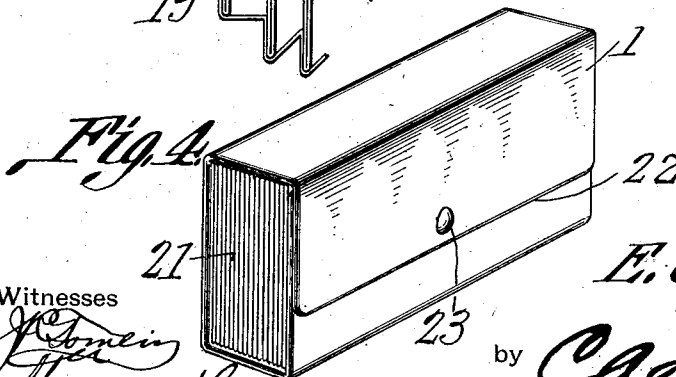
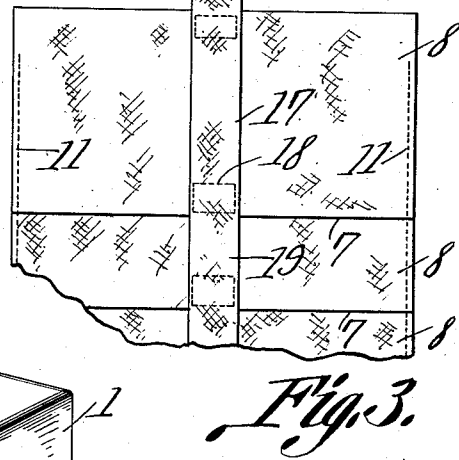
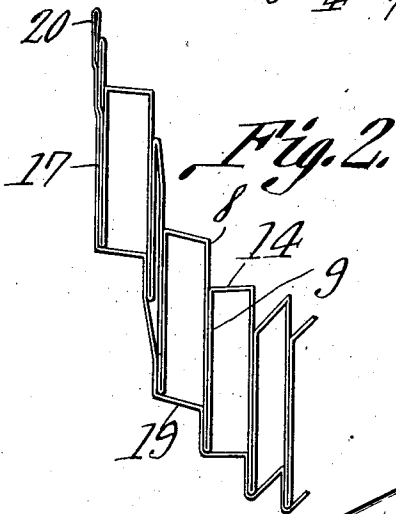
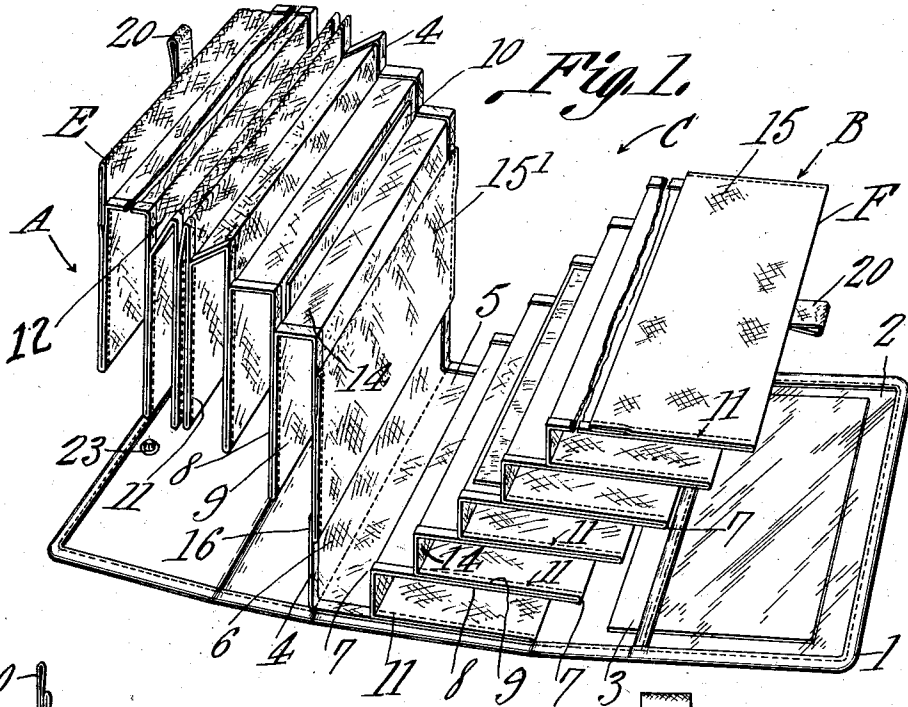


E. C. HARRINGTON.  
POCKET PASS CASE.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 11, 1911.

1,021,598.

Patented Mar. 26, 1912.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## POCKET PASS-CASE.

1,021,598.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 26, 1912.

Application filed May 11, 1911. Serial No. 626,439.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD C. HARRINGTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Pocket Pass-Case, of which the following is a specification.

The device forming the subject matter of this application, is a case, in which railway passes, and cards of various sorts may be stored, the device being adapted to be carried readily in the pocket of a garment.

It is the object of this invention to provide a case of the sort above mentioned which may readily be extended at full length, to position a series of receptacles in superposed relation, so that their contents may be examined at a glance.

Another object of the invention is to provide a novel means for fashioning these receptacles, and for connecting them with one another, and with a suitable cover.

The drawings show typical embodiments merely, and it is to be understood that changes, properly falling within the scope of what is claimed, may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 shows the invention in perspective; Fig. 2 is a fragmental end elevation; Fig. 3 is a fragmental rear elevation; and Fig. 4 is a perspective showing the device folded up, and in the position which it will assume when not in use.

In carrying out the invention, a cover 1 is provided, preferably fashioned from leather, or other flexible material. A transparent strip 2 is secured across the cover 1, adjacent one end thereof, this transparent strip serving to define a pocket, in which a card 3 or the like may be inserted.

In fashioning the receptacles, a strip of flexible material, preferably cloth, is folded along its edges, toward its longitudinal center, as denoted by the numeral 4, so that there may be no raw edges in the strip. The intermediate portion of the strip is secured, as shown at 5, to the intermediate portion of the cover 1, to leave a relatively short end 6 of the strip upstanding from the cover. The strip is then folded zig-zag upon itself, transversely, as denoted by the numeral 7. By this operation, a plurality of compartments are formed, each compartment consisting of a rear wall 8 and a front wall 9. These walls 8 and 9, are stitched together,

longitudinally of the strip, adjacent their ends, as denoted by the numeral 11. It is to be noted that this stitching 11 does not extend the full width of the walls 8 and 9, but is terminated short of the upper edges of the walls. By this construction, as seen most clearly in the left hand portion of Fig. 1, the rear wall 8 of each compartment upstands, as denoted by the numeral 12, above the front wall thereof. The upper portion of the front wall 9 thus is adapted to serve as a gusset 14, connecting the upper edge of the front wall 9 of each compartment with the upper edge of the rear wall 8 of the next adjacent compartment. Obviously, cards 10, or the like, may be mounted in the compartments defined by the walls 8 and 9. The extremity of the flexible strip is folded upon itself as denoted by the numeral 15 and stitched, to form a terminal pocket in the free end of the strip. Another series of receptacles are fashioned by manipulating another flexible strip in the manner hereinbefore described, one end of this last named flexible strip, denoted specifically by the numeral 15', being secured, as at 16, to the upstanding short end 6 of the first described strip.

Flexible straps 17 are secured, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3, to the rear walls 8, adjacent the lower edges thereof, these straps 17 extending in a single length across the lower edges of the compartments, and serving to connect the same. The straps 17 may be stitched, as at 18 to the rear walls 8, or be secured thereto in any other desired manner. Those portions 19 of the straps, which, as seen most clearly in Fig. 2, connect the lower edge of one receptacle with the lower edge of the next adjacent receptacle, constitute ties, adapted to maintain the receptacles in proper relation with respect to one another. The ends of the straps 17 may be extended beyond the terminal receptacles, and looped, as at 20, thus constituting means for elongating the constituent portions of the device, and so positioning the receptacles that their contents may be examined. It will be seen that if the portions 20 are seized, and drawn in opposite directions, the device may be lengthened out into a series of compartments, disposed one above the other.

That portion of the device to which the letter E is applied in Fig. 1, may be collapsed in the direction of the arrow A, that

portion of the device to which the letter F is applied, being collapsed in the direction of the arrow B and then tilted over in the direction of the arrow C, the parts E and F thus being disposed in the compact form denoted by the numeral 21 in Fig. 4, whereupon the ends of the cover 1 may be brought together as at 22, and secured together by a snap fastener 23, or in any other suitable manner.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the case may readily be elongated at will so as to dispose its constituent receptacles one above the other, so that the entire device may be examined at a glance, from end to end. Moreover, the device may be collapsed, as hereinbefore pointed out, or to aline all of its receptacles in the compact form shown in Fig. 4, whereupon these receptacles may be inclosed by the cover, the device in such instance being in position to be placed in the pocket of a garment.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

1. A device of the class described comprising a series of spaced receptacles, each including a front wall and a rear wall of greater height than the front wall, there being gussets connecting the upper edge of the rear wall of each receptacle with the upper edge of the front wall of the adjacent receptacle; and flexible ties connecting the lower edges of the receptacles.

2. A device of the class described includ-

ing a single piece of flexible material folded zig-zag upon itself, transversely, to form contacting walls, the said walls being secured together in pairs, along their edges, longitudinally of the strip, throughout a portion only of the walls, to define a series of receptacles, and to leave a portion of one wall of each receptacle free to form a connecting gusset with an adjacent receptacle, whereby the receptacles may be collapsed into alinement; and a cover for the receptacles, to which one end of the strip is connected.

3. A device of the class described including a cover; flexible strips each secured at one end to the intermediate portion of the cover, each strip being folded zig-zag upon itself, transversely, to form contacting walls, the said walls being secured together in pairs, along their edges, longitudinally of the strip, throughout a portion only of the walls, to define a series of receptacles, and to leave a portion of one wall of each receptacle free, to form a connecting gusset with an adjacent receptacle; and flexible strips connecting the lower edges of the receptacles.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD C. HARRINGTON.

Witnesses:

FRANK A. J. MACMANUS,  
CHAS. A. SMITH.