Aug. 7, 1928. 1,679,500

W. H. SANFORD

POCKETBOOK

Filed Oct. 12, 1926

Fig. 1

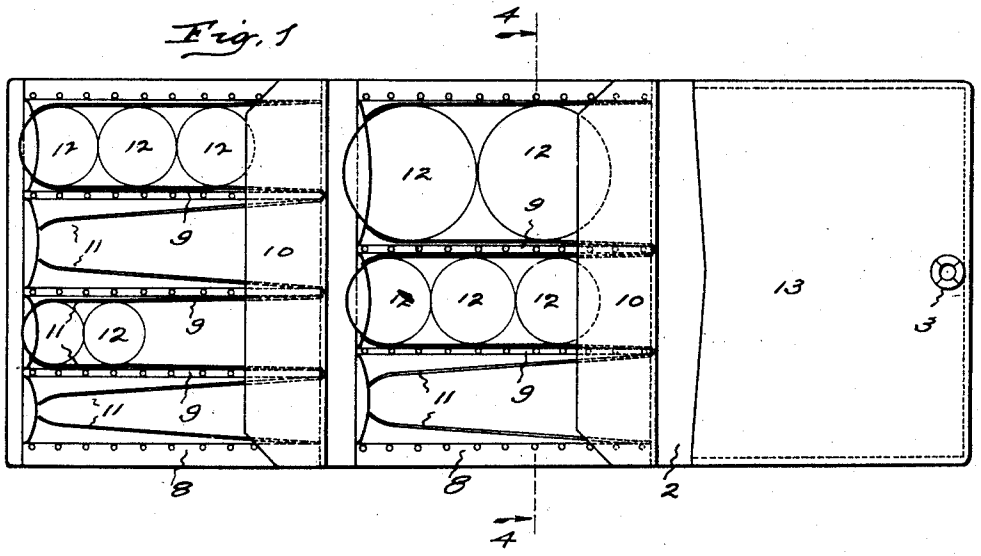


Fig. 2

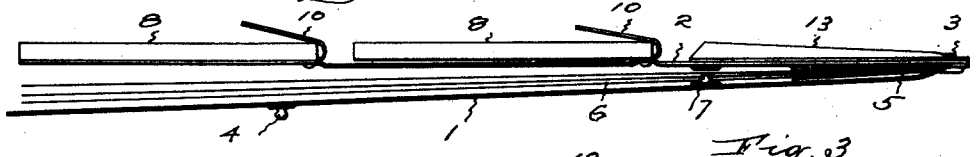


Fig. 3

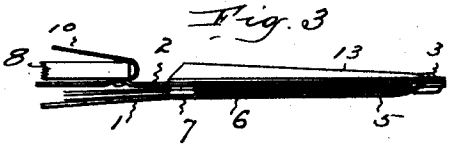


Fig. 4

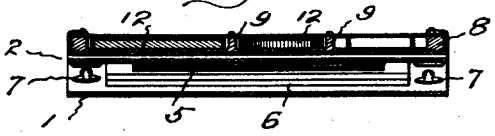


Fig. 5

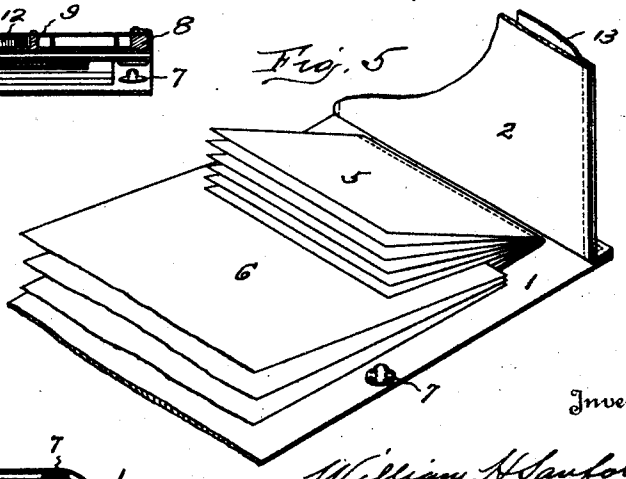


Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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POCKETBOOK.

Application filed October 12, 1926. Serial No. 141,084.

This invention relates to folding combination pocket-books that is, such portemonnaies as are designed to carry bills and also coin and fold into a compact shape for carrying in a pocket.

The object of the invention is to provide a pocket-book of this character which is so constructed that bills may be arranged in a manner that permits them to be easily separated and that of the particular denomination desired removed without disturbing any other of the bills in the fold, and coin may be placed and retained according to value in separate compartments in which they are exposed to view in order that the required change can be quickly withdrawn.

In the embodiment of the invention illustrated the bill fold opens lengthwise and at the closed end contains leaves or stubs between which the ends of the bills may be inserted so that the desired bill may be withdrawn without pulling out the others, fasteners being provided to hold together the section of the fold containing the stubs between which the ends of the bills are placed. On the inside of the pocket-book there are longitudinally extending channels or troughs of different widths for receiving coins of different values. The front faces of these troughs are covered with transparent or semitransparent material so that the coins will be visible. At one end of the troughs are flaps which may be turned up to permit the coins to be inserted and folded down to prevent the coins from slipping out and at the other end of the troughs are spring fingers which prevent the coins from accidentally dropping out, but permit them to be easily removed when desired.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a view of a pocket-book made according to this invention, opened out and looking at the inside. Figure 2 is an edge view of the same with the section containing the bill holding stubs unclasped. Figure 3 is a view of the stub section clasped. Figure 4 is a transverse section on the plane indicated by the dotted line 4—4 on Figure 1. Figure 5 is a perspective view of the stub end of the bill fold opened. Figure 6 is an edge view of the article when folded up for carrying in the pocket.

The body of the article illustrated has a back or outside strip 1, and an inside strip 2, which strips may be made of flexible leather or other suitable material, and permanently fastened together at one end. There is a fastener 3 on the inside near the closed end, and a fastener 4 on the outside near the open end, which fasteners when the pocket-book is folded engage and hold it closed.

Secured between the inside and outside body strips at the closed end are a number of leaves or stubs 5 of paper or cloth between which the ends of bills 6 may be inserted. Detachable fasteners 7 are provided to clasp the inside and outside body strips together adjacent to the stubs so as to frictionally retain the ends of the bills in place in the stubs.

With this arrangement a bill of any desired denomination may be withdrawn without pulling out or disturbing any of the other bills placed in the fold.

Attached to the inner face of the inside body strip are pockets 8. These pockets are fastened along one edge across the body strip and are divided by seams or partitions 9 located at different distances apart so as to provide channels or troughs of varying widths. The exposed faces of these pockets are made of transparent or semi-transparent material, for example, celluloid. Flaps 10 are fastened to the inside body strip so that they may be folded over one end of these troughs, and in each trough is a pair of spring fingers 11, the free ends of which tend to spring toward each other and restrict the openings at the ends of the troughs opposite the flaps. When the flaps are turned up coins 12 of different values may be readily inserted into the several troughs, and when the flaps are folded down they overlap the ends of the trough and retain the coin therein. The spring fingers prevent the coins from accidentally dropping out at the other ends of the troughs. To remove the desired coin all that is necessary is to open the pocket-book and grasp the coin with the thumb and finger and pull it from its place. The spring fingers readily yield to permit this but hold the coin from accidental displacement. A pocket 13 for identification or other cards or memoranda may be made on the inside at the closed end of the body strips. The pocket-book formed in this manner readily folds up and when folded the ends

of the troughs are closed so that coin can not get out and the bills can not become displaced.

The invention claimed is:

1. A folding pocketbook comprising a flexible outside strip and a flexible inside strip permanently joined at one end and adapted when unfolded to receive bills between them, stubs having their edges extending across and fastened between the strips at the closed end thereof for receiving and separating the ends of the bills which are drawn lengthwise from said stubs and from between the strips when unfolded, coin troughs of different widths with transparent faces extending longitudinally of the strips and having both ends open, attached to the outer face of said inside strip, a flexible flap attached to said inside strip so as to fold over the inner ends of said troughs, and spring fingers restricting the openings from the outer ends of said troughs.

2. A folding pocketbook comprising a flexible outside strip and a flexible inside strip permanently joined at one end and adapted when unfolded to receive bills between them, and coin troughs of different widths with transparent faces extending longitudinally of the strips and having both ends open, attached to the outer face of said inside strip, a flexible flap attached to said inside strip so as to fold over the inner ends of said troughs, and spring fingers restricting the openings from the outer ends of said troughs.

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