Jan. 20, 1953 G. BLENDINGER 2,626,098

COIN HOLDER

Filed Aug. 8, 1950

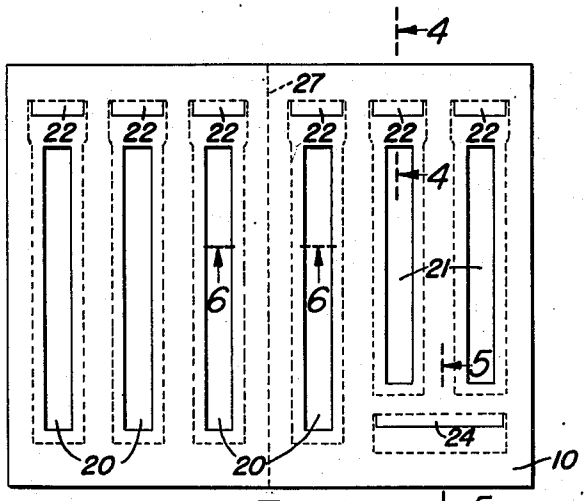


FIG. 1.

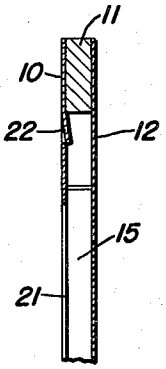


FIG. 4.

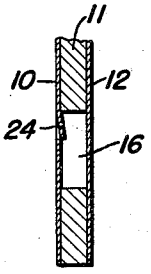


FIG. 5.

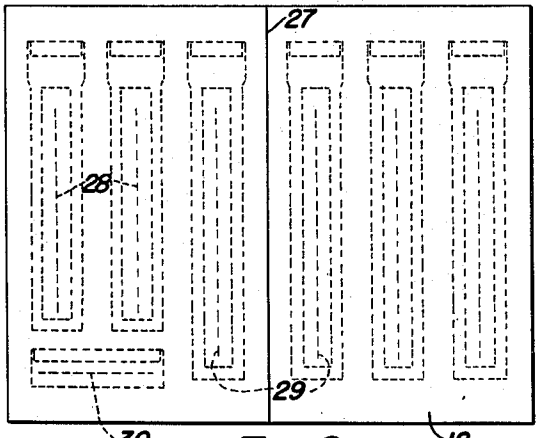


FIG. 2.

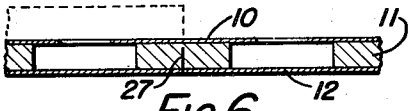


FIG. 6.

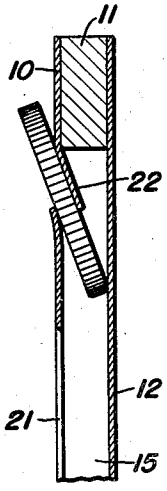


FIG. 7.

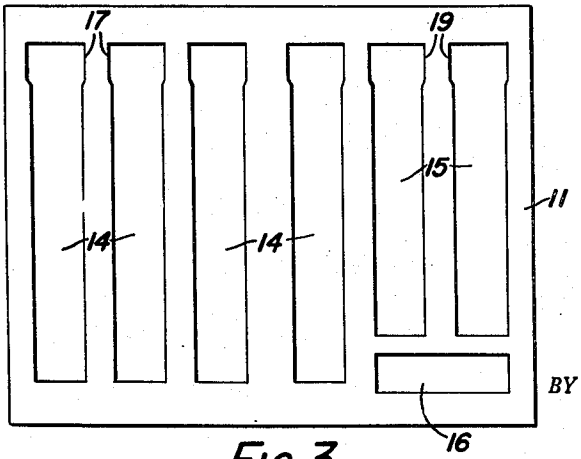


FIG. 3.

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COIN HOLDER

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2 Claims. (Cl. 229—92.9)

1

The present invention relates to coin holders and more particularly to a foldable coin holder of book form whose leaves have pockets therein into which a plurality of coins may be inserted. In a more specific aspect, the invention relates to a coin holder adapted for church use and particularly for use as a denial bank during Lent or Advent.

It is common nowadays for the pastor of a church to provide each member of his flock at the beginning of Lent or Advent with a bank into which the parishioner can insert a coin each day so that when Easter Sunday or Christmas arrives, the parishioner will have a substantial sum to contribute to the Easter or Christmas collection.

Ordinarily, denial banks are made in pasteboard box form, but these boxes are bulky and their bulkiness makes it difficult to collect them from the large congregation which always frequents a church on Easter Sunday or Christmas. For this reason, it has been proposed to make denial banks like a folded book. Such banks have the advantage that they are flat. Moreover, they have the advantage that a coin cannot be removed without tearing or cutting open one of the coin pockets, which makes it readily apparent that the bank has been tampered with.

One of the objections to folding book-type coin holders of previous constructions, however, has been this very difficulty of getting coins out of the holder, for the pastor or his trustees have the problem of removing the large number of coins from a large number of individual coin pockets after the banks have been collected.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide a coin holder of book-type which is so constructed as to permit easy removal of coins therefrom by the recipient of the bank.

Another object of the invention is to provide a coin holder of book form which will be compact but which nevertheless has sufficient capacity to hold all of the coins which may be deposited therein from day to day for an extended period.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a coin holder of folding book form which can be made from a single cardboard blank and two paper sheets, and which, therefore, will be relatively easy to make and cheap.

Other objects of the invention will be apparent hereinafter from the specification and from the recital of the appended claims.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is an elevational view, looking at the inside of an opened, book-type coin holder made according to one embodiment of the invention;

2

Fig. 2 is an elevational view of the opened coin holder looking at it from the outside or back;

Fig. 3 is an elevation of the blank which forms the central or body portion of the coin holder;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary section on an enlarged scale taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is an enlarged section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 7 is a still further enlarged section, similar to Fig. 4, but showing how a coin may be inserted in one of the pockets of the holder.

Referring now to the drawing by numerals of reference, the bank shown comprises an inside sheet of paper 10, an intermediate cardboard blank 11, and an outside sheet of paper 12. The sheets of paper 10 and 12 are made of tag or similar stock which is heavy enough for the purpose.

The cardboard blank 11 (Fig. 3) is provided with four parallel slots 14 of equal length and two parallel slots 15 which are parallel to the slots 14 and to one another and which are of somewhat shorter length than the slots 14. Beneath the two slots 15 is a narrow rectangular slot 16. The slots 14 and 15 are widened out at their tops denoted at 17 and 19, respectively, and as clearly shown in this figure.

The inside sheet 10 is glued to the center part 11. This inside sheet is formed with four long slots 20 and two short slots 21 that are adapted to register with the long and short slots 14 and 15, respectively, of the intermediate member or core 11. The slots 20 and 21 in the paper sheet 10 are, however, narrower than the respective slots 14 and 15 of the cardboard centerpiece which are aligned with them, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. The slots 20 and 21 are, moreover, shorter than their respective aligned associated slots 14 and 15. The paper sheet 10 is slit above each of the slots 20 and 21 to provide flaps 22 (Figs. 1, 4, and 7) which register with the upper wider portions 17 and 19 of the slots 14 and 15 but which are preferably somewhat narrower than said portions 17 and 19. The paper sheet 10 is also punched to provide a flap 24 (Figs. 1 and 5) which registers with the upper portion of the slot 16 in the center piece 11.

The back or outside paper sheet 12 covers completely the backs of the slots 14, 15 and 16 of the blank 11; and there are no openings or slots in this back sheet 12, as will be clear from Fig. 2. Pockets are, therefore, formed in the cardboard center sheet or core 11 between the front sheet 10 and back sheet 12. These pockets may, of course, be made of any number, and to any width

and length. The thickness of the cardboard center piece 11 is preferably such, however, that the pockets formed in this center piece or core will hold coins flatwise. The slots 14 and 15 are slightly wider in diameter than the coins to be received therein so as to be able to hold the coins flatwise, and the slots 14 and 15 are of a length so that each will hold a plurality of coins. The slots 20 and 21 are somewhat narrower than the diameter of the coins to retain the coins in the pockets.

For Lenten use, the slots 14 will preferably be made long enough to hold seven dimes; and the slots 15 will preferably be made long enough to hold six dimes. This makes a capacity of forty dimes, or one dime for each day of Lent. The dimes can be inserted into the several pockets formed in the holder through the flaps 22. The large pocket formed between the front and rear sheets 10 and 12 by the slot 16 in the center piece 11 is for a paper bill which may be folded and inserted through the flap 24. The size and capacity of the pockets and their uses will, of course, be varied, however, to suit the purpose for which the bank is intended.

The bank is scored along line 27 and is adapted to be folded along this line. When folded, its outside surfaces are the folded surfaces of the plain outside paper sheet 12, and the slots 20 and 21, and the flaps 22 and 24 are on the inside of the fold. The slots 20 and 21 permit viewing the contents of the bank so that any time the parishioner or the pastor can count how much has been deposited therein.

The coins and bill or bills can quickly and readily be removed from the bank at any time by slitting the back or outside surface 12 of the coin holder with a knife along lines such as denoted at 28, 29 and 30 in Fig. 2. The back sheet 12 of the coin holder may, if desired, be scored along these lines, but this is not necessary since it is but a matter of a second or so to cut the sheet 12 opposite each of the pockets to permit the coins and bill to tumble out and be counted. Thus, the pastor or his assistant can quickly get at the money in the bank to count it.

While the invention has been described in connection with a bank for use in churches, it is to be understood that it is by no means confined to such use, as it may be employed for any purpose to which a coin bank may be put, as for instance, for transmitting coins through the mails. As already stated, it can be made in various sizes and for various denominations of currency.

It will be further understood that while the invention has been described in connection with a particular embodiment thereof it is capable of further modification, and this application is intended to cover any variations, uses, or adaptations of the invention, following, in general, the principles of the invention and including such departures from the present disclosure as come within known or customary practice in the art to which the invention pertains and as may be applied to the essential features hereinbefore set forth and as fall within the scope of the invention or the limits of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A coin holder comprising a generally rectangular skeleton center sheet having a thickness at least as great as the thickness of the coins to be received and having a plurality of elongated, spaced slots therethrough which extend generally parallel to two sides of the sheet and which have their ends spaced from the other two sides of the sheet, a generally rectangular front sheet and a generally rectangular back sheet, each substantially of the same overall area as said center sheet and secured along their marginal edges to opposite sides, respectively, of the center sheet and forming with said slots pockets for the reception of coins, said back sheet, at least, being made of paper, each of said slots having a width slightly greater than the diameter of the coins which are to be received in the pocket of which said slot forms a part, and each of said slots being of a length to hold a plurality of coins disposed flatwise in the same plane, whereby each pocket may hold a plurality of coins, said front sheet having a plurality of elongated, parallel slots therethrough registering, respectively, with the first-named slots but each narrower than the diameter of the coins to be received in the associated first-named slot, each slot in the front sheet being shorter than the registering slot of the center sheet and terminating at both ends short of the terminal ends of the registering slot of said center sheet, said front sheet having U-shaped slits at points spaced from the slots therein but in registry with the first-named slots to provide a series of slits, each slit extending transversely of one of the first-named slots and providing an opening through which coins may be inserted into each of the pockets and providing a flap for closing each of said last-named slots, said back sheet being imperforate and covering the whole of the first-named slots at the backs thereof.

2. A coin holder comprising a generally rectangular skeleton, center cardboard sheet having a thickness at least as great as the thickness of the coins to be received and having a plurality of elongated, spaced slots therethrough, each of which extends generally parallel to two sides of the sheet and has its ends spaced from the other two sides of the sheet, a front paper sheet and a back paper sheet each of substantially the same overall area as said center sheet, said front and back sheets being secured along their marginal edges to opposite sides, respectively, of the center sheet and forming with said slots pockets for the reception of coins, each of said slots having a minimum width slightly greater than the diameter of the coins which are to be received in the pocket of which said slot forms a part, each of said slots being of a length to hold a plurality of coins disposed flatwise in the same plane whereby each pocket may hold a plurality of coins, each of said slots being wider at one end than along the rest of its length, said front sheet having a plurality of slots therethrough registering, respectively, with the first-named slots but each narrower than the diameter of the coins to be received in the associated first-named slot, each slot in the front sheet being shorter than the registering slot of the center sheet and each terminating at one end approximately at the bottom of the wider portion of the registering slot in the center sheet and terminating at its opposite end short of the corresponding end of the registering slot in said center sheet, said front sheet being slit at points registering with the wider portions of the first-named slots to provide slots extending transversely of the first-named slots through which coins may be inserted into each of the pockets and to provide flaps for closing each of said last-named slots, said back sheet being imperforate and covering the whole of the

first-named slots at the backs thereof, and said three sheets being scored for folding in two with the two folded parts of the front sheet confronting one another when folded so that the back sheet forms the outside covering for the folded holder.

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