(No Model.)

W. A. PORTERFIELD.

COIN HOLDER.

No. 367,661. Patented Aug. 2, 1887.

Fig. 1.

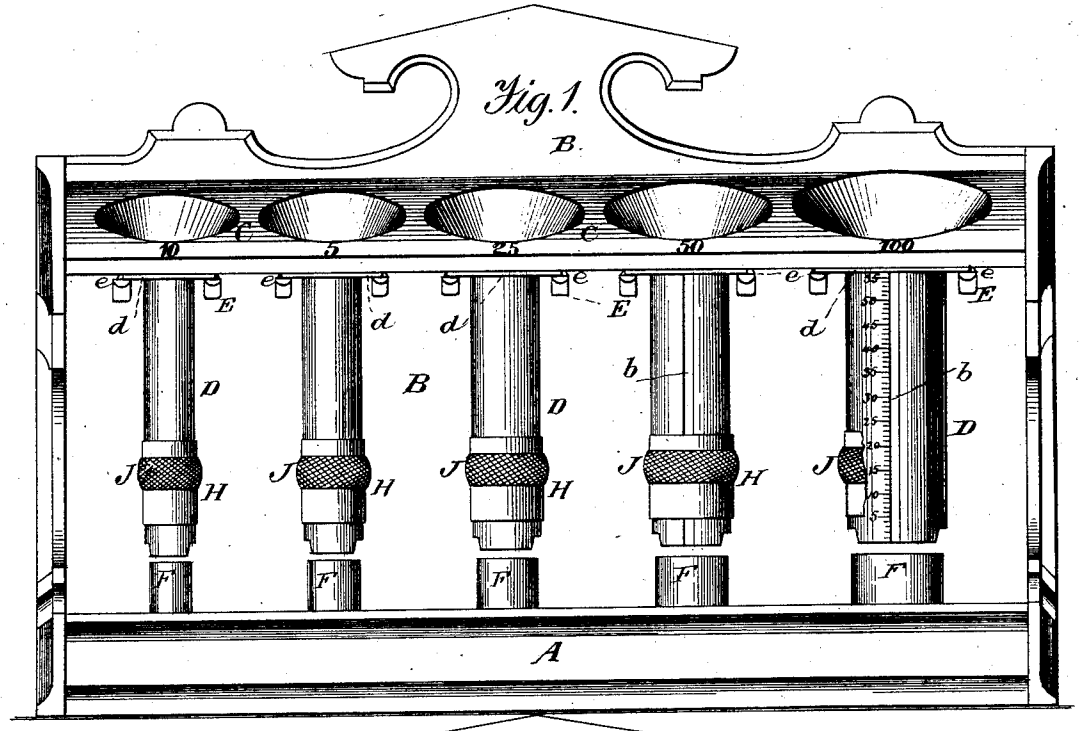
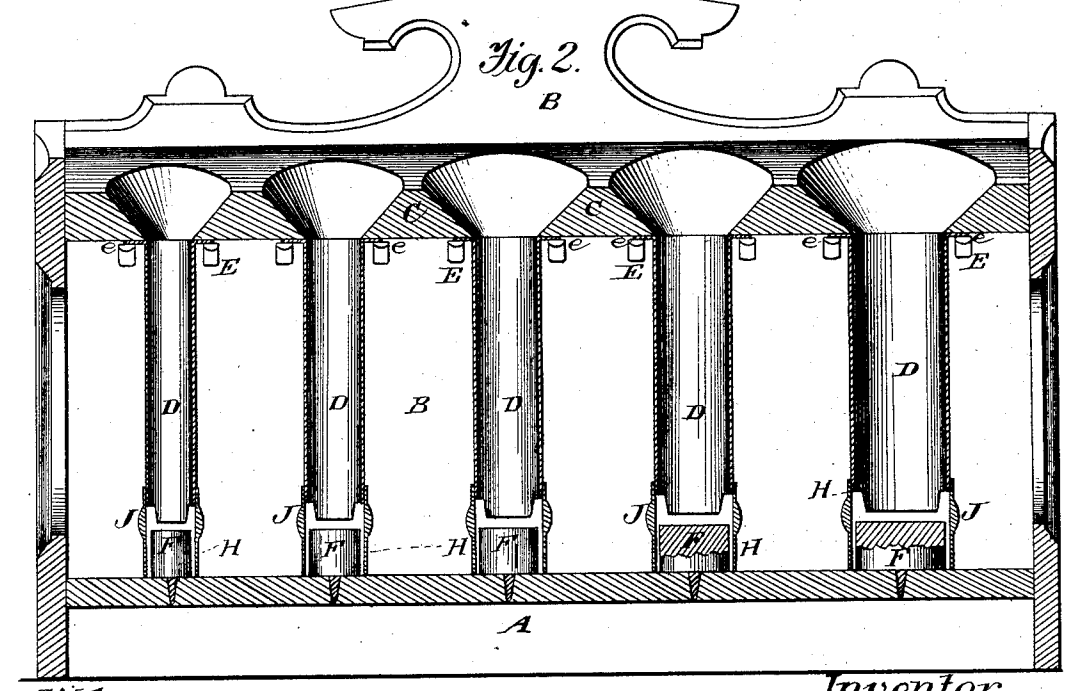


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. PORTERFIELD, OF BELLAIRE, OHIO.

COIN-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 367,661, dated August 2, 1887.

Application filed March 7, 1887. Serial No. 230,060. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. PORTERFIELD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bellaire, in the county of Belmont and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Holders; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a coin-holder constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the same.

The invention relates to coin-holders of that class having a graduated series of receptacles; and the novelty consists in the peculiar arrangement, combination, and adaptation of parts, all as more fully hereinafter described, shown in the drawings, and then specifically defined in the claims.

Referring to the details of the drawings, A represents a suitable base or support, which may be made as fanciful in design as desired and of any suitable material. Near the top of the back B, which rises from said base, is secured the ledge C, preferably inclined toward the front. This ledge is provided with hopper-shaped holes enlarged somewhat at the top and inclined considerably from the back or higher edge of the ledge.

D D are tubes, preferably seamless, and formed at their upper ends with an annular flange, *d*. E E are thumb-screws formed with a shoulder, *e*, which bears against said flange when the screws are inserted into the under side of the ledge, and thus retain the tubes in position. The lower ends of the tubes are cut away upon diametrically-opposite sides, as is shown in Fig. 1. I sometimes provide these tubes upon their front side with a vertical slot, *b*, through which the coins in the tube may be readily seen, and for the convenience of readily counting or ascertaining the amount or number of coins in each tube I graduate the same along one edge of said slot, as is shown in the dollar-tube at the right of Fig. 1.

Beneath each tube I place what I term an "anvil," F. This anvil is of slightly smaller diameter than that of the tube beneath which it is placed, and it is preferably, though not necessarily, formed of glass. The space between the top of this anvil and the bottom of the tube is slightly greater than the thickness of the coin. Each of these anvils can be secured to the base in any convenient way, but preferably by means of a screw, the head of which is firmly secured in said anvil.

While I have shown in the drawings five tubes designed to receive five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cent pieces and one-dollar pieces, I do not wish to limit myself to this number or arrangement, as it is evident that the number of tubes may be changed or the arrangement may be varied without departing from my invention.

In operation the coins are placed in the hopper-shaped openings and fall to the anvil—that is to say, the first coin in any one tube will fall upon the anvil placed beneath the same, and until that coin is removed the succeeding coins will rest thereon. When it is desired to remove a coin, the edge of the same is grasped between the thumb and forefinger and pulled out, the next succeeding coin taking its place upon the anvil.

I have a twofold purpose in making the anvil of slightly less diameter than the tube: first, it will enable me to grasp the coin, and, secondly, I have found from experiment that it aids in causing the coins to fall flat upon the anvil.

Glass is preferred as an anvil, as it more readily detects an imperfect ring of the coin. The inclined ledge, together with the incline and large mouth of the hopper, enables me to readily toss the coin into the hopper-receptacles from a distance.

In order to close the space between the top of the anvil and the bottom of the tube, and thus prevent the removal of the coins or the escape of the same from tipping the device in moving about, I provide a sleeve, H, which closely fits the tube and is held in its adjusted position by frictional contact therewith. This sleeve is provided with a milled surface or ring J, by means of which it is moved.

By my construction I dispense with the slides and operating means therefor for drawing out

the coins from the tubes when desired, the peculiar construction and arrangement of the tube and anvil providing for the easy withdrawal of a coin from the tube by simply grasping the coin with the thumb and forefinger upon opposite sides of the tube opposite the cut-away portions thereof. This is an important feature.

Having thus described my invention and set forth its merits, what I claim to be new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, in a coin-counter, with a vertical tube cut away at its lower end upon diametrically-opposite sides, of an anvil of less diameter than said tube and situated beneath the same with a space between the same, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a coin-counter, the combination, with a vertical tube and an anvil arranged beneath the same with a space between the two, of a sleeve sliding on said tube, substantially as described.

3. In a coin-counter, the combination, with a vertical tube and an anvil arranged beneath the same, of a sleeve sliding on said tube and held thereon by frictional contact therewith and provided with a milled surface, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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

WILLIAM A. PORTERFIELD.

Witnesses:

W. CLARENCE DUVALL,

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.