

No. 633,006.

Patented Sept. 12, 1899.

P. HUFELAND.
CARD CASE.

(Application filed June 14, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

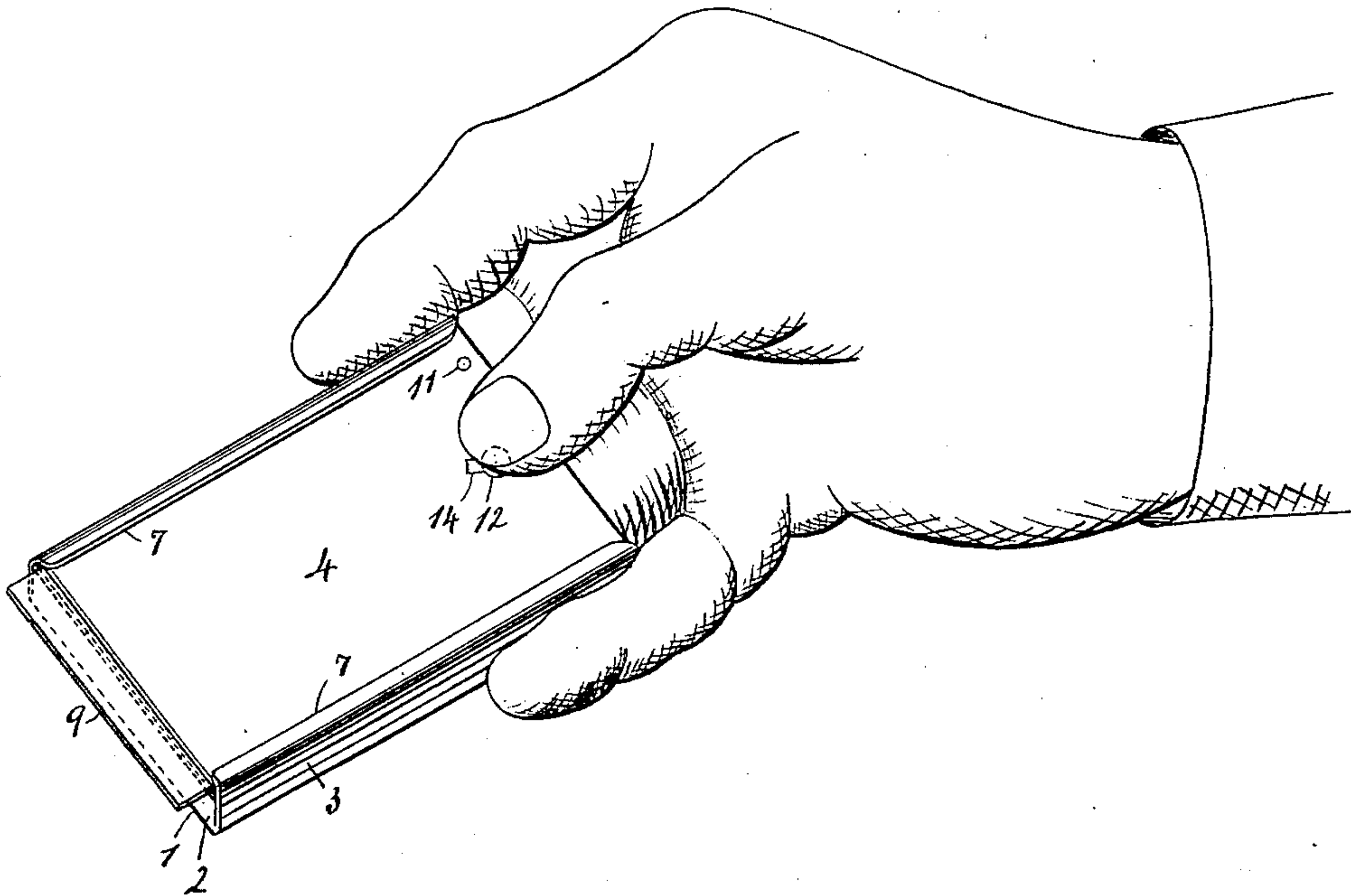


Fig. 2.

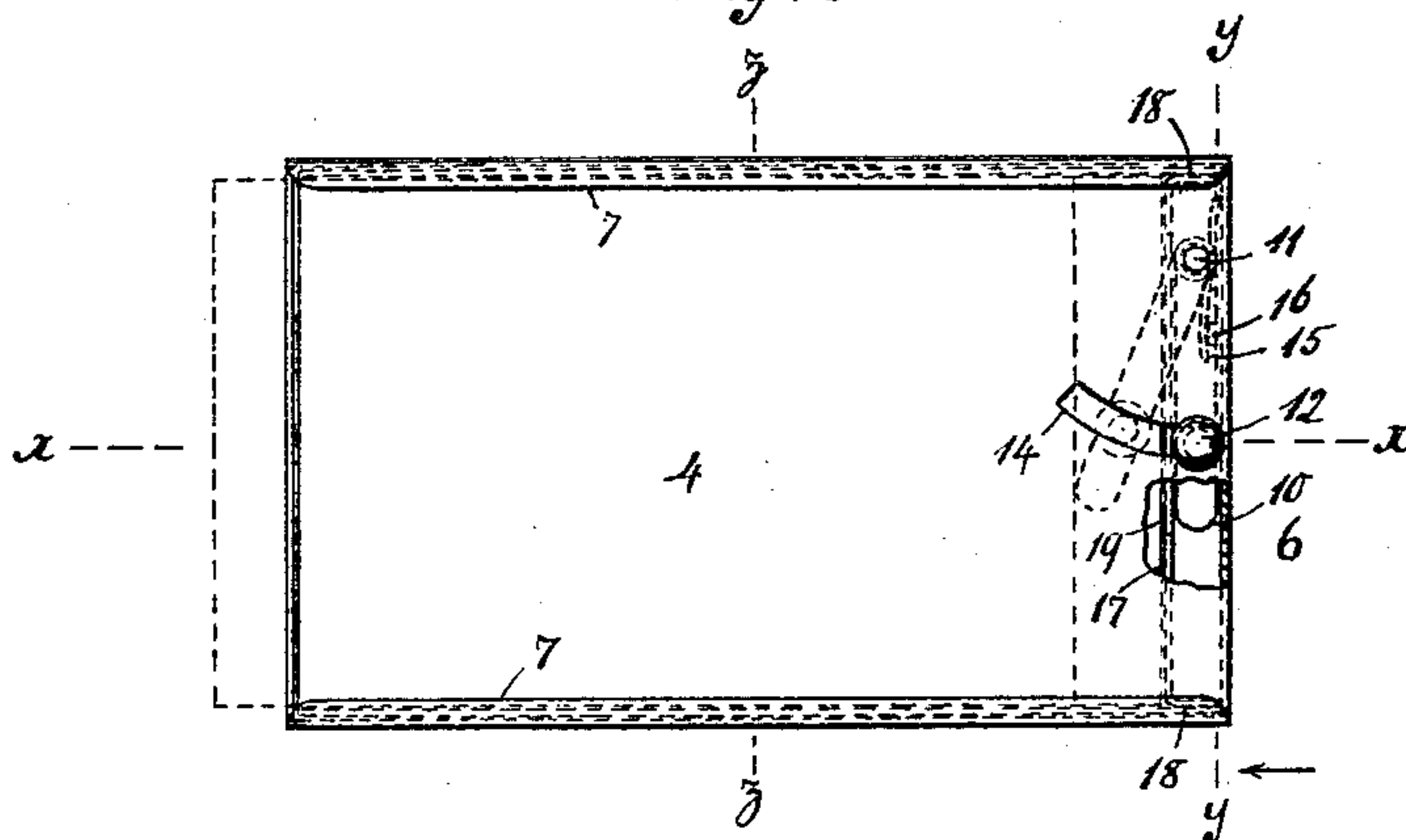


Fig. 6.

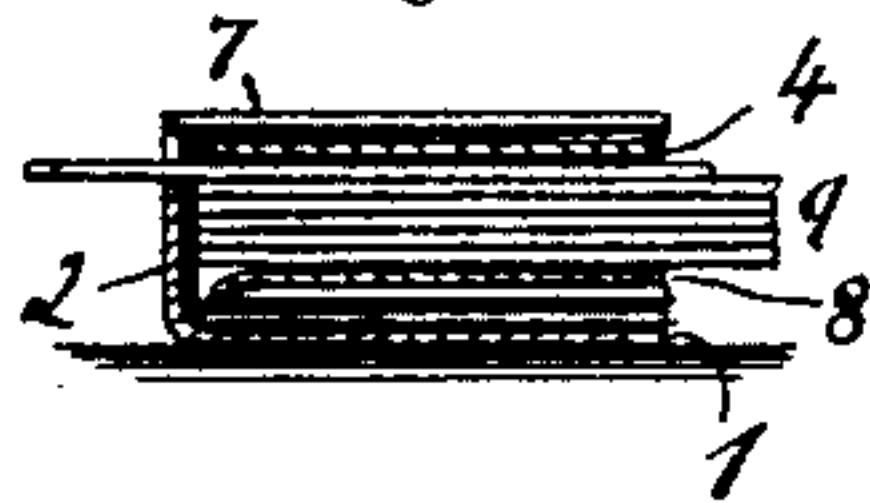


Fig. 3.

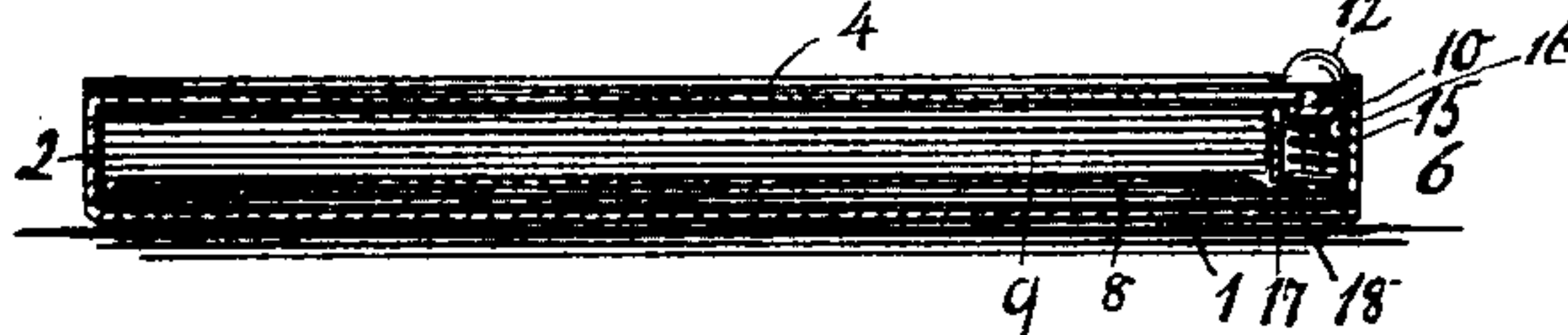


Fig. 4.

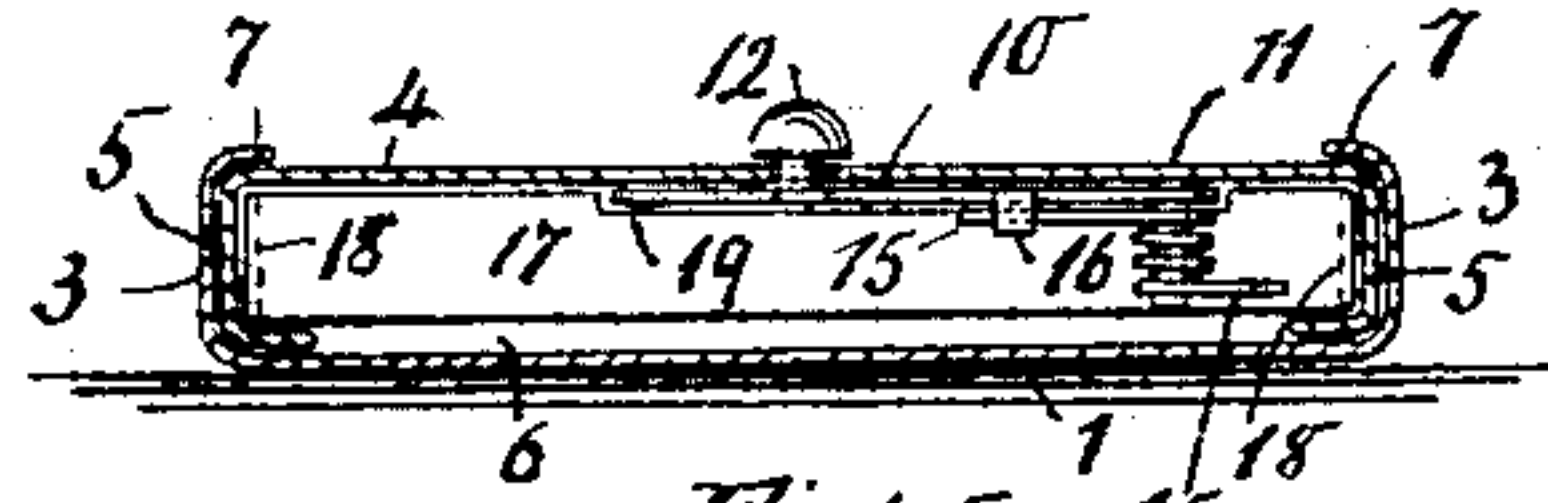
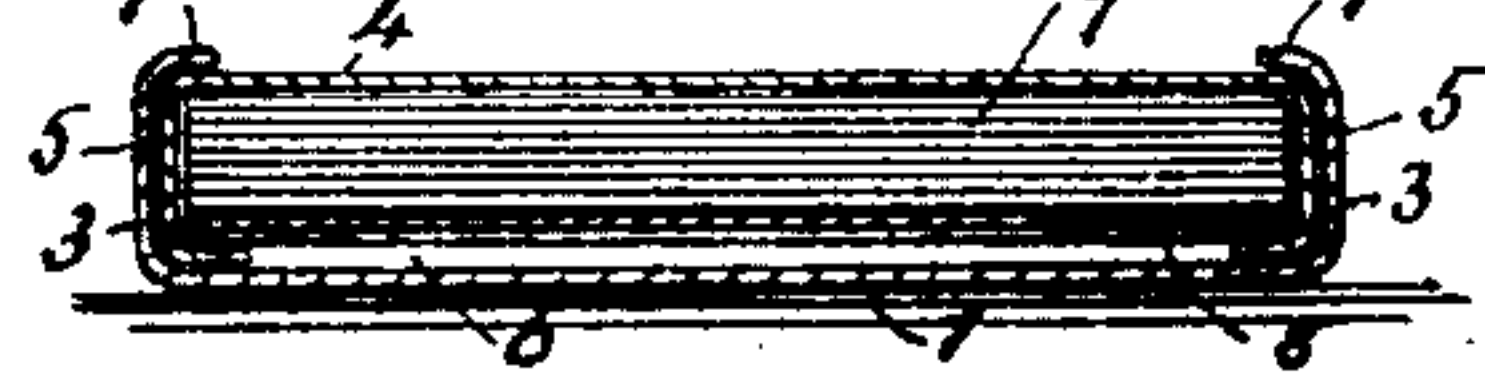


Fig. 5.



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PHILIP HUFELAND, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CARD-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 633,006, dated September 12, 1899.

Application filed June 14, 1899. Serial No. 720,570. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP HUFELAND, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Card-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to what may conveniently be styled a "single" card-case or a card-case which allows but one card at a time to be withdrawn or started, and the contents or cards in the case are at the same time kept clean or protected against handling, as set forth in the following specification and claims, and illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the case. Fig. 2 is a plan view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a central section along xx , Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a transverse section along yy , Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a section along zz , Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a view like Fig. 3, showing the top card started.

The case or receptacle comprises a section with a bottom 1, front 2, and sides 3 closed. The top and rear are open or cut away. Another section has the top 4, sides 5, and back 6 closed. Here the bottom and front are open or cut away. One section—say 4 6—can be slid or pushed into the other, the sides 3 of this other section having the inwardly-projecting side flanges 7 for retaining section 4 6. Before being assembled a spring or pressure plate 8 and a set of cards 9 are placed in one of the sections, this spring tending to hold the top card to the top 4 and to feed up the pack as cards are successively taken off the top. The front 2 is somewhat lower than sides 3 to leave a slit or space between this front and the top 4 sufficient for one card at a time to pass through. In other words, the top card can be drawn off, while the underlying cards are held or retained in the case.

An ejector or starter is shown for moving or starting the top card sufficiently far through the slit or over front 2, so that this top card can be seized and withdrawn. The ejector comprises a plate or arm 10, pivoted at 11 and having a finger-button or thumb-piece 12 extended through and adapted to travel in segmental slot 14 in top 4. As the ejector or button 12 is moved toward front 2 the top card is started out over such front. When

the button is released, the ejector is automatically returned to its normal or starting position at the back or rear of slot 14. A returning-spring 15 is made to automatically return the starter. This spring can be conveniently coiled about pivot 11 and braced against back 6. The ejector 10 is shown with a lip or shoulder 16, which the spring can engage or press against to return the ejector. The pivot or pin 11 projects from top 4. The ejector is made to engage the contents or cards in the receptacle and such contents are at the same time protected against handling, the slot 14 being so small or narrow as to prevent a hand or finger passing to the cards. Such receptacle thus keeps the cards clean and in presentable shape. The ejector normally lies in a chamber at the end of the case opposite the end containing the card-delivery slot, and the chamber is created by a partition-plate 17 extending transversely of the case at the inner end of the pack of cards when in the case. The plate is formed at its ends with flanges 18, bent at right angles thereto and lying against the sides 5 of the inner case-section which contains the slot 14 in its top wall. The cards 9 and spring card-presser 6 prevent the partition shifting toward the card-delivery slot, while the flanges 18 retain it fixed with relation to the back end wall 6 of the inner case-section. A longitudinal recess 19 in the top edge of partition 17 allows the starter to move over the partition sufficiently for starting a card off the pile.

The plate or starter 10 sits over the spring 15, so that the latter cannot spring or be forced up or over the partition or cards. The starter and its button 12, as seen, swing in an arc of a circle or about center 11, the slot 14 being of suitable arc shape. As the ejector is in action or swings about the center 11, it engages various parts of the card edge or face. Should a part of the card be bent out of level or not properly gripped, another part of the card will be taken hold of by the starter as it moves in a circular path in a plane parallel with the top and bottom walls of the case-sections.

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

1. A card-case composed of two sections

slidable one within the other and having a card-delivery slot at one end, a pivot at the opposite end, a card-starter plate mounted on the pivot, swinging in a circular path parallel
 5 with the top and bottom walls and arranged to bear directly against the inner edge of the uppermost card to start it through the card-delivery slot, a slot in the top wall, a finger-piece passing through the latter slot and at-
 10 tached to the card-starter plate, and a spring acting upon a part of said plate to swing it back to normal position after it has been swung forward to start a card, substantially as described.

15 2. A card-case having a card-delivery slot at one end, a transverse partition-plate near its opposite end, to provide a chamber, a slot in its top wall, a pivot in said chamber, a card-starter plate mounted on said pivot, swinging
 20 back and forth, in a circular path over the partition-plate, in a plane parallel with the top and bottom walls and arranged to bear directly against the inner end of the uppermost card to start it through the card-deliv-
 25 ery slot, a finger-piece passing through the slot in the top wall and attached to the card-starter plate, and a spring arranged in said chamber and acting upon a part of the card-starter plate to swing it back to normal posi-
 30 tion after it has been swung forward to start a card, substantially as described.

3. A card-case having a card-delivery slot at one end, a transverse partition-plate near its opposite end, to provide a chamber, a slot
 35 in its top wall, a pivot in said chamber, a card-starter plate mounted on the pivot, swinging back and forth, in a circular path, over the

partition-plate, in a plane parallel with the top and bottom walls, and arranged to bear directly against the inner ends of the upper- 40
 most card to start it, a segmental slot formed in the top wall over the partition, a finger-piece extending through the segmental slot and attached to the card-starter plate, and a
 45 spring coiled on said pivot in said chamber and bearing against the starter-plate to swing it back to normal position after it has been swung forward to start a card, substantially as described.

4. A card-case composed of two similar sec- 50
 tions slidable one within the other and having a card-delivery slot at one end, a transverse partition near the opposite end to provide a chamber, a segmental slot formed in the top
 55 wall over the partition, a pivot in said chamber, a card-starter plate mounted on the pivot, swinging over the partition in a plane parallel with the top and bottom walls and arranged to bear directly against the uppermost card
 60 to start it through the card-delivery slot, a finger-piece extending through the segmental slot and attached to the starter-plate, and a spring coiled on the pivot in said chamber and
 65 acting against the starter-plate to swing it back to normal position after it has been swung forward to start a card, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PHIL. HUFELAND.

Witnesses:

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 E. F. KASTENHUBER.