No. 779,155. PATENTED JAN. 3, 1905.

J. GEARING.

COIN WRAPPER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 14, 1904.

Fig. 1.

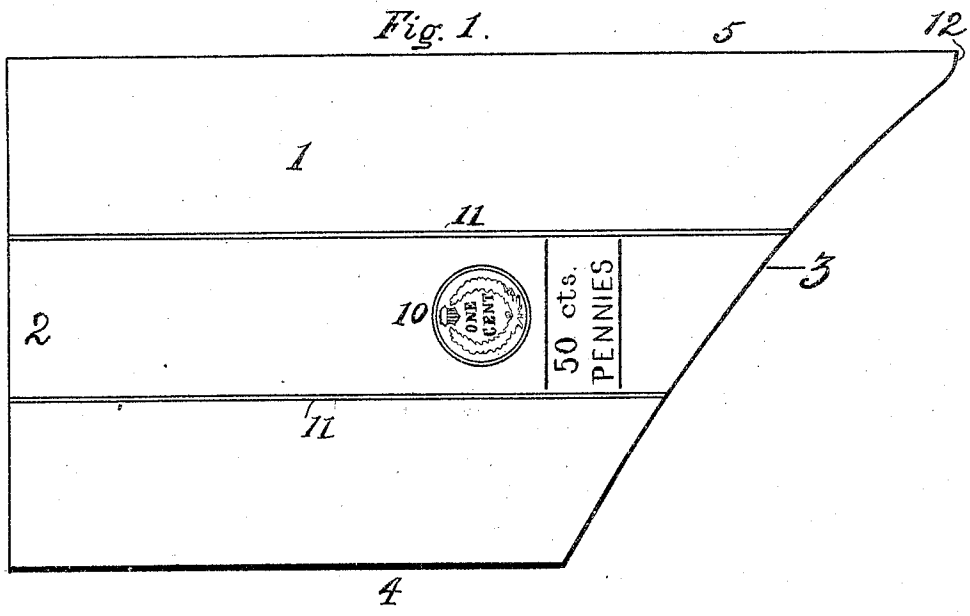


Fig. 2.

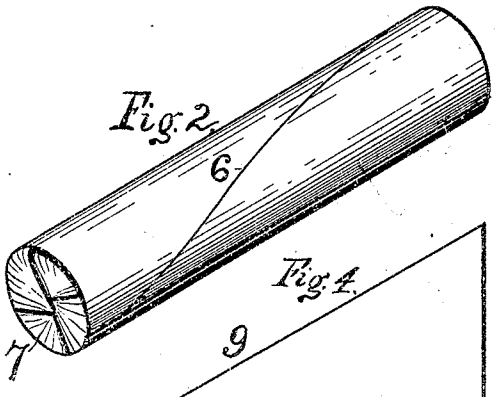


Fig. 4.

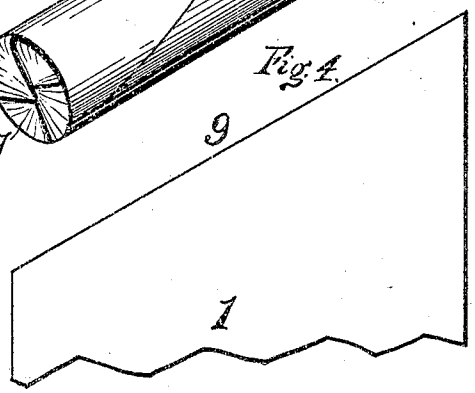
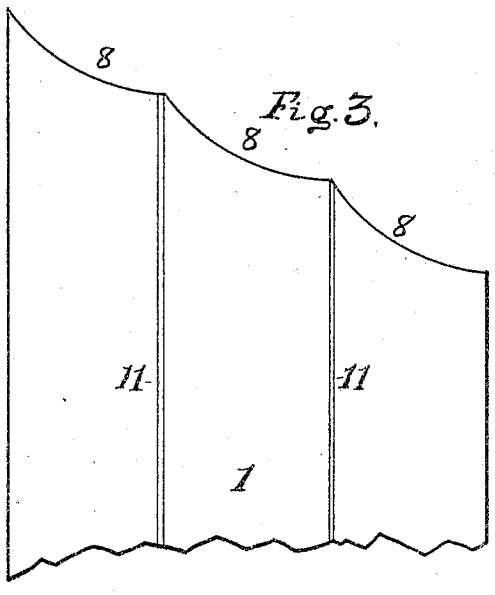


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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No. 779,155. Patented January 3, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JESSE GEARING, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

COIN-WRAPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 779,155, dated January 3, 1905.

Application filed April 14, 1904 Serial No. 203,150.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JESSE GEARING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Coin-Wrappers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of wrappers designed especially for use in banks and other places where large quantities of coins are handled to inclose a plurality, usually a definite number, of coins of the same denomination; and its object is to improve the existing wrappers of the kind mentioned so as to enable a more perfect and sightly package to be made without in any way complicating the structure of the wrapper, which, indeed, consists of a simple strip of flexible material, preferably paper.

Heretofore it has been common for bank clerks and others who are required to handle coins in large numbers to take a rectangular strip of paper and wrap it around the coins assembled so as to form a cylindrical body, the projecting ends being then turned in or crimped over to hold the package securely closed. I have noticed, however, that when such a rectangular strip is used the "final edge," by which I mean the end of the wrapper opposite to that on which the coins are first placed preparatory to rolling them up, never lies snugly against the surface of the roll and that there is invariably a space or gap left beween said edge and the roll, which results in the wrapper becoming easily torn and the package working open. To remedy this objection, it has been proposed to provide the strip adjacent to the final edge with mucilage or paste, which, however, is objectionable, because of the disagreeable necessity of moistening the same whenever such a wrapper is used and because of the greater time required both for sealing and opening the package.

I have discovered that by forming the wrapper in such a way that the final edge lies obliquely to the side edges the objectionable feature above referred to will be entirely obviated and the necessity for using an adhesive substance to cause the final edge to adhere closely to the surface of the roll will no longer exist. In this improved form of wrapper the final edge is wound by the operation of forming the roll in a substantially helical line around the surface thereof instead of lying parallel to the axis of the roll, as in the form now usually employed and above described. The reason for the improved result obtained by my improved wrapper having an oblique final edge will be readily appreciated when the fact is taken into consideration that the final edge now extends somewhat in the direction of the length of the strip and that consequently the very act of drawing the strip tightly around the coins will at the same time put the final edge under more or less tension, causing it to closely hug the surface of the roll. It is evident from what has just been stated that the greater the obliquity of the final edge the less will be its tendency to rise from the surface of the roll and, inversely, the less its obliquity—that is to say, the more nearly at right angles the final edge lies with reference to the side edges the greater will be its tendency to leave a gap between it and the surface. It is not practicable, obviously, nor indeed is it necessary, to give said final edge a very great obliquity, and I have found that an angle of sixty degrees to the side edges is amply sufficient to obtain the desired result. Moreover, I have discovered that all the advantages of the oblique edge may be retained without the disadvantage of making the side edges too unequal in length by cutting the final edge along a curved line, the curvature of which progressively increases toward the longer side edge, thus leaving the end of the strip somewhat concave. As a modification of this form of my invention I may cut out the final edge in the form of shallow scallops, whereby the wrapper is given a somewhat more ornamental appearance without any substantial departure from the advantages of the concave oblique end.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved wrapper having a concave final edge of progressively-increasing curvature. Fig. 2 is a perspective view

of a package formed by my improved wrapper. Fig. 3 is a partial plan view of the wrapper with a modified form of final edge, and Fig. 4 is a partial plan view of a wrapper having a straight oblique edge.

In said views, 1 represents the body of the wrapper, on which may be printed the denomination and quantity of coins which it is intended to contain.

2 is the end on which the coins are placed preparatory to rolling them up, and 3 represents what I have hereinbefore termed the "final edge." In the preferred form shown in Fig. 1 said final edge 3 is formed somewhat concave, with a curvature increasing progressively, or substantially so, from the shorter side edge 4 to the longer side edge 5 of the wrapper. By this I mean that said edge adjacent to the shorter side is or may be approximately straight and form an angle of about sixty degrees with said shorter side produced and that as it approaches the longer side 5 it curves outwardly, so that the angle formed between said side and the final edge at the point where they meet will be preferably less than sixty degrees. It is preferable, however, not to extend said final edge to the point where it would meet said longer side if it were continued at the same rate of curvature, as that would result in the production of a long narrow point on the wrapper, and therefore I prefer to join said edge and side by a short straight or curved line, as indicated at 12 in Fig. 1, since this portion of the wrapper forms part of the turned-in or crimped end in the formation of the package.

In Fig. 2 the line marked 6 represents the position assumed by the final edge 3 in the package, and 7 represents one of the folded ends of the same. In Fig. 3 the final edge is shown as composed of a number of shallow scallops 8, and in Fig. 4 a straight oblique final edge is represented at 9.

I contemplate printing upon the wrapper the representation of the particular coin which it is designed to contain, as indicated at 10 in Fig. 1, either with or without printing, such as also indicated in said figure. The lines 11 11 serve to give the wrapper a slightly-ornamental appearance and at the same time to indicate the central portion of the same.

Having now clearly described my invention and the mode in which I contemplate using the same, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A coin-wrapper consisting of a strip of flexible material having parallel sides, one end at right angles to said sides and the other end oblique thereto, the last-mentioned end being curved concavely from one side to the other of the wrapper, whereby said oblique end will be drawn tightly around the contents of the wrapper in the operation of forming the package.

2. A coin-wrapper consisting of a strip of flexible material having parallel sides, one end at right angles to said sides and the other end oblique thereto, the last-mentioned end being curved concavely, the curvature of said end increasing progressively from a point adjacent to the shorter side of the wrapper to a point adjacent to the longer side thereof, whereby said oblique end will be drawn tightly around the contents of the wrapper in the operation of forming the package.

3. A coin-wrapper consisting of a strip of flexible material having its edge at the end opposite to that on which the coins are laid preparatory to rolling them up curved concavely and running diagonally from one side of the wrapper to the other, whereby said oblique end will be drawn tightly around the contents of the wrapper in the operation of forming the package.

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

JESSE GEARING.

Witnesses:
JASON W. STEELE,
WILLIAM F. KREIMENDAHL.