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L. KLEIN

2,629,419

BILLFOLD

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Fig. 1

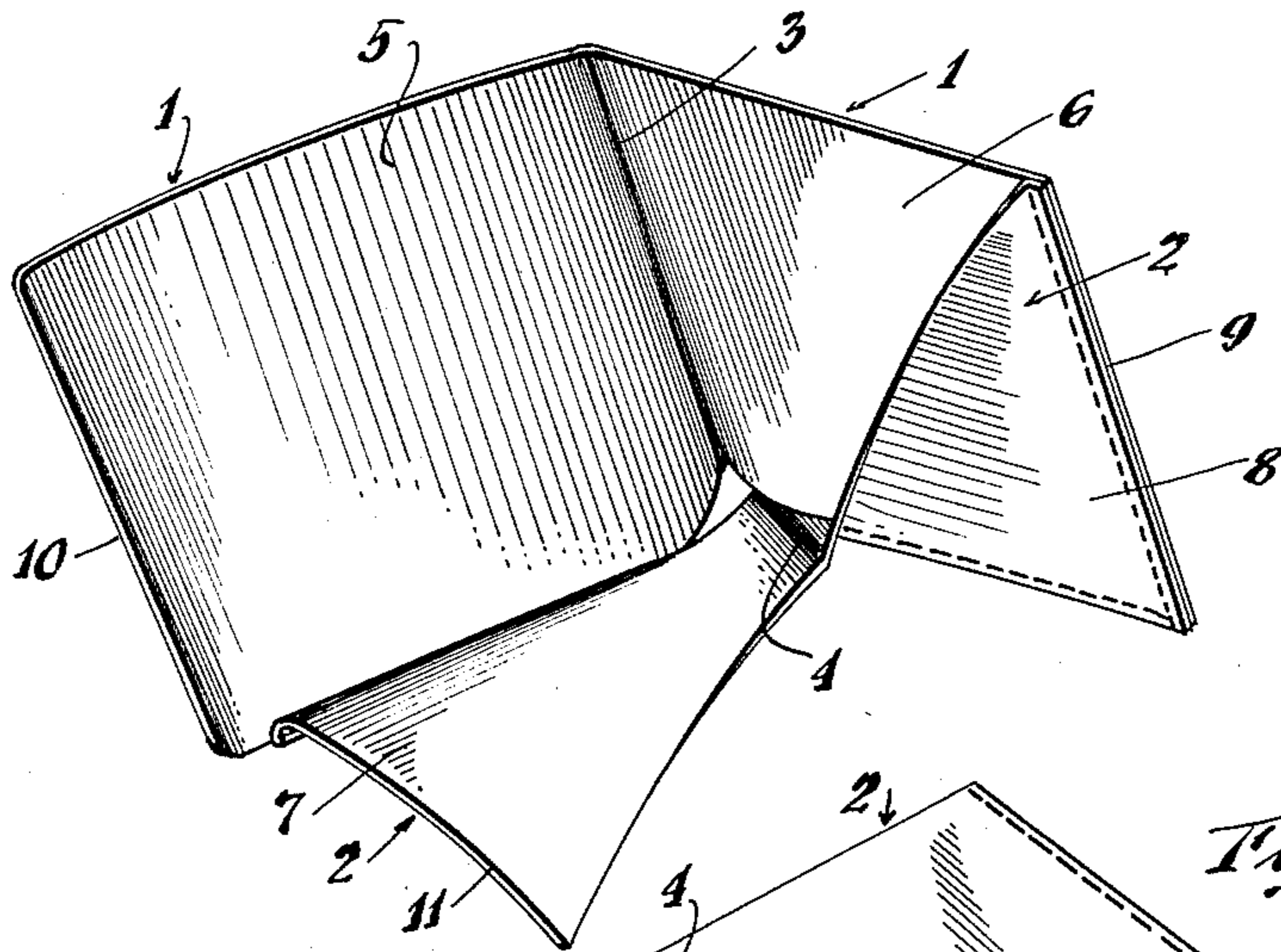


Fig. 2

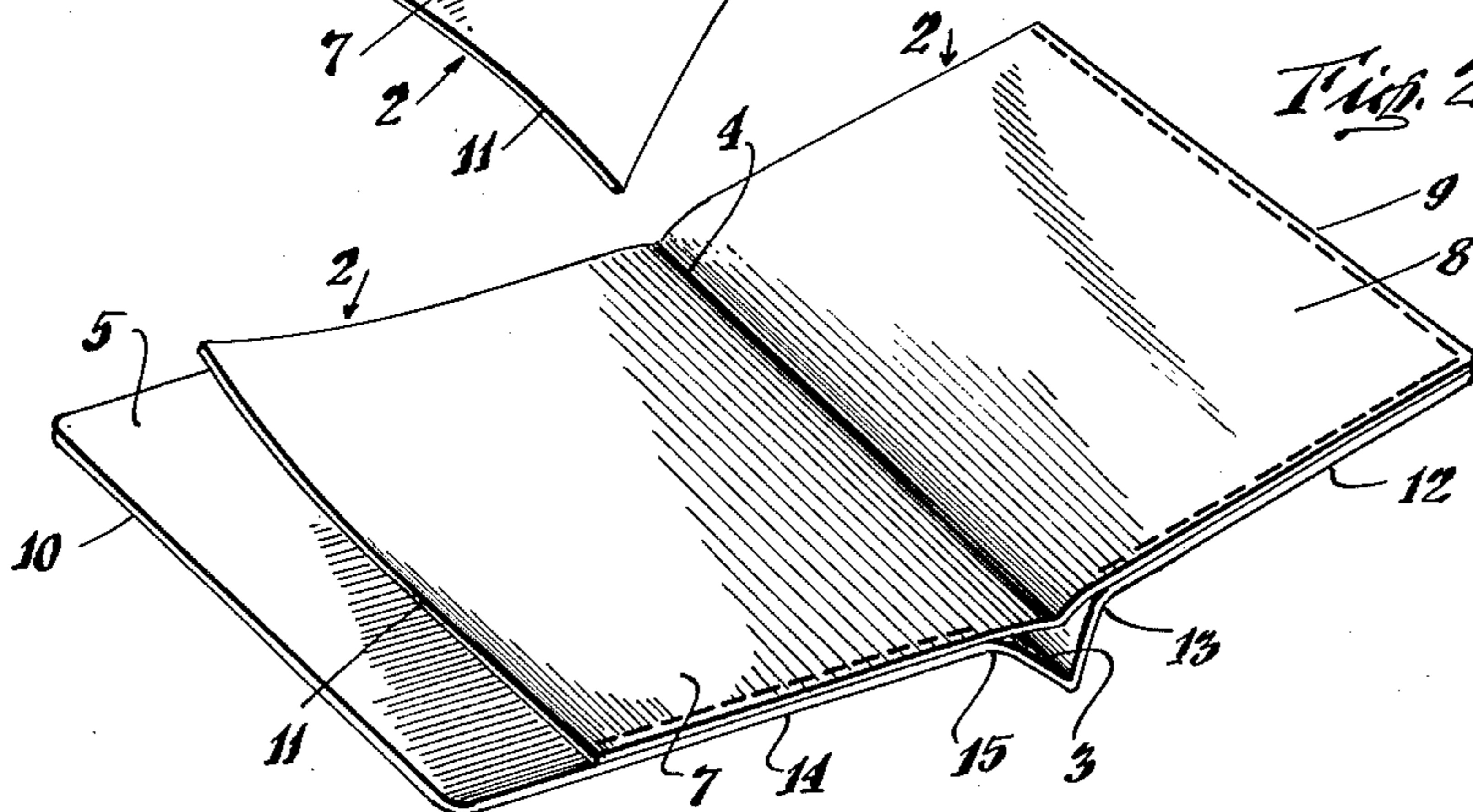


Fig. 3

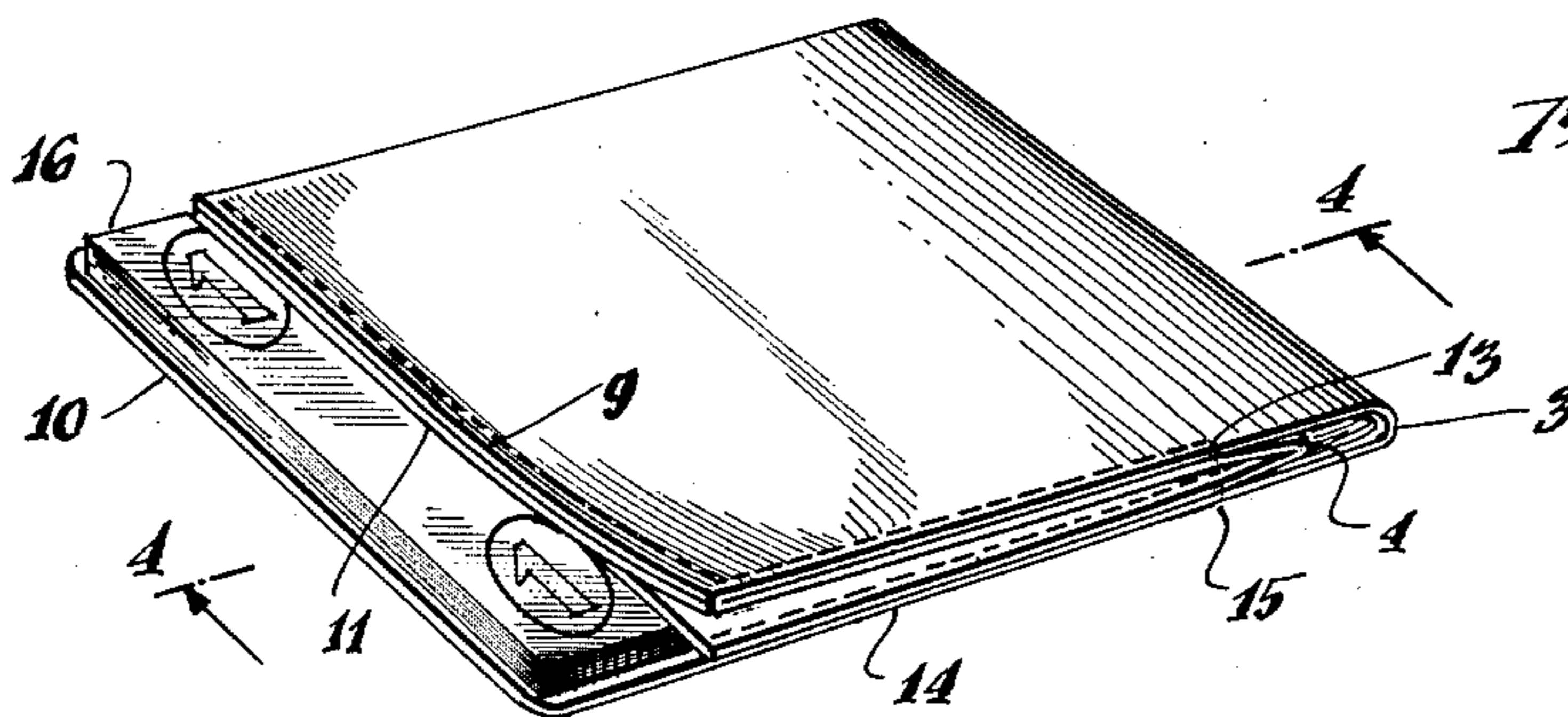
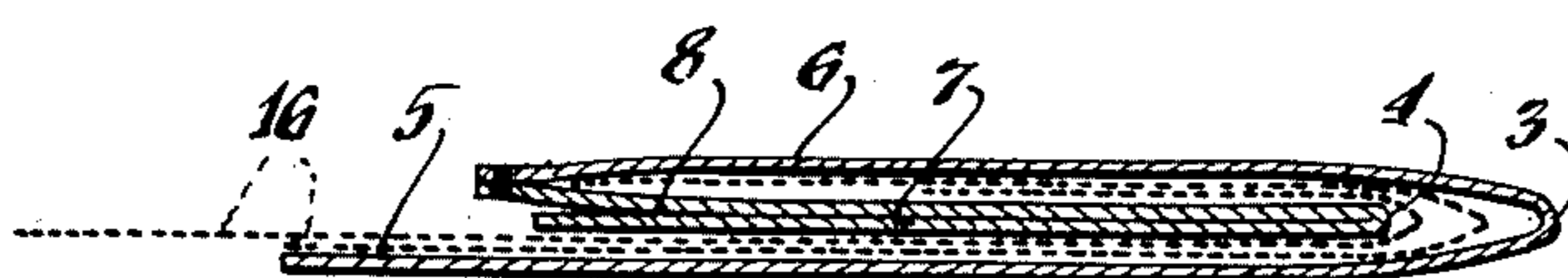


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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BILLFOLD

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5 Claims. (Cl. 150—38)

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This invention relates to a pocket folder for carrying bills which serves the same purpose as the usual pocket bill clip.

An object of the invention is to provide a billfold which is small and compact and yet which will hold sufficient bills for ordinary purposes, and keep them readily available.

A further object of the invention is to provide a billfold from which bills may be removed without the billfold being opened up.

A further object of the invention is to provide a billfold from which bills may be removed individually and without tendency of the bill being removed to draw along other bills.

In the accompanying sheet of drawings which aids in the disclosure of my invention:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing the billfold open and unfolded as it would be when bills are inserted;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the billfold closed but unfolded;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the billfold closed and folded and containing several bills;

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section taken along line 4—4 of Fig. 3, and shows the billfold closed and folded and with a bill partially removed.

Referring especially to Figs. 1 and 2, it will be seen that the billfold is made up of two sides 1 and 2 preferably of leather or some other flexible material. Side 1 has a transverse fold 3 dividing that side into parts 5 and 6. Side 2 has a transverse fold 4 dividing that side into parts 7 and 8.

The parts 5 and 6 of side 1 are of the same width but of unequal length. Thus the distance from fold 3 to end edge 9, where the sides are joined, is less than the distance from fold 3 to end edge 10. For reasons that will appear hereinafter, side 2 is preferably of the same width as side 1 but of lesser length. Thus part 8 is slightly shorter than part 6, i. e., the distance from fold 4 to edge 9 is less than from fold 3 to edge 9. Part 7 is of substantially the same length as part 8.

The sides 1 and 2 are joined, preferably by stitching, along edge 9 of parts 6 and 8. This seam extends the entire length of edge 9. Parts 6 and 8 are then further joined along edge 12. This seam extends from edge 9 almost, but not quite, to the fold 4 on side 2 and fold 3 on side 1. Accordingly, seam 12 goes from edge 9 to point 13. The distance from point 13 to fold 4 is of the order of a quarter of an inch in a billfold which is proportioned to carry bills of the size of the present United States currency. The dis-

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tance from point 13 to fold 3 would then be greater than that from point 13 to fold 4, and in this billfold would be of the order of half an inch.

Parts 5 and 7 are joined along edge 14, which is part of the same edge of sides 1 and 2 as is edge 12. This seam begins at point 15 and runs to the end of part 2, i. e., edge 11. Since part 5 is longer than part 7 the seam necessarily cannot extend to the end of part 5, here shown as edge 10. Point 15 on edge 14 corresponds to point 13 on edge 12 and is determined as to so correspond. Thus the distance from point 15 to fold 4 is the same as the distance from point 13 to fold 4; and the distance from point 15 to fold 3 is the same as the distance from point 13 to fold 3.

As stated above, part 7 is of substantially the same length as part 8, part 8 is slightly shorter than part 6, and part 6 is shorter than part 5. Because of this and since the distance from points 13 and 15 to the folds 3 and 4 correspond, as described above, it follows that part 5 is longer than part 7 and that part 5 will overlap part 7. Thus edge 10 extends beyond edge 11. This can be best seen in Figure 2.

As a result of the construction heretofore described, when the billfold is closed and folded, as shown in Figure 3, folds 3 and 4 are not contiguous. Rather, they remain parallel but spaced as shown in Fig. 4. In a billfold of the proportion given above, the horizontal distance between folds 3 and 4 when viewed horizontally as in Fig. 4 is about a quarter of an inch.

A further result of this construction is that, with the billfold closed and folded, edge 9 will be adjacent to edge 11 and a portion of part 5, adjacent to edge 10, will extend beyond the remaining parts of the billfold.

As especially shown in Fig. 4 this construction has two advantages in particular, the first is that the end of the bills 16, shown in Figs. 3 and 4, are exposed and may be removed without unfolding the billfold, the other is that by virtue of the distance between folds 3 and 4 clearance is allowed for the bills to be easily removed with a minimum of friction as they are slid around fold 3. This latter feature results in it being possible to remove individual bills without also removing or partially removing other bills in the billfold as a result of frictional contact between the bills.

In use, the bills are placed within the billfold by unfolding it and opening it as shown in Fig. 1. Preferably the bills are placed in the billfold so that one end of each of them contacts or

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comes close to the inside of edge 9. The edges of the bills are placed so that they contact the inside of edges 12 and 14. The billfold is then closed and folded. If the billfold is of the proper proportions, i. e., has a total length very slightly longer and a total width very slightly wider than a dollar bill, the edges of the bills will protrude beyond edge 11 to about edge 10, as shown in Fig. 3. The bills may be removed if desired just as bills are removed from any wallet, i. e., by unfolding it, opening it and withdrawing them. However, it is preferable and it is the purpose of this invention to have a billfold in which this is unnecessary. Accordingly, to remove bills it is only necessary to grasp the protruding end of the bill and to pull it slightly. The bills may be easily and conveniently removed one at a time. In Fig. 4, in which bills 16 are shown by dotted lines, one bill is shown partially removed.

It is to be understood that I have shown only the preferred form of my invention and that modifications thereof may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention as described in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A billfold of small and compact size from which bills may be removed individually and without the necessity of unfolding the billfold, consisting of a first side, a single transverse fold in said first side dividing said side into two substantially equal parts, a second side of length greater than said first side, a transverse fold in said second side dividing said side into two parts each of greater length than the said parts of the first side, a seam joining the two said sides at one end, a seam further joining the said sides along one longitudinal edge, said latter seam being discontinuous adjacent the said transverse folds, the said folds being so constructed that the billfold folds with the shorter of said sides inside the other of said sides.

2. A billfold of small and compact size from which bills may be removed individually and without the necessity of unfolding the billfold, consisting of a first side, a single transverse fold in said first side dividing said side into two substantially equal parts, a second side of length greater than said first side, a transverse fold in said second side dividing said side into two parts of unequal length each of greater length than the said respective parts of the first side, a seam joining one end of the first side with the end of the shorter part of the second side, and a seam further joining the said sides along one longitudinal edge, said latter seam being discontinuous adjacent the said transverse folds, the said folds being so constructed that the billfold folds with the shorter of said sides inside the other of said sides.

3. A billfold of small and compact size from which bills may be removed individually and without the necessity of unfolding the billfold, consisting of a first side, a transverse fold in said first side dividing said side into two substantially equal parts, a second side of length greater than said first side, a transverse fold in said second side dividing said side into two parts of unequal length each of greater length than the said respective parts of the first side, a seam

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joining one end of the first side with the adjacent end of the shorter part of the second side, a seam further joining the said sides along one longitudinal edge, said latter seam having a discontinuity adjacent the said transverse folds, the edge of said discontinuity along the second side being of a greater length than the edge of said discontinuity along the said first side, so constructed and arranged that the transverse fold in said second side is outside the transverse fold in said first side when the billfold is in its closed position.

4. A billfold consisting of a first side, a transverse fold in said first side dividing said side into a first and a second part, a second side of length greater than the said first side, a transverse fold in said second side dividing said second side into two parts, the first of said parts of said second side being of greater length than the first part of said first side and the second of said parts of said second side being of greater length than the second part of said first side, a seam joining the first part of the first side with the first part of the second side at the ends of the respective sides, and a seam further joining the said sides along one longitudinal edge, said latter seam being discontinuous adjacent the said transverse folds, so constructed and arranged that the transverse fold in said second side is outside the transverse fold in said first side when the billfold is in its closed position.

5. A billfold consisting of a first side, a single transverse fold in said first side dividing said side into a first and a second part, a second side of length greater than the said first side, a transverse fold in said second side dividing said second side into two parts, the first of said parts of said second side being of greater length than the first part of said first side and the second of said parts of said second side being of greater length than the second part of said first side, a seam joining the first part of the first side with the first part of the second side at the ends of the respective sides, a seam further joining the said sides along one longitudinal edge, said latter seam having a discontinuity adjacent the said transverse folds, the edge of said discontinuity along the second side being of a greater length than the edge of said discontinuity when along the said first side, whereby the billfold may be folded along the transverse fold with the shorter of said sides inside the other of said sides.

LUDOLF KLEIN.

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