

June 8, 1926.

W. W. PHELPS

1,587,987

SAVINGS DEVICE

Filed Feb. 26, 1923

Bank Book Bank

Name John Doe

Address 202 First St
Los Angeles, Calif

Fig. 1

National Bank

IN ACCOUNT WITH

Name John Doe

Previous balance

Date

Deposited

Withdrawn

Total balance

DEPOSITED WITH

National Bank

Date 1923

TO THE CREDIT OF

Name John Doe

Date

TOTAL

Fig. 2

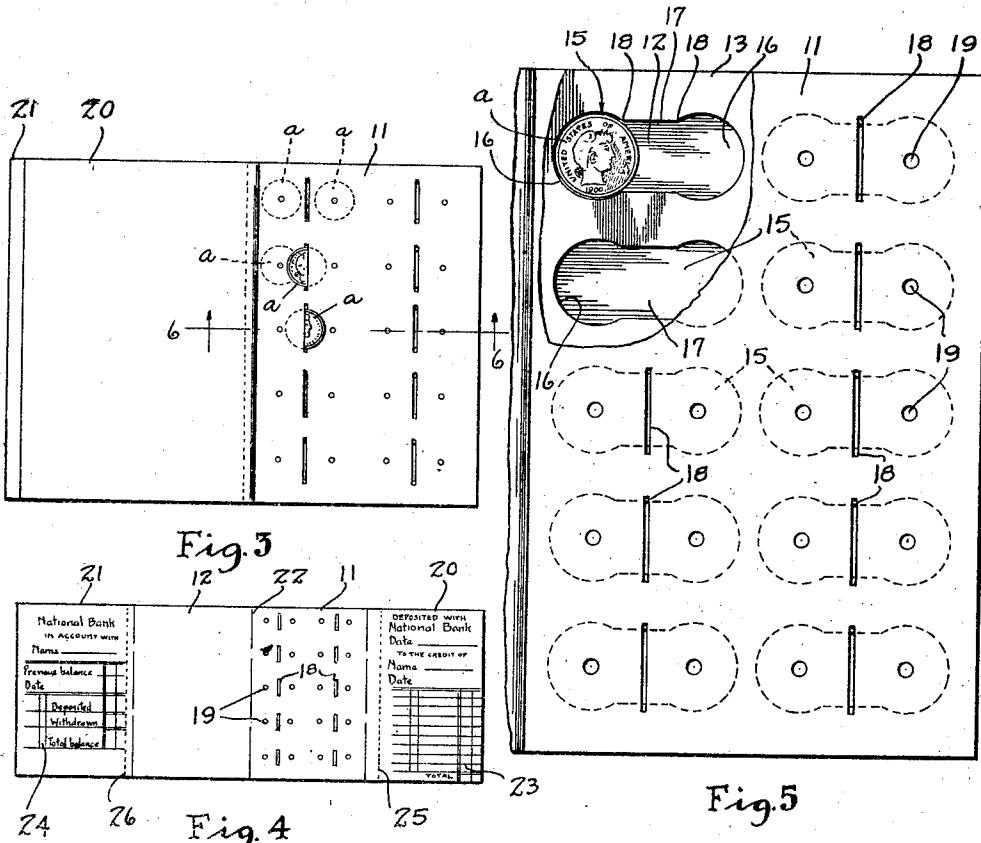


Fig. 5

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. PHELPS, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

SAVINGS DEVICE.

Application filed February 26, 1923. Serial No. 621,179.

This invention relates to a device for the reception of coins, thus enabling a person having the device to place therein pieces of money with the view of ultimately taking the device to a savings bank and depositing in said bank the money thus saved. The device, for example, is of such a nature that it may be given by banking institutions to their depositors, in the same manner as the small savings banks at present in use, to assist said depositors to be thrifty.

An object of the invention is to provide a convenient means for appealing to the thriftiness and saving propensities of depositors so as to facilitate the enlarging of their savings accounts.

Another object is to provide a device of this character which is of comparatively inexpensive construction.

Another object is to provide a bank book or folder for holding the coins.

Another object is to combine with the coin holder a deposit slip adapted to show the amount of money contained in the coin holder. This deposit slip will be filed by the bank for record the same as the deposit slips at present in use.

Another object is to combine with the coin holder a depositor's receipt, showing the date of the deposit and also the date of withdrawal of any sums from his account.

Another object is to provide a coin holder from which the coins cannot be extracted excepting by first destroying the holder.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the invention:

Figure 1 is a front view of a savings device constructed in accordance with the provisions of this invention, the device being closed.

Fig. 2 is a view of the savings device in open position, showing the depositor's receipt and the deposit slip.

Fig. 3 is a view of the savings device, open to show the coin holder.

Fig. 4 is a reduced view of the printed member of which the device is partially constructed.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged plan view of the coin holder, a portion of the covering of the coin holder being broken away to disclose the structure beneath.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged fragmental sectional elevation on the line indicated by 6—6, Figure 3.

One of the principal features of the in-

vention is the coin holder which, it is to be understood, may be employed separately from the other features of the invention to be hereinafter described. The coin holder comprises superposed flat members, a top member 11, a bottom member 12 and an intermediate member 13. While these members may be constructed of any suitable material, I prefer to construct the top and bottom members of paper and the intermediate member of card-board. In this instance, the top and bottom members are secured to the intermediate member by glue, as indicated at 14, or other suitable means.

The intermediate member 13 is provided with one or more openings 15 in which a coin, indicated at *a*, is adapted to fit. The intermediate member 13 is made of slightly greater thickness than the thickness of the coin or combined thicknesses of any desired number of coins, it being understood that the coins may be piled one upon another within the opening, if desired, though the illustration discloses but a single coin. In this instance, I have shown ten coin-receiving openings 15, it being understood that a greater or less number may be employed. It will be seen that the openings 15 constitute coin-receiving recesses, the member 13 forming the side or edge walls of the recesses and the members 11, 12 forming the top and bottom of said recesses.

Each of the coin-receiving recesses comprises a larger circular portion 16 in which the coin neatly fits, and a narrower portion 17 of slightly less width than the diameter of the portion 16, the point of juncture of the recess portions 16, 17 constituting shoulders 18 adapted to prevent sliding of the coin from the recess portion 16. Though each recess may be constructed to have but one circular portion 16, I have illustrated two circular portions for each recess, said circular portions being at opposite ends of the narrower portion 17 which is thus between them.

The top member 11 is provided, substantially mid-way of the length of the narrower portions 17 of the recesses, with transversely extending coin slots 18, each slot, in this instance, serving for passage of coins into both of the circular portions 16 of the recess. The slots 18 are of as great a diameter as the coins, and, consequently, are slightly longer than the width of the narrower portions 17 of the recesses. To insert the coin

in a recess, the coin will be held at a slight angle to the coin holder and the edge of the coin will be inserted in the slot 18 and the coin will be pushed toward one of the circular portions 16 until it drops into said circular portion. During its passage from the slot to the circular portion, the coin rides upon the margins of the recess portion 17, the member 11 yielding sufficiently to permit this since it does not adhere to the intermediate member 13 at the margins of the recess portions 17.

It is desirable, though not necessary, to provide the member 11 with sight-openings 19 of somewhat less diameter than the circular portions 16, so that when coins are in the recesses they can be seen but not abstracted through the openings 19.

Though the coin holder, described above, may be used to advantage without employing the other features of the invention, said other features somewhat enhance the value of the invention and they will now be described.

In this particular instance the top and bottom members 11, 12 of the coin holder constitute portions of a single sheet of material, for example, paper. This sheet is shown in Fig. 4. The top and bottom 11, 12 constitute intermediate portions of said sheet and one end portion constitutes a deposit slip 20, and the other end portion constitutes a depositor's receipt 21. In making the device, the members 11, 12 are folded upon the member 13 on the line indicated at 22 in Figure 4, thus bringing the printed face 23 of the deposit slip adjacent the printed face 24 of the depositor's receipt. This produces a book-like structure in which the deposit slip, the depositor's receipt and the coin holder are so many leaves. The deposit slip may be severed from the coin holder along the perforation line 25, and the depositor's receipt may be severed from said coin holder along the perforation line 26. On the outer face of the depositor's receipt 21 may be written the name and address of the depositor as indicated at 27 in Figure 1.

To use the savings device hereinbefore described, it is evident that the coins will be inserted therein, by the depositor, in the manner hereinbefore described, and the depositor may enter on the deposit slip the dates upon which the various coins were inserted in the coin holder or, if desired, he may simply enter the date upon which the complete filling of the coin holder is effected. This done, the depositor will mail or take the savings device to the bank. The bank teller

will tear off either the member 11 or 12 and abstract the coins from the recesses and he will enter upon the depositor's receipt the total amount of the coins contained in the holder and he will detach the receipt and mail or hand it to the depositor. The teller will then detach the deposit slip and file the same in the usual manner of filing such slips. The teller will also mail or hand to the depositor a new one of the savings devices for future use.

While I am aware that coin holders have been heretofore employed for sending coins through the mails, it is new to provide a coin holder of this description, from which the coins cannot be abstracted without destroying the holder, thus making the coin holder very useful as a savings device, since the coins once inserted in the device cannot be abstracted by the depositor without destroying the holder.

It will be seen that the device can be much more readily transported to and from the bank than the metal savings banks now generally in use and that the device, when filled, weighs substantially only as much as the coins contained therein. The device being flat can be readily carried in the pocket of the depositor, thus making possible its use at any time during the day for the reception of coins.

I claim:

1. In a coin holder, the combination of superposed flat members, the intermediate member having an opening provided with a wider portion to receive a coin and with a narrower portion, and one of the other members having a coin slot communicating with the narrower portion of the opening.

2. In a coin holder, the combination of superposed flat members, the intermediate member having an opening provided with spaced wider portions to receive coins and with a narrower portion between the wider portions, and one of the other members having a coin slot communicating with the narrower portion of the opening.

3. In a coin holder, the combination of superposed flat members, the intermediate member having an opening provided with a wider portion to receive a coin and with a narrower portion, one of the other members having a coin slot communicating with the narrower portion, and one of the last named members having a sight-opening communicating with the wider portion of the first opening.

Signed at Los Angeles, California, this 16th day of February, 1923.

WILLIAM W. PHELPS.