No. 648,427. Patented May 1, 1900.

W. S. P. OSKAMP.

COIN CARRIER.

(Application filed Sept. 14, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

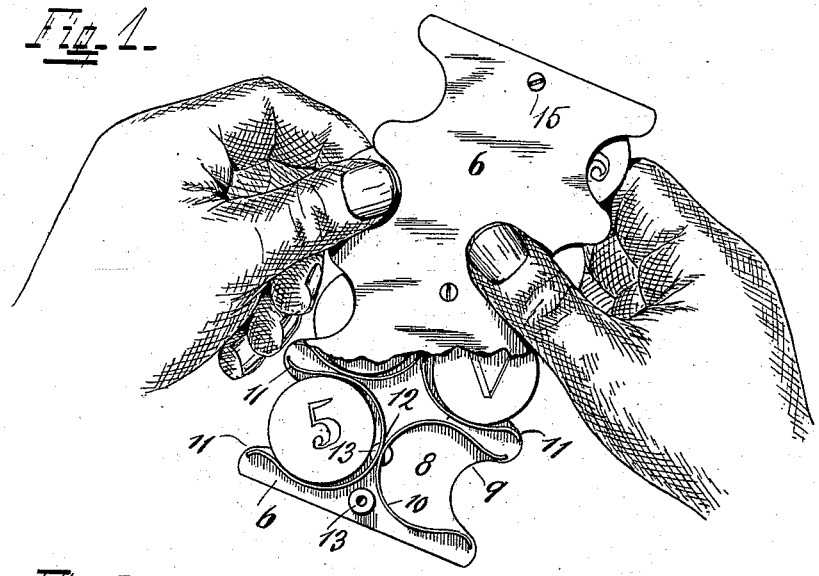


Fig. 2.

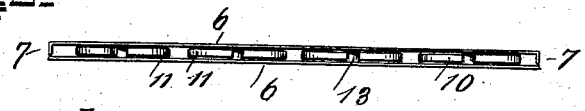


Fig. 3.

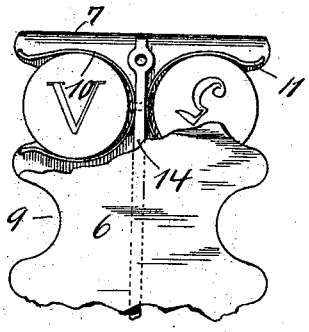


Fig. 4.

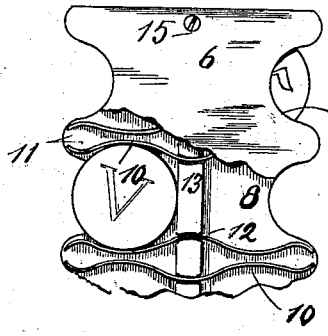


Fig. 5.

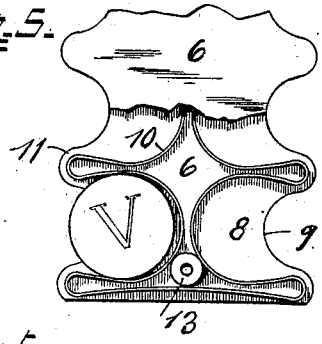
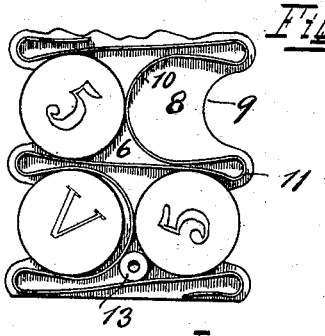


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM S. P. OSKAMP, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

COIN-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 648,427, dated May 1, 1900.

Application filed September 14, 1899. Serial No. 730,417. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. P. OSKAMP, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Carriers; and I do declare the following to be a description thereof sufficiently clear, full, and exact to enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, attention being called to the accompanying drawings, with the reference-numerals marked thereon, which form also a part of this specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a device constructed in the manner hereinafter set forth and which permits carrying conveniently for ready use coins of such denominations which are used more frequently than others. The coin here particularly in view is the five-cent piece, commonly called "nickel," which in daily money transactions is used oftener than any other coin. One of such uses is in liquidation of car-fare, and in such connection my device proves a great convenience by providing always the ready fare without requiring changing of larger coins.

In the following specification, and particularly pointed out in the claim at the end thereof, is found a full description of my invention, together with its manner of use, parts, and construction, which latter is also illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a view of my device and the manner of its use, parts being broken away to show interior. Fig. 2 shows an edge view of the same. Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 show parts of my device with portions broken away, each showing a different modified construction of the means for holding the coins.

My device consists, substantially, of a flat case exceeding the thickness of the coins only by the thickness of its walls, thereby taking up very little room and permitting it to be carried in the pocket without bulging out. The coins are arranged in rows and carried flatwise, each being held independently and each being accessible to permit it to be grasped for withdrawal, the means which hold them in position being capable to yield at such times to permit such withdrawal. The case consists, substantially, of two flat rectangular plates of congruent shape forming its sides 6, permanently connected to each other with a space between, the proper distance (thickness of the coin) being maintained by intermediate members which may project from the plates, or such may be done by end walls 7, which preferably form a part of plates 6, the ends of which latter are simply turned for such purpose. Along each of the longer edges of this case there is a row of pockets 8, adapted to receive each one coin only, the pockets being normally open outwardly to permit insertion and withdrawal of the coin. The width of these openings is less than the diameter of the coins; but the confines of the pockets thereat are yielding, to permit insertion of the coins, and they have an additional function which causes them to return to their normal contracted position after such insertion, thereby retaining the coin inserted between them. These confines yield also in a similar manner when a coin is to be withdrawn, after which they return again to their normal position. To permit such withdrawal, portions of the plates 6 within the confines of each pocket are removed, forming notches, as shown at 9, whereby the coins are rendered accessible and may be grasped between two fingers, the former for such purpose being so held that normally always a part of them appears within said notches. These confines of the pockets, particularly the sides thereof, are formed of elastic material, for which purpose I have selected springs 10, shaped so as to be capable of surrounding part of a coin when the latter is placed between the outwardly-extending members 11 of such spring. The distance between these members is so limited as to prevent escape of the coin when once in position, and these members have an inherent tendency to maintain this distance. The limit in depth of these pockets is also formed by these springs or by the means which hold these latter in position and which limit is such as to prevent the coin after inserted to pass in beyond a position in which at least a part of it remains accessible within notches 9. The extreme outer ends of members 11 are curved slightly outwardly to facilitate quick and convenient insertion of the coins. The springs may be arranged and held in potion in various ways, due attention being

given in each case to their particular function, which is to permit convenient insertion and extraction of the coins and to hold them in proper position so that always part of them appears within the notches, to be accessible thereat.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 3, each pocket is formed by an individual spring, which in the first case are held in depressions or slits 12 in projections 13, the connection being made by solder. In Fig. 3 they are riveted to a longitudinal member 14, which is held midway between the end walls 7 of the case. In Fig. 4 the springs extend across the width of the case, each forming part of two pockets—that is, of one on one side and of the pocket opposite it on the other side. In this case they are held in a manner similar to the one shown in Fig. 1—that is, they are held in slits provided in projections of the sides of the case. In Figs. 5 and 6 all the pockets are formed of one continuous piece of spring metal and confined between the ends of the case or held by projections 13. Projections 13 may be integral projections from the sides of the case, being struck up—that is, so as to project inwardly either from one of the plates forming the sides or partly from one and partly from the other plate—or they may be independent pieces interposed between the sides and secured to one of them. One of these projections near each end and perhaps also one in the middle serve to receive the rivets or screws 15, by which the two sides 6, which form the case, are held to each other. The construction shown in Fig. 1 requires independent interposed projections for such purpose.

Having described my invention, I claim as new—

A coin-carrier for pocket use, consisting of two plates of congruent shape secured to each other and spaced apart to form pockets of single-coin thickness, said pockets being of less depth than the diameter of the coins and provided with finger-notches on the edges and retaining-springs located in each pocket whereby the coins may be inserted and removably held in the pockets substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM S. P. OSKAMP.

Witnesses:

C. SPENGEL,

POWEL CROSLEY.