

C. C. KOHLMANN.  
Pocket-Book.

No. 212,609.

Patented Feb. 25, 1879.

Fig: 1

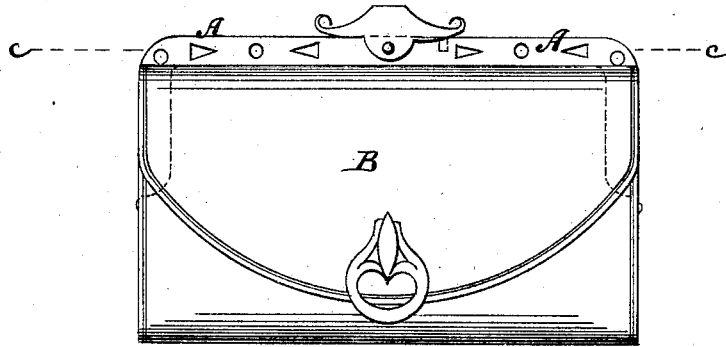


Fig: 2

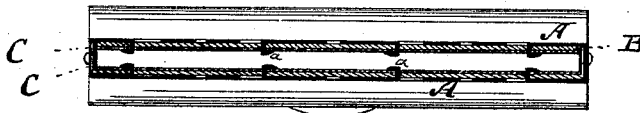
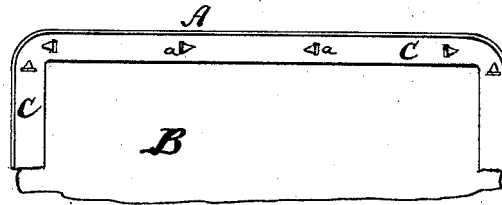


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

John C. Tunbridge.  
Wm. H. C. Smith.

Inventor:

Charles C. Kohlmann  
by his attorney  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN POCKET-BOOKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **212,609**, dated February 25, 1879; application filed December 23, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. KOHLMANN, of New York city, county and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Pocket-Books, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a face view of my improved pocket-book. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line *c c*, Fig. 1; and Fig. 3, an inner face view of one of the cheeks or sides thereof.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

The object of this invention is to facilitate the attachment of the outer frame and of the leather or other fabric of which pocket-books are made to the inner frame, with which the same are bound; and the invention consists in the combination of an outer frame, having a series of teeth punched out of it, with an inner perforated binding-frame, the perforations in said inner frame being arranged opposite to the teeth of the outer frame, all constructed so that said teeth pass through the fabric and through the inner binding, as hereinafter more fully described.

I have termed this an "improvement in pocket-books;" but the invention is equally applicable to satchels, bags, and other analogous receptacles.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A represents the outer frame of a pocket-book. B is the leather bag or body of the same, and C is the inner frame. Heretofore these parts have been used in pocket-books; but they were connected either by riveting, which required laborious handling, or the outer frame and the fabric were connected by nibs, while the inner frame had to be separately attached, both of which operations required great skill and a waste of time in the process of attachment.

Now, my invention differs from these old structures in having the inner frame provided with perforations placed opposite the teeth of the outer frame, so that all three parts—viz., the outer frame, the leather, and the inner frame—may be connected by the projecting teeth on the outer frame at one single operation. The outer frame, A, is provided with teeth *a*, which are formed by cutting triangular or other pieces partly out of such frame and bending them inwardly. These teeth, being thus part of the outer frame, are always in place to receive the fabric as soon as it is applied to the frame; and, in fact, as soon as the fabric is placed upon the outer frame it is immediately secured thereto by being impaled on the teeth *a*. The inner frame, C, has slots formed opposite to the teeth *a*, and adapted for the reception of the same, said teeth being, after the application of the inner frame, clinched or headed to properly unite all three parts.

Simple as the invention seems to be, it greatly reduces the expense of manufacturing pocket-books, because all the essential parts of the pocket-book frame may be united by one operation.

I claim—

In a pocket-book, the combination of the outer frame, A, which is perforated to form prongs *a*, with the fabric B, and with the inner frame, C, having perforations opposite the prongs *a*, all arranged so that the prongs *a* will pass through the fabric B, and through the perforations of the plate C, for binding the parts A, B, and C, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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