W. C. PIXLEY.

TROUSERS.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 26, 1916.

1,210,359. Patented Dec. 26, 1916.

Fig. 1

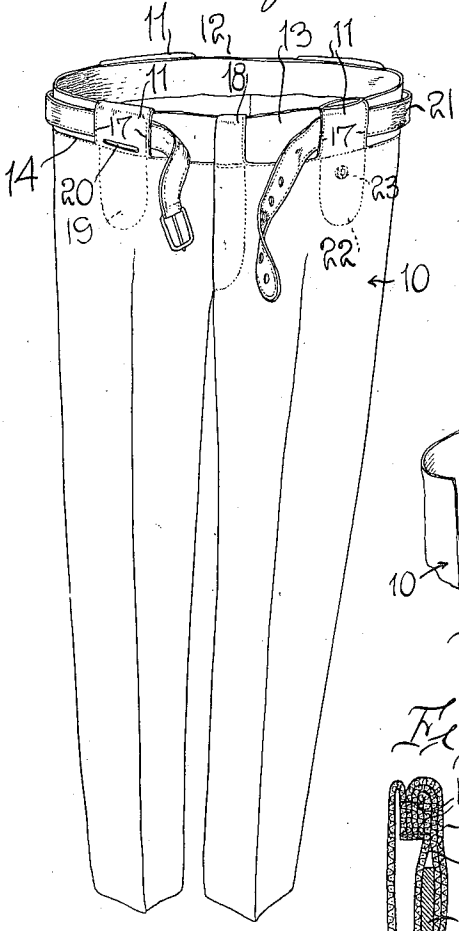
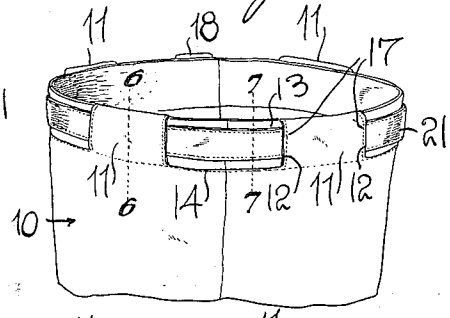


Fig. 2



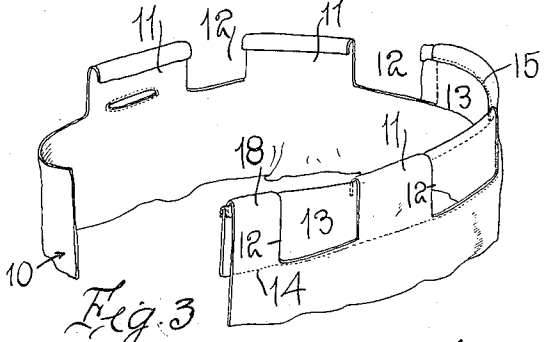


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

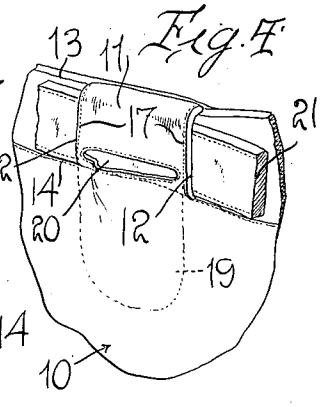


Fig. 6

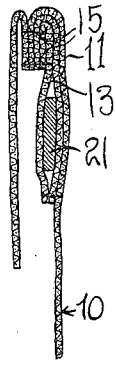


Fig. 7

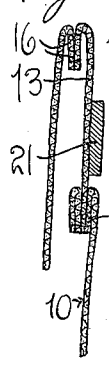
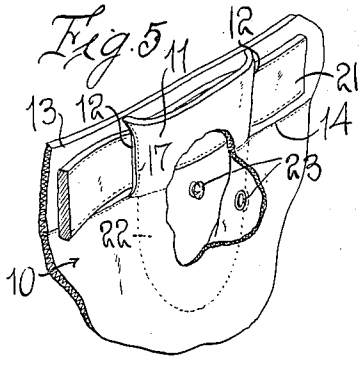


Fig. 5



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TROUSERS.

1,210,359. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 26, 1916.

Application filed April 26, 1916. Serial No. 93,723.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. PIXLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Franklinville, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trousers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to garments, and particularly to trousers.

One object of the invention is the provision of a pair of trousers with belt-retaining loops made integral with the material of the trouser legs so that they will not tear out as is the case where the belt-retaining loops are made of separate pieces sewed or otherwise attached to the material of the trousers.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a pair of trousers having belt-retaining loops, and the provision of pockets, the openings of which are formed in the loops so that the belt when in place forms a protection to the pocket.

Still another object of this invention is the provision of a secret pocket so formed that the belt holds the pocket closed and prevents access thereto, there being means preferably used in connection with this secret pocket to additionally hold it closed.

Other objects will appear in the course of the following description.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pair of trousers constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the top portion of the trousers looking from the rear; Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view of the upper portion of the trousers showing the manner in which the belt-retaining loops are formed; Fig. 4 is a fragmentary perspective view of a portion of the trousers, the belt-retaining loop and a pocket formed in conjunction therewith; Fig. 5 is a like view to Fig. 4 but showing the secret pocket, the wall of the pocket being cut away and opened out; Fig. 6 is a sectional view on the line 6—6 of Fig. 2; Fig. 7 is a sectional view on the line 7—7 of Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings, it will be seen that I have illustrated a pair of trousers, the material of the legs and body being designated 10, and in which the belt-retaining loops 11 are formed as illustrated in Fig. 3, integral with the body 10. The material at the upper portion of the body is so cut as to provide a series of tabs spaced from each other by spaces 12 and stitched to the body 10 is a strip of cloth 13 which forms a waistband and extends behind the tabs which are to form the belt-retaining loops 11 and which is stitched to the body of the trousers on the line 14, as shown most clearly in Fig. 3.

The upper ends of the tabs forming the belt-retaining loops 11 are over-turned upon the strips 13 and stitched thereto as at 15, it being of course understood that the strip 13 is likewise overturned or hemmed along its upper edge as at 16. The tabs 11 are intended to be lined and the edges of the tabs stitched as at 17, and these tabs, as illustrated best in Fig. 2, form relatively wide belt-receiving loops. Preferably the fly of the trousers is also provided with a relatively narrow belt-receiving loop 18 so that the front of the trousers is prevented from sagging below the belt.

While the garment may be provided with the usual side pockets, I have illustrated two pockets, one of which is a secret pocket. The other pocket which is illustrated in Fig. 4 and designated 19, is formed with a pocket opening 20 which in turn is formed in the face of the belt-retaining loop 11. This pocket 19 is particularly designed as a fob pocket to carry a watch, and the weight of the watch ordinarily drags the fob pocket down but with my construction it will be seen that the pocket is supported by the belt and that the trousers will not be drawn down below the belt at the fob pocket. Furthermore, the belt forms a slight obstruction to the withdrawal of the watch so as to render this pocket safer than it otherwise would be.

In Fig. 5 I show what I term a secret pocket. This pocket 22 opens into the space between the belt-retaining loop 11 and the strip 13, and in this case the upper edge of the loop 11 is not turned over as heretofore described upon the strip 13 but is simply turned over and hemmed. Thus the opening of the pocket is defined by the strip 13 and by the upper edge of the retaining loop 11, and inasmuch as the belt 21 passes

through the retaining loop it intersects the opening of the pocket so as to prevent access thereto unless the belt is removed. Inasmuch as the belt does intersect the pocket it is obvious that the pocket will not be observable and that even if it is known that there is a pocket at this point it will be practically impossible to abstract anything from it without removing the belt. As a further means of precaution, however, I preferably provide the rear and front walls of the pocket 22 with a stud and pocket fastener, designated generally 23, the two members of this fastener being disposed just below the belt so as to hold the pocket normally closed. It is, therefore, necessary in order to open this pocket to disengage the belt and disengage these fastening elements. The pocket is thus rendered not only non-observable but practically impossible to open without the removal of the belt, thus preventing accidental discharge of articles carried in the pocket and also preventing picking of the pocket. It will be seen also that the weight of the contents of the pocket will be borne by the belt and that thus the material of the trousers will not sag down below the belt in the vicinity of the pocket as is ordinarily the case.

It will also be understood in the views that the details of lining, facing, hemming, etc., have been omitted or only indicated inasmuch as these would be obvious to any tailor. The trousers constructed in accordance with my invention are particularly good because the retaining loops will not tear through or the stitches tear out as is the case where the retaining loops are attached to the trousers and not a part of the material thereof. Furthermore, the trousers will not pull down below the strap either at the fly or at the pockets. The advantages of the particular form of pocket have been already stated.

Having described the invention, what I claim is:

1. A pair of trousers having the upper end of its body formed with a plurality of tabs integral with the body of the trousers and extending above the upper edge of the trousers, a strip of fabric extending behind the tabs and behind the openings between the tabs and suitably stitched to the ends of the tabs and to the body of the trousers, the side edges of the tabs being free from engagement with the strip whereby to provide a plurality of belt-retaining loops integral with the body of the trousers.

2. In a pair of trousers, a belt-retaining loop, the upper edge of the loop being spaced intermediate its ends from the waist-band of the trousers to form a pocket opening at the upper edge of the trousers, and a pocket having its upper end opening into the space between the belt-retaining loop and the waist-band.

3. In a pair of trousers, a belt-retaining loop, the upper corners of the loop being attached to the waist-band of the trousers, the middle of the loop being free from engagement with the trousers, and a pocket having its upper end opening into the space between the belt-retaining loop and the waist-band, the outer and inner walls of the pocket being provided with coacting fastening members disposed just below the belt-retaining loop.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM C. PIXLEY.

Witnesses:
W. H. ADANN,
A. M. FARNELL.