

April 1, 1941.

C. G. PARKS
POCKET STRUCTURE

2,237,111

Filed Feb. 27, 1939

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

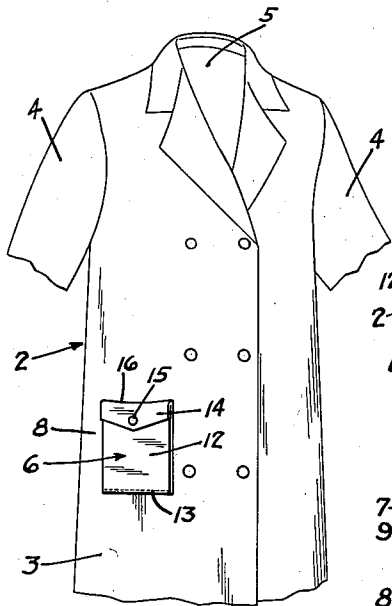


FIG. 1

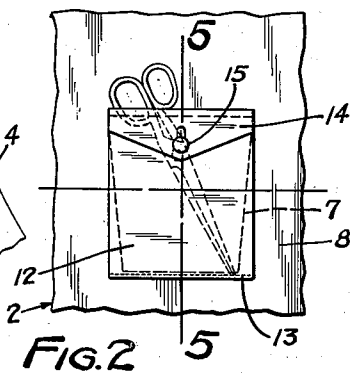


FIG. 2

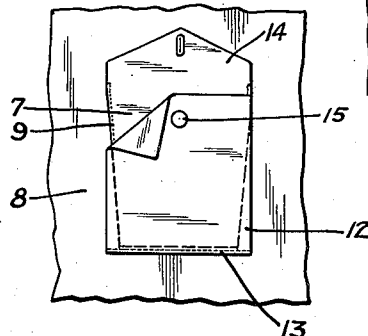


FIG. 3

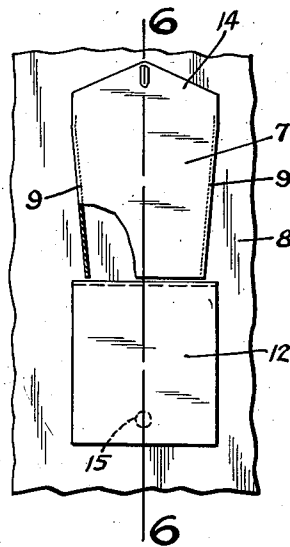


FIG. 4

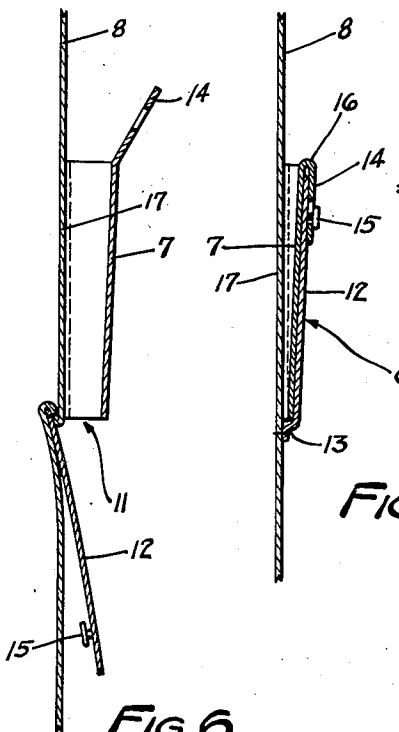


FIG. 5

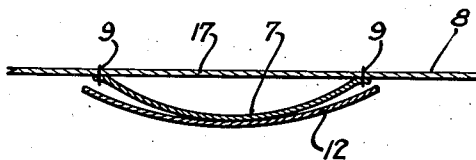


FIG. 6

FIG. 6

INVENTOR
CHARLES G. PARKS
By Paul, Paul, Moore & Co.
ATTORNEYS

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C. G. PARKS

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

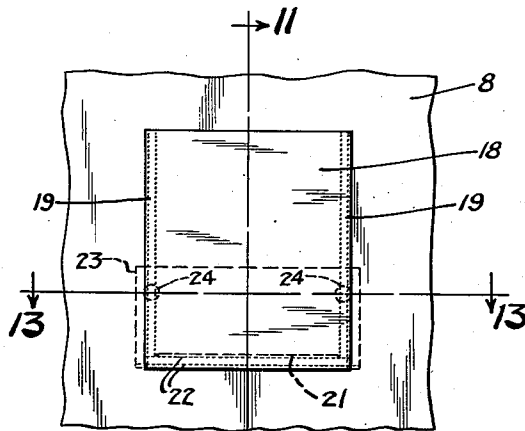


FIG. 8

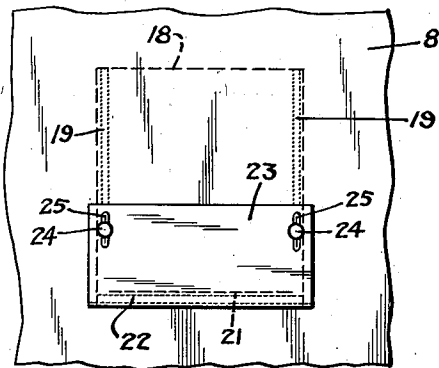


FIG. 9

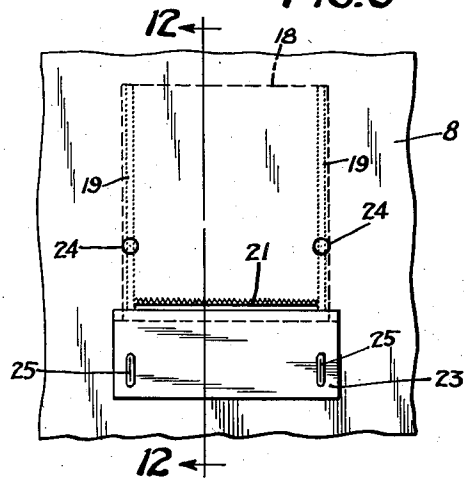


FIG. 10

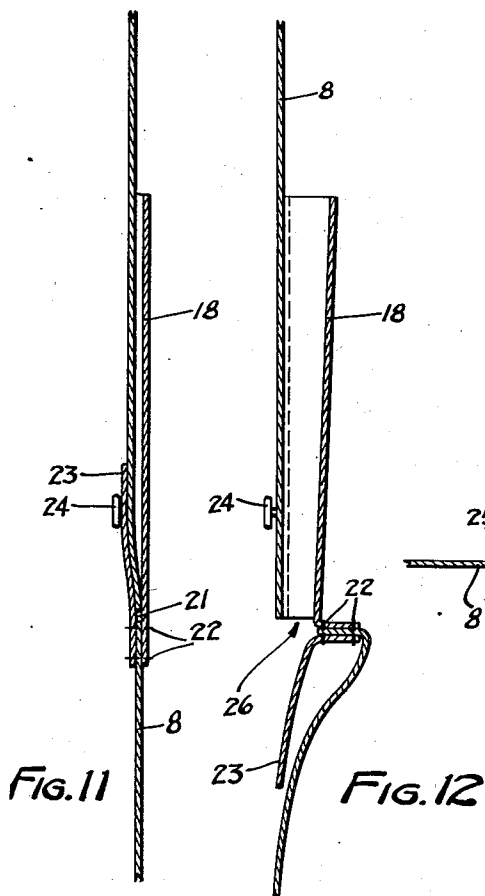


FIG. 11

FIG. 12

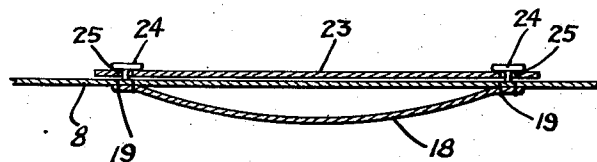


FIG. 13

INVENTOR
CHARLES G. PARKS

By Paul Paul Moore & Co.

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,237,111

POCKET STRUCTURE

Charles G. Parks, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Minneapolis Linen Supply Company, Minneapolis, Minn., a corporation of Minnesota

Application February 27, 1939, Serial No. 258,740

3 Claims. (Cl. 2-247)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in pocket structures, and more particularly to a novel pocket structure having means embodied therein for facilitating the removal of foreign matter from the interior of the pocket, which may tend to accumulate therein.

Barbers' and beauty shop operators' smocks, coats, or jackets, are usually provided with one or more pockets adapted to support a comb, scissors, brush, or other instruments used in these professions. For convenience, these pockets are usually always open at the top. When cutting hair, portions of the cut hair may fall into the operator's pocket. It may also be carried into the pocket with the comb or brush. The hair thus entering the pocket gradually settles therein and may become lodged in the bottom of the pocket. The inherent nature of the cut hairs is to stick to the walls of the pocket, which makes it extremely difficult to remove such hair therefrom by ordinary laundering. To remove the cut hair which may have accumulated in a pocket, it is frequently necessary to turn the pocket inside out, in order that access may be had thereto. This is a laborious task and, as a result, the hairs are not removed from the pockets by the laundries, resulting in unsanitary conditions. It is therefore desirable that some means be provided whereby loose hairs accumulating in the bottom of a pocket may readily be removed therefrom.

An object of the present invention therefore, is to provide a pocket structure having means embodied therein, whereby the bottom of the pocket may be conveniently opened to facilitate removing from the pocket, foreign matter, such as hairs and other debris which may accumulate therein.

A further object of the invention is to provide a pocket, the bottom wall of which is formed by a member which normally is folded into bottom-forming position and secured in such position, and which may readily be released and swung to a position to open the bottom of the pocket, whereby free access may be had to the interior of the pocket.

A further object is to provide a simple and inexpensive pocket structure, comprising inner and outer wall members stitched together along their upright side edges to form the body of the pocket, and having a bottom forming member adapted to be folded into flatwise relation with one of said wall members to close the bottom of the pocket, and whereby said bottom forming member may readily be swung to a position to open the

bottom of the pocket to facilitate removal of foreign matter from the pocket.

A further object of the invention resides in the novel construction of the pocket, wherein the ends or side walls thereof are defined by rows of stitches which taper inwardly in a downward direction, and a bottom forming member being hinged adjacent to the bottoms of said wall members and adapted to overlie the outer wall member to which it is secured by suitable means, thereby to form the bottom of the pocket, the lower portion of said bottom forming member being relatively wider than the width of the bottom of the pocket, so as to prevent articles, such as a scissors or a comb, from dropping through the bottom of the pocket, when the bottom forming member is in bottom-closing position.

Other objects of the invention reside in the novel construction and arrangement of the member which forms the bottom of the pocket, and which is normally folded against the outer wall member of the pocket and is adapted to be engaged by a flap provided at the upper end of the outer wall member, and which flap is adapted to fold over the upper end portion of the bottom-forming member, and is secured thereto; and, in the construction of a pocket having its bottom open to the interior of the garment and a flap being provided on the interior of the garment adapted to close said opening.

Other objects of the invention will appear from the following description and accompanying drawings and will be pointed out in the annexed claims.

In the accompanying drawings there has been disclosed a structure designed to carry out the various objects of the invention, but it is to be understood that the invention is not confined to the exact features shown as various changes may be made within the scope of the claims which follow.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a view showing my improved pocket embodied in a garment;

Figure 2 is an enlarged detail view of a portion of the garment showing the pocket in its normal position;

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 2, showing the bottom forming member released to open the bottom of the pocket;

Figure 4 is a view showing the bottom forming member swung to a position to open the bottom of the pocket;

Figure 5 is an enlarged detail sectional view on the line 5-5 of Figure 2;

Figure 6 is a detail sectional view on the line 6—6 of Figure 4;

Figure 7 is a detail sectional view on the line 7—7 of Figure 2;

Figure 8 is a detail view showing a pocket of a slightly different construction;

Figure 9 is a view of the pocket shown in Figure 8, looking at it from the interior of the garment;

Figure 10 is a view similar to Figure 9, showing the bottom of the pocket open;

Figure 11 is a detail sectional view on the line 11—11 of Figure 8;

Figure 12 is a detail sectional view on the line 12—12 of Figure 10; and

Figure 13 is a detail sectional view on the line 13—13 of Figure 8.

In the selected embodiment of the invention here shown, there is illustrated in Figure 1, a garment, generally indicated by the numeral 2, which is of well known construction, such as a barber's smock or coat, and comprises the usual body portion 3 having sleeves 4 and a neck opening 5.

Smocks, coats, or jackets, of the character usually worn by barbers, beauty shop operators, dentists, and others, are usually provided with one or more pockets for supporting tools, such as scissors, combs, brushes, and other instruments used in these professions.

An important feature of the present invention resides in the provision of a novel pocket structure for such garments, generally indicated by the numeral 6, in Figure 1. The novel pocket shown in Figures 1 to 7, inclusive, is of the usual patch type, formed by sewing or stitching a piece of fabric 7 to the material 8 of the body of the garment, by rows of stitching 9, best shown in Figure 4. By reference to this figure, it will be noted that the piece of fabric 7, which constitutes the outer wall member of the pocket, is unsecured along its lower edge, whereby the bottom of the pocket is open, as clearly illustrated at 11 in Figure 6. It will also be noted that the rows of stitching 9 are arranged in a slight incline to the vertical, whereby they taper inwardly in a downward direction. The reason for thus tapering the rows of stitching 9 will subsequently be described.

The bottom of the pocket is formed by a member 12 stitched to the body of the garment by a horizontally disposed row of stitches 13, located immediately below the bottom edge of the wall member 7 of the pocket. The member 12 is adapted to be folded upwardly against the wall member 7, as shown in Figure 3, whereby it substantially conceals the section 7. The width of the member 12 is substantially equal to the width of the upper portion of the wall member 7, whereby the lower portion of the member 12 projects laterally beyond the lower corners of the wall member 7, as clearly illustrated in Figures 3 and 4. When the member 12 has been folded upwardly into bottom forming position against the wall member 7, a flap 14, shown integrally formed with the upper edge of the wall member 7, is folded downwardly over the upper portion of the member 12, and secured to a suitable fastening means, such as a button 15, provided on the member 12. The downwardly folded flap 14, when in the position shown in Figures 1 and 2, provides the upper edge 16 of the pocket 6, as clearly illustrated in Figure 5.

When the parts 7, 12, and 14 are in the position

shown in Figure 5, the outer wall of the pocket will consist of two plies of material, the members 7 and 12. The inner wall member 17 of the pocket is composed of a portion of the material 8 of the body of the garment, as will readily be understood by reference to Figure 5.

By thus constructing the pocket, should any foreign matter such as loose hairs, drop into the pocket and become lodged in the lower portion thereof, they may readily be removed by releasing the flap 14 from the fastening means 15, whereby the hinged member 12 may be swung downwardly from the position shown in Figures 2 and 5, to the position shown in Figures 4 and 6, thereby opening the bottom of the pocket, as shown at 11 in Figure 6, so that any loose hairs may readily be removed therefrom with a brush or other suitable instrumentality. It will also be noted that when the bottom of the pocket is open, as shown in Figures 6 and 12, water may freely pass through the pocket, when the garment is being laundered, and thereby remove hair and other foreign matter which may have accumulated therein.

By inwardly tapering the sides 9 of the wall member 7, as hereinbefore stated, and as clearly shown in Figures 2, 3, and 4, when the outer bottom forming member 12 is folded against the member 7 and secured in position by the fastening means 15, as shown in Figure 2, tools such as scissors, comb, and brushes, may be inserted in the pocket, as shown in Figure 2, without danger of dropping through the bottom of the pocket. This results because the lower portion of the wall member 7 is narrower in horizontal width than the outer member or ply 12, as will readily be understood.

When the bottom of the pocket is closed, and the member 12 is secured in the position shown in Figures 1 and 2, the pocket will appear as an ordinary patch pocket, and the flap 14 will give the upper portion of the pocket a very neat and more finished appearance, as will be seen by reference to Figures 1 and 2.

In the form illustrated in Figures 8 to 13, inclusive, access to the interior of the bottom of the pocket is provided from the interior of the garment, instead of from the exterior, as shown in Figures 1 to 7. In the form shown in Figures 8 to 13, a patch or piece of fabric 18 is secured to the material or wall 8 of the garment by rows of stitching 19. A horizontal slit 21 is provided in the material or wall of the garment adjacent the lower end of the outer wall member 18 of the pocket. By reference to Figure 8, it will be noted that the outer wall member 18 of the pocket, in addition to being stitched or secured to the body of the garment along its upright edges, as shown at 19, is also stitched or secured to the body of the garment across the bottom thereof, by stitching 22. The slit 21 is provided in the material of the garment directly above the seam 22, whereby any foreign matter accumulating in the bottom of the pocket may readily be removed through said slit.

To form the bottom of the pocket, a flap 23 is secured to the material or wall 8 of the garment, preferably by the seam 22. The flap 23 is shown located on the inner side of the garment, and is adapted to be folded upwardly into flatwise relation to the pocket wall member 18, against the material of the garment disposed above the slit 21, as shown in Figure 9. The flap 23 is then secured in position by suitable fasteners or buttons 24, adapted to be received in button holes

25, provided in the flap 23, as best shown in Figures 11 and 13.

In the form shown in Figures 8 to 13, when it is desired to open the bottom of the pocket, the flap 23 is disengaged from the buttons 24 and swung downwardly to the position shown in Figures 10 and 12, whereby the bottom of the pocket will be open, as indicated by the numeral 26 in Figure 12. To close the bottom of the pocket, the flap 23 is simply swung upwardly and secured in the position shown in Figures 9 and 11. The flap 18 is concealed from sight, because of being on the inner side of the garment, whereby the pocket, from outward appearance, will look like an ordinary patch pocket. The type of pocket disclosed in Figures 8 to 13, inclusive, is extremely simple in construction and may readily be opened at the bottom to permit the removal of loose hairs and other foreign matter from the bottom of the pocket, in the manner above described.

The novel pocket structure herein disclosed, is particularly well suited for use in the construction of smocks, coats, and jackets, such as used by barbers and beauty shop operators. It may also find valuable use in garments used in chemical and physics laboratories, because it makes it possible to readily remove from the pockets of such garments, valuable chemical or mineral particles of dust which may accidentally drop into the pockets and become lodged therein, while an operator is at work. The construction of the pocket is such that when the bottom of the pocket is closed, it will have the appearance of an ordinary patch type pocket, whereby it is not objectionable in appearance. Should the pocket accumulate loose hairs, such hairs are readily removed from the pocket by laundering, when the wall member 12 and flap 23 are released to open the bottom of the pocket, as shown in Figures 6 and 5, respectively, whereby water is permitted to pass freely back and forth through the open pocket. Should some of the hair fail to become dislodged by the action of the water, it may readily be manually removed with a suitable brush or other instrument.

While I have herein shown the invention as applied to "patch pockets," it is to be understood that it may be applied to various other types of pockets, where applicable, without departing from the scope of the invention. It is also to be understood that the means 15 and 24, provided for securing the bottom forming member 12 and flap 18 in operative positions, as shown in Figures 2 and 9, respectively, may be varied, as desired, as for example, snap buttons or suitable hooks may be employed in lieu of the button-

buttonhole type of fastening means, herein shown.

I claim as my invention:

1. A garment provided with a pocket, said pocket comprising inner and outer wall members secured together at opposite sides to form the body of the pocket, said members having their lower ends disconnected to provide an open bottom for the pocket, and a member secured along one edge below said inner and outer wall members and normally overlying the outer member to close the bottom of the pocket, said bottom-closing member being adapted to be disengaged from said outer wall member, thereby to open the bottom of the pocket.

2. A garment provided with a pocket, said pocket being formed by superimposing a piece of fabric on the material forming the body of the garment and securing said fabric thereto along its upright side edges only, whereby said piece of fabric will form the outer wall of the pocket, a member having one edge secured to the body of the garment and normally overlying said outer wall member and closing the bottom of the pocket, said outer wall member having a flap at its upper edge adapted to overlie the upper portion of the bottom closing member, and means for securing together said flap and bottom-closing member to complete the formation of the pocket, said bottom closing member being adapted to be moved to a position to open the bottom of the pocket to facilitate the removal of foreign matter from the interior of the pocket.

3. A garment provided with a pocket formed by superimposing a piece of fabric on the material forming the body of the garment and securing it thereto along its upright side edges only, whereby said piece of fabric will provide the outer wall of the pocket, the upright side edges of said outer wall member tapering inwardly in a downward direction, a piece of fabric secured to the bottom of the garment below said outer wall member and adapted to be folded against said outer wall member in flatwise relation thereto, to close the bottom of the pocket, a flap on said outer wall member adapted to overlie the upper portion of said bottom closing member, and complementary fastening means on said flap and bottom closing member, respectively, for securing the bottom closing member in operative position, the lower portion of the bottom closing member being relatively wider than the inside width of the pocket, whereby it will project beyond the lower corners of the pocket to prevent tools inserted in the pocket from dropping through the lower corners thereof.

CHARLES G. PARKS.