

(No Model.)

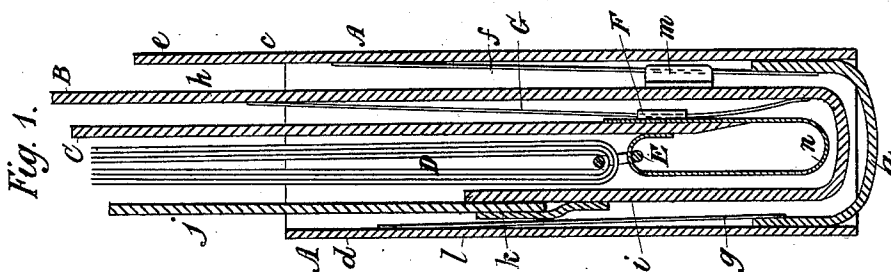
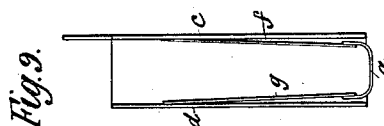
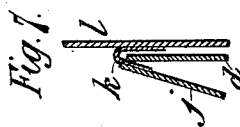
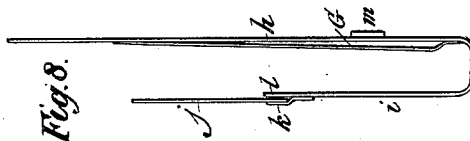
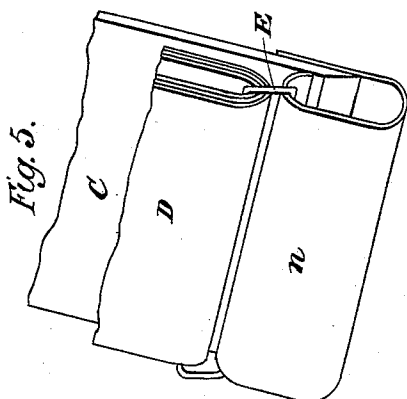
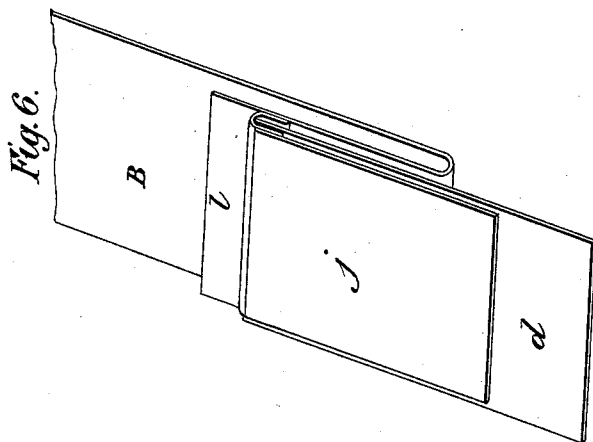
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. A. CHAPIN.

POCKET BOOK.

No. 299,908.

Patented June 3, 1884.



Witnesses
Geopradman
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Inventor
Henry O. Chapin
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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 4.

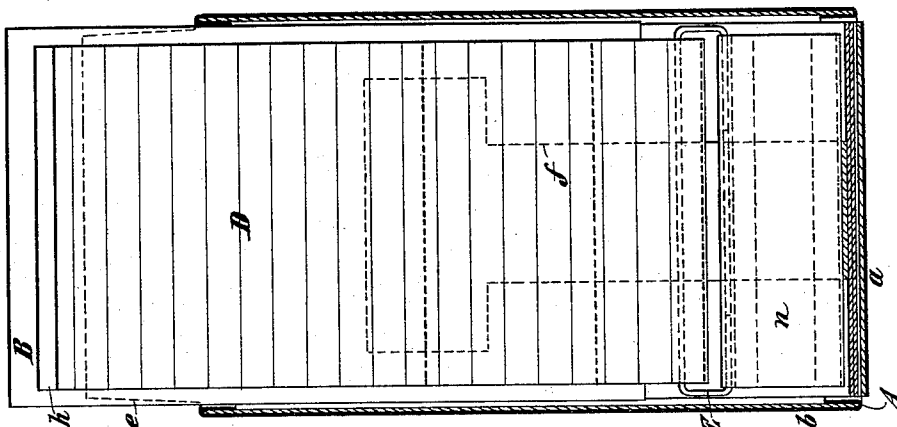


Fig. 3.

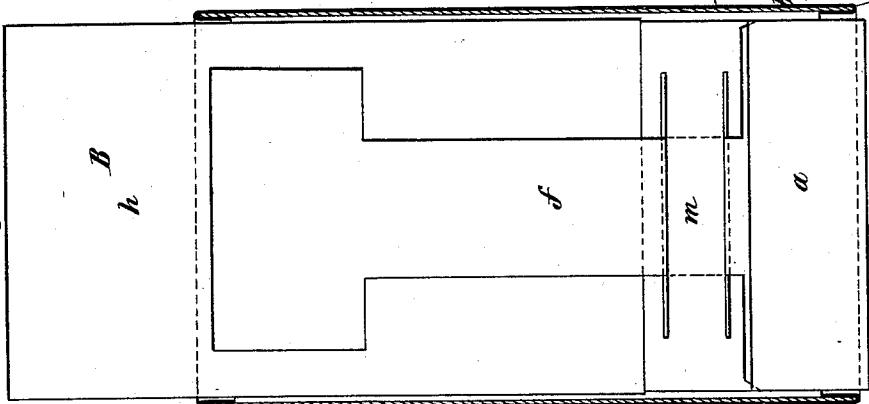
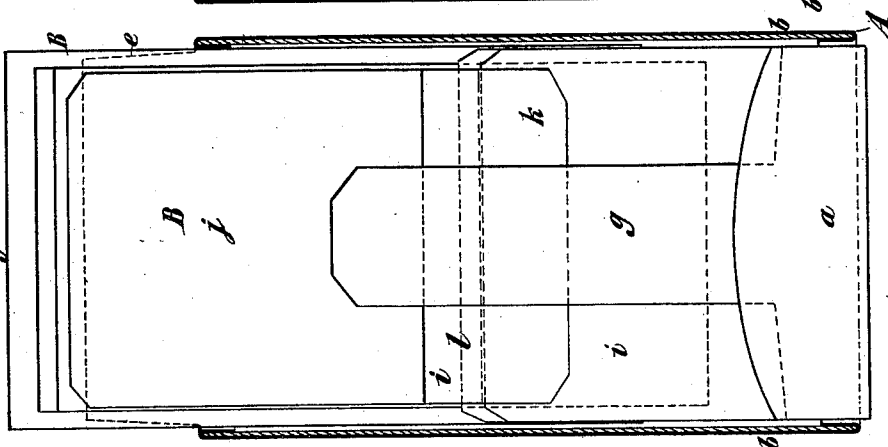


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
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Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

HENRY A. CHAPIN, OF NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO EDWIN H. BROWN, OF
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

POCKET-BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 299,908, dated June 3, 1884.

Application filed October 28, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY A. CHAPIN, of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Pocket-Books, of which the following is a specification.

This improvement relates to pocket-books which are adapted to contain bills, money, and the like, and include memorandum-paper.

I will describe in detail a book embodying my improvement, and then point out the improvement in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an enlarged central longitudinal section of a pocket-book embodying my improvement. Fig. 2 is a front view of the same with the front of the outer case removed. Fig. 3 is a back view of the same with the back of the outer case removed, and Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken just in rear of the front of the inner case. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of certain detached parts of my improvement. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of certain other parts, showing a slate which is comprised in the book, raised from the case and swung down over the front. Fig. 7 is a sectional view of a portion of the same. Fig. 8 is a sectional view of the inner case, and Fig. 9 is a sectional view of the outer case and the independent bottom.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

In this pocket-book there is an outer case, A, an independent bottom, *a*, an inner case, B, which may be slid into, and more or less out of, the outer case, a slate, *j*, attached to the inner case, a cutter, L, comprised in the said inner case, and a memorandum-holder, C. The outer case, A, is made of rectangular form, and is like a thin flat box without any top. I preferably make this case of card-board or binder's board covered with leather. The meeting edges of the card-board or binder's board may be united by glue, paste, or analogous substance. Preferably, the sides *b* are scored or cut part way through centrally along the inner side, so that the case may be collapsed and expanded to suit the contents. I find it advantageous to unite the leather covering at the meeting edges and at the ends

of the case only, as then the case is more pliable and can adapt itself the better to its contents. The leather covering may be secured by glue, paste, or analogous material. The upper end of the back *c* is preferably extended beyond the front *d*, so as to form a rest, *e*. The function of this rest will appear presently.

The independent bottom *a* consists of a piece of card-board or binder's board doubled or bent and made of such size as to fit snugly within the lower part of the front, back, and sides of this case. On the outer side it is covered with leather united to it by glue, paste, or like material. From the rear side of the bottom *a* extends upwardly a strap, *f*, that may be made integral with it. At the upper end this strap is extended laterally nearly as wide as the back of the case, and is secured by glue, paste, or analogous substance to the rest *e*. By securing it to the rest *e* the bottom is fastened in place. The object of extending the upper end of the strap laterally is to enable it to contribute toward stiffening the rest *e*. From the forward side of the bottom preferably extends a strap, *g*, which may be integral with it, and which is secured by glue, paste, or other analogous substance to the front *d*. By making the bottom independently of the front, back, and sides of the outer case all parts are adapted to be collapsed and expanded the more easily to suit the contents.

B designates the inner case. It consists merely of a strip of card-board or binder's board doubled or bent between the ends. The rear portion, *h*, of this inner case has the outer side covered with leather attached by glue, paste, or analogous substance, and the inner side covered with a calendar. There may be a pocket on the inner side, if desirable. The front portion, *i*, of this inner case is preferably made slightly narrower and much shorter than the back. The upper end of the front has a silicate or similar slate, *j*, fastened to it by a piece of leather, *k*, secured to both parts by glue, paste, or analogous material, and forming a hinge-connection. The front *i* extends upward slightly beyond the hinge-connection, so as to form a cutter, L, the use of which I

will explain later. The strap *f* passes through a loop, *m*, formed on the back of the lower portion of the rear side, *h*, of the inner case, and thus secures the inner case in the outer case in such manner that the inner case may be moved lengthwise relatively to the outer case.

C designates a holder for memorandum-paper D. The memorandum-paper, as here shown, is made of doubled sheets passed through a wire loop, E, which is hinged to the shoulders *n* of the holder C. The holder C consists merely of a strip of card-board or binder's board bent at the lower end to form a thick portion or shoulder, *n*, against which the memorandum-paper may rest. The thick portion or shoulder may be made of metal, and fastened to the holder proper by a leather covering secured to both with the aid of glue, paste, or analogous substance. The thick portion or shoulder *n* of the holder C has connected to its rear sides a loop, F, which passes around a strap, G, attached to the rear portion of the inner case, and thus fastens the holder to the inner case in such manner that it may be moved lengthwise relatively to the inner case.

Having now described the construction of the book, I will now explain its operation.

Normally, the inner case is pushed down to the independent bottom *a*. Bills and other papers may be slipped in between the back of the inner case and the holder C. As the inner case is moved into the outer case, the strap *g* guides it so that it will enter the bottom without fouling with or abutting against the upper front edge and the bottom. In pulling the inner case upward its loop *m* travels along the strap *f*. The inner case is also moved upward in this manner, if access to the slate *j* is desired. If, however, it is desired, the slate *j* being then in position to fall forward and downward, so as to rest upon the front *h*, to use the memorandum-paper, the inner case is first pulled upward in the manner described, and then the holder is pulled upward, its loop F sliding along the strap G. Writing may then be done on the memorandum-paper while it rests upon the holder; or the memorandum-paper may be swung over the front of the outer case, and then can be written upon. When the holder is drawn upward, it is supported by the back of the inner case, and the latter is sustained by the rest *e* of the outer case;

hence the memorandum-paper, if laid on the holder, has a firm support, so that it can be written on with facility. When the memorandum-paper is drawn upward, and after the slate *j* is swung down over the front of the outer case, pieces of the memorandum-paper may be detached by tearing them off along the edge of the cutter *l*. After the memorandum-paper is used up, it may be pulled out of the loop E, and a fresh lot of doubled sheets or a pad may be slipped through said loop.

A pencil will be accommodated between the front and back of the inner case and one side of the outer case. It will rest on the bottom of the inner case, and hence when the latter is drawn out the pencil will be moved out with it. Owing to this a short pencil can be used, and will always be accessible.

Instead of making the front of the inner case form a cutter, I may attach a cutter movably or immovably to the same.

In some cases the several parts of the book may be so proportioned that the inner case will slide into and out of the outer case in the direction of the width or shorter dimension of the outer case.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a pocket-book, the combination of an outer case, an independent bottom secured therein, an inner case adapted to be slid into and out of said outer case, and a memorandum-paper holder within said inner case, adapted to be slid into and out of said inner case, substantially as specified.

2. In a pocket-book, the combination of an outer case, and an inner case adapted to be slid into and out of said outer case, with a slate, *j*, hinged thereto, substantially as specified.

3. In a pocket-book, the combination of an outer case, an independent bottom secured therein, an inner case adapted to be slid into and out of said outer case, a holder for memorandum-paper within said inner case, a shoulder upon said memorandum-holder, upon which memorandum-paper may rest, and a loop for retaining memorandum-paper in the said memorandum-holder, substantially as specified.

HENRY A. CHAPIN.

Witnesses:

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W. G. LIPSEY.