

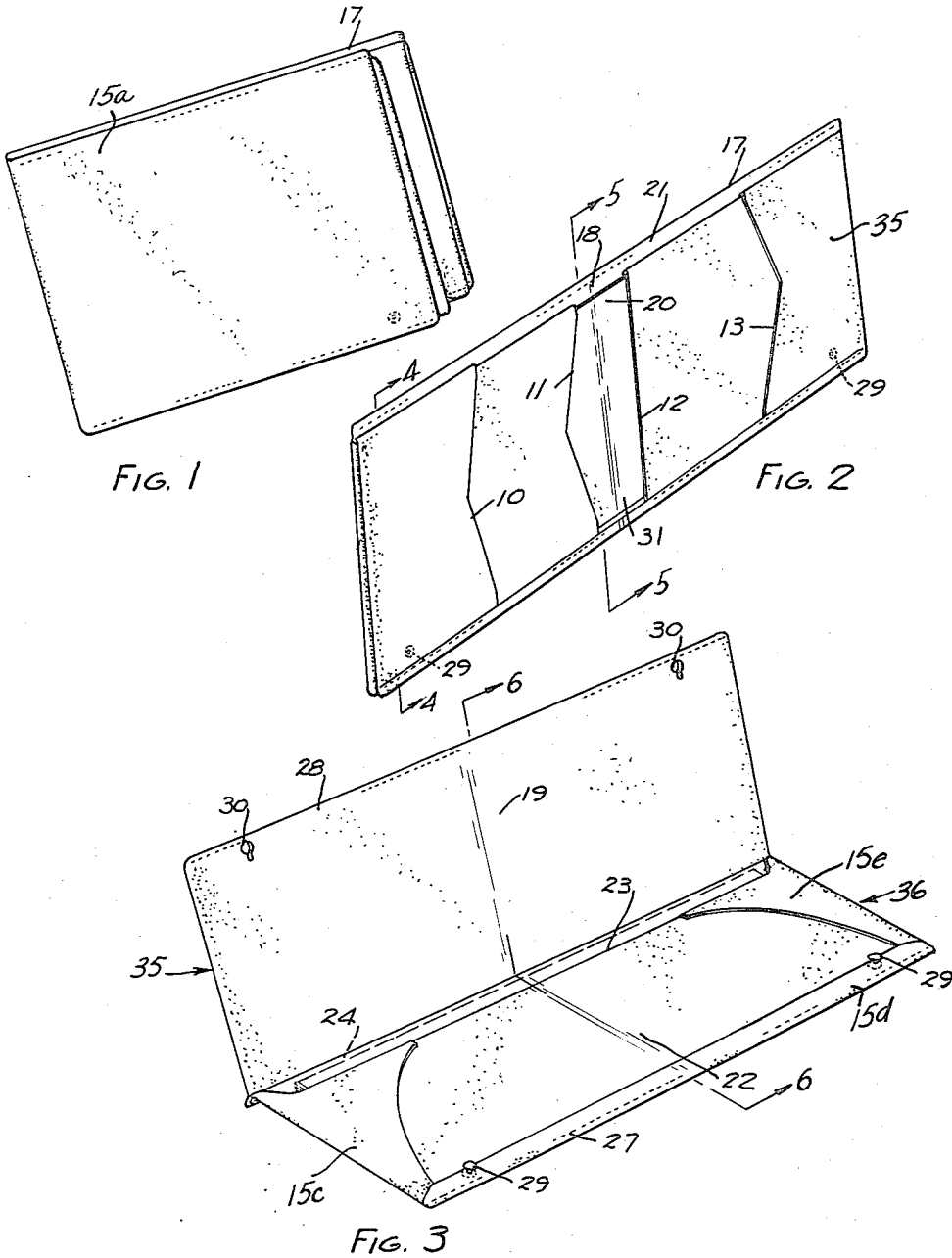
March 4, 1958

H. VACA
WALLET STRUCTURE

2,825,378

Filed Nov. 15, 1954

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



INVENTOR.
HUMBERTO VACA
BY
Barnes, Kisselle, Laughlin & Kirsch
ATTORNEYS

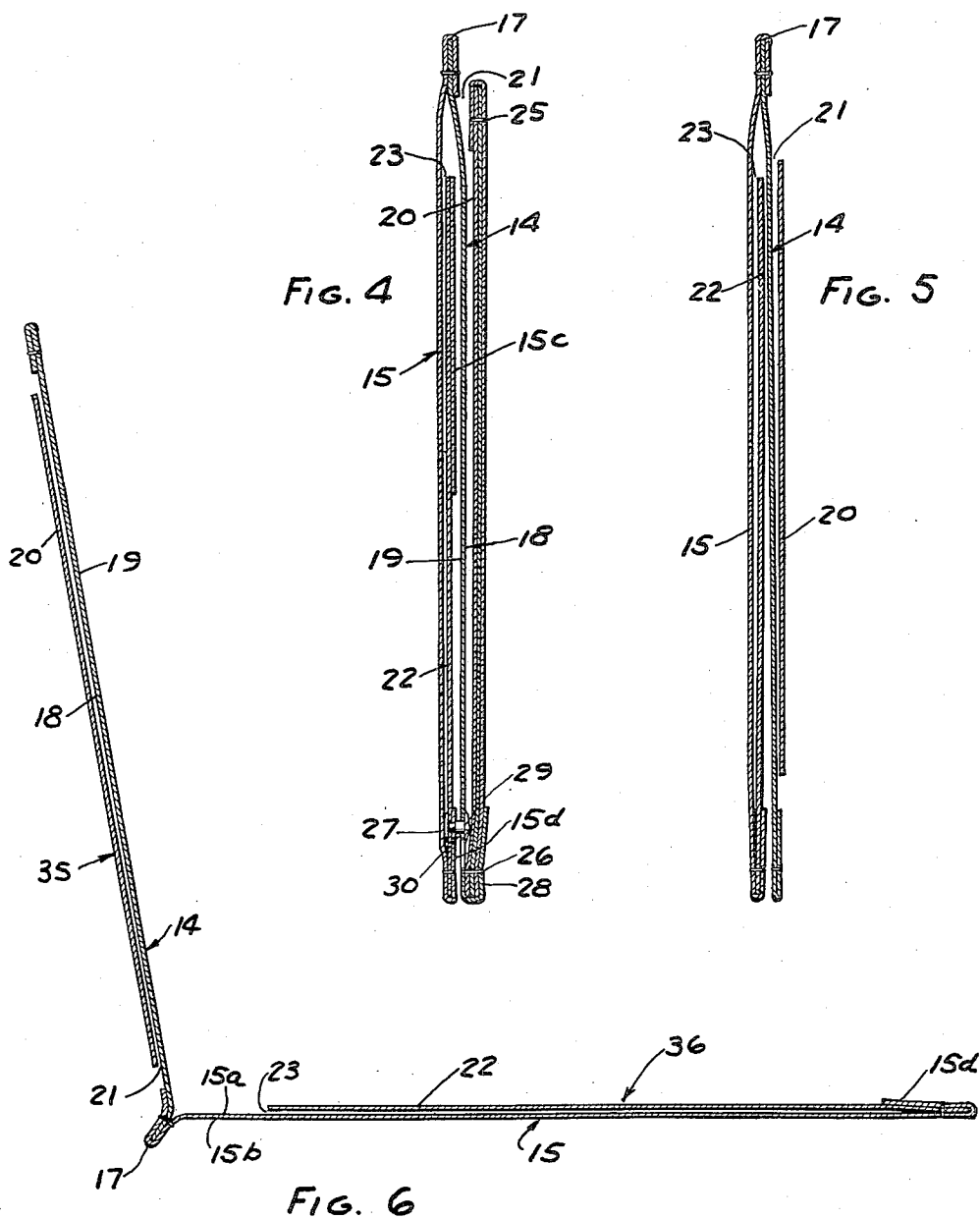
March 4, 1958

H. VACA
WALLET STRUCTURE

2,825,378

Filed Nov. 15, 1954

2 Sheets-Sheet 2



INVENTOR.
HUMBERTO VACA
BY
Barnes, Kessel, Laughlin & Reich
ATTORNEYS.

1

2,825,378

WALLET STRUCTURE

Humberto Vaca, Detroit, Mich.

Application November 15, 1954, Serial No. 468,758

4 Claims. (Cl. 150—38)

This invention relates to a wallet and is particularly concerned with billfolds of the type usually carried by men.

Billfolds usually have side opening pockets adapted to receive currency and the like in flat unfolded condition. Other papers such as blank checks carried in such pockets for convenience are partially exposed and become dog-eared and soiled during normal use of the billfold.

An object of this invention is to provide a billfold structure having a fully protected pocket for such items as blank checks. The invention is carried out generally by providing two elongate adjacent pockets opening on one side of the billfold with a foldable portion interjacent the openings forming a closure for one pocket when the pockets are folded together. One form of the invention is shown in the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a billfold according to this invention folded for carrying in a pocket.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the billfold unfolded for using the currency pocket.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the billfold unfolded and open for using the protected pocket.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged partly sectional view on line 4—4 of Fig. 2 illustrating the wallet secured in closed position.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional view on line 5—5 of Fig. 2 illustrating the wallet in closed position.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged section view on line 6—6 of Fig. 3 illustrating the wallet in open position.

The billfold shown in the drawings has a number of walls disposed in laminar relation and secured together to form pockets for cards and the like opening toward the center of the billfold as at 10, 11, 12 and 13. The walls forming these pockets are secured at one edge to a bridging wall 20 by such means as stitching 25 (Fig. 4). The walls are preferably made of a flexible material such as leather or a thermoplastic material.

One wall 14, which may be termed the central wall, has opposite surfaces or faces 18 and 19. Wall 14 joins an external wall 15 at a longitudinal fold 17. Walls 14 and 15 may be integral or may be stitched together as shown. Wall 15 has an inner surface 15a and an outer surface 15b. Wall 14 joins wall 20 and its adjacent pocket forming walls in a folded and stitched arrangement shown generally at 26 (Fig. 4). Surface 18 of the central wall cooperates with an adjacent wall such as bridging wall 20 to form a currency pocket having an elongate side opening 21 for receiving currency in flat unfolded condition. A wall 22 overlies inner face 15a of wall 15 to form a protected pocket having a longitudinal opening 23 for receiving checks and the like 24 (Fig. 3) in flat, unfolded condition. Wall 22 may be secured in position by folded over flap portions 15c, 15d, 15e of wall 15, which may be stitched or glued in place.

Openings 21 and 23 of the currency pocket and protected pocket, respectively, are disposed on opposite sides of central wall 14. Buttons 29 are preferably secured adjacent one edge 27 of the wallet by such means as a

2

base portion anchored between adjacent wall portions as shown in Fig. 4. The buttons may be removably inserted through openings 30 in wall 14 for securing the wallet portions in closed or adjacent relation (Figs. 2 and 4). The wallet in closed position is flexible in a transverse central region 31 for folding to the folded or carrying position of Fig. 1.

Viewed in another way, the billfold comprises a conventional wallet section 35 having the usual currency pocket and card pockets, and a protected pocket section 36. Sections 35 and 36 have a common wall 14. The walls forming the conventional pockets of section 35 are disposed over one face 18 of common wall 14. Wall 22 is disposed over the inner face 15a of wall 15, which lies outside of common wall 14, to form the protected pocket of section 36. Walls 14 and 15 and fold portion 17 cooperate to form a closure for the protected pocket.

The currency pocket and protected pocket openings 21 and 23, respectively, extend longitudinally along opposite sides of common wall 14. Fold portion 17 is foldable so that section 35 can be swung to and from a position overlying section 36. When section 35 is folded over section 36, portion 17 forms a closure for opening 23 of the protected pocket. Opening 21 of the currency pocket remains exposed relatively to the closure. When the opposed sections 35 and 36 are folded along transverse fold-line 31 to carrying position (Fig. 1), outer face 15a of wall 15 provides the outer surface of the wallet.

In use, the wallet is folded longitudinally and transversely to the position shown in Fig. 1 for carrying in a garment pocket. To use the currency pocket 21 or any of the card pockets 10—13 the wallet is unfolded on transverse fold line 31. In this position the openings to the currency pocket and card pockets are exposed by opening 23 of the protected pocket remains closed so that the checks 24 or the like are fully protected from soiling and dog-eared. Access is had to the protected pocket by disengaging buttons 29 from openings 30 and folding the wallet open along fold portion 17, thereby exposing the opening 23 of the protected pocket. The wallet is restored to the carrying position of Fig. 1 by folding it on fold portion 17 and negaging buttons 29 in openings 30 and folding the wallet along transverse fold line 31.

I claim:

1. A wallet comprising, walls forming a first pocket having a first opening and walls forming a second pocket having a second opening, certain of said walls having portions interconnected to form a closure for said second opening, said first opening being disposed without said closure, the latter said walls being free to swing away from and toward each other generally about their interconnected portions to expose and close selectively said second opening.

2. A wallet comprising, four walls defining a first pocket having a first opening and a second pocket having a second opening, a wall of the first pocket joining a wall of the second pocket in a flexible joint forming a closure for said second opening, said first opening being disposed without said closure, the latter said walls being free to swing away from and toward each other generally around said joint to expose and close selectively said second opening.

3. A wallet comprising, two generally adjacent parallel pockets each formed by a front wall and a back wall with each pocket having an opening adjacent an edge of its front wall, said openings being disposed in generally the same direction, said back walls having edge portions extending beyond said opening in said second pocket, said edge portions being interconnected, said opening in said first pocket being exposed relatively to the interconnec-

3

tion of said edge portions, said pockets being free to swing toward and away from each other generally about said interconnected edge portions to a position in which said back walls are generally apposed to that they form a closure for said opening in said second pocket and to another position wherein said back walls are out of apposition to expose said opening in said second pocket.

4. A wallet comprising, a first front wall and back wall defining a first pocket, a second front wall and back wall defining a second pocket with an opening generally adjacent one edge of its front wall, said walls being disposed in generally parallel relation with said front and

4

back walls in alternate arrangement, said back walls having portions extending beyond said edge of said second front wall, said portions being interconnected to provide a closure for said opening, the interconnected portions also forming a joint around which said pockets can be swung relatively to each other to expose said opening in said second pocket.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,818,368	Wallerstedt	Aug. 11, 1931
1,830,452	Voltz	Nov. 3, 1931

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

Patent No. 2,825,378

Humberto Vaca

March 4, 1958

It is hereby certified that error appears in the printed specification of the above numbered patent requiring correction and that the said Letters Patent should read as corrected below.

Column 2, line 35, for "exposed by" read -- exposed but --; line 43, for "negaging" read -- engaging --; column 3, line 4, for "apposed to" read -- apposed so --.

Signed and sealed this 26th day of August 1958.

(SEAL)

Attest:

KARL H. AXLINE

Attesting Officer

ROBERT C. WATSON
Commissioner of Patents