No. 682,852. Patented Sept. 17, 1901.

A. A. KIDDER.

COIN HOLDER.

(Application filed Feb. 6, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

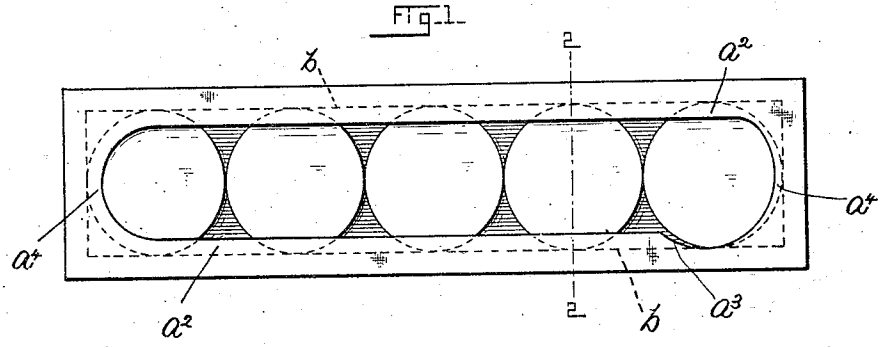


Fig. 2.

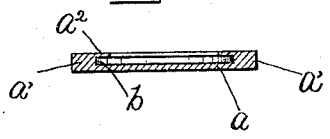
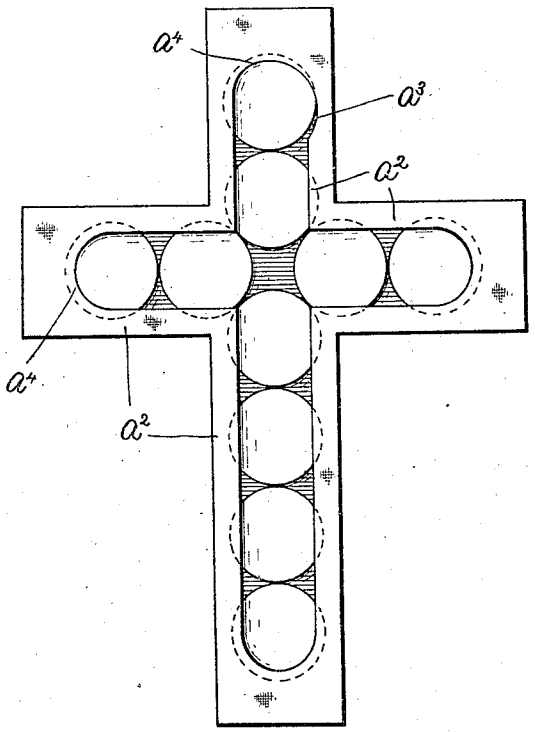


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

Alonzo M. Luther.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT A. KIDDER, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

COIN-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 682,852, dated September 17, 1901.

Application filed February 6, 1901. Serial No. 46,260. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT A. KIDDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Holders, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention seeks to provide a simple, cheap, and effective device for holding a given number of coins of a particular denomination, the construction of said device being such that the coins may be readily entered in said holder one at a time, and the last coin thus entered will lock the others and itself as well against accidental displacement.

A simple and convenient form of my invention is shown in plan view in Figure 1 of the annexed drawings, and Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the same, taken on the line 2 2 of the said Fig. 1. In Fig. 3 I have illustrated in plan a somewhat more elaborate coin-holder embodying my invention, the same being in the form of a cross, each of the arms of which is formed as a coin-receptacle, said cross and various other forms of holders, such as letters and fanciful designs, being specially adapted for use in the collecting and storing of coins for missionary and similar charitable purposes by children and others.

Briefly described, my invention consists of a device having on its opposite sides undercut channels of a size suitable to just receive the coins, the said device being cut away at some suitable point in a peculiar manner, as I shall describe more fully later on, so that the coins may be entered one at a time, each succeeding coin serving to crowd the others forward in the said channels until they are full. The last coin when adjusted in place operates to lock the others and itself as well within the holder.

Referring to the drawings, the letter a denotes the bottom or base of the said holder, said base being of plate or sheet form and of any suitable material. When intended for long continued and repeated use, said holder may be made of sheet metal; but if it is to be used once only or but a few times, as when utilized for charity collections, it may be made of cardboard or other similar cheap stock. Mounted upon the base a or formed integral therewith on its opposite edges are upwardly-extending walls a', having inturned edges a^2, by means of which undercut channels b are formed of a height and width sufficient to receive and hold the coins, as indicated by dotted circles in the drawings. The open space between the inturned edges a^2 allows enough of each coin to be seen to readily determine the denomination of said coins and also to disclose how many have been placed in said holder. At one end of the holder, as here shown, the inturned edge is cut away, as at a^3, the cut-away portion being of the form and size of a small segment of one of the coins which the holder is designed to receive.

It should be particularly noted that the inturned edge a^2 extends around the ends of the holder, as at a^4, so as to overlap the edges of the end coins, and that the cut-away segment a^3 is located so far away from the said inturned end that the last coin can be entered only by first inserting one of its edges under the edge a^2, that is directly opposite said segment, and then by dropping the exposed edge into the segmental cut and forcing the coin laterally in a direction away from the other coins the said last coin will slide under the inturned edge a^4 at the end of the holder and drop into the same plane with the other coins. When the last coin is being thus forcibly slid into its place in the holder, the overlapping edge a^2, being made of flexible material, (as sheet metal or cardboard,) will yield sufficiently to allow the entrance of the coin and will then return to its normal position and serve to hold all the coins in the same plane with sufficient force to prevent the accidental displacement of the last coin, and it will be obvious that the said "last coin" will serve as a binder or wedge to prevent the escape of the other coins.

My described device may be very cheaply manufactured, and I find in practice that it

serves in a most satisfactory manner as a safe and convenient means for the storage of coins for the purpose stated.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

A coin-holder comprising in a single structure, a base of plate form having an upwardly and inwardly extending edge whereby an elongated undercut channel, capable of receiving and retaining a multiple of coins, is provided; the said inwardly-turned edge being cut away, as at a^3, whereby coins may be entered, one at a time, and slid into the said undercut channel.

Signed at Springfield, Massachusetts, this 29th day of January, 1901.

ALBERT A. KIDDER.

Witnesses:

W. L. PEARE,

ARTHUR L. FISK.