(No Model.)

T. J. FORD.

COMBINED CHANGE RECEPTACLE AND SATCHEL OR BAG.

No. 341,898. Patented May 18, 1886.

Fig. 1.

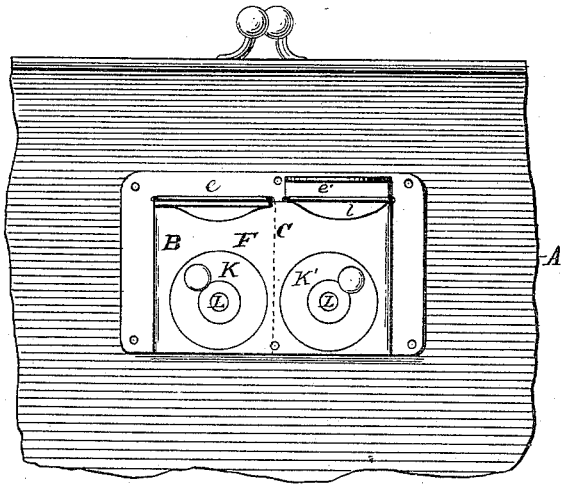


Fig. 2.

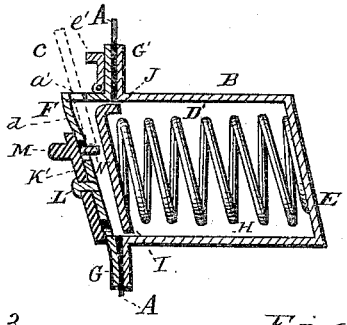


Fig. 3.

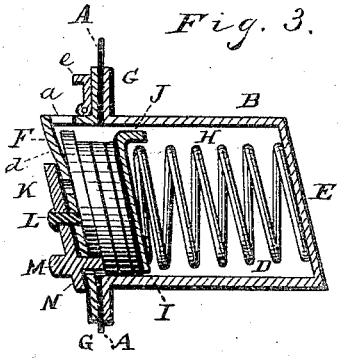
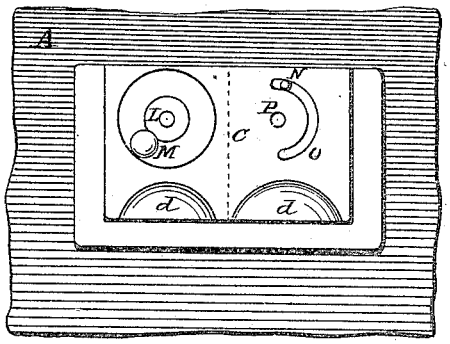


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
M. A. Kerr
A. W. Hoover

By

Inventor
T. J. Ford
W. H. Burridge
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS J. FORD, OF GENEVA, OHIO.

COMBINED CHANGE-RECEPTACLE AND SATCHEL OR BAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 341,898, dated May 18, 1886.

Application filed March 15, 1886. Serial No. 195,293. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. FORD, of Geneva, in the county of Ashtabula and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and Improved Combined Change-Receptacle and Satchel or Bag; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and complete description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of the same.

The nature of my invention consists of one or more receptacles for holding small coins of money—such as five and ten cent pieces—which receptacle may be arranged for larger or smaller coins. The pieces are placed in a receptacle or chamber attached to a bag or satchel in various amounts, according to the capacity of the receptacle, and removed one at a time, according to the denomination of the coin required.

For the purpose of describing and illustrating the construction and operation of the said invention, the mechanism will be applied to small coins—such as five (nickels) and ten cent pieces.

In the drawings, to which reference will be made, Figure 1 is a sectional front view of a bag or satchel with the receptacle attached. Fig. 2 is a detached view in cross-section of the receptacle empty of coins, enlarged. Fig. 3 is like view of Fig. 2, with coins inserted, also enlarged. Fig. 4 is a front view of the receptacle, inverted from that shown in Fig. 1, and will be fully described hereinafter.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several views, in which—

A, Fig. 1, represents an ordinary bag or satchel with the receptacle B attached to it, which attachment may be made by the use of any suitable device or means. The receptacle for money consists of one or more chambers. If two or more chambers are used, they are divided, as indicated by the broken line C. The coin-chambers D D′, separately considered, are shown in Figs. 2 and 3, both having the same angular casing E E, and both being covered by a front plate, F. Between the flanges G of the front plate and the casing is fastened one side of the bag, as indicated at A A, Figs. 2 and 3, so that the coin-chambers extend into the bag, the delivery being on the outside. The coin-chambers D D′ are alike, so far as the devices for receiving and removing the money are concerned, the difference being only in the adaptation of the devices to coins of different sizes or values—one for nickels and the other for ten-cent pieces. In each chamber is a spiral spring, H, one end of which is terminated at the end of the chamber, while the opposite end is in contact with the guide-plate I. The upper end of each plate is bent to form a curve, J, Figs. 2 and 3. To the front plate, F, are pivoted rotating disks K K′ on pivots L, respectively. Each disk has a button, M, the stem N of which each extend through a curved slot corresponding to the curved slot O, Fig. 4. One of the pivotal bearings in the front plate is indicated at P, Fig. 4. The coins are pushed into respective chambers through slots *a a′* to a certain amount, according to the capacity of the chambers—say, one or two dollars into each one. As the coins are pushed in through the said slots each piece as it enters forces back the preceding ones until the chamber is full, as the spring H will be forced back in order to leave room for each coin as it is entered. The curve J on the ends of the plates I permits the coin to pass in easily without obstruction, each coin being pushed in separately, one behind the other, until the chamber is full.

For convenience in the entering and removing of the pieces, it is preferable that the upper part of the front plate may be curved out, having an open space corresponding to *b*, Fig. 1, or slightly projecting from the plate, as indicated at *d*, Fig. 4. This arrangement admits of an easy entrance of each piece, one after the other, into the respective chambers without obstruction from the preceding ones, and it admits of the fingers readily taking hold of the coin as it is pushed out of a chamber. The openings *b*, as indicated, can be covered over by the hinged caps *e e′*. The cap *e* is represented as being closed over one of the openings *b*.

In the operation of withdrawing the pieces the disk is turned down to the position seen in Fig. 3, which brings the stem or finger N down, so that the action of the spring forces one coin consecutively onto or past the stem; then by turning the disk the stem or finger raises up the coin from out the chamber, as

indicated at *c*, Fig. 2. As one coin is removed the next in order is pressed, so that it may be engaged by the finger and moved out, as before stated. The division-plate between the two chambers acts as a direction or guide in the egress of each coin as the finger N moves it against the partition-plate, (indicated at C, Figs. 1 and 4, by broken lines;) hence the coin in being moved against the partition C turns or rolls upward by the pressure of the finger on the lower edge of the coin, thus causing the piece to be moved out, as shown by the broken line *e*, Fig. 2. This operation may be repeated so long as there is a piece left in the coin-chamber, and the operation of receiving and removing the money is the same in both chambers.

Instead of the coin being raised up out of the chambers, as before described, the mechanism may be inverted without changing or departing from the nature of the said invention, and the money removed by being forced down and out of the chamber, as shown in Fig. 4, in which the disks, on being turned, cause the finger N, Fig. 4, to move each piece down and out at the lower side, instead of the upper side, of the receptacle, as in the manner before described.

The arrangement and operation of the devices for receiving and removing the money are the same both ways, only one is placed reversely to the other.

The convenience of this invention is apparent, as by its use a coin can be selected without the delay and annoyance of opening a pocket-book or satchel and choosing from a quantity of mixed change a small sum—as a street-car fare, for instance, or on other occasions where small coins are required for use.

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

1. A satchel or hand-bag having attached thereto a coin-receptacle consisting of one or more chambers extending into the interior of the bag or satchel, with exterior openings to said chambers for the reception and egression of the coins, in combination with the rotary disks provided with fingers N, spring H, and plate I, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In a combined change-receptacle and bag, one or more coin-chambers having a coiled spring therein, and a plate, I, in combination with the pivoted disk provided with a finger, N, and extended through a curved slot in the front plate to engage the coin-pieces in their removal from the receptacle, arranged substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

3. A hand bag or satchel provided with a coin-receptacle consisting of one or more chambers having coiled springs therein arranged in connection with a plate, I, and finger N, extending from the pivoted disk, arranged to engage each coin for its removal through an egress-opening in the receptacle, substantially as set forth.

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

THOMAS J. FORD.

Witnesses:
W. H. BURRIDGE,
HENRY MEANS.