

(No Model.)

R. D. KNIGHT.

POCKET CASE AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME.

No. 489,125.

Patented Jan. 3, 1893.

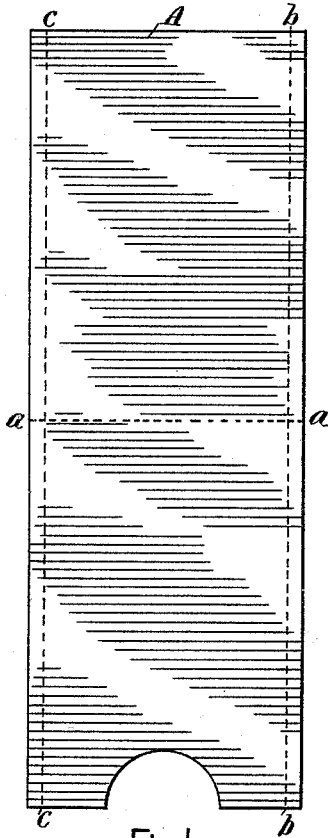


Fig. 1.

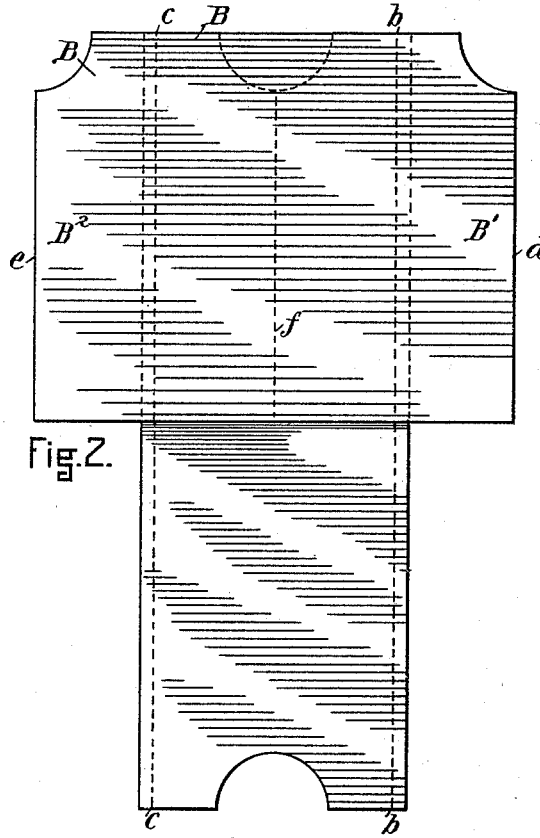


Fig. 2.

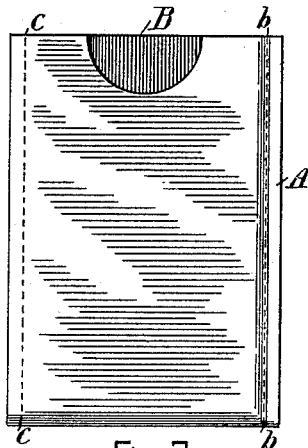


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

H. H. Thurston
S. J. Murphy.

INVENTOR:

Richard D. Knight

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD D. KNIGHT, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

POCKET-CASE AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,125, dated January 3, 1893.

Application filed May 21, 1891. Serial No. 393,578. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD D. KNIGHT, of the city and county of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Pocket-Cases and the Method of Making the Same; and I do hereby declare the following specification, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same,
10 to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

The invention hereinafter described relates more particularly to pocket cases, such as employed for carrying various articles, as court-plaster, time-tables, pocket-combs, &c., and
15 the object of the invention is to produce a simple, strong and durable case at small cost.

To that end the invention consists in a case constructed substantially as hereinafter described, together with the method of making
20 the same hereinafter pointed out.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 represents a blank of suitable shape to compose the outer portion of the case; Fig. 2 represents such outer portion of the case with the
25 inner portion or lining applied thereto, and representing a step in the manufacture, and Fig. 3 represents the completed article.

In carrying out my invention I first cut out
30 a blank A of the shape, for instance, represented in Fig. 1, and which is designed to form the outer portion of the completed case. This blank A may be of any suitable material, such as leather, leatherette, or any other
35 material of which it may be desired to form the exterior of the case, and is to be ultimately folded upon the dotted line *a*, Fig. 1. I next cut from any desired material a second blank, as B, Fig. 2, to form the lining or inner
40 portion of the case. Next the blank or lining B is secured to the blank A by paste or in any other suitable manner, in the position shown in full lines in Fig. 2. In thus securing
45 the lining B to the blank A, it is to be secured only up to the lines *b* and *c* respectively, a margin of the blank A being left free and projecting at the right of the line *b* and at the left of the line *c*, as indicated in Fig. 2. The projecting wings B', B², of the lining or
50 blank B are then folded over upon the portion of the lining secured to the blank A, the

folds being made along the lines *b* and *c* respectively. When thus folded over, the edges
55 *d* and *e* of the projecting wings of the lining B will abut together as indicated by the dotted line *f*, Fig. 2. Finally the free portion of the blank A is folded over and its side edges secured together in any suitable manner, as
60 by pasting, along the margins left projecting at the right of the line *b* and at the left of the line *c* respectively.

By the method of construction above described, as will be seen, a case provided with an outer portion and a lining may be quickly
65 and cheaply produced, and at the same time a case so constructed will be particularly strong and durable, by reason of the fact that the openings in the lining will be covered and protected by the whole material of the outer
70 portion, and the joints in the outer portion will be guarded and protected by the whole material of the lining. In other words, the opening between the edges *d* and *e* of the inner lining, when folded over, which edges are
75 not joined, but simply abut together along the line *f*, and also the opening in the bottom of the lining, will be covered and protected by the whole material of the outer portion, and, on the other hand, the joints in the outer
80 portion along the margins left projecting at the right of the line *b* and at the left of the line *c* respectively, will be guarded and protected by the whole material of the inner lining.

It will be understood of course that the in-
85 vention above described may be applied to the construction of cases of varying shapes and sizes, and suitable for a variety of uses, and I do not wish therefore to limit myself to any particular shape or size.

What I claim as my invention and desire to
90 secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. The method of making pocket-cases which consists in first cutting out blanks of
95 suitable shape for the outer portion and for the lining of the case respectively, then securing the lining to the outer portion in such manner as to leave a margin of the outer portion and projecting wings of the lining free
100 and unsecured, next folding the projecting wings of the lining to form the interior of the case, and finally folding the outer portion and

securing its edges together, whereby the joints in the outer portion and the openings in the lining will be guarded and protected by whole material, substantially as set forth.

- 5 2. The improved pocket-case herein described composed of an outer portion and a lining secured together, and arranged with relation to each other so that the joints in the outer portion will be guarded and pro-

ected by the whole material of the lining, 10 and the openings in the lining will be covered and protected by the whole material of the outer portion, substantially as described.

RICHARD D. KNIGHT.

Witnesses:

W. H. THURSTON,
S. J. MURPHY.