Jan. 29, 1963 G. W. BLENDINGER 3,075,638

COIN-CARRYING CARD

Filed Oct. 31, 1960

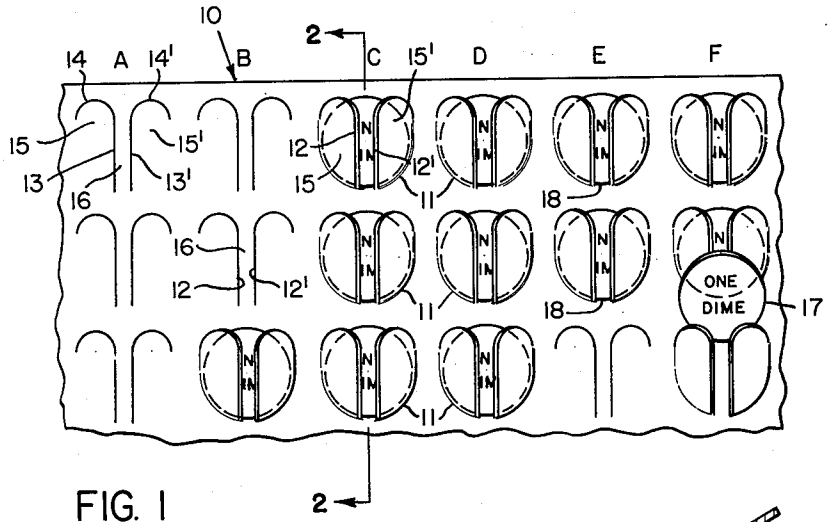


FIG. 1

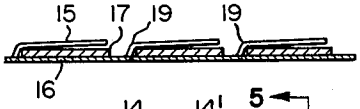


FIG. 2

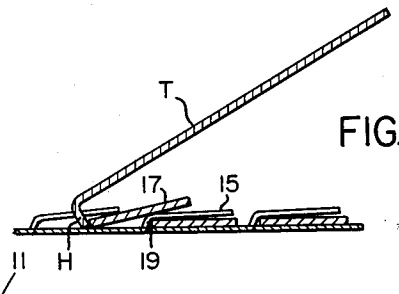


FIG. 3

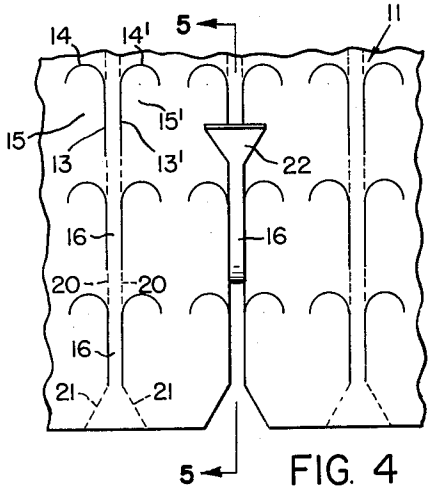


FIG. 4

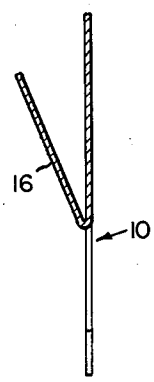


FIG. 5

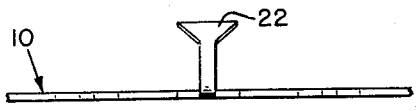


FIG. 6

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United States Patent Office 3,075,638 Patented Jan. 29, 1963

3,075,638

COIN-CARRYING CARD

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Filed Oct. 31, 1960, Ser. No. 66,176
4 Claims. (Cl. 206—.84)

The present invention relates to coin holders and more particularly to coin-carrying cards such as are employed by churches for use as denial banks during Lent or Advent.

To stimulate self-denial during the Lenten season and during Advent, it is the custom of various churches to distribute among their parishioners inexpensive banks or coin holding cards in which the parishioners are asked to deposit a coin each day of the Lenten or Advent seasons, so that when the selected day, such as Easter or Christmas arrives, the parishioners can return their holders to the church with a substantial offering therein.

Coin holding cards have the advantage over box-type banks in that they are far less bulky and can therefore more easily be collected from the large congregations which always frequent churches on Easter Sunday and Christmas. One of the objections to coin holding cards heretofore, however, had been the difficulty of getting coins out of a coin holding card; the pastor or his ushers have the problem of removing a large number of coins from the large number of individual coin pockets in the holders after collection of the holders.

The degree of success of card-type coin holders depends, moreover, upon the cost of the cards distributed to the parishioners, and the ease of handling such coin retainers.

A prime object of this invention is to provide a coin-carrying card which is so constructed as to permit easy removal of coins therefrom.

Another object of the invention is to provide a coin-carrying card which is of minimum bulk, but which nevertheless will have sufficient capacity to hold all the coins that may be deposited therein from day to day over an extended period.

Another object of the invention is to provide a coin holder which can be made from a single cardboard blank, and which will therefore be easy to make and relatively inexpensive.

A further object of this invention is to provide a coin holder of the type disclosed, upon one face of which a message may be written or printed.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a coin holding card wherein the coin-carrying pockets are arranged in columns so that the coins in one column may be removed simply by passing a tool down the center of the column, or by pulling on a coin-stripping ribbon such as a string.

Still another object of the invntion is to provide a coin holder in which the coins held will be visible at all times, so that a person can tell at a glance how much money is contained in the holder.

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 a front elevational view of a portion of a rectangular coin holding card constructed according to one embodiment of this invention, and showing a coin being inserted in one coin pocket, several pockets with coins therein, and several pockets before insertion of the coin;

FIG. 2 is a section taken along the line II—II of FIG. 1 looking in the direction of the arrows and illustrating the manner in which coins are held within the coin pockets;

FIG. 3 is a similar section illustrating the manner in which a suitable tool may be employed to remove coins from the pockets of the coin holder;

FIG. 4 is a fragmentary front elevation illustrating a further embodiment of the invention wherein the card is scored to provide detachable ribbons that extend medially of the bottoms of the pockets to permit ready removal of the coins therefrom, one of the ribbons being shown partially detached;

FIG. 5 is a sectional view of this card taken along line V—V of FIG. 4 looking in the direction of the arrows; and

FIG. 6 is an end elevational view looking upward from the lower edge of FIG. 4 illustrating the manner in which the stripping ribbon removes the coins from the pockets.

Referring now to the drawing by numerals of reference, **10** designates generally a card constructed according to one embodiment of the invention, and shown only fragmentarily. This card has a plurality of vertically and horizontally spaced pockets **11**. Each pocket is formed by die cutting or slitting the card along laterally-spaced lines **12** and **12'** which are straight and parallel for part of their length, as denoted at **13**, **13'** and which terminate at their upper ends, as viewed in FIG. 1, in arcuate portions **14**, **14'** that extend laterally away from one another. The parallel portions of each pair of lines **12**, **12'** define the edges or sides of two flaps **15**, **15'**, and a narrow back strap or ribbon **16**. When pressure is applied against the backs of two flaps **15**, **15'**, and a coin **17** is forced down between them and the associated strap or ribbon **16**, the two flaps form the front of a pocket while the associated strap or ribbon **16** forms the back thereof. Each pocket has a wide mouth at its upper end through which a coin may be inserted or removed. This mouth extends fully across the two associated arcuate portions **14**, **14'**, from the outer terminal end of one arcuate portion to the distal outer terminal end of the other. Each pocket has only a narrow slot or opening **18** at its lower end where sides **13**, **13'** merge with strap **16** to form the pocket bottom, its width equaling the distance between the lines **13**, **13'**, that is, the width of strap or ribbon **16**.

As will be noted, the card has its pockets arranged in a plurality of vertical columns, as viewed in FIG. 1, these columns being designated A, B, C, D, E, F, respectively. All the pockets open in the same direction, that is, all of their mouths are at the upper ends of the pockets. Moreover, all of the pockets in a given column are aligned so that the narrow slots **18** between the associated flaps **15**, **15'** are aligned. In FIG. 2 it will be noted that when a pocket is filled with a coin the flaps **15**, **15'** merge into the rest of the card at the bottom of the pockets thus forming sloping surfaces **19** which face the next lower pocket opening.

The two flaps of a respective pocket are of sufficent length from sloping surfaces **19** up to arcuate portions **14**, **14'**, to permit the upper edge of a coin, which has been inserted into such pocket, to be contained wholly within a pocket. In the upper right hand corner of FIG. 1, for instance, note that the depth of the pocket as defined by the length of its respective flaps is essentially equal to the diameter of the coin (in this case a dine) which is inserted therein. In this manner the two flaps of a respective pocket serve to secure a coin against the narrow strap or ribbon **16** which forms the back of such pocket.

While the drawing illustrates that the card may be employed for retaining dimes, it is apparent that the card pockets may be constructed to accommodate coins of various sizes. Moreover, since the flaps of different pockets are located essentially symmetrically with respect to the ribbons or straps **16**, it is possible to use pockets of various sizes in a given column as long as all such

pockets open in the same direction. Particularly where the pockets are designed to accommodate larger coins, it may be desirable to secure a sheet of paper on the back of the card to reinforce the ribbon or strap **16** which form the backs of the pockets. This sheet may be used for printing messages thereon.

When the cards are constructed in the above manner the coins are easily removed from any one column merely by inserting a hooked tool, such as shown at T in FIG. 3, beneath the lower-most coin in any one column and drawing the tool upwardly along the center line of said column. The hook H of the tool will thus remove the coins from the pockets as illustrated in FIG. 3, the sloping surfaces **19** permitting each coin to ride freely over the bottom of the next uppermost pocket, clear of its own pocket.

It will be apparent from the foregoing that a card constructed in the above manner secures the coins against accidental removal, and also decreases the amount of time required to remove the coins as compared to conventional coin-carrying cards wherein the pockets are not aligned in one direction to permit the insertion of a coin removing tool. It should be noted also that removal of the coins from such a card does not require destruction of the coin pockets. After the coins have been removed with tools such as that illustrated in FIG. 3, the cards may be again used if desired.

In FIGS. 4 to 6 a modification of the invention is illustrated. In this embodiment the coin pockets are constructed in a manner similar to the embodiment shown in FIGS. 1 to 3. In the second embodiment, however, the card is scored or die cut to form lines **20** of closely spaced perforations, which extend between successive pockets as extensions of strap **16**. However, at the lower edge of the card, the parallel lines of score **20** diverge as at **21** to define a wedge-shaped tab **22**.

To remove coins from this embodiment all that is necessary is to grasp the tab **22** and pull it from the card, thus ripping the card along the lines of score as illustrated in the center of FIG. 4. By pulling the tab upwardly, and in a direction away from the face of the card the ribbon or strap **16** is removed from the card (note the partially removed ribbon in the center of FIG. 4) to force the coins out of the mouths of successive pockets in the column. Hence, as in the case of the embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 1 to 3, the several coins in the respective column of pockets may be easily removed by one swift motion of the hand.

Instead of scoring the cards as is illustrated in FIGS. 4 to 6, it is possible to incorporate a string or plastic tape in the ribbon or strap **16**. In such event the string or tape will extend from the lower edge of the card up the center of the pocket columns between the parallel sides **13, 13'** of the pocket flaps, protruding just slightly below the lower edge of the card to form a grip by which it may be pulled. However, instead of having the strings or plastic tapes protrude from the lower edge of the card, the card could be scored adjacent its lower edge to create tabs **22** to assist in pulling such strings or tapes.

While the invention has been described in connection with church offerings or denial banks, wherein coins are easily inserted, viewed, and removed, it is to be understood that it is by no means confined to such use. Instead the card may be employed for any purpose to which a coin-carrying card may be used, as for instance, for transmitting coins through the mails.

While the invention has been described in connection with a specific embodiment thereof, it will be understood that it is capable of further modification, and this application is intended to cover any variations, uses, or adaptations of the invention folowing, 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 herein before 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 generally flat coin-carrying card slit at spaced intervals along laterally spaced lines to define vertically spaced pairs of flaps, portions of said spaced lines being parallel to define a lateral spacing between respective flaps of a pair, said pairs of flaps being bendable outwardly from the card to form the fronts of coin-retaining pockets, the portions of the card between said laterally spaced flaps constituting the backs of said coin-retaining pockets, the backs of said coin-retaining pockets being aligned in a column, the portions of the card between said vertically spaced pairs of flaps being scored, said scored portions cooperating with said aligned backs to define a continuous ribbon which can be pulled from the card to strip the coins from said pockets.

2. A generally flat coin-carrying card as defined in claim 1 wherein the sides of said ribbon diverge from one another at the lower edge of said card to define a tab wherewith to pull said ribbon from the card.

3. A generally flat coin-carrying card bearing a column of vertically spaced coin-retaining pockets, each of said pockets comprising a pair of laterally spaced flaps slit from and movable outwardly of said card to form the front of a pocket, the edges of said flaps extending for a portion of their lengths in a direction parallel to said column, that portion of the card between the laterally spaced flaps of a respective pair cooperating with the latter to form the back of a coin pocket, all of said pockets opening in the same direction, the backs of all of said pockets being aligned with one another, and that portion of the card between said vertically spaced pockets being scored, said scored portions cooperating with said aligned backs to define a continuous ribbon extending in the direction of the column, said ribbon serving to strip coins from said pockets upon being pulled from the card.

4. A generally flat coin-carrying card as defined in claim 3, wherein the sides of said ribbon diverge at the lower end of said card to define a tab by which said ribbon may be pulled from the card.

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