The present invention relates to a combination purse and billfold in which both change or coins and bills may be securely and conveniently carried in one container.

An object of the present invention is to provide such a combination purse and billfold in which the coins are easily retained and will not fall out or fall into the billfold compartment no matter in what position the article is held.

A further advantage of the present invention is to provide such a combination purse and billfold which may readily be opened at the purse end for the purpose of drawing out either the coins or the bills.

A further advantage of the present invention is that the bills are exposed at their ends immediately upon the opening of the purse but are at all times kept apart and never come in contact with the coins.

A further advantage of the present invention is that the coin container or pocketbook is attached only to one side or wall of the billfold and therefore permits the opening from the purse into the billfold to extend substantially across its whole width.

A further advantage of the present invention is that the stitching is comparatively simple and is entirely open face stitching on two sheets of material such as leather or fabric in face-to-face relation.

The purse end of the combination purse and billfold is provided with a slide fastening closure, and the upper edge of the open purse compartment is brought sufficiently close to the slide fastener closure so that it is impossible for the coins to fall out of the purse folder into the billfold compartment when the pocketbook has been closed.

A further advantage of the present invention is the incorporation of a "zipper" for the billfold in one wall of the billfold at one side thereof but away from the peripheral stitched edge joining the two walls together.

The present invention will be more fully described in connection with the specifications showing an embodiment thereof, in which:

Fig. 1 shows a combination purse and billfold in a folded position;
Fig. 2 shows the same article in an open position;
Fig. 3 shows a fragmentary view of the combination purse and billfold with the purse pocket in an open position looking into it from the top;
Fig. 4 shows a perspective view of the purse portion of the billfold in an open position;
Fig. 5 shows a section taken substantially on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2; and
Fig. 6 shows a perspective view of the purse section of the billfold with part of the billfold section broken away.

In the drawings the billfold comprises an outer wall 1 and an inner wall 2. The inner wall may be folded in the central section 3 where the wall may be recessed slightly on the sides as indicated at 4. 4. The outer and inner walls may be stitched together in face-to-face relationship about their peripheral edge as shown by the edge stitching 7 which extends all the way around the inner face near the border or edge except for the purse end wherein the stitching 7 stitches one part of the slide fastener. For the purpose of folding the purse along the central fold 3 and holding it in place, snap fastener elements 8 and 9 may be properly positioned on the outer side of the inner wall near the end edges. Eyelets 10 and 11 may be put through both outer and inner walls along the side edges for a key chain. By means of this arrangement, the keys may lie against the outside of the inner wall slightly away from the central fold and next to where the purse section begins, which is normally thicker than other sections of the billfold because of the purse pocket, as will be presently seen. Because the purse pocket section is thicker than the rest of the billfold section, the keys in the position described will lie in a substantial recess and not cause additional bulk when the article is in its normal folded position. A slide fastener 12 is attached to a lengthwise slot on the inner wall, the slot being positioned in from the edge of the wall, thereby permitting the side edges along the length to come together even though the billfold may be quite full. The slide fastener is stitched directly to the material of the walls and secured in any other desirable way. Stiched in face relation on the inner wall along a portion of the side as indicated at 13 and the top as indicated at 14 is a frame 15, providing an opening 16 facing the center section of the billfold to permit the insertion of identification or other cards, memos, pictures, or the like. The outer wall of the billfold, as indicated more particularly in Figs. 4 and 6, has sewn to it a gusseted pocket, with side pleats 18 and 19. This gusseted pocket is formed with a face sheet 20 which is stitched to the back wall 1 by through stitching, which as indicated at 22 holds the edge "zipper" 21 for the purse securely in place. The purse pocket is preferably made of a single piece of material (as indicated in Figs. 4 and 6) by making the outer section 23...
of the purse pocket a folded half of the section 20. To provide this effect, the fabric, leather, or other material of which the pocket is made is cut in at the sides as indicated at 24 and 25 in the shape of a narrow V and the section 23 is simply the folded other half of the section 20. To complete the pocket, the sides are stitched up as indicated at 27. The other side (not visible in Fig. 6) is stitched up in the same way, and in fact this stitching is the same stitching which goes through to the rear wall or outer wall and holds the “zipper” in place. The wall 23 of the purse pocket, which may be called the free wall, extends upward almost as high as the other wall 20 which is attached to the rear wall of the billfold. This extension of the free wall is brought up sufficiently high so that when the “zipper” is closed over the open end of the purse there will not be sufficient space for the coins to slide over the edge of the free wall and come down into the billfold sections.

The billfold section is completely accessible from the purse end of the pocketbook, simply by unfolding the article and opening up the end “zipper” 21. When this is done the upper edges and ends of the bills are exposed and they may be readily fingered one after the other similarly as done by bank tellers to withdraw the desired bill or bills. For insertion of bills in the billfold, if desired, the “zipper” in the face of the inner wall may be opened and bills taken out or re-

Having now described my invention, I claim:
A combination purse and billfold having an outer wall and an inner wall, slide fastener means forming a closure between the outer wall and the inner wall around the periphery at one end of the combination purse and billfold forming a purse closure for the combination, said outer and inner wall being joined at least along one side and the other end of said combination, a gusseted pocket having one wall only attached to the inside of the outer wall of the combination with the opening for said pocket facing and adjacent said closure, the edge of the opening being sufficiently close to said closure whereby a coin inserted in the pocket cannot slide over the edge of the opening.

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