June 29, 1948. H. B. POTTER 2,444,366

COIN POCKET CONSTRUCTION FOR BILLFOLDS

Filed May 3, 1944

Fig. 1.

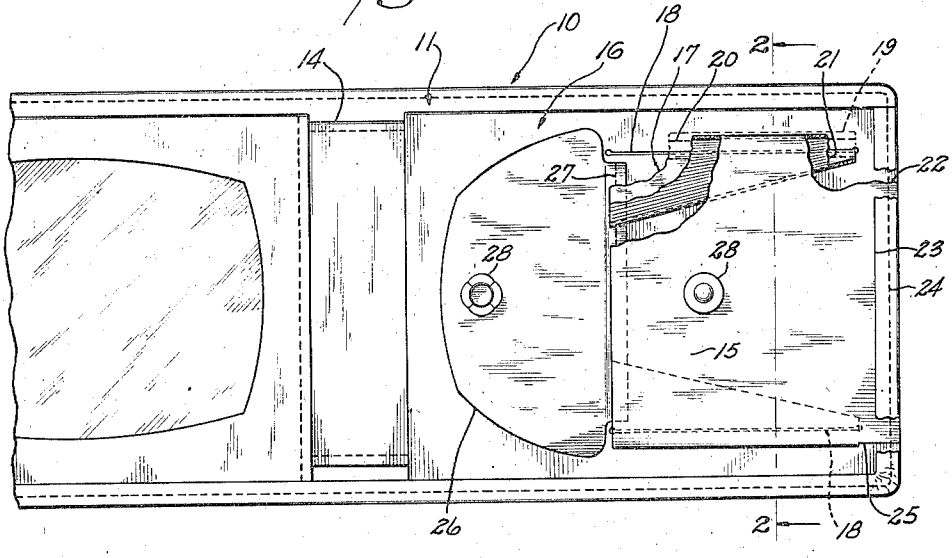
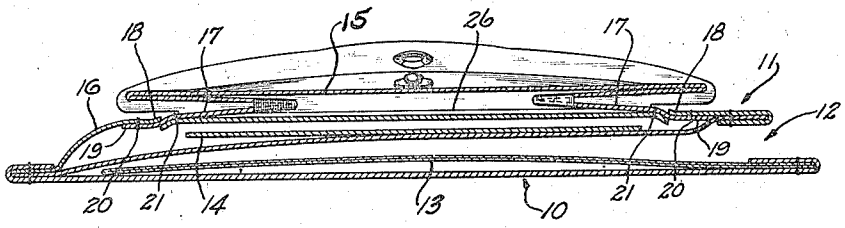


Fig. 2.



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Patented June 29, 1948 2,444,366

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,444,366

COIN POCKET CONSTRUCTION FOR BILLFOLDS

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Application May 3, 1944, Serial No. 533,909

1 Claim. (Cl. 150—38)

1

This invention relates to improvements in a billfold of the type which is provided with a coin pocket, it more particularly relating to the manner in which the coin pocket is constructed and is attached to the billfold.

An object of the invention is to provide a coin pocket connected to the inner wall of a billfold in such a manner that the tendency of the stitches to part or to tear the material is greatly lessened.

Another object of the invention is to provide a coin pocket on the inner wall of a billfold in a neat and pleasing-appearing manner while utilizing simple and inexpensive construction.

The foregoing objects are obtained by providing spaced slits in the inner wall of the billfold and passing extended marginal edge portions of the coin pocket through those slits. That part of the extended marginal edge portion resting on the outer surface of the inner wall is stitched thereto along the slit and that part of the extended edge portion resting on the inner surface of the inner wall is stitched thereto along the other side of the respective slit. The action of the slit tends to equalize any pulling stress placed on the coin pocket on each of the two lines of stitches and to place such equalized stress in a line more normal to the plane of the stitches. This tends to prevent the stitches from tearing the leather or other material used.

The novel features, which are considered characteristic of the invention, are set forth with particularity in the appended claim. The invention itself, however, both as to its organization and its method of operation, together with additional objects and advantages thereof, will best be understood from the following description of a specific embodiment when read in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary view in front elevation of a billfold provided with a coin pocket embodying the invention, with parts broken away for the sake of clarity;

Fig. 2 is a doubly enlarged fragmentary sectional view of the billfold and coin pocket taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawing, the billfold to which the coin pocket is attached comprises an outer wall designated generally at 10 and an inner wall designated generally at 11. These walls form between them the main bill compartment 12 of the billfold. The outer wall 10 may have a lining member 13 attached to it along its upper edge. The lower edge of the liner 13 is unsecured and a separate space for larger denomination bills

2

is thereby created between the outer wall 10 and the liner 13. The inner wall 11 is of a well-known construction. The right-hand half, as viewed in Figure 1, is double walled to form a housing into which is slidably fitted an extension member 14. With this construction, the billfold can be folded about the center line without causing undue bulkiness, as the member 14 will slide inwardly into the housing as the billfold is folded.

The coin pocket is formed by the cooperation of a wall member 15 and the face member 16 of the inner wall 11. The coin pocket wall member 15 has extensions on opposite sides which are folded to provide bellows 17. This permits the coin pocket to have a larger opening and increases its capacity. Spaced parallel slits 18 are cut through the member 16. They are of sufficient length to accommodate the marginal edges 19 of the extended portions of the coin pocket wall member 15. The marginal edges 19 are inserted down through the slits 18 so that a portion underlaps the inner surface of the member 16 adjacent the slit 18. The marginal edges 19 are then stitched to the member 16 along the slit 18, as indicated by the stitching 20. That portion of the bellows fold 17 immediately adjacent and overlapping the slit 18 is stitched to the upper surface of the member 16 along the opposite side of the slit from the stitching 20, as indicated at 21. This method of securing the opposite sides of the coin pocket wall 15 causes the seam formed thereby to have a neat appearance. When the coin pocket is closed, the seam is entirely hidden by the bellows fold. In addition the action of the slit tends to place an equal pulling stress on both the stitching 20 and 21. With the ordinary construction, all the stress would be placed on the inside line of double stitching. The slit, however, permits the inner edge to flex upwardly (as viewed in Figure 2) when the coin purse is extended. This action transfers some of the stress placed on the stitching 21 to the stitching 20. The flexing up (as viewed in Figure 2) of the portion of the member 16 adjacent the inner side of the slits 18 also tends to permit the pull to be more normal to the plane of the stitches. This has a tendency to prevent the stitches from pulling through the material.

The right-hand edge 22 (as viewed in Figure 1) of coin pocket wall 15 extends to the right-hand edges of the inner wall 11 and outer wall 10. A marginal edge 23 of the outer wall is folded inwardly (as viewed in Figure 1) over the edge 22, and all edges are secured by a line of stitching 24. Thus the bottom of the coin pocket is neatly

formed. It will be seen from Figure 1 that the bellows 17 do not extend the full length of the coin purse but terminate a short distance from the right-hand edge as indicated at 25. This permits the margin of edge 22 to rest flatly against the surface of the member 16, thereby permitting the stitched-over edge of the billfold to be flat, thin and neat in appearance. A closure flap 26 is provided for the coin pocket. It has one edge extending within the confines of the coin pocket and stitched to the surface of the member 16 by stitching indicated at 27. The elements of a well-known snap fastener 28 are provided in the coin pocket wall member 15 and the flap 26 to hold the flap in closed position.

In the drawing it is necessary to exaggerate the thickness of the material from which the billfold is made, and the parts have been shown in an unusually extended position. Actually, the thickness of the material comprising the portions of the billfold and the flat manner in which they rest against each other are such that the billfold is not unduly increased in thickness by the addition of the coin pocket as described.

Although there is shown and described a certain specific embodiment of the invention, many modifications thereof are possible. The invention is not to be restricted except insofar as is necessitated by the prior art and by the spirit of the appended claim.

I claim.

A billfold comprising an outer wall member and an inner wall member forming a bill compartment therebetween, at least one of said wall members being flexible, said flexible wall member being provided with a pair of spaced slits, a coin pocket wall member secured to said flexible wall member, said coin pocket wall member having extended marginal edges inserted into said slits to provide adjacent portions at each end of the coin pocket wall member which respectively overlie and underlie the flexible wall member on opposite sides of each slit, and means including a line of sewing on each side of each slit securing the juxtaposed portions of said flexible bill compartment wall member and said coin pocket wall member together with the portions of the coin pocket wall member passing through said slits constituting the sole means for transmitting stresses applied to the coin pocket wall member across said slits from wall to wall thereof so that when stress is applied to the coin pocket wall member incident to expanding the coin pocket the flexible bill compartment member on opposite sides of the slits is displaced out of the general plane thereof in opposite directions to thereby maintain said lines of sewing substantially normal to the general plane of the coin pocket wall member and to distribute the strain substantially equally therebetween.

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