

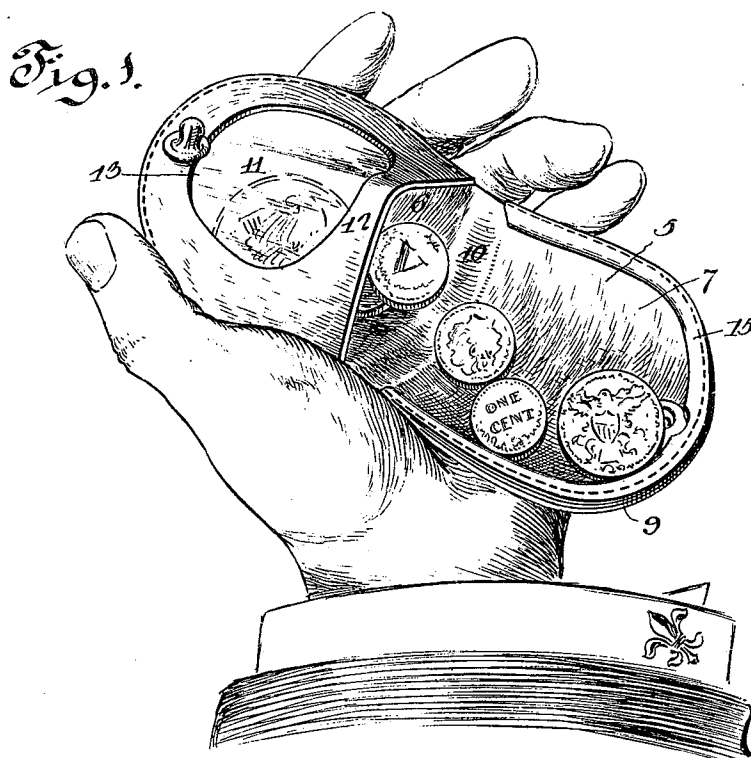
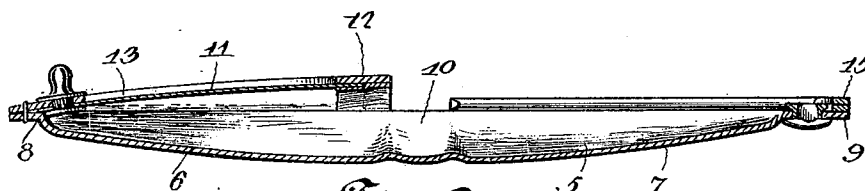
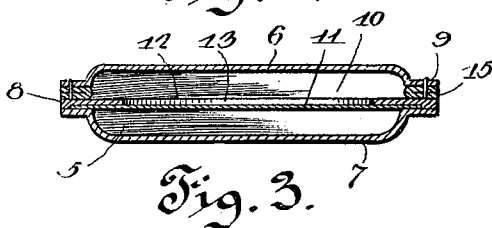
No. 637,365.

Patented Nov. 21, 1899.

F. S. WEAVER.
POCKET BOOK.

(Application filed Sept. 15, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
J. Graff, Bulwerwell,
Geo. H. Chandler

Frank S. Weaver, Inventor.
By his Attorneys.

Chas Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK S. WEAVER, OF MOUNT HOLLY, NEW JERSEY.

POCKET-BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 637,365, dated November 21, 1899.

Application filed September 15, 1899. Serial No. 730,584. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK S. WEAVER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mount Holly, in the county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Pocket-Book, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to pocket-books in general, and more particularly to coin-purses, although it may be employed to hold bills and other matter; and it has for its object to provide a construction in which heavy and durable stock may be used, in which the usual bellows construction may be omitted, and in which the flap may act as a tray to receive the coins as they are slid from the inclosure of the purse and will hold them against displacement from the tray for inspection and selection, this construction providing a purse in which the coins may be readily applied and removed.

A further object of the invention is to afford an inspection of the contents of the purse without emptying it.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which similar numerals of reference designate like and corresponding parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the purse in the hand of an operator and in a position to slide the coins onto the tray. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal central section of the purse in its opened position. Fig. 3 is a transverse section showing the purse when closed.

Referring now to the drawings, the purse comprises a substantially elliptical blank 5, the end portions of which are embossed, as shown at 6 and 7, to form depressions and resultant raised edges 8 and 9, respectively, the depressions being divided by a central and narrow transverse hinge portion 10, which permits one end of the blank being folded to lie upon the other and with their recesses inwardly.

Disposed upon the edge or flange 8, surrounding the embossed portions 6, is a sheet of mica 11, and over this and conforming in outline to the corresponding end of the blank 5 is a semi-elliptical piece 12, which is stitched down upon the flange or edge 8 to hold it and the mica sheet firmly in position. The central portion of the piece 12 is removed to form an

inspection-opening 13, having a transparent closure formed by the mica sheet 11.

Upon the upper face of the edge or flange 9 is stitched or otherwise secured a reinforcing-strip 15, conforming in outline to the flange 9 and acting to intensify the depression 7 by forming a higher wall about its edge. This strip 15 is preferably formed by folding a suitable piece of leather upon itself, and its ends lie at the side of the central portion or web 10.

Fastening elements of any desired form, such as a stud and an eye, are fixed to the ends of the purse and are adapted to hold the purse folded, it being of course understood that the portion having the flange 9 and strip 15 is folded to lie upon the opposite portion.

In practice the flap is raised and the coins are contributed to the portion 6, after which the purse is closed in the usual manner. If it is desired to learn the contents of the purse, the flap, which is that portion having the flange 9, is raised, when the coins may be inspected through the mica sheet 11. If it be then desired to remove one or more coins, the purse is held in the hand and squeezed transversely, so as to raise the free edge of the piece 12 above the web 10, when the purse may be tilted and the coins will slide over the web and into the depression 7 of the flap and will be prevented from sliding from the flap by the strip 15 and the inner edge of the flange 9. After the proper coin or coins have been selected the purse may be tilted in the opposite direction, and the coins will pass back over the web 10 and into the coin-receptacle. By then releasing the purse the elasticity of the stock will cause the free edge of the piece 12 to approach and lie adjacent to or upon the web 10 to practically close the coin-receptacle, after which the flap may be folded over and fastened in place.

It will of course be understood that in the manufacture of the purse any desired and suitable material may be employed and the inspection-opening may be omitted and also that various modifications in the form and shape may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. A purse, comprising a blank having its end portions embossed to form depressions, and having a central transverse web separating the depressed portions, and a piece secured across the depression of one end portion and reaching to the edge of said web, whereby the web forms a closure for the pocket between said end portion and its attached piece.
2. A purse, comprising a blank of elastic material having its end portions embossed to form depressions and to form a central transverse web, and a piece secured across the depression of one end portion to form a coin-receptacle, said piece extending to the adjacent edge of the web, whereby said web may act to close the receptacle.
3. A purse, comprising a blank of elastic material, having its end portions embossed to form depressions and to form a central transverse web, a piece secured across the depression of one end portion to form a coin-receptacle, said piece extending to the transverse web, whereby said web will act to close the receptacle, and a reinforcing-strip secured about the edge of the depressed portion of the opposite end.

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

FRANK S. WEAVER.

Witnesses:

M. P. ZIETZ,
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