June 5, 1934. W. J. ECKER, JR 1,961,344

CARD CASE

Filed April 27, 1933

FIG. 1.

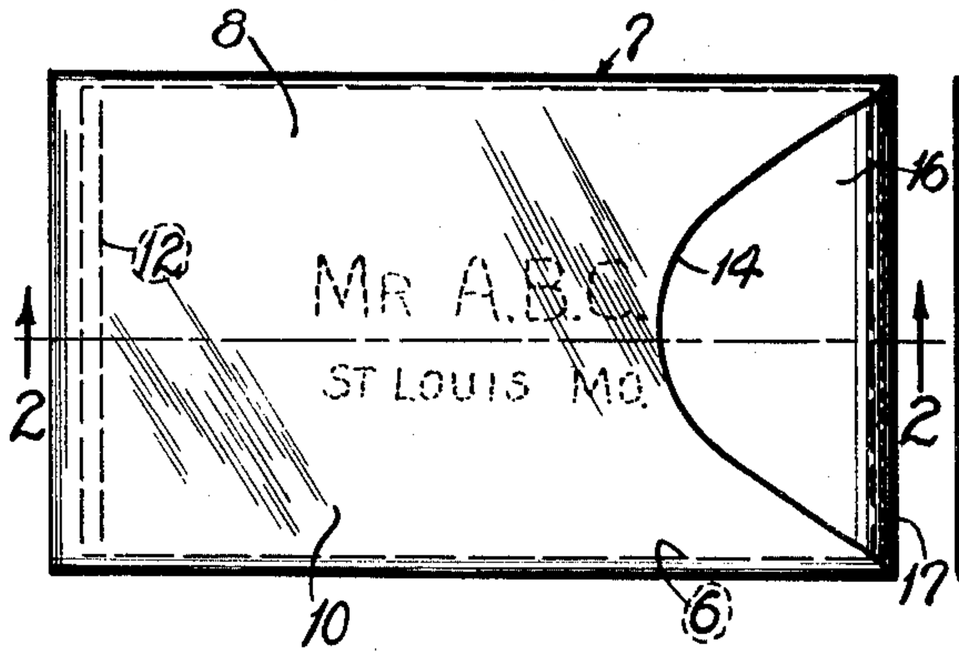


FIG. 3.

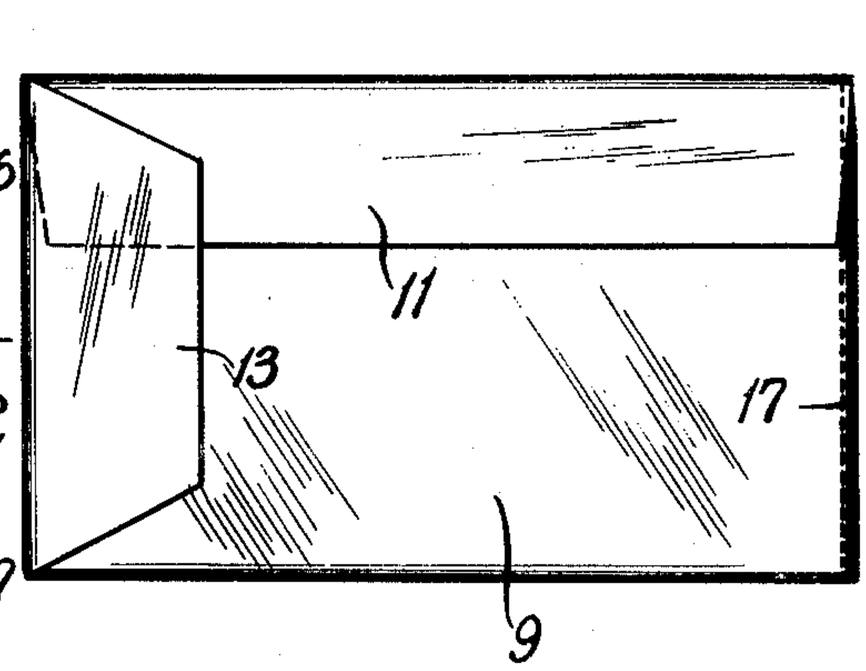


FIG. 2.

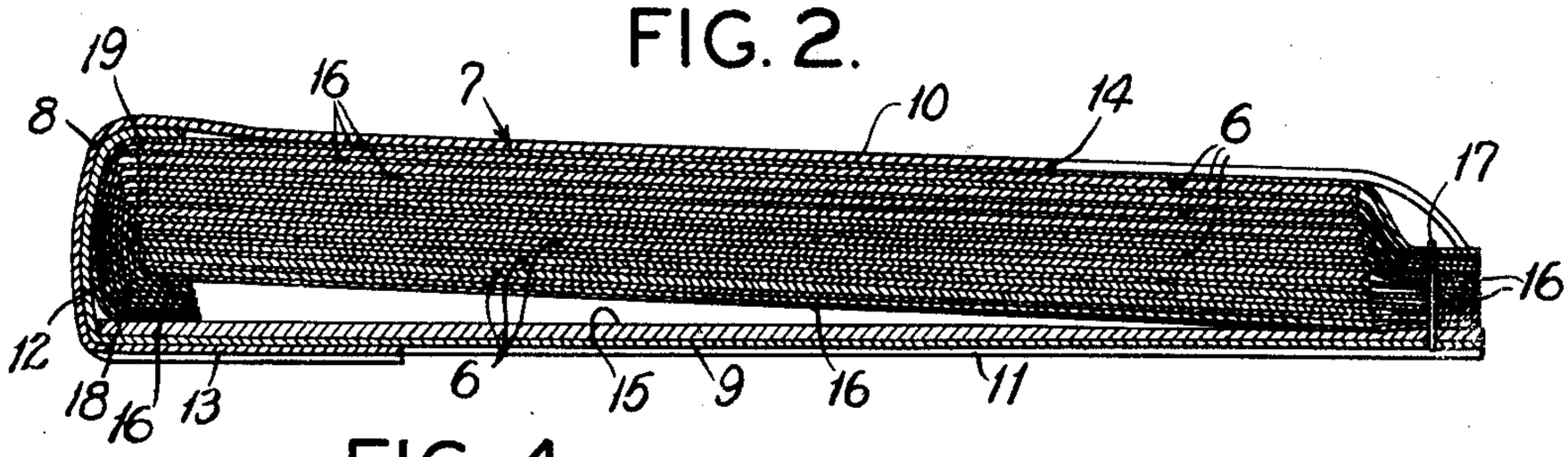


FIG. 4.

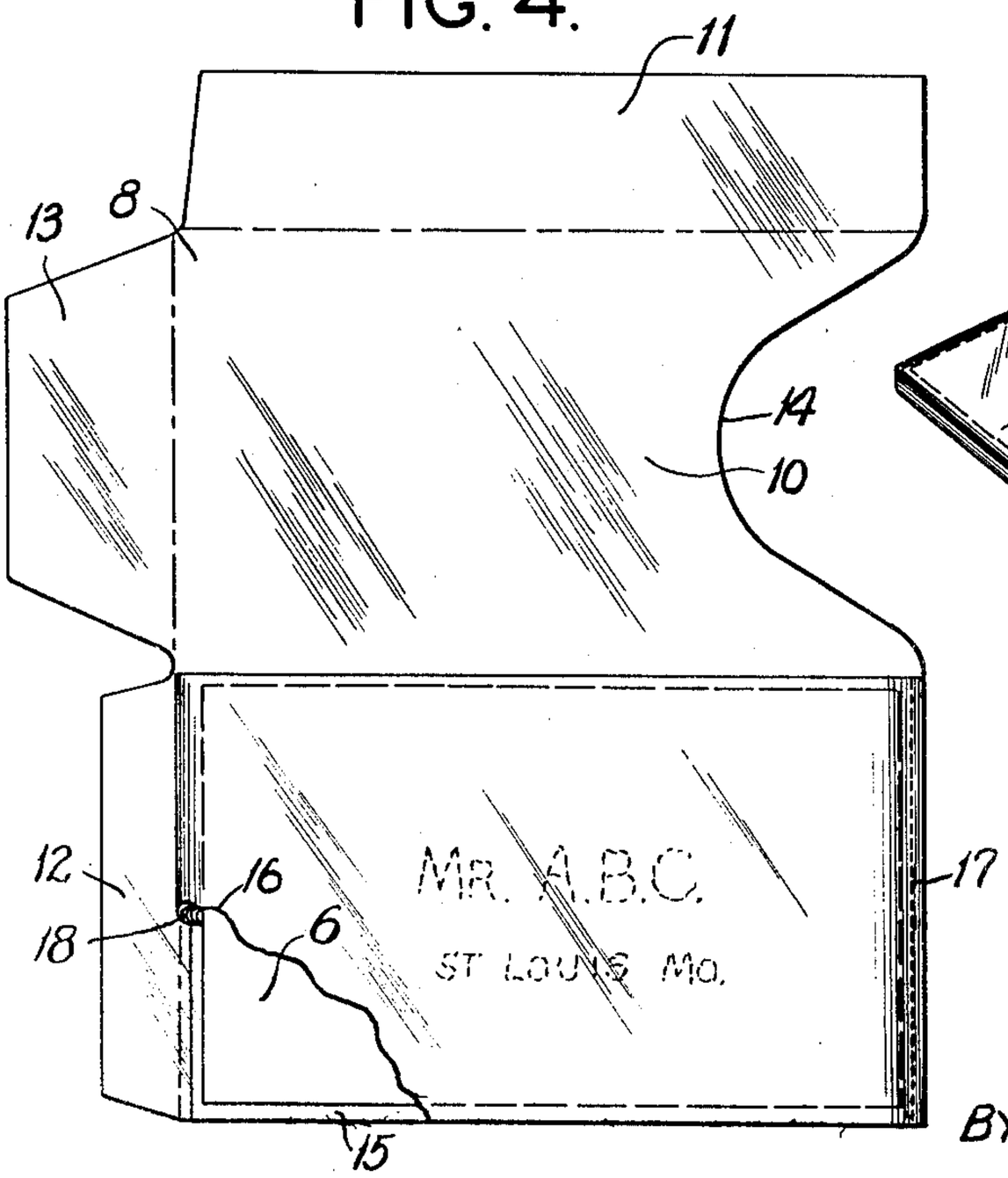
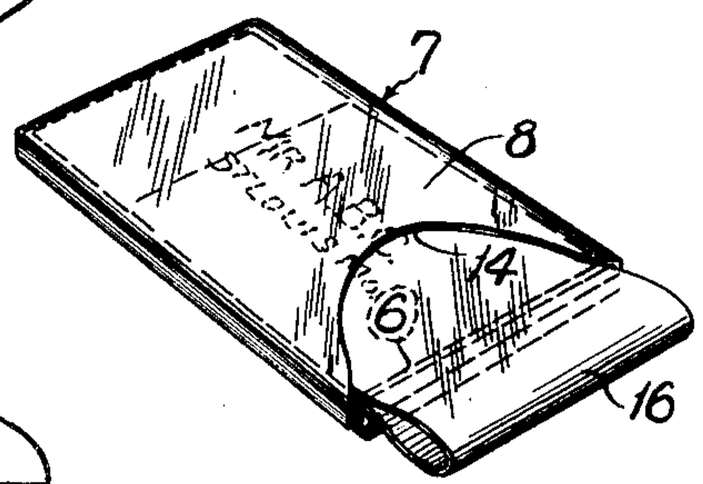


FIG. 5.



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1,961,344

CARD CASE

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Application April 27, 1933, Serial No. 668,195

2 Claims. (Cl. 206—57)

The object of my invention is to make a card case that may be easily and cheaply made, and that will effectively protect visiting cards preferably from becoming soiled, and one from which the visiting cards may be easily and simply detached.

The card case is preferably made of paper or other similar material. It is made from one sheet of material properly cut and designed, with a sheet of stiffening material, such as cardboard for the card support. The card case is light in weight and may be so cheaply made that when the cards that are originally packed therein are removed, the case may be destroyed or discarded.

With these and other objects in view, my invention has relation to certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, pointed out in the claims and illustrated in the drawing in which

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of my card case with the cards therein.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of the card case and cards taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a back elevation of the card case with the cards therein.

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the sheet of paper or other similar material used in making my card case, showing the position of the cards and the interleaved sheet of tissue paper between the cards.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the card case and cards, showing a sheet of tissue paper partially removed.

Numeral 6 designates the cards that are to be placed in the card case 7. The card case 7 is formed of a sheet of paper, or other similar material 8, which is conformed, as best shown in Fig. 4, with the back portion 9, the top portion 10, the longitudinal flap 11, the lateral back flap 12 and the lateral front flap 13. The top portion 10 has the side opposite the lateral front flap 13 cut away so as to form the finger notch 14.

Numeral 15 designates a sheet of cardboard or other similar material, rectangular in shape and of substantially the same size and shape as the back portion 9, and is secured to the back portion 9 by means of glue or other fastening means.

Numerals 16 designate sheets of tissue paper or other like material, likewise rectangular in shape and of substantially the same size and shape as the cards 6. The sheets of tissue paper 16 are secured to the sheet of cardboard 15 and the back portion 9, near the end of the back portion 9 opposite the lateral back flap 12, by means of stitching 17 or other securing means. One of the cards 6 is placed loosely on one of the sheets of tissue paper 16, which is lying on the sheet of cardboard 15. The second sheet of tissue paper 16 then rests on the lower or first card. The second card 6 is then placed on the second sheet of tissue paper 16. In this manner the cards 6 and the sheets of tissue paper 16 are alternated, so that there is a sheet of tissue paper between the successive cards. The sheets of tissue paper 16 are made substantially longer than the cards 6, and their ends are folded over the ends of the cards, as best shown in Fig. 2 and indicated by numeral 18. The card case is assembled after the cards 6 and sheets of tissue paper 16 have been positioned, as indicated as follows:

The lateral back flap 12 is folded over the cards 6 and sheets of tissue paper, as best shown at 19 in Fig. 2. The lateral back flap 12 is of such length that it not only extends to the top of the cards 6 and the sheets of tissue paper 16, but extends over the upper sheet of tissue paper. The top portion 10 is then folded over the back portion 9, over the cards 6 and sheets of tissue paper 16, the width of the top portion 10 being substantially equal to the width of the back portion 9. The longitudinal flap 11 is then folded over the back 9 and is secured to the back 9 by glue or other securing means. The lateral front flap 13 is folded over the back portion 9, a portion of it extending over a portion of the longitudinal flap 11 and is secured by glue or other means to the longitudinal flap 11, and the back portion 9. It will be seen that when the cards and card case are thus assembled that the upper sheet of tissue paper will extend over and be externally visible at the finger notch 14. It will likewise be seen that since the sheets of tissue paper 16 are bent over, as shown at 18, that the sheets of tissue paper 16 help to hold the cards 6 in their original positions, and that the lateral back flap 12 passing over the top of the ends of the cards 6 and the sheets of tissue paper 16 hold the cards 6 and sheets of tissue paper 16 against the sheet of cardboard 15, and the top portion 10 holds the lateral back flap 12, as well as the cards 6 and the sheets of tissue paper 16 downwardly against the back portion 9.

In folding the top portion 10 over the back portion 9, it is stretched taut. In folding the flaps 12 and 13, they are likewise stretched and glued in a taut position. By these means the cards are held securely in the relative position in which they were placed, and dust or dirt is

prevented from reaching the cards, and the entire structure is rigid and solid. In order to remove a card, the card case as assembled is held in the left hand and one finger, or the thumb of the right hand, is pressed in contact with the upper sheet of tissue paper 16 exposed at the finger notch 14. By moving the thumb outwardly in the notch 14, the upper sheet of tissue paper will be moved outwardly to the position best shown in Fig. 5. By continuing the operation, the entire sheet is exposed, and it may be then torn along its jointure means with the other sheets of tissue paper. The upper card is then exposed, and this may be removed by the same process as was used in removing the upper sheet of tissue paper 16, but the card need not be torn or separated from anything, because it is only loosely held between the sheets of tissue paper.

The purpose of securing the sheets of tissue paper as at 18 is to prevent the removal of more than one sheet of tissue paper at a time, by the process described. After the first card is removed, the second sheet of tissue paper will cover the second card. In order to remove the second and remaining cards, the process is repeated.

What I claim is:

1. In combination with an envelope having an open end, a sheet of cardboard attached to one of the inner faces of said envelope, sheets of tissue paper attached to said sheet of cardboard, said sheets of tissue paper having free ends, cards positioned in said envelope between said sheets of tissue, the free ends of said sheets of tissue being folded around the free ends of said cards in frictional engagement with each other and between said sheet of cardboard, and the front of said envelope, so that the free ends of said sheets of tissue are held in frictional engagement between the front and back of said envelope.

2. In combination with an envelope having an open end, a sheet of cardboard attached to one of the inner faces of said envelope, sheets of tissue paper attached to said sheet of cardboard, said sheets of tissue paper having free ends, cards positioned in said envelope between said sheets of tissue, the free ends of said tissue being folded around the free ends of said cards, so that the free ends of said sheets of tissue are held in frictional engagement between the front and back of said envelope, the front of said envelope having a notched portion, making the upper sheet of tissue externally accessible.

WILL J. ECKER, JR.