Sept. 28, 1943. M. WINOKAR 2,330,402

MULTIPLE FILING POCKET

Filed Sept. 1, 1942

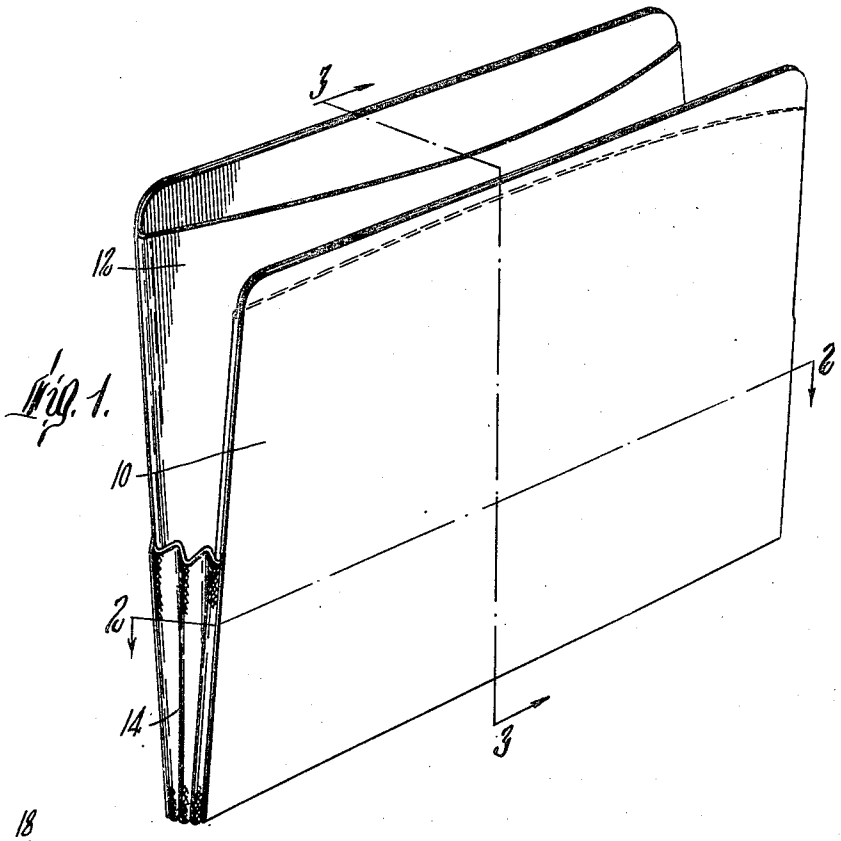

Fig. 1.

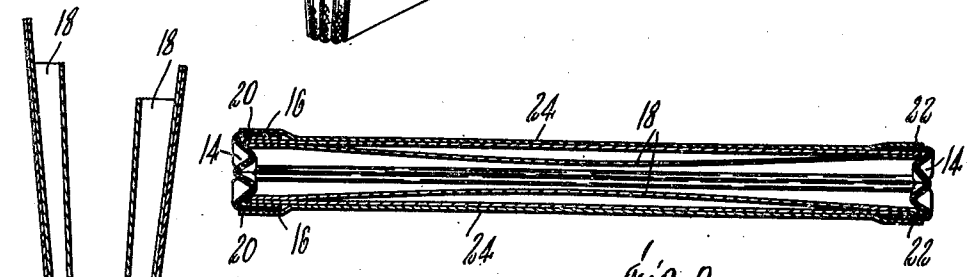

Fig. 2.

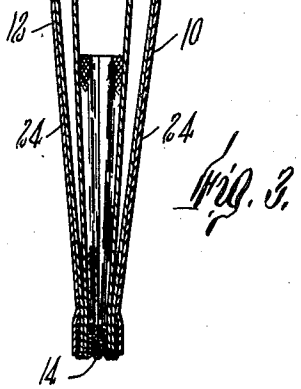

Fig. 3.

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MULTIPLE FILING POCKET

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Application September 1, 1942, Serial No. 456,853

2 Claims. (Cl. 129—16.7)

This invention relates to a multiple filing pocket characterized by novel features which are particularly useful and valuable for certain kinds of filing.

It is an object of the invention to provide a filing pocket especially adapted for filing sets of papers or documents in which a few papers should be segregated from the main collection.

It is a further object of the invention to provide an improved multiple filing pocket which is compact in form and economical in structure.

In accordance with the invention, a filing pocket is made with a front wall and rear wall connected by a bellows element which extends along the bottom edges and part way up the side edges, each of the walls being double so as to form a pair of open-top envelopes which can be used as auxiliary pockets for filing related papers.

For a more complete understanding of the invention, reference may be had to the following description of an embodiment thereof and to the drawing, of which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a filing pocket embodying the invention;

Figure 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1; and

Figure 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

The filing pocket illustrated in the drawing is made preferably of suitable materials to stand considerable handling and to wear well. As shown, the pocket comprises a front member 10, a rear member 12 and a bellows element 14 connecting the members 10 and 12 and extending along the bottom edges thereof and at least part way up the sides thereof. Each of the members 10 and 12 is in itself a pocket or envelope open at the top to receive papers and to hold them separate from the more commodious pocket formed by the bellows element 14 between the front and rear members.

The front member 10 may conveniently be formed by taking a strip of heavy sized paper, such as tag stock or the like, having a length a little more than twice that of the finished filing pocket and a width equal to the height of the filing pocket. The ends of the strip are lapped and cemented together, as at 16, forming a tube 18 having a circumference which is just twice the length of the finished filing pocket. The tube is flattened and is longitudinally creased, as at 20 and 22, so that it normally retains a completely flattened shape, one of the creases being preferably adjacent to the overlap, as indicated at 20 in Figure 2. The crease lines may be formed in the strip before the cementing is done, in which case the tube is formed initially in its flattened shape.

The bellows element 14 may be made of a strip of sheet material in the customary corrugated form with longitudinally-extending angular ridges and grooves. Any suitable material having the proper degree of flexibility may be employed. For example, a strip of textile material suitably stiffened with sizing, a layer of paper, or otherwise, is frequently employed for this purpose. The width of such strip is selected in accordance with the desired capacity of the filing pocket of which it is to be a part. The number and height or depth of the ridges and valleys may be varied as desired. In the example illustrated in the drawing, three valleys are shown having a depth of half an inch or so.

In assembling the filing pocket, the flattened tubes are cemented to the bellows element 14 in such a manner that the bottoms of the flattened tubes enter the outermost valleys of the bellows element. The longitudinal margins of the bellows element are thereupon cemented to the adjacent marginal areas of the outer faces of the flattened tubes 18. In order to reinforce and stiffen the front and rear members of the filing pocket, a layer of reinforcing sheet material 24, such as cardboard, cloth or the like, is cemented against the outer face of each flattened tube 18. As a result of such assembling, the longitudinal margins of the bellows element are thus cemented between marginal portions of the flattened tubes and their corresponding reinforcing layers.

This results in a filing pocket having a capacious cental pocket adapted to receive a comparatively large number of papers, the front and rear walls of the pocket being normally flat but being capable of receiving relatively smaller numbers of papers or documents. Hence, the filing pocket is not only relatively compact in structure but is adapted to receive and to keep separate three sets of documents which may be related to common subject matter.

I claim:

1. A multiple filing pocket comprising a front member, a rear member, and a corrugated bellows element connecting said members and extending along the bottom edges and a portion of each of the side edges thereof, each said member comprising a flattened tube of stiff sheet material open at the top and bottom, the bottom of each said member being disposed in the outermost corrugations of said bellows element.

2. A multiple filing pocket comprising a front member, a rear member, and a corrugated bellows element connecting said members and extending along the bottom edges and a portion of each of the side edges thereof, each said member comprising a flattened tube of stiff sheet material open at the top and bottom and a reinforcing layer of sheet material cemented to the outer face of the flattened tube, the longitudinal margins of each of said bellows element being cemented between marginal portions of one of said flattened tubes and its reinforcing layer.

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