

No. 647,067.

Patented Apr. 10, 1900.

J. W. BELLAIRS.

BILL BOOK.

(Application filed Mar. 6, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

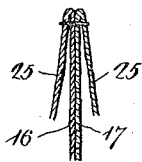
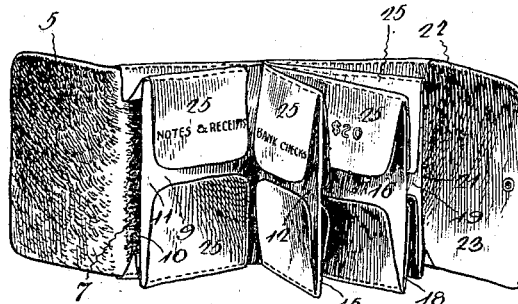


Fig. 4.

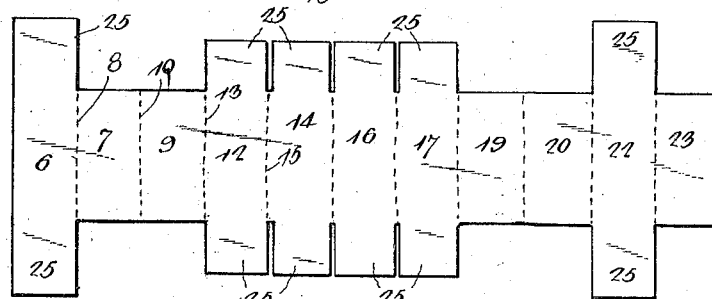


Fig. 3.

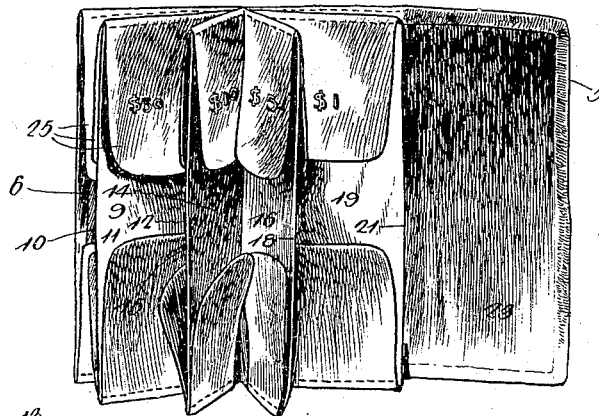


Fig. 5.

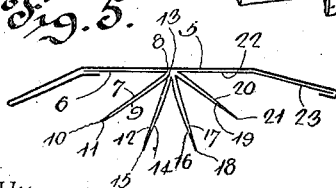


Fig. 2.

Witnesses

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JOHN WILLIAM BELLAIRS, OF COLON, MICHIGAN.

BILL-BOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 647,067, dated April 10, 1900.

Application filed March 8, 1899. Serial No. 707,896. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WILLIAM BELLAIRS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Colon, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Department Bill-Book, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to pocket-books in general, and more particularly to that class known as bill-books; and it has for one object to provide a bill-book which may be adapted to receive bills either in a folded or unfolded condition and in a manner which will permit of their ready insertion and removal and in which, moreover, the compartments will be suitably designated to indicate their contents.

A further object of the invention is to provide a construction in which all portions of the book, with the exception of the outer covering, may be formed integral.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of book embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a second form of book. Fig. 3 is a plan view showing the blank from which the book is made. Fig. 4 is a detail section of a leaf of the book and the adjacent flaps. Fig. 5 is a diagram showing the manner of folding the material of the book to form the several leaves thereof.

Referring now to the drawings, 5 represents the outer skin or back of the book, which may have either of two distinct forms, as will be hereinafter described. In forming the lining for the book a blank is provided the major or body portion of which is oblong in outline and has tabs disposed oppositely in pairs. The blank in question is shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, and in the formation of the book shown in Fig. 1 the end section 6 of the blank forms the lining at one side of the pocket 7 at the left-hand end of the book. The succeeding section 7 of the blank is then bent to lie parallel with the section 6 on the line 8, after which the section 9 is bent inwardly on the line 10 to form a leaf 11, the adjacent surfaces of the sections 7 and 9 being glued or otherwise fastened together. The next section 12

is bent outwardly on the line 13, and the succeeding section 14 is bent inwardly on the line 15, the adjacent faces of the sections 12 and 14 being likewise glued or otherwise secured together. The next section 16 is then bent outwardly and the next section 17 is bent inwardly to form a leaf 18, after which the succeeding section 19 is bent outwardly and the next section 20 is bent inwardly to form a leaf 21, after which the section 22 is bent outwardly and the section 23 is bent to lie at an angle thereto. The sections 6, 12, 14, 16, 17, and 22 are provided with outwardly-extending tabs 25, of which the tabs of the sections 6 and 22 are sufficiently long to be bent inwardly and then outwardly between the sections 6 and 7 and then over the upper and lower edges of the leaf 11, to form a bellows connection between the section 6 and the leaf 11 and to extend over the outer face of the leaf 11 to points separated by a slight interspace. The tabs are adapted to receive between them and the leaf 11 the bills or other papers to be held thereby. The tabs of the sections 12, 14, 16, and 17 are bent to lie upon the faces of their respective sections to form similar bill-compartments, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the ends of the sections forming each leaf being stitched or otherwise reinforced, the stitching being formed through the downwardly or inwardly directed tabs, with a tendency to hold them in their proper position. The tabs of the section 22 are bent downwardly or inwardly and then outwardly between the section 22 and the leaf 21 and are then bent to lie upon the opposite face of the leaf 21, said tabs having stitching similar to that above described, and which stitching acts to reinforce the structure. It will thus be seen that the leaves 11 and 21 have a bellows connection with their respective sections 6 and 22 to form receptacles or compartments of the usual form and that each remaining leaf has inwardly-directed tabs upon its opposite faces, adapted to receive between them and their leaves the bills or other papers to be held. As shown in the drawings, the tabs, or a tab of each section, are provided with words or numerals to indicate the contents. After the interior portion of the book has been folded in the manner above described a back or cover 5 is fastened at one end over the inner face of the section

23 and is then glued or otherwise affixed to the sections 23, 22, and 6 and is then extended beyond the section 6 and is bent upon itself to form a flap, after which the edge thereof is glued or otherwise fastened upon the inner edge of the section 6. The adjacent edges of the lining and cover may be then bound or otherwise finished, as desired, and a suitable catch may be employed for holding the book closed.

In Fig. 1 of the drawings there is shown a book in which it is intended that the bills shall be first folded before being introduced, while in Fig. 2 of the drawings there is shown a construction adapted to receive the bills in their extended form. Furthermore, in Fig. 2 the bellows-compartment at one end of the book is omitted, while the sections 7 and 9 of the blank are provided with tabs 25, while the tabs of the section 6 are equal in length to the tabs of the section 12, the blank being otherwise the same as above described. It will be readily understood that in practice the tabs of the various compartments may be provided with words or characters of any style and arrangement to indicate any matter that it may be desired to place therein, the object of which marking is to enable the contents of the book to be placed with system and to be readily located without liability to mistake and without loss of time in the withdrawal or application of a bill or other object.

Of course it will be understood that the specific construction shown may be varied, and that in practice any desired material and fastening means may be employed, and that any desired proportions may be observed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. A pocket-book comprising a single blank folded upon itself to form leaves, said blank having tabs forming bellows connections between certain leaves and lying upon the opposite faces of said leaves, and additional tabs lying upon both faces of the other leaves.

2. A pocket-book comprising a single blank folded to form bellows-compartments, and leaves having flexible tabs lying against both faces thereof, and a cover fixed to said blank.

3. A pocket-book comprising a single blank folded upon itself to form double leaves, tabs at the opposite ends of each element of each leaf folded to lie upon the outer face of that element, and additional tabs connected with and extending beyond other leaves to form bellows connections, and tabs lying upon the faces of the last-named leaves.

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Witnesses:

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