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W. R. BUXTON

2,011,845

FLEXIBLE POCKET RECEPTACLE

Filed Feb. 11, 1933

Fig. 1.

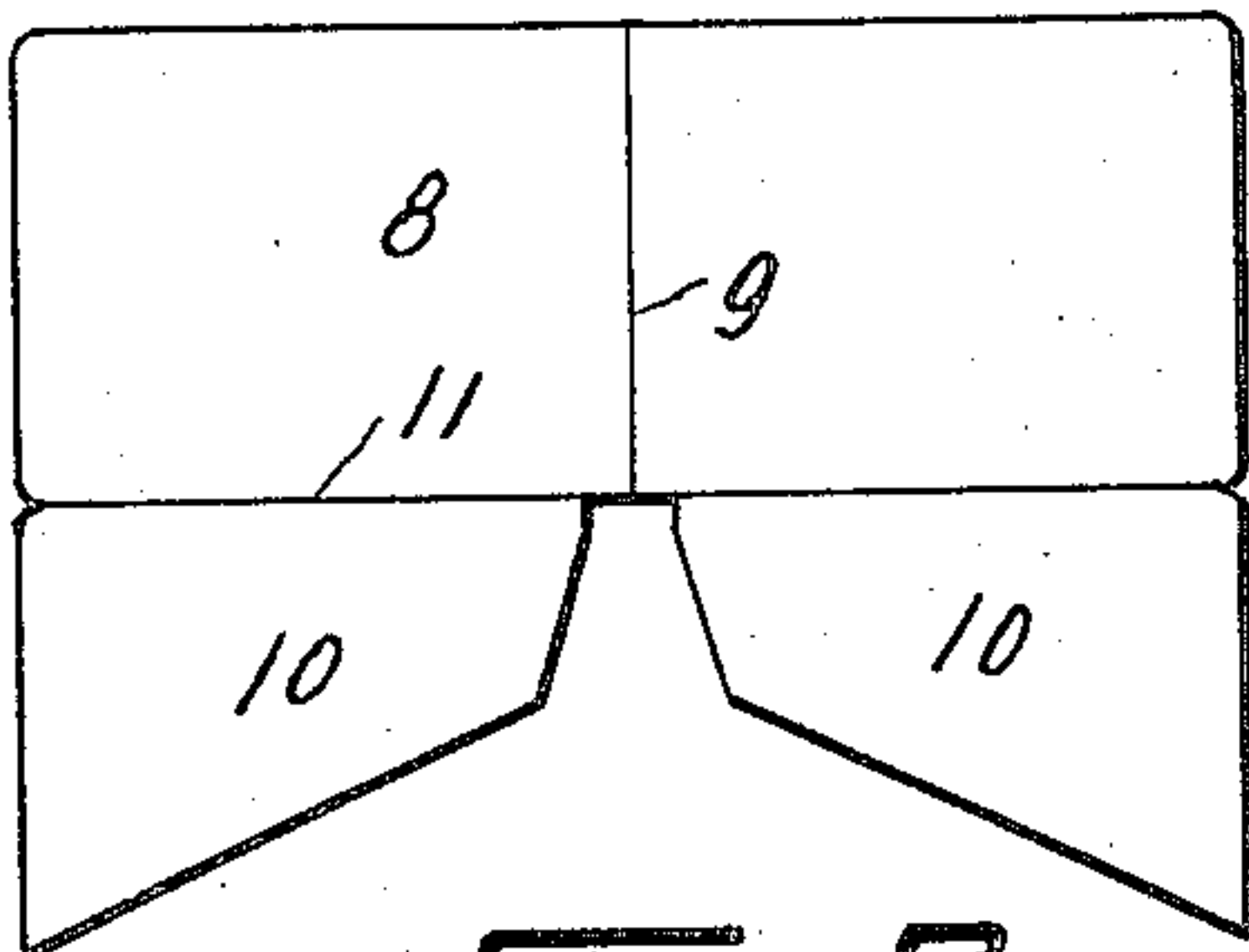


Fig. 3.

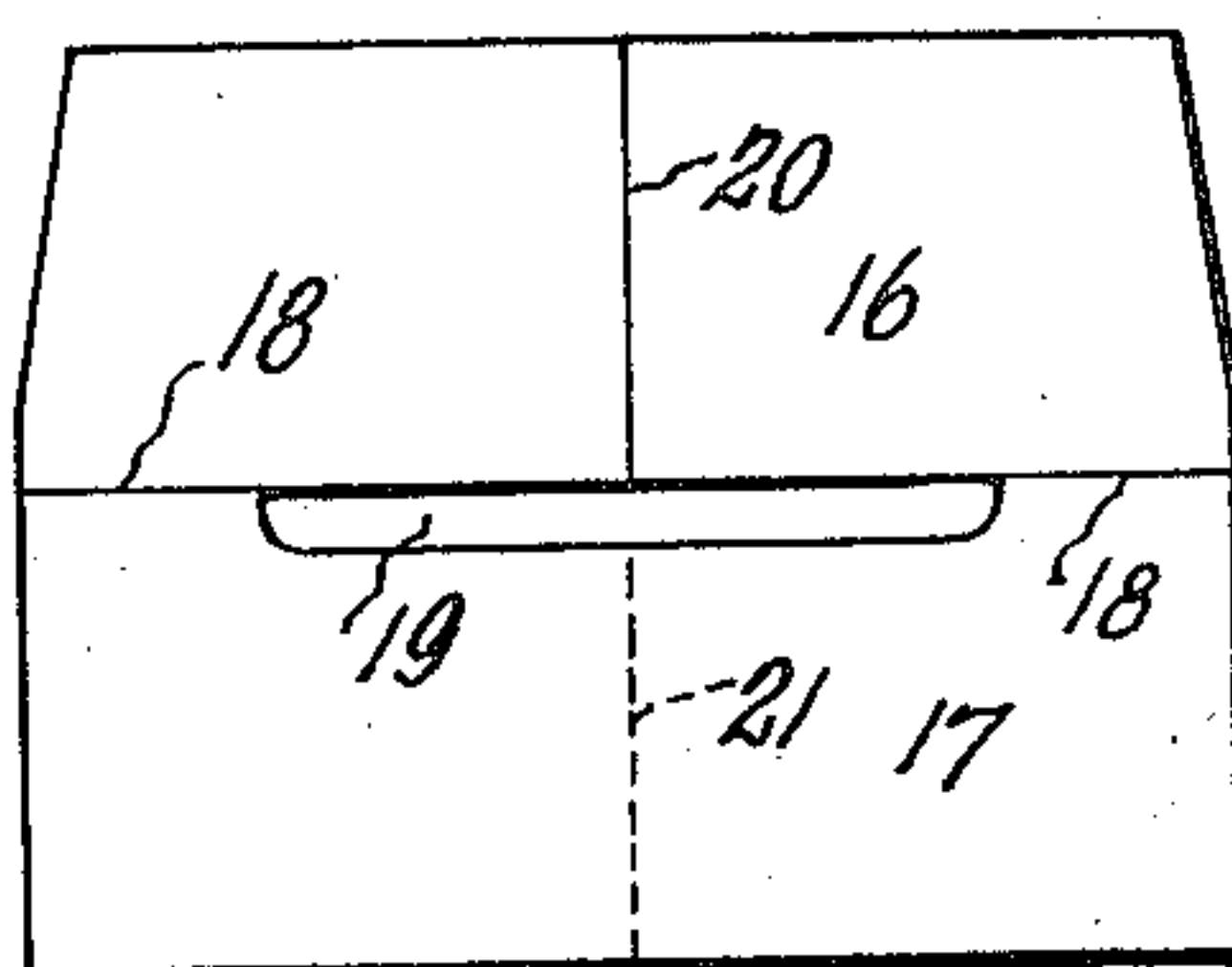


Fig. 2.

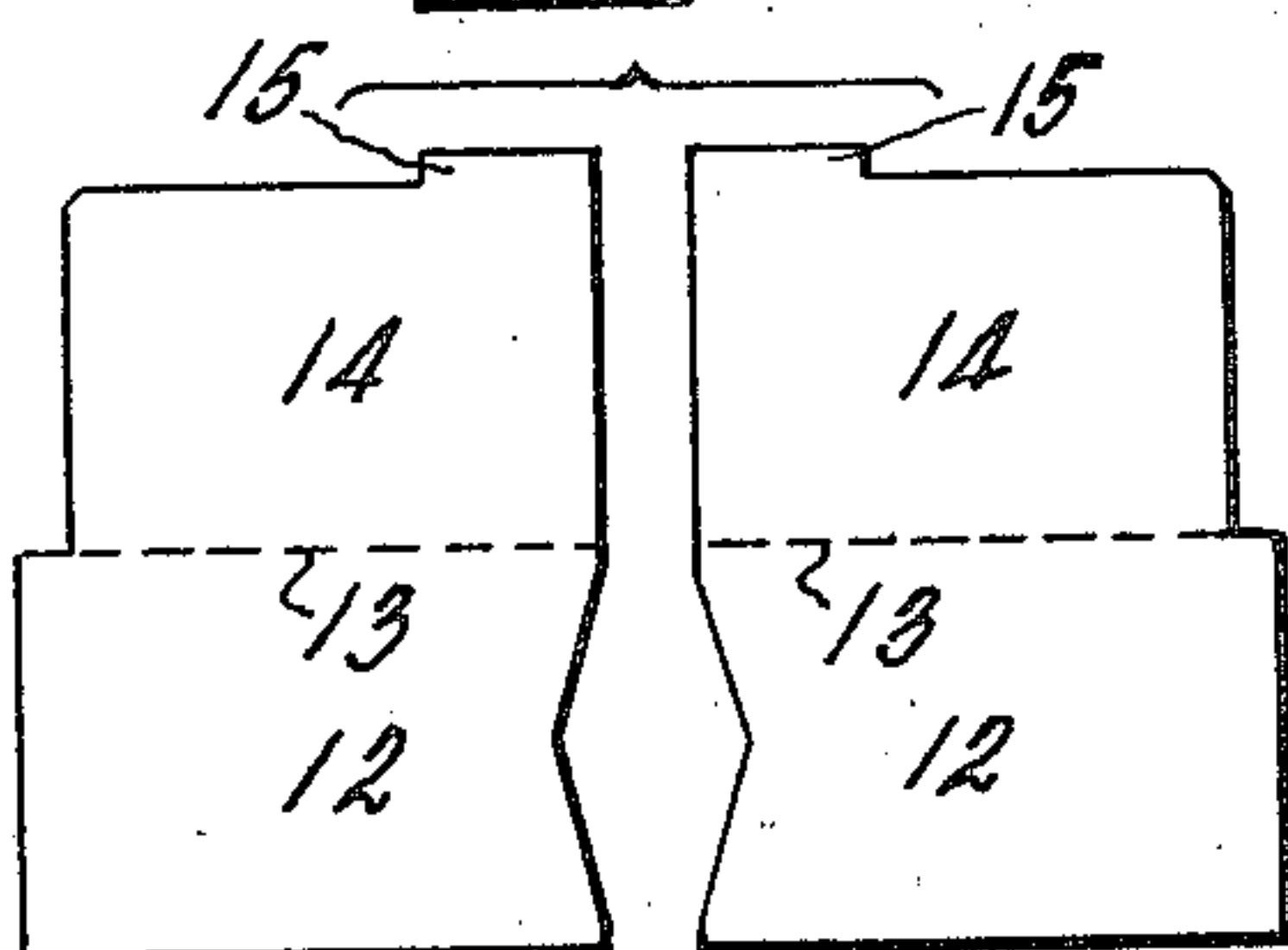


Fig. 6.

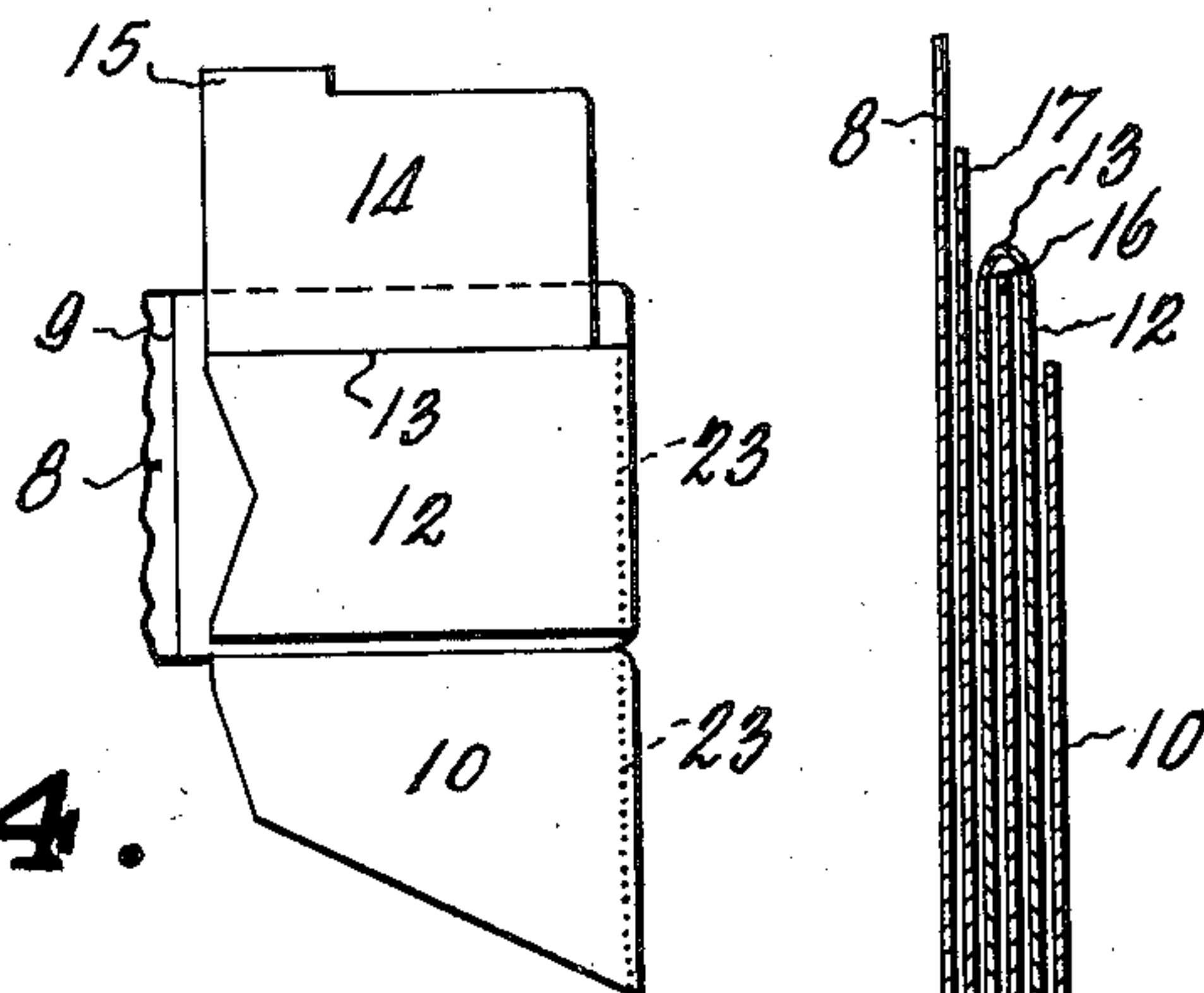


Fig. 7.

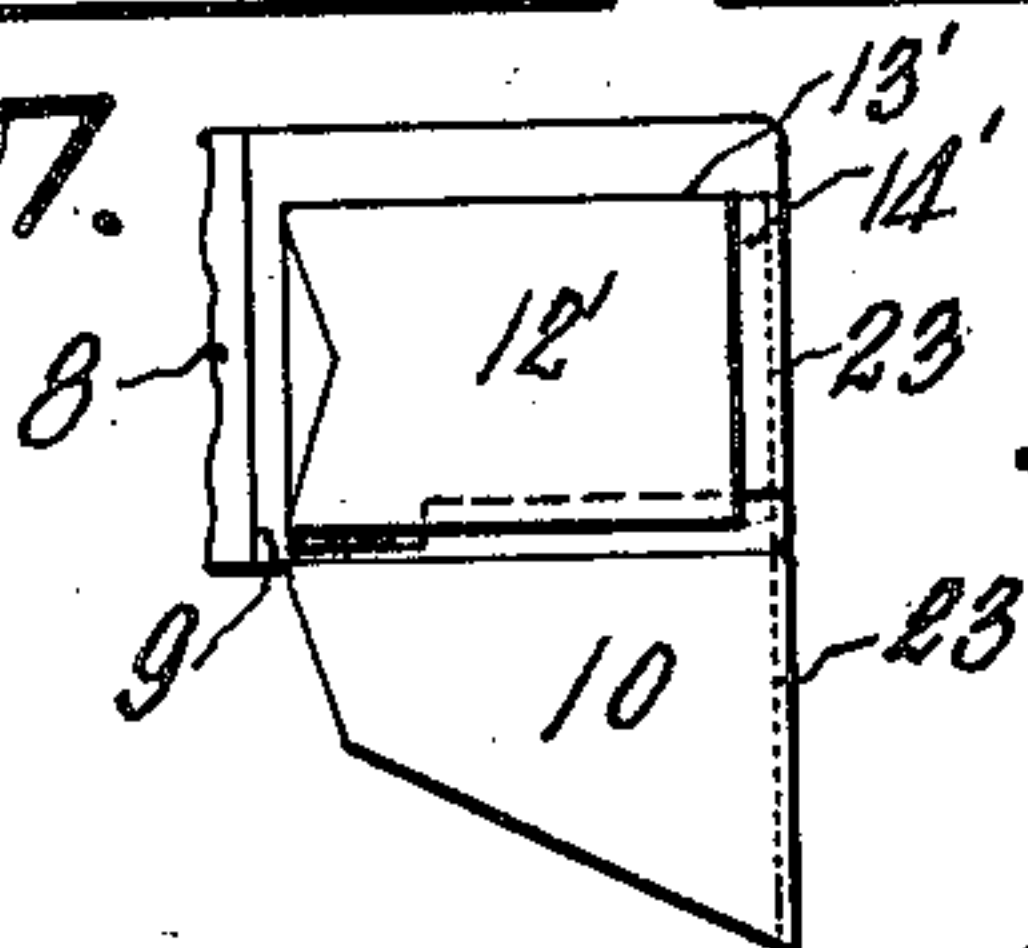


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

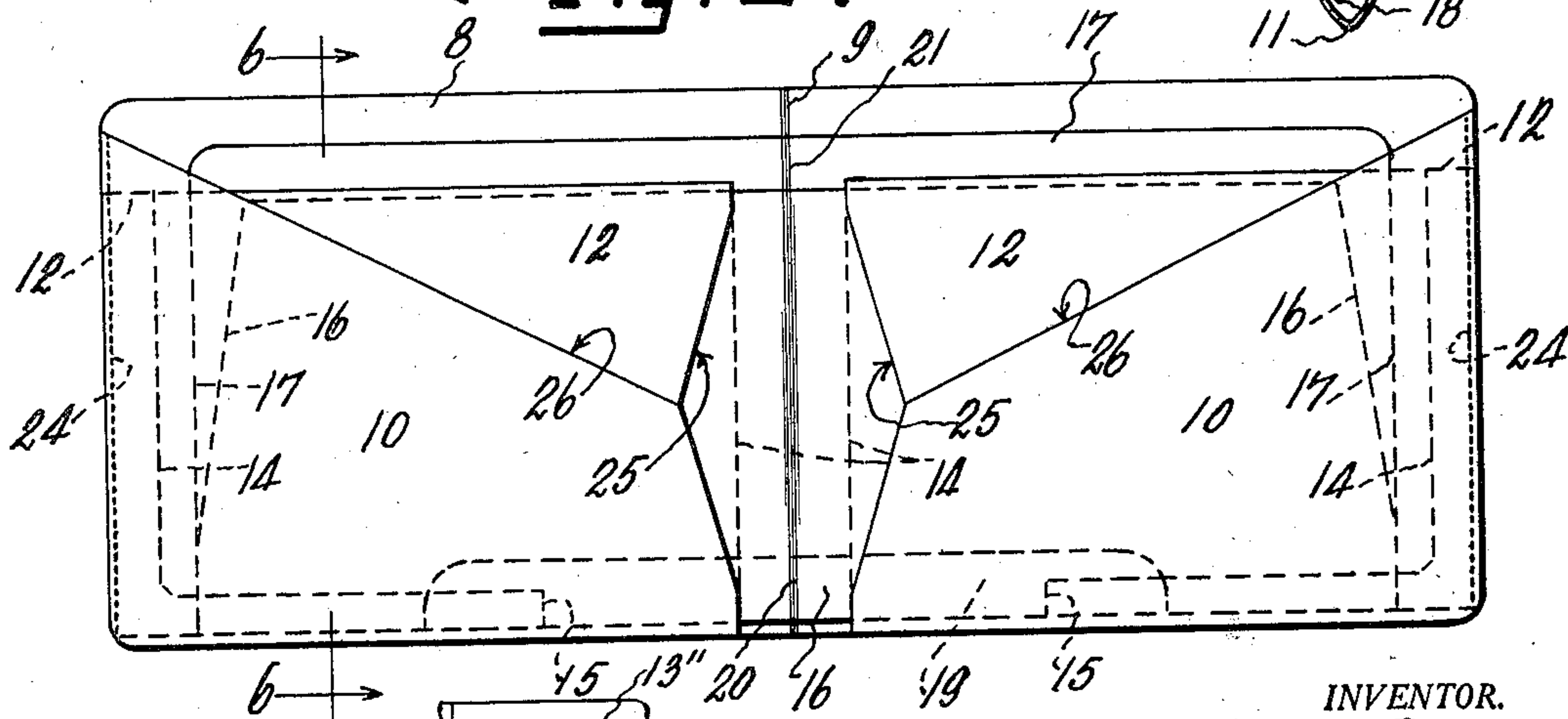
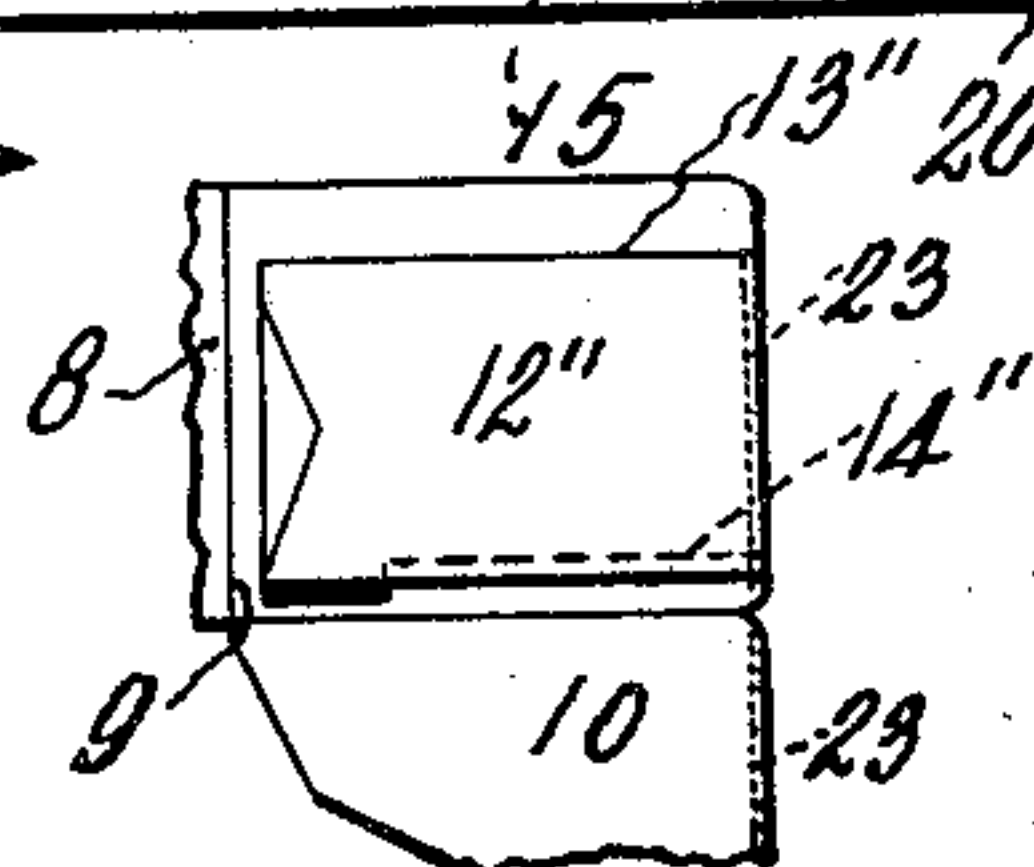


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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FLEXIBLE POCKET RECEPTACLE

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Application February 11, 1933, Serial No. 656,276

8 Claims. (Cl. 150—38)

This invention relates to improvements in flexible pocket receptacles, such for example as the so-called bill fold used for carrying bills, checks, passes, cards and the like.

5 The invention is an improvement in that set forth in my prior U. S. Patent No. 1,866,618, granted July 12, 1932.

10 The invention has for an object the provision of an improved construction and mounting of the tubular inner wall end section or sections, between the plies of which one and usually both ends of the central section of the inner wall are slidably received.

15 The improvements are designed to allow full freedom for expansion of the pocket formed between the central slidable section of the inner wall and the outer ply of each tubular inner wall end section and enables the pocket to carry a large number of cards without causing binding of the central section in its tubular end sections such as would interfere with its freedom to slide therein and without causing dislocation of the inner plies of said end sections.

25 These and other features of the invention will more particularly appear as the detailed description proceeds and will be pointed out in the appended claims.

The invention will be disclosed with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which:

30 Figs. 1, 2 and 3 are developed views of the three blanks from which the bill fold is made;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view illustrative of one step in the assembly of the parts;

35 Fig. 5 is an elevational view of the completed bill fold;

Fig. 6 is a cross sectional view thereof taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5; and

Figs. 7 and 8 are views taken similarly to Fig. 4 and showing modifications.

40 Referring to this drawing, the bill fold is made up of leather or other suitable flexible material from the parts shown separately in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. The part shown in Fig. 1 comprises an outer wall 8, having intermediate its ends a transverse line of fold 9, and having foldably connected to one side edge thereof two flaps 10 disposed in longitudinally spaced relation one on each side of said line of fold 9. The outer ends of flaps 10 align with the outer ends of the outer wall. They are adapted to be folded along line 11 upwardly and over and upon the wall 8.

55 The two parts shown in Fig. 2 are of like construction and differ only in that one is a "left" and the other a "right" for obvious reasons. Each such part comprises an outer member 12

foldably connected along line 13 to an inner member 14. The outer end of each member 12 projects beyond the corresponding end of its inner member and the inner member is preferably of slightly less width than the outer member except at its inner end where tongues 15 are provided for a purpose later to appear. 5

The part shown in Fig. 3 has a section 16 which forms the central and slidable section of the inner wall of the bill fold and a section 17 which forms a partition for the bill receiving compartment thereof. The use of the partition 17 is optional and in many bill folds it is omitted, in which case the part shown in Fig. 3 would be cut in two along the fold lines 18 and only the section 16 would be used. A slot 19 is provided in the partition 17 to receive the tongues 15 for the purposes set forth in my above identified prior patent. The sections 16 and 17 have centrally located and transversely disposed lines of fold 20 and 21, respectively. 10 15 20

The parts described may be assembled as follows. The sections 12 are laid in place on the outer wall 8, as shown in Fig. 4, so that the outer end of each section 12 lines up with the adjacent outer end of wall 8. Flaps 10 are then folded upwardly and laid over and upon the sections 12. The three superposed parts 8, 10 and 12 are then fastened together along the line indicated by the dots 23 in Fig. 4, in any suitable way, as for example by the stitching 24 shown in Fig. 5. The important point to note is that member 12 is fastened to the outer wall and flap 10 only along one end edge. Its side edges and the opposite end edge are entirely free from any connection either with the outer wall or flaps 10. With the parts fastened together and with flaps 14 still raised as shown in Fig. 4, the sections 16 and 17, after having been superposed by folding them along the lines 18, are inserted between wall 8 and the members 12 with the folded edge 16 lying adjacent to the lower edge 11 of wall 8. Then the flaps 14 are tucked in between the sections 16 and 17 as shown in Fig. 6, and the tongues 15 put in place in slot 19. The assembly is then complete and appears as shown in Fig. 5. As there shown, the bill fold is in open position. It may be closed by folding one half upon the other along the coincident lines of fold 9, 20 and 21. 25 30 35 40 45

The completed bill fold affords a bill-receiving compartment between the walls 8 and 14, which compartment may if desired and as shown, be subdivided into two compartments by the use of the partition 17. It also affords pockets between the members 12 and the member 16 and 55

other pockets 26 between the members 12 and flaps 10. The members 12 and 14 being doubled over along the line 13, form a tube of inverted U-form to slidably receive the ends of the central and slidable section 16 of the inner wall. The preferred arrangement is to have section 16 slidable at both ends in the tubular end sections but the device is operative if the section 16 is slidable at one end only.

The doubled over sections 12, 14, which form the two ply end sections of the inner wall are mounted in an improved manner and this improved mounting constitutes the important feature of the invention. Heretofore, these tubes have been fastened along one side and also along one edge to the outer wall and by this manner of fastening, the tubes are so securely held that they become virtually a part of the outer wall with very little, if any, freedom for independent movement. According to the present invention, the outer ply of the tube is fastened only along one edge and, in the form described, it is fastened to the outer wall along one edge, and that edge is the outer end edge which is remote from the entrance to the card pocket 25. As a consequence, the tube may move upwardly. This is particularly true of the front member 12 which is the one secured at one end to the outer wall. The lower edge of member 12 can move upwardly away from its illustrated position a substantial amount, and because it does under certain conditions pull upwardly away from the lower edge of the outer wall, the flap 10 is provided to cover and conceal the gap thus formed. One can grasp the upper and folded edge of the tube section and pull the tube member 12, 14 upwardly a substantial amount which is indicative of the freedom of movement of the tube. Actually, of course, it is not desired to displace such edge to any marked degree and what is desired and what actually happens is that the lower edge of section 12 moves upwardly without any substantial movement of the upper edge. This occurs when pocket 25 is stuffed with cards, passes and the like. The member 12 is then separated from the member 16 by more than the normal distance. Something has to give, usually the lower edge of the outer wall will pull upwardly and tend to bind on the lower edge of section 16. By leaving the lower edge of member 12 free from the lower edge of the outer wall, this trouble is eliminated and it can move upwardly as the member is pushed out away from member 16 by the cards and avoid any constriction at the folded edge or undue pressure on the sliding member 16 such as might restrict its freedom to slide. By eliminating any fastening of this upper folded edge, as for example to flap 10, full freedom for the action described throughout the entire length of the pocket 25 is afforded. The member 12, being flexible, can move upwardly even at a point very close to the line of fastening 24. Of course, it would be possible also to have the inner member 14 pull upwardly and allow the freedom described for expansion of pocket 25. This has been done, as shown in Fig. 17 of my prior Patent No. 1,866,618, granted July 12, 1932, but there results the disadvantage that the tongues 15 may be pulled out of place with relation to slot 19. The present construction avoids this objection and solves the problem in a better and more satisfactory way. With the present construction, the tongues 15 might even be fastened in place, as also disclosed in said patent and sole reliance placed on the freedom for vertical movement of

the member 12. It will be apparent that because of the freedom of movement of member 12, the overcrowding of pocket 25 with cards cannot interfere with the freedom of sliding movement of section 16.

An alternative construction is shown in Fig. 7. The parts are or may be constructed in a manner generally similar to that already described but the inner ply 14' is made longer than the outer ply 12' and the outer end of the inner ply, rather than the outer end of the outer ply, is secured along the line 23 to the end edge of the outer wall. If desired, with this construction, one is enabled to fasten the lower edge of the inner ply 14' to the outer wall near its lower edge although such fastening is not necessarily essential. Complete freedom for the outer wall to move upwardly is afforded by this arrangement, unhampered even by the one end connection heretofore described. With this construction, assembly of the parts is just as easily accomplished as with the prior construction when no partition is used. With the parts 8, 10 and 14' stitched together at their outer ends, and members 12 raised in the same manner that members 14 are raised in Fig. 4, the section 16 is slipped in place between members 14' and 10 and then the members 12' are tucked in place between the member 16 and flaps 10. The same construction can also be used where a partition such as 17 is desired, although the assembly of parts is perhaps more conveniently accomplished in such case with the first described construction.

A third construction is shown in Fig. 8 where both the outer and inner walls 12'' and 14'' are fastened along their outer end edges only to the outer end edge of member 10. It will be clear that member 12'' still has the necessary freedom above described.

Usually a pair of the tube forming members 12, 14 are provided, one at each end of the bill fold. It is obvious, however, that with a construction where the central section 16 of the inner wall slides at one end only, it is not necessary to use both of the tube forming members and one thereof may be omitted, if and when desired.

The invention satisfies a very important need in bill folds of the character described which depend for proper action on full freedom for the central section of the inner wall to slide in its tubular end sections. It has become the custom to use the space between such central section and the outer wall of its tubular end section as a pocket to receive cards. With prior constructions, this practice was bad because the stuffing of the pockets with cards interfered with free sliding of the central section. Often only one of the two pockets would be so used or if both pockets were used the load would be unevenly divided between the two pockets with the result in either case that the central section would meet more resistance to sliding movement at one end than at the other, whereby the central section would become displaced from its proper centralized position. The present invention overcomes this disadvantage and yet enables the aforesaid prior practice, which has grown into an established custom, to be continued.

What I claim is:

1. A flexible pocket receptacle, comprising, an outer wall foldable along a transverse line intermediate its ends, an inner wall consisting of longitudinally spaced end sections disposed on opposite sides of said line and each hingedly secured near its outer end to the outer wall and a section bridg-

ing the gap between the end sections and slidable longitudinally with respect to at least one of them and laterally with respect to the outer wall, at least one of said end sections comprising a doubled over piece of flexible material forming a two ply member of inverted U-form open at its lower end and between the plies of which an end of said central section is slidably received, one ply only of said member being secured to the outer wall and the other ply of said member being wholly free of connections to said outer wall and fully free to move outwardly away from said bridging section and upwardly away from the lower edge of the outer wall, and a flap covering at least the lower portion of the outer ply of said member and connected to the outer wall and entirely free from connections to the outer ply of said member.

2. A flexible pocket receptacle, comprising, an outer wall foldable along a transverse line intermediate its ends, an inner wall consisting of longitudinally spaced end sections disposed on opposite sides of said line and secured to and movable with the outer wall and a section bridging the gap between the end sections and slidable longitudinally with respect to at least one of them and laterally with respect to the outer wall, at least one of said end sections comprising a doubled over piece of flexible material forming a two ply member of inverted U-form open at its lower end and between the plies of which an end of said central section is slidably received, said member being secured solely by connecting its outer end to the adjacent end edge of said outer wall, and a flap connected to said outer wall and covering at least the lower portion of the outer ply of such member.

3. A flexible pocket receptacle, comprising, an outer wall foldable along a transverse line intermediate its ends, an inner wall consisting of longitudinally-spaced end sections disposed on opposite sides of said line and secured to and movable with the outer wall and a section bridging the gap between the end sections and slidable with respect to at least one of them, at least one of said end sections comprising a two ply member between the plies of which one end of said central section is slidably received, the two plies of said member being united along their upper edges but ununited along their lower edges said member being secured to the outer wall along its outer end edge only and in a pivotal manner, whereby it is free to swing outwardly away from the outer wall and because of its flexibility free to move up and down to a limited extent relatively to said outer wall at locations remote from said end edge, said central section being unsecured to the outer wall and thereby free to move up and down relatively thereto, and a flap secured to the outer wall and retaining between it and the outer wall said member, said flap restraining said member from undue swinging movement outwardly away from the outer wall.

4. A flexible pocket receptacle, comprising, an outer wall foldable along a transverse line intermediate its ends, an inner wall consisting of longitudinally-spaced end sections disposed on opposite sides of said line and secured to and movable with the outer wall and a section bridging the gap between the end sections and slidable with respect to at least one of them, at least one of said end sections comprising a two ply member between the plies of which one end of said central section is slidably received, the two plies of said member being united along their upper edges but

ununited along their lower edges said member being secured to the outer wall only along its outer end edge by securing the outer ply only thereof along its outer end edge only to the adjacent end edge of the outer wall and in a pivotal manner, whereby it is free to move up and down to a limited extent relatively to said outer wall, said central section being unsecured to the outer wall and thereby free to move up and down relatively thereto, and a flap secured to the outer wall and retaining between it and the outer wall said member, said flap restraining said member from undue swinging movement outwardly away from the outer wall.

5. A flexible pocket receptacle, comprising, an outer wall foldable along a transverse line intermediate its ends, an inner wall consisting of longitudinally-spaced end sections disposed on opposite sides of said line and secured to and movable with the outer wall and a section bridging the gap between the end sections and slidable with respect to at least one of them, at least one of said end sections comprising a two ply member between the plies of which one end of said central section is slidably received, the two plies of said member being united along their upper edges but ununited along their lower edges said member being secured to the outer wall only along its outer end edge by securing the inner ply only thereof along its outer end edge only to the adjacent end edge of the outer wall and in a pivotal manner, whereby it is free to move up and down to a limited extent relatively to said outer wall, said central section being unsecured to the outer wall and thereby free to move up and down relatively thereto, and a flap secured to the outer wall and retaining between it and the outer wall said member, said flap restraining said member from undue swinging movement outwardly away from the outer wall.

6. A flexible pocket receptacle, comprising, an outer wall foldable about a transverse line intermediate its ends to enable one part to be superposed upon another and an inner wall, said walls affording between them a bill compartment, said inner wall consisting of longitudinally-spaced end sections which are carried by the outer wall and move therewith when the same is folded about said line and which are located one on each side of said line and a member bridging the gap between said sections and slidable in a longitudinal direction relatively to at least one of them when said outer wall is folded about said line, at least one of said sections being secured to the outer wall along its outer end edge only and in a pivotal manner, whereby it is free to move up and down with respect to the lower side edge of the outer wall, such end section comprising two parts between which a portion of said member is slidably received and which are united along their upper edges to form an upper runway for said member but free from connection along their lower edges, and a flap secured along its lower side edge and outer end edge to the lower side edge and an outer end edge, respectively, of the outer wall and superposed upon such end section and forming with the outer wall a lower runway for the lower edge of said member, whereby the pivotal mounting of such end section enables the upper and lower runways for said member to spread apart when required.

7. A flexible pocket receptacle, comprising, an outer wall foldable about a transverse line intermediate its ends to enable one part to be superposed upon another and an inner wall, said walls

affording between them a bill compartment, said inner wall consisting of longitudinally-spaced end sections which are carried by the outer wall and move therewith when the same is folded about said line and which are located one on each side of said line and a member bridging the gap between said sections and slidable in a longitudinal direction relatively thereto when said outer wall is folded about said line, each of said sections being secured to the outer wall along its outer end edge only and in a pivotal manner, whereby it is free to move up and down with respect to the lower side edge of the outer wall, each such end section comprising two parts between which a portion of said member is slidably received and which are united along their upper edges to form an upper runway for said member but free from connection along their lower edges, and a pair of flaps one for each end section and overlying the same, each such flap secured along its lower side edge and outer end edge to the lower side edge and the adjacent outer end edge, respectively, of the outer wall and forming with the outer wall a lower runway for the lower edge of said member, whereby the pivotal mounting of the end sections enables the upper and lower runways for said member to spread apart when required.

8. A flexible pocket receptacle, comprising, an outer wall foldable about a transverse line intermediate its ends to enable one part to be superposed upon another and an inner wall, said walls affording between them a bill compartment, said

inner wall consisting of longitudinally-spaced end sections which are carried by the outer wall and move therewith when the same is folded about said line and which are located one on each side of said line and a member bridging the gap between said sections and slidable in a longitudinal direction relatively thereto when said outer wall is folded about said line, each of said sections being secured to the outer wall along its outer end edge only and in a pivotal manner, whereby it is free to move up and down with respect to the lower side edge of the outer wall, each such end section comprising two parts between which a portion of said member is slidably received and which are united along their upper edges to form an upper runway for said member but free from connection along their lower edges, and a pair of flaps one for each end section and overlying the same, each such flap secured along its lower side edge and outer end edge to the lower side edge and the adjacent outer end edge, respectively, of the outer wall and forming with the outer wall a lower runway for the lower edge of said member, whereby the pivotal mounting of the end sections enables the upper and lower runways for said member to spread apart when required, said sliding member being free from connections to the side edges of the outer wall and free to move laterally of the outer wall to enable its lower side edge to move away from the lower side edge of the outer wall when required.

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