

R. N. PEMBERTON.

BILL BOOK.

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966,352.

Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

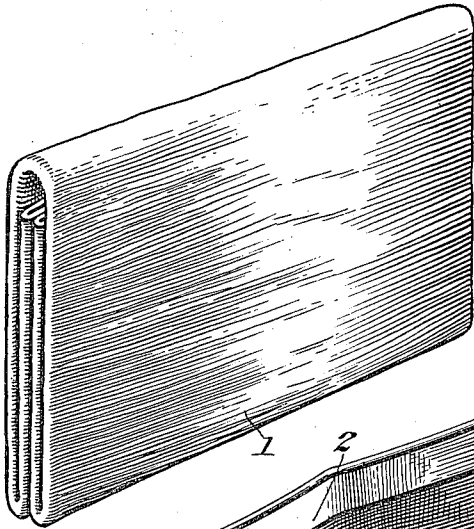


Fig. 1.

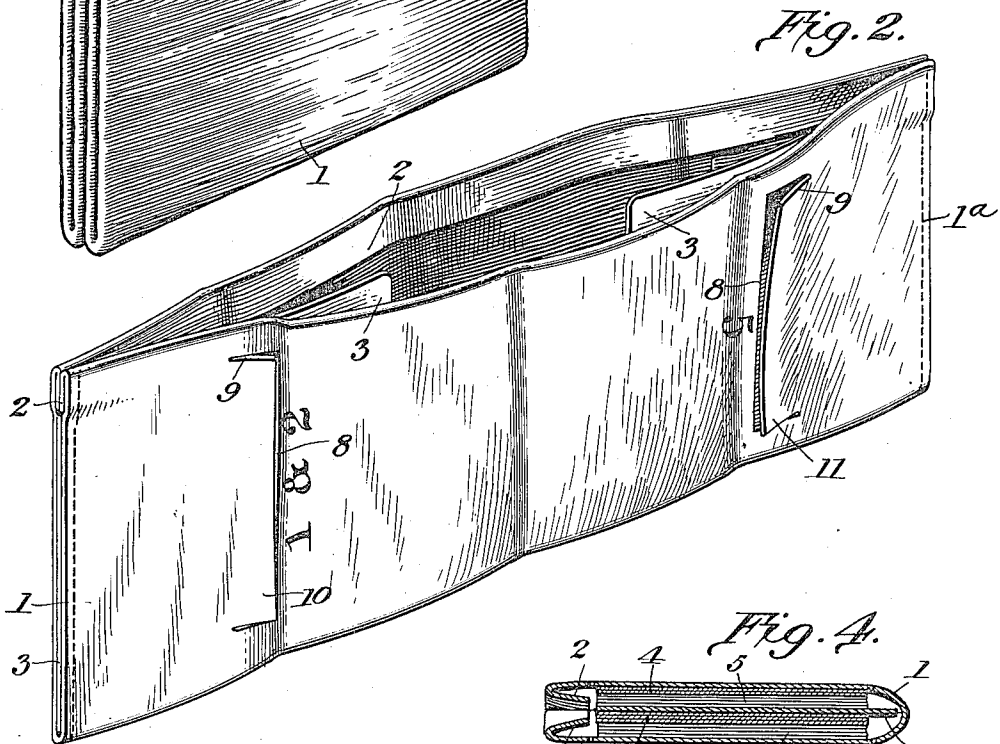


Fig. 2.

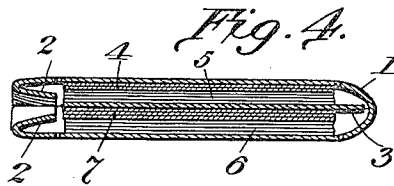


Fig. 4.

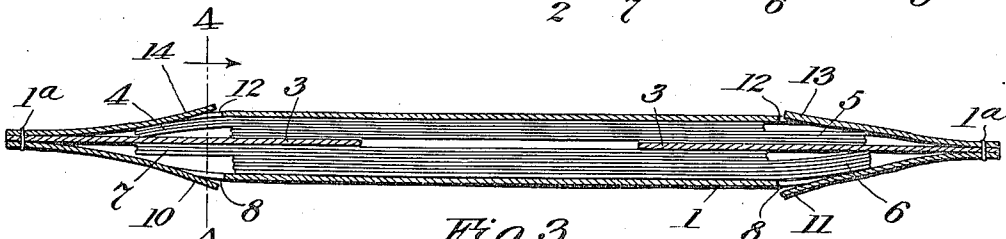


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD N. PEMBERTON, OF TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## BILL-BOOK.

966,352.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

Application filed April 2, 1908. Serial No. 424,707.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD N. PEMBERTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Topeka, in the county of Shawnee and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bill-Books, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to bill books, and more particularly to bill books especially designed for travelers' use.

As is well known, it is frequently highly undesirable for a person to display a large amount of money when in a public place. Travelers, who are obliged to carry a considerable number of valuable papers about their person, are often much embarrassed by being compelled to display a large roll of bills whenever it is necessary for them to make change, or meet a small obligation.

The primary object of the invention is, therefore, to provide a pocket book from which a bill of any desired denomination may be readily extracted without displaying any of the other bills.

A further object of the invention is to so arrange the book that the bills may be easily and quickly inserted, and kept in separate groups.

A further object of the invention is to provide a bill book capable of producing the above results, and which, at the same time, shall be simple and cheap to manufacture.

With the above and other objects in view, my invention consists in the construction and arrangement hereinafter described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved pocket book in its folded position. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same in its open position. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the book as shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Referring to the drawing in detail, the body of my improved bill book is preferably formed of a single piece, 1, of leather, or similar soft, pliable material. This piece of material is folded once, longitudinally, along its middle, and its ends then sewed or secured together as at 1<sup>a</sup>. The longitudinal free edges of the material are turned inwardly, so as to form retaining flaps, 2, extending the entire length of the bill book, as clearly shown in Fig. 2.

Secured at each end of the book and lying

within the same is a partition flap, 3. These flaps extend, as shown, less than half the length of the book, but if desired, may extend farther, or may be replaced by a single partition extending the full length of the book. These flaps serve to separate the different denominations of bills, 4, 5, 6 and 7, into groups.

In one side of the bill book near each end I form transverse slits, 8, and short, longitudinal slits, 9, extending from each end thereof toward the ends of the book. These slits give rise to tongues or flaps, 10 and 11, which may be turned back, so as to expose the contents of the book. Similar slits, 12, and flaps, 13 and 14, are formed on the other side of the book.

The book, as shown in Fig. 3, is of considerably greater length than a bill, and of slightly greater width. In use, bills of one denomination are placed, as indicated by 4, in such position in the book that one end lies just under the tongue or flap, 14, at one end of the book, while their other end does not extend quite to the other flap, 13. Bills of another denomination, as indicated by 5, are placed alongside of the bills, 4, but are so arranged that their ends project beyond the end of these bills, and lie adjacent the flap, 13. On the other side of the book, two other groups of bills, 6 and 7, are similarly disposed, in relation to the flaps, 10 and 11, and are separated from the bills, 4 and 5, by means of the partition flaps, 3. It will thus be seen that, while the bills overlap throughout the greater part of their length, they have projecting ends, each of which is disposed adjacent its respective slit. Adjacent one slit may be located 1's and 2's; adjacent another, 5's; another, 10's, and another, 20's, and distinguishing marks may be formed on the book near each slit, to designate the denomination of the respective bills, which may thus be readily extracted through the corresponding slits.

The book is designed to have its ends folded over, and then to be again folded upon itself, as shown in Fig. 1. In this position the book is of convenient size to fit the pocket, and the slits are all concealed. If desired, however, the book may be carried straight, as shown in Fig. 3.

It will thus be seen that I have provided an exceedingly simple and convenient bill book, in which bills of different denominations are carried in separate compartments,

and at all times concealed from view, and it is thought the numerous advantages of my invention will be readily appreciated by those experienced in such matters.

5 What I claim is:—

1. A bill book comprising a single piece of flexible material folded once and having its ends closed, such book being left open along one side through which papers may  
10 be inserted, and said material being slit transversely of the book near its end to provide an opening through which said papers may be extracted.

2. A bill book comprising a piece of flexible material, suitably folded, said material being slit transversely of the book near its end to form an opening, and cut longitudinally of the book at each end of the slit, to form an integral flap normally closing said opening, and lying in the same  
20 plane as the rest of the material.

3. A bill book closed at its end and of greater length than a bill, said book having a slit near each end, through each of which  
25 slits the ends of bills of different denominations are accessible, without opening the book.

4. A bill book having compartments adapted to receive bills of different denominations, and separate them into overlapping groups, the outer walls of said book having a slit between the ends thereof adjacent each group, through which bills of

any required denomination may be extracted.

5. A bill book, rectangular in shape, formed of flexible material, such book having an opening along one of its long sides through which bills may be inserted, and the material of one of the outer walls of said book being slit transversely parallel with the short sides of the book, forming an opening through which the bills may be withdrawn without exposing the contents of the book to view.

6. A bill book comprising means for separating bills into different groups, some of such groups overlapping, but having projecting ends, the outer wall of said book being provided with a slit adjacent the end  
50 of each group.

7. A bill book having a plurality of compartments in which bills may be concealed, and provided with a plurality of slits in its outer wall opening into such compartments  
55 and through which slits, when the book is in straight position, bills may be extracted, but which slits, when the book is folded to pocket size, are entirely concealed.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, 60 in presence of two witnesses.

RICHARD N. PEMBERTON.

Witnesses:

G. F. MILLER,

JENNIE COURTER.