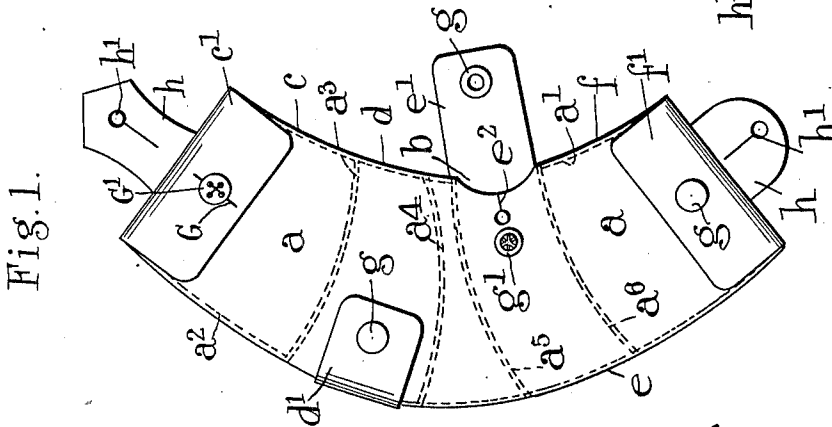
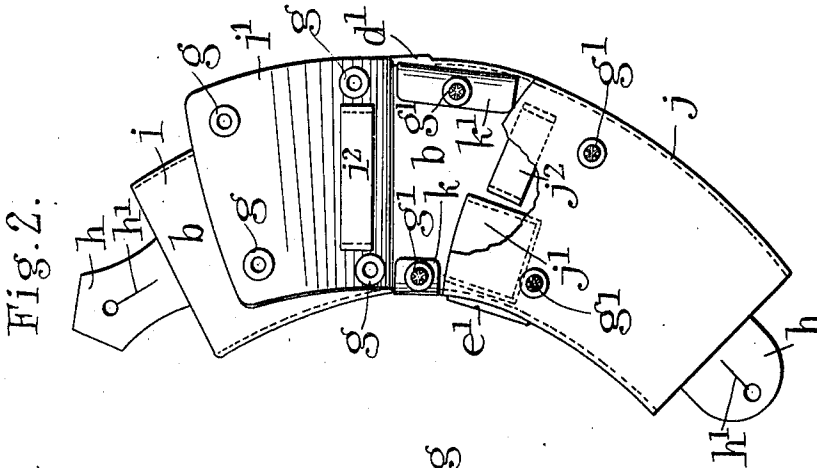
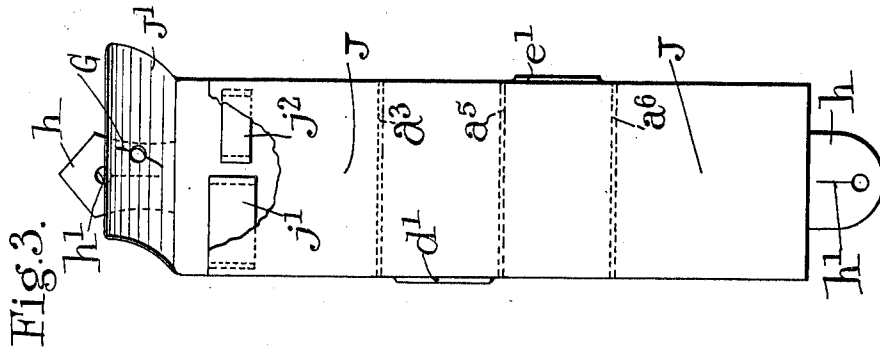


A. W. J. LIVINGSTON.
PURSE.
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1,088,784.

Patented Mar. 3, 1914.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALASTAIR W. J. LIVINGSTON, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

PURSE.

1,088,784.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 3, 1914.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALASTAIR WILLIAM JOHN LIVINGSTON, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at London, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Purses, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the present invention is to construct a purse which may be carried with safety, which is not bulky, and which is convenient in use.

According to the present invention I form the purse in a long flat form having a button-hole at the upper end to fasten over a button on the inside of a coat, above a pocket, so that the purse itself hangs in the pocket.

The purse has a series of pockets opening sidewise to one edge or to both edges of the purse, each adapted to receive coins of one or more denominations. These pockets are securely closed, for instance, by flaps and push buttons, but ordinary buttons and button-holes or other fastening means may be employed. At the upper end of the purse, near to the button-hole, is a pocket opening toward the button-hole, and at the lower end of the purse is another pocket opening toward the lower end of the purse.

A convenient method of making the purse is to give it a curved or segmental shape as seen from the face, so that the pockets opening sidewise are somewhat wedge-shaped. This curved or segmental shape is produced by employing two pieces of material each having a concave curved side and a convex curved side and straight ends, which pieces are sewn together by lines of stitching to produce the pockets. This curved form of purse is more readily withdrawn from a breast pocket than a straight form of purse, as it can be more readily moved forward in a curved path. Behind that portion of the purse above described, I form another pocket or pockets to contain bank notes, a pen-knife, a pencil, a pen and stamps, which pocket or pockets is or are closed by a flap or flaps and suitable fastening means.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view, and Fig. 2 is a rear view of the same purse. Fig. 3 is a rear view showing a modification.

That portion of the purse seen in Fig. 1 consists of two pieces of leather, *a* and *b*, of segmental shape, sewn together along the curved edges *a'*, *a''*, and on the lines *a'''*, *a''''*,

a'''', *a''''''*. This method of sewing produces four pockets *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*. Each pocket has a flap, marked respectively *c'*, *d'*, *e'*, *f'*, which is part of the underneath piece of leather *b*. The line of stitching *a''* or *a'''* might be omitted, thus making the pocket *d* or *e* of larger dimensions.

As shown in the drawings the pockets may be fastened by push-buttons, one part of which, *g*, is fixed to the flap and the other part of which, *g'*, is fixed to the outer side *a* of the pocket. The part *g'* may be replaced by an ordinary button or stud *G'*, and the flap may be formed with a button-hole *G*, as shown at top of Fig. 1. The pockets *c* and *f* may be used for large silver coins, the pocket *d* for smaller coins, and the pocket *e* for gold coins. In order to allow the coins to be withdrawn more easily, one side of the pockets *d* and *e* may be slit, as shown at *e''*.

Each end of the purse is provided with an extension *h* in which is cut a button-hole *h'*, by means of which the purse is adapted to be suspended at either end from a button sewn on the inside of a coat, preferably above a pocket, so that the purse may hang in the pocket. If the purse does not hang in a pocket, it is adapted to be secured at each end by means of the two button-holes *h'*.

At the back of a purse made as above described I preferably form one or more large pockets to carry, for instance, bank notes, a pen and pencil and stamps.

In Fig. 2 I have shown two pockets, *i* and *j*, the former being less in length than the latter. The pocket *i* has a flap *i'* provided with push-buttons *g* which snap onto the other parts *g'* fixed on the outside of the pocket *j*. The flap *i'* is shown open and turned back onto the outside of the pocket *i*.

The purse shown is curved or segmental as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, but it may be formed with straight sides and thus be rectangular as seen from the back in Fig. 3. If the stud portion *g'* of the push-button be fixed on the part *b* at the mouth of a pocket, it acts as a stop to prevent the money sliding out too quickly. On the inner side of the pocket *j* may be formed a pocket *j'* to receive stamps and a loop *j''* to receive a pen or pencil, and on the flap *i'* may be formed the loop *i''* to hold a railway ticket or a folded bank note. In order to prevent articles falling out sidewise between the two pockets *i* and *j*, I preferably employ two flaps *k*, *k'*, sewn to the piece of leather *b*.

Each of these last mentioned flaps is provided with part of a push-button g' , and corresponding parts of push-buttons g are fixed on the inside of the flap i' . By these
 5 means the space between the two pockets i and j is securely closed. Instead of forming two pockets i and j on the back of the purse, I may form one long pocket J extending the whole length of the purse, as shown in
 10 Fig. 3, said pocket being closed by a flap J' . This one long pocket J may be provided with a pocket j' for stamps and with a loop j^2 .

What I claim is:—

15 1. In a purse having an elongated flat form, the combination of two pieces of material, lines of stitching connecting said pieces of material and forming two end pockets, one opening upward and one downward, and intermediate pockets opening side-
 20 wise, means for closing said pockets, and means for suspending the purse, substantially as set forth.

2. In a purse having an elongated flat
 25 form, the combination of two pieces of material, lines of stitching connecting said pieces of material and forming two end pockets, one opening upward and one downward, and intermediate pockets opening
 30 sidewise, a flap adjacent to the mouth of each pocket, said flaps being integral with one of the said pieces of material, means for

fastening said flaps, and means for suspending the purse, substantially as set forth.

3. In a purse having an elongated flat 35 form, the combination of two pieces of material, lines of stitching connecting said pieces of material and forming two end pockets, one opening upward and one downward, and intermediate pockets opening 40 sidewise, a flap adjacent to the mouth of each pocket, said flaps being integral with one of the said pieces of material, means for fastening said flaps, and an extension at
 45 each end of the purse provided with a button-hole, substantially as set forth.

4. In a purse having an elongated flat form, the combination of two pieces of material each having a concave curved side and a convex curved side and straight ends, lines 50 of stitching connecting said pieces of material and forming two end pockets, one opening upward and one downward, and intermediate pockets opening sidewise, means for closing said pockets, and means 55 for suspending the purse, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

ALASTAIR W. J. LIVINGSTON.

Witnesses:

WM. GIRLING,
 O. J. WORTH.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."