

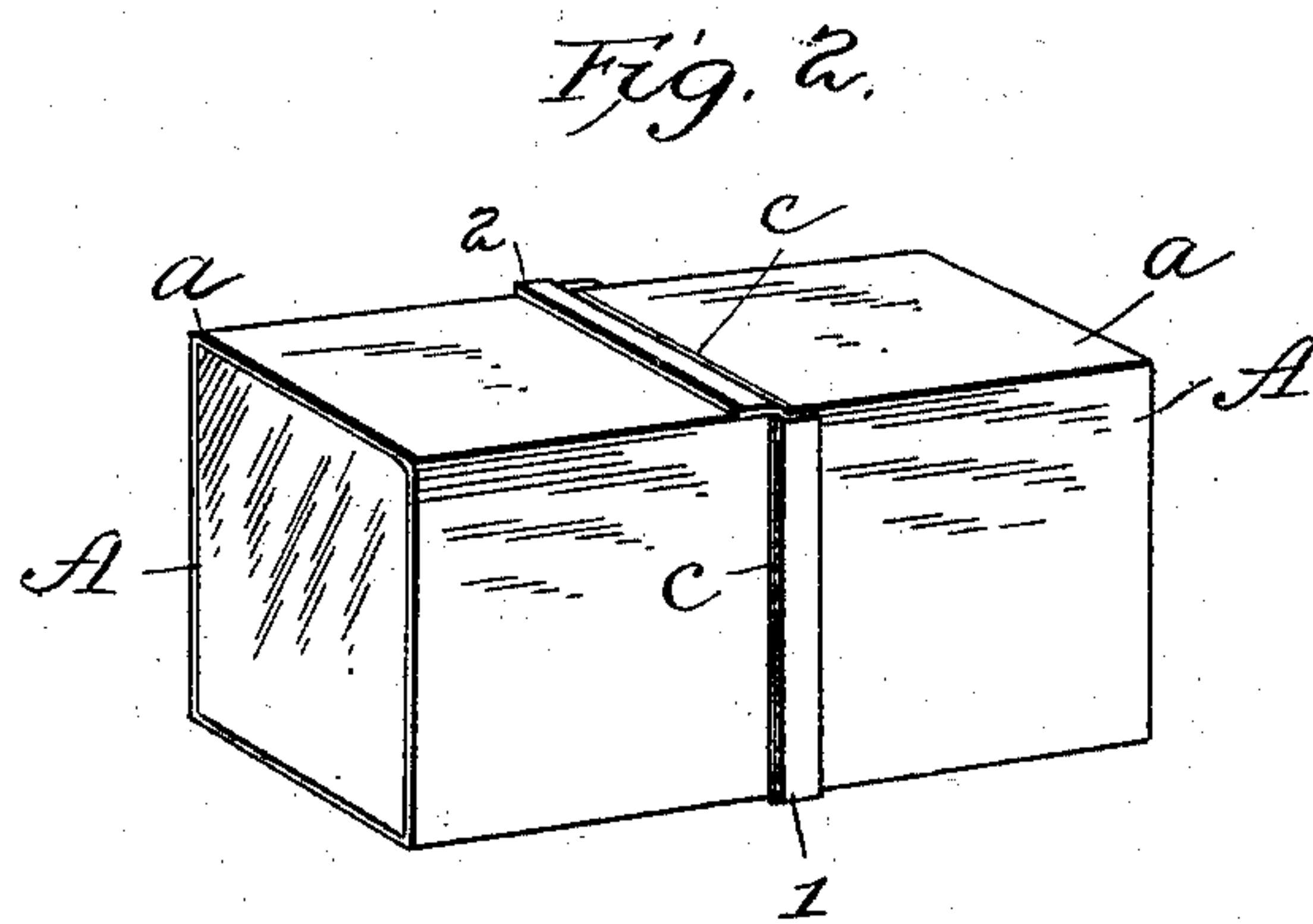
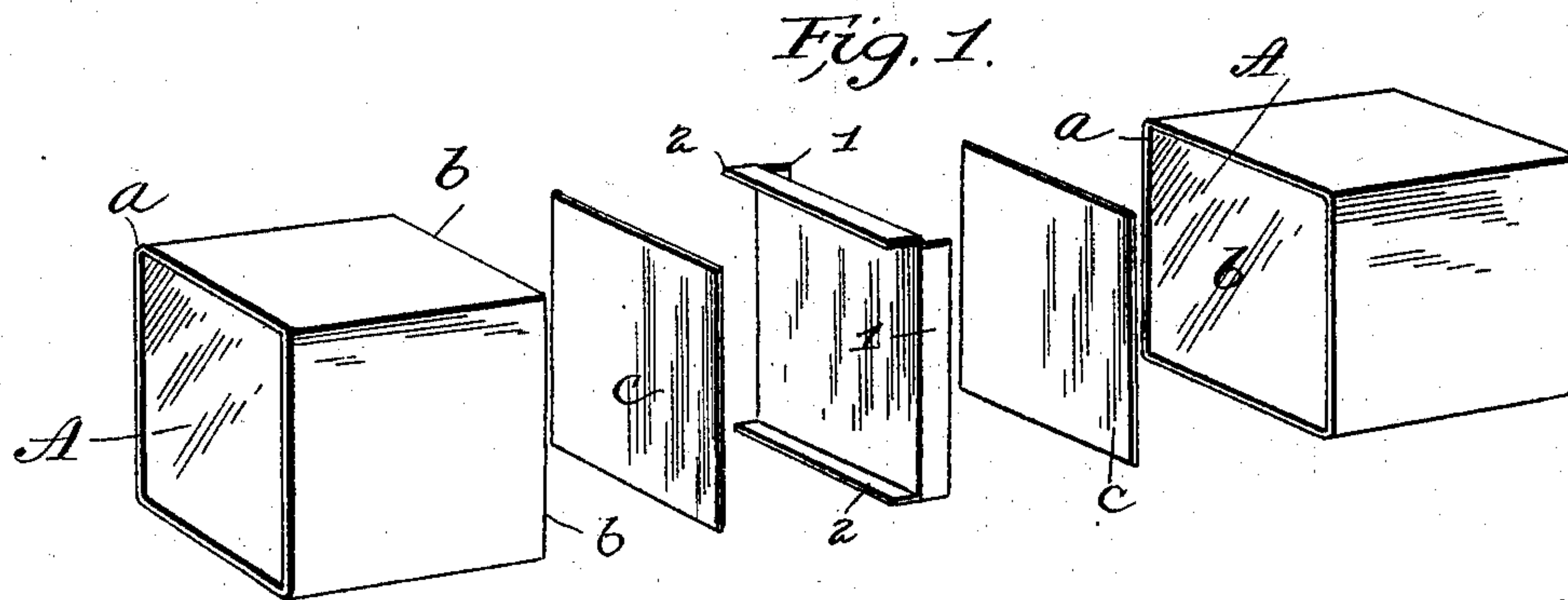
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. TOPHAM.
COIN PURSE.

No. 505,145.

Patented Sept. 19, 1893.



Attest
Malvern Madsen
J. L. Middleton

Inventor
George Topham
by Ellis Spear
Att'y

(No Model.)

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Fig. 3.

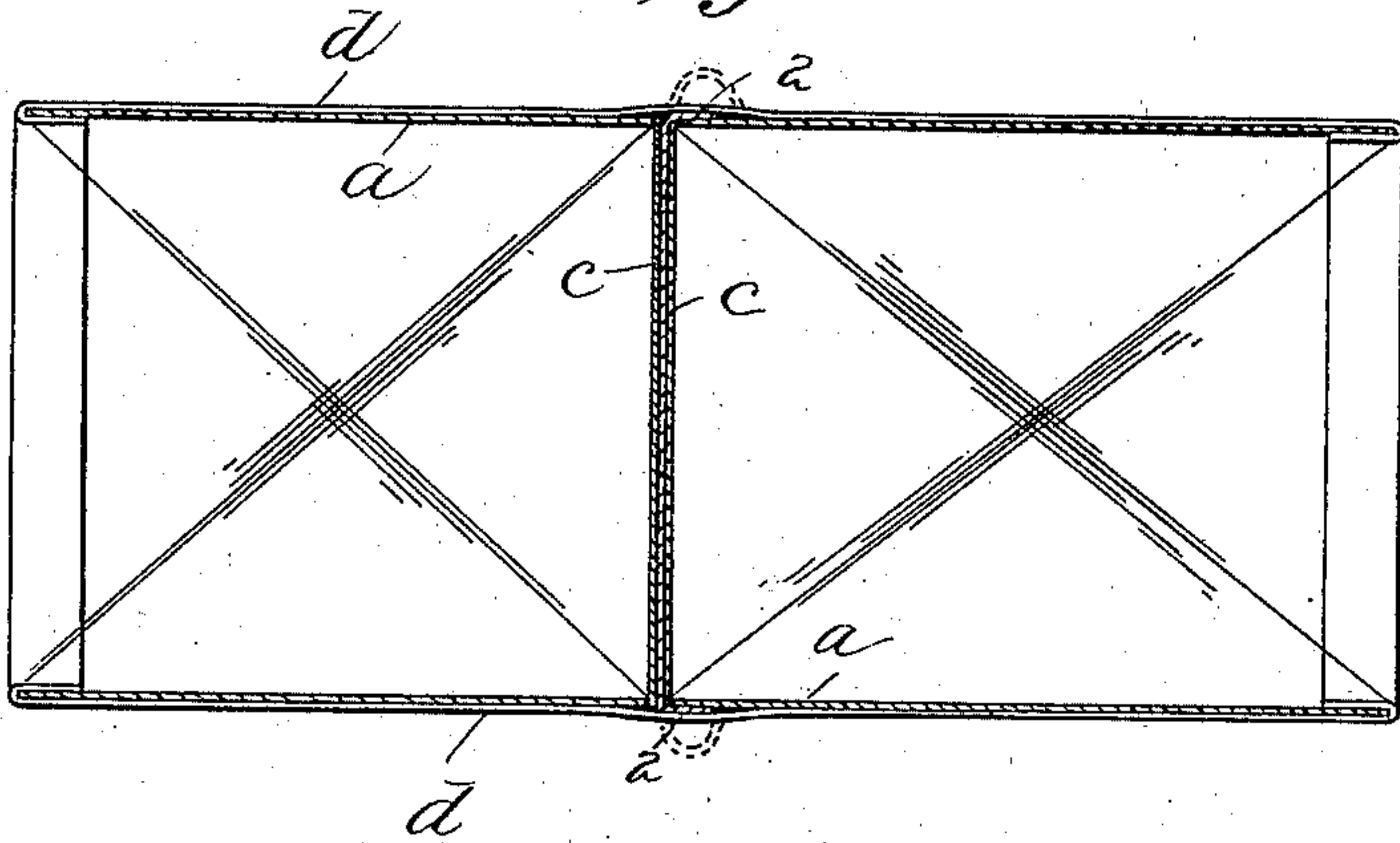
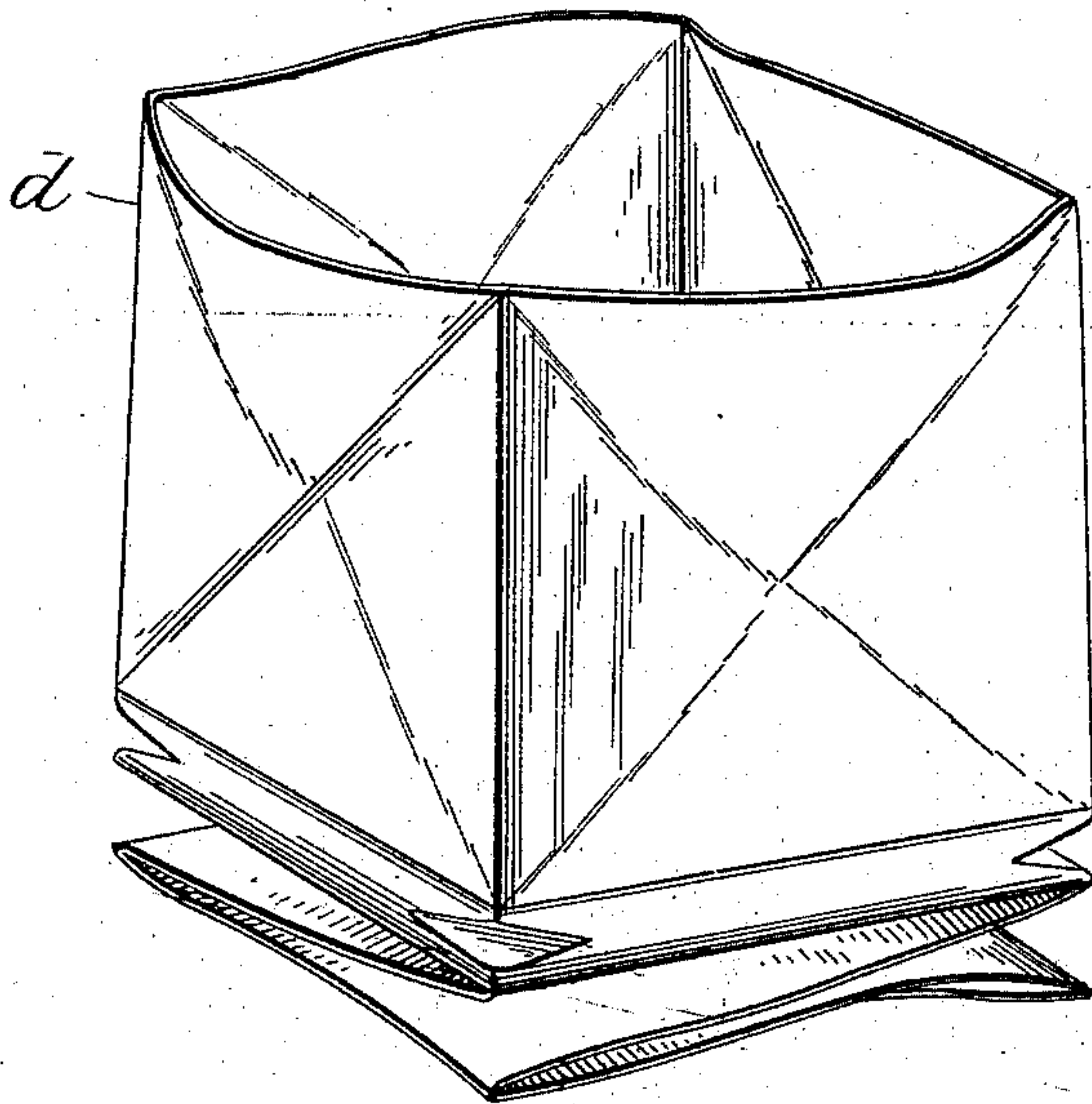


Fig. 4.



Attest
Walter M. Adams
J. L. Minkley

Inventor
George Topham
by Ellis Spear
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE TOPHAM, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COIN-PURSE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 505,145, dated September 19, 1893.

Application filed June 21, 1893. Serial No. 478,332. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE TOPHAM, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Purses, of which the following is a specification.

My invention hereinafter set forth, is an improvement in coin purses.

It consists of double folding pockets, arranged in reverse position to each other, and formed with a divisional partition which serves as a bottom for two pockets both of which are adapted to fold down on opposite sides of the same bottom.

The object of this invention is to provide in the same structure, two pockets for different kinds of coin, such as gold and silver or for coin and notes with both pockets readily accessible and in compact form, but practically independent of each other.

I have shown my invention for convenience as hereinafter described and illustrated in connection with a special form of purse.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1, represents in perspective the forming blocks with the pocket lining wrapper thereon and the connecting piece and bottom linings are also shown. Fig. 2, shows two blocks with the linings thereon and placed together with the bottom between; Fig. 3, a longitudinal section of the double purse with the outer covering in place and completed. Fig. 4, shows in perspective a purse with one pocket open and one closed.

In the drawings, A represents the block upon which the pockets are formed. Upon each block A is wrapped a lining *a*, which covers the four sides of the block and is of the dimensions of one of the pockets, but is without a bottom. The two blocks thus covered are to be placed end to end, the ends *b* being brought together in line, but with the connecting piece, bottom linings and bottom interposed.

It will be understood that the parts are held together by stitching or by glue or other adhesive substance smeared upon the material in proper places, as the parts are formed in position. Upon the ends *b* I first place the linings for the bottom of the pocket, marked *c*.

This covers the end, being made of the exact size. Upon one end of a block thus covered, I place a connecting piece shown in Fig. 2. This I prefer to make of thin strong muslin, the center portion of it being of the exact size of the end of the block. On the margins of this center part are flaps 1—1, 2—2, these being formed by cutting out the corners and turning in the flaps thus formed, with sharp creases. The flaps 1—1 are on opposite sides, but are turned in the same direction and the flaps 2—2 are on the other two sides, but turned in opposite direction. The inner faces of the flaps 1—1 being smeared with glue or other adhesive substance, as also the face of the body portion between them, the connecting piece is placed on the end of the block over the lining *c*, and the flaps 1—1 are pressed down upon the outer surface of the lining *a* on opposite sides of the block. The connecting piece is thus secured to one pocket lining, while it is in place on the block. The exposed face of the connecting piece and the inner surface of the flaps having been properly smeared with glue, or other adhesive substance, another bottom lining *c*, with or without an interposing stiffening piece, is placed upon the exposed surface of the muslin connecting piece, and then another block A having also a lining *a* wrapped thereon is placed against the second bottom lining *c* and upon the side lining thereof the flaps 2—2 are pressed down. The two blocks with their enveloping linings and with their bottom linings being thus connected an entire outer finishing piece preferably of leather, marked *d*, is connected to the linings by glue or other adhesive substance, and the edges at the ends of the blocks project over the linings so as to form a margin which is turned in over the edge of the lining so as to form a finished edge around the mouth of the pocket. The blocks are then withdrawn and the sides of the pockets having been creased the purse is completed. Instead of the glue I may connect the parts by stitching.

I may form one or both of the pockets with the bottom extension described in Letters Patent of the United States granted to me on the 26th day of January, 1892, and numbered 467,760. When this is done, it will be neces-

sary to interpose at the inner end of the block a thin supplemental block having the depth of the enlargement required.

It will be understood that the purse on each side as shown is square in cross-section and has the diagonal grooves so that the square body of each folds down upon the common bottom. I prefer to make one with the enlargement, and one without, and to form the linings of different colors, so that one may be used for one kind of coin, as gold, and the other for another kind, as silver.

The form of purse in connection with which I have shown my invention is most convenient and may be made as described with a saving of material, but I do not limit myself to this special form, as I have made other forms duplicated in the same way and placed back to back. It will be plain that I may connect two bottoms of purses placed back to back instead of forming the two upon one bottom, but this would require more material.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A double purse comprising a common bottom piece of rectangular form, an extensible pocket on each side of the bottom, rectangular in cross section and having creased sides whereby each pocket may be extended or folded down against the bottom, the two pock-

ets operating along the same axial line and having their mouths directed in opposite directions.

2. A double purse having common bottom and folded sides combined with connecting pieces having oppositely turned flaps overlapping the linings and a single covering piece extending over the linings of both pockets, substantially as described.

3. A double purse consisting of the two pockets of the same cross section placed back to back and having creased sides whereby the pockets may be folded or extended along the same axial line, the sides of the two pockets forming continuations of each other and the single covering piece extending over the joint between the two pockets and over the sides substantially as described.

4. A double purse consisting of two pockets placed back to back and the connecting piece having oppositely turned flaps secured to the sides of the pockets, substantially as described.

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

GEORGE TOPHAM.

Witnesses:

HENRY E. COOPER,
FRANK P. REESIDE.