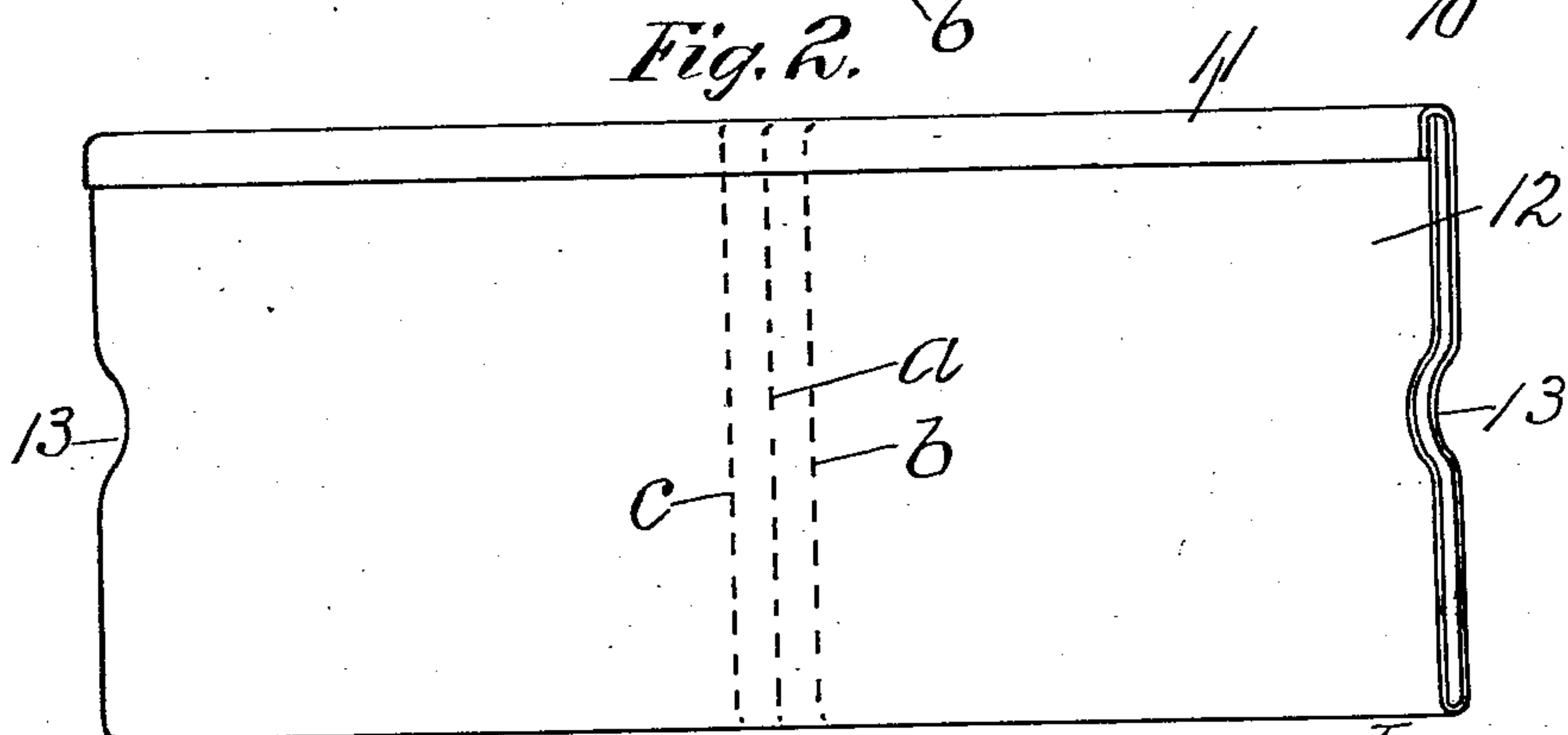
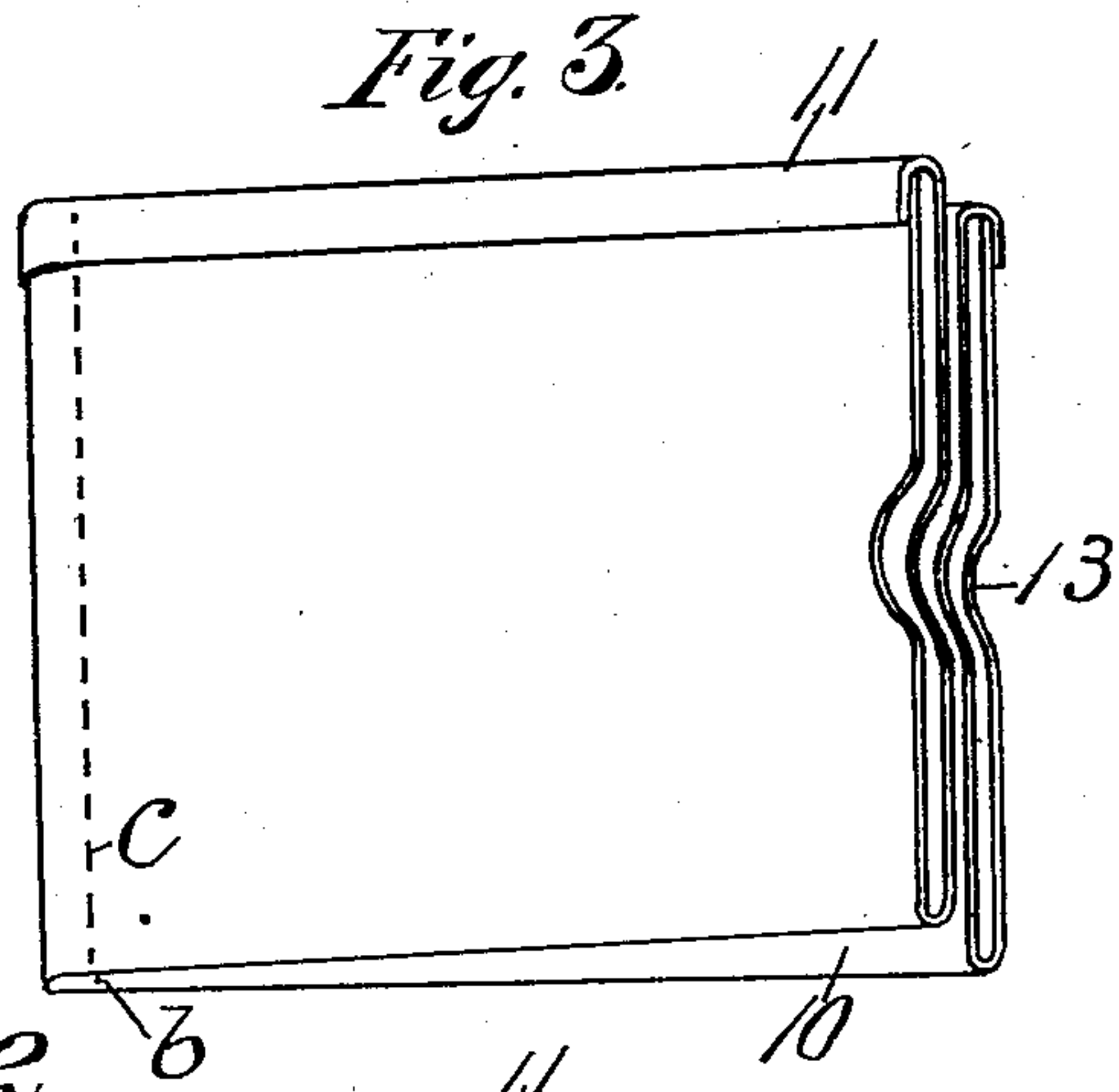
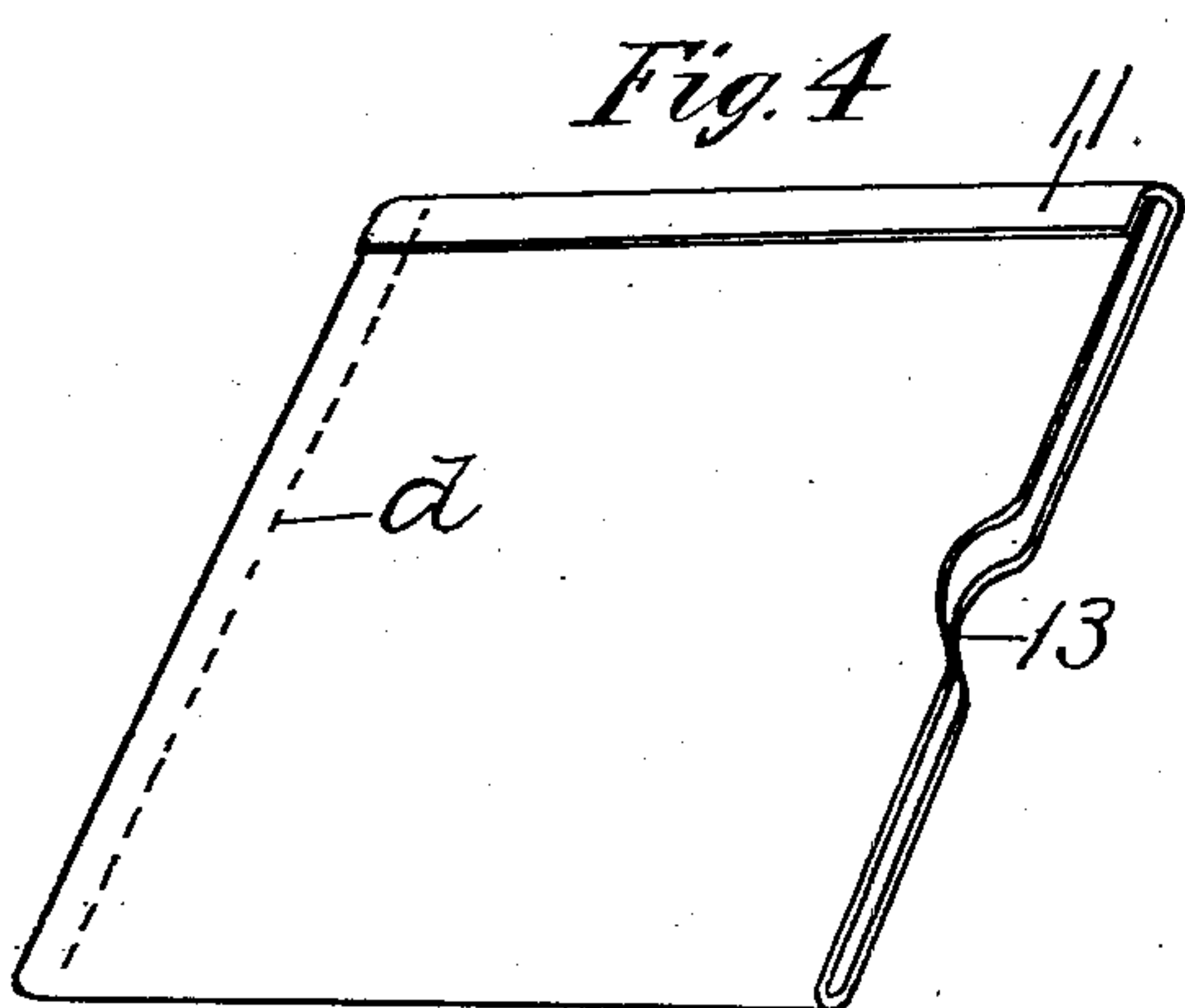
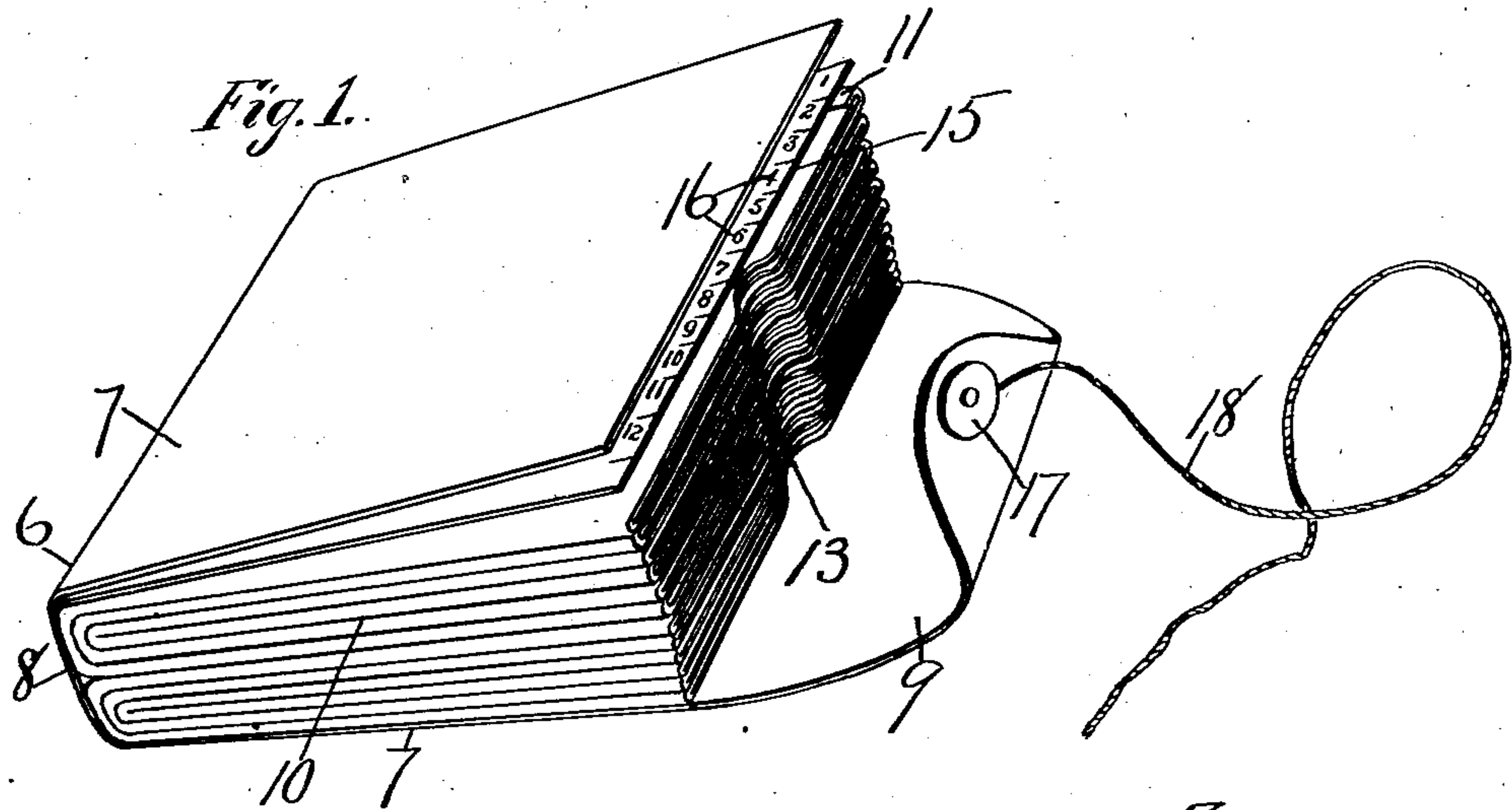


E. P. HAY.
POCKETED RECEPTACLE.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 26, 1908.

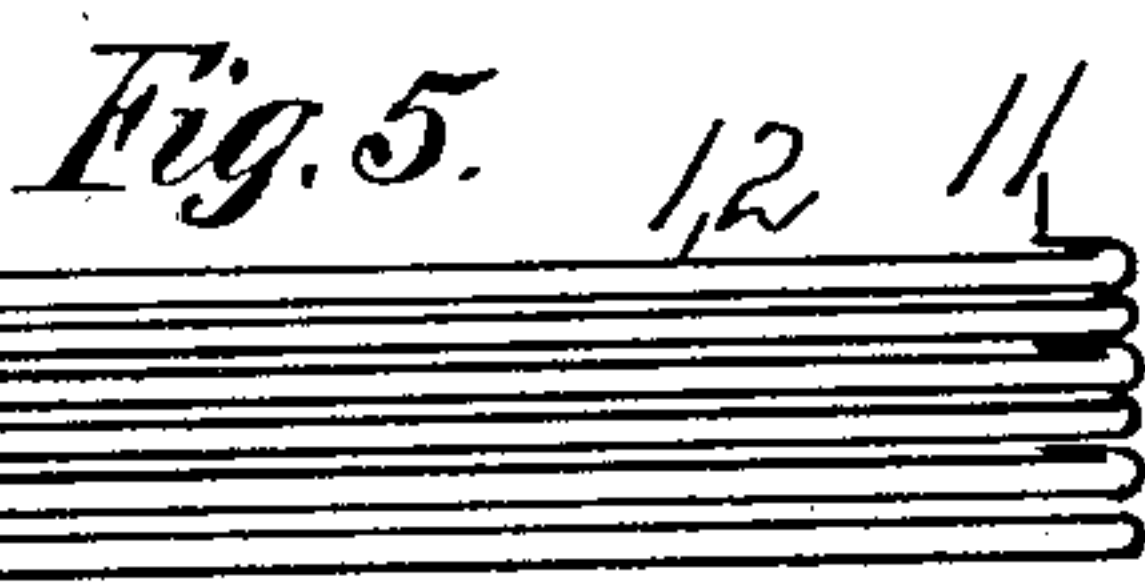
951,814.

Patented Mar. 15, 1910.



Witnesses:

F. H. Elliott
L. E. Berkovitch



Inventor,

Edgar P. Hay.
by Arthur B. Jenkins,
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR P. HAY, OF SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE AMERICAN PAPER GOODS COMPANY, OF MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

POCKETED RECEPTACLE.

951,814.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 15, 1910.

Application filed December 26, 1908. Serial No. 469,275.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR P. HAY, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and a resident of Somerville, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Pocketed Receptacle, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates generally to the class of devices in which loose or separated sheets, as photographic films, paper or the like, may be deposited and carried, and the object of the invention is to provide a device of this class having novel features of advantage and utility.

A form of device in the use of which the objects sought may be attained is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a receptacle embodying my invention, the flap being opened out. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a tube constructed in accordance with my invention to form a plural number of pockets. Fig. 3 is a perspective view illustrating a manner of folding and also a manner of stitching the tube shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing another method of forming a tube into a pocket. Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic view illustrating the manner of arranging the edges of the tubes.

In the first four figures the thickness of the sheets is illustrated by double lines to clearly bring out the construction, this of necessity exaggerating the thickness of the material which composes the pockets, which as a matter of fact is extremely thin, while in Fig. 5 the thickness of the material composing the pockets is illustrated by single lines.

The invention illustrated and described herein is especially adapted for use in depositing and carrying photographic films therein, but the device is not limited in its use to the deposit and carriage of articles of any special nature therein, as it will be found to readily adapt itself for the reception of articles of wide and various descriptions.

In the accompanying drawings the numeral 6 denotes a case as a whole, composed of any suitable material and folded to provide covers 7 having a flexible or hinged back 8. These covers may also be of a more or less flexible nature as occasion may de-

mand, or as desired, one of the covers having a flap 9 arranged to fold over upon the opposite cover to close the mouth of the pockets located within the case.

A number of pockets 10 are secured within the case, these pockets being formed from tubes of paper or other suitable material as may be desired. These tubes are constructed from sheets of material folded as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, a tube 12 being formed of sufficient length to compose two pockets. This tube is then folded as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and such suitable number of these tubes may be placed within the cover 6 as may be desired. In attaching these tubes to the cover the tubes may be opened out and laid one upon the other and stitched together along the line *a*, and the whole suitably secured to the back 8. This line of stitching *a* may or may not serve as the means for attachment of the pockets or tubes to the cover.

In another method of forming the pockets the tubes being folded as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, a single line of stitches passing through the folded tubes on the lines *b* and *c*, serve to form the bottom of the pockets, and this line of stitching may or may not serve, as above described, to attach the pockets to the cover. In this form of construction, if other means of attachment of the tubes to the cover shall be adopted, the stitching may be omitted, as the folding of the tubes will of itself provide a bottom for each of the pockets.

In another method and as shown in Fig. 4 the tube is of a length sufficient for a single pocket only. It is formed as hereinbefore described, and one edge is closed as by a line of stitches *d* forming the bottom of the pocket, and this line of stitches may or may not, as hereinbefore described, serve in attaching the pockets to the cover.

It is not essential to the invention that the cover 6 shall constitute a part of the structure, as the invention will be found to be present in a device in which this cover is omitted, and in which a number of tubes are formed into pockets in arranging the tubes for attachment together, or in so attaching the tubes.

The material of which the tubes are composed possesses very thin and transparent qualities, so that the nature of the article

contained therein may be observed for the purpose of selection without removing the articles from the pockets.

Each of the pockets are cut away as at 13 to afford means for grasping the objects contained within the pockets. An index page 15 is secured within the covers, this index page having characters 16 formed with reference to characters on the envelop and by means of which the nature of the article in each envelop may be quickly ascertained.

The flap 9 is arranged to fold over the open ends of the pockets onto the opposite cover 7, and this flap is provided with an extensible fastener including a holder 17 and a flexible band 18, the latter of which is passed around the cover and wound a number of times under the holder 17 to retain the parts in position. By means of this construction the cover will readily accommodate itself to variations in the thickness of the receptacle occasioned by a difference in the contents.

In forming the tubes one or more thicknesses of paper occurs at the folded edge 11 than at the opposite end. In order to give a uniform thickness to the series of pockets these folded edges are arranged a portion at each side of the series of pockets and as especially illustrated in Fig. 5. The pockets may have the folded edge thus arranged alternately at opposite ends of the series of pockets, as shown in Fig. 5, or they may be arranged in any other convenient

manner, so long as the same number or practically the same number of folded edges are located at each end of the series of pockets.

I claim—

1. A receptacle composed of a number of tubes each having a seam at one edge, said tubes being arranged to locate the seams at both ends of the receptacle.

2. A receptacle including a case, a number of pockets formed from tubes having an overlapping seam located at one side edge of the pocket, said seams being arranged a portion on one side edge and a portion on the opposite side edge of said pockets, a flap secured to one cover of the casing and overlapping the other cover, and a flexible fastener secured to said flap and including a cord to wrap about the casing and be secured to the holder of the fastener.

3. A receptacle composed of a number of tubes each having a seam at one edge and folded to provide a number of pockets and with the fold at one edge of each pocket located when the receptacle is closed against the smooth surface of the adjacent pocket.

4. A receptacle composed of a number of tubes produced by folding one edge over the other at or near one edge of the tube, said pockets being arranged to locate said folded edges at both ends of the receptacle.

EDGAR P. HAY.

Witnesses:

WARREN D. VINAL,
WM. C. POPE.