

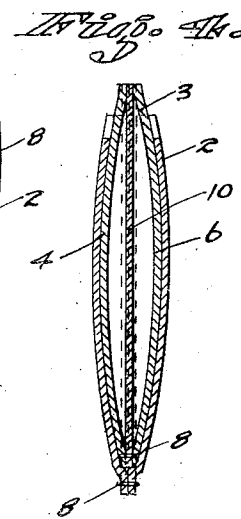
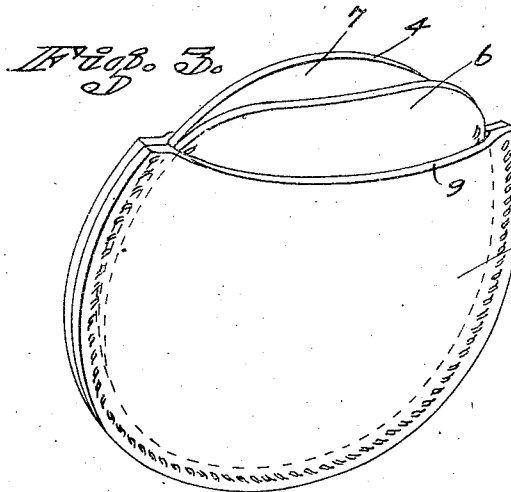
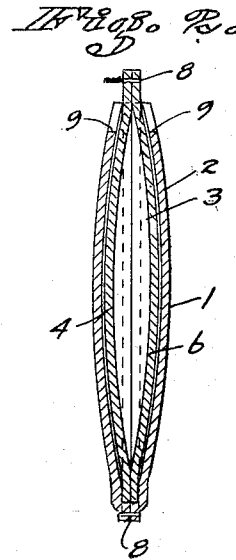
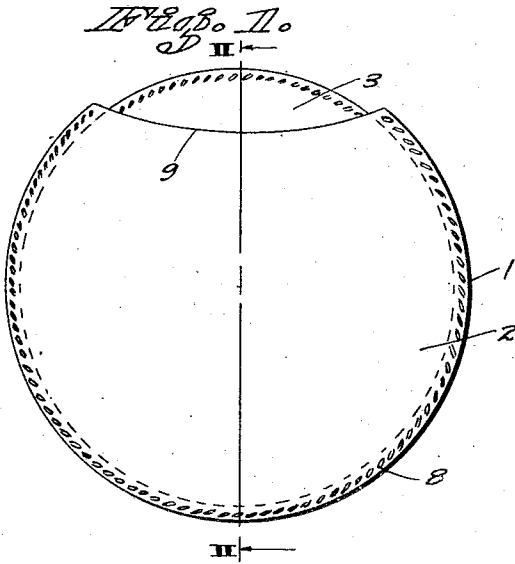
Sept. 21, 1926.

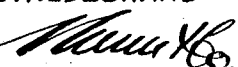
P. HILDEBRAND

1,600,633

PURSE

Filed Dec. 24, 1924



INVENTOR.
PAUL HILDEBRAND
BY 
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL HILDEBRAND, OF LOMITA, CALIFORNIA.

PURSE.

Application filed December 24, 1924. Serial No. 757,951.

The present invention relates to improvements in purses or pocketbooks and has particular reference to a small, convenient purse that may be made very cheaply and does not require any buttons or snaps or any metallic portions for closing and opening the same. It consists in its principal features of two pockets of which one revolves in the other, both pockets being provided with peripheral openings which may be registered with one another by revolving the inner pocket relative to the outer pocket for gaining admission to the interior of the purse.

Further objects and advantages of my invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 shows a side view of my purse.

Figure 2 a section through the same taken along line II—II of Figure 1.

Figure 3 a perspective view of my purse, and

Figure 4 a diametrical section of a slightly modified form.

While I have shown only the preferred form of the invention, I wish to have it understood that various changes or modifications may be made within the scope of the claim hereto attached without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In its preferred form my purse 1 comprises an outer pocket 2 and an inner pocket 3. The inner pocket is preferably made of two discs 4 and 6 of circular form disposed in face to face relation and joined at their peripheries in such a manner as to leave a peripheral opening 7. The discs are preferably made of leather or flexible material and their peripheries may be joined by simply sewing the same together.

The second pocket 2 is also made of two circular discs which are joined at their peripheries, as shown at 8, preferably by means of a seam and which form a pocket slightly

larger than the inner pocket so that the latter may be inserted therein and is freely revolvable relative thereto. The second outer pocket is also provided with a peripheral opening 9 and is preferably recessed peripherally at the opening so as to allow a portion of the inner pocket to project there-through for manipulation of the latter.

The manner of using the purse will be readily understood from the foregoing description. Both pockets being preferably made of flexible material, one may be readily inserted in the other. By bringing the two openings in the two pockets into registry in the manner illustrated in Figure 3, the interior of the purse is made accessible and money or other objects may be deposited therein. The purse is closed by revolving the inner pocket relative to the outer pocket, whereby the two openings are brought out of registry.

In the form illustrated in Figure 4, the inner pocket is divided into two compartments by a third disc or diaphragm 10 disposed between the two discs 4 and 6. In operation the modified purse does not distinguish from that previously described.

I claim:—

A purse comprising an outer circular pocket and an inner circular pocket revolvable therein, said inner pocket being formed of two discs, one of said discs being cut at a chord thereof, the two pockets being formed with openings in the peripheries thereof adapted for registry and non-registry, and the outer pocket being recessed peripherally at the opening to allow a peripheral portion of the inner pocket to project therethrough for manipulation of the inner pocket, the opening of the periphery of the outer circular pocket being less than the diameter of the inner circular pocket.

PAUL HILDEBRAND.