

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. B. WOODBURY & O. GREENBAUM.
COIN PURSE.

No. 503,447.

Patented Aug. 15, 1893.

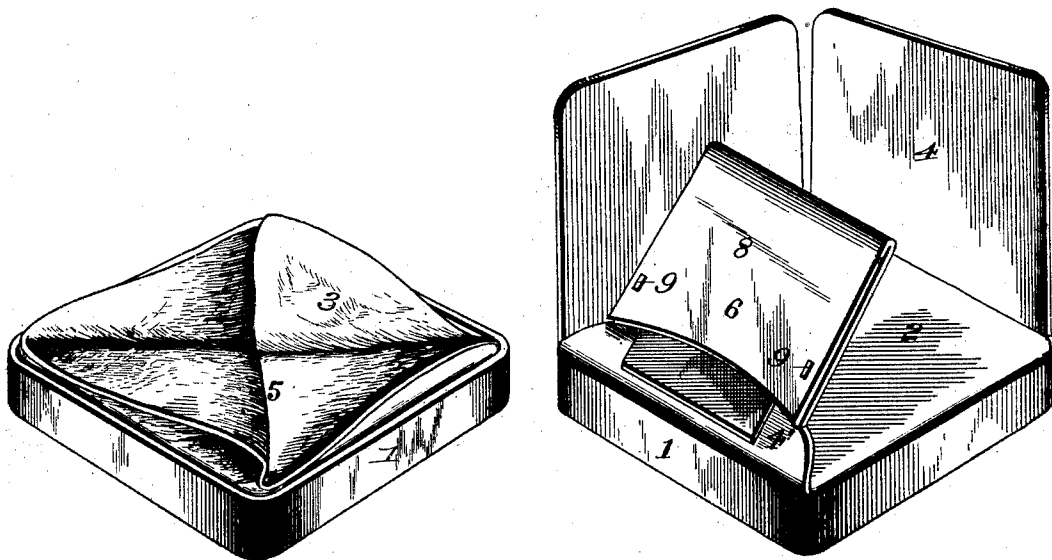
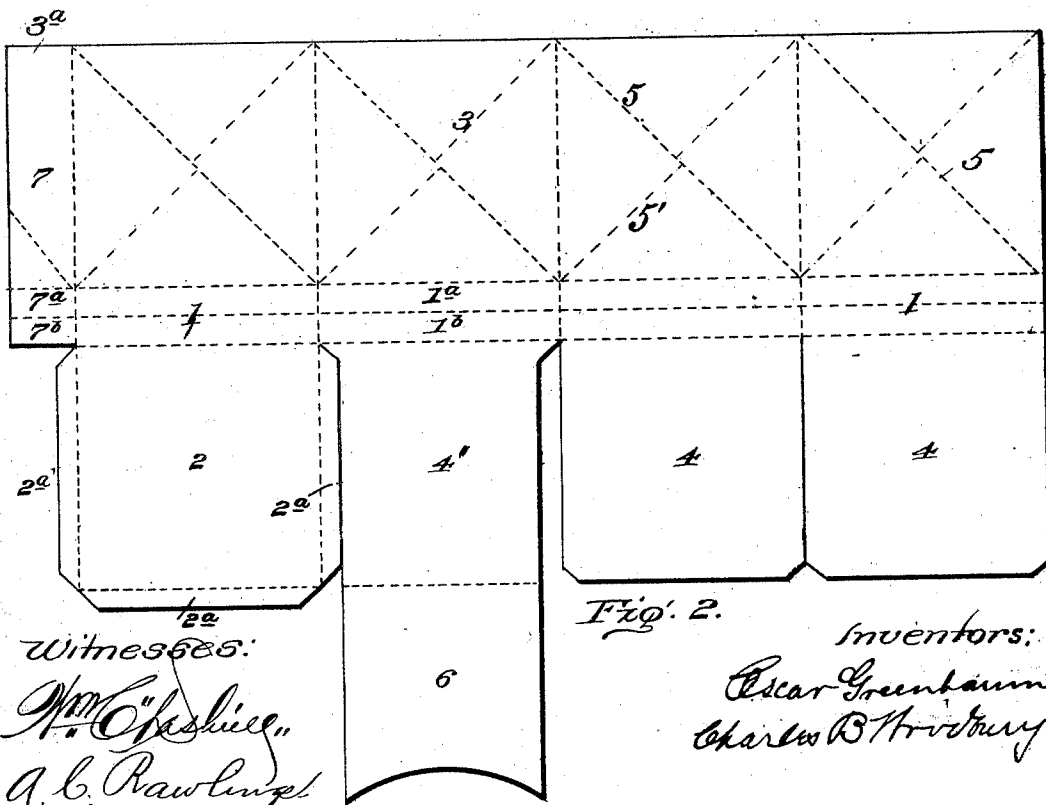


Fig. 1.



(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

C. B. WOODBURY & O. GREENBAUM.

COIN PURSE.

No. 503,447.

Patented Aug. 15, 1893.

Fig. 3.

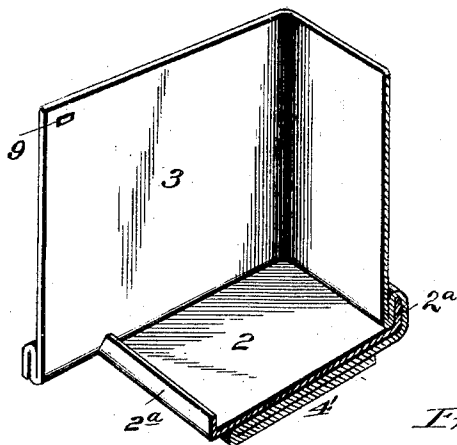


Fig. 4.

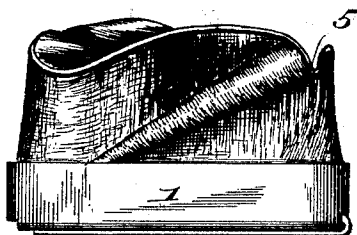


Fig. 5.

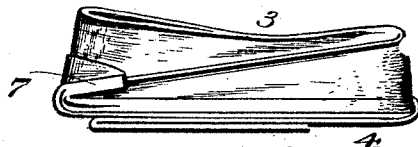


Fig. 6.

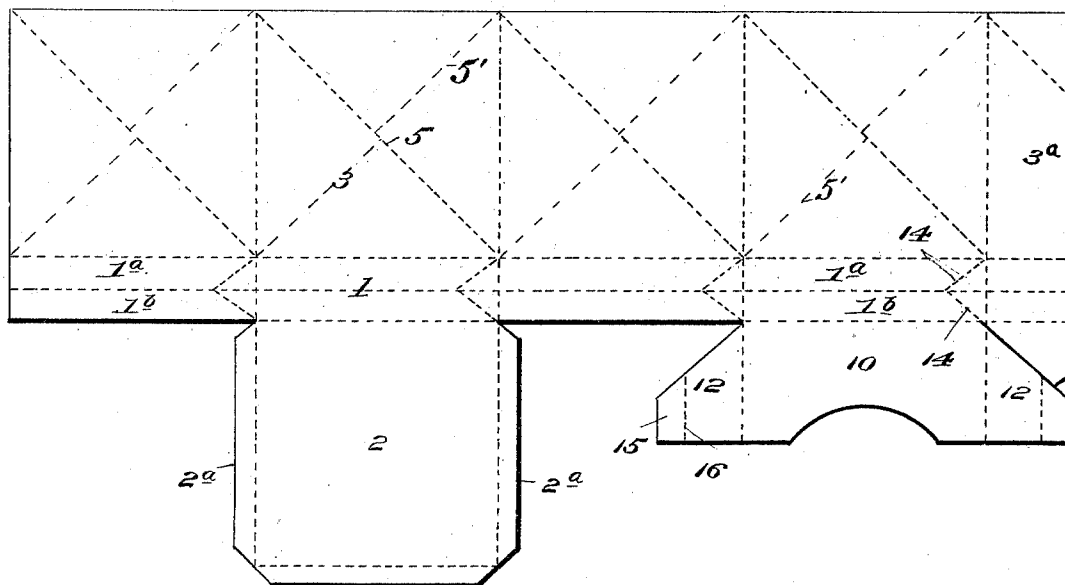
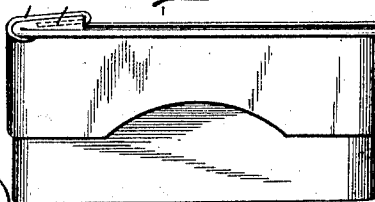


Fig. 7.



Witnesses

Wm. C. Ashiee
A. C. Rawlinp

Inventors

Oscar Greenbaum
Charles B. Woodbury

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES B. WOODBURY AND OSCAR GREENBAUM, OF WASHINGTON,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COIN-PURSE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 503,447, dated August 15, 1893.

Application filed July 19, 1892. Serial No. 440,551. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES B. WOODBURY and OSCAR GREENBAUM, citizens of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Purses; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to that class of purses for holding coin, in which a collapsible and expansible portion folds by a series of rotary movements toward and from the bottom, being locked, in its closed position, by the diagonal fold of the sides. It is our purpose to provide a purse of this kind which shall be constructed, or formed, of a single integral piece of fabric, folded into the proper shape. It is a further purpose of our invention to provide a purse of the class referred to, in which the fabric is folded into the required form and the several parts interlocked and permanently engaged by stitching, gluing, or other fastening, at the point where the terminal portions of the folded fabric material are united to close the folding tube of the purse and to connect the bottom to it. It is a further purpose to provide a purse in which the collapsible sides shall fold within a surrounding body-part, by which the bottom of the purse is held distended, said body-portion being formed of the fabric of the purse, with, or without, a reinforcement so as to hold the bottom and side parts apart to give space for coins or articles in the purse, as well as to protect the folded edges of the sides from wear in use. This feature of the invention also includes, as a purpose had in view, the provision of a purse having a body-portion of polygonal form, by which the bottom of the purse is supported and distended, said body-portion being formed of the folded fabric of the purse, and adapted to surround and inclose the bottom and lower edge of the collapsible side, and to fold, or collapse, and unfold, or expand, with the collapsible sides. It is our purpose also, to provide a purse, formed from a single, or integral blank, or strip of fabric, folded to form a body portion, bottom, and collapsible sides,

with or without a bill-folder and ticket-pocket, formed, when present, from the same integral blank, the several parts of the purse being permanently united without stitching, gluing, or other fastening, save only at the outer terminal edge, which is fastened in any suitable manner to prevent displacement and to serve as a lock, to preserve the engagement of the folded parts.

The invention consists, to these ends, in the several novel features of construction and new combinations of parts hereinafter fully described and then more particularly pointed out in the claims annexed to this specification.

To enable others skilled in the art to which our invention pertains, to make, construct, and use the same, we will now describe said invention in detail, reference being had, for such purpose, to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1. is a perspective view in two parts showing a purse embodying our invention; the second part of the figure showing the purse reversed in position to show the bill-folder. Fig. 2. is a view of the single blank of leather, or other suitable material, from which the purse is made. Fig. 3. is a sectional perspective view showing the blank in Fig. 2 partly folded. Fig. 4. is a perspective view showing the purse opened, or partly so, to show the position of the folded and locking margin. Fig. 5. is a view showing a modified form, the interlocked margins being folded over upon, and opening with, the collapsible and expansible portion of the purse. Fig. 6. is a view of a single blank from which the form of purse shown in Fig. 7 is made. Fig. 7. is a view showing the completed purse formed from the blank seen in Fig. 6.

The reference numeral 1, in said drawings indicates the body-portion of the purse, or the polygonal frame, which supports the bottom 2 which lies between the collapsible folding sides, 3, and the bill-folder 4. As the purse is formed from a single piece, or blank, its several completed parts will first be described, briefly, and we will then explain the manner in which said parts are formed and brought into proper relation to each other. The body-portion 1, is an integral part of the

material composing the sides, and is formed without other support, or stiffening, than that afforded by the material itself. In case this material is very light, or unusually thin, or where, for any reason, it may be thought desirable, we may insert either a continuous thin strip, or a separate strip on each side of said body-portion, said strip being of any suitable material, either metal or otherwise. The collapsible sides having the diagonal folds 5, rise from the lower, inner edges of the body-portion 1, which affords an inclosed space receiving the sides and bottom of the purse. Where such strip is used it may be located between parts 1^a and 1^b, or outside of all to take the wear. Where used outside part 1^a may be omitted and part 1^b used instead, parts 2^a being held between part 1^b and such added strip and suitably fastened. We have shown, in the present instance, a rectangular body, but it will be readily understood that we may use any suitable polygonal form, ranging from a circle to the rectangular shape illustrated, such changes involving small modifications in the method of construction, or principle of operation.

The bill-folder is composed of three flaps indicated by the numeral 4, two of which fold from opposite sides of the body-portion 1, while the third folds at right angles to those already mentioned; all these flaps project from and form integral parts of the body-portion 1, between which and said flaps are formed creases, close to, or in the plane of the bottom 2, to enable said flaps to fold naturally and easily down upon said bottom. One of the two opposite flaps 4' is preferably made somewhat narrower by trimming away its sides, and its free end is prolonged to form an extension 6, which we fold back upon the upper or outer surface of the narrowed flap; its end being made fast by small staples, 9, or any suitable fastenings; these are so inserted as to catch down the angles of the reversely folded flap 6, which thus forms a ticket pocket, 8. We may use any suitable form of catch, or fastening, to secure the free end of the narrower, pocket-carrying flap.

The foregoing are the main and essential parts constituting the purse, and of these we may omit the bill-folder entirely, as explained hereinafter.

The purse, having the form and composed of the parts mentioned, is constructed from a single integral piece of fabric, such as leather, of any suitable kind, thickness and finish. This fabric is cut to form a blank substantially similar to that seen in Fig. 2, where it is represented as laid flat. Along one of the longer sides, this blank is integral from end to end, the length of this portion being equal to the aggregate width of the four sides 3 of the purse, plus the addition, at one end, of a narrow fastening strip, 7, the function of which will be explained presently. The width of this integral portion is equal to the length

of one of the collapsible sides 3, from the point where said side rises from the lower edge of the body-portion to its free edge, said width being increased by an integral portion which, for the sake of convenience in the further description, we have indicated by the reference numerals 1^a and 1^b; each of the parts so denoted forming an integral strip having substantially the width of the body-part 1 of the completed purse; the strips being distinguished, one from the other, by a line of fold, parallel with the longer edge of the integral strip, said line of fold separating the lower portion of said strip into the two equal, or substantially equal strips, 1^a and 1^b. In length these strips are co-extensive with the strip from which the sides 3 are formed, and of which they are part, as described.

Appended to and forming part of the marginal portion 1^b are four flaps, separated from each other by slitting the fabric transversely to the length of the blank. Proceeding from the left side of Fig. 2, the first flap, having the reference-numeral 2, is square, or substantially so, and in the completed purse it forms the bottom 2. In the blank, this portion is provided with marginal flaps, or narrow extension-strips 2^a, upon the three sides which are severed, or disconnected.

It is expedient in the formation of the blank to impress the several lines of fold upon the fabric, either by hand or by suitable mechanism, and in Fig. 2 the essential lines of fold are indicated by dotted lines. Other bends are formed across these in the sides, when the purse is finished, by pressing the folded purse, as indicated by lighter dotted lines 5', in Figs. 2 and 6, which assist in causing the purse to close and to remain closed properly in use. The bottom 2 of the flap above referred to, is separated, or distinguished, in this manner, from the marginal extension-strips 2^a, the part within the dotted lines of fold being the portion which constitutes, in the completed purse, the distended bottom.

The adjacent flap upon the right hand of the square bottom-flap, in Fig. 2, is a prolonged strip 4', having its margins cut away to reduce its width to the dimension of the outside flap of the bill-folder from the end of which the ticket-pocket 8 is to be formed. The end utilized for this purpose constitutes the prolonged portion of the flap 4', in Fig. 2 which is indicated by the numeral 6. It may be remarked, at this point, that in describing the blank we have thought that the simplicity and clearness of the explanation would be promoted by designating its constituent parts, as far as possible, by means of the same reference-numeral used in the other figures, to indicate the corresponding parts of the finished purse. The blank is completed by the formation of the two substantially similar flaps 4, upon the right hand of the elongated flap. Of these two parts the first, which lies between the elongated flap,

and the first flap, at the extreme right, constitutes, in the finished purse, the laterally folding flap of the bill-folder while the second provides the flap lying opposite the elongated flap, as seen in the second or right-hand part of Fig. 1.

Before constructing the purse from the blank described, we prefer to mark, indent or emboss two parallel, sharply defined lines of fold in the material used, one of said lines being that which separates the two strips 1^a and 1^b from each other, while the second line forms the demarcation between the strip 1^a and the lower edge of the integral strip denoted by the numeral 3, which is to constitute the collapsible sides of the purse. A line of demarcation is preferably formed, also, at each of the lower points where the integral strip will fold at the four angles of the body-portion. The diagonal lines of fold, also, are usually marked, to facilitate the assumption of the proper shape when the purse is completed. The blank is now folded by bringing the inner faces of the marginal strips 1^a and 1^b together and turning the bottom-flap 2 at substantially right-angles to the side portion, and the second division of the side 3 is then brought around into position, as seen in Fig. 3, the marginal strip 2^a of the bottom portion 2 being inserted between the adjacent faces of the strips 1^a and 1^b for which purpose it is bent upward at a right angle with the bottom, or substantially so. The third side is now brought around into place, opposite the first side and the second marginal strip 2^a is inserted in like manner. Finally, the fourth side, 3, is bent into place, the third and last marginal strip 2^a is set in place between the adjacent faces of the strips 1^a and 1^b leaving the end extension strip 7, still unattached. This strip, which is wide enough to extend over a part of the fourth side 3, is either treated with glue or cement and stuck down upon the outside of the fourth side, or it is otherwise fastened in any preferred manner. The corresponding extensions of the strips 1^a and 1^b, which still preserve the fold of the strips named, are opened sufficiently to permit the outer folded edge of said strips to pass between them, and they are cemented, or otherwise fastened. The simple method of procedure thus described practically completes the purse, the ticket pocket 8 being formed by simply folding the elongation 6 over upon the body of its flap and catching down the corners by any suitable means. We may, however, unite this flap with the part on which it is folded by stitching, or other means, extending along the whole, or any portion, of the sides of the ticket pocket. The body-portion 1 is thus formed of the doubly folded fabric and while it possesses sufficient rigidity and strength for all ordinary uses, it also has perfect flexibility and provides a secure and durable support and protection for the interlocking edges, or

parts, as well as an inclosed space within which the collapsing sides 3 may fold. If desired, we may employ additional fastening of any preferred kind, as shown at 9, but ordinarily, the essential fastening will be that already described. The bill-folder may be wholly omitted, if preferred, and in this case we modify the blank by simply cutting away the parts constituting said bill-folder as seen in Fig. 6. While we may form the purse without further change, we prefer when dispensing with the bill-folder, to form the extension piece 3^a which constitutes the locking terminal at the final end, instead of at the initial end of the blank, and to append to the strip 1^b, opposite the fourth side 3, an auxiliary fastening 10, having a width less than the width of the bottom 2. Upon this piece are formed lateral extensions 12, and when the blank is folded, these extensions rise from beneath the bottom 2, against the outer face of the strip 1^b, their ends being forloded over the folded edge of the strips 1^a and 1^b and tucked down between the strip 1^a and the outer face of the side 3. The fastening of these parts will usually be aided by cement, or other fastening.

If it ever should be desirable that the body-portion 1 shall collapse and expand in unison with the sides 3, in that event we simply form a diagonal fold 14, across the ends of the folded strips 1^a and 1^b; said fold forming substantially a right angle with the diagonal fold of the corresponding side 3. But it is preferred to leave this body portion as a band as in Fig. 1, to form a distending and protecting ring 1, within which to fold the collapsing sides to preserve their bent edges from wear.

What we claim is—

1. A purse with bottom and tubular sides, having lengthwise outfolds and diagonal infolds in its sides, arranged to collapse by bending at the folds with a twisting motion, and a flat band around the bottom and projecting above the folded edges of the sides when closed, to protect them, formed by an up and a down and an up bend of the material between the bottom and sides.

2. A purse having bottom and tubular sides with lengthwise outfolds and diagonal infolds in its side parts arranged to collapse by bending at the folds by a twisting motion, all formed of one integral piece of material, and having a flat band around the bottom, with substantially straight side walls, extending above the plane of the folded edges of the sides of the purse when the purse is closed, to protect them from wear.

3. A purse having a bottom and tubular sides, with alternate lengthwise outfolds and diagonal infolds in its sides arranged to close by folding at the bends by a twisting motion, and a flat band around the bottom projecting above the folded edges of the sides when

closed, to protect them, and a receptacle for tickets or bills on the opposite face of the purse bottom.

4. A purse having a bottom and tubular
5 sides with lengthwise outfolds and diagonal
infolds arranged to close by bending at the
folds with a twisting motion, and a band
about the bottom of the sides having substan-
tially straight side walls, from which the sides
10 of the purse separate at a distance below its

top edge in bending to close the purse, to enable the band to protect such edges from wear.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES B. WOODBURY.

OSCAR GREENBAUM.

Witnesses:

GEORGE QUINN,

JAMES H. COSTELO.