

(No Model.)

H. D. ALLEN.
BANK BILL BINDER.

No. 467,967.

Patented Feb. 2, 1892.

Fig. 1.

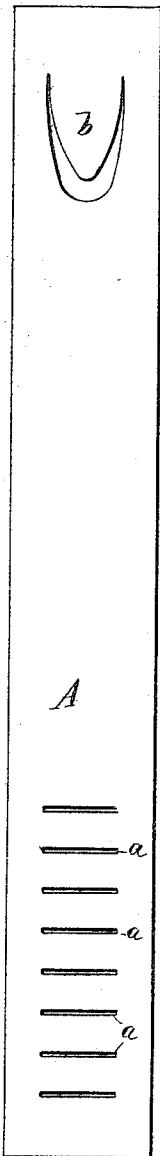


Fig. 4.

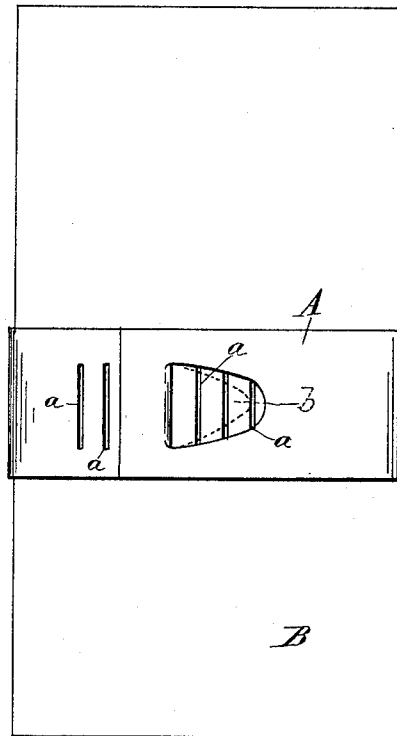


Fig. 2.

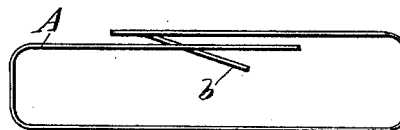
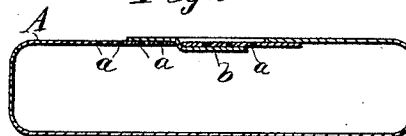


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
Emma F. Chuore,
Frank D. Merchant.

Inventor.
Harry D. Allen
By his Attorney.
Jas. F. Williamson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY D. ALLEN, OF WATERLOO, IOWA.

BANK-BILL BINDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 467,967, dated February 2, 1892.

Application filed September 26, 1890. Serial No. 366,199. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY D. ALLEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterloo, in the county of Black Hawk and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Currency-Binders; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has for its object to provide a simple and serviceable binder for currency, bank-bills, and similar flexible packages. To this end I employ a strip of some flexible material, such as paper having a series of straight transverse slits on one end and a backwardly single extended tongue on the other. In virtue of this construction the ends may be made to overlap and be secured by simply passing the tongue downward through one of the slits. Pressure from the elasticity of the bills will prevent upward displacement and the hook-like engagement of the parts will prevent the ends from separating laterally. The series of slits adapts the binders to different-sized packages.

The device is readily stamped out of paper and very cheaply made.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the device detached. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the same, showing the manner of engaging the ends of the strip. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation showing the final position of the parts, and Fig. 4 is a plan view showing the application to a package.

A is the strip, *a* the transverse slits on one end of the same, and *b* the tongue at the other. This tongue is conveniently formed by simply severing on three sides a part of the strip by a suitable stamp or otherwise.

B represents a package of bank-notes or other similar papers.

The application is evident. The strip is passed about the package with the tongue-carrying end overlapping the slitted end. When drawn to the requisite tightness, the tongue is passed downward through one of the slits and backward under the slitted end. The package is then allowed to assume its natural form and the elasticity therefrom will hold the tongue flat against the under side of

the slitted end. The package is in this manner securely and equally bound. No adhesive material, pin, or metallic clasp is required. When used for bank-notes, the strip may be stamped with the value of the package and the name of the bank. By actual usage I have found this a convenient and reliable device.

It should be particularly noted that the transverse slits are straight and that the backwardly-extended tongue is flexible and of sufficient length to pass downward through any selected slit and underlap the slitted end or overlapped parts of the binder. In virtue of this fact the elasticity of the package holds the tongue flat against the under surface of the overlapped parts of the binder, thereby preventing it from being turned backward and the parts from becoming disengaged, as would otherwise naturally result.

Another fact to be noted is that the fastening is equally secure in any slit, provided only that the binder be drawn sufficiently tight to permit or cause the elasticity of the package to come into effect. The tongue will underlap to the same extent, whether its engagement be with the outermost, innermost, or any other of the slits.

The binder is made of a length approximately three times the width of a bank-bill, and an outer third thereof is provided with the transverse slits. Hence the binder will apply either to a single bill or many bills. Such a binder, properly made, will bind any currency-package of from one to three hundred separate bills.

Another resulting advantage of the construction is that when the parts are in position there are no projecting ends. There is therefore nothing to catch, tear, or disengage under rough usage.

It is obvious that this binder may be used over and over again.

Though primarily designed for bank-bills and described as applied thereto, it will be readily understood that the device is generally applicable to all kinds of small packages of flexible material—such, for example, as gloves, laces, samples of cloth, &c.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is as follows:

A binder for currency and similar flexible

packages, consisting of a strip of flexible material having adjacent to one end a series of straight transverse slits and at the other a single backwardly-extended flexible tongue
5 of sufficient length to pass down through the selected slit and underlap the slitted end of the binder, whereby the parts are held in position by the elasticity of the package.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HARRY D. ALLEN.

Witnesses:

FRANK J. EIGHMEY,
EMIL BLOWSS.