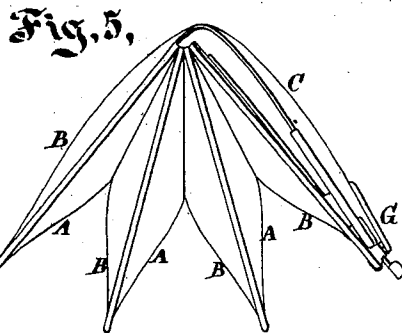
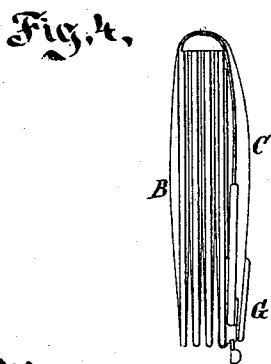
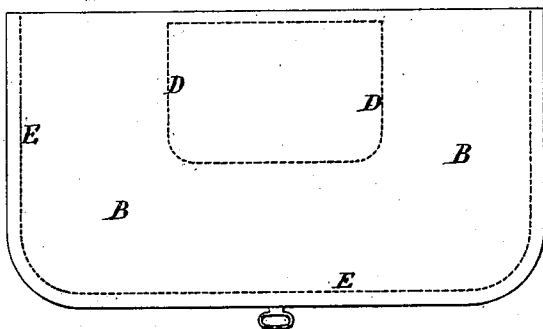
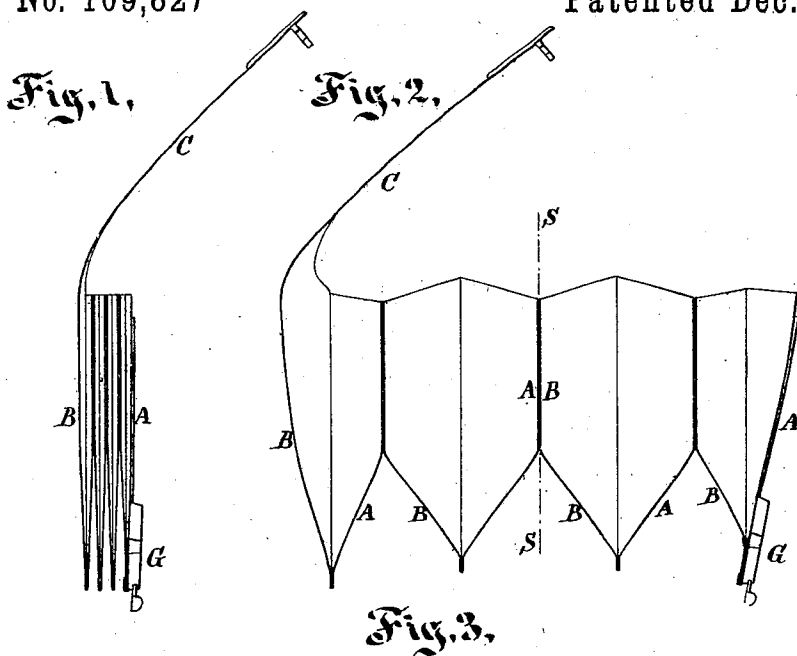


J. LEHMAN.
POCKET BOOK.

No. 109,827

Patented Dec. 6, 1870.



Witnesses,
C. C. Livings
A. Hoermann.

Inventor,
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United States Patent Office.

JULIUS LEHMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 109,827, dated December 6, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN POCKET-BOOKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS LEHMAN, of the city and county of New York, in the State of New York, have invented a certain new and improved construction of Pocket-Books; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

My pocket-book is made of leather or of analogous material, in several compartments.

It has been common hitherto to make the ends and bottoms of the separate compartments of a thin material which folds together in a manner analogous to that of the sides of an accordion. This is objectionable on account of the rapid destruction of the thin material from exposure to wear, and for other reasons.

It has also been practiced or proposed to make separate compartments of pocket-books or bill-holders or analogous articles, of uniform material, which may be reasonably thick and durable; but such compartments have always been joined together at their lower edges.

When such pocket-books receive a large quantity of bank-notes or other matter, they are unable to expand at their lower edges and can only expand at the middle height and top; and if a clasp or analogous fastening is employed to confine the top the parts are strained and the capacity of the book is slight relative to the quantity of leather employed.

I have devised a construction which allows the use of reasonably thick and durable material and makes a very satisfactory and tasty pocket-book, adapted for clasps or any ordinary or suitable mode of fastening, and which will expand freely at its lower side. It has great capacity in proportion to the quantity of leather or analogous material employed.

I will proceed to describe what I consider the best means of carrying out my invention.

The accompanying drawing forms a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a cross-section of the pocket-book empty.

Figure 2 is a corresponding section very much extended.

Figure 3 is a section on line S S in fig. 2.

Figure 4 is a view of the pocket-book empty or nearly empty, but differing from fig. 1 in representing the book as closed, while fig. 1 shows it open.

Figure 5 shows the peculiarity of the pocket to marked advantage. It shows the pocket-book well filled and closed.

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

A, B, &c., are respectively the front and back of the several compartments, and

C is a flap adapted to cover the whole.

The compartments are sewn together by the line of

stitches D, so as to join them at their upper edges and down to about the middle height. Below this they are left free.

The stitching, it will be observed, does not extend nearly to the ends. It covers and unites simply a small space near the center, but sufficient to hold the parts with reasonable stiffness and firmness together.

The stitching around the edge, indicated by E, is of the ordinary character, except that I esteem it important to double stitch near the upper edge where it is especially liable to rip.

Each pair of parts A B, being sewn together by the stitching E, forms a compartment, and the stitching D holds the compartments together.

When the pocket-book is nearly empty its most remarkable quality is not manifest, but it is a neat, strong, and in every way desirable pocket-book.

On stuffing in a large quantity of bills or other matter, so as to wad out one or more of the compartments very greatly, it will be found that the bases of the several compartments separate freely from each other, and on straining together the upper edges and confining them by a clasp, G, the pocket-book accommodates a very large quantity of contents, while the material is not strained.

My pocket-book will keep in shape when ordinary pocket-books carrying half the quantity would become distorted and ruined.

Although I have mentioned leather it will be understood that I can make my pocket-books of any ordinary or suitable material. I propose to make the cheapest of ordinary leather, and better grades of morocco, &c., and can line and variously embellish all their surfaces.

I esteem it important to round the lower corners, as represented, in order to enable the structure to endure for a longer period under the exposure to which it is subjected in use.

I can use clasps, eyelets, and any other ordinary or suitable fastening in place of stitches, if preferred, but I esteem it important that the locality of the fastening shall be about as indicated.

I claim—

The within described improved pocket-book, having separate compartments A B attached together near their centers and tops, and adapted to spread apart at their lower edges, substantially as and for the purposes herein specified.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JULIUS LEHMAN.

Witnesses:

THOMAS D. STETSON,
C. C. LIVING.