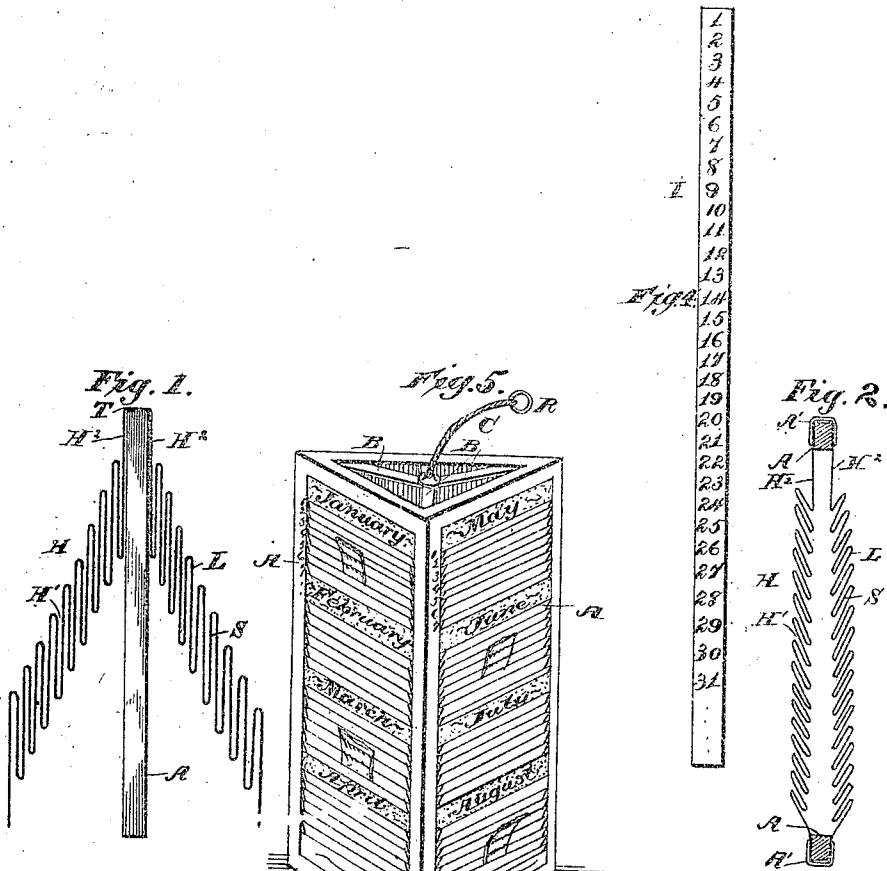
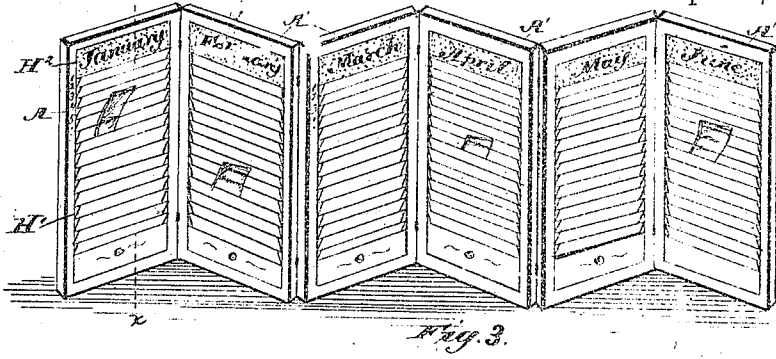


D. HEATON.
BANKER'S NOTE CASE.

No. 339,173.

Patented Apr. 6, 1886.



Witnesses:
 Chas. S. Hill,
 Francis G. Sarseney

Inventor:
 Darius H. Heaton
 By John S. Callahan

1886

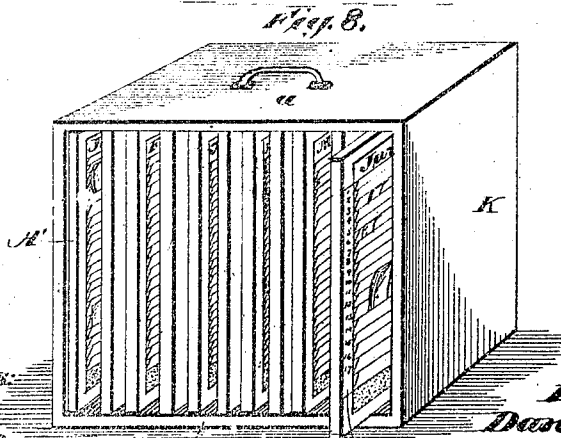
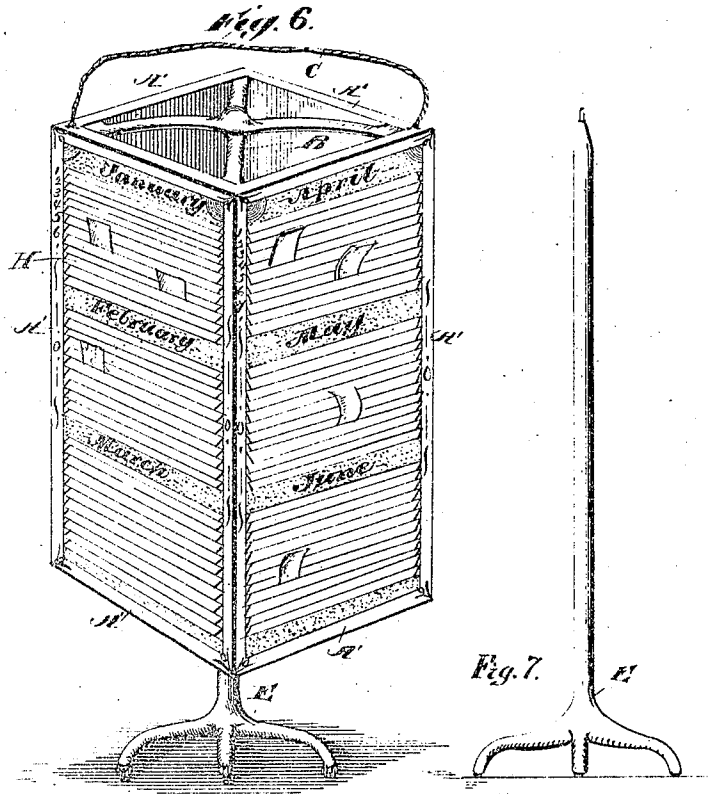
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

D. HEATON.
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No. 339,173.

Patented Apr. 6, 1886.



Witnesses:

Chas. S. [unclear]
Francis S. [unclear]

Inventor:
Daniel Heaton

By John S. Gallahan.

J.S.G.

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

D. HEATON.

BANKER'S NOTE CASE.

No. 339,173

Patented Apr. 6, 1886.

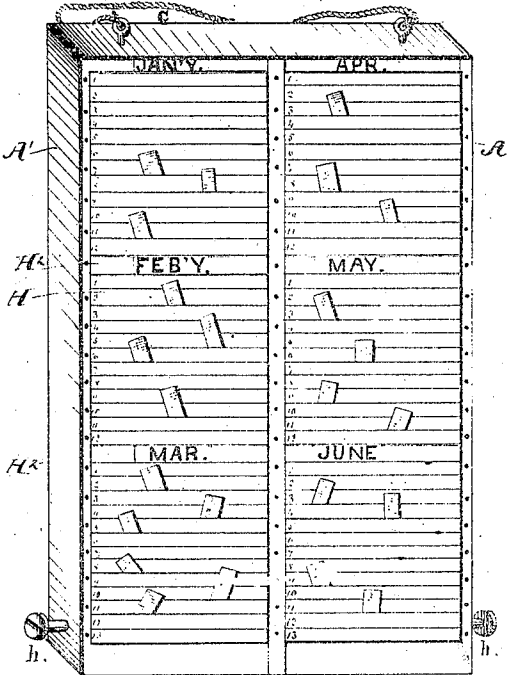


Fig. 10.

DATE OF ISSUE	MAKER.	PAYEE.	AMOUNT, WHEN DUE	PAID.
Sept 15 '84	NY. C.	Bank	\$200.00	Dec. 13 '84
Oct 15 '84	"	Bank	\$400.00	Dec. 13 '84
Nov 15 '84	"	"	\$500.00	Dec. 15 '84
Dec 15 '84	"	"	1200.00	Dec. 20 '84

Fig. 11.

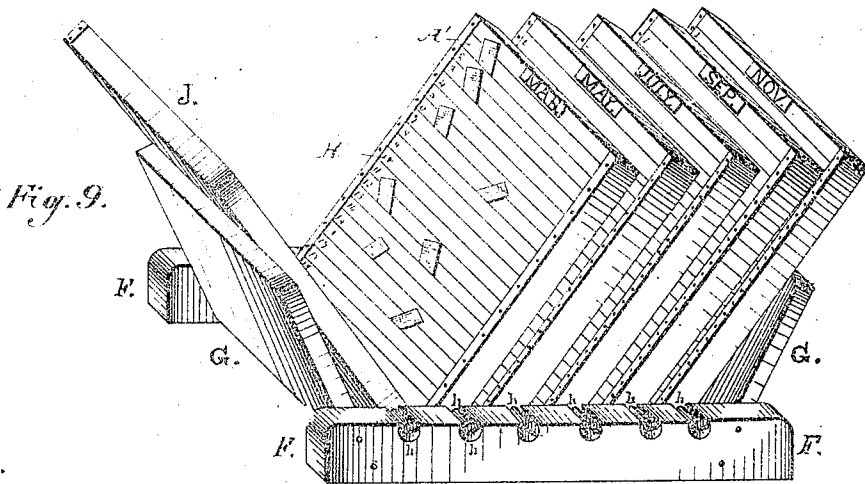


Fig. 9.

Attest:
 W. M. Hallahan
 Francis S. Sisson

Inventor:
 Daniel Heaton,
 per John S. Gallahan
 Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL HEATON, OF GREENFIELD, IOWA.

BANKER'S NOTE-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 339,173, dated April 6, 1886.

Application filed April 25, 1884. Serial No. 129,231. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL HEATON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Greenfield, in the county of Adair and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bankers' Note-Cases, the following being a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention.

The object of my invention is to provide a note-case of such construction as will be adapted to hold notes, bills, letters, cards, and other papers used in general business, in such a way as to simplify and facilitate the handling and recording of them in banking and other houses; and it consists in the construction hereinafter described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a side view of one of the frames with the fabric folded into groups of pockets, leaving a wide strip between the groups and laid over the top of the frame at the center of the wide strip, the groups of pockets being in position to be pressed down and secured to the frame. Fig. 2 shows a sectional view through one of the frames or cases, complete and ready for use, as on line *x x* of Fig. 3. Fig. 3 represents the folded fabric secured to the frame, forming pockets, with a series of such frames hinged together. Fig. 4 shows a strip having the numerals of the days of the longest month in the year arranged in numerical order from one end to the other. Fig. 5 shows frames arranged into triangular form and adapted to be suspended by a cord, the fabric being on one side only. Fig. 6 shows frames arranged into rectangular form upon a tripod, the fabric being on one side only. Fig. 7 represents the spindle of the tripod, showing the pivotal point upon which the rectangular frame is turned. Fig. 8 shows a partitioned box having separate compartments for the frames, said box being adapted to be carried in the hand. Fig. 9 shows a base-frame having end boards, in which the frames are pivoted or hinged. Fig. 10 represents another form of arrangement, showing two series of pockets on one frame. Fig. 11 represents a form of list or memorandum-slip which may be used in connection with my case.

In constructing my frames I make them of

suitable light wood, and cover one or both sides with a series of consecutively-folded pocket-like compartments or receptacles made from a single piece of fibrous or elastic material of the required length.

In making the pockets the fibrous material is folded in parallel folds or plaits back and forth over a card or upon some smooth surface, forming one fold after another successively into wide and narrow folds facing each other, to form a pocket, so that each succeeding wide fold shall overlap or extend slightly beyond the preceding narrow one at the top of the pocket, to form a series of pockets, one above the other, until the folds are made to form the desired series of pockets for both sides of the frame, there being left a wide strip, T, in the center of the groups, adapted to rest on the top of the frame, while the groups on each side are suspended therefrom and secured to the frame. The strip T is usually made of sufficient width, so that when applied to the frame a portion of it extends down on each side to form a part of a wide fold, H², upon which is placed the name of the month.

As a matter of convenience in the drawings, I have only illustrated a part of the number of pockets in a group for a month.

The frames may be made of a length for pockets representing only the days of the longest calendar month on each of its two sides, or be of sufficient length for pockets for two, three, or four months on each of its two sides, and, if desired, of a width sufficient for two series of pockets side by side.

When more than one group of pockets representing the days of a month are placed on the side of the frame, a wide fold, H², of the pocket fabric is made between the groups for the reception of the name of the month, the days of which are represented by the numbered pockets below.

A represents a rectangular frame, made of soft wood or other suitable material; and H¹, a single piece of fibrous or flexible material, that is plaited or crimped down into wide parallel plaits or folds L and narrow folds S, a wide fold and narrow fold facing each other to form a single pocket, as shown in Fig. 1. Their horizontal folds are then secured in place by sewing at their ends, after which

they are placed on the frame by bringing the wide strip T over the top of the frame, so as to allow the end portions from the center to extend down upon each of the two sides of the frames, forming pockets H', each of which consists of a wide fold, L, on its inner or frame side, and of a narrow fold, S, on its outer side, as shown in Fig. 2. These pockets are then pressed down upon the frame with their outer edges toward the top, and secured thereto by tacks, cement, or in any other well-known way. The frame thus constructed, having the fabric formed into pockets and secured to it, as set forth, is faced around its edges and on its sides with any suitable strong fabric or thin wood binding A', to give it a finished appearance by covering the ends of the sewed pockets, which are secured to the frame A, and, if desired, the name of the month coming before the first group at the top of the frame may be placed on the binding A', as shown in Figs. 9 and 10, to economize space, instead of leaving the strip T of sufficient width for a partial wide fold, H', for it, as shown in some of the other figures of the drawings. Upon the margin of the frame thus provided with pockets is placed a strip, I, of flexible material, having thereon, in numerical order from top to bottom, the number of each day of the calendar month so arranged in space that each number shall come opposite to one of the pockets on the frame; or, in place of the strip I, shown applied to one of the frames in Fig. 8, the individual numbers may be secured to the binding A' in their regular order opposite the pockets, as shown in Figs. 3, 5, and 6, or be secured directly to the end of the pockets, as shown in Figs. 9 and 10. These parallel pockets thus arranged on a frame, with the name of the month at their head and numbers representing the day of month on the frame at the end of the pockets, are adapted to be arranged in any desired form most convenient for use of bankers, merchants, and others having bills or notes coming due or for collection upon certain dates, by placing them in the pocket under the respective date that they require attention, thus lessening the liability of mistakes by overlooking the time when important matters should receive attention.

For convenience in having all the dates of the calendar year at hand, provision is made for all of the months of the year together in some particular form, so that they can be readily referred to.

In Fig. 3 I have shown the frames hinged together side by side, adapted to be folded back and forth, with the months from January to June upon one side, and from July to December upon the other side. This form is desirable for desk use when there is a want of space in which to place the frames rigidly secured together, as it can readily be made to stand upon the back side of the desk when in use, and be folded up and placed at one side when not required.

I have found another convenient form of arrangement to be that of a triangle made by securing three of these frames together, with connecting cross-bars B at one end, to which a cord, C, is attached, adapted to be suspended from the ceiling of the room by a ring, R, as represented in Fig. 5.

The frames may be arranged in rectangular form, with cross-bars B at one end, adapted to support the frames while they are, for convenience, revolved upon a tripod, E. This construction may be suspended by a cord, C, if desired, as shown in Fig. 6.

When the frames are rigidly secured together in triangular or rectangular form, the pockets are placed upon but one side of the frame. It is frequently desirable for safety to place these pocketed frames having bills in them under certain dates in a position so that they will not be misplaced during the absence of the bill-clerk, and for this purpose I have provided a partitioned box or safe, K, adapted to receive one of the frames in each of its cells, as shown in Fig. 8, when it can be locked and set aside by means of the handle a, the door being left off in the figure to show the interior of the safe or box.

In order to provide pockets of a size sufficiently deep and strong to receive heavy papers, I make the pockets of canvas and arrange the frames upon a pivot or hinge, h, at their lower end, so that they can be turned in grooves in a rectangular base-frame, F, having end boards, G, so as to exhibit both of their sides for use, as shown in Fig. 9, without removal from the base-frame. One of the most convenient arrangements, however, of my device for ordinary desk or counter use is that in which I construct the frame of sufficient length to hold a series of pockets representing three months, and of a width sufficient in which to place two such series in each side of the frame, as shown in Fig. 10. Thus arranged, the frame may be made to rest upon pivots or hinges h, or be suspended by a cord, C, from the back of the desk, wall, or ceiling.

In all of these different arrangements of frames the fabric for the pockets is folded in the same way, and the pockets are all adapted to hold, substantially, the same kind of papers.

In Fig. 11 I have shown a list or memorandum-slip for bills and notes that I find most convenient in connection with my case, in which it is shown at a glance the date or number of all the bills and notes that come due in any one calendar month, together with the maker's name, the party to whom it is made payable, the amount, and the date when paid. This slip is to be placed in the first pocket of the monthly series, where it is always convenient at hand, showing the contents of the remaining pockets.

I am well aware that fabric has heretofore been folded to form pockets; but such I do not claim, broadly; but

What I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A banker's note-case consisting of a frame having secured thereto a series of overlapped wide and narrow folds facing each other and plaited in parallel folds to form pockets, the folds being secured together at their ends, the pockets being arranged into groups for months, each group having a pocket for each day, there being a wide fold before each group, having affixed thereto the name of the month, and numbers at the ends of the pockets to correspond with the number of the day each pocket represents, all of the folds being formed of one continuous piece of fabric, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A banker's note-case consisting of a frame having secured thereto a series of overlapped folds plaited parallel and facing each other to

form pockets, the pockets being arranged into groups to represent the months of the year, there being before each group a fold having affixed thereto the name of the month, and between the center groups of the piece a wide fold or strip to rest on the top of the frame, the several folds being composed of one continuous piece of material, the groups being suspended from the frame and secured one or more to each side thereof, and having numbers at the ends of the pockets to correspond with the number of the day each pocket represents, substantially as shown and set forth.

DANIEL HEATON.

Witnesses:

W. P. ROBINSON,
ERNST FUNKE.