

(No Model.)

M. HAZZARD.
COIN MAILING GRIP.

No. 475,397.

Patented May 24, 1892.

Fig. 1.

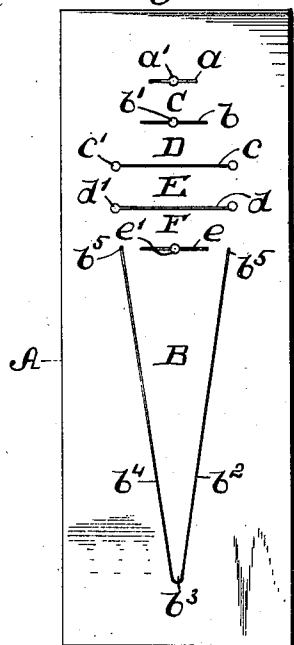


Fig. 2.

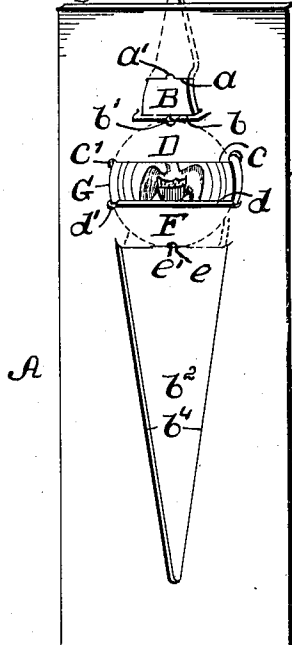


Fig. 3.

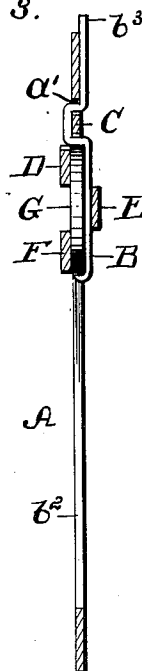


Fig. 4.

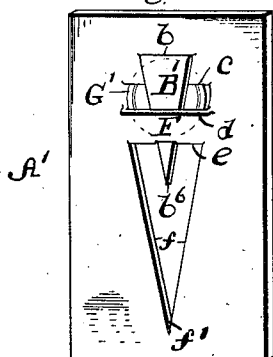


Fig. 5.

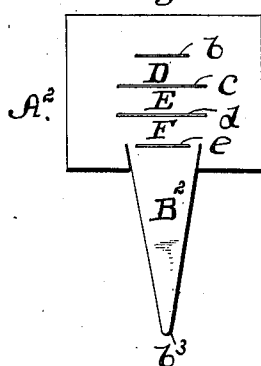


Fig. 6.

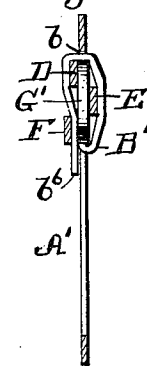
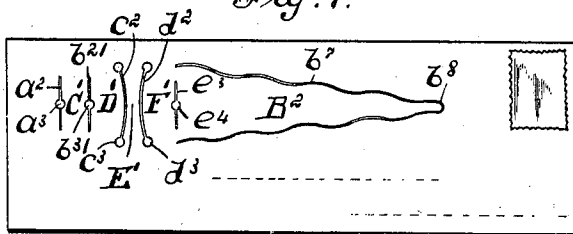


Fig. 7.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILEY HAZZARD, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

COIN-MAILING GRIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 475,397, dated May 24, 1892.

Application filed January 24, 1891. Serial No. 378,977. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILEY HAZZARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Mailing Grips, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 My invention relates to what I term a "coin-mailing grip"—a new and useful article or device for safely transmitting by mail fractional silver and other coins and sample buttons and other articles of appropriate size and shape—
15 in which two interior transverse slits admit a coin, button, or other article, and, in conjunction with their edges and adjoining parts, hold the inserted object in position, while the further adjustment of a tongue, in conjunction
20 and combination with these said parts and others, two or more shorter interior transverse slits tie the inserted object so securely in place that it may be safely mailed either under cover of envelope or without a wrapper.
25 The objects of my invention are, first, to meet the want, since the retirement of fractional paper currency, of safe means for making small remittances by mail in fractional silver and other coins without danger of its
30 cutting through the envelope containing it and losing out, and at the same time saving the trouble and expense of getting a postal-note or express money-order; second, to provide the same safe means for mailing under
35 cover sample buttons and other small articles that in the ordinary way of mailing are liable to cut out and be lost, and, third, to adapt my invention to be used for safely mailing coins and other articles without the use of envelope
40 or wrapper. I achieve these objects by the use of an adjustable grip and by the mechanism, adjustment, and appointments thereof illustrated in accompanying drawings and as more fully set forth in my detailed description following, in which—

45 Figure 1 represents a front elevation of my coin-mailing grip. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of same. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a mailing-grip for small coins and like articles. Fig. 5 is a modified front elevation of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a

vertical section of Fig. 4; and Fig. 7 represents an alternate view of my coin-mailing grip that I use for mailing coins, sample buttons, and other articles without use of envelope or wrapper, the appointments of space
55 and place for name, address, and postage-stamp being apparent.

In construction of my coin-mailing grip I use as a body A, Fig. 1, a slip of paper, tag-board, fabric, or other flexible material two
60 by five and one-half inches (more or less) in size, in and through which, in the style I prefer, I cut five straight parallel transverse interior slits $a\ b\ c\ d\ e$ at distances apart equal
65 to one-third the diameter (more or less) of the coin or article for which used, their lengths being, respectively, a and e each one-third, b one-half, c and d equal to diameter (all more or less) of said coin or other article. Said slits
70 $a\ b\ e$ have a small eyelet in their centers $a'\ b'\ e'$ to more easily admit the point of the tongue b^3 when adjusting, and said slits $c\ d$ terminate in eyelets $c'\ d'$ as a protection against tearing when inserting the coin or other article G,
75 Fig. 2. In further construction, as I prefer it, I form an interior tongue B by cutting in and through body A two straight lateral converging slits $b^2\ b^4$, commencing at points $b^5\ b^5$ outward one-fourth inch (more or less) from ends
80 of transverse slit e and terminating in slight curves at their intersection b^8 to slightly round the tip of tongue B, the length of said tongue being three times (more or less) the length of transverse slits $c\ d$. I do not, however, confine myself to this form of construction, since
85 a simpler form and equally good for small coins and like articles is shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6, in which, Fig. 4, transverse slit a and all eyelets $a'\ b'\ c'\ d'\ e'$, as shown in transverse
90 slits, Fig. 1, are eliminated, and tongue-slits F, Fig. 4, are straight to point of intersection f' , making tongue B' sharp at point b^6 , while in Fig. 5 a portion of the body A^2 is eliminated, forming an exterior tongue B², the point b^3
95 of which is round, as in Fig. 1, while the transverse slit a and all eyelets, as shown in Fig. 1, are eliminated, as in Fig. 4. It may also be desired for some purposes to use serrated transverse and tongue slits, or, as in
100 Fig. 7, concave and convex transverse slits $c^2\ d^2$, terminating in eyelets $c^3\ d^3$, which makes

front supports D' F' broader and back support E' narrower in center than as shown in Fig. 1. Slits a^2 b^{21} e^3 and their eyelets a^3 b^{31} and e^4 are the same as like parts in Fig. 1. It may also be desired to use a corrugated tongue B², Fig. 7, which is made by constructing with crooked or waved tongue-slits b^7 b^8 .

In Fig. 7 I also show my provisions and place for name, address, and postage-stamp for my coin-mailing grip to be used without envelope or wrapper by simply leaving additional margin on one end and one side of body A³.

In adjusting I thrust the coin G, Fig. 2, or other article from the back partly through slit d , Figs. 2 and 3, thence on from front to back partly through slit c till the broad side center of said coin G rests on the center of back support E, where it is held in position by them in conjunction with front supports D F. Continuing, I thrust the tongue B back and upward, and if a large coin or object I prefer to pass said tongue between coin G and back support E, thence through half-tie slit b to the front, thence back through upper tie-slit a , when drawing said tongue taut, with point resting upward at b^3 , the coin or other object is firmly and securely held in place for mailing with or without envelope or wrapper. If, however, the coin be small, it makes an adequate tie to force the tongue B', Figs. 4 and 6, back, over back support E, and through transverse slit b to the front, thence down between front support F and coin G' through lower tie-

slit e , and draw the tongue taut, its point resting downward at b^6 , all substantially as shown. 35

I am aware that prior to my invention exterior tongue and attached tongues have been used in combination with slits and attached "tucks" for holding books and wallets closed and to hold paper boxes and wrappings together, but not aware that any combination of tongue and slit has been used that would tie and hold a coin, button, or other similar device securely in place for mailing. I do not, therefore, claim the combination of tongue and slit, broadly; but 45

What I do claim as new and my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A coin-mailing device consisting of the piece or card formed with a series of transverse slits for the reception of the coin and the locking-tongue and provided with the locking-tongue adapted to be engaged in said slits, substantially as set forth. 50

2. A coin-mailing device consisting of the piece or card formed with a series of slits for the reception of the coin and the locking-tongue and provided with the corrugated locking-tongue adapted to be inserted in said slits, substantially as set forth. 55

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses. 60

MILEY HAZZARD.

Witnesses:

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J. A. STEELE.