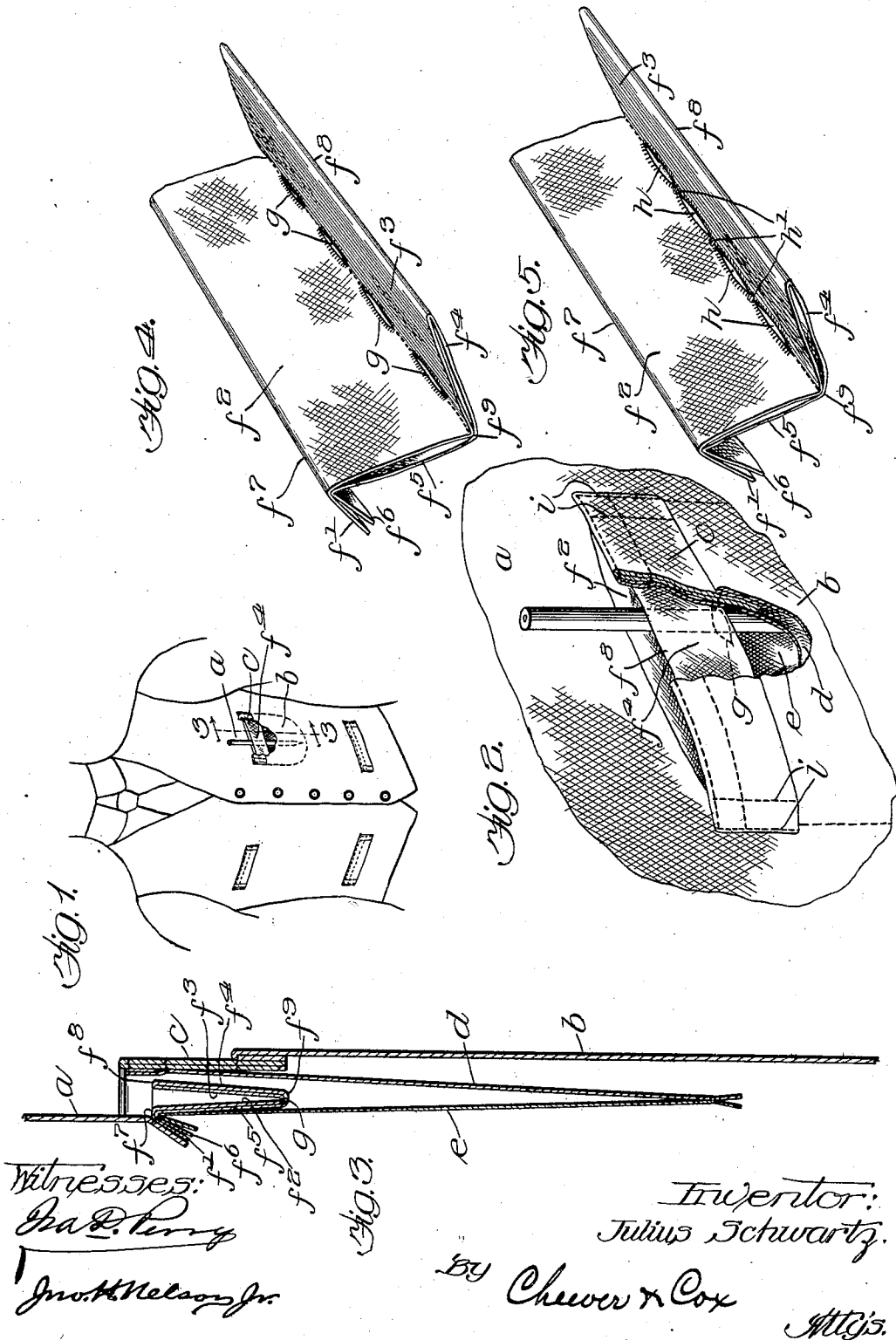


J. SCHWARTZ.
PENCIL HOLDING POCKET.
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1,000,042.

Patented Aug. 8, 1911.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS SCHWARTZ, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PENCIL-HOLDING POCKET.

1,000,042.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 8, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS SCHWARTZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Pencil-Holding Pockets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to pencil holding pockets, and the object of the invention is to provide means for holding pencils in the pocket of a garment without interfering with the ordinary free use of the pocket.

In addition to this principal object it is my purpose, first, to provide a construction such that the pencil holding portions will be effective in preventing the pencils from dropping out; second, to provide such a construction that the pencil holding portions will be durable, invisible, of small cost for labor and material, and nonobstructive to the entrance of the pencils; third, to provide a construction such that the entire work may be done by a tailor in the ordinary course of his employment, eliminating leather, metal, or other parts upon which a tailor is not usually accustomed to operate, and, fourth, to provide a construction such that the pencil holding portions will become a part of the garment itself and placed in position during the original making of the garment.

I accomplish my objects in the manner illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a general view showing the location which the pencil holding parts will occupy with respect to the rest of the garment. Fig. 2 is similar to Fig. 1 but shows the parts drawn to an increased scale. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of a pocket provided with pencil holding portions embodying my invention, the view being taken on the line 3—3, Fig. 1. Figs. 4 and 5 are perspective views of the pencil holding parts in their preferred form, the different views showing different ways of making the holes through which the pencils pass.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

For convenience the invention will be described as applied to a waistcoat although it will be understood that the pencil holding portions may be applied to practically any

pocket of any garment where a pencil may be carried.

Referring to the drawings, *a* represents the fabric of the front of the garment above the pocket opening and *b* the fabric in front of the garment below the pocket opening. As ordinarily tailored, the portion *b* will be finished at the top with a welt *c*. The front *d* and back *e* of the pocket are formed in the ordinary manner, being stitched together at the bottom and the front being stitched at the top at or near the top of the welt.

The pencil holding parts in this, the preferred form of the invention, are formed of a single piece of fabric having six folded parts *f*¹ *f*² *f*³ *f*⁴ *f*⁵ *f*⁶. There are three lines of folds, the line *f*¹ coming between the folds *f*¹ and *f*², the line *f*³ coming between the folds *f*³ and *f*⁴, and the line *f*⁵ coming between the folds *f*⁴ and *f*⁵.

Holes for the pencils are formed in both layers at the line of fold *f*³, and these holes may assume the form shown at *g*, *g* in Fig. 4, in which a buttonhole stitch or any other suitable stitch is used to form a durable and more or less stiff edge for the inclosed aperture. The holes may also be formed in the manner shown at *h*, Fig. 5, in which there is a long slit formed in the fabric along the line of fold *f*⁵, the proximate edges being caught together at suitable intervals by stitches *f*⁷ or other suitable fastening means. By preference the stitches penetrate both layers of the fabric so that the pencil holding portions will form a unitary structure at the points where they engage the pencil. In the drawings the holes are shown to extend lengthwise of the fold *f*³ but they may extend in any direction, as desired.

The length of the pencil holding fabric is preferably coextensive with the pocket opening, and the fabric is preferably secured in place in the garment by rows of stitching *i*, as best illustrated in Fig. 2. The preferred manner of assembling the parts is probably best shown in Fig. 3, where it will be seen that the folds *f*¹, *f*⁶ come between the lower edge of the garment fabric *a* and the upper down-folded edge of the back *e* of the pocket. The parts are then stitched together along the line of fold *f*⁷. The pencil holding portions thus become a part of the garment and remain permanently in place.

The portions f^2 , f^3 , f^4 and f^5 are held in approximately vertical position by the rows of stitching i .

In operation, the four folds f^2 , f^3 , f^4 , f^5 lie substantially in contact with each other adjacent to the back e of the pocket. When a pencil is to be introduced it is inserted into one of the holes g or h and after it has been pushed home will be held there with a degree of friction unexpected by one who has not made an actual test. The friction is probably caused by the stiffness due to the double thickness of material rigidified by the stitching and held in closed position by the vertical stitching i . Whatever the cause it is true that a pocket constructed in the manner described and shown is very efficient and reliable in preventing pencils from dropping out. Furthermore, it will be noted that the holding portions are invisible, and even if the mouth of the garment pocket be open and the view directed from above nothing especially unusual will appear, for the fabric of the holding portions may be made to match the fabric of the pocket itself. It will also be noted that the pencil holding portions do not in any way interfere with the ordinary use of the main pocket, nor do they cause any perceptible bulging of the pocket. Another advantage of my construction is that the pencil point may be slipped downward along the fabric a which will practically guide the pencil point into the holding portions, there being in practice nothing to catch the pencil point. This is not apparent from Fig. 3 of the drawings but it will be understood that the fabric in the drawings appears unduly thick as one of the contingencies of pictorial illustration.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. The combination with a garment and a garment pocket of a pencil holding pocket formed of fabric, one line of fold of said fabric forming the upper outer edge of the pencil holding pocket whereby a smooth edge is presented to the descending pencil, and other lines of fold being located at the bottom of the pencil holding pocket and at the upper edge of the back of the pencil holding pocket, there being pencil holding apertures formed at the bottom of said pencil holding pocket, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a garment and a garment pocket of a pencil holding pocket formed of a double thickness of fabric, one line of fold of said fabric forming the upper outer edge of the pencil holding pocket whereby a smooth edge is presented to the descending pencil, and other lines of fold being located at the bottom of the pencil holding pocket and at the upper edge of the back of the pencil holding pocket, there being pencil holding apertures formed at the bottom of said pencil holding pocket, and the raw edges of said fabric lying between the fabric of the garment and the fabric of the back of the garment pocket, and stitching for holding the parts in this position.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

JULIUS SCHWARTZ.

Witnesses:

HOWARD M. COX,
MARGARET D. ROBB.