June 4, 1963 R. C. KERRELL 3,092,304

REUSEABLE COIN WRAPPER

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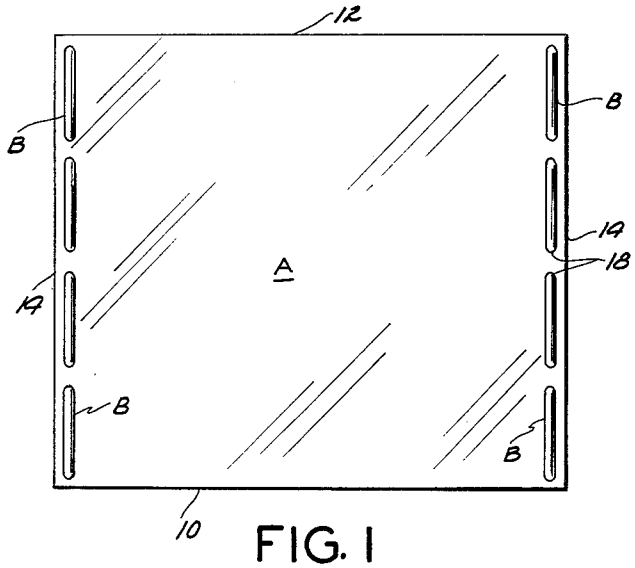


FIG. 1

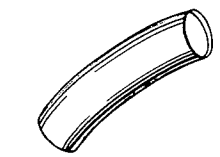


FIG. 5

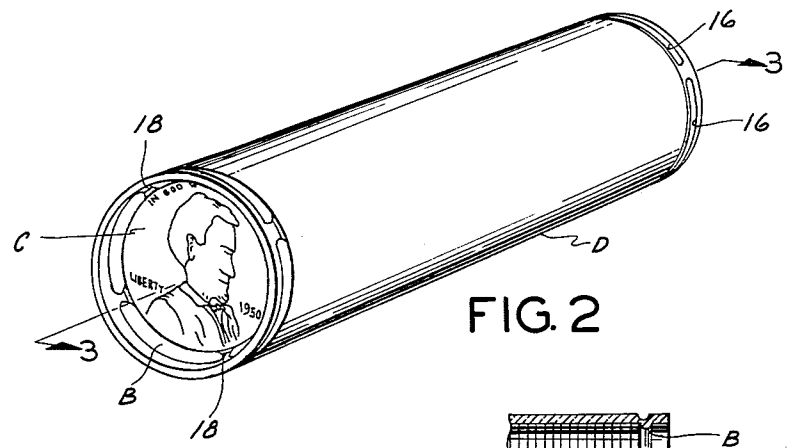


FIG. 2

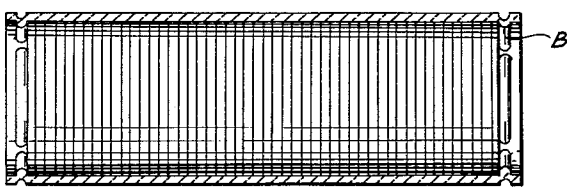


FIG. 3

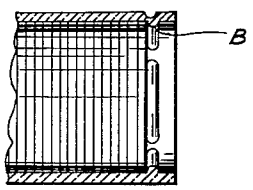


FIG. 4

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REUSEABLE COIN WRAPPER

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The present invention relates generally to coin handling devices, and more particularly to a reusable transparent coil wrapper.

In the past, banks, department stores, places of amusement, and the like that pay out and receive large quantities of coins of small denomination have packages the same in paper wrappers, with each wrapper being of such size as to contain a predetermined number of coins to facilitate handling thereof. Although the use of coin wrappers is a convenience, for it minimizes the tedious chore of counting the coins, it also has certain disadvantages. One of the major disadvantages of coin wrappers available heretofore is that when the coins are tightly packed in a paper wrapper they are difficult to remove therefrom due to the toughness of the paper, and usually have been removed by striking the roll of wrapped coins against a sharp surface to break the wrapping. When the wrapper is ruptured it is of no further use and must be discarded. Frequently during the course of business, particularly at a busy time, a cashier or other person may break a roll of coins, and in discarding the broken wrapper inadvertently throw away coins therewith.

A primary purpose in devising the present invention is to provide a transparent reuseable coin wrapper, which by means of a simple bending operation permits coins to be easily and rapidly removed therefrom, allows the coins within the wrapper to be seen and inspected to ascertain that no slugs or counterfeit coins are packaged with the legal tender, and permits the coins to be disposed in a compact column within the wrapper with a minimum of physical effort.

Another object of the invention is to provide a reuseable coin wrapper that can be fabricated from standard commercially available material, requires no elaborate equipment for the manufacture thereof, is structurally simple, and can be retailed at a sufficiently low price as to encourage its widespread use.

These and other objects and advantages of a first and second form of the invention will become apparent from the following description thereof, and from the accompanying drawing, in which:

FIGURE 1 is a top plan view of a sheet of material before it is formed to define the wrapper of the present invention;

FIGURE 2 is a perspective view of the sheet of material shown in FIGURE 1 after it has been shaped to define the invention;

FIGURE 3 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of a first form of the invention taken on line 3—3 of FIGURE 2;

FIGURE 4 is a fragmentary, longitudinal cross-sectional view of a second form of the wrapper; and

FIGURE 5 is a perspective view of the invention showing the manner in which coins may be dispensed therefrom by bending the filled roll in a direction normal to the longitudinal axis thereof.

With continued reference to the drawing for the general arrangement of the invention, it will be seen in FIGURE 1 that a rectangular sheet A is provided which is preferably fabricated from a polymerizable resin of the thermoplastic type such as polyethylene or medium impact polystyrene. The length of sheet A, as well as the width thereof varies, depending upon the denomination of the coins to be packed therein after the sheet A is

formed into the cylindrical configuration shown in FIGURE 2.

As shown in FIGURE 1, a sequence of transversely extending and transversely spaced ribs B are formed in sheet A that project outwardly from end portions of the sheet. The ribs B on the end portions of sheet A are parallel to one another. The longitudinal distance between ribs B is determined by the distance required to hold a predetermined number of coins C, such as fifty pennies for example, when the coins are disposed in abutting stacked relationship, as shown in FIGURE 3.

After the ribs B have been formed in sheet A (FIGURE 1), the sheet is shaped into the cylinder shown in FIGURE 2, with the longitudinal edges **10** and **12** thereof being brought into abutting contact and heat-sealed to one another by conventional means (not shown), to provide an integral cylindrical shell D. The width of the end edges **14** of sheet A is, of course, critical, for when sheet A is formed into the shell D shown in FIGURE 2, the internal diameter of the shell must be such that the coins C are snugly held therein when in the stacked arrangement shown in FIGURE 3.

In the manufacture of the invention, it will be found convenient to deform portions thereof outwardly, with these outwardly deformed portions defining the ribs B shown in FIGURES 1, 2 and 3. It will be particularly noted in FIGURE 3 that as the sheet A is deformed to define the outwardly projecting ribs B on one side thereof, which is the interior side when the sheet is formed to define the shell D, that the opposite surface of sheet A has a series of circumferentially extending and circumferentially spaced recesses **16** formed therein (FIGURES 2 and 3) which overlie the ribs B. Recesses **16** are formed when the sheet material A is subjected to pressure or other means to force portions of the sheet material outwardly therefrom and form the oppositely disposed ribs B therein.

Should it be desired, the sheet A may be molded or otherwise formed from a polymerized resin, with the ribs B being molded as a part thereof and extending outwardly from one surface of the sheet without formation of recesses in the opposite surface of the sheet as previously described. When this construction is used, the second form of the wrapper shown in FIGURE 4 is provided. Irrespective of whether the invention is the first form thereof shown in FIGURE 3, or the second form illustrated in FIGURE 4, the two inventions operate in the same manner and accomplish the same result. The polymerized resin material defining the first and second forms of the invention is resilient, whereby coins may be easily inserted into the confines thereof in the stacked relationship shown in FIGURES 3 and 4, with the coins after a predetermined number have been so disposed, abutting against the interior edge surfaces of the ribs B, as shown in the drawing.

Removal of the coins is an extremely simple operation and is effected by simply grasping one of the shells D with one side of the shell being supported by the index and third fingers of the hand, and applying pressure to the opposite side of the shell by means of the thumb. The coin container then deforms in the manner shown in FIGURE 5, with that surface portion thereof in contact with the index and third fingers (not shown) tending to elongate. As this elongation takes place the ribs B tend to move longitudinally past portions of the coins C stacked within the confines of the wrapper, and the coins positioned at the end thereof are then dispensed from the shell D, as shown in FIGURE 5. After the first few coins have been dispensed from the shell D as described, the balance of the coins left in the shell are loose and may be simply and easily removed by shaking the device.

When the coins are so shaken they tend to orient in positions substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis of the shell whereby it is possible for them to move out of the wrapper by passing through the spaces **18** defined between the ends of adjoining ribs B, as shown in FIGURE 1. Of course, by squeezing the shell D the coins C remaining therein can be forced from the ends thereof past the ribs B.

In the fabrication of the wrapper it is highly desirable, particularly from the standpoint of convenient use thereof, that but four of the ribs B or multiples thereof extend transversely across each end of the sheet A, with these ribs being spaced apart by a distance or space **18**, which is greater than the thickness of one of the coins C to be placed in the wrapper (FIGURE 2). The spaces **18** between the ribs B, as seen in FIGURE 2, are oppositely disposed from one another in pairs, which facilitates easy insertion or removal of coins from the wrapper, even though the material from which the wrapper is formed is not too resilient.

The operation of the invention has been previously described in detail and need not be repeated.

Although the present invention is fully capable of achieving the objects and providing the advantages hereinbefore mentioned it is to be understood that it is merely illustrative of the presently preferred embodiments thereof and I do not mean to be limited to the details of construction herein shown and described, other than as defined in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A reuseable coin holder for use in removably holding a specific number of coins of a particular diameter within the confines thereof including: a cylindrical shell of a transparent, resilient polymerized resin which is of such internal diameter that said coins will be snugly held when disposed in stacked relationship therein and be visible from the exterior of said shell when so disposed; and a plurality of circumferentially extending and circumferentially spaced ribs on the interior end surfaces of said shell, said ribs being spaced from one another at least the thickness of one of said coins that is to be held in said shell, said ribs at each end being so disposed that said spaces therebetween are diametrically positioned in pairs relative to one another to permit edgewise insertion of said coins in said shell if desired, which ribs are so longitudinally spaced that when said coins are in stacked abutting contact in said shell said predetermined number are contained therein, with at least a portion of said coins being automatically dispelled from said shell when said shell is deformed in a direction normal to the longitudinal axis thereof.

2. A coin holder as defined in claim 1 wherein said ribs are inwardly deformed portions of said shell, and said shell has a plurality of circumferentially extending and circumferentially spaced recesses formed on the exterior surface thereof overlying said ribs.

3. A coin holder as defined in claim 1 wherein said ribs are an integral part of said resin defining said shell.

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