

Feb. 23, 1971

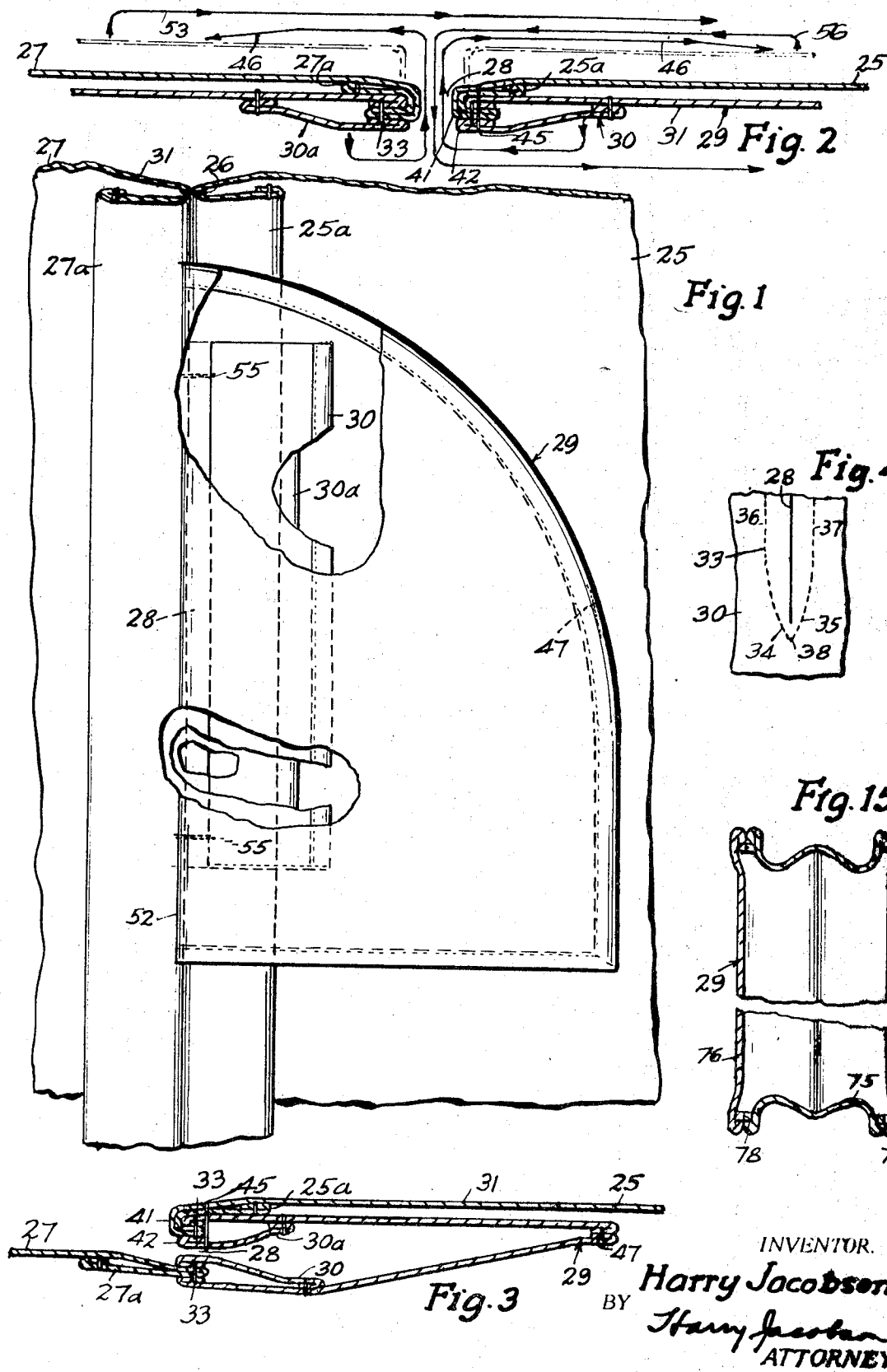
H. JACOBSON

3,564,615

UNIVERSAL GARMENT POCKET AND METHOD

Filed Feb. 7, 1969

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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3,564,615

UNIVERSAL GARMENT POCKET AND METHOD

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3 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 12

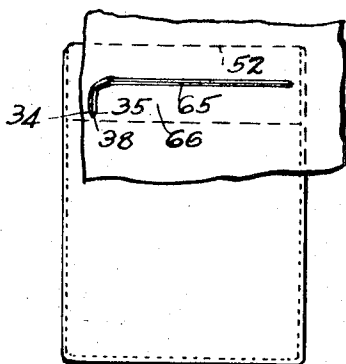


Fig. 13

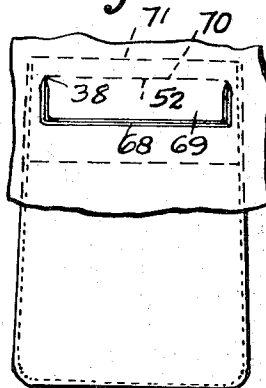


Fig. 14

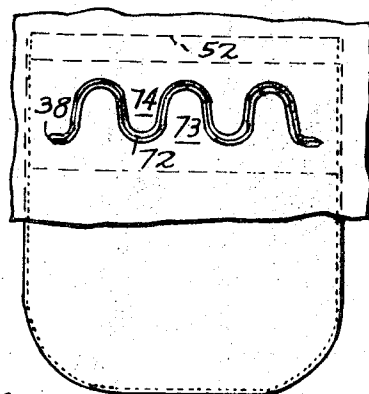


Fig. 5

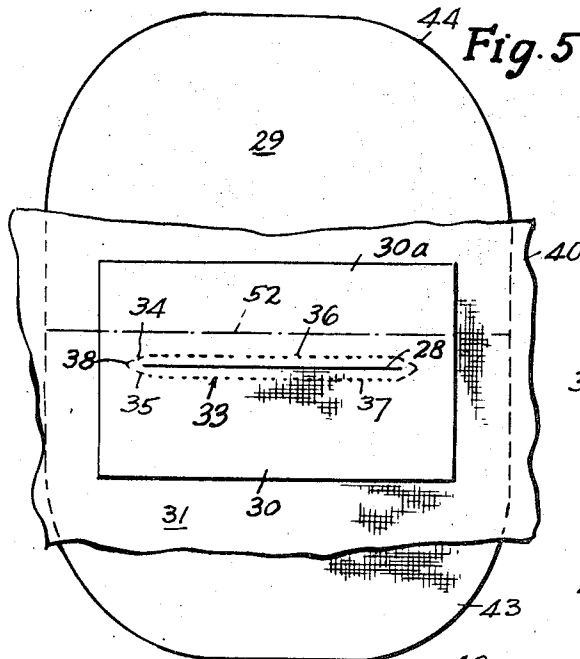


Fig. 7

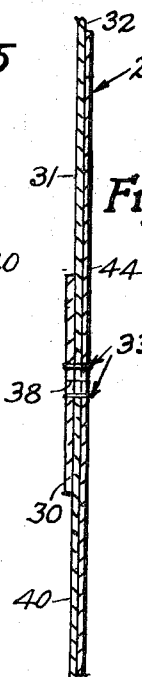


Fig. 6

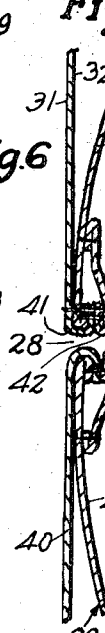


Fig. 8

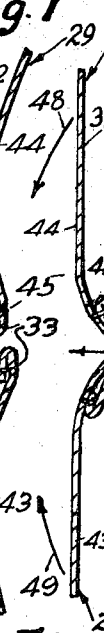


Fig. 11

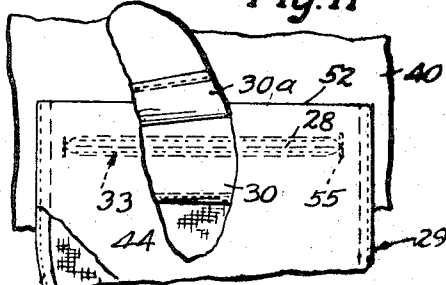


Fig. 9

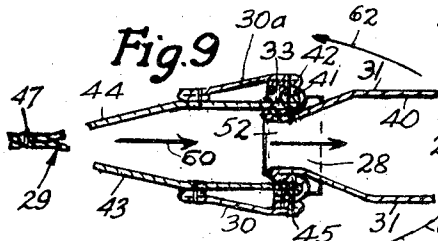


Fig. 9a

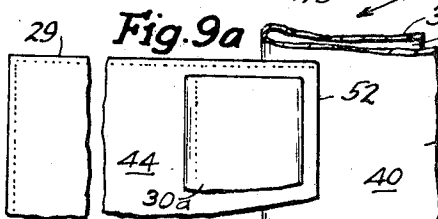
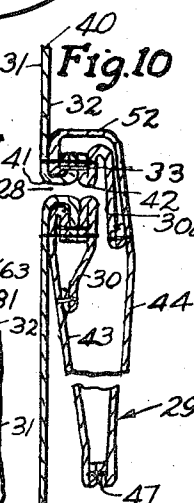


Fig. 10



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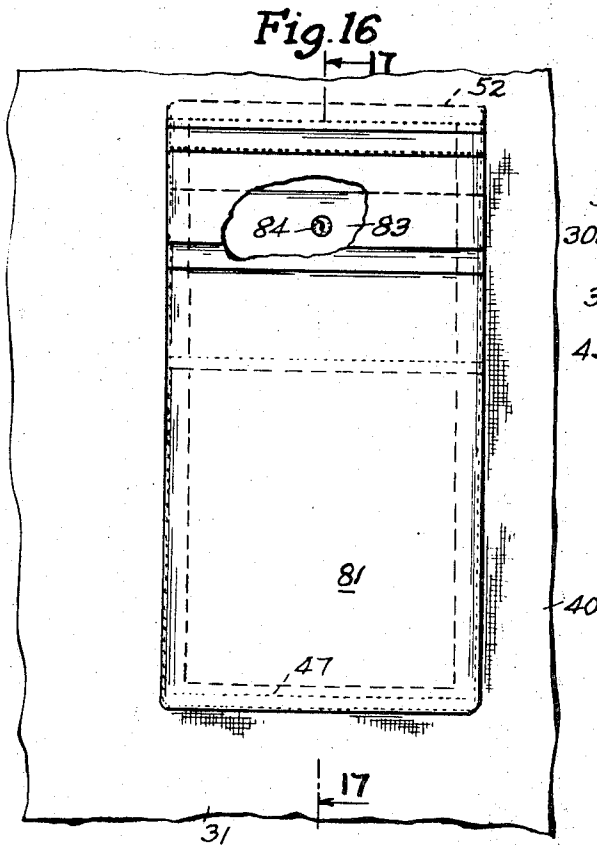
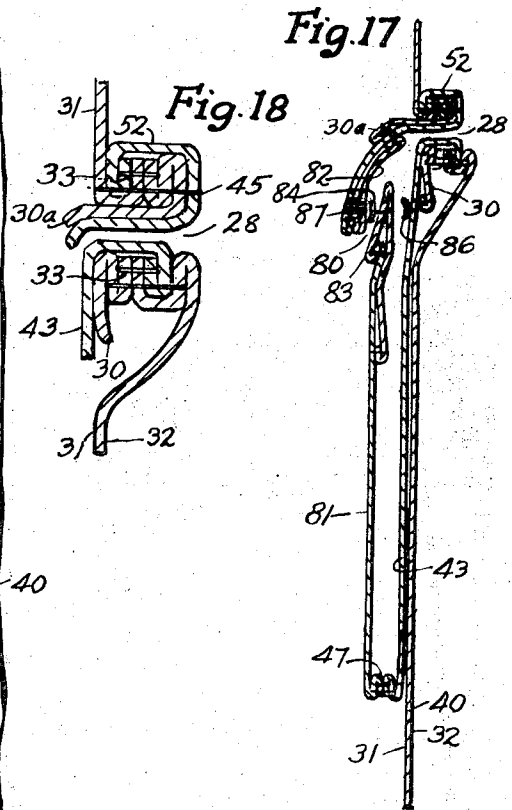
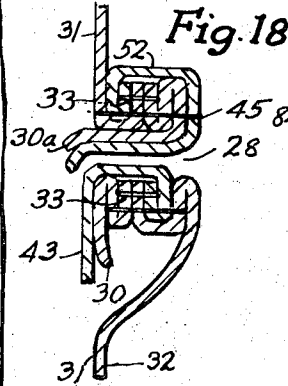
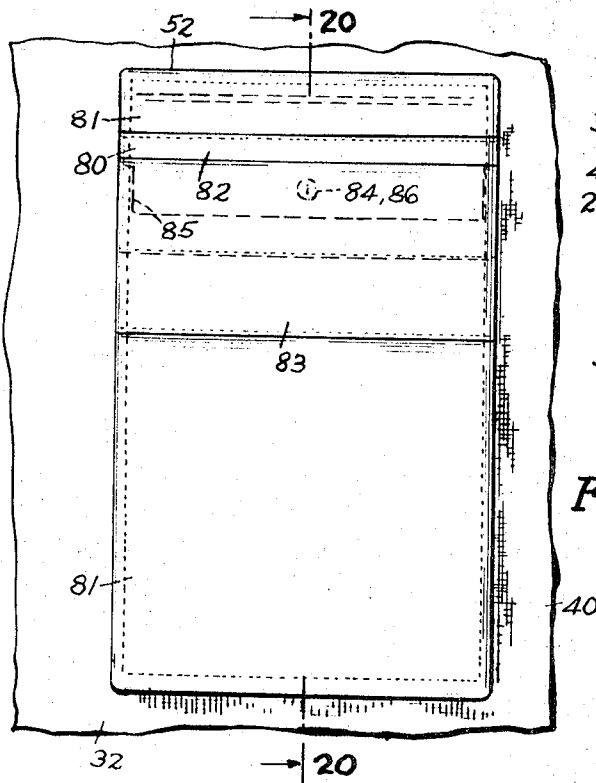
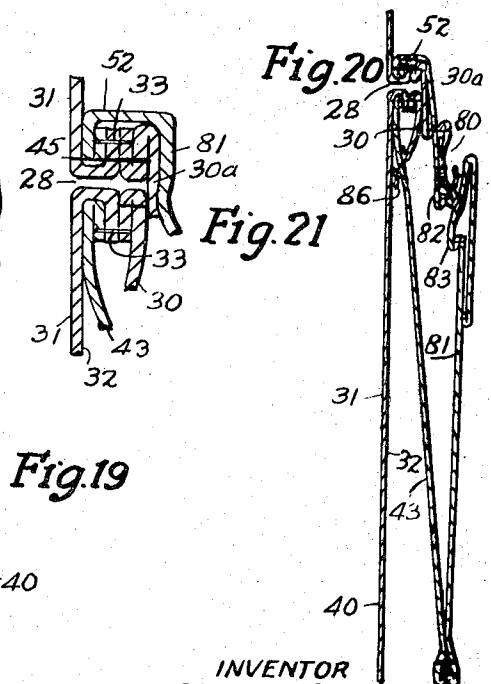
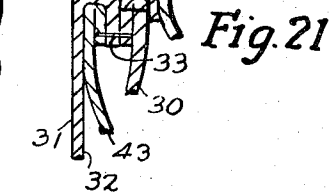
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UNIVERSAL GARMENT POCKET AND METHOD

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3 Sheets-Sheet 3



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UNIVERSAL GARMENT POCKET AND METHOD
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Int. Cl. A41d 27/20
U.S. Cl. 2-247 18 Claims

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A machine stitched, flat completely tailored and finished universal pocket is attached while being constructed, to any type of, and at any point of, an unlined garment in which pockets are visible, such as trousers, unlined coats, skirts and the like. It is reversible for outside arrangement and visibility. The pocket bag receives a gusset for expansibility. It is secured to the garment only at the slit or entrance opening of the pocket by a single continuous line of machine stitching. The pocket sheet is folded in half with the fold as closely adjacent the slit as the stitching permits. The slit is a straight, curved, crooked or bent line. The corresponding end portions of the stitching on opposite sides of, and circumscribing, the slit converge to meet at a relatively or slightly dull point. During construction, the pocket sheet or finished pocket bag is turned back and forth through the slit as many times as required to give complete access for continuous machine stitching of all parts, such turning being possible because of the independence of the pocket bag or sheet from the garment except for the slit stitching. Embellishment such as facings, flaps, tapes, zippers, stripes and the like are applied during construction.

This invention relates to garment pockets and the method of making them and particularly to machine stitched pockets for unlined garments.

THE PROBLEMS

Difficulties have heretofore been experienced in making and installing pockets in garments in such a manner that all stitching in the pocket can be made by machine for quantity production while avoiding defects in the tailoring of the pocket. Especially in the side pockets of trousers have such difficulties been peculiarly unavoidable. The side seam of the trousers interferes with the pocket bag thereby necessitating cutting of the bag to permit the flaps of the seam to emerge from the pocket, or in another form of construction necessitates twisting of the seam flaps so that they cannot be "busted" that is, made to lie flat.

In lined garments such as jackets, coats and the like, raw edges and poor tailoring of breast and side pockets are hidden by lining even though many would prefer elimination of the lining. In unlined garments, raw edges and poor tailoring are often hidden by tape.

The side and hip pockets of trousers have heretofore customarily been anchored in the waistband of the trousers necessitating the use of excess pocket material and labor in the operation. Furthermore, by reason of the straight line stitching along opposite sides of the slit which forms the pocket entrance, unwanted material near the ends of the slit is frequently cut so that it may be bent back out of the way of the opening at those points. This results in a multiplicity of thickness of objectionable material formed by the welts or folds and difficult to hold properly in place without fraying especially when frequently stressed, causing bunching, creasing, wrinkling or lumping at those points. Pressing the garment at the lumps frequently results in an unsightly shine on the face of the garment.

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Nor is continuous machine stitching of the bag-closing seam possible with trouser pockets as heretofore constructed which are anchored at the waistband.

THE SOLUTION

The difficulties mentioned have been resolved by the present invention which permits the construction and installation of a pocket at any point of any type of garment using continuous or uninterrupted lines of machine stitching and a straight pocket opening slit or a slit which is not straight and may even be sinuous.

In brief, the sheet forming the pocket bag is first secured approximately at the middle line thereof to the garment and facing sheets by a single continuous line of stitching circumscribing the slit of whatever shape the slit may be. The corresponding end portions of the stitching on the opposite sides of the slit converge to meet at a relatively sharp or slightly dull point. Secondly, after the flaps, facing, stripes, or the like having been stitched into place the pocket sheet is passed through the slit, folded exactly in half along a fold line adjacent the slit to bring the edges of the folded sheet into registration with each other and the folded sheet flattened so that the bag-closing continuous stitch can easily be made thereby finishing the pocket bag. Thirdly, the stitched finished bag is then turned back through the slit to complete the installation.

DESCRIPTION

In the drawings disclosing various practical embodiments of the invention,

FIG. 1 is a fragmentary elevational view of the inside of a trouser side pocket made according to the invention, parts of the pocket material being broken away to show the interior structure.

FIG. 2 is a horizontal sectional view of the pocket of FIG. 1 prior to the turning and folding of the pocket sheet, the arrows showing the directions of turning and folding of the sheet and of turning the folded and stitched sheet.

FIG. 3 is a horizontal sectional view of FIG. 1 showing the final or normal position of the pocket.

FIG. 4 is a fragmentary elevational view of a portion of the straight pocket-forming slit and of the converging ends of the surrounding stitching.

FIG. 5 is a fragmentary elevational view of the initial steps in the construction and attachment of the pocket material to the garment, the dash-dot line indicating the ultimate fold line.

FIG. 6 is a vertical sectional view of FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is a similar view showing the positions of the parts after the facing sheet has been turned through the slit and secured to the pocket sheet.

FIG. 8 is a similar view showing parts of the pocket sheet and the attached facing sheet both turned through the slit, the arrows showing the directions in which the sheets are moved to reach the positions of FIG. 9.

FIG. 9 is a similar view showing the pocket parts turned completely through the slit, flattened and stitched to close the pocket bag, the arrows showing the directions in which the parts are moved to reach the final positions of FIG. 10.

FIG. 9a is a fragmentary elevational view of FIG. 9.

FIG. 10 is a vertical sectional view of the finished typical universal pocket in the normal or final position thereof.

FIG. 11 is a rear elevational view of FIG. 10 showing the completely tailored and finished pocket, part of the rear wall of the pocket being cut and turned aside.

FIG. 12 is a fragmentary front elevational view of a typical finished pocket in which the slit is L-shaped.

FIG. 13 is a similar view of a differently shaped pocket in which the slit is U-shaped.

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FIG. 14 is a similar view of still another shaped pocket in which the slit is sinuous.

FIG. 15 is a foreshortened vertical sectional view of a pocket modified by the insertion of a gusset between the walls thereof to permit expansion of the pocket.

FIG. 16 is a front elevational view of a typical universal pocket in its outside or reversed position modified by an additional slit to make it reversible and to include a flap to cover the unused entrance opening, a wall of the pocket being partly broken away to show the fastening means for the flap.

FIG. 17 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 17—17 of FIG. 16.

FIG. 18 is an enlarged view of the upper part of FIG. 17.

FIG. 19 is a rear elevational view of the pocket of FIGS. 16—18 but showing the pocket turned back through the main slit into the inside position thereof.

FIG. 20 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 20—20 of FIG. 19.

FIG. 21 is an enlarged view of the upper part of FIG. 20.

It will be understood that the thicknesses of the various fabric sheets shown in the drawings have been greatly exaggerated for clarity of illustration.

Referring to that form of the invention shown in FIGS. 1—3 as applied to the side pocket of a pair of trousers, the front garment panel 25 is secured by the preliminary side seam forming stitching 26 to the rear panel 27 throughout the lengths of the panels in advance of the attachment of the pocket to the garment. Said stitching extends past both ends of the pocket entrance opening 28 and forms the seam flaps 25a and 27a. Since the pocket is made the same way as for those located at other parts of the trousers or other garments, the steps and structure shown in FIGS. 5—11 apply equally as well to the pocket of FIGS. 1—4. Reference will therefore be made to FIGS. 5—11 to explain the side trouser pocket of FIGS. 1—4.

The slit 28 forming the entrance opening is made only after the preliminary assembly of the pocket sheet 29 which is arranged on the rear face of the garment sheet or panels, with the facing sheet 30, 30a arranged on the front face of the garment sheet as shown in FIG. 6. The sheets are suitably marked to permit them to be arranged in their proper relation with respect to each other and to the pocket slit or opening 28 in a manner which is well understood. The sheet forming the pocket walls is integral or initially closed along, and is symmetrical about, the center line of the sheet at which the fold of the pocket sheet is located. The sheet may be of a single piece of material or of several pieces. In either case, no additional pocket-closing stitching is required at said center line or fold to join the two folded walls of the pocket bag together since the two walls are either continuous or are joined in advance of the assembly of the parts. The fold of the pocket sheet extends in the general direction of, and preferably as close as possible to, the slit or entrance opening.

All the sheets are stitched together in their flat condition by the stitching 33 with that part of the garment sheet at the slit sandwiched between the facing sheet 30 on the front or right face 31 of the garment sheet and the pocket sheet 29 on the rear or wrong face 32 thereof. In the case of the side pocket, the pocket sheet is arranged with its center line as nearly as possible coincident with the seam stitching 26, the pocket sheet being against the seam flaps 25a and 27a. The continuous single line of stitching 33 of generally elliptical shape is made by machine to encompass or surround the slit. The end portions 34, 35 of the substantially parallel coextensive and similar sides 36, 37 of the stitching 33 on opposite sides of the slit, converge to meet at the relatively sharp points 38 as best seen in FIG. 4

The slit 28 is then made through all of the sheets. In the case of the side pocket, the slit may pass through a

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panel flap as well as through a panel, but it may just sever the stitching 26 without cutting the garment material. The slit passes through the garment sheet 40 of FIG. 6 and through the pocket sheet 29 about half way between the opposed stitch sides 36 and 37. Said sides of the stitching 33 are spaced away from the slit a minimum distance just sufficient to prevent ravelling of the cut edges of the fabrics resulting from the slit. For the same reason, the slit ends as close as possible to the intersection point 38 of the stitch sides that is, where the stitching changes direction abruptly.

The facing sheet is long enough to extend slightly past the end points 38 of the stitching and wide enough to line the face of the pocket sheet in the usual manner. After the sheets have been stitched together and slitted, the facing sheet 30, 30a is completely turned through the slit on to the rear face of the pocket sheet as shown in FIGS. 2 and 7, carrying the narrow edge portions thereof secured by the stitch 33 with it, to turn it together with the turned edge portions between the fold and the facing sheet and to conceal said portions between the facing sheet and the pocket sheet. Said facing sheet is then flattened on to the rear face of the pocket sheet and tensioned slightly if necessary to eliminate any slight wrinkles or creases which may develop at the stitch vertices 38 of the slit as the result of turning the facing sheet through the slit. Such flattening is possible because of the converging end portions 34, 35 of the stitching, little or no surplus material remaining at the corners to interfere with the flattening step. The facing sheet is also adjusted transversely to arrange the turned bend 41 of the garment sheet on one side of the slit in a position to overhang slightly the adjacent turn 42 on the facing sheet as is required for good tailoring (FIGS. 2 and 3).

The facing sheet 30, 30a having been flattened and adjusted, one part thereof on one side of the slit 28 is stitched to the rear pocket wall 43 and on the remaining part 30a on the other side of the slit is stitched to the opposite pocket wall 44, the sheets now being in the position of FIGS. 2 and 7, for easy access thereto. The garment panels or sheet may readily be turned out of the way for this purpose. Suitable bar tacks 55 are made at the ends of the slit if desired, after the parts of the facing sheet have been stitched down to line the respective pocket walls.

Where, as in the side pocket of FIGS. 2 and 3, a simulated welt is required at the front lip of the pocket mouth or slit, the welt stitch 45 is made through the facing part 30a and through all of the other sheets. The pocket walls are now ready for closing into a bag. It has been indicated that the pocket sheet may be a single continuous sheet or a stitched together composite sheet so long as the two walls of the pocket when folded, coincide at the edges thereof. The line of fold may even be a line of stitching joining the pocket walls adjacent the slit.

In order to turn in and conceal the raw edges of the pocket walls, they are turned through the slit from the positions of FIG. 2 or 7 toward the dash-dot line positions shown in FIG. 2 and as is indicated by the arrowed direction lines 46 of FIG. 2. The converging end portions 34, 35 of the stitching 33 aid materially in making such turning practical and effective without the need for cutting, notching, bending or otherwise disposing of unwanted material which tends to make lumps, wrinkles, creases or the like, and results in poor tailoring. The arrangement of the center line of the pocket sheet at the slit is also of considerable assistance in permitting turning of the pocket inside out back and forth through the slit.

In FIG. 8, only parts of the pocket wall parts of the facing sheet have been shown as passed through the slit for the purpose of clarity and for easy comparison with the positions of the parts in FIG. 7. The positions in which the parts become arranged for easy access to the pocket walls by the sewing machine, are shown in FIGS. 9 and 9a. The pocket walls have been swung together, the wall 44 mov-

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ing downwardly in the direction of the arrow 48 of FIG. 8 to a substantially horizontal position and the wall 43 swung upwardly in the direction of the arrow 49. The upper garment part is swung downwardly in the direction of the arrow 50 and the lower garment part swung upwardly in the direction of the arrow 51.

The peripheral edges of the pocket walls are now brought into registration with each other and to coincide thereby forming the central fold 52, this being possible because the pocket sheet is symmetrical about its center line, regardless of the shape selected for the pocket bag. To prepare for the bag-closing stitching, the rear pocket wall of FIG. 2 is swung in the direction of the arrow 53. The continuous line of machine stitching 47 securing together the peripheral portions of the pocket walls all around, except at the fold, is now made to close the bag completely except at the pocket entrance, and to suspend the pocket from the garment only by the line 33 of stitching except for the optional bar tacks 55 (FIGS. 1 and 11) close to the ends of the slit.

Obviously, additional strength or reinforcement may be supplied when the pocket is finally positioned irreversibly by attachment to the garment sheet at additional points, though such additional attachment is usually unnecessary. Reinforcement of the pocket in the usual manner may also be done. The final step, in making the pocket of FIGS. 1 and 11 is in the turning of the closed and finished pocket bag through the slit and from the inside out position in the direction of the arrows 56 of FIG. 2 into the right side out position of FIG. 3, or from the inside out position of FIG. 9 into the final position of FIG. 10, along the arrows 60, and down. The garment parts are also moved from the horizontal to the vertical in the directions of the arrows 62 and 63 as will now be readily understood.

That the slit forming the entrance opening of the pocket may take shapes other than straight and that the pocket sheet may also vary in shape is illustrated in FIGS. 12-14. In FIG. 12, the slit 65 is L-shaped, but the end portions of the surrounding stitching converge at 34, 35 in the same manner as in any of the other forms of the pocket assembly. A sort of half flap 66 is thereby created. The fold line 52 for this pocket is shown for illustration only as considerably above the slit, but it may be as close to the long sides of the stitching as is convenient.

In FIG. 13 showing a U-shaped slit 68, the resulting flap 69 hinges about the line 70 indicated as joining the ends of the slit. The pocket fold at 71 may also be close to the hinge line 70.

The slit 72 of FIG. 14 is of sinuous shape, the resulting double flap 73, 74 comprising a number of similar fingers in each flap.

Enough has been said to make it clear that the slit and the pocket may take a variety of shapes. The versatility of the universal pocket hereof will also be clear when it is seen that the pocket sheet and facing sheet can be manipulated by turning back and forth through the pocket opening as many times as is desired without interference or hinderance and that the sheets, including the garment sheet, or easily arranged to take a separate flap, or a zipper, or stripes or other conventional pocket parts or embellishments in a well known manner which needs no further illustration or description.

In FIG. 15 is shown the gusset 75 connecting the walls 76, 77 of the pocket around the periphery thereof by means of the stitching 78, 79. The walls are conveniently of separate pieces of pocket material and the gusset is connected thereto when the bag is finally closed.

The adaptation of the pocket to one which may be arranged in an operative position either at the rear of the garment or at the front with little change in its construction to make it completely reversible, will now be explained. Such pocket is shown in FIGS. 16-18 in its reversed or outside position and in FIGS. 19-21 in its inside or normal position. This pocket differs from those above described by reason of the second slit 80 in the rear wall

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81 of the pocket sheet and the tailored finishing of said second slit. The raw edges resulting from cutting said second slit are turned in and covered by the covering member 82 at the upper edge of the slit and by the folded covering or extension member 83 enclosing the lower edge of the slit. The member 82 together with that portion of the pocket wall to which it is attached, form a flap having a button hole 87 therein optionally receiving the button 84 on the lower covering member 83. Said members 82 and 83 overlap sufficiently to permit the member 82 to serve as a flap and to detachably cover the second slit 80 when desired. A short vertical cut 85 (FIG. 19) at both sides of the flap permits swinging of the flap into and out of the pocket.

When the pocket is in the reversed position of FIGS. 16-18 and the exposed pocket is in use, the flap 82 may be moved to the inside of the pocket and buttoned on to the button 86 on the pocket wall 43. When the pocket is in the inside or normal position of FIGS. 19-21, the flap is also inside of the pocket and is buttoned to the button 84 thereby closing off the pocket opening 80 and leaving the pocket opening 28 accessible as in the other forms of the pocket.

It will now be seen that there has hereby been provided a universal pocket and method of making it meeting the objections and remedying the defects of garment pockets heretofore in general use; that the pocket is machine stitched throughout with resulting economy of material and labor; that it may take a variety entrance opening and pocket outline forms; that it can be turned back and forth as necessary for complete accessibility and reversal; that it is finished with high quality tailoring; that it accommodates itself to conventional appearance, welts, facings and embellishments; that it is independent of waistbands, side seams and of the garment sheet except at the pocket entrance opening and consequently, that the objects of the invention are adequately attained in an efficient and practical manner.

While certain specific forms of the invention have herein been shown and described, various obvious changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention defined by the appended claims.

I claim:

1. The method of making a universal garment pocket comprising arranging a pocket facing sheet and a pocket sheet on opposite sides of a garment sheet with the center line of the pocket sheet adjacent to and extending in the same general direction as a line determining the entrance opening of the pocket,

making a continuous first line of stitching by machine, said line having two spaced apart sides having converging portions meeting at the corresponding ends of said sides,

said stitching passing through the sheets and circumscribing the line determining the pocket opening,

cutting a slit through the sheets between the two sides of the line of stitching,

turning the facing sheet through the slit and stitching said facing sheet to the pocket sheet, thereby concealing the cut edges of the sheets adjacent the slit, turning the facing and pocket sheets as a unit through the slit, folding the pocket sheet in half about said center line,

making a second continuous line of machine stitching through the coinciding margins of the pocket sheet to close the folded sheet into a pocket bag where not closed by the fold, and

turning the thus closed bag back through the slit.

2. The pocket making method of claim 1, the meeting points of the converging end portions of the sides of the line of stitching being relatively sharp points.

3. The pocket making method of claim 1, the garment sheet constituting the front and back panels of a pair of trousers,

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making a continuous preliminary line of machine stitching securing said panels together to form the side seam of the trousers and to form panel flaps extending past the preliminary stitching,

the flaps being connected by said stitching prior to the arrangement of the facing and pocket sheets on the garment sheet.

4. The pocket making method of claim 3, the first line of stitching being substantially pointed at both ends thereof, and

the pocket sheet being symmetrical about the center line thereof.

5. The pocket making method of claim 3, the pocket bag being attached to the garment sheet solely by said first line of stitching.

6. The pocket making method of claim 3, and making the slit close to the preliminary line of stitching and along a straight line.

7. The pocket making method of claim 1, making a second slit in the rear wall of the pocket sheet, finishing the edges of said second slit, and forming a flap to close off selectively either one of said slits at a time.

8. The pocket making method of claim 1, and securing a gusset between the walls of the pocket connecting the marginal portions of said walls.

9. The pocket making method of claim 1, the step of slitting the sheets being along a line other than straight.

10. In a garment pocket, a garment sheet, a pocket sheet, a facing sheet for the pocket sheet, the sheets having a slit completely therethrough constituting the entrance opening to the pocket, a first line of machine stitching surrounding the slit, a fold in the pocket sheet doubling the pocket sheet on itself, and arranged adjacent to and in the same general direction as the slit, and a second line of pocket-closing machine stitching closing the folded pocket around the margins thereof except at the slit and at said fold, the stitched marginal portions of the pocket sheet being inturned and concealed at said second line of stitching, the edges of the sheets at the entrance opening being arranged between the facing and pocket sheets and concealed thereby, the facing sheet constituting a flat lining for a substantial area of the inner surface of the pocket adjacent the entrance opening.

11. The garment pocket of claim 10, the slit being arranged at any selected part of the sheets, the first line

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of stitching being generally elliptical and pointed at both ends thereof.

12. The garment pocket of claim 10, and an expansion gusset interposed between and connecting the concealed inturned marginal portions of the walls of the pocket sheet independently of the garment sheet.

13. The garment pocket of claim 10, the normally rear wall of the pocket having a second finished slit therein accessible when the pocket is turned into a reversed position through the slit to the front of the garment sheet.

14. The garment pocket of claim 13, and a finished flap carried by said rear wall, and

cooperating means on the flap and the pocket walls to close each of said slits when the other of said slits is open.

15. The garment pocket of claim 10, the garment sheet constituting the front and rear panels of a pair of trousers, a third line of stitching securing the edge portions of the panels together except at said slit,

the slit being substantially coincident with said third line of stitching, whereby the pocket is suspended from the garment sheet solely by the first line of stitching and is otherwise independent of the garment sheet.

16. The garment pocket of claim 15, the first line of stitching being pointed at both ends thereof.

17. The garment pocket of claim 15, the slit being along a line which is straight, and the marginal portions of the panels being flattened throughout the lengths thereof against the garment sheet.

18. The garment pocket of claim 10, the slit being arranged at the back panel of a pair of trousers to form a hip pocket.

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ALFRED R. GUEST, Primary Examiner

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

Patent No. 3,564,615 Dated February 23, 1971

Inventor(s) Harry Jacobson

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent are hereby corrected as shown below:

In the heading to the printed specification, lines 3 and 4, "611 Broadway, Mount Vernon, N. Y. 10012" should read -- Mount Vernon, N. Y. (611 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10012)

Signed and sealed this 29th day of June 1971.

(SEAL)
Attest:

EDWARD M. FLETCHER, JR.
Attesting Officer

WILLIAM E. SCHUYLER, JR
Commissioner of Patents