

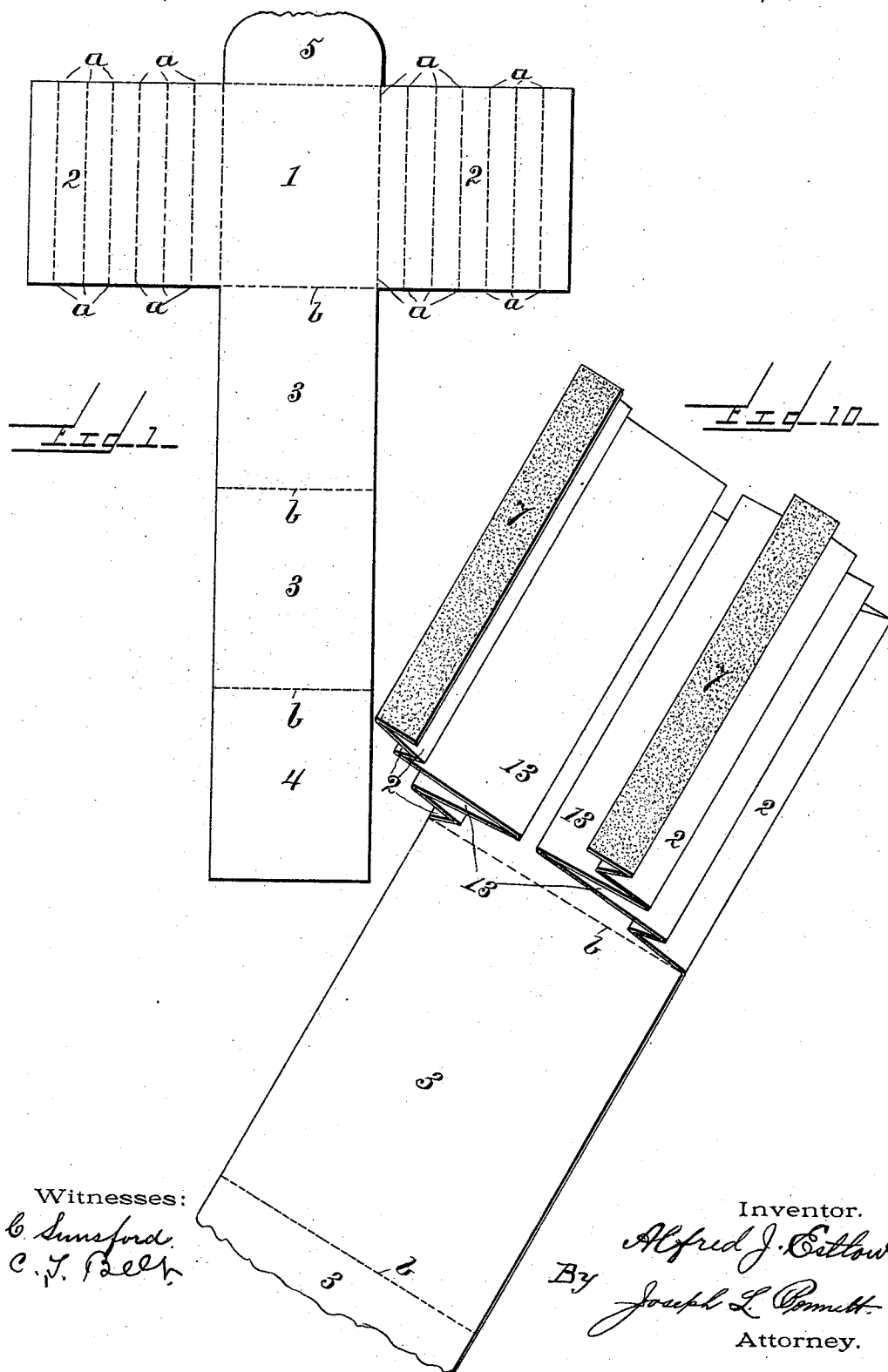
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. J. ESTLOW.
COMBINATION CASE FOR CARDS, &c.

No. 528,420.

Patented Oct. 30, 1894.



Witnesses:

C. Sunsford
C. T. Bell

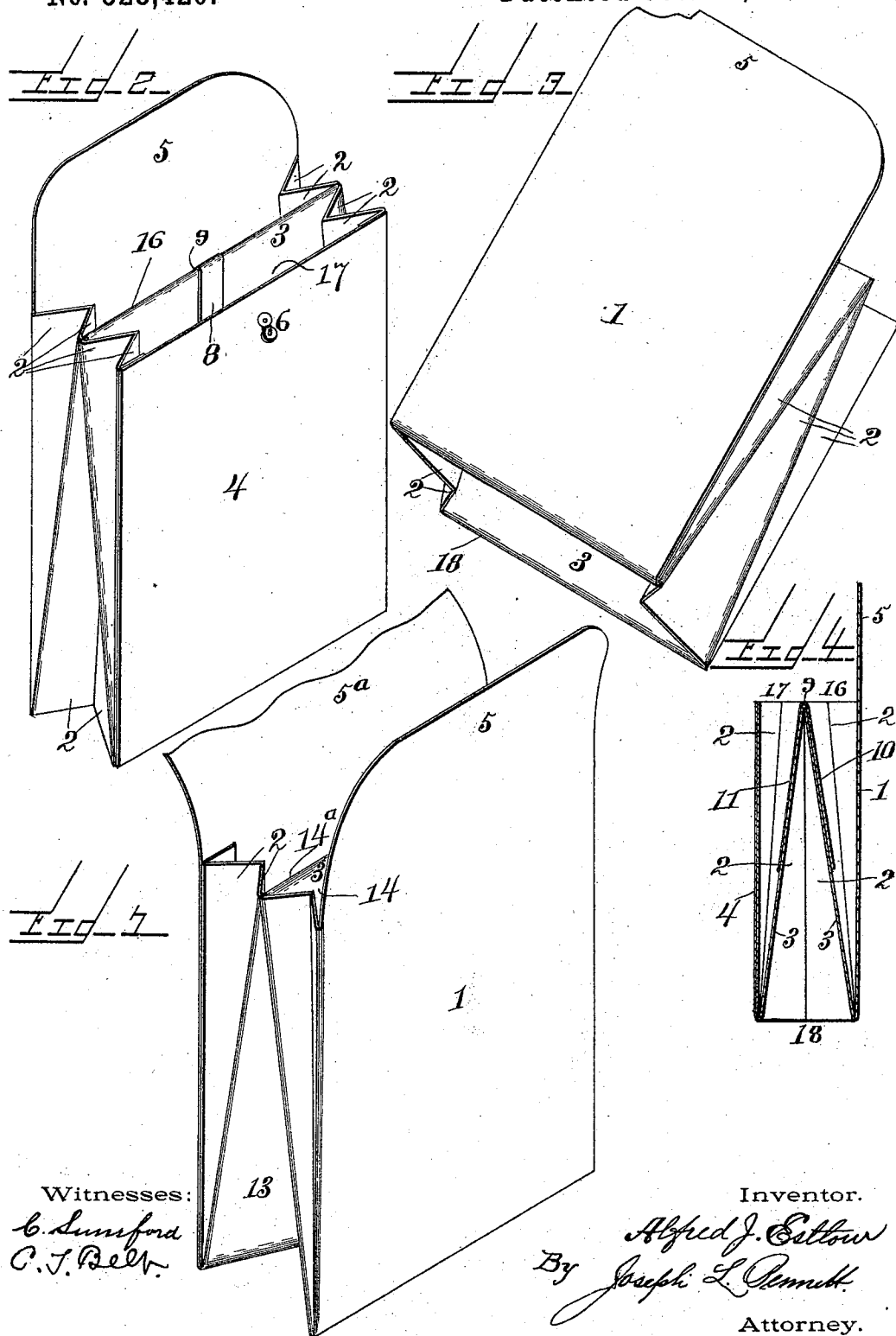
Inventor.

Alfred J. Estlow
By *Joseph L. Bennett*
Attorney.

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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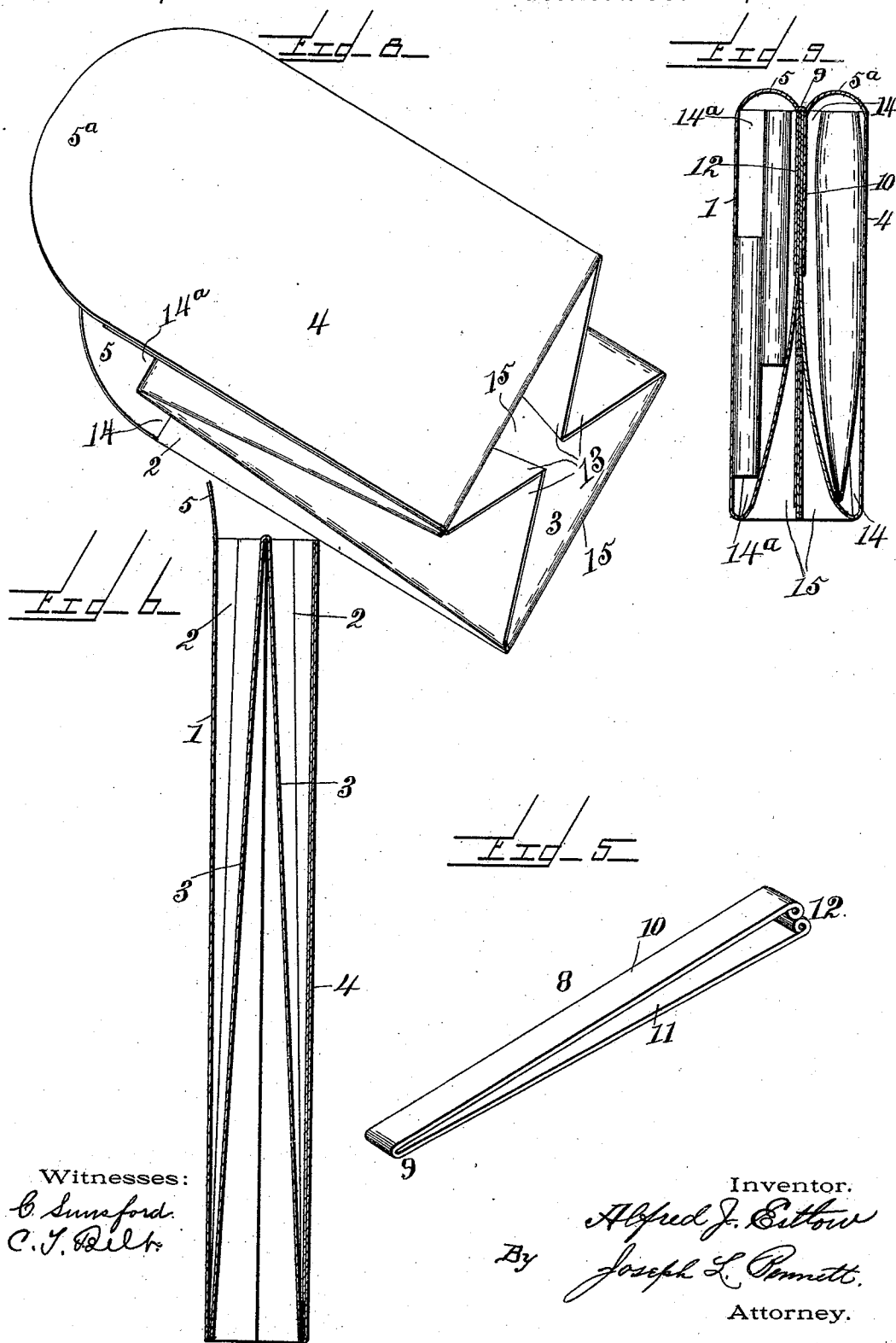
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Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED J. ESTLOW, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

COMBINATION-CASE FOR CARDS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 528,420, dated October 30, 1894.

Application filed February 8, 1894. Serial No. 499,533. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED J. ESTLOW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combination-Case; and I 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.

This invention relates to a combination case, and its novelty will be fully understood from the following description and claims when taken in connection with the annexed drawings; and the object of the invention is to provide a case for carrying various articles, such as business and visiting cards, bills, documents, cigars, collars, neckties, gloves, fans, &c.

A further object of the invention is to provide a combination case of simple, strong and durable construction.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a case with a plate spring to strengthen the case and to hold such articles as bills, cards, &c., firmly therein without obstructing the compartments of the case.

To that end the invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described and set up in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this application: Figure 1 shows a blank, cut or stamped out to form the case shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of my combination case looking at the top. Fig. 3 is a similar view of a like larger case looking at the bottom. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view of Fig. 7. Fig. 5 is an enlarged perspective view of the plate spring. Fig. 6 is a vertical sectional view of a case adapted to carry gloves, neckties, fans, &c. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a further modified form of case, looking at the top, showing the side folded to divide the compartments formed by the partitions. Fig. 8 is a bottom perspective view of Fig. 7. Fig. 9 is a vertical sectional view of the case shown in Figs. 7 and 8, showing the articles in place and the flaps folded in. Fig. 10 is a perspective view of the case shown in Fig.

7 with sides folded and the partitions and back broken away.

The same reference numerals denote the same parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

The different forms of my improved case hereinafter described, are all stamped or cut out in blanks, by any convenient means, each form of case being composed of one piece of material. Such material may be card board in imitation of leather, cardboard covered with thin cloth; leather, canvas, or any other material well adapted for the purpose.

The blank is first cut or stamped out to form the front portion 1, the side pieces or wings 2, formed at right angles to the front, the portions or partitions 3, in the same vertical plane with the front 1, and the back portion 4, at the end of the partition portions.

The side and partition portions 2 and 3 respectively may be of any size or length according to the desired size of the case, and the use it is to be put to. The side portions 2, are crimped on the dotted line *a-a* while the partitions are folded at the dotted lines *b-b*. The front portion 1, has a flap 5 secured, by a clasp 6, to the back, and the back may also have a similar flap folded under the flap 5. The ends of the sides are secured to the back portion 4, in any suitable manner, but preferably by an adhesive 7, which leaves the compartments 16 and 17 opening at the top of the case, and the compartment 18 opening at the bottom of the case.

The plate spring 8, is formed of sheet metal of such a length as will best suit the size of case upon which it is used. The metal is bent upon itself in the middle at 9, leaving its arms 10 and 11, nearly vertically parallel to each other. Then the end of each arm is curled inward at 12.

Fig. 6 shows my case modified for carrying collars, neckties, gloves, fans, &c. The partitions and sides are longer, while they are not necessarily wider.

Referring to the modification shown in Figs. 7 to 10 inclusive, one portion of the side wings 2, are crimped as in the foregoing described case, while the other portion has longer crimps or folds 13, for the purpose hereinafter set forth, such compartment being completed by folding the partition adjoining the front por-

tion upon these crimps, which compartment 14 opens at the top of the case. There are one or more of the remaining crimps one folded in upon the last mentioned partition 5 and the next partition is folded down upon the last noted crimps forming a second compartment 15, open at the bottom of the case. The remaining crimps are then folded in upon the last partition, the back 4, folded upon the 10 said remaining crimps and secured thereto, to form another compartment 14^a open at the top of the case.

In folding the blank to form the case shown in Figs. 7 to 10, the folds are made relative 15 to each other just as in the foregoing described case, only one portion of the sides is folded in larger crimps or folds which nearly meet each other in the center of the case, so as to divide the compartment vertically, in which 20 they are folded, into two.

The plate spring is used particularly in a case for cards, bills, &c., and is placed with one of its arms in one compartment and the other arm in another compartment leaving a com- 25 partment between the two said compartments opening in the opposite direction from the two said compartments, the said middle compartment containing cards, &c., which are held securely in place by the said spring im- 30 pinging them at its central bend, and at the curled ends.

It is obvious that these cases may be made of smaller or greater size than is shown in the drawings by simply decreasing or increasing 35 the size of the portions of the blanks and that the width of the compartments may be varied as desired after the blanks have been cut, by folding a greater or less number of crimps in between the partitions.

It will be observed that the spring is detachable, it may be placed in any position on the case to accomplish its purpose, and that there may be one or more springs employed on one case.

I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to any particular size of case, to the material of which it is composed, nor to the spring with curled ends; but reserve to myself the right to make the cases, after my 50 method, of any size, and material, and the spring with or without the curled ends.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

55 1. A compartment case formed from a single blank by folding the right angle projecting sections in crimps upon the upper section, the latter forming the front, and the former

the sides of the case, folding the two sections adjacent to the upper section between the 60 crimps to form partitions, and folding the bottom section constituting the back of the case, upon the ends of the said crimped sections and securing it there, so as to leave the compartments open alternately at each end of 65 the case, as set forth.

2. A compartment case formed from a single blank by folding the right angle projecting sections in crimps upon the upper section, the latter forming the front, and the former 70 the sides of the case, folding a portion of the side sections inward or toward each other to divide one of the compartments, the two sections adjacent to the upper section being folded between the crimps to form partitions 75 or compartment walls, and the bottom section, constituting the case back, folded upon the ends of the said crimped sections, leaving the compartments open alternately at each end of the case, as set forth. 80

3. A compartment case formed from a single blank by folding the right angle projecting sections in crimps upon the upper section, the latter forming the front, and the former 85 the sides of the case, the two sections adjacent to the upper section being folded between the crimps to form partitions or compartment walls, and folding the bottom section, constituting the case back, upon the 90 ends of the said crimped sections, leaving the compartments open alternately at each end of the case, in combination with the plate spring, the arms of which are located in two compartments opening in the same direction 95 so as to grasp the contents of the intervening compartments opening in the opposite direction, as set forth.

4. The combination with a pocket case having compartments opening alternately at the top and bottom, the plate spring holder com- 100 posed of a single piece of sheet metal, bent in its center upon itself, and having its ends curled inward, leaving an opening between the arms of the spring from the central bend to the curled ends, the arms being located in 105 two of the compartments opening in the same direction so as to confine the contents of the intervening compartment opening in the opposite direction, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in 110 presence of two witnesses.

ALFRED J. ESTLOW.

Witnesses:

TIMOTHY E. STEELE,
FREDERICK A. SCOTT.