A. WALKER.

POCKET LINING.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 19, 1915.

1,210,734. Patented Jan. 2, 1917.

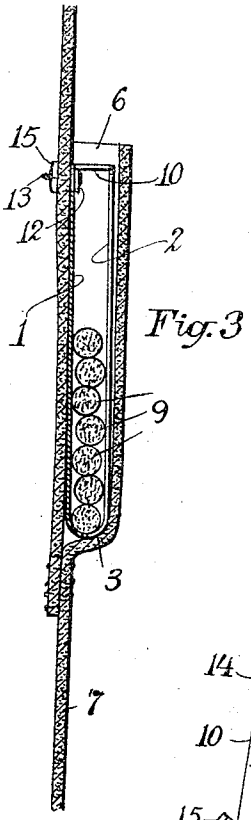


Fig. 3

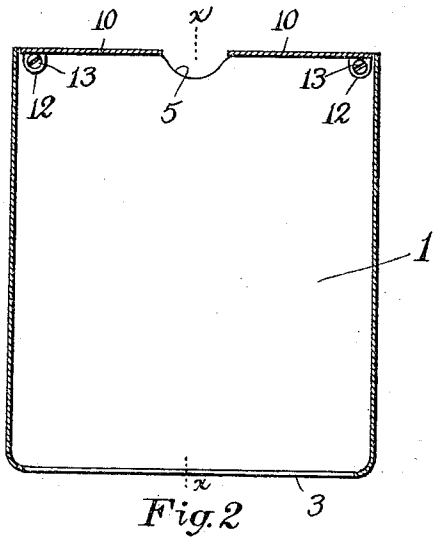


Fig. 2

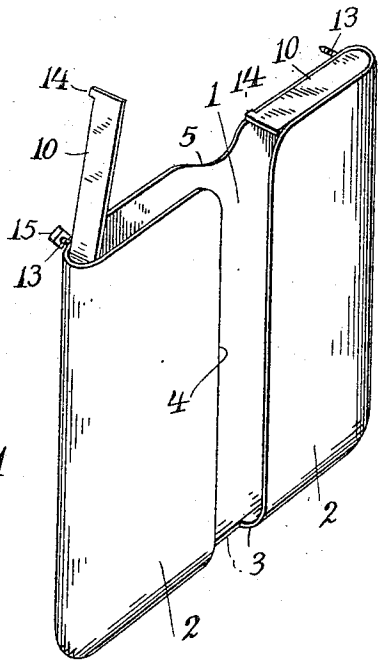


Fig. 1

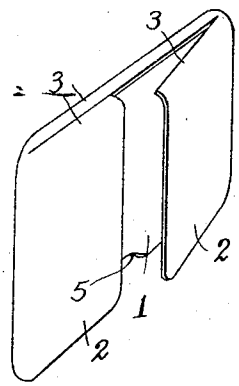


Fig. 5

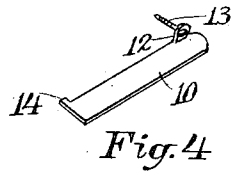


Fig. 4

Witnesses;

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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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POCKET-LINING.

1,210,734. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 2, 1917.

Application filed January 19, 1915. Serial No. 3,055.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW WALKER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Somerville, in the county of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket-Linings, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

In carrying matches, cigarettes and the like in one's pocket, the same are liable to become intermixed, and badly injured.

The object of this invention is the construction of a lining for the pocket by means of which not only are the small articles referred to kept from entanglement and injury, but in addition they are enabled to be removed one by one with readiness and convenience.

Referring to the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a lining embodying my improvements, before it has been introduced within a pocket. Fig. 2 is a front, sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the lining on the line X—X in Fig. 1, showing the same secured within a garment pocket. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the lining lids. Fig. 5 is a perspective view from beneath showing the formation of the pocket lining.

The pocket lining is composed of sheet metal, pressboard or other material possessing sufficient rigidity for the purpose, and it is preferably made by bending over the two terminal sections of a length of the sheet material parallel with but spaced from the intermediate section, the lower edges of the sheet material being incurved to form a half-round bottom where the terminal sections approach the intermediate section.

The reference numeral 1 designates the intermediate section, or back; 2 are the terminal sections, or front, and 3 are the incurved edges composing the bottom.

The terminal sections 2 are each less than half the length of the intermediate section 1, so that their edges are approximately half an inch apart, thereby forming a slot 4 extending the entire height of the front. In the top edge of the back 1 and directly behind the slot 4 is a notch 5.

In using this pocket lining, the same is introduced in the pocket open part uppermost, as shown in Fig. 3, where 6 designates such pocket, and 7 the garment containing the pocket, and is filled with cigarettes 9, or other desired articles of the kind, as shown in Fig. 3; the front 2 being toward the front of the pocket.

To withdraw a cigarette, the wearer of the garment puts his hand into the pocket, with the tip of the thumb resting in the notch 5 and the forefinger run down between the front of the pocket and the lining until it passes the topmost cigarette. He then gives an upward sweep with the forefinger, raising therewith the topmost cigarette until the latter reaches his thumb, and is gripped between the thumb and forefinger and removed.

In case this lining is used in a vest pocket, as it most generally is, its contents are very liable to be spilled therefrom, since a vest pocket seldom has a flap. To prevent this spilling, I provide two lids 10 pivoted at their opposite ends to the back 1, but sufficiently short to leave the notch 5 unobstructed. The pivotal means of each lid preferably consists of an ear 12 and a slender sharpened screw 13 passing through said ear and the back 1; and each lid is held in its closed position by fitting friction-tight between the front 2 and back 1, a lug 14 keeping the same from descending much below the edges of the back and front, and a small nut 15 fastening the lining in place.

In using this pocket lining provided with lids as above set forth, the upward movement of the fingers acts both to bring up the topmost article and to raise the lids, thereby giving a free release to the article.

In case it is desired to form the lining from sheet metal, a little solder may be run along the line of contact between the bottom edges of the fronts and back 2, 1; while if the same is made from fiber-board or the like, glue may be applied to said edges. Where comparatively heavy sheet metal is used, no solder is needed.

What I claim is:

A pocket lining composed of a comparatively inflexible material and comprising a back, front, bottom and ends, the top being entirely open to form a mouth, and the front having a vertical slot extending from

the bottom to the top midway of the ends, and two lids closing all but the central part of the open mouth, each lid having an ear at one end and a lug at the other end, and each ear having a pointed screw passing through it and the back, and each screw having a nut for fastening the pocket lining in place.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing invention, I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of January, 1915.

ANDREW WALKER.

Witnesses:
A. B. UPHAM,
EDWIN SHIVELL.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."