Dec. 30, 1930. C. G. CONGER 1,786,896

POCKETBOOK

Filed Dec. 7, 1929 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

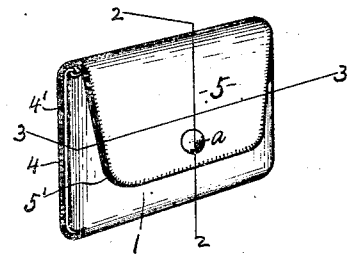


FIG. 2.

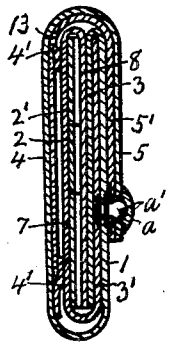


FIG. 3.

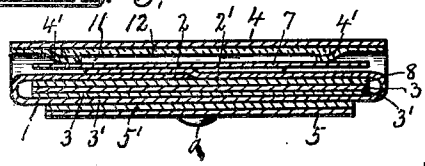


FIG. 4.

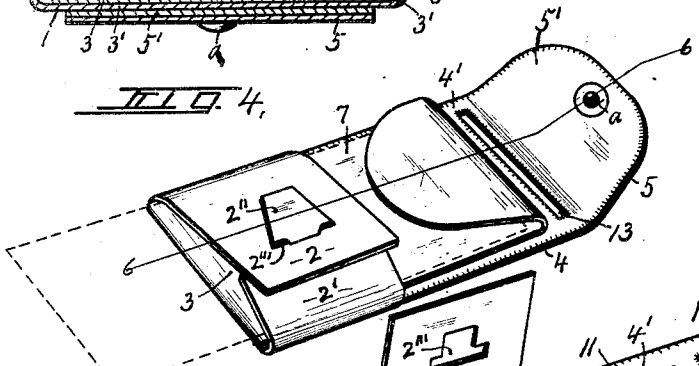


FIG. 5.

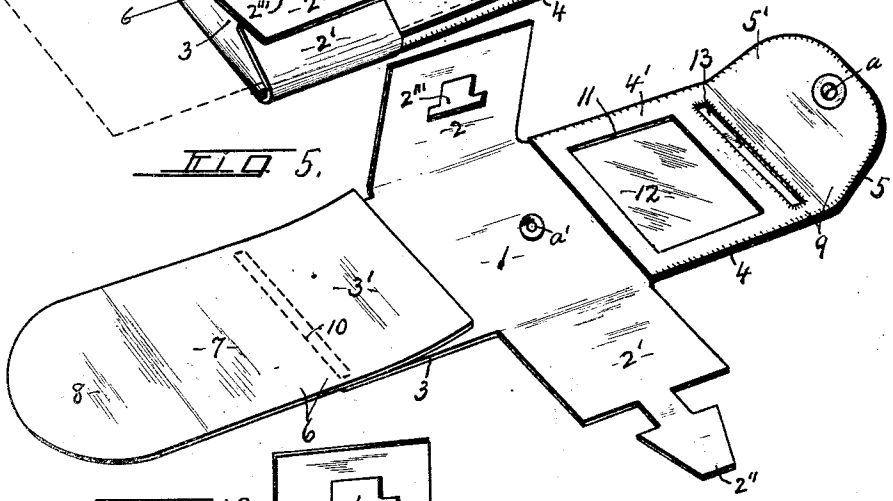
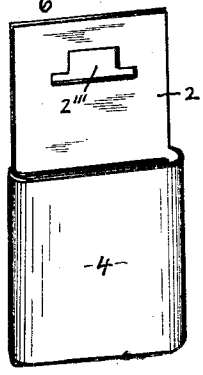


FIG. 12.



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POCKETBOOK

Filed Dec. 7, 1929 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

FIG. 6.

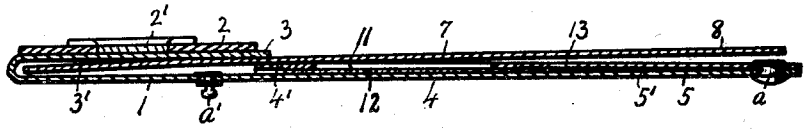


FIG. 7.

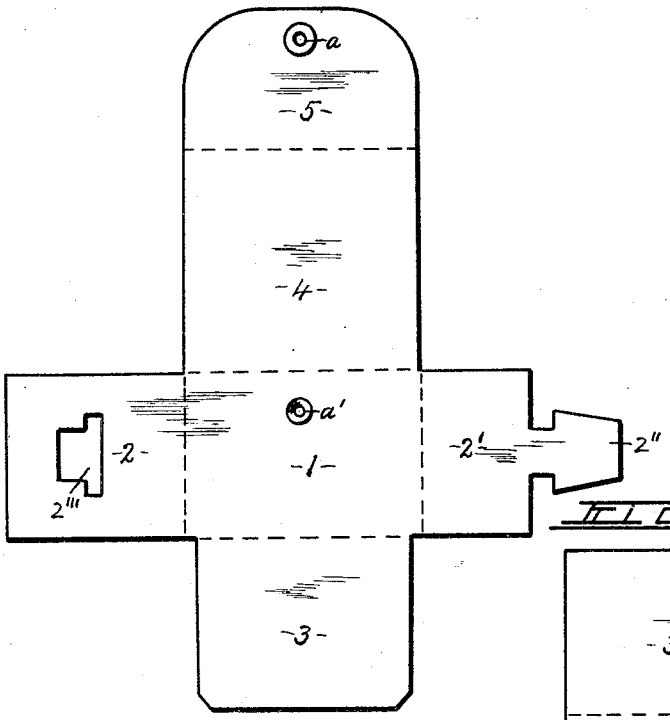


FIG. 8.

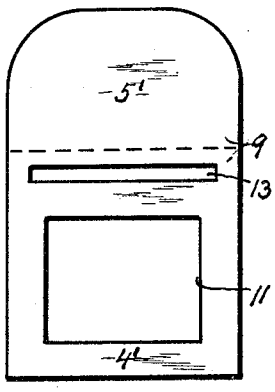


FIG. 9.

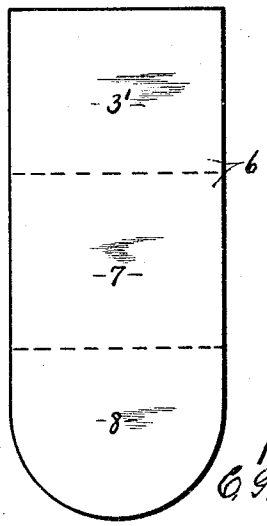


FIG. 10.

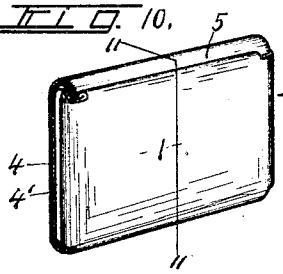
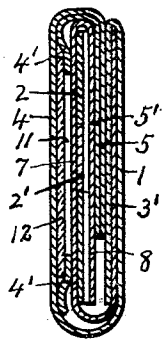


FIG. 11.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CLARENCE G. CONGER, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

POCKETBOOK

Application filed December 7, 1929. Serial No. 412,494.

This invention relates to a folding pocketbook involving the use of a cruciform sheet of natural or artificial leather or equivalent pliable material comprising a substantially rectangular main body portion, opposite end wings integrally united to the main body, and opposite side wings also integrally united to the main body, said wings being foldable across the main body along their junctions therewith.

The main object is to fold the wings in such manner as to form a multiplicity of pockets for the reception and retention of bills, coins, cards and other flat articles.

Another object is to provide the cruciform sheet with extra adjuncts of similar material secured to the end wings in such manner as to readily fold therewith for the purpose of forming additional pockets for the reception of extra articles.

A further object is to provide a folding pocketbook of this character which may be manufactured and sold at a comparatively low cost and which may be folded in different ways according to the needs or uses of the user.

Other objects and uses relating to specific parts of the device will be brought out in the following description.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a folding pocketbook embodying the various features of my invention showing the preferred method of folding the various wings and flaps.

Figures 2 and 3 are enlarged sectional views taken respectively in the planes of lines 2—2 and 3—3, Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the same folder partly opened, the dotted line indicating the extended position of the shorter end wing.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of the same folder with the wings unfolded.

Figure 6 is an enlarged sectional view taken in the plane of line 6—6, Figure 4.

Figure 7 is a plan of the cruciform blank exclusive of the attachments to the wings.

Figure 8 is a plan of one of the attachments for the longer end wing.

Figure 9 is a plan of the attachment for the shorter end wing.

Figure 10 is a perspective view of the folded pocketbook similar to Figure 1 except that the end flap of the longer wing is folded into one of the pockets.

Figure 11 is an enlarged sectional view taken in the plane of line 11—11, Figure 10.

Figure 12 is a perspective view of the folder formed from the blank shown in Figure 7 in such manner that one of the side flaps is extended and adapted to be hung upon a wall or supported in an upright position ready to receive cards and other articles.

The simplest form of my invention is shown in Figure 7 which consists of a cruciform sheet of natural or artificial leather or other flexible or pliable material comprising a substantially rectangular main body portion —1— having opposite side wings —2— and —2′— of substantially the same length as the body portion —1— and opposite end wings —3— and —4— of approximately the same width as the main body —1— but of different lengths, the longer wing —4— being provided with an extension flap —5—.

All of the wings are integrally united to the main body while the flap —5— is integrally united to the outer end of the wing —4—, said wings being adapted to be folded across the main body along its junctions therewith while the flap —5— is adapted to be folded along its junction with the wing —4— for a purpose hereinafter described.

The end wing —4— is of greater length than half the length of the main body —1— and is adapted to be folded across the main body in overlapping relation, one of the side wings as —2′— being provided with a reduced T-shaped locking member —2″— adapted to engage and interlock in a complementary opening —2‴— in the other side wing —2— when the two wings are folded one upon the other see Figure 7.

The manner of folding, however, is important in carrying out the objects of the invention and consists in first folding the shorter end wing —3— over and upon the inner face of the main body —1— after which the side wings —2— and —2′— are folded over and

upon the outer face of the folded wing —3— and interlocked with each other in the manner described thereby forming a secret or concealed pocket between the folded wing —3— and main body —1— for the reception of folded bills or other valuables which may be desired to conceal.

The folding and interlocking of the side wings —2— and —2′— forms an additional pocket between them and the folded end wing —3— in which flat bills may be placed to extend in opposite directions from the lower and upper edges of the wings —2— and —2′— and mainly across the inner face of the wing —4— thus permitting the ends of the bills projecting above and below the upper and lower edges of the folded side wing —2— and —2′— to be folded in sequence over and upon the outer faces of the side wings.

The lower ends of the flat bills are preferably folded over and upon the folded side wings and then the upper ends are folded over and upon the first folded ends after which the flap —5— may be folded over and upon and fastened to the outer face of the main body —1— by clasp sections —*a*— and —*a*′— as shown more clearly in Figures 1, 2, 6 and 7.

Or, the fastening device —*a*— and —*a*′— may be omitted in which case the flap —5— will be folded into the pocket between the folded side wings —2— and —2′— and outer face of the shorter end wing —3—, as shown in Figures 10 and 11, thereby permitting the use of said pocket for the temporary reception of cards and other flat articles without in any way interfering with the insertion and removal of the flap —5— into and out of said pocket.

One of the advantages of this simpler form of my invention is that the bills which are placed flatwise in the pocket between the folded side wings and outer face of the shorter end wing may be removed and replaced one at a time without interfering with the contents of the pocket between the end wing —3— and main body —1— or the contents of the last named pocket may be removed and replaced without displacing the bills from the first named pocket.

That is, when the flap —5— is released, it, together with the longer end wing —4—, may be opened to expose the major portions of the bills without liability of accidental displacement of the bills from their corresponding pocket while at the same time the articles in the pocket between the main body —1— and side wings —2— and —2′— will be automatically retained therein and more or less concealed from view so that in case the pocketbook with the bills and other articles of greater value in their respective pockets should be stolen or lost the supposition is that the one taking or finding the pocketbook would remove the exposed bills and throw the pocketbook away leaving the more valuable articles in the secret pocket with a possibility of being restored to the owner by the finder.

In order to further increase the usefulness of the pocketbook the wings —3— and —4— are provided with extra members —6— and —9— shown in all of the views except Figure 7.

The member —6— is of substantially the same width as the end wing —3— on the main body —1— and comprises a plurality of, in this instance three foldable parts —3′—, —7— and —8—, the part —3′— being of about the same length as and adapted to overlap upon the inner face of the wing —3— to which it is secured by stitching —10— or equivalent fastening means near the free end of the wing —3—.

The parts —3— and —3′— are about the same length as or of slightly greater length than the main body —1— while the part —7— is of about the same length as the part —3—, the part or flap —8— being also of similar length, said parts —3′—, —7— and —8— being foldable along their junctions one with the other in the manner shown in Figures 1, 2 and 4 or in Figures 6, 10 and 11.

The member —9— is of substantially the same form and size as the end wing —4— and flap —5— and is stitched or otherwise secured along its opposite side and outer end edges to the corresponding edges of the end wing —4— and flap —5— to form an intervening pocket which is open at the inner end, the parts —4′— and —5′— being foldable along their junctions, one with the other, similar to manner of folding the parts —4— and —5—.

The part —4′— is of approximately the same length as or slightly longer than the body —1— and is provided with a central rectangular opening —11— normally closed by a mirror —12— which is adhesively or otherwise secured along its side edges to the inner face of the corresponding walls of the opening —11— without obstructing the pocket between the parts —4— and —4′—.

The part —4′— is also provided near its junction with the part —5′— with a transverse slot —13— through which cards or other articles may be inserted in the pocket between the parts —4— and —4′— or between the parts —5— and —5′— as may be desired, it being understood that the major portions of the parts —5— and —5′— are free to spread apart and thereby to form a pocket for the reception of the articles referred to.

The total length of the combined main body —1— and end wings —3—, —4— and —5— is equal to or slightly greater than that of an ordinary bill and when it is desired to use the folder to its full capacity for various purposes the folder will be un-

folded to about the position shown in Figure 5 after which the wing —3— with the member —6— thereon will be folded over and across the inner face of the main body —1— with the parts —7— and —8— extending along the inner faces of the parts —4′— and —5′— thus forming a secret pocket between the parts —3— and —3′— in which previously folded bills of high denomination or other valuables may be placed.

Other bills for immediate use are then placed flatwise upon the end wing —3— and extensions —7— and —8— so that the central portions of the bills will rest upon the end wing —3— while the opposite ends of the bills would extend approximately equal distances beyond the lower and upper edges of the side wings —2— and —2′—.

The side wings —2— and —2′— are then folded over upon the bills and interlocked with each other to hold the bills in place after which the ends of the bills extending beyond the fold between the parts —1— and —3— will be folded over and upon the interlocked side wings —2— and —2′—, it being understood that the folding of the side wings forms with the part —3— a pocket for receiving the flat bills.

The part —7— of the extension —6— with the other ends of the bills thereon is then folded over across the interlocked side wings —2— and —2′— to bring opposite ends of the bills into contact after which the flap —8— is folded into the pocket between the interlocked side wings —2— and —2′— and end wing —3— or rather between said end wings and the flat bills thereby retaining the bills in the folder.

The end wing —4— with the extension —4′— thereon is then folded over upon the part —7— of the extension —6— after which the flat portions —5— and —5′— may be folded over and upon the outer face of the main body —1— and locked in place by the catches —*a*— and —*a*′— as shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3 or, if desired, may be folded into the same pocket in which the flap —8— is folded for holding the entire pocketbook in its folded position.

It is now evident that the folding of the entire pocketbook in the manner described forms a multiplicity of pockets, first, the one between the end wing —3— and overlying part —3′— of the extension —6—, said pocket being open at its inner end and also at both sides for the reception of a wad of bills or other valuables to be known as a secret pocket; second, the pocket between the folded side flaps —2— and —2′— and end wing —3— for the reception of flat bills; third, the pocket between the end wing —4— and overlying part —4′— which is accessible from the outer end through the slot —13—; fourth, the pocket between the flap parts —5— and —5′— which is also accessible through the slot —13—; fifth, the pocket between the main body —1— and part —3′— of the section —6—; sixth, the pocket between the flap —8— and the end wing —3—.

It will be observed from the foregoing description that the folder is particularly simple and efficient for the reception and retention of valuables, bills and other articles without liability of any of the articles becoming displaced when the folder is locked in the manner described but obviously various changes may be made in the detail construction without departing from the spirit of this invention.

For example, after the pocketbook is folded from the blank shown in Figure 7 one of the side wings may be withdrawn or extended to permit the pocketbook to be hung upon a hook or placed upright upon a support with the several pockets open at the top for the reception of price cards or other articles.

What I claim is:

A folding pocketbook comprising a cruciform sheet of flexible material having a rectangular main body portion, opposite end wings of unequal length, the shorter wing being adapted to fold over and upon the body portion to form a pocket, opposite side wings adapted to fold over and upon the shorter end wing to form a second pocket, the longer end wing being adapted to fold over and upon the outer faces of the side wings and provided with an end flap adapted to fold over and upon the outer face of the main body or into the second pocket, an extension part secured to the outer end of the shorter wing and having its other end extended to approximately the junction of the shorter wing with the main body and free to open and close to form a secret pocket, the open end of which is closed by the fold at said junction.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 30th day of November, 1929.

CLARENCE G. CONGER.