July 23, 1940. M. FALKOVITZ 2,209,197

GARMENT POCKET

Filed March 15, 1939

Fig. 1.

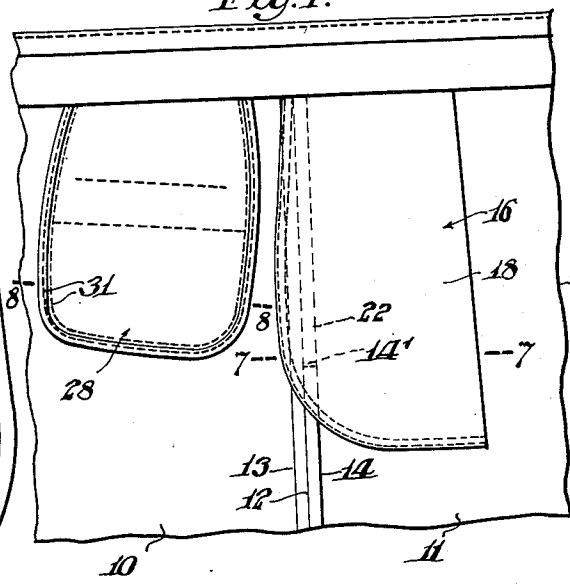


Fig. 5.

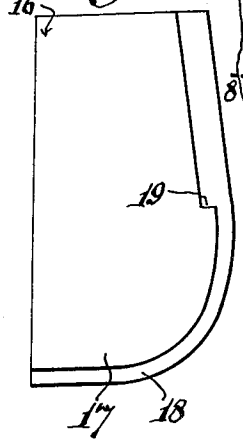


Fig. 6.

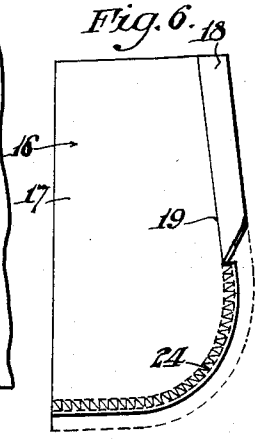


Fig. 2.

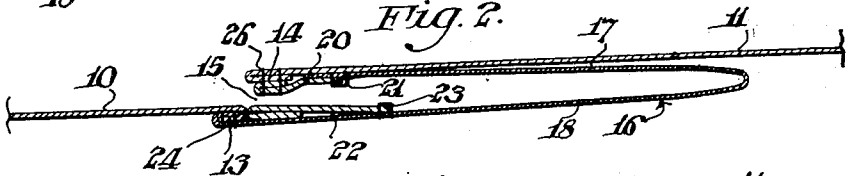


Fig. 3.

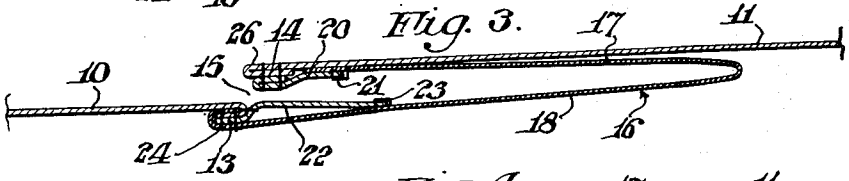


Fig. 4.



Fig. 7.

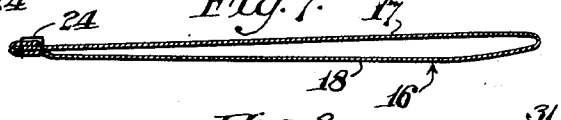


Fig. 8

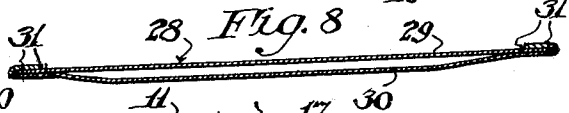
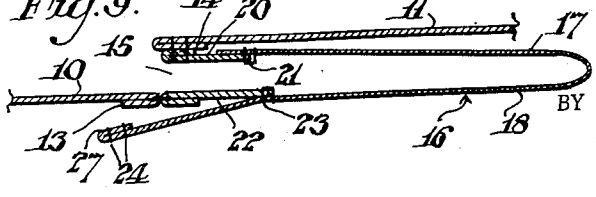


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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GARMENT POCKET

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Application March 15, 1939, Serial No. 261,913

3 Claims. (Cl. 2—247)

My invention relates to a new and useful garment pocket and aims generally to provide a novel construction which is simple, strong and durable and capable of being inexpensively made by the customary present day production methods.

One of the principal objects of the invention is to provide a pocket structure capable of being formed in several styles or types for use as front or side and back pockets of trousers, as well as coat, dress or other garment pockets.

Another object of the invention is to form the edge closure or closures of the pocket from the material thereof whereby a strong, wear-resisting structure is provided which is even more durable than the turned pocket and less expensive to produce due to the elimination of certain steps in the process of manufacture and the absolute necessity of making a complete pocket prior to assembly in a garment.

A further object of the invention is to provide a new method of making garment pockets and of assembling the same in certain types of garments, especially trousers.

A still further object of this invention is to form a pocket in such a manner that it will be neat in appearance and quite sanitary because there are no inside loose edges to unravel or catch and retain dirt.

With the above and other objects in view, this invention consists of the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth and then designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, I will describe its construction, referring by numerals to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is an inside view of a portion of a garment illustrating the construction of my improved garment pocket.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged transverse section through the side pocket and garment material in the region of the pocket opening showing how one side edge of the pocket is attached to one flap of the garment seam.

Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the side edge of the pocket connected to both flaps of the garment seam.

Fig. 4 also is a transverse sectional view illustrating how one edge of the pocket may be attached to a stay strip or to such strip and a flap of the garment seam.

Fig. 5 is a face view of one form of pocket prior to the edge being turned over and stitched.

Fig. 6 is a similar view showing a portion of one pocket layer turned over the edge of the other layer and stitched thereto.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged section of one pocket on the line 7—7 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 8 is also an enlarged section of another pocket on the line 8—8 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 9 is an enlarged transverse section, similar to Figs. 2, 3 and 4, through the side pocket and garment material, showing how a bagged pocket can be constructed in accordance with my invention and assembled in the garment.

In carrying out my invention as herein embodied 10 and 11 represent two adjacent sections of a garment, specifically a pair of trousers, connected by a seam 12 providing two flaps 13 and 14 which may be pressed out as shown in Fig. 1 or allowed to lie side by side as will be obvious. At a convenient location, the seam is left open to provide a pocket opening 15 of appropriate and conventional size. The flap 14 is notched at 14'.

A trousers side pocket 16 of desirable shape is preferably formed by folding a piece of suitable material upon itself to form imposed layers 17 and 18. The pocket material is so fashioned or cut that the layer 17 is slightly smaller than the layer 18 and therefore the free edges of said layer 17 are set back from the adjacent edges of the layers 18 as plainly shown in Fig. 5 and further the free side edge of the layer 17 has a cut out portion 19 to coincide with the pocket opening 15 in the garment.

A finishing strip 20 is sewn along its inner longer edge to the inside of the layer 17 by stitches 21 and another finishing strip 22 is sewn along its inner longer edge to the inside of the layer 18 by stitches 23 in locations which will place them on opposite sides of the pocket opening when the pocket is assembled in the garment.

The pocket is properly disposed relative to the garment pocket opening and the protruding bottom and side edges of the pocket layer 18 are folded over the adjacent edges of pocket layer 17, as illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7, and sewn together by cover stitches 24 which cover and firmly hold the raw edge of the turned or folded over portion of layer 18. The edge of the pocket layer 18 in the region of the cut-out portion 19 is folded over one of the seam flaps 13, as shown in Fig. 2, or is folded over said seam flap and the outer edge of the finishing strip 22, as shown in Fig. 3, or is folded over a stay strip 25, previously attached to the garment material or said stay strip and the seam flap 13, as illustrated in Fig. 4, and the stitches 24 continued along the flap 13 to

attach one side of the pocket to the garment at one side of the pocket opening. It is to be remembered that the outer edge of the finishing strip 22 is also sewn to the garment section 10 as usual.

The other edge of the pocket, being that formed by the cut out portion 19, is disposed at the other side of the pocket opening or relative to the edge of the garment section 11 and secured thereto directly or, preferably, through the medium of the finishing strip 20 by stitches 26.

The pocket can be bagged or completely formed prior to being assembled in the garment, as shown in Fig. 9, and in this case the folded over edge of the pocket layer 18 is folded over upon itself in the region of the cut-out portion 19, as indicated at 27, and sewn down by the stitches 24. With such a construction the pocket is assembled by sewing the outer edges of the finishing strips to their respective garment sections.

The same principle is carried out in other garment pockets as will be evident by reference to Figs. 1 and 8 wherein is illustrated a back pocket 28 for use in trousers. In this form of the invention, the pocket material is folded upon itself along a line that is to become the bottom of the pocket and provide two sides that have to be closed. The side edges of one of the layers, as 29, terminate short of the adjacent side edges of the other layer 30 and the consequent protruding edges of said other layer 30 are folded over the edges of the layer 29 and sewn in place by cover stitches 31. A pocket thus formed is assembled in a garment in the usual or customary manner with an overhanging part that is merely retained in place by bar tackings at the upper and lower portions.

Of course I do not wish to be limited to the exact details of construction as herein shown and described as these may be varied within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and useful is:

1. In a garment having a pocket opening at the adjoining edges of a pair of sections of the garment material, said adjoining edges producing a seam having the usual folds, one of said flaps being notched at the bottom of the pocket opening, a finishing strip having a fold coinciding with the folded edge of the upper part of the notched flap and secured thereto, another finishing strip having its folded edge attached to upper part of the unnotched flap, a strip of pocket material laterally folded upon itself to form two layers, one of which is smaller than the other so that the bottom and lateral side free edges of the larger layer protrude beyond the adjacent free edges of the smaller layer, the lateral free edge of said smaller layer having a cut out portion in its upper part, the upper parts of the lateral free edges of both of said layers being disposed at the respective sides of the pocket opening and secured to the finishing strips, the protruding edges of the larger layer being folded over the edge of the unnotched seam flap in the region of the pocket opening and the adjacent edge of the smaller layer below the pocket opening and along the bottom, and cover stitches embracing the folded over part of the larger layer and passing through the fold and larger layer of pocket material and seam flap in the region of the pocket opening and said fold and both layers of pocket material below the pocket opening to close the joints between the several parts.

2. The structure in claim 1 wherein the flap of the second named finishing strip is also enclosed within the fold of the larger pocket layer in the region of the pocket opening.

3. The structure in claim 1, in combination with a stay strip secured to the garment seam in the region of the pocket opening, and in which the upper part of the fold of the larger layer of pocket material encloses a free edge of said stay.

MORRIS FALKOVITZ.