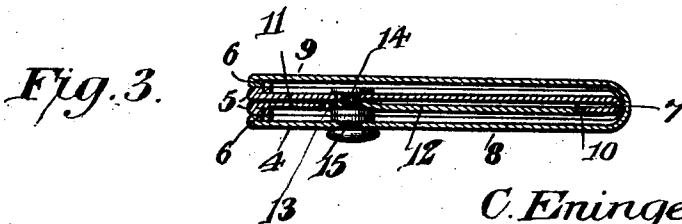
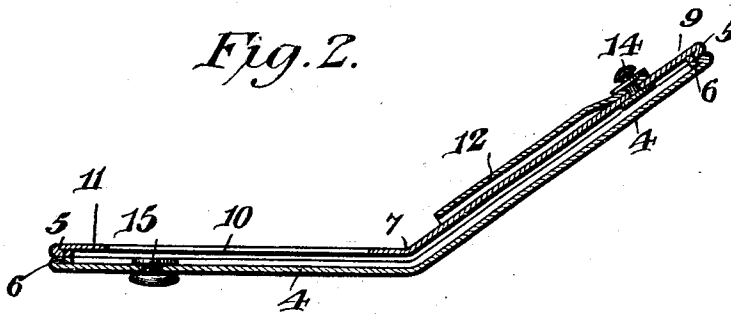
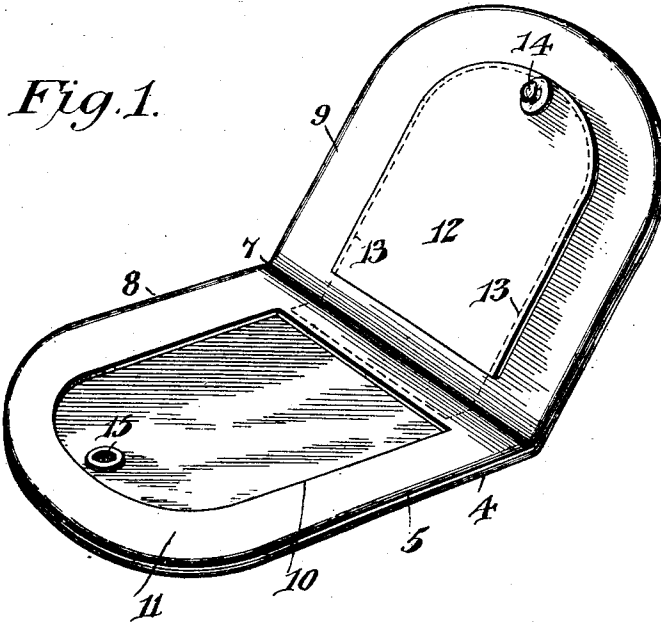


C. ENINGER.
PURSE.

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912,451.

Patented Feb. 16, 1909.



Witnesses
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PURSE.

No. 912,451.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES ENINGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Purse, of which the following is a specification.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a novel and exceedingly simple article of manufacture, that can be cheaply produced without material waste, will constitute an effective holder for the contents when closed, and will when open, give access to said contents without, however, permitting the same to fall from the purse.

The preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the purse when open. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view through the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view showing the purse closed.

Similar reference numerals designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

As illustrated, the purse consists of an outer wall 4 of flexible material elliptical in shape and made of one piece, and an inner flexible wall 5 of similar shape and extent and also of one piece. The material preferably employed is leather. The two walls are secured together at their edges by a line of sewing 6 or other suitable means, thus forming the body of the purse, which is turned inside out in order that the seam may be concealed. This body is folded on a central transverse line shown at 7, thus forming two leaves, respectively designated 8 and 9, said leaves corresponding in shape and lying flat upon one another when the purse is folded, as illustrated in Fig. 2. The fold is formed in both the inner and outer walls. The inner wall 5 has an opening 10 therein, said opening being formed wholly in one leaf and terminating short of the outer edges of the leaf, also terminating short of the fold 7, as will be evident by reference to Figs. 1 and 2. Thus a marginal retaining flange 11 is formed wholly around the opening in the one leaf. As a result of this construction, it will be evident that the leaf 9 constitutes a pocket or receptacle for the coins, while the leaf 8 is in effect a tray on to which the coins will slide when the purse is opened. The contents of the purse can consequently be

readily examined and removed or replaced when the purse is open, and because of the retaining flange 11, there is no possibility of the coins falling from the purse unless said purse is held upside down. Inasmuch as the fold is across both walls, it follows that the folded part of the inner wall forms a closure for the pocket in the leaf 9, when the purse is folded.

Mounted on the leaf 9 of the purse and secured to the inner wall 5, is a third pocket forming wall 12, which, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, corresponds substantially in size and shape to the opening 10. In fact the material cut from the inner wall 5 to produce said opening is preferably employed as the wall 12. This wall 12 is secured to the inner wall 5 by a line of stitching 13 or by any other suitable means. Moreover the wall 12 is preferably so located that it will engage in the opening 10 when the leaves are closed, thus substantially filling said opening and moreover by this means, the two leaves of the purse can come flat together. For the purpose of fastening the two leaves together, coacting devices are carried by the leaves. In the present embodiment, a stud member 14, is secured to the inner side of the leaf 9, while the leaf 8 has a socket member 15. It will be observed that this socket member is secured to the outer wall 4 in line with the opening 10 of the inner wall, and that the stud member 14 passes into said opening 10 when engaged with the socket member 15. Thus the two leaves are snugly held together, and the wall 12 is maintained in the opening 10.

With this construction, it will be evident that an effective holder for coins or the like is produced, for when the leaves are folded, not only is the outer wall folded, but the fold also takes place in the inner wall, inasmuch as the opening 10 terminates short of said fold. Consequently a better closing action is secured for the receptacle portion of the purse. At the same time, as already explained, the wall 12 constitutes a closure for the opening 10, and said opening, receiving the wall, permits the purse to be folded much more compactly. It will be evident that the purse can be very cheaply constructed, and inasmuch as the wall 12 can and preferably is formed from the piece cut to produce the opening 10, there is practically no waste of material in the construction.

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From the foregoing, it is thought that the construction, operation and many advantages of the herein described invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art, without further description, and it will be understood that various changes in the size, shape, proportion and minor details of construction, may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. A purse comprising an outer flexible wall of one piece, and an inner flexible wall of one piece and of equal extent with the outer wall, said walls being secured together at their edges and said purse being folded on the transverse central line to provide corresponding leaves that lie flat against each other, said fold being formed in both the outer and inner walls, so that the pocket provided between the two walls of one of the leaves is completely closed when the purse is folded, the inner wall of the other leaf having an opening which terminates short of the outer edge of the inner wall and short of the fold, said inner wall thus forming a marginal retaining flange on the inner side of said leaf completely around the opening and at one side of the fold, the last-named leaf constituting a tray onto which the coins from the said pocket will slide when the purse is opened.

2. A purse comprising an outer flexible wall, an inner flexible wall of equal extent with the outer wall, said walls being secured together at their edges and said purse being folded on a transverse central line to provide corresponding leaves that lie flat against each other, said fold being formed in both the outer and inner walls, the inner wall having an opening in one of the leaves only, said opening terminating short of the outer edges of the inner wall and short of the fold, said inner wall thus forming a marginal retaining flange on the inner side of one leaf completely around the opening and at one side of the fold, and a third pocket-forming wall secured to the inner side of the inner wall and located on the other leaf, said third wall being of less size than the leaf to which it is secured and corresponding to the shape of the opening, the third wall constituting a closure for the opening and fitting snugly therein when the purse is folded.

3. A purse comprising an outer wall, and

an inner wall secured thereto, said purse being foldable on a transverse line to form co-acting leaves, the inner wall having an opening in one leaf, a third pocket-forming wall secured to the inner side of the inner wall and located on the other leaf, said third wall corresponding substantially to the shape of the opening and constituting a closure therefor that enters said opening when the purse is folded and the leaves are together, and co-acting fastening devices for securing the leaves together, one of said devices being carried by one leaf and fastened to the outer wall in line with the opening in the inner wall and the other being secured to the inner side of the other leaf and movable into the opening and into and out of coaction with the first mentioned device.

4. A purse comprising an outer wall of flexible material and of elliptical shape, an inner wall of flexible material similar in shape and coextensive in size with the outer wall, means for securing the two walls together continuously along their outer edges, thereby leaving an inclosed space between the two walls, the said walls being folded centrally and transversely to provide corresponding leaves, the space between the walls of one leaf providing a pocket the mouth of which is closed by the folded part of the inner wall when the purse is folded, the inner wall having an opening in one leaf which terminates short of its outer edges and short of the folding line, thereby forming a marginal retaining flange completely surrounding the opening at one side of the fold.

5. A purse comprising an outer wall and an inner wall secured thereto, said purse being foldable on a transverse line to form co-acting leaves, the inner wall having an opening in one leaf, a third pocket-forming wall secured to the inner side of the inner wall and located on the other leaf, said third wall corresponding substantially to the shape of the opening and constituting a closure therefor that enters said opening when the purse is folded and the leaves are together, and co-acting fastening devices for securing the leaves together.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES ENINGER.

Witnesses:

C. G. BAKER,
STEPHEN TRENSCH.