(No Model.)

M. P. BRAY.

POCKET.

No. 303,211. Patented Aug. 5, 1884.

Fig. 1

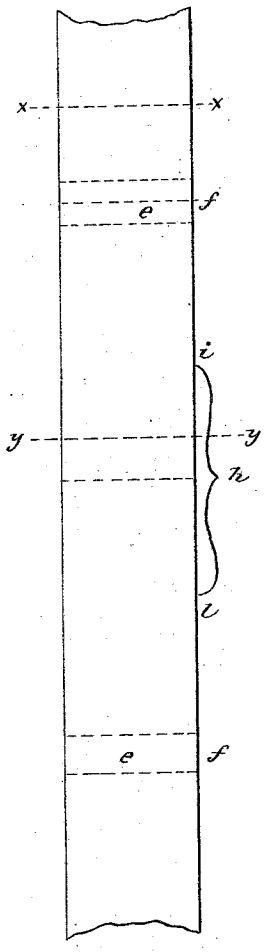


Fig. 2

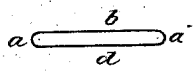


Fig. 3

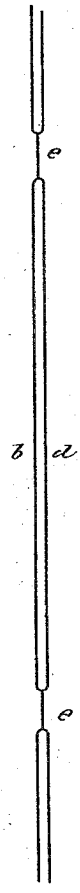


Fig. 4

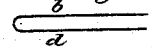


Fig. 5

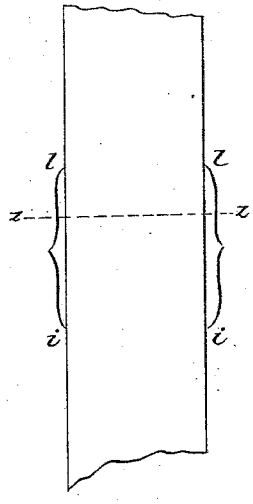


Fig. 7



Fig. 8

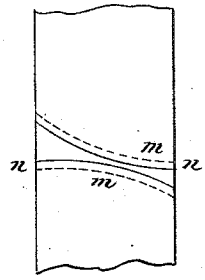
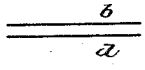


Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS P. BRAY, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO HENRY B. SPITZ AND CHAS. E. GODFREY, OF BOSTON, MASS.

POCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,211, dated August 5, 1884.

Application filed October 8, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS P. BRAY, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented new Improvements in Pockets for Garments; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, the woven strip; Fig. 2, a transverse section on line *x x;* Fig. 3, a longitudinal section through the transverse woven portion; Fig. 4, a transverse section on line *y y;* Fig. 5, the strip as woven open at both edges for the formation of the mouth of the pocket; Fig. 6, a transverse section on line *z z;* Fig. 7, a vertical section through a pocket as attached to the garment; Fig. 8, a modification.

This invention relates to an improvement in the manufacture of pockets for garments, the object being to weave the pocket complete, and thereby avoid the usual cutting and stitching of the two thicknesses together to produce the pocket, and whereby the pocket may be made as an article of manufacture; and it consists in pockets for garments woven in a continuous strip of double thickness, the two thicknesses united transversely across at intervals to form the bottom of the pockets, the edges also united, except for a certain predetermined distance, to form the opening, and by which opening the edges are woven separately, thereby producing a selvage at the opening, and as more fully hereinafter described.

In weaving the strip a loom is employed with mechanism such as is well known, whereby two thicknesses may be woven at the same time and the two thicknesses united as one thickness at any desired point. In width the strip corresponds to the extreme width of the pocket. It is woven solid at the edge, as at *a*, connecting the two thicknesses *b* and *d*, as seen in Fig. 2. At intervals of about the length of two pockets the two thicknesses are connected entirely across, as at *e*, for a short distance for that class of pockets which have an opening in one edge, as for pantaloons. The two sides are separated at one edge, as seen in Fig. 4—say as from *i* to *l*, Fig. 1. The remainder of the distance between the ends of these openings the edges are joined, as in Fig. 2. Leaving this opening, the two separated edges will be woven as single and independent thicknesses, thereby making a selvage upon each of those edges. The strip thus woven is cut transversely and centrally across the solid woven portion *e*, as at *f*, and midway between the solid portions, as at *h*. Each of the parts so cut forms a complete pocket. The selvage edge of the opening greatly facilitates the attaching of the pocket over what it would be were the edge cut. In some cases of a transverse mouth it is desirable that one thickness shall extend above the opening, while the other will be on a line with the opening. To this end I weave the fabric, as before; but instead of leaving the opening in but one side, as from *i* to *l*, Fig. 1, I weave the two edges open for a space—say as from *i* to *l*. (See Figs. 5 and 6.) Then, when the strip is cut as before, the two thicknesses at the upper end are separate, so that the upper thickness may be attached to one side of the garment at the pocket above and the other to the garment below, as seen in Fig. 7.

Instead of weaving the solid portion *e* at right angles across the strip, it may be woven curved, as indicated by the lines *m*, Fig. 8, and then the strip cut, as indicated by the lines *n*, which will give the rounded shape to the inside of the pocket.

This strip may be woven and sold in the market as an article of manufacture, and cut up by the consumer.

What I claim is—

1. As an article of manufacture, a series of pockets woven in a continuous strip of double thickness, the two thicknesses united transversely across at intervals to form the bottoms of the pockets, the edges also united, except for a certain predetermined distance, to form the opening, the edges of that opening being selvage, substantially as described.

2. A woven pocket for garments, having the bottom and edges closed in the process of weaving, except that one or both edges be left open in the process of weaving, to form the mouth of the pocket, substantially as described.

Witnesses: MORRIS P. BRAY.
JOHN E. EARLE,
JOS. C. EARLE.