Dec. 6, 1949 P. V. SHACKELL 2,490,482

PORTABLE COIN HOLDER OR MONEY CONTAINER

Filed June 2, 1948

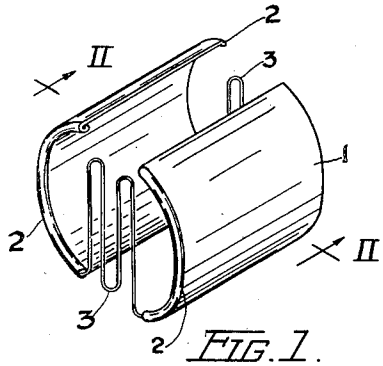


FIG. 1.

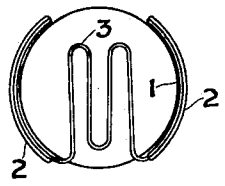


FIG. 2

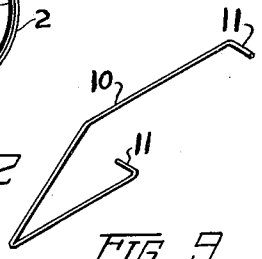


FIG. 3

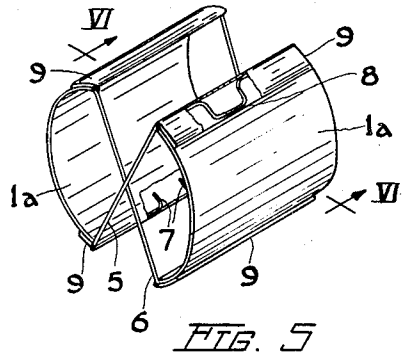


FIG. 5

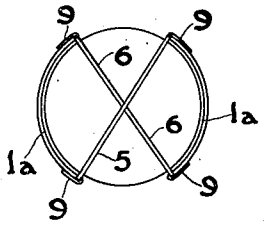


FIG. 6

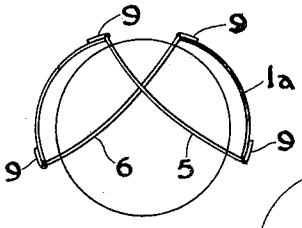


FIG. 7

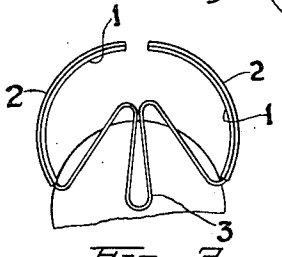


FIG. 3

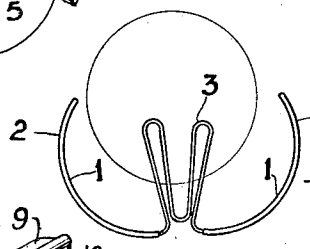


FIG. 4.

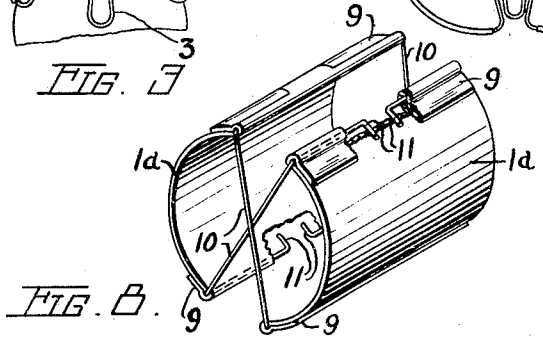


FIG. 8.

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PORTABLE COIN HOLDER OR MONEY CONTAINER

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7 Claims. (Cl. 206—0.82)

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This invention relates to portable coin holders and like money containers and has for its object to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient article of this nature designed to firmly hold a number of coins, say, for example, 16 half-crowns or 20 florins, the coins being easily inserted and extracted as and when required and at all times on view. Coins are not inserted in two's and three's. When the required number of coins (for example, 16 half-crowns or 20 shillings) is counted into the hand, instead of rolling into paper, the coins are slipped into a container, where they remain firmly fixed and are thereafter recognised by subsequent handlers as units of £2, £1 or 10/–, as the case may be. Verifying contents at any stage is a matter of seconds only—a vast improvement on paper-wrapped coins.

Thus, a few of the features apertaining to the use of the present coin-holder device are that it obviates the usual practice of rolling up coins in paper wrappers, end-of-day counting can be practically eliminated because cashiers may continue filling the holders as coins are accumulated from various counters or other sources, the repeated counting and checking which takes place thereafter by each person through whose hands the coins pass can also be eliminated. Moreover, coins may be banked in the holders and remain in holders until again required and even then the coins may be paid out in the holders, because bankers can have ample supplies of these inexpensive containers and can hand over to the customer empty holders in place of the filled ones handed in.

A coin holder or money container, according to my invention, consists of diametrically opposed substantially arcuate shaped side component parts, made of sheet metal or any other suitable material, which are held in spaced relationship to provide lateral openings between the longitudinal edges of said components, by spring or other resilient means connecting the adjacent end portions of said side component parts together; the arrangement being such that coins may be pressed edgewise into either of the side openings of the holder in order to be firmly held between said opposed side components, the positioning of the coins causing said side components to move—against the resistance of the spring or other resilient means—more or less in the direction of their respective curvatures. Entry of coins is adapted to be effected from either side of the holder and when the coins are positioned, said side components resume their diametrically opposed coin-retaining positions through the action of the spring means.

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In a preferred construction, the respective side components of the device are curved in order to conform to the coins intended to be placed therebetween and the ends of each component are rolled or otherwise shaped into tubular configuration to receive and anchor the free ends of springs formed by pieces of wire so bent as to permit the side components to yield when pressed by coins inserted into either side of the holder.

Such an arrangement provides for the ready assembly of the parts—i. e. the two side components and the two springs for connecting the ends thereof—as and when required, and also enables the same to be stored in small compass when not in use and for transport.

In one simple formation of the springs, each spring consists of a piece of wire bent into zig-zag configuration, each leg of the zig-zag shape being bent upwardly and then downwardly in the same plane, and the outer free ends of the wire are curved to conform to and for connection with the curved ends of the side components.

In the preferred form of construction of a coin-holder, the two side component parts have their adjacent ends secured together by pairs of diametrically disposed spring elements which in turn have their ends rigidly fixed to the corresponding ends of the co-acting side component parts so that their intermediate portions cross each other and are not secured to each other at the point of intersection.

In order that the present invention may be more clearly understood and carried into practice, reference is now made to the accompanying drawings, in which like reference numerals refer to like parts throughout the several views:

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is an isometric view of a coin-holder constructed according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a cross-section taken on line II—II of Fig. 1 but showing a coin in the holder;

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing the

side component parts in their open position when a coin is forced into the holder;

Fig. 4 is an end view of the holder showing the open position of the side component parts when a coin is inserted from the opposite direction as shown in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is an isometric view of the preferred form of construction of the coin-holder, constructed according to the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a cross-section taken on line VI—VI of Fig. 1 but showing a coin in the holder; and

Fig. 7 is an end view of the holder shown in Figs. 5 and 6, showing the relative positions of the side component parts and spring elements when a coin is forced into the holder.

Fig. 8 is an isometric view of a modification of a coin holder constructed according to the present invention, and

Fig. 9 is an isometric view of a spring element used in the form as shown in Fig. 8.

Referring to the drawings, reference numeral 1 denotes the side component parts which are beaded along the curved transverse edges denoted by numeral 2. The spring element 3 consists of a length of spring wire having its end portions bent to arcuate shape, while the intermediate portion thereof is bent zig-zag fashion to substantially W-shape, in order to provide for a relatively long spring element in a confined space which has sufficient flexibility to permit the opening of the side component parts 1 to a sufficient extent to permit the edgewise insertion of the coins (see Figs. 3 and 4). The curved ends of the spring elements are adapted to be rigidly or slidably secured interiorly of the beaded curved ends 2 of the side component parts 1.

In the preferred form of construction of the device, shown in Figs. 5, 6 and 7, the spring elements comprise two spring steel wire elements 5 and 6, which are bent to substantially rectangular shape and have the ends located centrally of one of the longitudinal sides. The extreme end portions 7 of the rectangularly-shaped wire are bent outwardly at right angles to the said longitudinal side and also to the transverse side 5 or 6, while the other longitudinal side has its central portions 8 bent to substantially crank shape. Said crank-like portion 8 is located substantially perpendicularly to the said longitudinal side and also to the tranverse side 5 or 6. Two of such rectangularly-shaped wire elements are utilised on one holder, the transverse sides 5 or 6 of such elements forming the corresponding springs on the opposite ends of the holder. The longitudinal sides of said rectangularly-shaped wire element are immovably secured within the bent-over extreme longitudinal marginal edges 9 of the curved side part 1A.

In the modified construction of the invention illustrated in Figs. 8 and 9, each of the four spring elements 10 consists of a substantially U-shaped length of wire which has its parallel limbs rigidly fixed to the diametrically opposed longitudinal edges of the coacting arcuate shaped side component parts 1A, so that the spring elements at each end of the device cross each other centrally. The extreme ends 11 of the parallel limbs of each U-shaped spring element are bent in opposite directions substantially at right angles to the said parallel limbs and the transverse parts connecting such parallel limbs. Each of the curved side component parts 1A, constructed from sheet metal, has its longitudinal marginal edges 9 folded over outwardly and bent flat against the curved portion and in the slot thus formed, the said oppositely bent end portions 11 of the spring elements 10 are securely held.

If desired, the bent-over longitudinal marginal edges of the curved side component parts may be folded over a second time to form a bead along each longitudinal edge in which the parallel limbs of the U-shaped spring elements are located, while the bent ends of such parallel limbs are firmly retained between the parts forming the first bend. The arrangement of the holder is such that for displacement of the side component parts, when coins are inserted or removed, such movement is adapted to take place against torsional resistance produced in the parallel limbs of the spring element and also against bending resistance of the transverse parallel limb connecting parts thereof. The bending of the said transverse parts is clearly illustrated in Fig. 7 of the drawings.

The holders may also be utilised as small desk or counter trays, in which case the coins are merely placed on the holder (not pressed down into it), the end springs acting as supports for the coins.

Supporting coins in this manner, a holder may be pushed along the desk or counter without displacement of the coins, whilst a slight blow from the fingers will cause the coins to drop into the holder, which may then be safely rolled about or otherwise handled.

To remove the coins from a holder, the side components thereof are simply pinched together by the fingers, whereupon the coins will drop out from between said components.

It will be obvious that various alterations or modifications may be made without departure from my invention; for instance, said side components may consist of frame-like structures and may be formed as one with the spring members before referred to.

Further, any other form of spring or other resilient means which permit the requisite functioning of the holder as before described may be devised and employed.

What I claim is:

1. A coin-holder for the purpose set forth consisting of a pair of arcuate-shaped side component parts and spring means forming the only connection between the adjacent end portions of said side component parts so as normally to hold them in diametrically opposed parallel relationship with spaces between their longitudinal edges, through which spaces coins are adapted to be forced edgewise into and withdrawn from the holder by causing momentary displacement of the two side component parts against the action of the connecting spring means.

2. A coin-holder as claimed in claim 1, wherein the spring means connecting the two component parts together are in the form of bent spring wire members.

3. A coin-holder for the purpose set forth consisting of a pair of arcuate shaped side component parts with spring means forming the only connection between the adjacent end portions of said component parts so as normally to hold them in diametrically opposed parallel relationship with spaces between their longitudinal edges, through which spaces coins are adapted to be forced edgewise into and withdrawn from the holder by causing momentary displacement of the two side component parts against the action of the spring means, which spring means consist of two spring members each made from a

piece of spring wire bent as regards its medial portion into zig-zag configurations in one plane and having the outer free ends thereof curved to conform to and for connection with, the curved ends of the said component parts.

4. A coin-holder as claimed in claim 3, wherein the ends of each component part are shaped to tubular configuration to receive and anchor the curved ends of the wire spring members.

5. A coin-holder for the purpose set forth consisting of a pair of arcuate-shaped side component parts and spring means forming the only connection between the adjacent end portions of said side component parts so as normally to hold them in diametrically opposed parallel relationship with spaces between their longitudinal edges, through which spaces coins are adapted to be forced edgewise into and withdrawn from the holder by causing momentary displacement of the two side component parts against the action of the connecting spring means, wherein the spring means connecting the two component parts together are in the form of two pairs of spring wire members, each of which members is bent to substantially U-shape and has its parallel limbs rigidly fixed to the diametrically opposed longitudinal edges of the coacting side component parts so that in the normal location of said parts the spring members of each pair on each end of the device, cross one another substantially centrally of said ends.

6. A coin-holder as claimed in claim 5, wherein the extreme ends of the parallel limbs of each member are bent in opposite directions at right angles to their respective limbs and to the transverse part connecting the two limbs, and wherein said bent end portions are secured by marginal edges of each side component part bent over to lie flat on the outer surfaces of said parts.

7. A coin-holder for the purpose set forth consisting of a pair of arcuate-shaped side component parts and spring means forming the only connection between the adjacent end portions of said side component parts so as normally to hold them in diametrically opposed parallel relationship with spaces between their longitudinal edges, through which spaces coins are adapted to be forced edgewise into and withdrawn from the holder by causing momentary displacement of the two side component parts against the action of the connecting spring means, wherein the spring means connecting the two component parts together are in the form of two spring wire members each bent to substantially rectangular shape with the meeting ends located in one longitudinal side, the side portions being immovably secured under marginal edge flaps of the side component parts, and being deformed to secure immovable connection thereto, and wherein the end portions of the co-acting spring members cross one another substantially centrally of each end.

PERCY VICTOR SHACKELL.

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