

March 9, 1948.

M. JACKLER

2,437,534

POCKETBOOK HAVING ALL EXPOSED SURFACES FINISHED

Filed Nov. 1, 1944

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

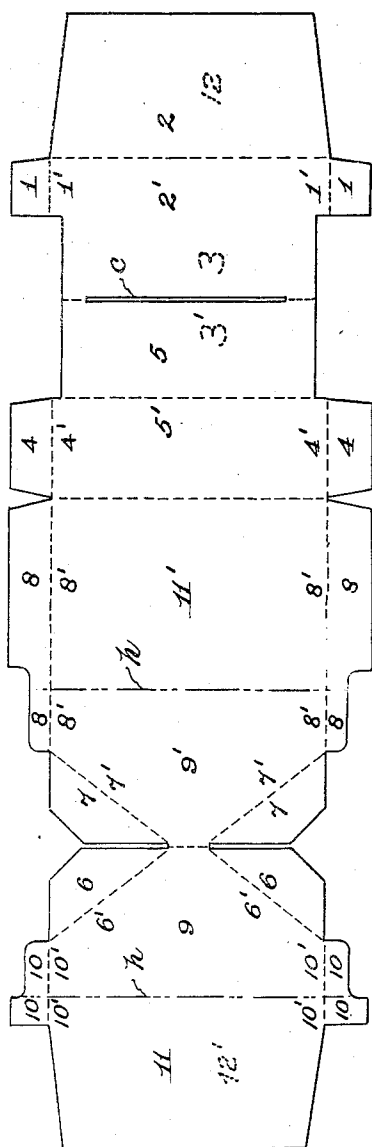


Fig. 1.

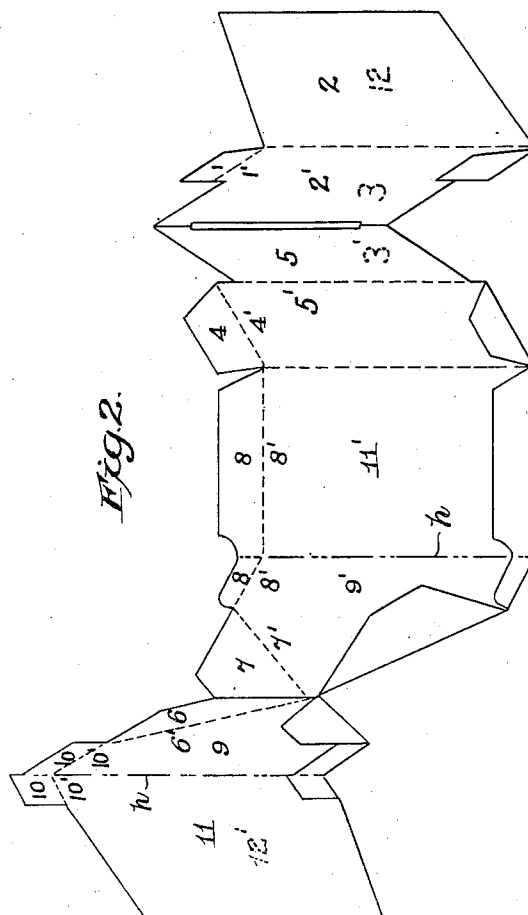


Fig. 2.

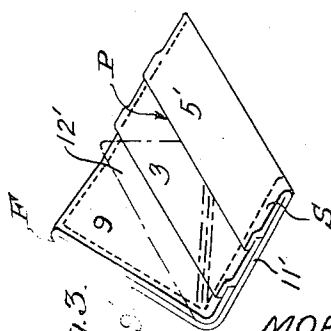


Fig. 3.

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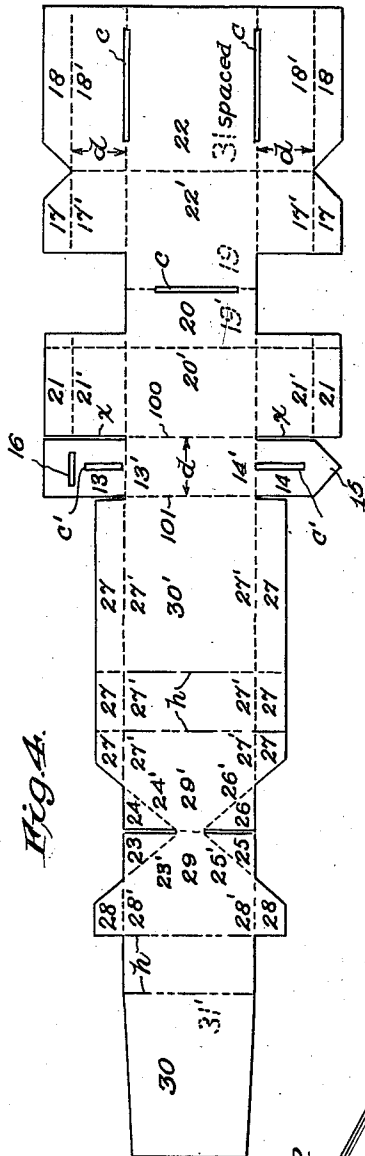
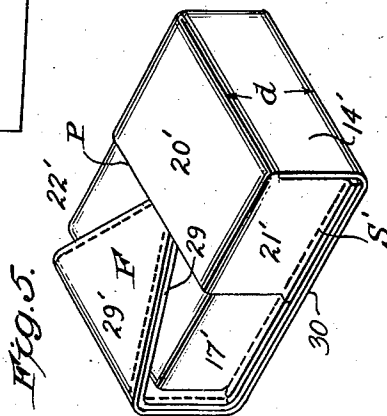
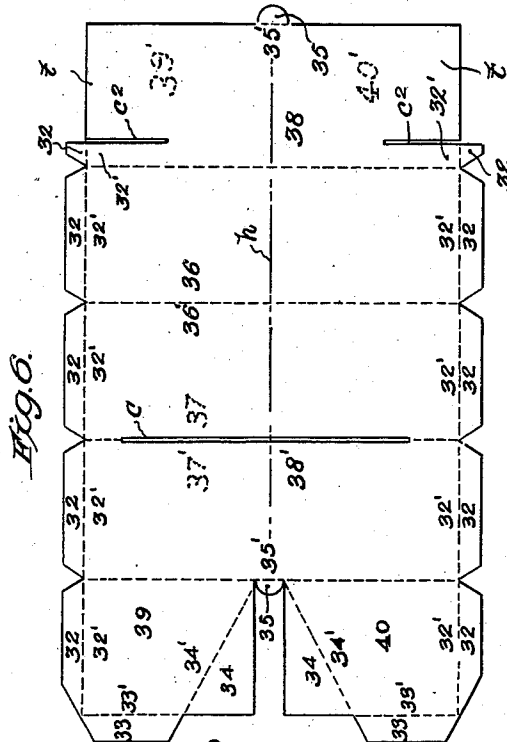
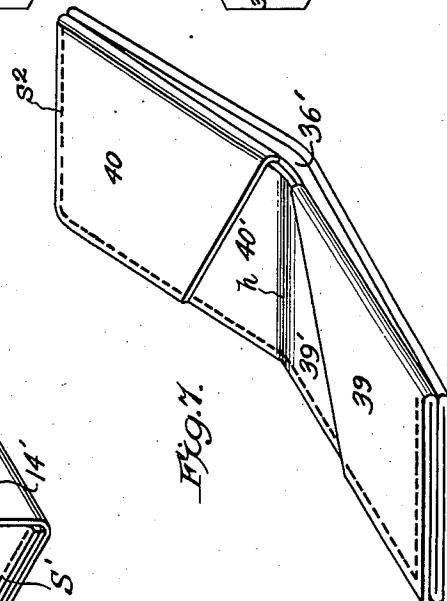
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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POCKETBOOK HAVING ALL EXPOSED
SURFACES FINISHED

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3 Claims. (Cl. 150—32)

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This invention relates to change purses, billfolds, cigarette package containers and similar articles adapted to be made from textile fabrics of the kind wherein such fabric, in order to give it body and stiffness, is laminated upon and adhesively secured to a backing of cardboard, fiber or the like.

Silks, satins, moires, and other types of fabric made from both natural and extruded fibers have long been used for the making of articles of this kind. When working such laminated material, however, care must be taken to so fabricate the article that raw edges will not show at the exterior thereof nor the backing material be exposed. This requirement has heretofore invariably necessitated the use of a plurality of pieces of the material or the formation of the exterior portions of the article of one or more pieces of material and the lining of the article with one or more additional pieces. This practice requires very considerable stitching and a very nice fitting of the pieces together by highly skilled operators.

The object of the present invention is to make an article of the character specified from a single, one piece blank of laminated material and to so constitute the blank that, in the finished article, all portions of the exterior will be faced with the fabric material to the exclusion of raw edges while the exposed portions of the interior will be likewise faced with such fabric material.

These objects are accomplished by the cutting and folding of a single blank of material in a manner hereinafter set forth in detail.

A pronounced advantage of the present invention is that articles made in accordance therewith may be economically manufactured without the requirement of highly skilled operators and, in finished form, present a neat and pleasing appearance.

Features of the invention, other than those adverted to, will be apparent from the herein-after detailed description and claims, when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

The accompanying drawings illustrate different practical embodiments of the invention, but the constructions therein shown are to be understood as illustrative, only, and not as defining the limits of the invention.

Figure 1 is a face view of a blank appropriate for making a change purse of the character shown in perspective in Figure 3.

Figure 2 is a perspective view indicating the directions in which the various parts of the blank of Figure 1 are folded to produce the structure of Figure 3.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the change purse made from the blank of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a plan view of a flat blank of material, such as required to form the cigarette

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package container shown in perspective in Figure 5.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of the container made from the blank of Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a flat blank of material of the character required to form the billfold shown in perspective in Figure 7.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of the billfold made from the blank of Figure 6.

The material used in all of the blanks of this invention constitutes a fabric facing glued or otherwise adherently secured to a backing sheet of cardboard or fibre to lend body and stiffness to the fabric. This composited material constitutes, in effect, a composite sheet in lieu of which an ordinary piece of fabric might be used in accordance with this invention except that it would be too flabby to hold its shape. The cardboard or fabric backing sheet is not to be confused with lining material for it has no such function. It is simply a stiffening material of the kind which has long been used in the pocketbook trade and is well known to the trade.

Because of the relatively large number of folds required in the several blanks illustrated in the drawings, and the manner in which such folds should be made, it is not possible to show in these drawings the actual consecutive steps of folding each portion of each blank. However, the actual fold lines or lines of scoring along which folds are made are indicated in dotted lines and each part or section of the blank to be folded bears a reference character, while the section onto which said part is folded into facial relation bears the same reference character with a prime exponent. By folding the sections of the blank in numerical order to bring each section bearing the number without the prime exponent onto the section which has the same number with the prime exponent, the finished article will result and will require only stitching to complete it.

Figures 1-3 illustrate the invention as embodied in the manufacture of a change purse. Figure 2 shows the respective sections of the blank in angular relation and illustrates, generally, the manner of folding the blank of Figure 1. The body of the blank of these figures is generally elongated in form and it is provided along both longitudinal edges with binding tabs indicated at 1, 4, 8 and 10. The tabs along the lower edge of the blank are shown in Figure 2 as folded and those along the upper edge of such blank are shown as not yet folded.

This folding of the blank may be accomplished in the following manner and while the sequence may vary, that described is thoroughly practical. The tabs 1 are first folded over so that the reference characters 1 will come into substantial register with the reference characters 1'. Having folded in both tabs 1, the section 2 is folded into

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face abutting relation with the section 2' and then the under face of the section 2' (indicated by the dotted line reference character 3) is brought into facial engagement with the under side 3' of the next section 5 (also indicated in dotted lines). While these parts are held in this folded condition (as by a weight), the upper and lower tabs 4 are folded onto 4' and thereafter 5 is folded onto 5'.

A weight may then be placed upon these folded parts to keep them in this condition, while 6 is folded onto 6' and 7 onto 7' at both the top and bottom edges of the blank. The tabs 8—8 are then folded upon 8'—8' and immediately thereafter the section 9 is folded onto the section 9'. The tabs 10—10 at both the top and bottom edges of the blank and then infolded onto 10'—10' and immediately thereafter the end section 11 is brought into face abutting relation with the center section 11'. The rear face 12 of the right hand end section 2 (indicated by the dotted reference character 12) is then brought, without unfolding any of the previous folds, into facial engagement with the surface 12' of section 11 (shown in dotted lines as underneath the left hand end of the blank of Figure 1) to complete the folding operation.

While the thus folded blank is held in folded condition, a single line of stitching S is run around three sides of the folded article, as shown in Figure 3, and this completes the operation. The double dot and dash lines indicated at h in Figures 1 and 2 indicate the hinge line for the flap F which, in the finished article is adapted to be tucked into the pocket P, thus provided between the sections 3 and 3', as is common in this type of change purse.

The change purse of Figure 3 is flat, but the same general construction shown in connection with this purse may be utilized to form a receptacle with sides and adapted to contain a cigarette package by simply adding to the lateral edge of the blank intermediate sections to form the side, top and bottom walls of the container. A blank modified in this and other respects is shown in Figure 4.

These parts of the blank of this figure which corresponds to the side walls are the parts indicated 21', 17' and 18'. The bottom is formed by the section between the sections 20' and 30', while the top is formed between the double dot and dash lines h. All of these sections which form the side, top and bottom walls are of the same dimension d which is approximately the depth d of the container shown in Figure 5.

To make the article of Figure 5, the blank of Figure 4 is folded as follows: first fold in the bottom reinforce which may, if desired, be provided in this construction. That is to say, fold 13 on to 13', 14 on to 14', and insert the tongue 15 through the slot 16. Next fold binding tabs 17 on to 17' and 18 on to 18' at both the top and bottom of the blank. Then fold the under surface 19 against the under surface 19', both of which are shown in dotted lines to indicate exposed surfaces, and simultaneously fold 20 onto 20'. Then fold 21 onto 21' and then fold 22 onto 22'. Utilize a weight or other appropriate means to keep these parts in folded position, while folding 23 on to 23', 24 onto 24', 25 onto 25' and 26 onto 26'. Next fold binding tabs 27—27—27 onto 27'—27'—27' and 28 onto 28' at both the top and bottom of the blank. Then fold 29 onto 29' and 30 onto 30'.

While all these parts are retained in the folded

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condition described, fold the sections 21', 17' and 18' upwardly through 90° into upstanding right angular relation with respect to the sections 20', 20, 22' and 22 which they adjoin, and after they have been thus folded, so that the sections 21', 17' and 18' at both the upper and lower edges of the blank (as it appears in Figure 4) are in parallel planes, then fold all that portion of the blank to the right of the fold line 100 upwardly on such fold line 100 through 90°, and while holding it in this relation, make a second 90° fold along the line 101 in the same direction. This will bring the surface 31 (dotted line) which is the back of the section 22 into spaced parallel relation above the surface 31', while the sections 21', 17' and 18' will form the sides of the receptacle.

While held in this folded condition, a line of stitching S' is passed around three sides of the article, as shown in Figure 5, the lower margins of the side walls being slightly drawn downwardly by the stitching operation into face abutting relation to the contiguous surface 31' as appears in Figure 5. This permits of stitching the parts together and at the same time produces a neat and pleasing appearance.

It will be noted that certain cuts are indicated by the reference character c, c' in the blank of Figure 4. The cuts c are to eliminate excess bulk at the folds, while the cuts c' are to make the reinforce at the bottom a little less rigid, so that the side walls may be drawn down for stitching as described.

The resulting article shown in Figure 5 is provided with a flap F adapted to fit into a pocket P in the same manner as described with respect to Figure 3.

The blank of Figure 6 is folded to form the billfold of Figure 7 in the following manner: All of the binding tabs 32 of both the upper and lower edges of the blank are folded over onto 32', the tabs 33 are folded over onto 33' and the tabs 34 are folded over onto 34'. This is followed by folding the tabs 35 onto 35' at both ends of the blank. Next fold 36 onto 36' and the under surface 37 (dotted) against the under surface 37' (dotted). Then fold 38 onto 38', 39 onto 39' (dotted) and 40 onto 40' (dotted). This completes the folding of the blank and while held in folded position a single line of stitching S² is run around three sides of the thus folded blank as shown in Figure 7 to complete the article. Billfolds commonly are adapted to be folded intermediate their ends, as along the line h, which is indicated in double dot and dash lines in Figure 6.

It will be noted that in the blank of Figure 6, there are two cuts c² extending into the section 33. These cuts are to form between them and the adjacent right hand end of the blank tongues t which are not stitched in, but are adapted to slide when the finished billfold is folded on line h and thus permit the article to fold into more compact form and with less bulk. The cut c shown in Figure 6 is to minimize material and consequent bulk at the fold line.

In all of the blanks shown in Figures 1, 2, 4 and 6, the fabric covering of the laminated material from which the blank is formed is shown as face down with the cardboard side up, and such being the case, the folding of the blanks in the manner described will cause the finished fabric facing of the material to be exposed on all exterior surfaces and edges of the finished article and the same is also true of all interior exposed

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surfaces of such article. The cardboard backing is entirely concealed and does not show at any point or part and all edges of the article are finished. No raw edges are uncovered. The only raw edges which come at the exterior are the edges *x* of Figure 4, but, as these lie inside of the lateral edges of the exterior of the bottom they are concealed thereby. In practice, if it is desired to have these edges finished, binding tabs may be provided along them to be folded in before the adjacent sections are infolded, but I do not find this necessary.

It will be apparent from the foregoing description that by the novel form of blank and folding described, I have made it possible to make a one-piece article embodying all of the advantages enumerated, with finished exterior and interior and without exposed raw edges. The invention has been shown and described as carried out for the manufacture of the three articles shown in Figures 3, 5 and 7, but the blank may be modified within the scope of this invention to make other articles for other purposes as will be apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing description.

I have described the particular sequence of folding the several sections of the several blanks. In practice, I find that operators, after doing this work for a while, develop considerable dexterity in the folding of these blanks and many of them execute a plurality of folds with different fingers of their two hands simultaneously, so that the operations of making these articles proceed with unbelievable speed. I find it convenient in the quantity production of these articles to score the fold lines before turning the blanks over to the folding operators. The blanks may be cut in a stack and scored and in some cases partially folded by mechanical apparatus, greatly minimizing the cost of these articles, although even when entirely folded by hand, the operation is economical.

In the foregoing description I have referred to a particular kind of material which is most commonly used and which comprises a fabric backed up by cardboard or the like. I may, however, utilize this invention with other materials which may or may not be of laminated character, but which are finished or faced on only one side. For these reasons the invention is to be understood as fully commensurate with the appended claims.

Having thus particularly described the invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A receptacle of the character described made from a single blank of material faced on one surface only, said blank having scored fold lines dividing the same into a plurality of sections arranged in succession longitudinally of said blank and so folded in reverse sequence of its transverse fold lines as to form the upper and lower facial walls of the receptacle and at least one pocket on the exterior of one facial wall with the faced surface of the blank at all exposed surfaces of the facial walls and pocket, said blank having along its longitudinal edges integral bind-

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ing tabs infolded to eliminate exposed raw edges at all exposed parts of the folded blank when the receptacle is both open and closed, and a line of stitching extending along both lateral edges of the receptacle and across one end thereof to secure the sections of such blank in permanently folded relation.

2. A change purse made from a single blank of sheet material faced on one surface, said blank having scored fold lines dividing the same into a plurality of sections arranged in longitudinal sequence and so folded in reverse sequence of its fold lines as to form the upper and lower walls of a change receptacle with an exterior pocket on one of said walls and with the other wall extended to form a closure flap adapted to be tucked into said pocket, all exposed surfaces of the thus folded blank being the faced surface of the blank, said blank having along its longitudinal edges integral binding tabs infolded to expose only faced edges, and a line of stitching extending along both lateral edges and around one end of the thus folded blank to secure such blank in permanently folded condition.

3. An article of the character described comprising: a single elongated piece of material having finished and unfinished sides and folded along transverse fold lines to form a closure flap, a receptacle pocket and a closure flap pocket overlying that portion of the receptacle pocket remote from the closure flap, with the finished side of the material presented at all exposed surfaces of the article and at the interior of both the receptacle pocket and closure flap pocket when the article is both open and closed, said piece of material having along its longitudinal edges extensions folded over and turned in between the folds which form the pockets and close the corresponding ends of the pockets and other extensions folded over and turned in between the folds which form the flap so that no raw edges of the material are exposed, and a line of stitching extending along the opposite side margins of both pockets and entirely around the margin of the closure flap to hold the thus folded piece of material in folded condition.

MORRIS JACKLER.

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