(No Model.)

A. H. JOCELYN.

POCKET BOOK.

No. 384,527. Patented June 12, 1888.

Fig: 2.

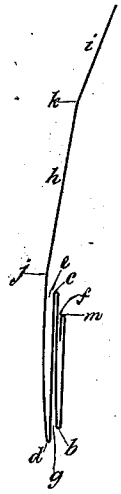


Fig: 1.

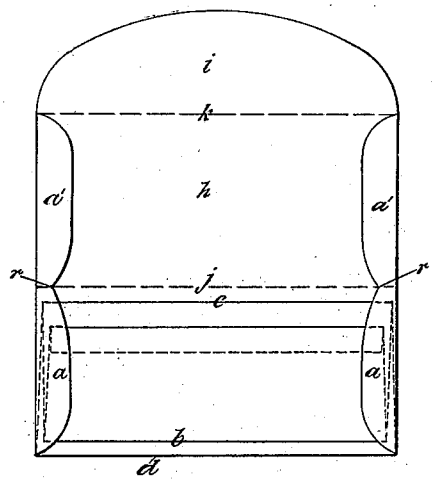
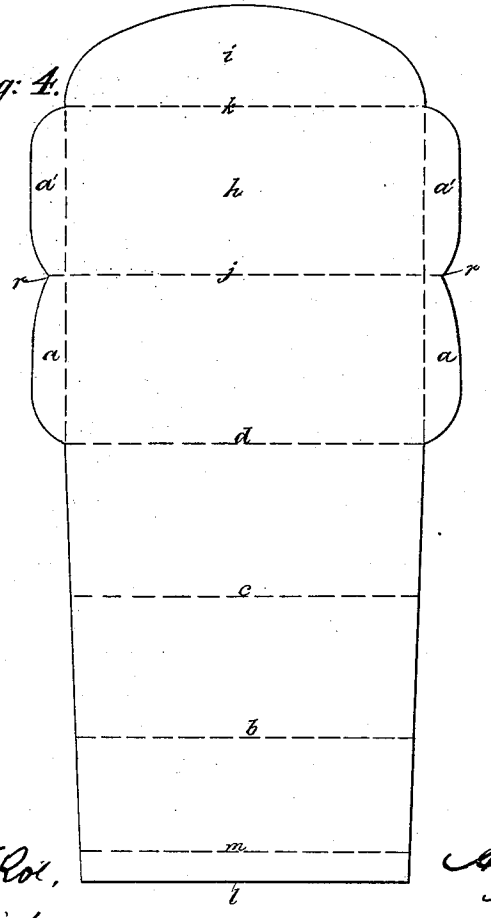


Fig: 3.



Fig: 4.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT H. JOCELYN, OF MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WILLIAM A. ARMSTRONG, OF MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.

POCKET-BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,527, dated June 12, 1888.

Application filed January 6, 1888. Serial No. 259,970. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT H. JOCELYN, of Montclair, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pocket-Books, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of this invention is to manufacture a pocket-book at such trifling cost that it may be given away for advertising purposes, and which is yet so durable and serviceable that it will be kept in use for a considerable time, and so constitute a permanent advertisement.

This invention consists in a pocket-book which is formed, as hereinafter described and claimed, of a strip of paper or other pliable fabric folded in alternately-reversed directions, and provided on each side with a flap or lip which, by overlapping the ends of the several alternately-reversed folds, and being cemented thereto by means of suitable adhesive material to hold all the said folds in place and combine therewith to form pockets.

Figure 1 is an inner face view of a pocket-book constructed according to my invention, showing it open. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the same corresponding with Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view of the same, showing it closed. Fig. 4 is a plan of the strip of which the pocket-book is composed.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

The strip of paper or other fabric of the form shown in Fig. 4, of a width equal to the desired length of the pocket-book, of a length according to the number of pockets to be provided, and having projections *a* at the sides to form side flaps, is folded transversely in the lines *b c d* in alternately-reversed directions, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, to produce the pockets *e f g*. (See Fig. 2.) After this folding has been thus performed the flaps *a* are folded over the ends of all the pocket folds, as shown in Fig. 1, and secured to the said folds by paste, glue, or other suitable adhesive material, thereby combining with the parts between the said alternately-reversed folds to complete the pockets.

It will be seen by reference to Figs. 1 and 4 that the side flaps *a* are not only long enough to lap over the whole of the pockets, but are prolonged, as shown at *a'*, so as to be long enough to fold also over the portion *h* of the strip which forms the loose back or side of the pocket-book. At the same time that the portions *a* of the said flaps which cover the ends of the pocket-folds are pasted or glued down over the said folds the portions *a'* of the said flaps are turned over upon and glued or pasted to the interior of the said portion *h*. This gives a double or re-enforced edge to the portion *h* to strengthen it, and also gives a double thickness of fabric at *r r* in the corners at the ends of the fold *j*, which would otherwise be the portion of the book most likely to break. In order to prevent too great a lap of the side flaps in the double corners at *r r*, and the consequent narrowing of the openings of the pockets *e f*, the flaps *a a'* are recessed at *r*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The part *h i* of the strip on the opposite side of the flap portions *a* to the longer part *d c b m l*, of which the pockets are composed, is represented as long enough to form both the loose back or side *h* of the book and an outer flap, *i*, when folded transversely in the lines *j k*. The length of that portion *d c b m l* is according to the number of pockets to be produced, and the folds *d c b* are made in reverse directions to make the pockets *e f g*, the openings of which are presented in opposite directions alternately, the outside pocket, *f*, having its opening on the side or edge of the book farthest from the fold *j* of the back in order that the book may be secured in a closed condition by tucking its outer flap, *i*, into the said pocket.

The number of pockets may be increased by using a longer strip and making more folds—such as *c* and *b*; but the folds will always be in opposite directions alternately, as may be understood by reference to *b c d* in Fig. 2.

The outer pocket, *f*, is represented as having the end margin *l* of the strip folded and turned in at *m* to avoid having a raw edge at the mouth of the said pocket; but this folding in is not absolutely necessary.

In order to prevent too great a thickness be-

ing presented at the ends of the folds of the pockets under the side flaps and close to the side folds of the said flaps, the strip is preferably tapered from the transverse fold *d* next the side flaps to the end *l*, as shown in Fig. 4, so that the edges of the ends of the folds presented under the flaps will not be even; but the outer ones will be farther from the folds of the flaps, as shown in dotted outline in Fig. 1. This enables the flaps to come more snugly over the pockets and to adhere to and secure each one of them, a portion of each being left uncovered by that or those outside of it.

This pocket-book may be ornamented by printing, embossing, or other means. It may be made of a compound fabric composed of paper and woven cloth.

I do not claim, broadly, a pocket-book made of a single blank of paper or other fabric; but

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A pocket-book made of a strip of fabric, provided with side flaps, *a*, one on each side, and folded in alternately-reversed directions in transverse lines *b c d*, and having the said side flaps each lapped over and cemented upon the several alternately-reversed folds, substantially as herein described, whereby the two flaps combine with the parts between the folds to form several pockets, as herein set forth.

2. A pocket-book made of a strip having transverse folds *b c d* in alternately-reversed directions to form several pockets and a transverse fold, *j*, to form a loose side or back, *h*, and having side flaps, *a a'*, which are lapped over and cemented over the parts between the folds *b c d* to complete the ends of the several pockets, and also lapped over the ends of the loose side or back *h* to re-enforce the latter and form double corners *r r* in the fold between the said loose side or back and the pockets, substantially as herein described.

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