

(No Model.)

F. LIEKER.
POCKET BOOK.

No. 458,235.

Patented Aug. 25, 1891.

FIG. 1

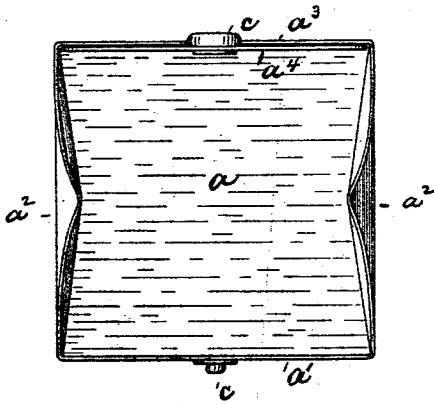


FIG. 2

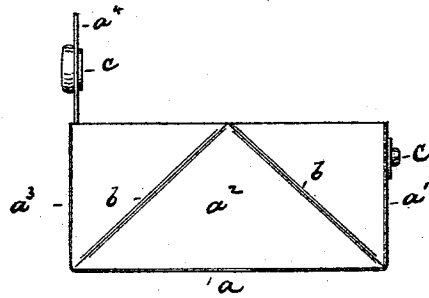


FIG. 3

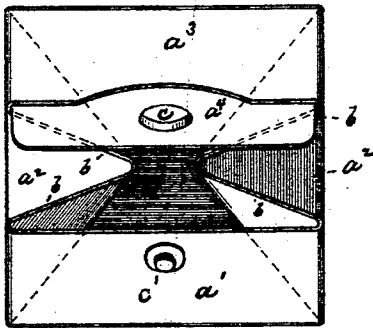


FIG. 4

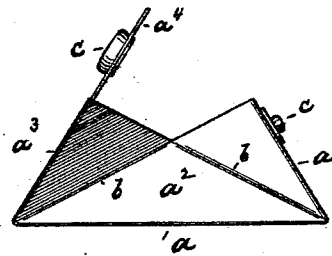
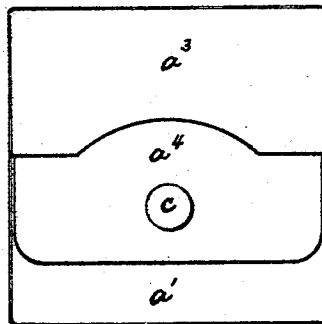


FIG. 5



WITNESSES:

W. H. Lowe
A. Bonghman

INVENTOR

F. Lieker
BY *Roeder & Briesen*

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK LIEKER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

POCKET-BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 458,235, dated August 25, 1891.

Application filed January 30, 1891. Serial No. 379,644. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK LIEKER, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Pocket-Book, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a pocket-book of novel construction; and it consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top view of my improved pocket-book, showing it open. Fig. 2 is an end view thereof; Fig. 3, a top view showing it partly closed; Fig. 4, an end view thereof, and Fig. 5 a top view showing it entirely closed.

My improved pocket-book is made in the form of a box having a rectangular bottom a and four sides a' a^2 a^3 , connected at the corners, and of which I term a' the "front," a^2 the "ends," and a^3 the "back." The sides and bottom are made preferably of one piece of leather or other flexible material. The two ends a^2 are creased from the center on top to the two corners at the bottom, as indicated by the lines b . The back a^3 is provided with a flap a^4 , that projects over the upper edge of the box. Between the back a^3 and the flap a^4 a pocket is formed for holding stamps and tickets.

To close the pocket-book, the front is fold-

ed back and the back forward, so that the flap a^4 overlaps the front, to which it is secured by a suitable catch c . The ends a^2 will fold inward on their creases b beneath the front and back, so that the book is entirely flat when closed. The best fit of the parts is obtained if the bottom is made square and twice as long as the height of the sides. This will cause the center of all the sides to meet over the center of the bottom, and thus no openings are left from which the money might escape.

My pocket-book will be found to be very convenient, as the change will lie flat upon the bottom and will be fully exposed when the pocket-book is opened.

What I claim is—

A pocket-book composed of a flat bottom a and four upwardly-projecting sides a' a^2 a^3 , connected at the corners to constitute a box, the sides a^2 being creased from the top diagonally downward, and the side a^3 being provided with a flap that overlaps the side a' when the pocket-book is closed, substantially as specified.

F. LIEKER.

Witnesses:

A. JONGHMANS,
F. V. BRIESEN.