

July 16, 1940.

B. J. GOLDSMITH

2,208,256

METHOD OF MAKING POCKETS

Filed Nov. 29, 1938



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,208,256

METHOD OF MAKING POCKETS

Bertram J. Goldsmith, Neshanic, N. J.

Application November 29, 1938, Serial No. 242,905

2 Claims. (Cl. 139—389)

This invention relates to pocket constructions and to a method of making pockets.

More particularly, the invention is concerned primarily with the construction of pockets for wearing apparel, although, as will be readily understood other types of pockets are within the scope of this invention. In accordance with the present invention, the pockets are produced in such manner that the pocket-defining walls or opposed sides are united at their edges without stitching or similar seams. This is accomplished by weaving a multi-thickness fabric to provide the pocket sides or walls and by weaving portions of the fabric in a single thickness in narrow areas at the edges of the pocket walls whereby the latter are joined together at said edges in an integral or seamless construction.

For commercial purposes, the fabric is woven in indefinite lengths sufficient to provide a multiplicity of pockets when the fabric is cut into sections of pocket size. This constitutes another object of the invention.

The invention and the several objects thereof will be more clearly understood from the following description considered with reference to the accompanying drawing.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the fabric woven in accordance with the present invention for producing a plurality of individual pockets;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a coat pocket or similar pocket formed in accordance with the present invention from the fabric illustrated in Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a trouser pocket produced in accordance with the present invention from the fabric illustrated in Fig. 1.

Referring now to the drawing in detail, the coat pocket or other open top pocket 10 illustrated in Fig. 4 and the trouser pocket or side opening pocket 12 illustrated in Fig. 5 are made from the woven fabric 20 illustrated in Fig. 1. Said fabric may be woven from any suitable pocket-forming material, for example cotton yarn. As clearly shown in Figs. 1 to 3 of the drawing, fabric 20 comprises portions 22 of multiple thickness and intermediate transverse and longitudinal portions 24 and 26, respectively, of single thickness. In other words, the fabric is woven in tubular formation in the portions 22 thereof between the narrow areas 24 and 26 of

single thickness. The fabric thus includes in each portion 22 parts 22a and 22b for forming the walls or opposed sides of the pockets, and the edges of said pocket-forming walls are integrally united by the narrow areas 24 and 26 of the single woven fabric.

As here shown, portions 22 of the fabric 20 are preferably of such size as to provide two open top pockets such as the pockets 10 illustrated in Fig. 4 when said portion 22 is cut in two as indicated by the dotted lines A—A in Fig. 1. It will be understood that the size of the pocket may vary, and likewise it will be understood that the width of the single fabric areas 24 and 26 which unite the pocket walls at their side edges may also vary, although it is preferred that said areas of single thickness be about one inch wide. It will be understood that the individual pockets are formed by cutting the fabric along the lines such as the lines B—B and C—C in the single fabric portions 24 and 26. The pocket thus formed may be set into the garment and secured therein in any suitable way, as by stitching passing through the single thickness fabric portions 24 and 26.

The manner of producing the trouser pocket 12 illustrated in Fig. 5 will be apparent. As here shown, said pocket comprises one of the pocket-forming portions 22 of the fabric illustrated in Fig. 1 and may be made from the same fabric which is utilized for making the open top pocket 10 or, alternatively, as will be readily understood, the trouser pockets may be made from fabrics such as fabric 20 but in which the size of the pocket-forming portions 22 are different from the size of such pocket-forming portions 22 when the fabric is to be used for making the open top pockets such as that illustrated in Fig. 4. As trouser pockets usually have an opening 28 at the side edges of the pocket, pocket-forming portion 22 is cut open for a distance of about one-half its length through both walls thereof at the line where the two walls are joined by the fabric of single thickness. It will be observed that pocket-forming portions 22 in fabric 20 are substantially rectangular in shape and have a greater length than width so that said pocket-forming portions may be cut in two to provide two open top pockets, as illustrated in Fig. 4 or may be utilized as a trouser pocket, as illustrated in Fig. 5, since trouser pockets are usually longer longitudinally than they are transversely.

Thus it is seen that the pocket construction and the method of making pockets as herein illustrated or described are well adapted to accom-

plish the several objects of the invention. It will be understood, however, that various changes in the details of construction of the pockets herein shown or described as well as in the method of making such pockets will occur to skilled artisans in view of the present disclosure, and it will be further understood of course, that various other types of pockets may be produced in accordance with the method of the present invention. It will also be understood that pockets for articles other than those of the wearing apparel art may be made in accordance with this invention. Accordingly, I do not wish to be limited precisely to the constructions of the pockets herein shown or described, or to the types of pockets herein disclosed; nor do I wish to be limited to the specific method of making such pockets as herein disclosed except as may be required by the scope of the appended claims. Also, unless otherwise specified in the claims, the steps in the method may be performed in a sequence which differs from the order of their recitation in the claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. The method of making pockets which comprises providing a woven fabric having areas of

multiple thickness united to each other along areas of woven fabric of single thickness, cutting said fabric along said areas of single thickness to provide a plurality of individual pocket members, and cutting each member at a part only of a side edge thereof at an area of multiple thickness and removing an adjacent part only of single thickness to provide said members with pocket openings at the sides thereof, respectively.

2. The method of making pockets which comprises providing a woven fabric having areas of multiple thickness for forming the opposed walls of a plurality of pockets and areas of single thickness extending longitudinally and transversely of the fabric along spaced longitudinal lines and along spaced transverse lines, respectively, cutting said fabric along said areas of single thickness to provide a plurality of individual pocket members having marginal portions of single thickness, and removing a part of a marginal portion and adjacent parts of double thickness of each member to provide pocket openings in said pocket members at the sides thereof, respectively.

BERTRAM J. GOLDSMITH.