

Oct. 14, 1930.

W. R. BUXTON

1,778,448

FLEXIBLE POCKET RECEPTACLE

Filed June 4, 1929

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

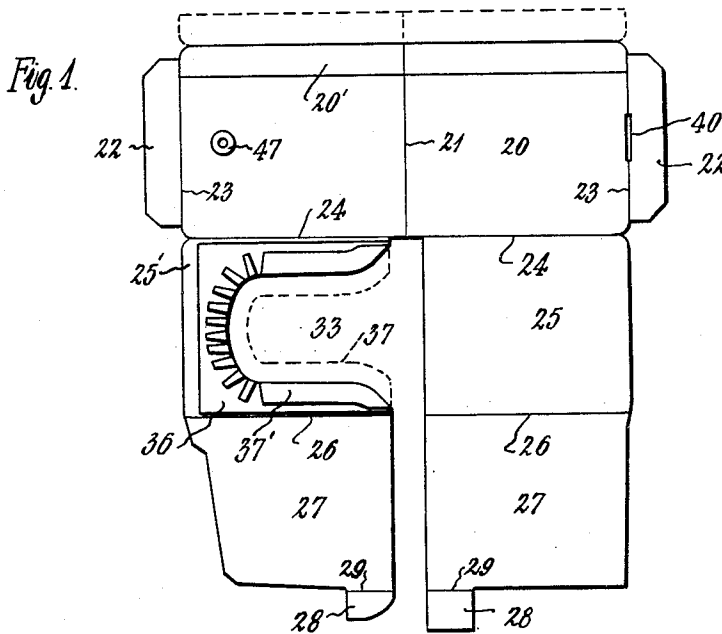


Fig. 2.

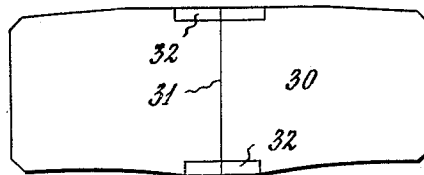


Fig. 3.

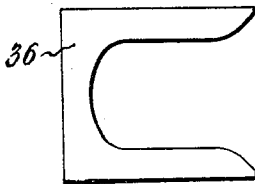


Fig. 4.

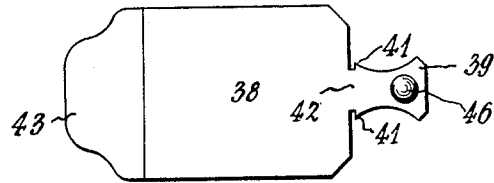
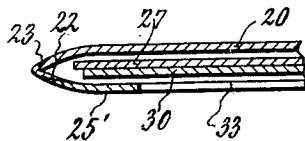


Fig. 9.



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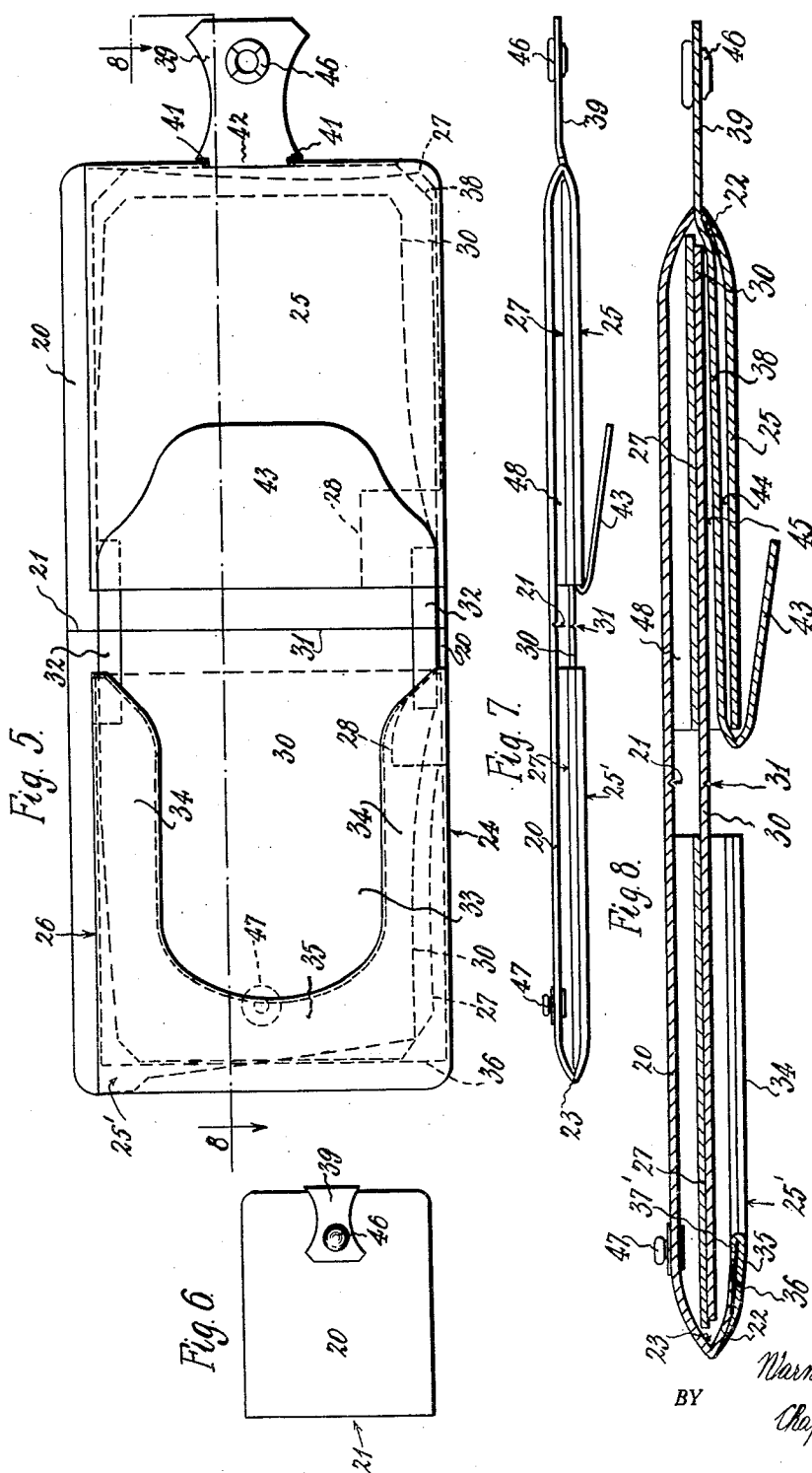
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FLEXIBLE POCKET RECEPTACLE

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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FLEXIBLE-POCKET RECEPTACLE

Application filed June 4, 1929. Serial No. 368,356.

This invention relates to an improved flexible pocket receptacle which is so constructed that coins, as well as paper currency, checks, cards and the like, may be conveniently carried therein.

The invention combines, in one article, a bill fold and a coin purse of the tray type,—that is, a purse having a coin pocket and a winged tray so arranged that coins may be slid out of the pocket into the tray and spread out for convenience in selection.

A bill fold, to give satisfaction, must include some provisions for relative movement between the inner and outer walls. It is well known that, when a bill fold is doubled or otherwise folded into closed and pocket-carrying position, the inner wall has to bend about a smaller radius than the outer wall and consequently buckling of the inner wall must necessarily result unless some provision is made to prevent such action. This difficulty, of course, is accentuated when the pocket between such walls is filled with bills. Unless such buckling or cramping is prevented, the bill fold when closed, will not lie in smooth, flat and compact form, as desired. While many different means have been proposed for avoiding buckling under the conditions described, I have found that the means, disclosed in my application for U. S. Letters Patent filed July 16, 1928, under Serial No. 293,056, give satisfactory results. In carrying out my object of combining a tray purse and bill fold, I prefer to start with the bill fold of said application as a basis, because that bill fold has proved commercially satisfactory and has found wide favor in the trade.

The bill fold of said application is characterized in that the inner wall consists of two tubular end sections and an intermediate section, which bridges the gap between the end sections and the ends of which are slidably received in the tubular end sections. In carrying out this invention, I utilize one of these tubular end sections as a coin pocket and so modify the outer wall of the other tubular end section that it forms a tray. The intermediate section, which lines the pocket and tray, affords a smooth, continuous floor extending from the remote end of the coin

pocket to the remote end of the tray, whereby coins, caused to slide out of the pocket, will readily ride over the gap between the spaced end sections and slide into the tray.

Other features of the invention will appear as the description proceeds and will be pointed out in the appended claims.

The invention will be disclosed with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are plan views showing the several blanks from which the pocket receptacle is made;

Figs. 5 and 6 are views showing the completed article, in open and closed positions, respectively;

Fig. 7 is a top plan view of the article shown in Fig. 5;

Fig. 8 is a sectional plan view thereof taken on the line 8—8 of Fig. 5; and

Fig. 9 is a considerably enlarged, fragmentary sectional plan view illustrative of the manner of connecting the adjacent ends of the outer and inner walls.

The present invention is adaptable to any of the several forms of bill folds disclosed in the aforesaid application or to any other bill fold having the essential characteristic feature, above pointed out. For simplicity, I have illustrated the invention in connection with one only of the aforesaid forms.

Like the bill fold of said application, I prefer to use two blanks, such as are shown in Figs. 1 and 2, from which to form the bill fold proper, but I modify the blank shown in Fig. 1 and use with the modified part thereof the part shown in Fig. 3, in order to form a satisfactory coin tray. I also prefer to add the blank shown in Fig. 4 for the purpose of dividing one of the tubular end sections into two compartments, one of which is suitable for coins and the other for cards or similar articles. The blanks of Figs. 1, 2 and 4 may be made of leather or other suitable flexible material but the blank of Fig. 3 should be of material which is considerably stiffer, but nevertheless somewhat flexible and which must be springy and resilient. Thin steel is an example of one suitable material and, in some cases, celluloid or the like may be used.

The blank shown in Fig. 1 comprises an outer wall section 20, of substantially rectangular shape, having its inner face scored, grooved, creased or otherwise formed to define a central transverse line of fold 21, extending from its upper to its lower edge. Integrally connected with section 20, and disposed one at each end thereof, are flaps 22 which are marked off by suitably formed lines of fold 23. Integrally connected to the lower edge of section 20, and marked off by suitably formed lines of fold 24, are two sections 25 and 25' which are arranged in longitudinally spaced relation one on each side of the central line of fold 21 and which form part of the inner wall end sections. Integrally connected with each of the sections 25 and 25' and foldable along a suitably formed line of fold 26 (disposed parallel to line of fold 24) is a section 27, which completes the inner wall end section. Each section 27 has integrally connected thereto a small flap 28 which is foldable along a suitably formed line of fold 29, disposed parallel with lines of fold 24 and 26. Each section 27 is adapted to be folded along line 26 over and upon the section 25, to which it is connected, thereby forming an inner wall end section of double thickness and of tubular form. The flap 28 is folded over and upon section 27 and, after such section has been folded over and upon section 25, the flap 28 is secured, as by adhesive, to section 25 to hold the sections 25 and 27 together in tubular form. Each end flap 22 is turned in to lie against the inner face of the section 25 or 25', as the case may be, and is suitably secured thereto, preferably adhesively, in the manner best shown in Fig. 9.

The blank shown in Fig. 2 is an approximately rectangular piece 30 which at its widest point is of slightly less width than the sections 25, 25' and 27. It is provided with a centrally and transversely disposed line of fold 31 and the side edges of the piece are preferably reenforced adjacent said line, as indicated at 32. Near its ends, the sides of this piece are tapered slightly so as to be readily thrust into the tubular end sections of the article made up, as just described, from the blank of Fig. 1. The piece 30 is somewhat less in length than the outer wall (Figs. 8 and 9) so that its ends will not, under any ordinary conditions of use, abut the ends defined by the lines 23.

The article, as thus far described, is the bill fold made according to the disclosure of the aforesaid application. For the purposes of the present invention, I provide in the section 25' of the blank, shown in Fig. 1, a recess 33 opening towards the section 25, thereby forming the two side wings 34 and the end wing 35 for the tray of the coin purse, as will be clear from Fig. 5. In Fig. 1 the inner surface of section 25' is shown and on this surface I superpose the roughly U-shaped part

36 which is separately shown in Fig. 3. This piece not only stiffens the wings 34 and 35 but also supplies the necessary resiliency thereto so that they can effectively perform their intended functions. This piece 36 may be secured to section 25' in any suitable manner, as by cementing.

The recess 33, as originally formed in section 25', is somewhat smaller than in the finished form shown by full lines in Fig. 1. The original form is indicated in Fig. 1 by dotted lines, from which it will be seen that there is a marginal portion 37 of the leather part 25', which is subsequently turned in over the celluloid part 36 as at 37' and adhesively secured thereto. In like manner, the part 20 is originally made a little wider, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1, leaving a margin along one side edge which is turned in and cemented down as at 20' to line the upper part of the inner face of part 20.

The blank shown in Fig. 4 includes a part 38 which slips in between the walls 25 and 27 and in front of the section 30 and acts as a partition. A tongue 39 is foldably connected to one end of part 38 and this tongue is passed through a slot 40 in the otherwise closed end of the pocket formed between the walls 25 and 27. The tongue preferably has projections 41 beyond the narrow neck 42, which passes through slot 40, and such projections prevent the tongue and the partition 38 from being accidentally pulled out of the pocket. Foldably connected to the other end of part 38 is a flap 43 which is folded back and normally lies against the wall 25, thereby closing the card pocket 44, which is formed between such wall and partition 38. The space between this partition and section 30 forms the coin pocket 45. The tongue 38 has a fastener section 46 adapted to interengage with a mating fastener section 47 on the outer wall section 20.

The completed article, made up in the manner described, is shown in open position in Figs. 5 and 7. As shown in Fig. 8, it affords a bill compartment 48, a coin pocket 45, a tray, the one open end of which lies adjacent and aligns with the open mouth of the coin pocket, and a card pocket 44. The article shown in Fig. 5 is adapted to be doubled over along the substantially coincident lines 21 and 31 into the form shown in Fig. 6 and held in such relation by engaging the fasteners 46 and 47. The coin and card pockets are now closed and the bill compartment is also closed in the usual sense and for all practical purposes.

In closing the article, the inner and outer walls bend about radii of different lengths and the tubular end sections, which are fixed to the outer wall, slide in relatively to the central section or bridge piece 30,—thereby avoiding any cramping or buckling even when the bill compartment is well filled with bills and the coin pocket well filled with coins.

The bridge piece 30 normally remains centralized with respect to the outer wall because of the well defined crease 31, which naturally works its way into the similar crease 21 in the outer wall when the article is closed. On again opening the article, the relative sliding movement between each of the fixed end sections and the bridge piece may not be equal and the latter may get out of centralized relation but such relation will be restored when the article is again closed. As a matter of fact, the piece 30 might be fixed in one of the tubular end sections leaving all the sliding movement to occur between the bridge piece and the other end section. This arrangement, while not as good as the preferred form disclosed, is nevertheless workable to a degree sufficient to be practical.

The coin purse is utilized in much the same manner as other purses of the same general type. With the open article shown in Fig. 5 held in one hand, pressure is applied to the side wings 34 along the lines of fold 24 and 26. This forces the outer edges of the tray closer together but the inner edges, due to the stiff member 36, do not move inwardly at least to the same extent and the result is an elevation of the wings of the tray. At the same time that the side wings are pressed together, the user also tilts the purse so that the coins in pocket 45 slide out into the tray.

Unlike the ordinary coin purse, it is necessary to have the tray and coin pocket unattached and spaced apart. This is necessary to avoid cramping or buckling of the inner walls of the bill compartment, which walls serve also as walls of the pocket and tray. The bridge piece 30 is characterized in that it serves in addition to its function as an inner wall of the bill fold, as a smooth unbroken floor, common to both the coin pocket and tray and bridging the gap therebetween.

The invention has been disclosed herein in a single and preferred embodiment for illustrative purposes. The scope of the invention is, however, defined by the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. An article of the class described, comprising, an outer wall and an inner wall; the latter consisting of two longitudinally spaced, double-walled end sections presenting confronting tubular ends and attached along their other ends and along one side edge to the ends and one side edge, respectively, of the outer member, and a member extending across between said end sections with its ends telescopically received in said tubular end sections, one of said tubular end sections serving as a coin pocket and the outer wall of the other end section being cut away to form side wings and an end wing for a coin tray, said member serving to connect the pocket and tray and serving as a floor for each along which coins may slide from one to the other across the gap between the open ends of each.

2. An article of the class described, comprising, an outer wall and an inner wall; the latter consisting of two longitudinally spaced, double-walled end sections presenting confronting tubular ends and attached along their other ends and along one side edge to the ends and one side edge, respectively, of the outer member, and a member extending across between said end sections with its ends telescopically received in said tubular end sections, one of said tubular end sections serving as a coin pocket and the outer wall of the other end section being cut away to form side wings and an end wing for a coin tray, said member serving to connect the pocket and tray and serving as a floor for each along which coins may slide from one to the other across the gap between the open ends of each, and resilient reinforcing means attached to the inner surfaces of said wings.

3. A combined bill fold and tray purse, comprising, an outer wall, two longitudinally spaced end sections each attached along one side edge to one side edge of the outer member and along one end edge to an end edge of the outer member, one of said sections having a deep recess in its unattached end edge opening toward the unattached end edge of the other end section, a member connected to the other side edge of each end section and disposed between the latter and said outer wall and defining with such wall the bill compartment, and a bridge piece extending across the gap between the end sections and attached members and having its ends slidably received between such sections and members, the space between the bridge piece and the unrecessed end section affording a coin pocket, said recessed end section forming the wings of a coin tray the floor of which is formed by one end of said bridge piece.

4. A combined bill fold and tray purse, comprising, an outer wall, two longitudinally spaced end sections each attached along one side edge to one side edge of the outer member and along one end edge to an end edge of the outer member, one of said sections having a deep recess in its unattached end edge opening toward the unattached end edge of the other end section, a member connected to the other side edge of each end section and disposed between the latter and said outer wall and defining with such wall the bill compartment, a bridge piece extending across the gap between the end sections and attached members and having its ends slidably received between such sections and members, the space between the bridge piece and the unrecessed end section affording a coin pocket, said recessed end section forming the wings of a coin tray the floor of which is formed by one end of said bridge piece, and resilient reinforcing means attached to the inner surfaces of said wings.

5. A combined bill fold and tray purse,

comprising, an outer wall, two longitudinally spaced end sections each attached along one side edge to one side edge of the outer member and along one end edge to an end edge of the outer member, one of said sections
5 having a deep recess in its unattached end edge opening toward the unattached end edge of the other end section, a member connected to the other side edge of each end section and disposed between the latter and said
10 outer wall and defining with such wall the bill compartment, a bridge piece extending across the gap between the end sections and attached members and having its ends slidably received between such sections and mem-
15 bers, the space between the bridge piece and the unrecessed end section affording a coin pocket, said recessed end section forming the wings of a coin tray the floor of which is
20 formed by one end of said bridge piece, and a thin U-shaped resilient member secured to the inner face of said recessed end section to reinforce said wings and impart resiliency thereto.

25 6. A combined bill fold and tray purse, comprising, an outer wall, two longitudinally spaced end sections each attached along one side edge to one side edge of the outer wall and along one end edge to an end edge of the
30 outer wall, one of said sections having a deep recess in its unattached end edge opening toward the unattached end edge of the other end section, a member connected to the other side edge of each end section and disposed
35 between the latter and the outer wall, said member defining with said outer wall the bill compartment and with one of said end sections a coin pocket and with the other of said end sections a coin tray, and bridging means
40 extending across the gap between said end sections and slidable with respect to at least one of them and affording a smooth continuous floor along which coins may slide from the pocket to the tray and back again.

45 In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

WARNER R. BUXTON.

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