Feb. 7, 1967 C. L. WEIR ETAL 3,302,773

NUMISMATIC RECEPTACLE

Filed Dec. 3, 1965

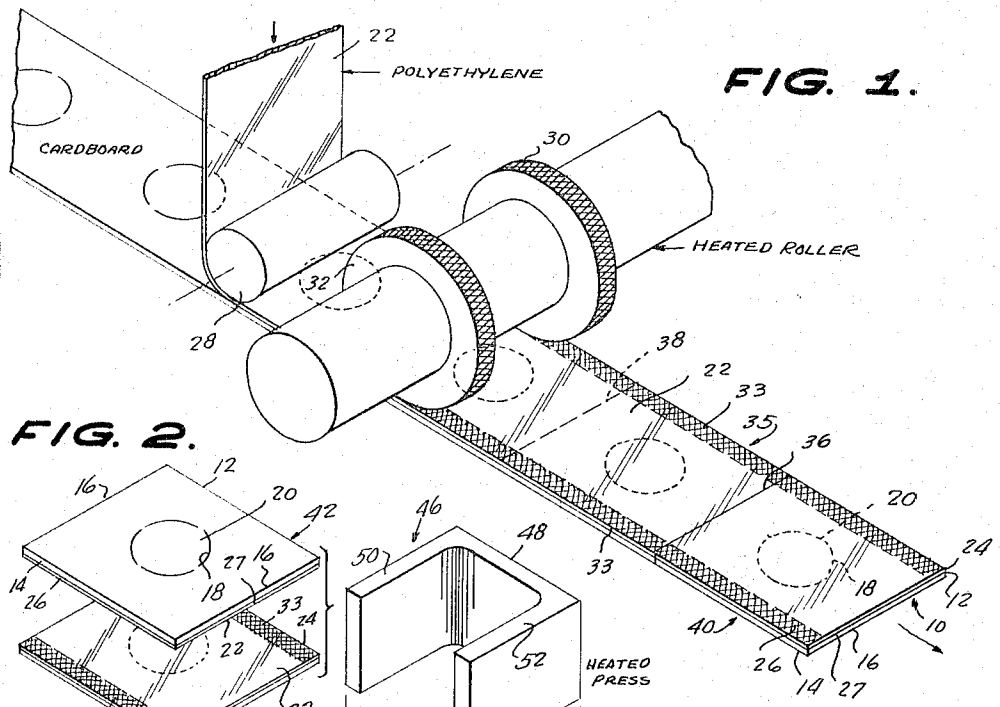
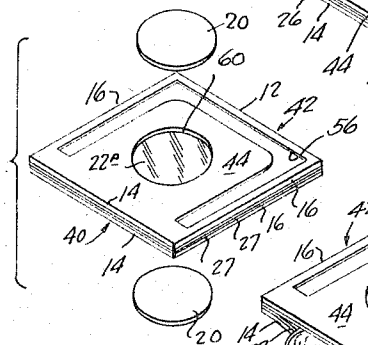


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

FIG. 5.



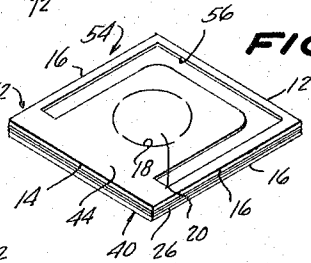


FIG. 4.

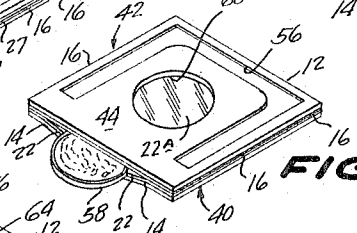


FIG. 6.

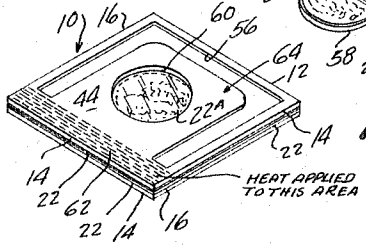


FIG. 7.

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NUMISMATIC RECEPTACLE

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This invention relates to the general field of numismatics and, more specifically, the present invention pertains to a coin-receiving receptacle or holder and a process for constructing the same.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that one of the primary objects of this invention is to provide a numismatic receptacle and a process for constructing the same, the receptacle being especially designed to receive one or more coins therein in such a manner as to protect the same against frictional contact and the influence of the ambient atmosphere, and to individually display coins whose intrinsic value is usually considerably more than their face value.

Numismatists are commonly given to the collection of proof coins or proof-sets of coins, such coins being originally minted and comprising uncirculated coins. As such, the same are given a special high polish which enhances their value. The polish as well as the obverse and reverse surfaces of the coins must be maintained without damage in order to preserve their high value, and consequently, such coins must be protected in such manner that they will not become scratched, scarred, marred, frictionally worn or otherwise damaged in order to preserve these coins as collector's items. Additionally, in order to preserve a coin as a collector's item, the same must not only be protected from physical damage from whatever cause, but the same must be protected from blemishes which result from chemical reactions of the coins with oxygen and other components of the ambient atmosphere. Again, collector's coins should, in order to maintain their high value, be protected against chemical reaction with the receptacle or holder in which same may be placed. Still further, it is desirable that receptacles for such coins be so constructed as to afford the viewer a clear and substantially unobstructed view of the obverse and reverse sides thereof without the necessity of removing the coin from its associated holder.

It is, thus, a further object of this invention to provide a numismatic receptacle which will prevent the above-referred to physical and chemical damage to a coin disposed therein while simultaneously affording the viewer a complete and unobstructed view of the opposed sides of the coin.

Another object of the instant invention is to provide a coin holder of the type generally described supra, the coin holder together with its coin requiring but a minimum of storage space while at the same time permitting the collector quick and easy means for sorting selected items for display purposes.

This invention contemplates, as a still further object thereof, the provision of a numismatic receptacle and a process for making the same, the receptacle being non-complex in construction and assembly, inexpensive to manufacture and which requires but little maintenance, and which is durable in use.

Other and further objects and advantages of the instant invention will become more evident from a consideration of the following specification when read in conjunction with the annexed drawing, in which:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view illustrating one step in the process of manufacturing a new numismatic receptacle according to this invention;

FIGURE 2 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a pair of side walls of the receptacle prior to their connection, one with the other;

FIGURE 3 illustrates a further step in the manufacture of the receptacle wherein the side walls are shown superimposed upon one another and assembled to receive heat and pressure from any conventional heated press;

FIGURE 4 illustrates the receptacle in assembled form and prepared to receive a coin therein;

FIGURE 5 is an exploded perspective view showing the cylindrical push-outs as being displaced from the remotely disposed sides of the side walls of the receptacle;

FIGURE 6 is a perspective view showing the mode of insertion of coin into the receptacle; and

FIGURE 7 shows the completed receptacle completely sealed about all peripheral edges thereof and with a coin being disposed therein.

Referring now more specifically to FIGURE 1 of the drawing which illustrates one step in forming a numismatic receptable constructed in accordance with the teachings of this invention, reference numeral **10** designates an elongated substantially semi-rigid rectangular strip of material, cardboard for example, from which the base components of the invention are formed. Shown in FIGURE 1, the strip **10** includes the laterally spaced and substantially parallel longitudinally extending side edges **12, 14** and at least one end edge **16** extending transversely of the strip **10** perpendicular to the side edges **12, 14**. One side of the strip **10** is formed, as by scoring in the conventional manner, with a plurality of substantially circular score lines **18** which delineate a plurality of substantially cylindrical push-out discoidal elements **20**, see FIGURES 1 and 5, to which further reference will be made below. Each adjacent pair of circular score lines **18** have their center points longitudinally spaced from one another at equally spaced increments with the diameter of each score lines **18** being coincident with the longitudinal axis of the strip **10**. The strip **10** is fed by conventional means through apparatus (not shown) mounting a sheet of elongated substantially rectangular transparent polyethylene plastic material **22**, the sheet **22** including the longitudinally extending laterally spaced and substantially parallel side edges **24, 26** and at least one transversely extending end edge **27** which is disposed perpendicular to the side edges **24, 26**. The dimensions of the sheet **22** are identical to the strip **10**. In the method step shown in FIGURE 1, the strip **10** is fed below a guide roller **28** of apparatus not shown and not forming any part of this invention, the strip receiving on its opposite side the polyethylene transparent sheet **22** which passes behind and under the guide roller **28** and is superimposed on the other side of the strip **10** with the end edges **16, 27** being disposed in a common plane perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the strip **10** and the sheet **22**, and the longitudinally extending side edges **12, 24** and **14, 26**, respectively, being disposed in laterally spaced and parallel common planes which are parallel to the longitudinal axis of the strip **10** and sheet **22**, the above referred to longitudinal axis of the strip **10** and the sheet **22** being coplanar. The sheet **22** thus is superimposed on the strip **10** and is coextensive therewith. The combined strip

10 and sheet 22 next pass below a pair of heated platinum pressure rollers 30, 32, the rollers 30, 32 being supported on a heated shaft in axially spaced relation relative thereto, the opposed ends of the shaft being suitably journalled for rotation on the above-referred to apparatus, all in the conventional manner. The spacing between the pair of rollers 30, 32 is such that they engage and track the longitudinally extending marginal sides of the polyethylene sheet 22 whereby, under the influence of heat and pressure exerted by the rollers 30, 32, these areas of the sheet 22 become bonded to adjacent areas of the cardboard strip 10, as is indicated at 33, to form the laminated elongated substantially rectangular unit 35.

The unit 35 is next sequentially severed, by conventional means, at equally spaced intervals between each adjacent pair of center points of the circular score lines 18 as is indicated by the severance line 36 and the phantom severance line 38 (see FIGURE 1) to form a plurality of equal dimensioned elongated substantially rectangular laminated side walls each being of identical construction. For convenience, and referring to FIGURE 2, the first of the identical side walls is assigned reference numeral 40 and the second one thereof carries the reference numeral 42.

The method of assembly continues by suitably supporting the side wall 40 in a normally horizontal position with its bonded sheet 22 of polyethylene material facing upwardly (see FIGURE 2), and the side wall 42 is inverted relative to the side wall 40 and is superimposed thereon with its polyethylene sheet 22 disposed in juxtaposition relative to the polyethylene sheet 22 of the side wall 40, and with the side and end edges of each side wall being coplanar with the side and end edges of the other of the side walls.

With the side walls 40, 42 inverted and superimposed on one another as described (see FIGURE 3) the exposed side 44 of the side wall 42 is passed below a substantially U-shaped heated press 46 having an elongated substantially rectangular bight 48 from the opposed ends of which laterally project, in the same direction a pair of substantially rectangular spaced and parallel side arms 50, 52. Conventional means are employed to move the heated press 46 downwardly in the direction of the arrows shown in FIGURE 3, thereby causing the bight 48 and its connected side arms 50, 52 to engage against the exposed side 44 of the side wall 42 adjacent its longitudinally extending marginal side edge 12 and the transversely extending end edges 16. Those areas of the superimposed sheets of polyethylene material lying immediately below the bight 48 and arms 50, 52 bond together to seal one of the adjacent sides of the side walls 40, 42 and their adjacent opposed ends 16. The press 46 is now released and elevated and the partially sealed envelope constructed through this operation and designated by reference numeral 54 in FIGURE 4 is moved from thereunder. The U-shaped channel 56 is merely a consequence of this last pressure operation and has no utilitarian function insofar as this invention is concerned.

The envelope 54 is prepared to receive a coin 58 (see FIGURE 6) by first pressing the discoidal push-outs 20 alternately towards one another to dislodge the same from within their respective score lines 18 (see FIGURE 5), after which the same may be removed entirely from the opposed side walls 40, 42 by the application of the finger nail of the operator thereunder, and in being so removed, the discoidal push-outs 20 inherently form the opposed congruent openings 60 which open at their respective outer ends into the plane of a remotely disposed side 44 of each unit 40, 42, respectively, and the adjacent inner ends of the openings 60 are, of course, closed by the polyethylene plastic sheets 22 having portions 22A extending thereacross and being visible through the openings 60. The envelope 54 thus far developed is now ready to receive the coin 58.

The coin 58 is inserted between the unsealed sides of

the side walls 40, 42, see FIGURE 6, and is pushed therein towards their respective openings 60 to seat therein and in so seating to partially push the portions 22A into their immediately adjacent openings 60 in such a manner as to cause the portions 22A to flatten across the obverse and reverse sides of the coin 58.

It is to be understood, of course, that the thickness of the strip 10 is less than one-half the thickness of the coin 58 received by the envelope 54, and that the diameter of each opening 60 is slightly greater than the diameter of coin 58 in order to snugly receive the coin 58 therein as the portions 22A are extended across the obverse and reverse sides of the coin 58 to clearly display the same.

With the coin 58 properly inserted as described supra, the envelope 54 is sealed as at 62 by applying heat on the sides 44 of each unit 40, 42 at the marginal sides thereof immediately adjacent the longitudinal edges 14, 14, respectively, causing the polyethylene sheets 22 and adjacent portions of the cardboard strip 10 in these areas to bond to form the numismatic receptacle 64 of FIGURE 7.

Having described and illustrated one embodiment of this invention in detail, it will be understood that the same is offered merely by way of example, and that this invention is to be limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A laminated numismatic display device or receptacle comprising a pair of side walls each having a continuous periphery, each of said side walls including a strip of semi-rigid material having a sheet of flexible transparent material bonded to a side thereof, each of said strips having a centrally located opening formed therein and extending transversely therethrough to receive a coin to be displayed, said side walls being superimposed on one another with said sheets juxtaposed relative to one another and interposed between said strips in face to face relationship, said sheets having freely separable confronting faces, means bonding said strips and sheets to one another from a first given point to a second given point adjacent the peripheral marginal edges of said side walls and leaving an unbonded portion between said points, said sheets each having a central portion thereof closing the adjacent end of said opening formed in their respective associated strip and being distensible therein upon extension across opposite sides of said coin to permit viewing of the obverse and reverse sides of said coin therethrough as it enters said central portions after passing between the unbonded portions of said sheets extending between said points.

2. A numismatic display device or receptacle for a coin, said receptacle comprising a pair of elongated substantially rectangular strips of semi-rigid material, said strips being superimposed on one another and being congruent relative to each other, a pair of elongated substantially rectangular flexible transparent plastic sheets interposed between the adjacent sides of said strips, said sheets and said strips having freely separable confronting pairs of adjacent surfaces, said sheets having the same dimensions as said strips and being congruent with respect thereto, each of said strips having an opening extending transversely therethrough, said openings being congruent and opening, respectively, in the remotely disposed sides of said strips with their respective inner ends being closed by a portion of said sheets immediately adjacent thereto, said openings forming a seat for said coin with said portions of said sheets being distended in said openings and extended across the obverse and reverse sides of said coin, and the adjacent ones of said strips and said sheets being bonded to one another adjacent their respective peripheries only upon the conjoint application of heat and pressure thereto.

3. A numismatic display device or receptacle as defined in claim 2, wherein said strips are formed of card-

board and said sheets are formed of a flexible polyethylene transparent material.

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