

No. 751,748.

PATENTED FEB. 9, 1904.

J. C. O'SHEA.  
PURSE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 28, 1903.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

NO MODEL.

FIG. 1—

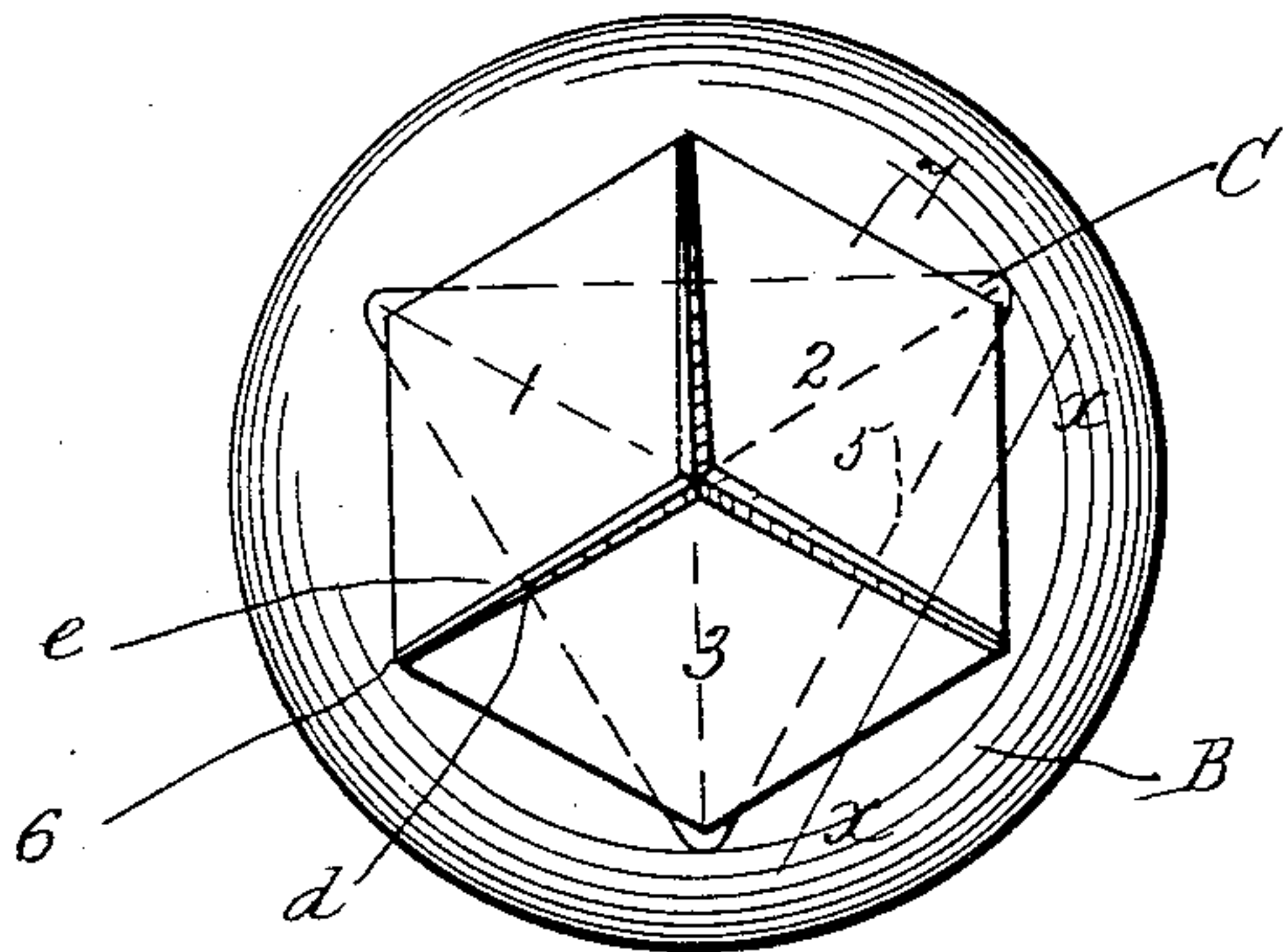


FIG. 3—

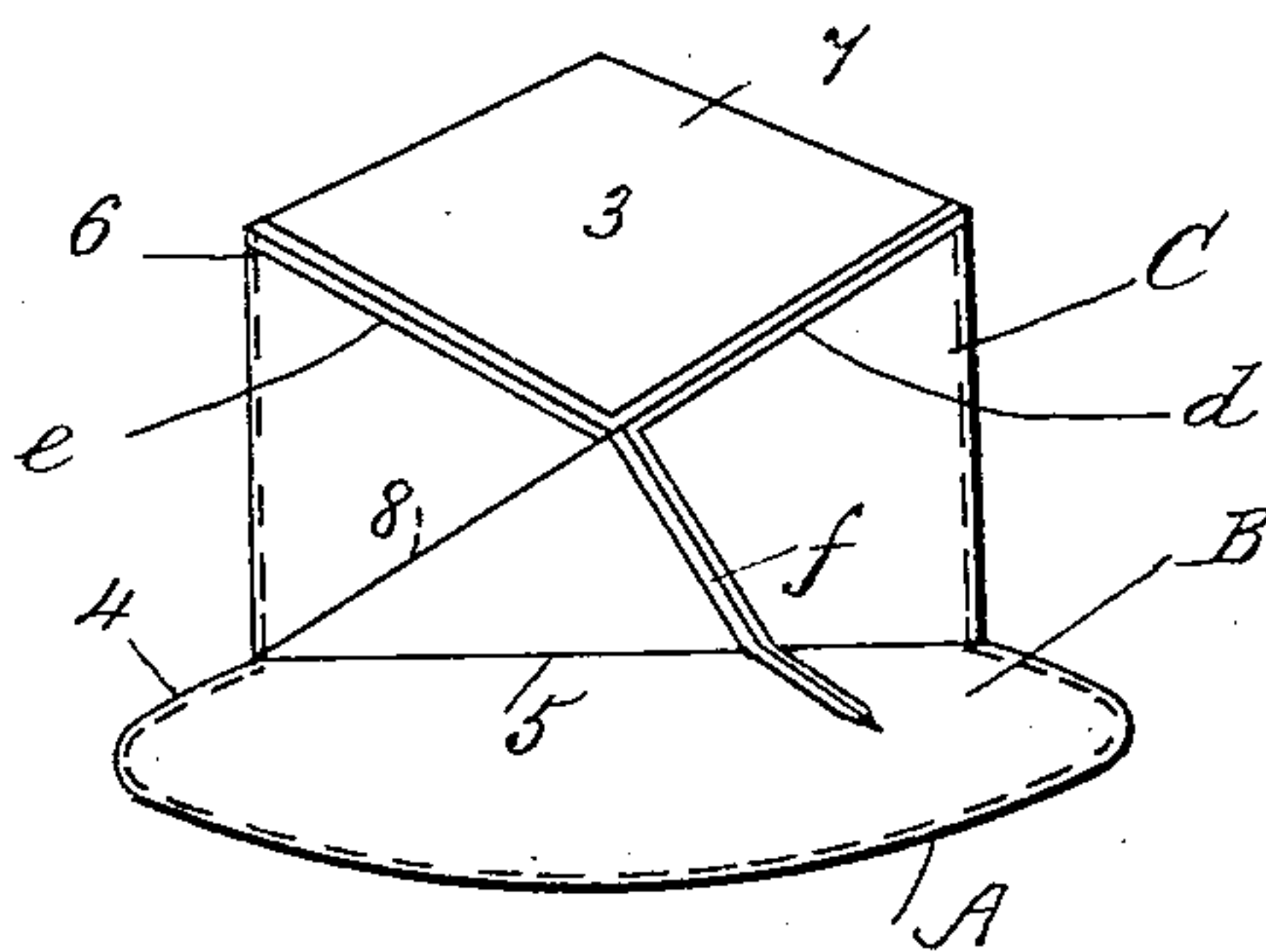


FIG. 2—

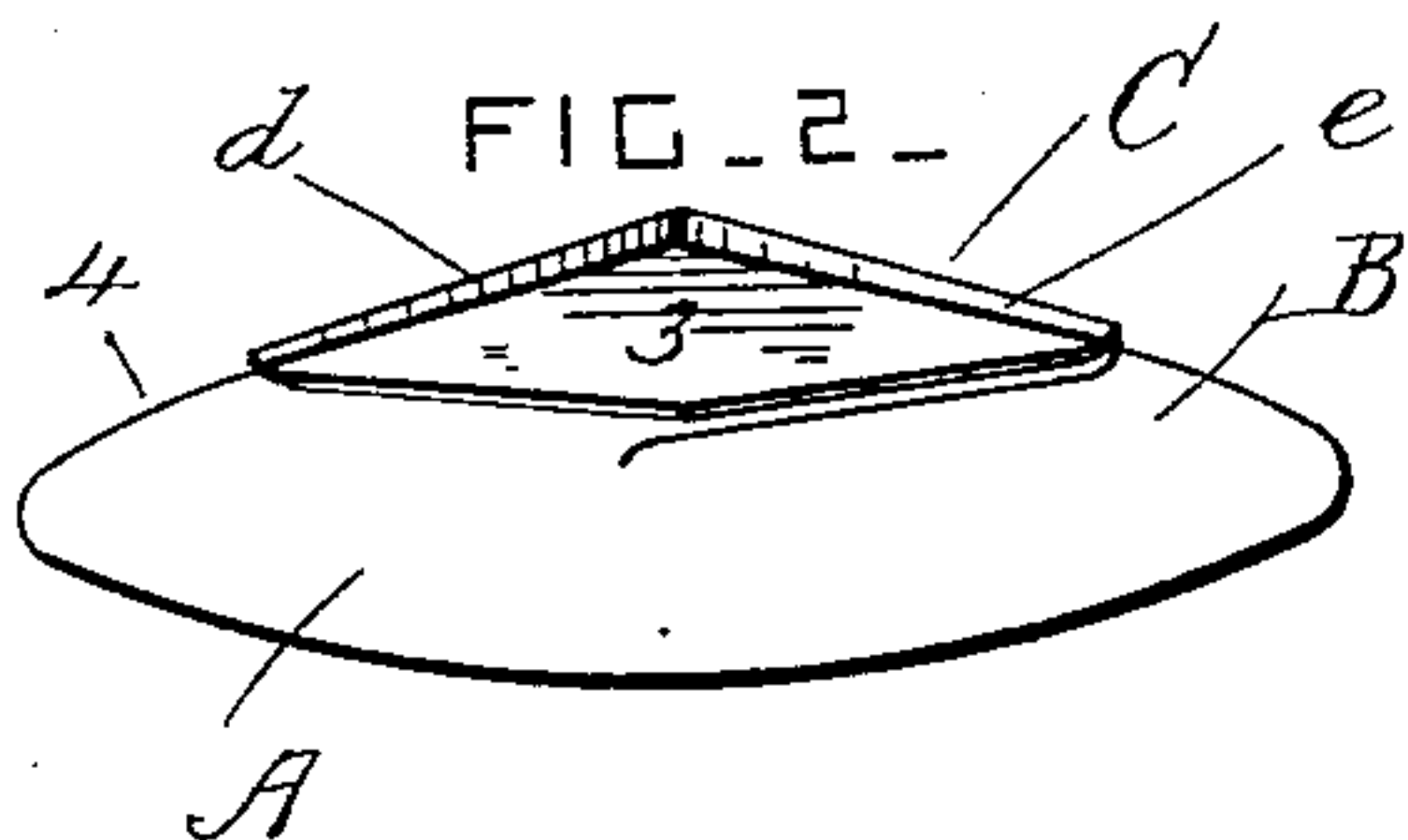


FIG. 4—

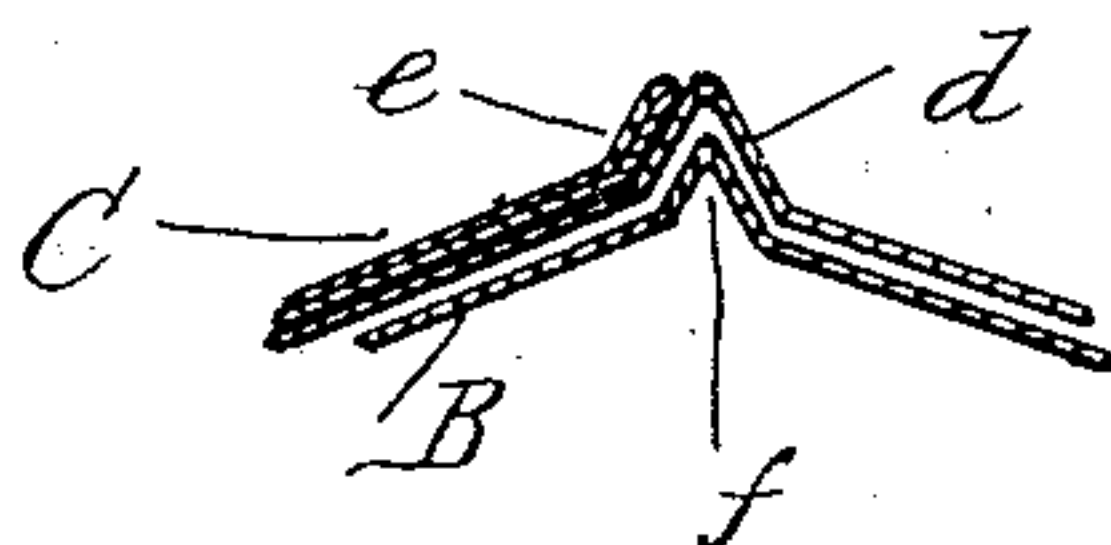


FIG. 5—

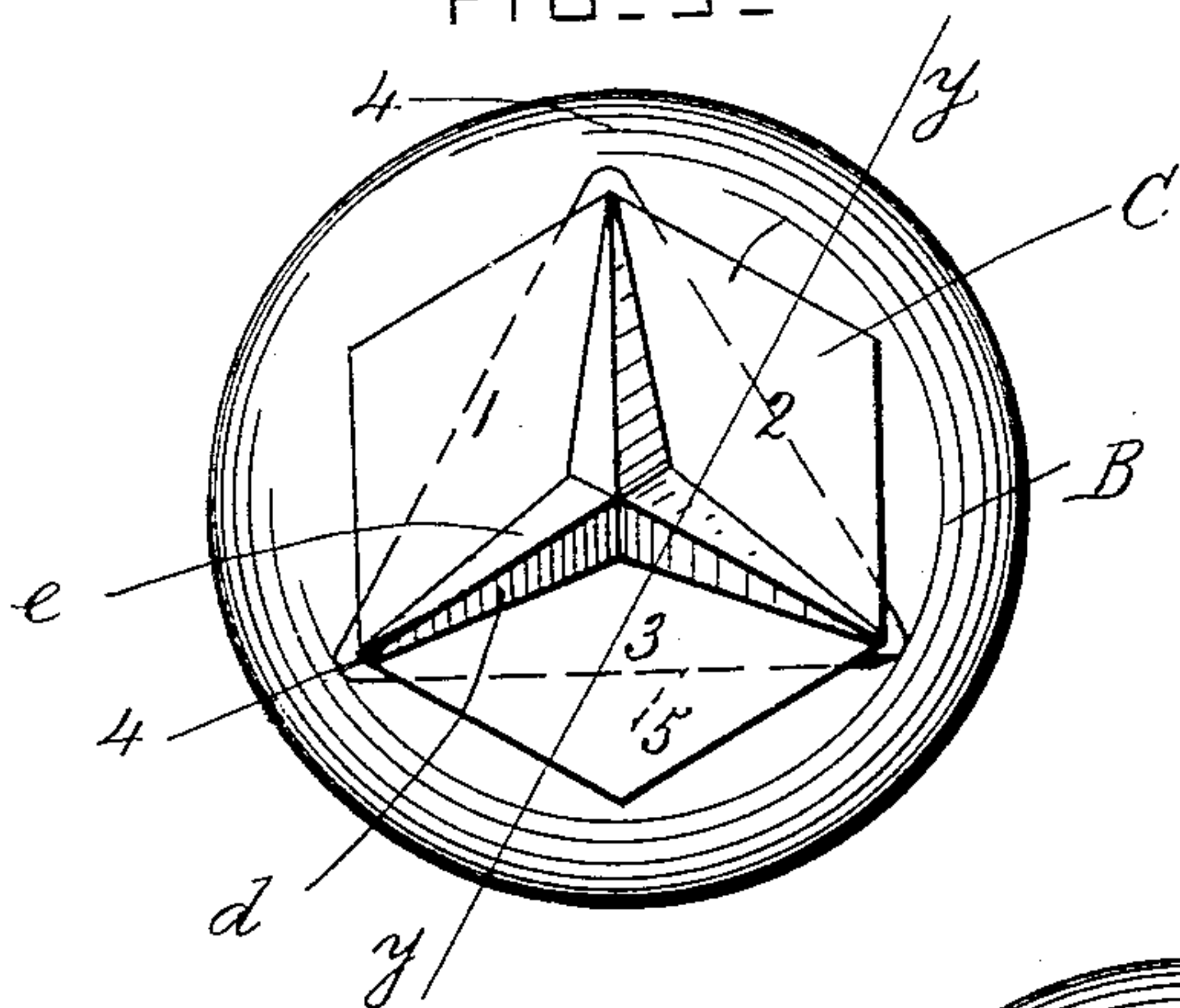


FIG. 6—

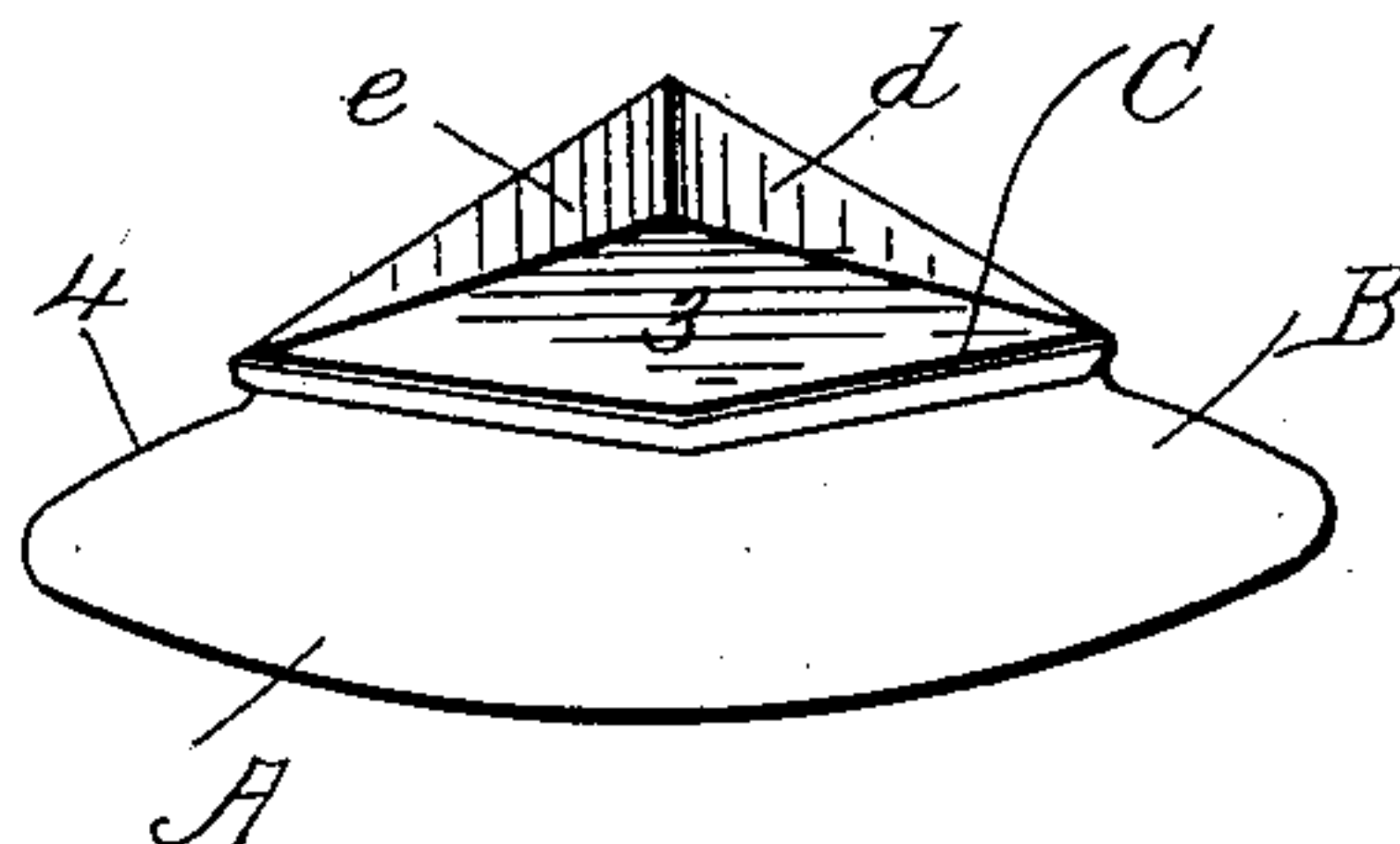


FIG. 7—

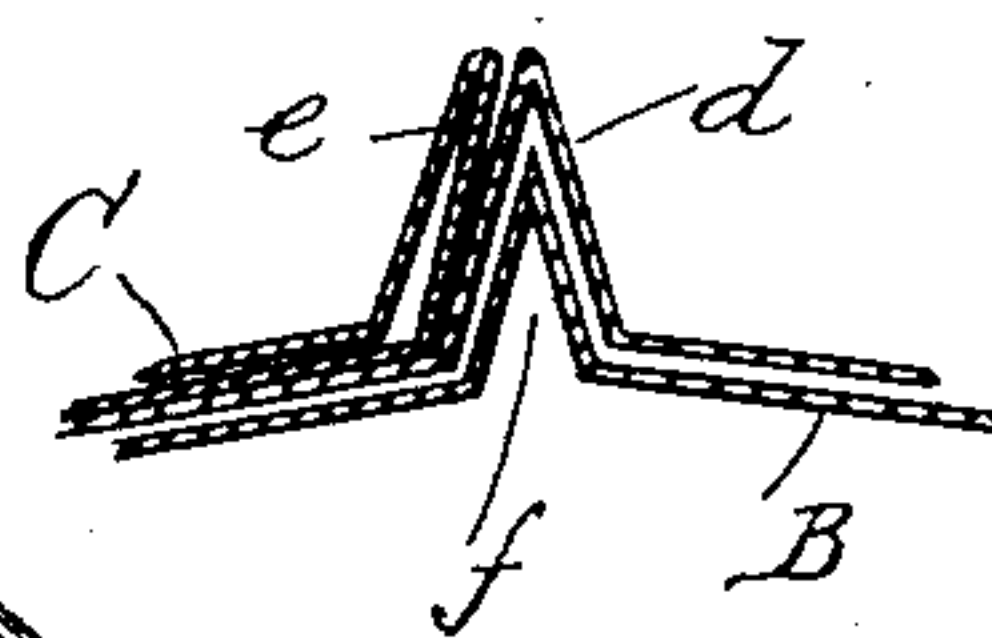
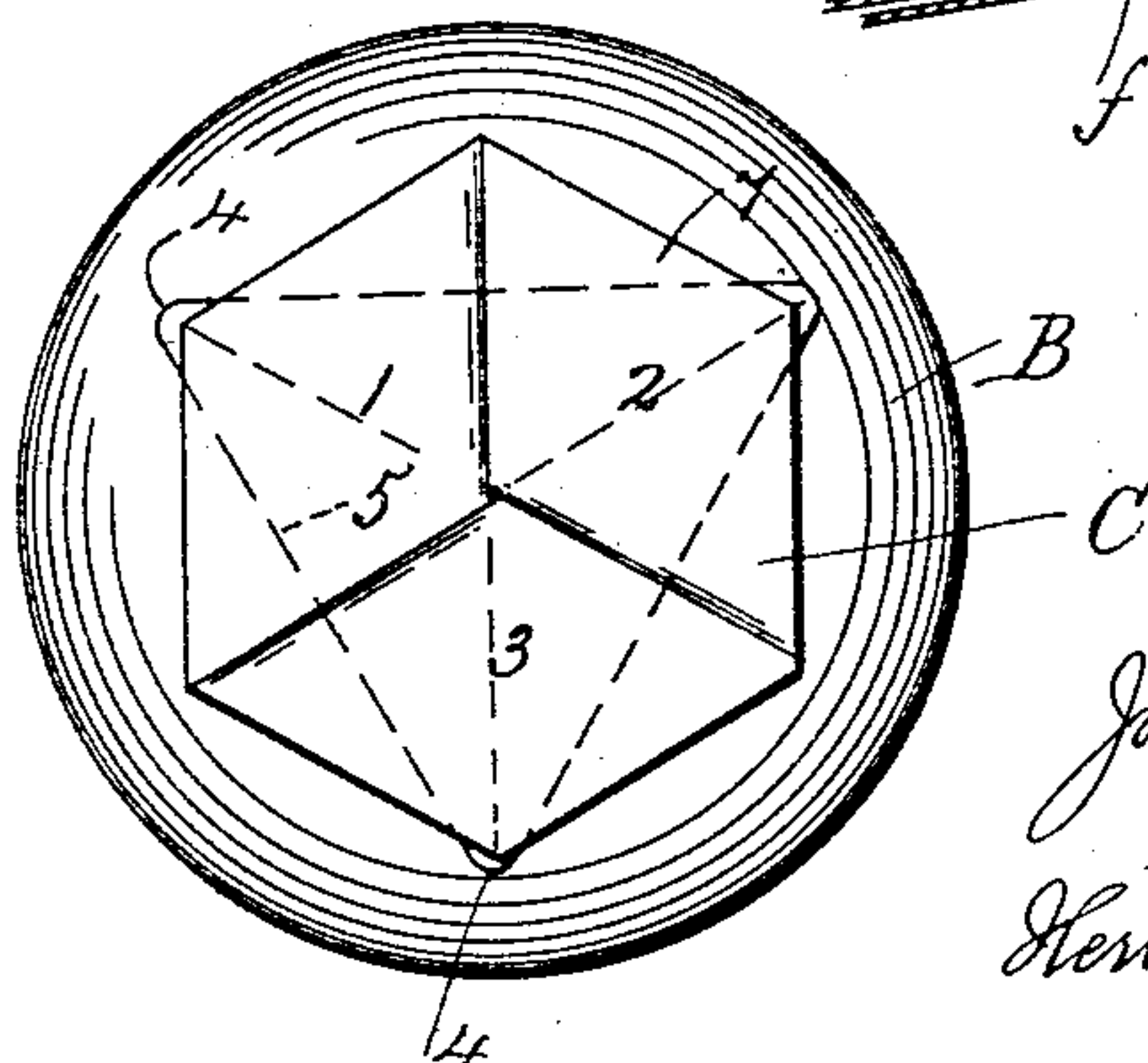


FIG. 8—



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 9.

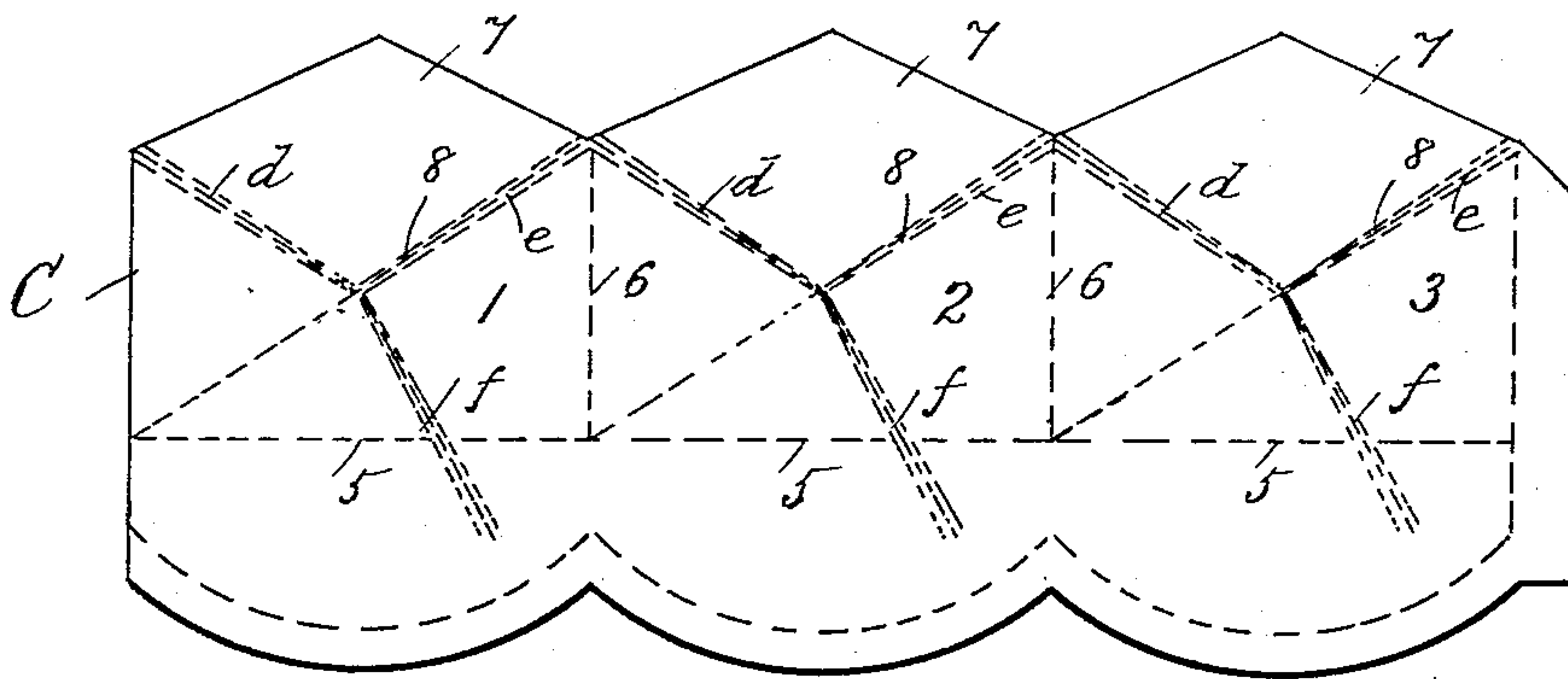
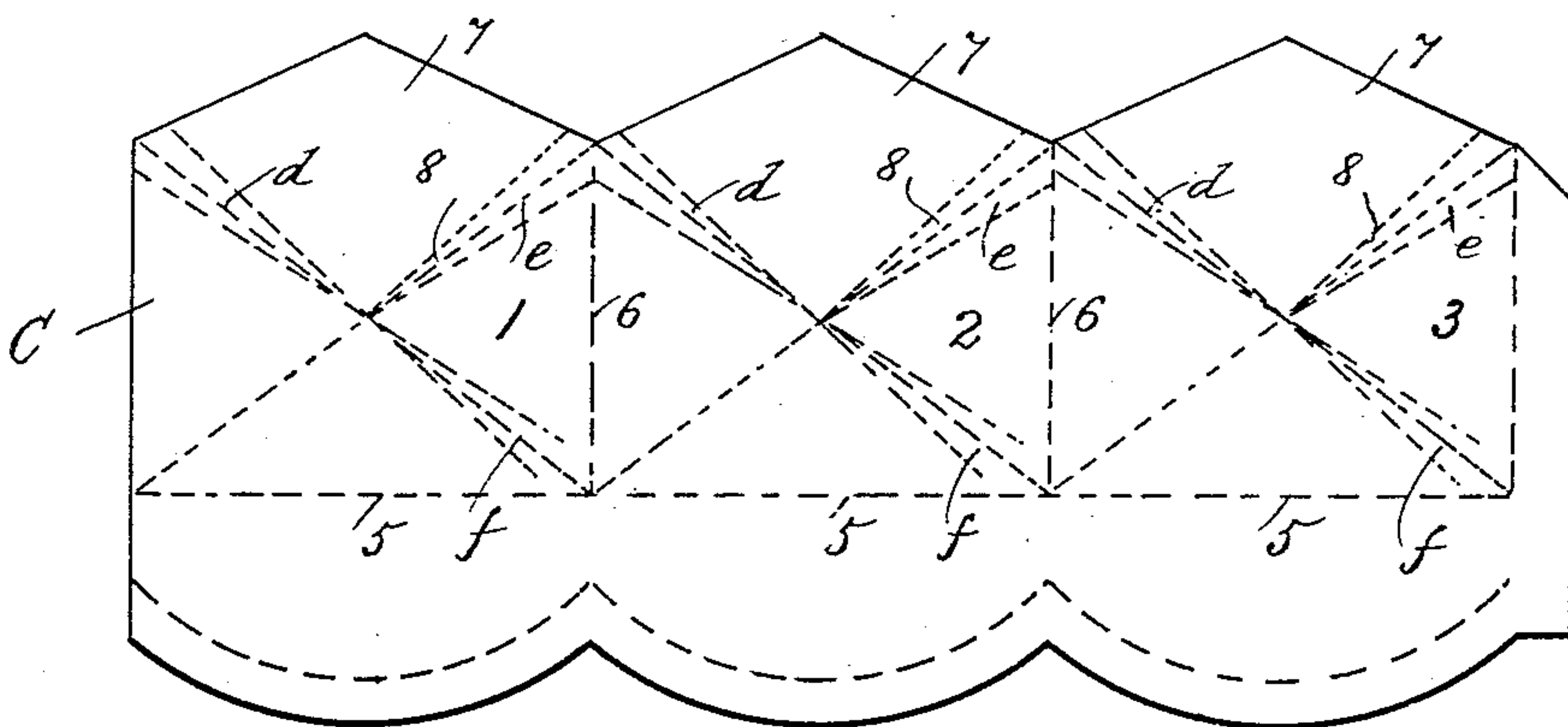


FIG. 10.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. O'SHEA, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## PURSE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 751,748, dated February 9, 1904.

Application filed November 28, 1903. Serial No. 182,979. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN C. O'SHEA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Purses; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to purses formed of flexible material, such as leather, and is an improvement upon the purse for which Letters Patent No. 744,392 were issued to me on November 17, 1903.

This invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a purse constructed according to this invention and showing it closed. Fig. 2 is a side view of the purse shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side view of the purse, showing it open. Fig. 4 is a cross-section through the top portion of the purse, taken on the line *xx* in Fig. 1 and drawn to a greatly-enlarged scale. Fig. 5 is a plan view of a purse, showing a modification. Fig. 6 is a side view of the purse shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a cross-section through the top part of the purse, taken on the line *yy* in Fig. 5 and drawn to a greatly-enlarged scale. Fig. 8 is a plan view of a modification. Fig. 9 is a plan view of the blank of the closing device of the purse shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 10 is a plan view of the blank of the closing device of the purse shown in Fig. 5.

A is the bottom part of the purse, which is preferably circular, but which may be of any other approved form.

B is the upper part of the purse, and C is its closing device, which forms the sides of the purse when the purse is open.

When formed of leather, the upper part of the purse and its closing device are preferably formed integral with each other and are connected to the bottom portion, and the purse is also preferably provided with a lining, as set forth in the above-mentioned patent; but the whole purse may be formed in any other approved manner and of any desired material.

The closing device C of the purse is formed of three panels 1, 2, and 3, and each panel has a horizontal fold or crease 5 at its base where it connects with the upper part B of the purse. The top portion 7 of each panel may be a segment; but it is preferably pointed, so that when the purse is closed the closing device forms a hexagon. The bottom and upper part of the purse, which forms the chamber for the coins, are preferably extended at 4 beyond the angles of the closing device, so that the said coin-chamber is rendered more capacious than in the purse of the above-mentioned patent. Each panel of the closing device has a diagonal fold or crease 8, which extends from the top of one vertical fold or crease to the bottom of the next vertical fold or crease. All the diagonal folds are parallel with each other and are of the same length. The diagonal folds or creases interlock with each other when the purse is closed, and in order to hold the purse more securely closed each panel has an additional V-shaped crease *d*, extending from the middle of the fold or crease 8 at an angle and joining onto the top of the fold or crease 6 at the end of the panel. The upper one-half part *e* of the crease or fold 8 of each panel is also made V-shaped. The two V-shaped folds *d* and *e* are arranged side by side when the purse is closed, and as they project upwardly they greatly stiffen the closing device and prevent the purse from being opened accidentally. The upper corner of each panel comes between the lower corners of the adjacent panels when the purse is closed, so that the purse closes very snugly. The closing device is caused to assume a pyramidal form by arranging the upper corners nearer to one of the lower corners of the panel than to the other, and the inclination of the pyramidal portions of the closing device and the depth of its folds or creases *d* and *e* may be variously proportioned, according to the stiffness of the material used in constructing the purse. An additional fold or crease *f* is also formed in the closing device and upper part of the purse. This fold or crease *f* is formed of V shape in each panel and extends downwardly at an angle from the middle part of the fold or crease 8. This fold or crease *f* is arranged so that when the purse is closed



the fold or crease  $d$  interlocks with it, and it adds greatly to the stiffness of the closing device.

In the modification shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7 the creases  $d$ ,  $e$ , and  $f$  are very deep and the upper corner at one end of each panel comes substantially over the bottom corner at its other end instead of coming between the said bottom corners of the panel.

In the modification shown in Fig. 8 the coin-chamber projects beyond the angles of the locking device and the closing device forms a hexagon at the top of the purse, but the locking folds or creases  $d$ ,  $e$ , and  $f$  are omitted.

When the purses are made of leather, their bottoms are formed of circular disks and their upper parts and closing devices are formed from blanks, as shown in Figs. 9 and 10.

In the form of the purse shown in Fig. 8, which is a form which is preferred in a general way, the V-shaped creases  $d$ ,  $e$ , and  $f$  are omitted. The crease  $f$  may be omitted in each form of purse, and the use of the creases in V-shaped form and the depth of the said creases depends largely on the material from which the purse is formed. When the purse is formed of stiff leather, very shallow creases can be used; but when a purse is made of india-rubber the deep creases shown in Fig. 10 are preferred on account of the softness of the material, and the bottom is then preferably formed integral with the upper part and the closing device.

What I claim is—

1. A purse formed of flexible material and comprising a bottom portion, an upper portion, and a closing device, the said closing device being formed of three panels arranged in triangular form and provided with diagonal

creases or folds which intersect with each other when the said purse is closed, and the said bottom portion and upper portion being extended beyond the angles of the said closing device to form a capacious coin-chamber.

2. In a receptacle, a closing device formed of flexible material and formed of panels having diagonal folds or creases which intersect with each other when the receptacle is closed, each said panel having a V-shaped stiffening fold or crease  $d$  extending at an angle from the middle part of the aforesaid fold or crease to the top of the said panel at one end thereof.

3. In a receptacle, a closing device formed of flexible material and formed of panels having diagonal folds or creases which intersect with each other when the receptacle is closed, each said panel having V-shaped stiffening folds or creases  $d$  and  $e$  in its upper part which extend in opposite directions and are arranged side by side when the receptacle is closed.

4. In a receptacle, an upper part and a closing device formed of flexible material, the said closing device being formed of panels having diagonal folds or creases which intersect with each other when the receptacle is closed, each said panel having a V-shaped fold or crease  $d$  in its upper part and a V-shaped fold or crease  $f$  in its lower part which extends into the adjacent portion of the said upper part, the said folds or creases  $d$  and  $f$  being arranged to project upward and to interlock with each other when the receptacle is closed.

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

JOHN C. O'SHEA.

Witnesses:

HERBERT W. T. JENNER,  
JOHN L. FLETCHER.