

Feb. 6, 1951

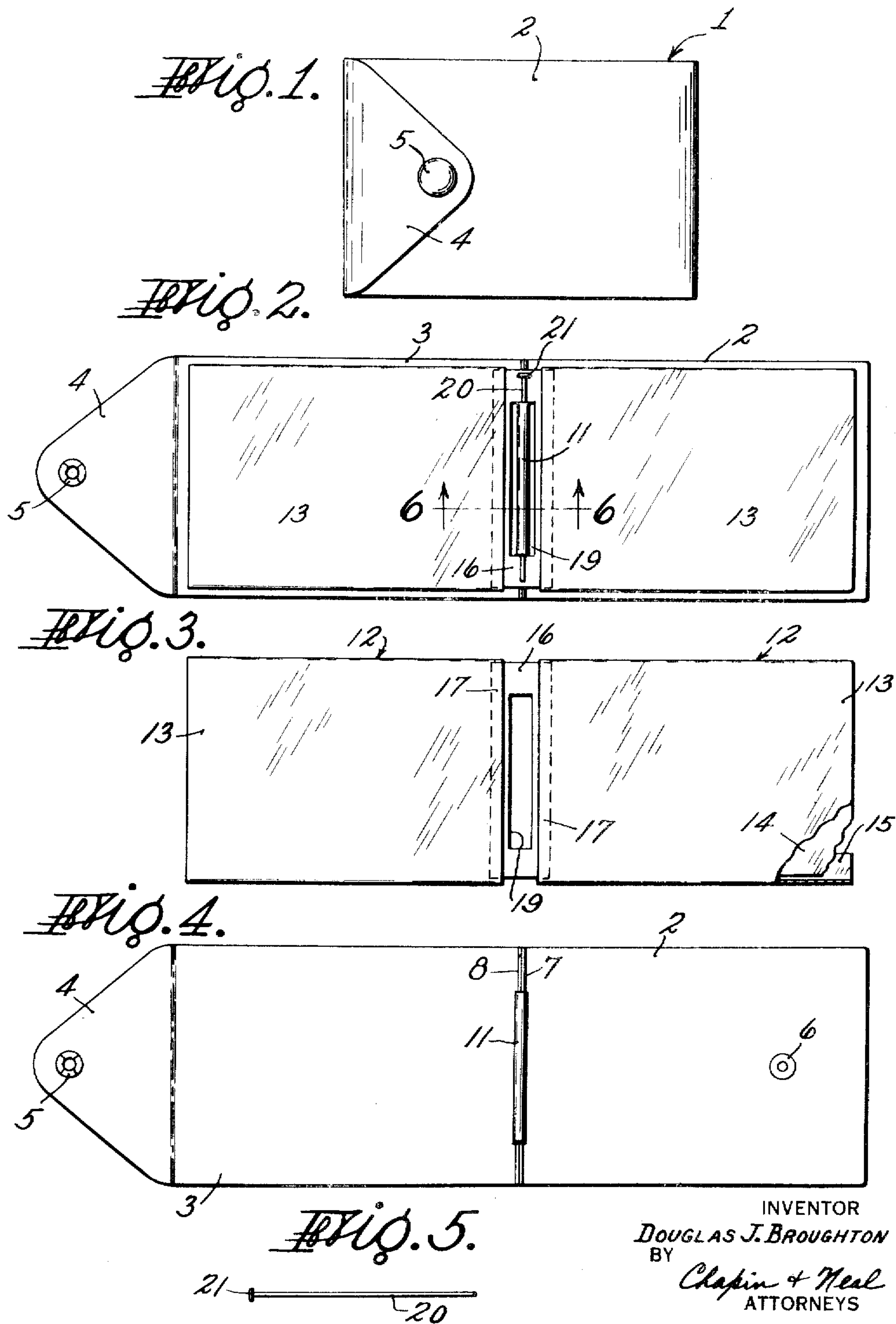
D. J. BROUGHTON

2,540,422

PASS CASE CONSTRUCTION HAVING REMOVABLE ENVELOPES

Filed May 13, 1948

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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Fig. 6.

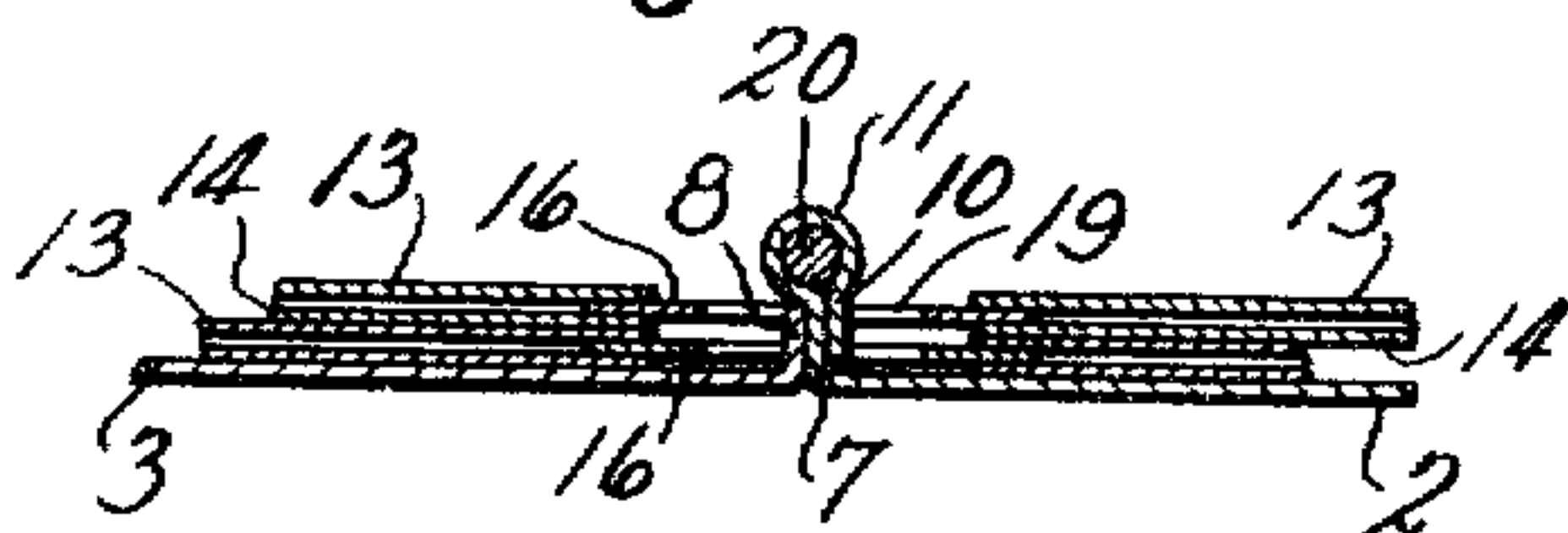


Fig. 7.

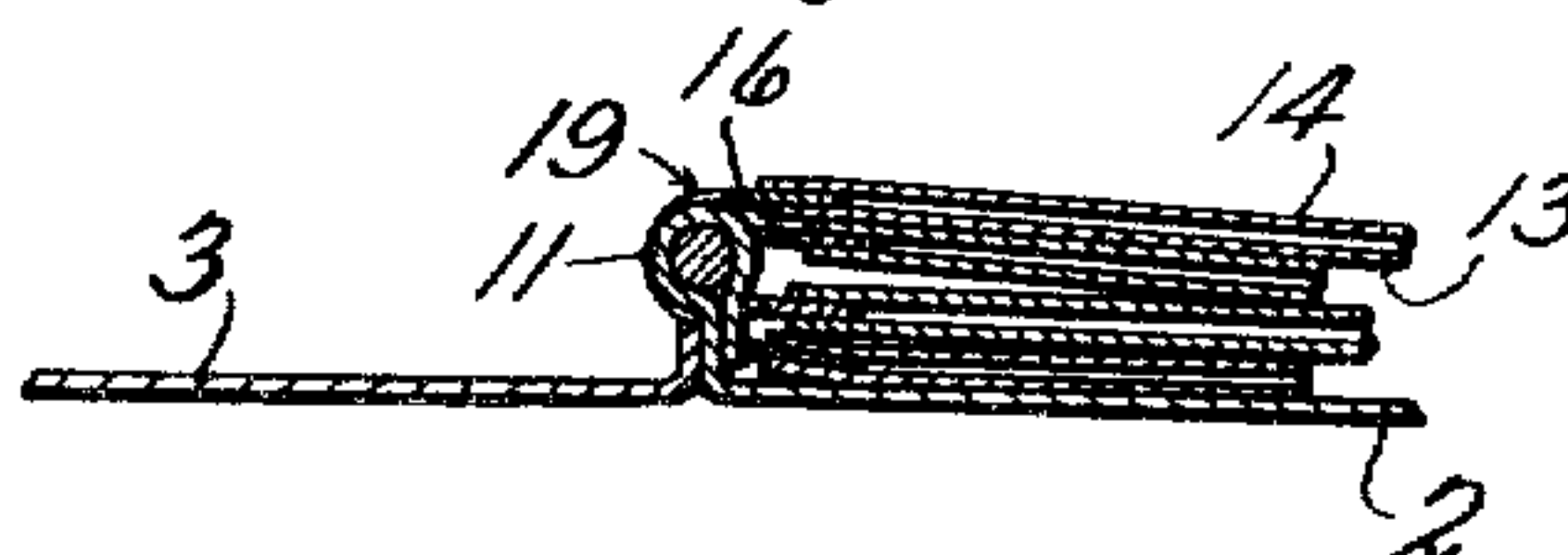


Fig. 8.

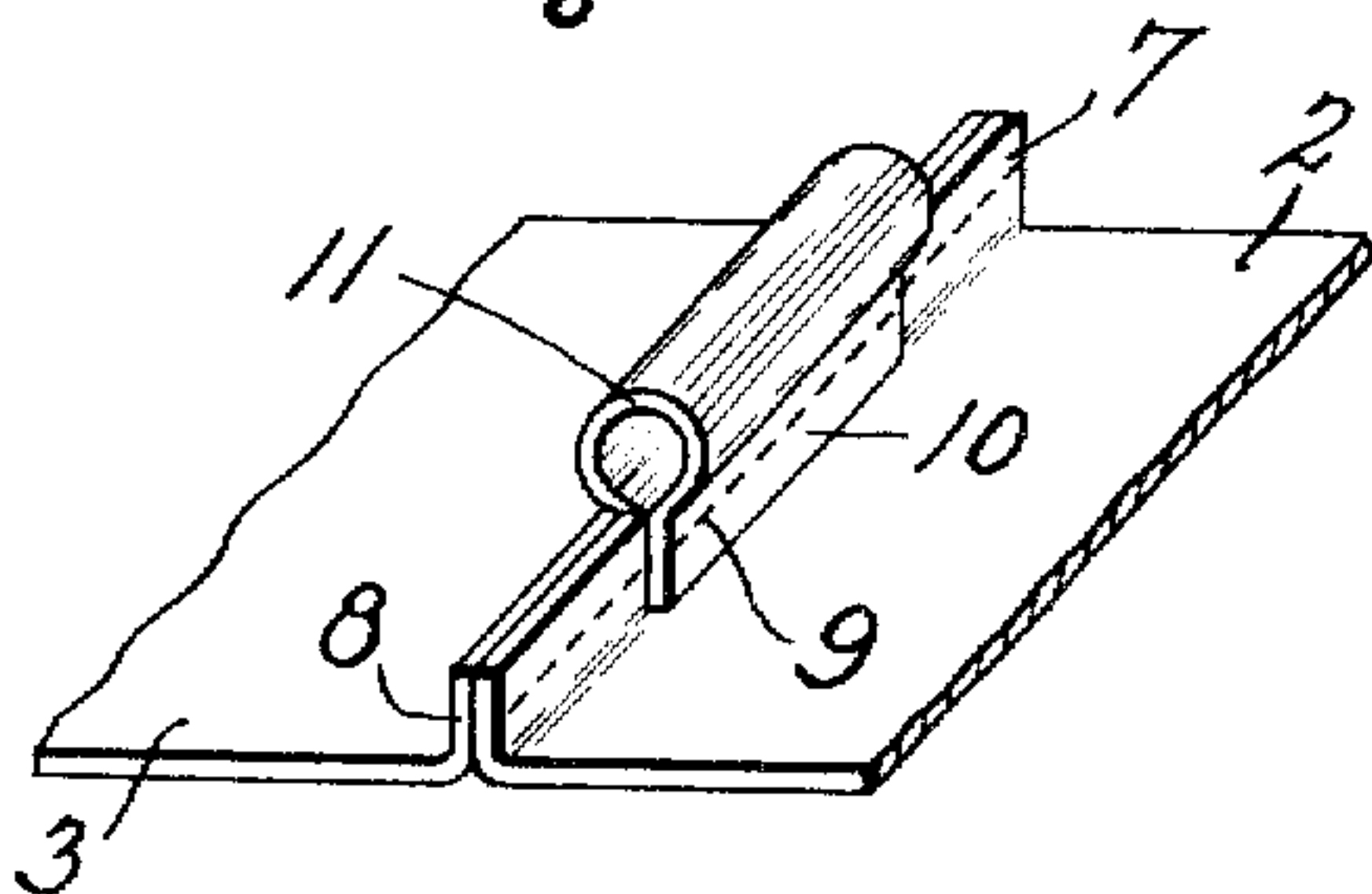


Fig. 9.

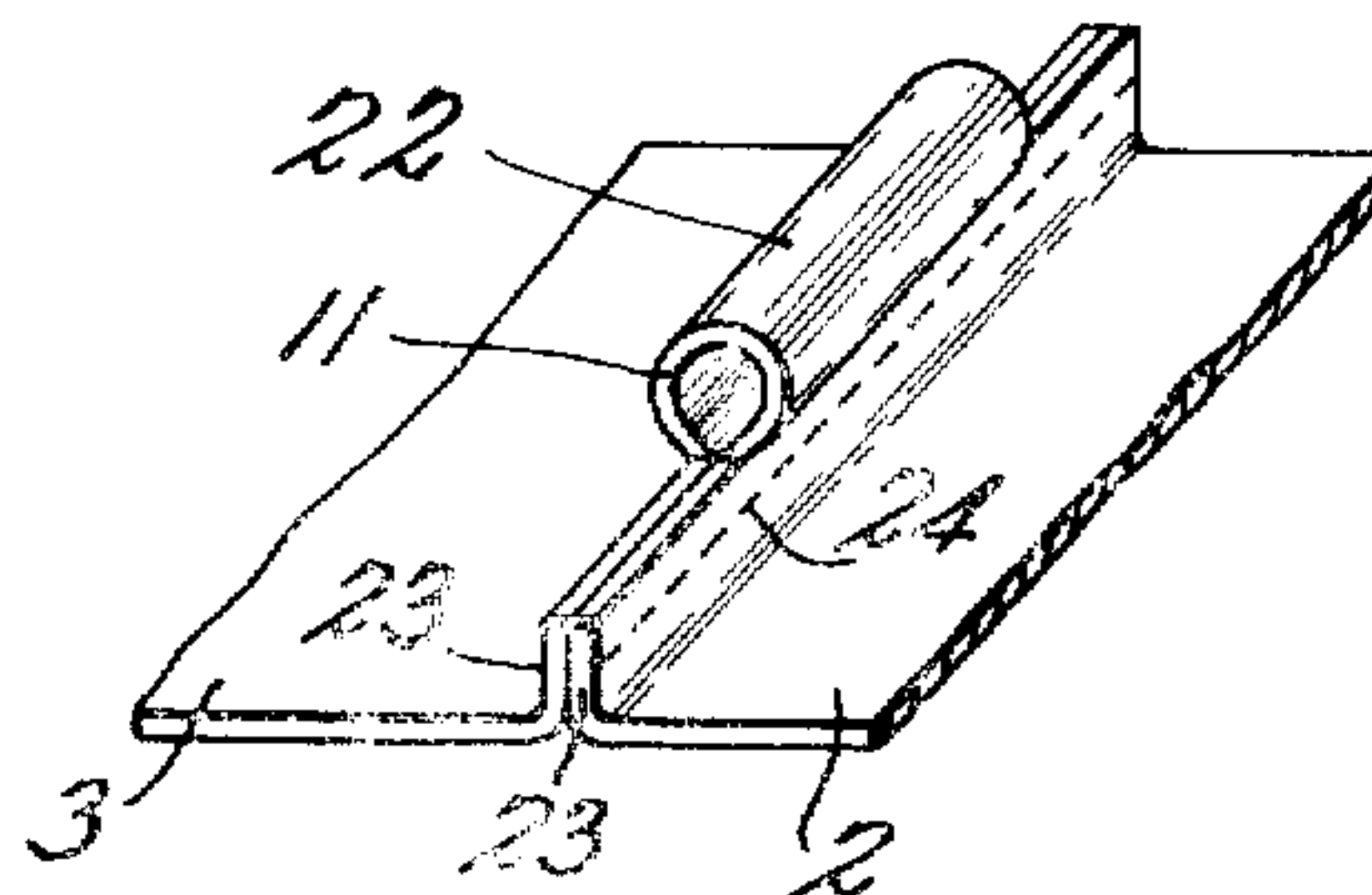
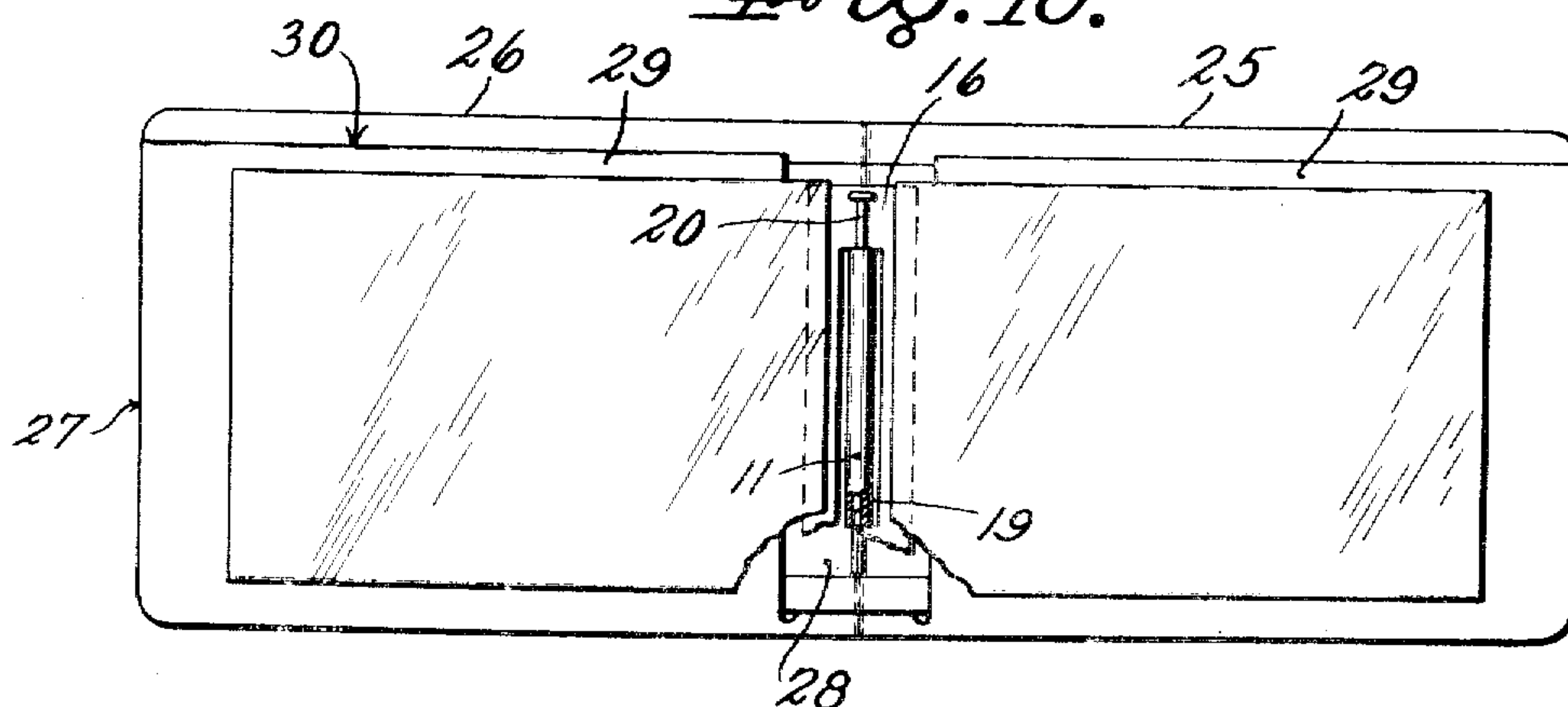


Fig. 10.



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PASS CASE CONSTRUCTION HAVING
REMOVABLE ENVELOPESDouglas J. Broughton, Springfield, Mass., assignor
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Application May 13, 1948, Serial No. 26,766

1 Claim. (Cl. 129—39.5)

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This invention relates to pass cases of the type used separately or in combination with billfolds for carrying pass or identification cards, photographs and the like.

More particularly it relates to a pass case of the above character in which the pass carrying envelopes are detachably held to the covers of the case in a manner so that they may be removed, replaced or interchanged.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a pass case having the above advantages but of simplified construction and which permits easy removal or replacement of the envelopes.

A further object is to provide a construction in which the envelopes themselves are relieved of substantially all strain from the means by which they are secured to the cover.

Other and further objects residing in the details of construction will be made apparent from the following specification and claim.

In the accompanying drawings,

Fig. 1 is a front view of a pass case embodying the invention, the covers being closed;

Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the pass case open;

Fig. 3 is a view of an envelope unit removed from the case, parts being broken away;

Fig. 4 is a view of the case with all the envelopes removed;

Fig. 5 is a detail view of the locking pin;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary sectional view on an enlarged scale substantially on line 6—6 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 6 but showing the envelopes swung to one side of the hinge;

Figs. 8 and 9 are fragmentary generally perspective views of alternative construction of one of the hinge members; and

Fig. 10 is a view similar to Fig. 2 but showing a modified construction in which the case forms part of a billfold.

Referring to the drawings, the cover of the case, generally indicated at 1 comprises a front member 2, a back member 3, and a closure member 4 which extends from one end of the rear cover member. The closure member 4 carries one element 5 of a snap fastener adapted to engage a second fastener element 6 carried by the front member 2.

In the form shown in Figs. 1 to 8 inclusive, the front and rear cover members are formed as separate pieces. The adjacent ends of the cover members 2 and 3 are formed with marginal portions, indicated respectively at 7 and 8 which, as best shown in Figs. 6 and 7, are turned inwardly of the case and stitched together by a line of

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stitching 9. One of the cover members (the front cover as shown) is provided with a tongue portion 10 extending centrally from the edge of marginal portion 7 and bent to form an open ended loop 11, the free end of the tongue being included in the line of stitching 9. The stitched together marginal portions 7 and 8 form a hinge about which the cover members swing in opening or closing the case and the loop 11 extends inward of the case, in general alignment with the hinge, to form one member of the envelope securing means.

The envelopes are each formed of a sheet of transparent cellulose sheeting or similar suitable material which is folded as at 12, Fig. 3, to form opposed walls 13 and 14, one wall, as 13, having an extended portion 15 which is folded over the free edge of the other wall 14 and flatly against the outer face of the latter. The extending portion 15 may be secured by a transparent cement or merely held in place by inherent tendency of the material to maintain the crease at its lines of fold. The envelopes thus formed are open at both ends and the adjacent ends of a pair of envelopes are telescoped over and cemented to the outer edge portions of a hinge strip 16 as shown at 17 in Fig. 3.

The central portion of the hinge strip 16 is provided with an elongated opening 19 adapted to fit over the loop member 11 as shown in Figs. 2 and 6. The pair of envelopes connected by the hinge strip 16 form a unit and one or a desired number of such units may be placed in superposed relation with the loop 11 extending through the aligned openings of the units as best shown in Fig. 6. A locking pin 20 is inserted through the loop as shown in Fig. 2. The pin 20 is of greater length than the loop 11 and of transverse diameter to fit snugly and with frictional resistance to its movement in the loop. As is apparent from Fig. 2, the extension of the ends of the pin beyond the ends of the openings 19, hold the units to the covers. Preferably pin 20 is provided with a head 21 for easier handling.

As shown in Figs. 6 and 7 the transverse width of the hinge strips 16 or their openings 19 are such that the envelopes may be swung from one side of the pin to the other when the case is closed or in viewing the contents of the several envelopes.

If desired the front and rear covers 3 and 2 may be cut from a single piece and integrally connected by a narrow portion 22 as in Fig. 9, the adjacent edge portions 23 being bent inwardly, similar to edge portions 7 and 8 previously

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described, and stitched together as at 24, the portion 22 forming the loop 11 for the reception of pin 20.

The construction above described permits easy removal of the units from the case or their insertion therein. The strain of holding the envelopes in the case and in manipulating them are imposed on the connecting members 16, which are preferably formed of thin leather or fabric or other material similarly adapted to withstand such strains. Both the units and the case are made and assembled with a minimum of manufacturing operations and are therefore economical in manufacturing cost. The case is well adapted for combination with billfolds having a pass case carrying loop, such as is disclosed and described in my copending application Serial No. 782,080 filed October 25, 1947, now Patent No. 2,531,605 dated November 28, 1950.

If desired the case covers may be made up as in the form of a billfold or other pocket receptacle which is foldable about a transverse line of fold, as shown for example in Fig. 10. In the latter figure the front and rear covers comprise the halves 25 and 26 of the rear wall of a conventional billfold generally indicated at 27, the loop 11, constructed as previously described, being carried by the intermediate wall member 28 which with end sections 29 form the inner wall of the bill compartment 30.

What I claim is:

In a pass case having front and rear covers

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and pass card receiving envelopes, a tongue portion extending from one end of one of the covers, said tongue being of less transverse width than the cover from which it extends, the adjacent end of the other cover being stitched to the first cover at the base of said tongue with said end edges of the covers coinciding, said tongue being bent into loop form with its end included in the stitching which connects the covers, a slotted member to which the pass card envelopes are attached, one at each side thereof fitted over the loop formed by the tongue with the loop extending through the slot, and a pin having a head on one end extending through the loop outwardly of said slotted member to releasably hold said member on the loop.

DOUGLAS J. BROUGHTON.

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