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J. A. CURRY

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BILLFOLD

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Fig. 1.

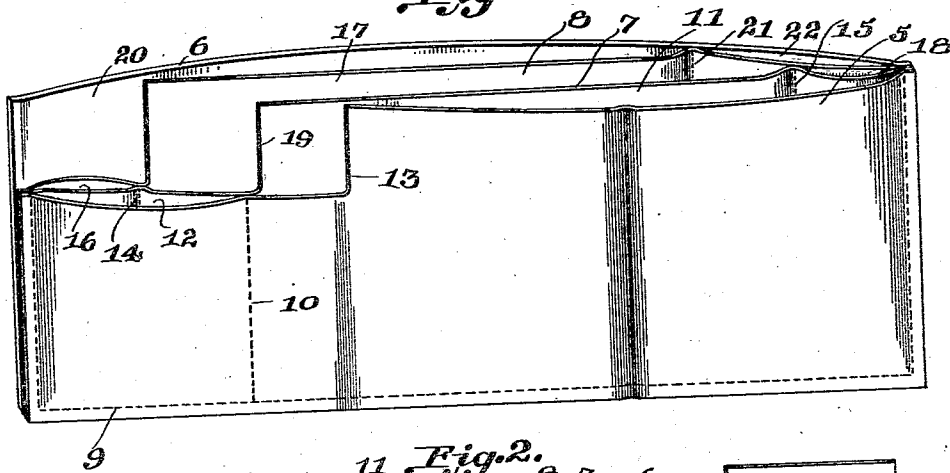


Fig. 2.

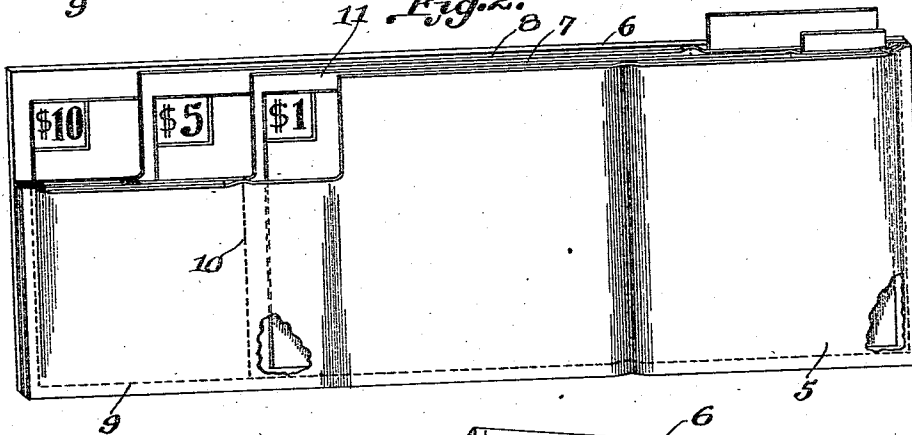
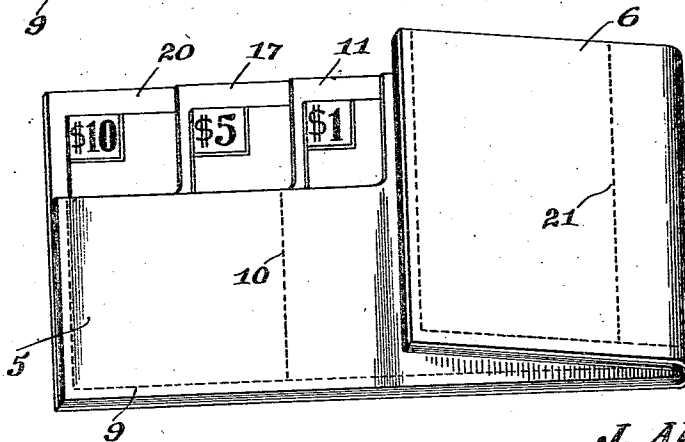


Fig. 3.



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BILL FOLD

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The present invention relates to billfolds and more particularly to a billfold constructed to permit the contents to be readily inspected.

Billfolds are very widely used, and, generally speaking, their only shortcoming resides in the fact that it is very difficult to distinguish the denominations of the bills carried therein without at least partially removing the bills from the billfold. This often results in loss caused by giving a bill of a larger denomination than that intended to be used.

The principal object of my invention is to provide a billfold which is so constructed that the denomination of every bill carried therein can readily be seen.

Another object of my invention is to so construct a billfold that the bills held thereby can be counted without the necessity of entirely opening the billfold. This permits the owner to inspect the contents of his billfold without the possibility of the bills being seen by other persons.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a billfold which will contain a number of pockets for cards, tickets, coins and the like, all of which can be easily extracted.

Still other objects and advantages of my invention will be apparent from the following specification and drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a front view of my billfold, with the various pockets spread open.

Fig. 2 is also a front view of the billfold, portions of the front or inner wall being shown broken away, and

Fig. 3 is a view showing the billfold only partially opened.

In the drawing, wherein the numerals refer to like parts throughout the several views, the numeral 5 designates the front or inner wall of my billfold, and the numeral 6 indicates the back or outer wall. Both of these walls, and all of the other parts of the billfold, are formed of leather or other suitable material. Longitudinally extending dividing walls 7 and 8 are positioned between the front and rear walls, and all of these walls are stitched

together at their bottom and side edges by the usual stitchings 9.

The dividing wall 7 is stitched to the inner or front wall 5 by a vertical line of stitches 10, suitably spaced from the left-hand end of the billfold (Fig. 1) to form a relatively large pocket 11 for bills and a smaller pocket 12 for small change. As shown in the drawing, the left-hand upper corner of the front wall 5 is cut away at 13, this cut-away portion extending over into the left-hand corner of the bill pocket 11 sufficiently far to expose the denominations of the bills placed in that pocket. The dividing wall or partition 8 is stitched to the dividing wall 7 by vertical stitchings 14 and 15, respectively located near the left and right-hand ends of the billfold. Three pockets are thus formed between these two walls, a relatively small pocket 16 at the left-hand end of the billfold for holding postage stamps or the like, a pocket 17 for holding bills and a pocket 18 for holding a pocket-knife, fingernail file, or any similar article. The left-hand upper corner of the wall 7 is cut away at a point 19 adjacent the line of vertical stitching 10 which delimits the front bill pocket 11, with the result that the upper left-hand corner of bills placed behind the partition wall 7 in the bill pocket 17 will be exposed to indicate their denominations. The left-hand corner of the dividing wall 8 is likewise cut away, but this cut-away portion only extends to the stitching 14, or sufficiently far to indicate the denominations of bills placed in bill pocket 20 between the dividing wall 8 and the rear wall 6 of the billfold. The bill pocket 20 is formed by a vertical line of stitching 21 which joins the dividing wall 8 and the rear wall 6 adjacent the right-hand end of the billfold (Fig. 1). This line of stitching forms a pocket 22 for cards at the right-hand end of the billfold.

It will be understood from the above description and from the drawing that I have provided a billfold in which the bill pockets 11, 17 and 20 are in staggered relation so that the left-hand end of the pocket 17 projects past the left-hand end of the pocket 11, and the left-hand end of the pocket 20 extends past the left-hand end of the pocket 17. As

has been stated above, this permits the denomination figures in the upper left-hand corners of the bills to be seen. Each of the pockets 11, 17 and 20 can be used for bills of
5 different denominations. The cut-away portion of the front or inner wall 5 preferably extends only about one-third of the distance across the billfold, and the cut-away portions in the dividing walls are of course graduated
10 accordingly. This permits the denominations and number of bills carried in the bill fold to be determined without the necessity of entirely unfolding the billfold. In fact, all of the bills may be viewed when the billfold is
15 not opened as far as is indicated in Fig. 3.

I claim:

1. A billfold including front and rear walls, longitudinal dividing walls extending the length of the bill fold, said walls being
20 stitched to each other by vertical stitchings at spaced points intermediate their respective lengths to form pockets placed in offset arrangement.

2. An open top bill fold comprising a plurality of longitudinally extending walls, adjacent walls being vertically stitched together intermediate their lengths and adjacent one end, the lines of stitching being progressively closer to that end from front to rear of the
30 bill fold to form a series of pockets progressively offset relative to each other, the pockets of the series being of substantially the same length.

3. An open top bill fold comprising a plurality of longitudinal walls extending the length of the bill fold, adjacent walls being vertically stitched together intermediate their lengths and adjacent one end, the lines of stitching being progressively closer to that
40 end from front to rear of the bill fold, said walls having cut out portions in corresponding corners.

4. An open top bill fold comprising a plurality of longitudinal walls extending the
45 length of the bill fold, adjacent walls being vertically stitched together to form large and small pockets between said adjacent walls, the lines of stitching being progressively closer to one end of the bill fold from front to rear thereof.

5. A bill fold including front and rear walls and a longitudinally extending dividing wall, said walls being stitched to each other by vertical stitchings intermediate their respective ends to provide a pair of relatively offset pockets substantially the same length, one behind the other, the front wall and the dividing wall being cut away at one
60 corner.

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