

I claim:—

The combination with a coin receptacle having an open end, the wall of the receptacle having a recess in said open end extending partly around the receptacle; of spring catches secured to the outer face of the receptacle and adjacent the end of the recess, a spring catch secured to the outer face of the receptacle and opposite the recess, each of said catches having a head normally overlapping and bearing upon the open end of the receptacle and having a beveled upper end, said heads constituting means for retaining coins between the ends of the receptacle, a strap extending partly around the receptacle and having outstruck portions constituting guides and retainers for the catches, and a spring pressed follower for holding a coin normally in contact with the heads of the catches and in position to be withdrawn through the recess.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own, we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

JASON G. WOLFE.
FREDERICK J. HAUGH.

Witnesses:
JAMES R. FITZGIBBON,
LOU CHILCOAT.