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D. J. BROUGHTON.
FLEXIBLE POCKET RECEPTACLE

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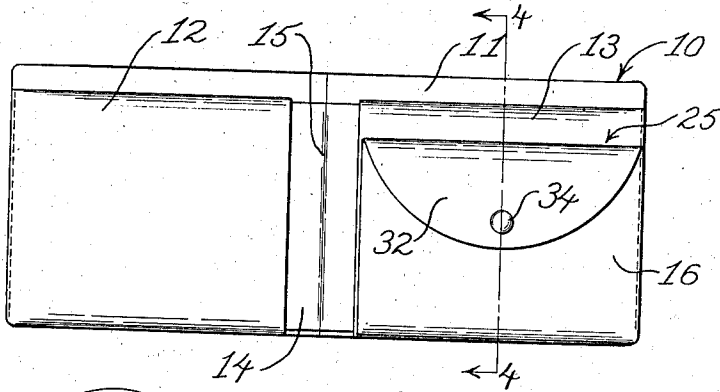
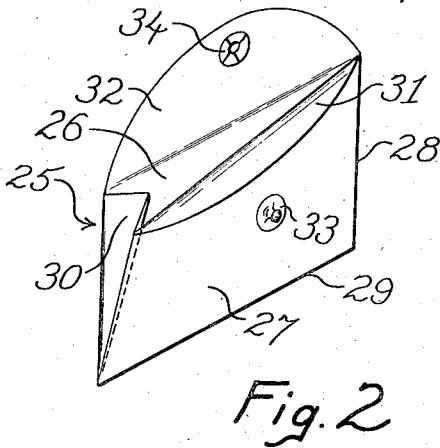
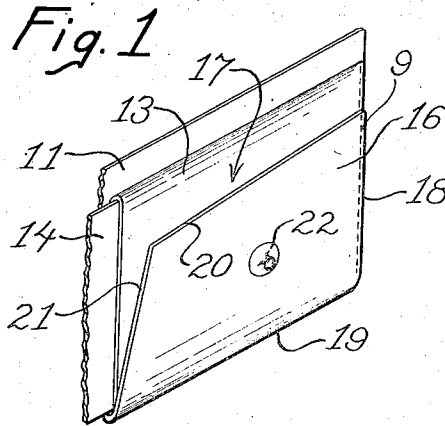
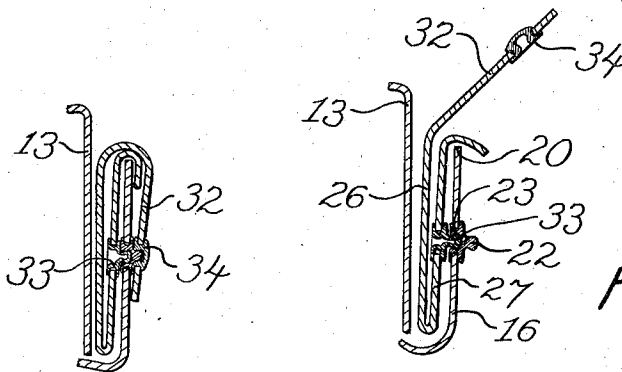


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

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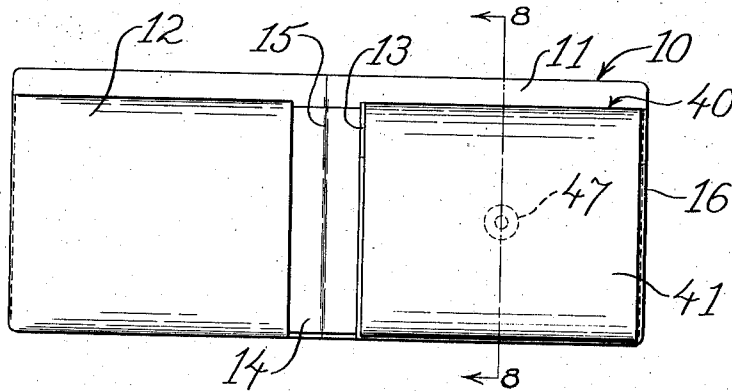
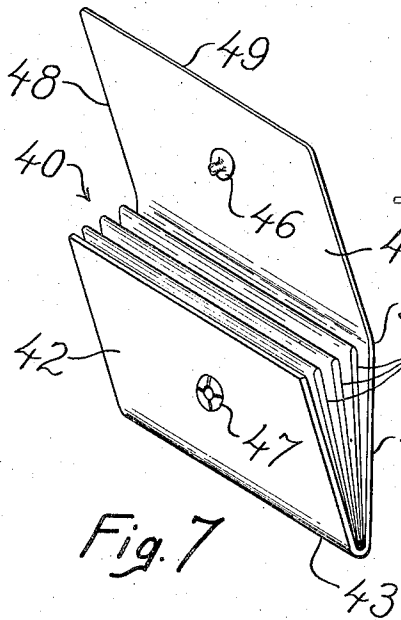
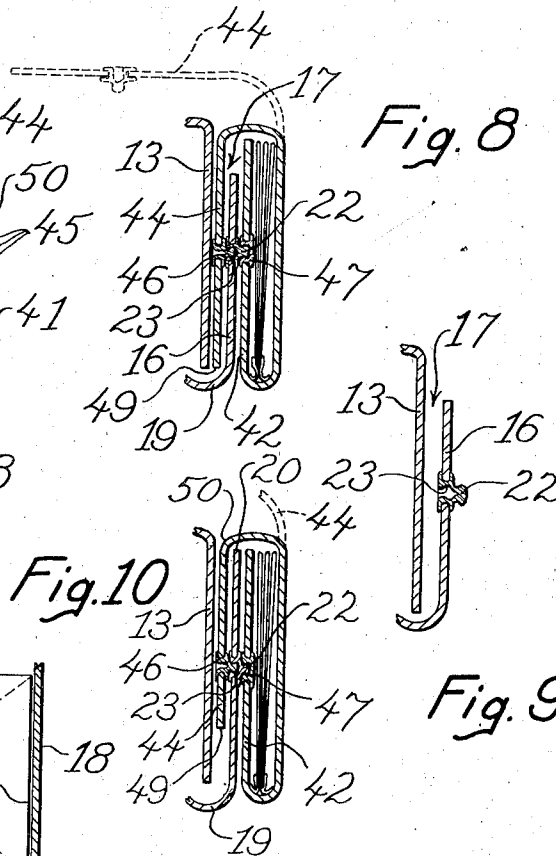
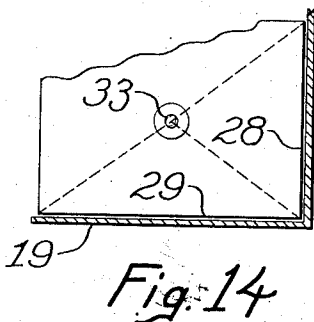
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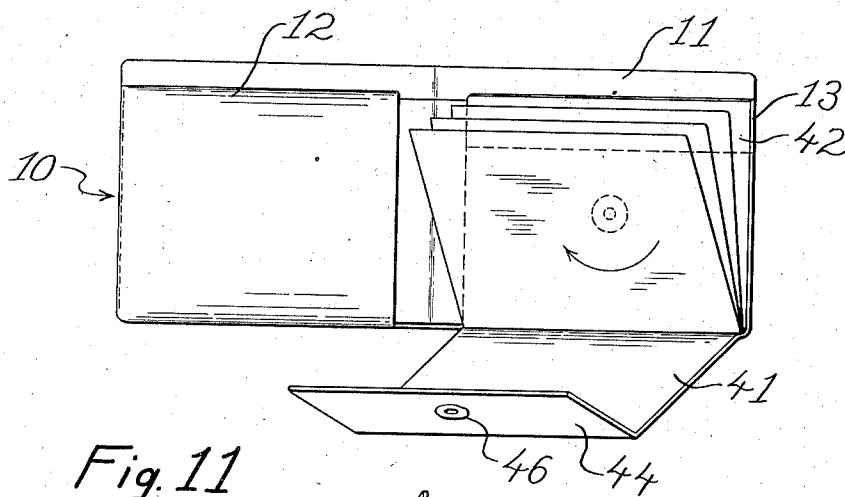
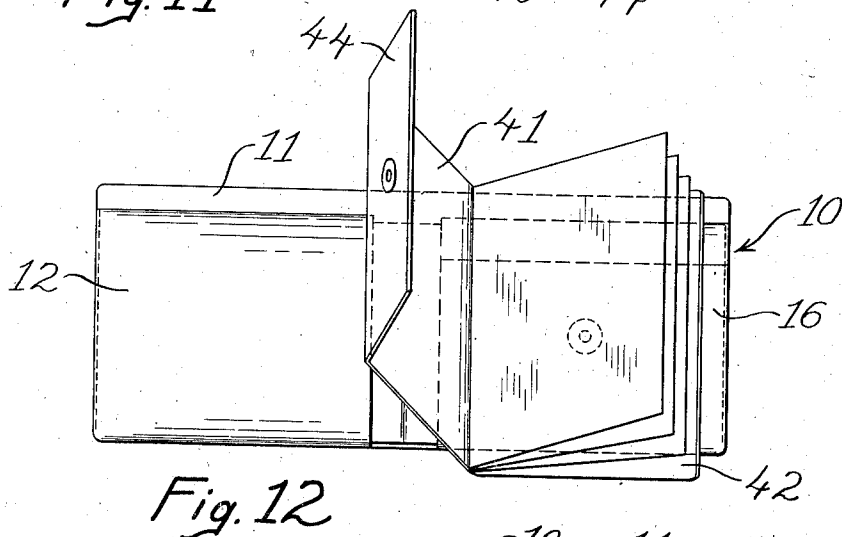
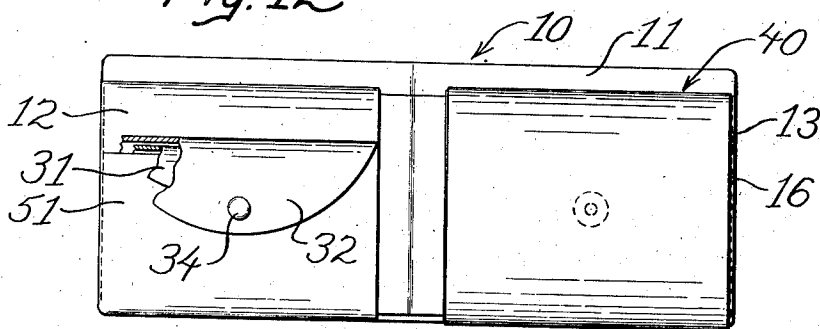
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3 Sheets-Sheet 3



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FLEXIBLE POCKET RECEPTACLE

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3 Claims. (Cl. 150—35)

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This invention relates to improvements in the construction of flexible pocket receptacles such as billfolds.

Increasingly large numbers of billfold users have found it desirable that their billfold be provided with capacities for carrying change, pass cards, snapshots, memorandum pads and the like. Many users further require that the "added" capacity shall be "removable," that is, that the auxiliary receptacle or other means by which the added capacity is achieved shall be made separable from the billfold at the will of the user so that when not needed it can be left at home, or can be used separately if desired. These demands on the part of the users for the inclusion in their billfolds of auxiliary receptacles or devices of specialized function have presented substantial problems to the manufacturer because of the variety of the auxiliary capacities required to meet the needs of different users. Further problems are met in making the desired combination without impairing the functional utility of the billfold as such or that of the auxiliary receptacle or capacity which is combined with it. The need for making the added capacity separable adds further complications to the problems involved.

It is one object of the present invention to provide means by which a wide range of auxiliary capacities may be added to a billfold. A further object is to provide attaching means which will not substantially impair the functional utility of either the billfold or the added capacity.

Further and more specific objects will be made apparent in the following specification and claims.

In the accompanying drawings which illustrate embodiments of the invention,

Fig. 1 is an elevational view of a billfold, including a coin purse, constructed according to this invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the purse separated from the billfold proper;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view showing an end half of the billfold with the purse removed;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view substantially on line 4—4 of Fig. 1, certain of the billfold wall members being omitted, and the parts being shown spaced from each other in the interest of clearness;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view similar to Fig. 4 but showing the purse open;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 1 but showing the invention embodied in a billfold which in-

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cludes a multiple pass case as the auxiliary element;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the pass case separated from the billfold;

Fig. 8 is a sectional view substantially on line 8—8 of Fig. 6, certain of the billfold wall members being omitted and the parts being shown spaced from each other in the interest of clearness;

Fig. 9 is a sectional view similar to Figs. 4 and 8 with the auxiliary receptacle removed;

Fig. 10 is a sectional view similar to Fig. 8 but showing a modification;

Fig. 11 is a view similar to Fig. 6 but showing the pass case opened;

Fig. 12 is a view similar to Fig. 11 but showing the pass case rotated on its pivot;

Fig. 13 is a view similar to Fig. 6 but with the left end portion of the billfold provided with a purse as in Fig. 1; and

Fig. 14 is a diagrammatic view showing the manner in which the purse case or similar auxiliary element is locked against pivotal movement.

The body of the billfold, generally indicated at 10, may be of any usual or desired construction. As shown in the drawings it comprises an outer wall 11 and an inner wall which includes two spaced generally tubular end sections 12 and 13 within which the ends of a bridging member 14 are telescopically received. The end sections are adapted to be folded one on the other about a central fold line 15 in the manner common to billfolds.

One end section, as 13, is provided with a wall member 16 secured to the body of the billfold by the integral fold at the bottom 19 and the end stitching 9, see Fig. 3, to form a pocket 17 which is closed at its outer end 18 and bottom 19, and is open at its top edge 20 and inner end 21. As best shown in Fig. 9, the wall member 16 is provided on its outer face with a post member 22 of a snap fastener, and carries on its inner face a socket member 23 of a snap fastener. The fastener members 22 and 23 are mounted in axial alignment with each other and may if desired be unitary.

Fig. 2 shows a purse generally designated 25 which in Fig. 1 is shown attached to the billfold 10. The purse 25 comprises a rear wall 26 and a front wall 27 secured directly together at one end edge 28 and at their bottom edge 29. The opposite end edges of the walls 26 and 27 are preferably connected together by a gusset 30. The front wall 27 is provided along its upper edge at the mouth of the purse with a relatively short

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flap 31 for a purpose later described. The rear wall 26 carries a closure flap 32 which is of greater extent than flap 31 so that when folded over onto front wall 27 it will extend beyond the edge of flap 31.

The front wall 27 carries a post member 33 of a snap fastener, member 33 being so positioned on wall 27 that when the purse is seated in the pocket 17 of the billfold with edges 28 and 29 in approximate contact with the closed edges 18 and 19 of the pocket the post member 33 will engage with the socket member 23 on the inner face of pocket wall 16 to releasably hold the purse in the pocket as best shown in Fig. 5. As shown in the latter figure the flap 31 extends over the free edge 20 of the pocket 17 preventing the accidental insertion of coins between wall 16 of the billfold and wall 27 of the purse. The closure flap 32 of the purse carries a socket member 34 positioned to engage post member 33, when the purse is detached from the billfold, to hold the purse closed and, because of the coaxial alignment of the fastener members, member 34 equally well engages post member 22, when the purse is secured in the pocket as shown in Fig. 4, to close the purse when attached to the billfold.

The approximate engagement of purse edges 28 and 29 with pocket edges 18 and 19 respectively as above described not only facilitates snap members 23 and 33 finding each other in the operation of attaching the purse to the billfold but the engagement of either or both of the pairs of adjacent edges prevents rotation of the purse in the pocket about the fasteners as a pivot. This action is diagrammatically shown in Fig. 14. Engagement of the free edge 20 of the pocket wall 16 with the fold of flap 31 also serves as a means locking the parts against relative rotation. In some instances it may be desirable to permit the purse, when opened, some degree of pivotal movement about the post member 22. This is accomplished by allowing the necessary clearance between the bottom and end of the purse and the bottom and closed end of the pocket respectively, the engagement of the free edge 20 of the pocket member 16 in the fold of flap 31 preventing pivotal movement when the purse is closed and closure flap 32 holds flap 31 firmly engaged over the edge 20. Of course the greater the number of edges engaged the greater is the restraint placed on the pivotal movement.

The utility of the fastening arrangement is not limited to a purse but may equally well be employed to secure memorandum pads, compacts, address books, multiple pass cases and many other auxiliary elements to the billfold. Furthermore, the invention permits the body of the auxiliary receptacle to be carried on the outside of the supporting pocket wall, some other element, such as its closure flap being releasably locked in the pocket. This requires reversal of the position of the post and socket members of the fastener as illustrated in the modified form shown in Figs. 6 to 11 inclusive. In Figs. 6 to 11 inclusive is shown a combination employing a multiple pass case 40 as illustrative of this alternative application of the invention and the further specific advantages arising from the potential pivotal character of the connecting means when used with a multiple pass case.

As best shown in Fig. 7 the multiple pass case comprises a rear wall member 41 and a front wall member 42 hinged together at their bottom

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edges 43. The rear wall is provided with a closure flap 44 adapted to be folded over onto the front wall 42. A plurality of transparent receivers 45 of any usual or desired form, for displaying pass cards, photographs, and the like are hinged to case 40 along its bottom edge as best shown in Fig. 7.

Closure flap 44 carries a post member 46 adapted to engage a socket member 47 carried by wall member 42 to hold the case closed when it is separated from the billfold. Members 46 and 47 are so positioned that when socket member 47 is engaged on post 22 and closure member 44 is inserted in pocket 17 of the billfold 10 with post 46 engaged with socket 23, one or both edges 48 and 49 of the closure member will respectively be in approximate engagement with end and bottom edges 18 and 19 of the pocket and thereby prevent rotation of the case on the pivotal connection afforded by the engagement of socket 47 on post 22.

As previously described in connection with flap 31, the restraint against pivotal movement may be applied along the upper edge of pocket member 16 by the fold 50 of flap 44 either as the sole restraining means or in combination with restraint on either or both edges 48 and 49. This modification is illustrated in Fig. 10 where the free edge 20 of the pocket is extended to engage in fold 50 when flap 44 is in the pocket and held therein by fastener members 23—46, flap 44 being shown shortened so that edge 49 is out of locking engagement with the bottom 19 of the pocket. As previously pointed out, however, the greater the number of edges engaged the greater is the restraint placed on the pivotal movement.

When post 46 is released from socket 23 and flap 44 withdrawn from pocket 17 as indicated in dotted line in Fig. 8, the pass case can be swung open as shown in Fig. 11. Since removal of the flap from pocket 17 has removed the restraint against pivotal movement of the pass case about post 22, the case may be rotated to the position shown in Fig. 12 or to any other angular position desired without detaching it from the billfold. This rotatability is of substantial advantage in reading or viewing the material in the transparent receivers 45 when some or all of the material is best viewed with the receivers in a vertical or other angular position. Furthermore with the pass case in the position of Fig. 12 the left half of the billfold forms a support for the wall 41 and flap 44 as well as the receivers 45 as the latter are successively turned.

It will be seen that the purse 25 and the case 40 by properly dimensioning their parts can be made interchangeable with respect to a given billfold and similarly a substantial range of other auxiliary elements can be made interchangeable in a given billfold, or for a line of billfolds of differing constructions if the billfolds all include a pocket wall such as 16 of the proper common dimensions and if the coaxial fasteners carried thereby have a common predetermined position.

If desired both end sections of the billfold may be provided with auxiliary receptacles as illustrated, for example in Fig. 13 where end section 12 of the billfold of Fig. 6 is shown provided with a pocket member 51 similar to member 16, to support a purse similar to 25 of Fig. 2.

I claim:

1. A combination billfold and auxiliary receptacle, the latter being detachably secured to the billfold, which comprises, a pocket wall on the

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face of an end section of the billfold forming a pocket therewith, said pocket being open along two adjacent edges and closed along the other two edges, complementary elements of a snap fastener carried respectively on the inner and outer faces of the outer wall of said pocket, said elements being in axial alignment, an auxiliary receptacle including a wall member and a closure member, one of said members being insertable in said pocket, at least one edge of the inserted member seating substantially against a closed edge of the pocket, a snap fastener element carried by the inserted member, said element being complementary to the fastener element on the inner face of the pocket wall and positioned to engage therewith when the inserted member is seated in the pocket, the other of said members being provided with a snap fastener element complementary to the fastener element on the outer face of the pocket wall and positioned to engage therewith when the inserted member is seated in the pocket.

2. A combination billfold and auxiliary receptacle, the latter being detachably secured to the billfold, which comprises, a pocket wall on the face of an end section of the billfold forming a pocket therewith, said pocket being open along two adjacent edges and closed along the other two edges, complementary elements of a snap fastener carried respectively on the inner and outer faces of the outer wall of said pocket, an auxiliary receptacle having a wall member and a closure flap, said member and flap being provided with complementary snap fastener elements engageable with each other to releasably hold the auxiliary receptacle closed when separated from the billfold, the element on said wall member being engageable with the said element on one side of the pocket wall to releasably secure the auxiliary receptacle to the billfold and the element on the closure flap being engageable with the said ele-

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ment on the opposite side of the pocket wall to releasably hold the auxiliary receptacle closed when attached to the billfold.

3. A combination billfold and multiple pass case, the latter being detachably secured to the billfold, which comprises a pocket wall on the face of an end section of the billfold forming a pocket therewith, said pocket being open along two adjacent edges and closed along the other two edges, complementary post and socket elements of a snap fastener carried respectively on the outer and inner faces of the outer wall of said pocket, a multiple pass case unit including a wall member and a closure flap, said wall member and flap being provided with complementary post and socket snap fastener elements engageable with each other to releasably hold the multiple pass case closed when separated from the billfold, the element on said wall member being complementary to and rotatably engageable with the said element on the outer face of the pocket wall to releasably and pivotally mount the multiple pass case unit on the billfold, the element on the closure flap being complementary to and engageable with the said element on the inner face of said pocket wall to releasably hold the multiple pass case unit closed when attached to the billfold.

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