May 12, 1942. N. M. ROSENSTEIN 2,282,545

GARMENT POCKET AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

Filed Dec. 5, 1939

Fig. 1.

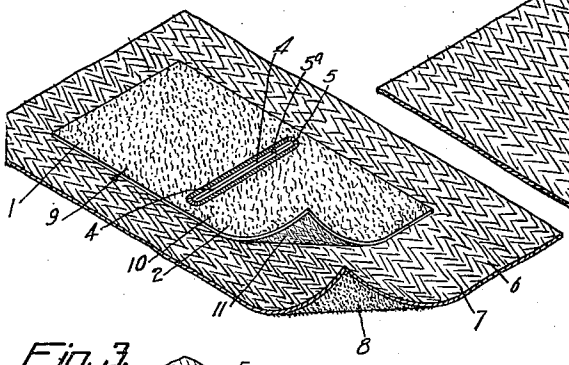


Fig. 2.

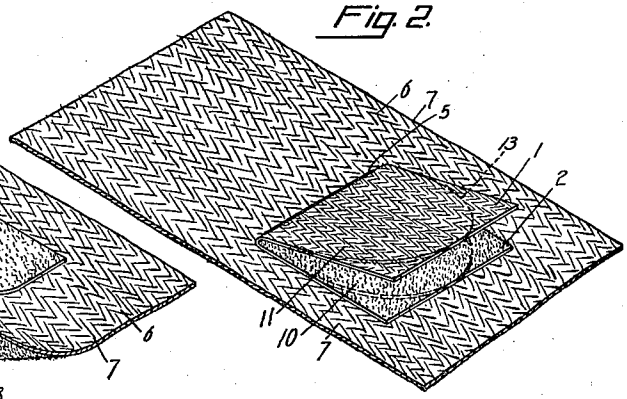


Fig. 3.

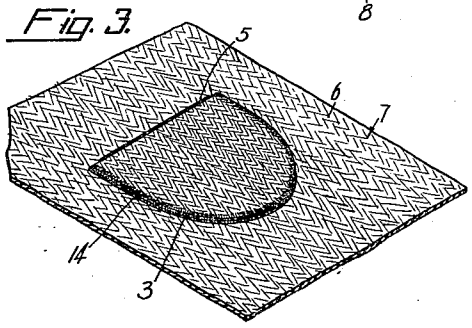


Fig. 4.

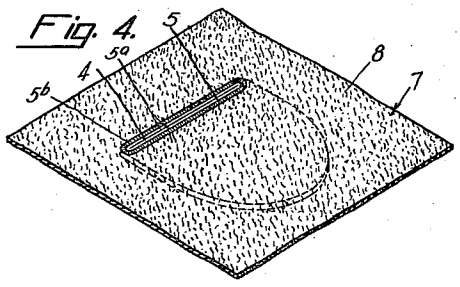


Fig. 5.

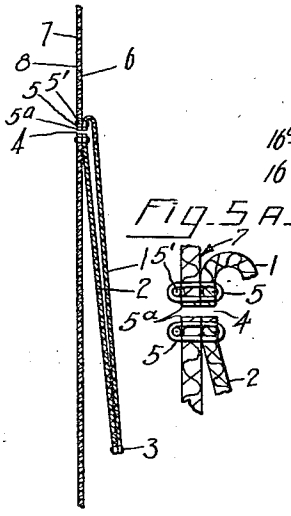


Fig. 5A.

Fig. 6.

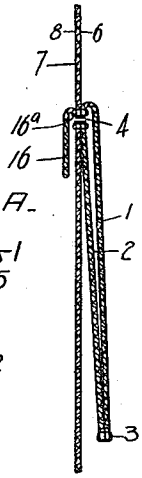


Fig. 7.

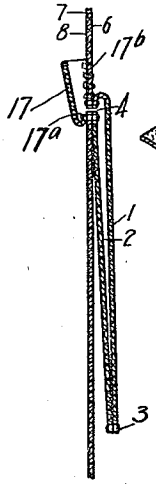
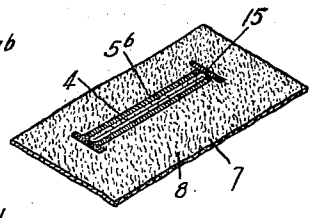


Fig. 8.



INVENTOR
Nathan M. Rosenstein

By ATTORNEY

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GARMENT POCKET AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

Nathan M. Rosenstein, West Hartford, Conn., assignor to Myrtle Knitting Mills, Incorporated, a corporation of Connecticut

Application December 5, 1939, Serial No. 307,578

12 Claims. (Cl. 2—247)

My invention relates to garment pockets and methods of making the same.

It has among its objects to provide an improved pocket structure especially adapted to use on inexpensive garments and, more particularly, such a structure whereby a stronger pocket of better wearing qualities and improved appearance is produced. A further object of my invention is to provide such a construction wherein the quantity of material required in making the pocket is reduced, as well as the time necessary for the operator, and wherein the cost of producing my improved pocket is accordingly substantially reduced, as compared with prior constructions. A further object of my invention is to provide an improved method for making such pockets whereby the above advantages are obtained, while eliminating all need for the use of sewed-on braid, or of manual cutting of the latter, or of pulling the pocket through to the other side of the cloth during the process of manufacture, all in such manner as markedly to facilitate the work of the operator and expedite and cheapen the process of making the pocket. These and other objects of my improvements will, however, hereinafter more fully appear.

In the accompanying drawing I have shown for purposes of illustration certain embodiments of my improved construction which may be produced while carrying out my improved method.

In the drawing—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the inner surfaces of the component pieces of cloth stitched and cut to form the completed pocket opening;

Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the inner flaps of the pocket forming material disposed in overlying relation ready for sewing together, dotted lines indicating the subsequently cut and sewed edges;

Fig. 3 is a similar view showing these edges when cut and sewed;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Figure 3 but showing the opposite or outer surface of the garment with the finished pocket therein, the outline of the body of the latter being indicated in dotted lines;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the completed pocket structure shown in Figure 4;

Fig. 5*a* is an enlarged detail showing the gimp;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Figure 5 but showing a modified construction including a flap;

Fig. 7 is a view similar to Figure 6 but showing a modified form of flap construction, and

Fig. 8 is a detail view similar to Figure 4 but showing a modified form of reinforced pocket structure.

Referring to the illustrative construction shown in Figures 1 to 5 and more particularly shown in Figures 3 to 5, it will be noted that I have shown a pocket structure comprising cooperating pocket forming portions 1 and 2 sewed around their periphery at 3 and leading upward to a pocket opening or slit 4 which is suitably sewed or bound, as at 5, with an enclosed gimp or cord 5′ of usual character and with spaced portions 5*a* disposed on opposite sides of and around this opening 4; the pocket forming portions 1 and 2 being disposed on the inner surface of the garment material 7 and connected thereto by the sewing 5, while only the finished surface 5*b* of the sewing or binding 5 around the opening 4, appears on the outer surface 8 of the garment material 7.

In a preferred method of making my improved pocket, the fabric 7 constituting the garment is disposed with its outer surface 8 downward, as shown in Figure 1. Then a strip of pocket forming material, generally indicated at 9 and of sufficient size to form a pocket therefrom, is laid over the inside surface of material 7, as shown in Figure 1, with its outer surface 10 on top and its inner surface 11 resting upon the inner surface 6 of the garment material 7. With the portion 7 of the garment and strip 9 in this relation, these two pieces are then connected, preferably midway between the ends of strip 9 by the stitching 5 so that two portions 1 and 2 of equal size are thus provided on opposite sides of the stitching 5. This stitching 5 is also preferably buttonhole stitching and the spaced stitch sections 5*a* thereof are connected together at their ends in a manner usual in forming buttonholes. Further, the material of the two portions 9 and 7 is suitably slit or cut between the two portions 5*a*, as indicated at 4, in a manner usual in forming buttonholes; this cutting operation in this embodiment of my improved method being performed immediately following the completion of the buttonhole stitching. Here it will also be understood that the latter stitching is applied in such manner that the outer or finished stitching, as shown at 5*b*, is on the outer surface 8 of the garment portion 7. With the pocket forming strip 9 thus sewed to the garment portion 7 and the material of both strips slit as shown at 4, one end portion 1 of the strip 9 is next folded over the other end portion 2 thereof, as shown in Figure 2. Thereupon, the two portions 1 and 2 are cut to the desired pocket shape, as, for example, indicated in dotted lines at 13 in Figure 2, and the two edges 13 are sewed together, prefer-

ably with an overedging stitch, as indicated at 14 in Figure 3, these sewing and cutting operations preferably being performed simultaneously. Thereupon, it will be evident that the pocket is completely formed ready for use. It will also be evident that, if desired, suitable transverse sewed reinforcements 15 may be provided at the opposite ends of the sewed portion 5, as, for example, shown in Figure 8.

As a result of my improved pocket construction and my improved method of making the same, it will be observed that it is made possible to utilize only two pieces of cloth, namely, the garment material 7 and the strip 9 of pocket material. Further, it will be noted that the construction is such that these two strips may be sewed together while forming the buttonhole stitching portions 5a and 5b of the sewed portion 5 in a buttonhole making machine, smaller pockets, such, for example, as handkerchief pockets, being sewed and cut in a standard machine, while larger pockets are formed on machines differing from standard machines only in being adapted to produce a longer buttonhole. It will also be observed that as a result of my improvements it is made possible to perform both the cutting of the portions 13 and the sewing thereof in a single operation, as, for example, in a standard overedging and cutting machine which is adapted to overedge, or bind, the cut edges 13 while sewing the latter as indicated at 14. The pocket structure is also such that the pocket is very strong and long wearing, due not only to the buttonhole stitching along the opening therein, but also to the overedging 14 uniting the cut edges of the pocket forming pieces 1 and 2. These results are also obtainable while materially reducing the operator's time heretofore required in making the pocket and materially facilitating the process of making the same, it being wholly unnecessary to sew on any additional transverse strips of tape or the like and subsequently manually to cut or slit these strips as heretofore necessary. Moreover, it will be observed that all of the work is done on the wrong side of the garment without requiring any operation involving so-called "pulling through" of the pocket. Attention is also directed to the attractive appearance of the finished pocket, illustrated in Figure 4, only the attractively finished buttonhole stitched portions 5b being visible. Further, there are no other sewed portions inside and adjacent the mouth of the pocket and also visible when the pocket is open as is the case in prior constructions and which also act to produce a bulky pocket and an unattractive cheap appearance. As a result of my improvements, and while obtaining these advantages, it is also made possible very materially to reduce the cost of manufacture, the same being only a small fraction of that heretofore required.

While I have described my improved method as being carried out with the material 7 face down on the bottom and the finished surface 5b of the stitching 5 formed on the outer surface of the garment portion 7, and the slit 4 inserted after completion of this stitching, it will be understood that, if desired, this method may be varied. For example, the finished surface 5b may be formed when the outer surface of garment portion 7 is on top, and the slit 4, if desired, may be inserted before applying the stitching 5; the strip 9 then, of course, being disposed under the garment portion 7. Preferably in the use of my improvements, the slit 4 is formed after the buttonhole stitching 5 is applied when the material of the garment portion 7 is knit material, and inserted before the material is sewed, as at 5, when the garment material is woven material. In either case, it will be understood that standard types of buttonhole making machine, now available on the market, may be utilized to perform this sewing and cutting or slitting operation, different machines of the so-called "cut before" and "cut after" types being available. Further, it will be evident that, instead of having the inner surface 11 of the pocket strip 9 disposed against the inner surface 6 of the garment portion 7, the pocket strip may be reversed, if desired, and that the small strip 9 of pocket material may be formed of the same material as the portion 7, or of a different material if desired. Obviously, also the gimp 5' may be omitted in certain cases as, for example, in women's garments of silk or the like.

In Figures 6 and 7, I have illustrated modified constructions utilizing different forms of flaps overlying the opening or slit. Referring first to the construction shown in Figure 6, it will be noted that this structure is the same as shown in Figure 5, save that a facing flap 16 overlies the slit 4 in the finished pocket. In forming this construction, the flap 16 has one edge 16a laid in such position that it extends along what will be the upper edge of the opening 4, i. e., so that one of the cross portions 5a of the stitching 5 will also sew this edge 16a of this flap to the outer surface of the garment portion 7; this flap 16 being thereafter folded down over the pocket mouth, as shown in Figure 6. In Figure 7, a like construction is illustrated but having a flap 17 and having the opposite edge 17a of this flap sewed by the stitching 5 to the opposite or lower edge of the slit 12, this flap being folded upward to produce a mouth portion overlying and leading down into the mouth 4 of the pocket while having its ends transversely sewed to the garment portion 7 as shown at 17b.

Attention is further directed to the fact that my improved construction makes it readily possible, when desired, to embody decorative features, as, for example, through utilizing decorative stitching 5b or 15 or decorative flaps of different colors or having decorative designs thereon, this being of importance when the pockets are made in women's coats or sweaters. On the other hand, the construction is also adapted for use on garments of plain serviceable character as, for example, men's or boys' pants or on work clothing, the buttonhole stitching and overedging producing an exceedingly strong long wearing pocket.

While I have herein specifically described certain forms of my improved structure and method, it will be understood that the same have been described for purposes of illustration and that my invention is not limited thereto and may be embodied in other forms without departing from its spirit or the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a garment having a pocket slit, pocket forming means inside said garment having a slit therein and the edges of the latter surrounding said pocket slit, and buttonhole stitching around the edges of said slits forming an exposed stitched margin of the pocket aperture on the outside of the garment and also connecting the margin of said slit in said pocket forming means to the margin of said pocket slit.

2. In a garment having a pocket slit, pocket forming means inside said garment having the edges of said means surrounding said pocket slit, and buttonhole stitching forming reenforced margins on the inside and outside faces of said garment and around the edges of said pocket slit and also connecting the margin of said slit to the margin of said pocket forming means.

3. In a garment having a pocket slit, pocket forming means inside said garment having a slit therein and the edges of the latter surrounding said pocket slit, and buttonhole stitching on the inside and outside faces of said garment and around the margins of said slits including a reenforcing gimp on the outside face of the garment also extending around said slits and bound by said buttonhole stitching on said outside face, and also having said buttonhole stitching connecting the margin of the slit in said pocket forming means to the margin of said pocket slit.

4. In a garment having a pocket slit, pocket forming means inside said garment having a slit therein and the edges of the latter surrounding said pocket slit, buttonhole stitching around the edges of said slits connecting the edges of said pocket slit to said edges of the slit in said pocket forming means, and a flap disposed on the outer surface of said garment and overlying said slits and having an edge extending along one edge of said slits on the outer face of said garment and sewed thereto.

5. In a garment having a pocket slit, pocket forming means inside said garment having a slit therein and the edges of the latter surrounding said pocket slit, buttonhole stitching around the edges of said slits and connecting the edges of said pocket slit to said edges of the slit in said pocket forming means, and a flap disposed on the outer surface of said garment and having an edge extending along one edge of said slits on the outer face of said garment and sewed thereto by said buttonhole stitching and the remainder of said flap overlying said slits and depending from the sewed edge of said flap.

6. In a garment having a pocket slit, pocket forming means inside said garment having a slit therein and the edges of the latter surrounding said pocket slit, buttonhole stitching around the edges of said slits and connecting the edges of said pocket slit to said edges of the slit in said pocket forming means, and a flap disposed on the outer surface of said garment and having an edge extending along one edge of said slit on the outer face of said garment and sewed thereto by said buttonhole stitching and having the remainder of said flap extending upward from the sewed edge thereof and having its opposite ends transversely sewed to said garment to form a mouth for said slit.

7. The steps in making garment pockets which consist in, superimposing an unslit garment part and an unslit pocket part, and forming in the same machine a stitched aperture of pocket size in the garment part and in the pocket part while the same are held superimposed and while connecting the parts together by the stitching around the margin of said aperture.

8. The method of making pockets which consists in, placing an unslit garment and an unslit pocket strip in superimposed relation with said pocket strip along the inside face of said garment, and while said garment and strip are so disposed, forming in successive operations, each simultaneously performed on said garment and strip, a transversely extending finished pocket opening having stitching connecting said garment and strip together around said opening and located at a point intermediate the ends of said strip, and sewing together the edges of said ends of the pocket strip to complete the pocket while said strip is on the same face of the garment.

9. The method of making pockets which consists in, placing an unslit garment and an unslit pocket strip in superimposed relation with said pocket strip along the inside face of said garment, and while said garment and strip are so disposed, forming in successive buttonhole forming operations, each simultaneously performed on said garment and strip, a transversely extending finished buttonhole of suitable size to form the pocket opening having stitching connecting said garment and strip together around said opening and located at a point intermediate the ends of said strip, and sewing together the edges of said ends of the pocket strip to complete the pocket while said strip is on the same face of the garment.

10. The method of making pockets which consists in, disposing an unslit pocket forming strip and an unslit garment in superimposed relation, with said strip along the inside surface of the garment, laying a flap on the outside surface of the garment with one edge extending transversely of said strip intermediate its ends, buttonhole stitching and slitting through both the garment and strip adjacent said edge of said flap to form a finished pocket opening while sewing said edge of the flap to the garment, and folding and sewing the ends of the strip to form a pocket.

11. The method of making pockets which consists in, disposing an unslit pocket forming strip and an unslit garment in superimposed relation, with said strip along the inside surface of the garment, laying a flap on the outside surface of the garment with its lower edge extending transversely of said strip intermediate its ends, buttonhole stitching and slitting through both the garment and strip adjacent said edge of said flap to form a finished pocket opening while sewing said edge of the flap to the garment, folding and sewing the ends of said strip to form a pocket, and folding said flap downward around its lower edge to cover the buttonhole.

12. The method of making pockets which consists in, disposing an unslit pocket forming strip and an unslit garment in superimposed relation, with said strip along the inside surface of the garment, laying a flap on the outside surface of the garment with its upper edge extending transversely of said strip intermediate its ends, buttonhole stitching and slitting through both the garment and strip adjacent said edge of said flap to form a finished pocket opening while sewing said edge of the flap to the garment, folding and sewing the ends of said strip to form a pocket, and stitching the opposite ends of said flap to the garment while said flap is folded upward to overlie the mouth of the pocket.

NATHAN M. ROSENSTEIN.