Jan. 23, 1934. W. R. BUXTON 1,944,635

FLEXIBLE POCKET RECEPTACLE

Filed March 29, 1933

Fig. 1.

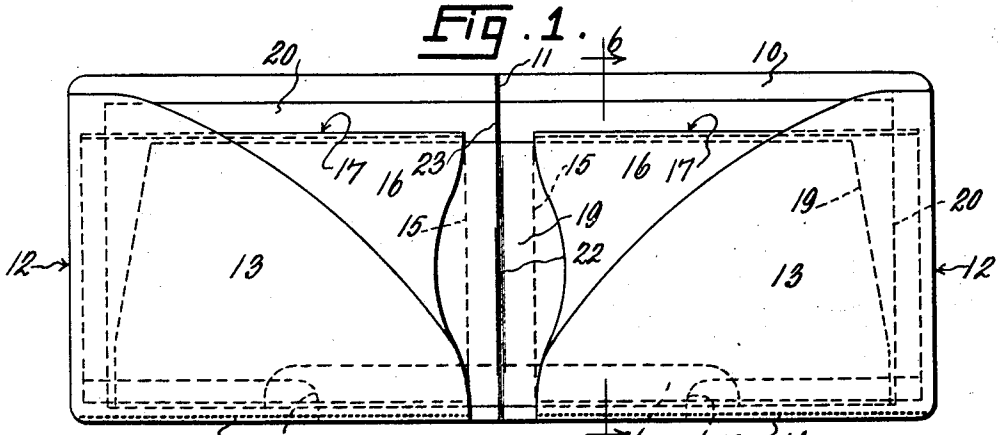



Fig. 2.

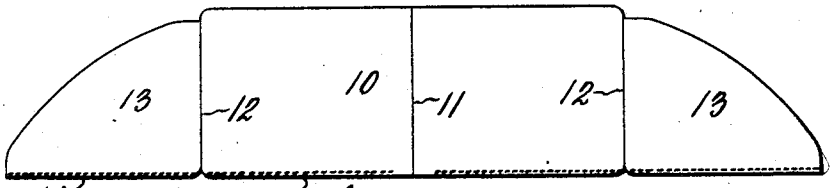



Fig. 3.

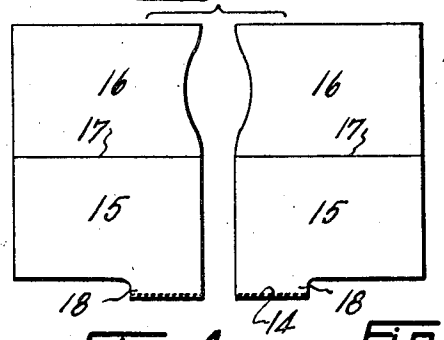



Fig. 4.

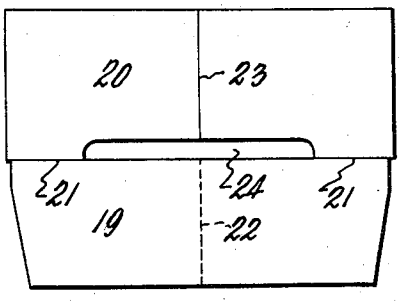



Fig. 5.

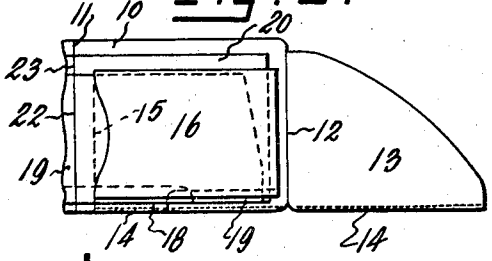
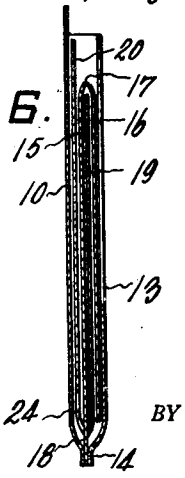



Fig. 6.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## FLEXIBLE POCKET RECEPTACLE

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Application March 29, 1933. Serial No. 663,289

10 Claims. (Cl. 150—38)

This invention relates to improvements in flexible pocket receptacles and particularly to receptacles of a type such as the so-called bill fold, which are adapted for carrying bills, notes, checks, passes, cards and the like.

It is customary in present day bill folds to provide a composite inner wall for the bill compartment, such wall consisting of at least two and usually three sections which are relatively slidable when the bill fold is opened or closed by doubling it over along a central line of fold. A very desirable arrangement for the inner wall comprises longitudinally spaced end sections, disposed one on each side of this line of fold, and an intermediate section which bridges the gap between the inner ends of the end sections with its ends partially overlapping the same and slidable relatively thereto. These end sections, according to prior practice, were so fixed to the outer wall of the bill fold as to be virtually a part thereof with little or no freedom for movement relatively thereto. Later developments in the art have shown the desirability of mounting these sections for a limited degree of freedom for up and down movement relatively to the outer wall. Such developments have been directed to securing such freedom of movement near the inner ends of the end sections, and the benefits secured thereby have to do largely with increased freedom for expansion of the card pockets formed between each end section of the inner wall and the overlapping portion of the central section of such wall.

This invention has for its object the mounting of these end sections, or either of them, in such a way that they have freedom for a limited degree of up and down movement relative to the outer wall near their outer ends with the end in view of securing increased freedom at the outer ends of the bill compartment and avoiding any constrictions at such locations. Heretofore, the bill compartment has been more or less limited in capacity by the constrictions at the ends thereof. The present invention avoids these limitations and constrictions and renders the bill compartment as capacious at its ends as at intervening portions.

These and other objects will best appear as the detailed description proceeds and they will be pointed out in the appended claims.

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

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of a bill fold embodying the invention;

Figs. 2, 3 and 4 are developed views of the several blanks from which the bill fold is formed;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary front elevational view illustrative of the manner of assembling the parts of the bill fold; and

Fig. 6 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 1.

Referring to this drawing; the bill fold shown in Fig. 1 may be made up from the several blanks shown separately in Figs. 2, 3 and 4. Each of these blanks is cut out in the form shown from a strip of leather or other flexible material suitable for the purpose.

The blank shown in Fig. 2 comprises a substantially rectangular section 10 having intermediate its ends a transverse line of fold 11, enabling one half to be folded over and upon the other half. This section 10 forms the outer wall of the bill fold. Integrally attached to each end edge of the outer wall and foldable along a line 12 is a flap 13. Each flap is adapted to be folded along line 12 over and upon the outer wall 10 and then suitably secured thereto, as by stitching its lower side edge to the lower side edge of the outer wall along the line 14. The flaps 13 form corner wings of more or less triangular shape, between which and the outer wall 11 the inner wall members are interposed.

The two parts shown in Fig. 3 form the two end sections of the inner wall. They differ only in that one is a "right" and one a "left" for obvious reasons. Each part comprises inner and outer sections 15 and 16, respectively, foldably and preferably integrally connected along the line 17. One member of each pair, preferably the inner member, has a flap 18 extending from its lower edge, preferably near the inner corner. These flaps are adapted to be interposed between the outer wall 10 and flaps 13 and secured thereto by the stitchings 14 or in any other suitable way.

The blank shown in Fig. 4 comprises a more or less rectangular part 19 forming the central section of the inner wall, and a part 20 foldably connected thereto along the lines 21 and forming a partition for the bill compartment. These parts 19 and 20 have alined, transversely-disposed lines of fold 22 and 23, respectively,—the line 22 being formed on the lower face of section 19 and the line 23 being formed in the upper face of section 20. A slot 24 is formed between the sections 19 and 20 and the flaps 21. In cases where a partition for the bill compartment is not desired, the blank shown in Fig. 4 would be cut in two along lines 21, and the section 19 only would be used.

In assembling the several parts described, the

inner wall section 19 of Fig. 4 is folded upwardly along lines 21 and laid over and upon the partition 20. Then the inner end sections 15 are slipped between the folded parts 19 and 20 and the flaps 18 passed through slot 24. Then the outer sections 16 are folded downwardly along lines 16 and laid over and upon the section 19. The parts, thus assembled, are laid on the outer wall 10 and positioned as shown in part in Fig. 5, so that the lower edge of each flap 18 coincides with the lower edge of the outer wall and so that the end sections 15, 16 are properly spaced from the line of fold 11. Then flaps 13 are folded inwardly along lines 12 and laid over and upon the sections 16, whereupon the parts are secured in folded relation by stitching along the two lines 14.

The bill fold then appears as shown in Figs. 1 and 6. A compartment for bills, checks and the like is formed between the outer wall 10 and the composite inner wall comprising the longitudinally spaced end sections 15 and the relatively slidable intermediate section 19 which bridges the gap between the end sections. If desired, and as shown, this compartment may be subdivided by the partition 20 which, being attached only to slidable section 19 of the inner wall, can move relatively to the outer wall when the same is folded about line 11 to superpose one half upon the other and close the bill fold. Pockets for cards, passes and the like are also formed, one between each member 16 and the section 19 and also one between each such member and the adjacent flap 13. The two-ply end sections 15, 16, each of inverted U-shape cross section, form guideways for the ends of the section 19, which ends are telescopically received therein. While two such end sections are preferable, it is possible to secure some of the advantages of the invention by using only one such section and making the other of one ply only and long enough to be slidably telescoped at one in the two-ply section.

The important feature of this invention lies in the novel mounting of the section or sections 15, 16. These sections are fastened to the outer wall only at one point, viz., near their inner lower corners. While either or both of these sections may be fastened at the location described, the preferred arrangement is that shown, wherein the inner lower corner only of the inner section 15 only is fastened as by the flap 18 and stitchings 14 or in any other suitable way. The arrangement permits the two-ply end sections 15, 16 to swing up and down, within limits, on the pivots afforded by the flexible flaps 18. In particular, the outer ends of these sections are free to move up and down relative to the outer wall.

It is also to be noted that the elimination of any connections of the outer ends of these sections to the outer ends of the outer wall, enables the use of stitchless joints at the ends of the bill fold. The integral connection between each flap 13 and the outer wall at the line of fold 12 is much more freely flexible than a stitched seam would be. Also, the ends of the bill compartment are unconstricted, as they would be if stitched seams were used, and the walls 10 and 13 can spread apart to a very substantial degree even at the very extreme ends of the bill compartment. The freely flexible joint betwen these walls permits them to "tube out" into semi-cylindrical form at the ends of the compartment when the latter is stuffed with a large quantity of bills.

The end sections, by their novel mounting, not only leave the ends of the bill compartment free to round out as described but take an active part in forcing the end portions of the walls 10 and 13 to assume this formation. For example, the placing of bills in the bill compartment whether in back or in front of the partition 20, forces the sections 15, 16 forwardly and the outer section 16 is pressed against flap 13. The outer end of section 16 acts on the flap 13 at a location close to its fold line 12 to press it away from wall 10 and in so doing, the outer end of wall 10 is pulled forwardly and this end, as well as the end of flap 13 near its fold line, is caused to assume a rounded form. The outer lower corner of section 16 presses on the flap 13 near its lower edge which is somewhat inclined because of the connection 14 to wall 10. The pressure of such corner on flap 13 at such location forces the flap 16 to rise, and as it rises it moves forwardly. This tends to round out the lower edge of the bill compartment near its outer ends and also it causes the sections 15, 16 to move out of obstructing relation with such lower edge. That is, these sections at their outer ends, by rising and moving forwardly, allow a free path for bills to be pressed down into the very bottom of the bill compartment and in contact with the bottom surface thereof.

Thus, the improved mounting of the inner wall end section or sections enables materially improved and increased freedom at the ends of the bill fold.

The invention has been disclosed herein, in an embodiment at present preferred for illustrative purposes, but the scope of the invention is defined by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description.

What I claim is:

1. A bill fold, comprising, an outer wall having intermediate its ends a transverse line of fold, an inner wall superposed on the outer wall and including portions on opposite sides of said line of fold, each such portion connected near its inner lower end to the outer wall near the lower edge thereof and free from connection thereto at its outer end and at the outer portion of its lower edge, whereby the outer ends of said portions are free to move up and down relatively to the outer wall, and flaps one for each such portion for concealing said portions in part and each connected to an outer end edge and the lower side edge of the outer wall.

2. A bill fold, comprising, an outer wall having intermediate its ends a transverse line of fold, an inner wall superposed on the outer wall and including portions on opposite sides of said line of fold, each such portion connected near its inner lower end to the outer wall near the lower edge thereof and free from connection thereto at its outer end and at the outer portion of its lower edge, whereby the outer ends of said portions are free to move up and down relatively to the outer wall, and flaps one for each such portion for concealing said portions in part, each such flap connected at one end to an end of the outer wall by an integral foldable connection and secured along its lower side edge to the lower side edge of the outer wall.

3. A bill fold, comprising, an outer wall having intermediate its ends a transverse line of fold, a flap superposed on said wall on one side of said line of fold and secured along its outer end edge and lower side edge to the outer end edge and lower side edge of the outer wall, and an inner wall including an end section interposed between said flap and outer wall and disposed on one side of

said line of fold and a section extending from the other side of said line of fold across the latter into partially overlapping and slidable relation with said end section, the latter being mounted between the flap and outer wall with freedom for its outer end to move up and down relatively thereto.

4. A bill fold, comprising, an outer wall having intermediate its ends a transverse line of fold, a flap superposed on said wall on one side of said line of fold and secured along its outer end edge and lower side edge to the outer end edge and lower side edge of the outer wall, and an inner wall including an end section interposed between said flap and outer wall and disposed on one side of said line of fold and a section extending from the other side of said line of fold across the latter into partially overlapping and slidable relation with said end section, the latter being connected near its inner lower corner to one of the parts between which it is interposed and otherwise free of connections thereto, whereby the outer end of the end section is free to move up and down relatively to said flap and outer wall.

5. A bill fold, comprising, an outer wall having intermediate its ends a transverse line of fold, a flap superposed on said wall on one side of said line of fold and secured along its outer end edge and lower side edge to the outer end edge and lower side edge of the outer wall, and an inner wall including a two-ply end section interposed between said flap and outer wall and disposed on one side of said line of fold and a section extending from the other side of said line of fold across the latter into telescoping and slidable relation with and between the plies of said end section, the latter being mounted between the flap and outer wall with freedom for its outer end to move up and down relatively thereto.

6. A bill fold, comprising, an outer wall having intermediate its ends a transverse line of fold, a flap superposed on said wall on one side of said line of fold and secured along its outer end edge and lower side edge to the outer end edge and lower side edge of the outer wall, and an inner wall including a two-ply end section interposed between said flap and outer wall and disposed on one side of said line of fold and a section extending from the other side of said line of fold across the latter into telescoping and slidable relation with and between the plies of said end section, the latter being connected near its inner lower corner to one of the parts between which it is interposed and otherwise free of connections thereto, whereby the outer end of the end section is free to move up and down relatively to said flap and outer wall.

7. A bill fold, comprising, an outer wall having intermediate its ends a transverse line of fold, a flap superposed on said wall on one side of said line of fold and secured along its outer end edge and lower side edge to the outer end edge and lower side edge of the outer wall, and an inner wall including a two-ply end section interposed between said flap and outer wall and disposed on one side of said line of fold and a section extending from the other side of said line of fold across the latter into telescoping and slidable relation with and between the plies of said end section, one ply only of said end section being secured to the parts between which it is interposed and such ply being secured thereto only near its inner and lower corner.

8. A bill fold, comprising, an outer wall having intermediate its ends a transverse line of fold, a flap superposed on said wall on one side of said line of fold and secured along its outer end edge and lower side edge to the outer end edge and lower side edge of the outer wall, and an inner wall including a two-ply end section interposed between said flap and outer wall and disposed on one side of said line of fold and a section extending from the other side of said line of fold across the latter into telescoping and slidable relation with and between the plies of said end section, the inner ply only of said end section being secured to the parts between which it is interposed and such ply being secured thereto only near its inner and lower corner.

9. A bill fold, comprising, an outer wall having intermediate its ends a transverse line of fold, a flap superposed on said wall on one side of said line of fold and secured along its outer end edge by an integral folding connection to the outer end edge of the outer wall and along its lower side edge to the lower side edge of the outer wall, and an inner wall including an end section interposed between said flap and outer wall and disposed on one side of said line of fold and a section extending from the other side of said line of fold across the latter into partially overlapping and slidable relation with said end section, the latter being mounted between the flap and outer wall with freedom for its outer end to move up and down relatively thereto.

10. A bill fold, comprising, an outer wall having at each end an integrally and foldably connected flap and intermediate its ends a transverse line of fold, said flaps being folded over and upon the end portions of the outer wall and each secured along its lower side edge to the lower side edge of the outer wall, end sections interposed one between each flap and the outer wall, said sections disposed one on each side of said line of fold and having their inner and confronting ends in spaced relation and of tubular formation, a member extending across said line of fold and having its ends telescoped in and slidable relatively to said tubular confronting ends, each end section being free of connections to said outer wall and flap except at its lower and inner corner, whereby the sections near their outer ends can swing up and down between the outer wall and flaps.

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