Jan. 16, 1940. W. C. VOSS 2,186,943

MONEY CARRIER

Filed Dec. 29, 1937

FIG. 1.

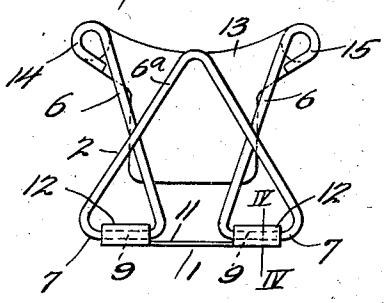


FIG. 2.

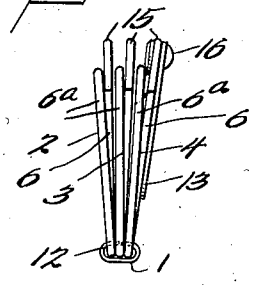


FIG. 3.

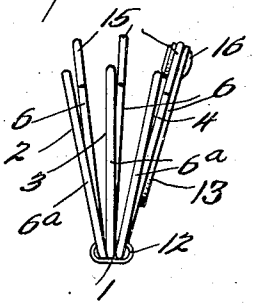


FIG. 4.

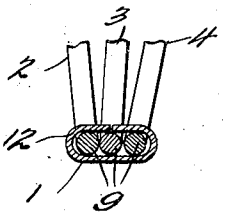


FIG. 6.

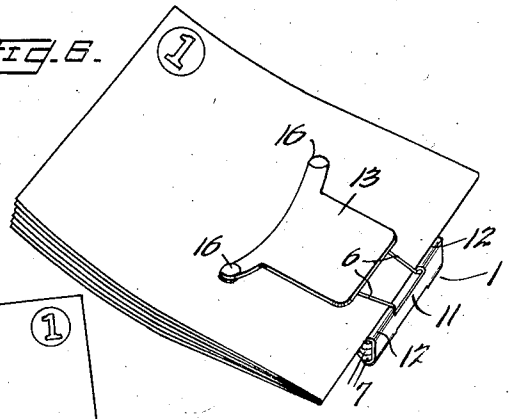
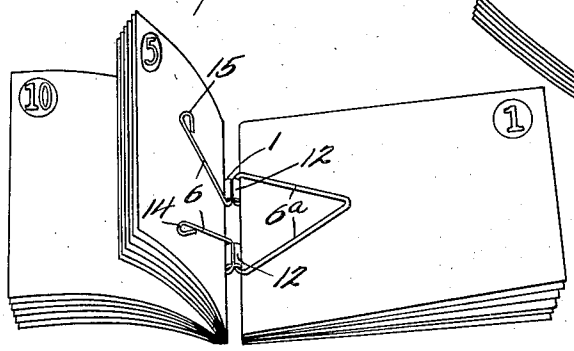


FIG. 5.



Inventor

Walter C. Voss,

By Sommers & Young

Attorneys

Patented Jan. 16, 1940 2,186,943

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,186,943

MONEY CARRIER

Walter Christian Voss, New York, N. Y.

Application December 29, 1937, Serial No. 182,270

6 Claims. (Cl. 24—81)

This invention relates to money carriers which are particularly suitable for carrying banknotes.

The advantages of the invention are comprised in the fact that, especially for those banknotes which resemble each other strongly in their dimensions as well as in their outer appearance despite their different denominations, a rapid and clear view is offered, when using this novel money carrier, of the various banknotes contained therein.

Stated briefly, the invention consists in a clip-formation consisting of several parts, that is, of several clips or clamp elements which are so held together that each compartment is adapted for the reception of bills, coins or other objects which one may wish to carry in one's pocket, and that the totality of this multiple clip-formation can be opened in a similar manner to a note-book in order to conveniently get at the desired compartment, while on the other hand the entire clip-formation consisting of several compartments can be so closed, for carrying in the pocket, in order that the bills can be conveniently carried flat in the pocket.

A further feature of the invention is that the overall thickness of the money carrier shall be comparatively small so as not to be cumbersome to carry in one's pocket or difficult to put in or take out of a pocket.

A further feature of the invention is the provision of a protecting name or advertising plate attached to an element of the money carrier in such a way as not to present obstructions to the insertion or removal of the bills, and in such manner as not to add materially to the thickness of the carrier, and so as not to interfere with the opening and closing of the clip elements of the carrier.

A further feature of the invention is the provision of a money carrier in which a plurality of bill clips are mounted in a common hinge-like element with sufficient resistance to hinging or pivotal movement to prevent free or loose movement.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention three spring wire bill clips, having substantially straight peripherally extending bar portions, are engaged and held together pivotally by a shackle which encompasses the corresponding straight peripheral portions transversely of the planes of the clips and holds said portions in alignment with each other. This arrangement is such that the overall thickness at the shackle edge amounts to only the thickness of the three clip wires and two thicknesses of the shackle metal.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a front face view of a money carrier in which no bills are present;

Figure 2 is a side view of a carrier in closed position and having no bills;

Figure 3 is a side view of a money carrier, having no bills, with the compartments or clips in open position with respect to each other;

Figure 4 is a sectional view taken on the line IV—IV of Figure 1;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a money carrier having three compartments containing bills of different denominations, the compartments being opened or separated; and

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a carrier containing bills and with the compartments in closed position.

In the drawing, numeral 1 refers to a shackle or yoke-like hinge member which encompasses corresponding marginal portions of each of a plurality of bill-holding clips 2, 3 and 4 with sufficient resilient grip to provide frictional resistance strong enough to prevent free movement of the clips in the said member, but permitting ready opening and closing when desired without undue effort.

The number of bill-holding clips employed is not limited except that there shall be more than one, and the showing of three such elements in the drawing is not to be construed as a limitation upon the number. The clips employed may take various forms but preferably shall be of resilient metal or the like. The clips may have arms 6 and 6a joined by one or more loops 7 or the like, the arms being resiliently pressed toward each other, and, in use, the bills being inserted between said arms by the user and removably retained thereby. The clips preferably have bar portions 9 along at least one edge which in the embodiment illustrated are parts of the loops 7. These bars are held by the yoke-like hinge or shackle member 1 which has a bar portion 11 and two pairs of resilient retaining jaws 12 spaced apart longitudinally of the bar at positions corresponding with the bar portions 9 of the loops 7 of the clips 2, 3 and 4. The resilience of these jaws 12 holds the bar portions 9 with sufficient friction to prevent free pivotal movement but allows easy manipulation by the user when it is desired to open or close the clip members with respect to each other.

When used for bills in the United States, such a sectional bill-clip would, without limiting in any way the number of compartments pursuant to the invention, suffice to meet the existing de-

mands if the same consisted for instance of two or three compartments. As Figure 1 shows, there is involved in the present case, for example, one carrier which contains three different cmmpartments which, when open, give a good view of the different denominations of the banknotes. Thus, for instance, the one-dollar bills are to be inserted in the outermost compartment, the five-dollar bills in the middle compartment, and the ten-dollar bills or bills of even higher denominations in the third compartment.

The spring formation of each compartment may be constructed in any desired manner. For example, in the sectional clip represented in the drawing a spring wire has been used which may be shaped as desired. It stands to reason that each of these compartments must exercise sufficient clamping effect to hold the bills or the other articles inserted therein sufficiently firmly so that consequently the parts acting directly upon each other exercise a corresponding spring-action.

It is of course clear without further explanation that each of the flexible compartments has a triangle on one side and the feet-like shaped clamping means on the other side, so that each compartment can exercise the corresponding spring clamping effect by itself. It is understood that any other kind of shape can be selected.

The spring clamping means can likewise also be covered with leather or some other material.

Figure 6 shows how the entire formation consisting of several compartments can be folded together flat, and this is permitted by a suitable hinge, for example. If the springs, as shown in the drawing, are constructed in the shape of loops at their lower ends, then the hinge can for instance, in a very practical manner, be passed through the loops, for example in the shape of open metal ends of the hinge which are closed after the insertion, so that a ready and unimpeded opening and closing, or unfolding, of the sectional clip is possible.

If for instance one wishes to bring it about that the opened money carrier with its sectional compartments remains open in the desired easy-to-survey, unclasped position, one need only, for example when using a metal hinge, cause a slight friction to be created at the spring parts which it encompasses.

It is understood that also any other means may be selected for holding together the various compartments or clips.

The essential mark of distinction of the present invention as compared with the bill-clips known hitherto is the plurality of such clip formations combined into one carrier whose compartments can be manipulated individually as required, whereby one is enabled at all times to carry his money clearly arranged in the various compartments, and to withdraw it therefrom in the same manner.

In the clips known hitherto one was accustomed to clip all of his paper money regardless of denomination together in the shape of a bundle. If for instance one desired to withdraw a doller bill from this clip, which was clipped together with several five- and ten-dollar bills, in the old clip one had to first of all remove the entire contents, namely all the bills, from the clip and then seek the desired one-dollar note from the bunch, and then it was necessary to again clip together the bills not used.

Pursuant to the present invention one has a practical money-carrier which represents a uniform bill-clip, owing to the suitable keeping together of the multiple spring compartments, whose various compartments, however, as already described, are simply released similar to a note-book, so that if one desires for instance to remove a one-dollar bill from his money carrier he need not in this connection disturb the bills inserted in the other compartments, at all. If for example one folds the bills together in the middle, as shown in the drawing, and inserts them, placed on top of each other, into the individual compartments, then one need merely detach the desired bill, when required.

It is particularly suitable if this money carrier consisting of several compartments is made from as thin wire as possible, so that it makes possible as flat an article as possible, as shown in Figure 6, despite the filling of the individual compartments with bills.

The bill-clips existing hitherto were usually provided with a decoration or, if they bore an advertising mark, an appropriate disk or monogram-plate was soldered on the clip, which usually came loose very soon, if the clip was carried in the pocket together with keys and other objects. According to the illustrated embodiment of the present money carrier, a protecting name-plate 13 is in this connection riveted on two sides, to the right and to the left, for instance, through eye-shaped ends 14 and 15 of the feet-like parts of one outside clip, a feature which insures against the plate dropping off in the pocket, and which makes possible the elimination of the previous soldering of the name-plate on the customary bill-clips hitherto produced in one piece. The previous soldering of the name-plate also presented the drawback that the wire was made hot for the soldering, according to the type of soldering used, whereby its resiliency was impaired. By the riveting of the name-plate on the wire specially provided with eyelets for this purpose, the compartment is not impaired for the clamping of bills. Furthermore the heat of soldering oftentimes caused roughness of the surface of the wire of the clips which interfered with the easy insertion and removal of the bills, and besides this, the solder was oftentimes exposed to the bills and was rough. The rivets 16 used in the present case are set cold and are rounded and the heads thereof are smooth so that all the above difficulties are avoided. The protecting plate has at least sufficient extent to cover the free ends of the arms 6 so as to protect the clothing and body of the user from being injured by said free ends.

It is expressly emphasized that the scope of this invention is not to be construed as limited by the drawing or the description, but that on the contrary the patent claims submitted alone define the protective scope of the invention.

I claim:

1. A bill holder adapted for holding bills in groups so that the individual groups can be separated from the other groups for convenient access and closed together for insertion in a pocket, comprising a plurality of clips each having a pair of resilient arms for holding bills therebetween joined together by a bar portion extending along an edge and lying substantially in the plane of the clip, the bar portions of the clips being substantially parallel and adjacent each other, and means extending around said

bar portions and holding said portions together pivotally so that the clips can be opened apart.

2. A bill holder adapted for holding bills in groups so that the individual groups can be separated from the other groups for convenient access and closed together for insertion in a pocket, comprising a plurality of clips each having a pair of resilient arms for holding bills therebetween joined together by a bar portion extending along an edge and lying substantially in the plane of the clip, the bar portions of the clips being substantially parallel and adjacent each other, and hinge means extending around said bar portions and holding said portions together pivotally so that the clips can be opened apart by pivotal movement about a bar portion held by said hinge means.

3. A bill holder adapted for holding bills in groups so that the individual groups can be separated from the other groups for convenient access and closed together for insertion in a pocket, comprising a plurality of clips each having a pair of resilient arms for holding bills therebetween joined together by a loop having a bar portion extending along an edge and lying substantially in the plane of the clip, the bar portions of the loops being substantially parallel and adjacent each other, and hinge means extending around said bar portions and holding said portions together pivotally so that the clips can be opened apart.

4. A bill holder adapted for holding bills in groups so that the individual groups can be separated from the other groups for convenient access and closed together for insertion in a pocket, comprising three clips each having a pair of resilient arms for holding bills therebetween joined together by a bar portion extending along an edge and lying substantially in the plane of the clip, the bar portions of the clips being substantially parallel and adjacent each other, and means extending around said bar portions and holding said portions together pivotally so that the clips can be opened apart by pivotal movement around said bar portions.

5. A bill holder adapted for holding bills in groups so that the individual groups can be separated from the other groups for convenient access and closed together for insertion in a pocket, comprising a plurality of clips each having resilient arms for holding bills therebetween, a loop joining together one end of some of said arms and having a bar portion extending along an edge and lying substantially in the plane of the clip, the bar portions of the loops being substantially parallel and adjacent each other, and hinge means extending around said bar portions and holding said portions together pivotally so that the clips can be opened apart, some of the resilient arms of an outside clip of the holder having free ends opposite the hinge means, the arms having said free ends being located at the outer face of the holder with respect to the other arms of said outside clip, said free ends being formed with eyes, a plate having at least sufficient extent to cover the free ends of said arms for protecting said free ends against injurious contact with the clothing or body of the user, said plate having eyes registering with the eyes of said outside arms, and smooth-headed rivets extending through the eyes of said arms and plate and holding said plate on said outside clip.

6. A bill holder adapted for holding bills in groups so that the individual groups can be separated from the other groups for convenient access and closed together for insertion in a pocket, comprising a plurality of clips each havings pairs of resilient arms for holding bills therebetween, the arms of each pair being joined together by a loop, each loop having a bar portion extending along an edge and lying substantially in the plane of the clip of which it is a part, the corresponding bar portions of the corresponding loops of the several clips being substantially parallel and adjacent each other, and hinge means extending around said bar portions and holding said portions together pivotally so that the clips can be opened apart.

WALTER CHRISTIAN VOSS.