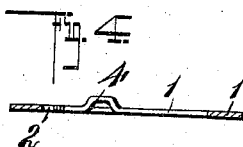
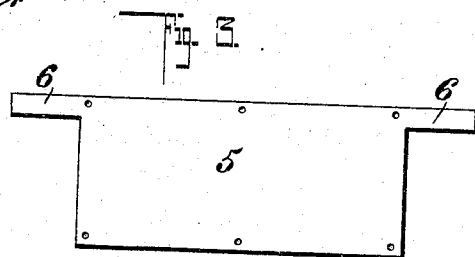
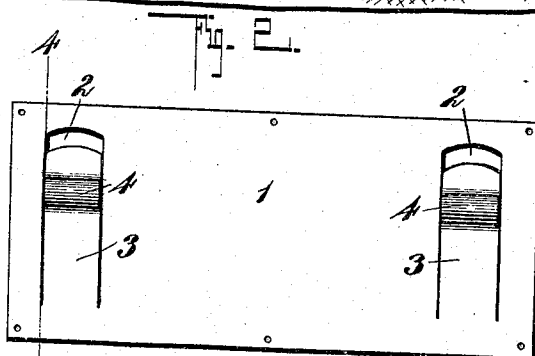
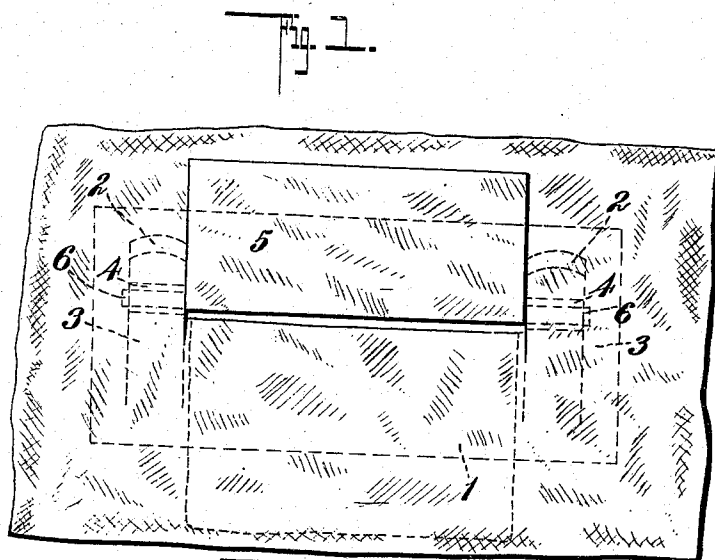


937,280.

P. A. BENDIXEN.  
POCKET PROTECTOR.  
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 5, 1909.

Patented Oct. 19, 1909.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER A. BENDIXEN, OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

## POCKET-PROTECTOR.

937,280.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 19, 1909.

Application filed January 5, 1909. Serial No. 470,855.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PETER A. BENDIXEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake and State of Utah, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pocket-Protectors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a pocket protector, and the object of the invention is a spring held metal flap which will fit over the pocket and close the same, and a further object of the invention is a device of this kind, which can be readily applied to any pocket.

The invention consists of the novel features of construction hereinafter described, pointed out in the claims and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a face view showing the device applied, with the flap in elevated open position. Fig. 2 is a face view of the back plate of the device. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the flap. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

In constructing the device I employ a back plate 1 of spring metal which plate is transversely slotted adjacent each end as shown at 2, thereby forming two tongues 3 each of which is bent transversely adjacent its free end as shown at 4, thereby forming a transverse groove upon the inner face of the tongue. The flap 5 of a thin piece of metal is substantially of a length equal to the width of the pocket and at its two upper corners it carries flat extensions 6, forming flat trunnions which when the flap is fitted in position extend through the grooves formed by the offsets 4 of the tongues 3, and as said extensions have a width much greater than the thickness of the flap the spring tongues 3 will hold the said flap in parallel position to the plate 1, at the same time permitting the flap to be lifted at right angles to the plate.

In applying the device to a pocket both the back plate and the flap are covered with the cloth to correspond with the goods of which the pocket is formed, the back plate is secured by suitable stitches upon the inside of the pocket, the tongues 3 extending upwardly on opposite sides of the pocket, and the flap 5 fits over the outer face of the pocket, and normally closes the pocket opening. As shown in Fig. 1 this flap can be lifted into open position so as to uncover the pocket and permit ready access thereto. It will be obvious however, that to lift the plate into such open position it will be necessary to rotate the trunnions 6 in their bearings, thus springing out the tongues 3, and it is practically impossible for this to be done without the knowledge of the party to whose pocket the device is applied. Another advantage in this form of construction is that the device does not interfere with the use of the pocket as its capacity is not decreased by applying the device to it.

What I claim is:—

1. A plate adapted to be secured within a pocket, spring tongues carried by said plate, and having offset portions, and a rigid flap having flat lateral extensions fitting in said offset portion.

2. A pocket protector consisting of a back plate transversely slotted, tongues formed by the slotting of said plate said tongues being offset adjacent their free ends, a metal flap, and longitudinally extending trunnions carried by the upper corners of said flap, said trunnions being flat and adapted to rest in the offset portions of the tongues, as and for the purpose set forth.

PETER A. BENDIXEN.

Witnesses:

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