F. HESS.

GARMENT POCKET.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 10, 1914.

1,150,432.

Patented Aug. 17, 1915.

FIG. 1

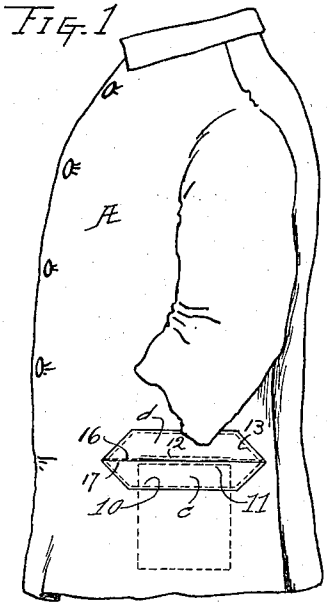


FIG. 2

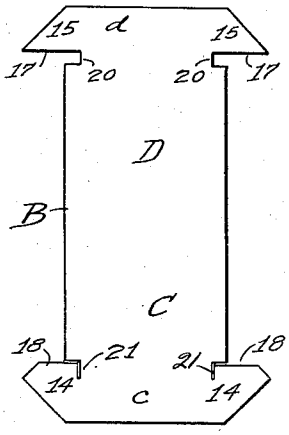


FIG. 3

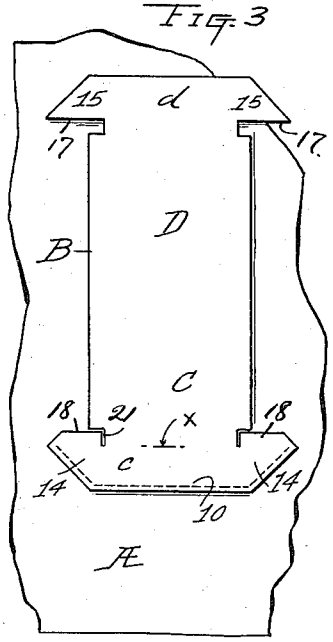


FIG. 4

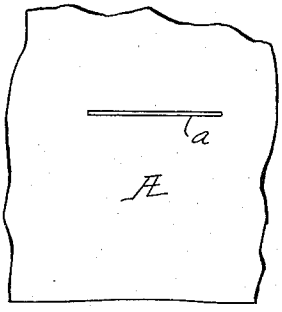


FIG. 5

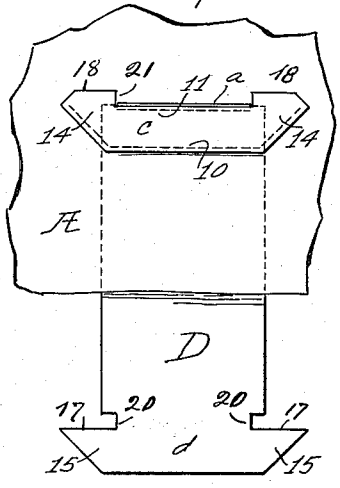


FIG. 6

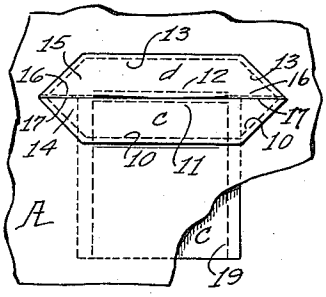


FIG. 7

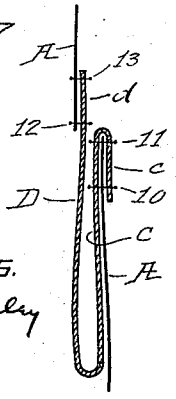
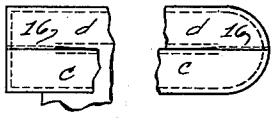


FIG. 8



WITNESSES.

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GARMENT-POCKET.

1,150,432. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 17, 1915.

Application filed August 10, 1914. Serial No. 855,951.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK HESS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, Hamilton county, State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Garment-Pocket, of which the following is a clear, full, and exact description, attention being called to the drawing which accompanies this application and forms a part thereof.

This invention relates to the tailoring of coats and concerns more particularly the making of the pockets for certain styles of coats and in which the pockets are trimmed around their opening, either for ornamental purposes or for purposes of utility, the object in the latter case being to reinforce the garment and the pocket at its opening and to provide a binding for the edges of the pocket.

Coats forming part of uniforms or of suits used for special purposes are usually provided with pockets here under consideration.

My invention is described as used in connection with coats having pockets of the kind here in view and which are trimmed around the openings of these pockets and where such trimming is applied for purposes of utility in cases where the pockets are subject to frequent use and heavy wear, to protect and to reinforce the garment adjacent the mouth of the pockets and the edges of the pockets at their openings. Garments in which such conditions exist are found in the coats which form part of the uniform of street-rail-way conductors. Such coats require strong pockets to carry the coin handled and the pockets at their openings and parts of the garment adjacent this opening require protective trimming on account of the frequent use of the pocket. Strong material, usually leather or a combination fabric comprising cloth and leather, is used for these pockets and for the trimming and facings and a number of pieces are required under present methods of manufacture to make up such pockets. With my improved method, one piece only is required to make up a pocket with its trimmings and facings, and its insertion into the garment and its attachment thereto is accordingly simplified.

The subject of my invention is therefore a pocket made in a simplified manner as above outlined, so as to reduce the labor connected therewith and the expense required therefor.

The invention consists of a pocket made in this way and of the manner of making the same, all as more fully described and pointed out in the claim hereinafter and as illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1. on reduced scale shows a coat in side-view provided with a pocket of the kind here in view and attached accordingly. Fig. 2. shows shape of the piece of material required for the pocket and for the reinforcing trimming. Fig. 3. shows first step of the application of this piece of material to the material of the garment. Fig. 4. shows a portion of that part of the garment to which the pocket is attached. Figs. 5 and 6. illustrate successive steps in the procedure following the step illustrated in Fig. 3, the last figure showing the pocket complete and in position. Fig. 7. shows a vertical section through the completed pocket. Fig. 8 shows modified shapes of the ends of the trimming.

In the drawing letter A indicates one of the side-fronts of a coat provided with a pocket such as here in view. Letter *a* indicates a slit in this side-front, back of which the pocket it attached to the inner side of this side-front and through which slit the pocket becomes accessible.

B indicates a piece of material which in this case may be leather or a combination of cloth and leather. It contains the material required for the two sides which make up the pocket, C being its front side and D its rear side, also the material which makes up trimming *c* which is below the mouth of the pocket and continuous with the front side C thereof, also the material which makes up trimming *d* which is above the mouth of the pocket and continuous with the rear side D thereof.

The first step in the procedure for forming the pocket and for attaching it consists of placing the piece of material B, cut out as shown in Fig. 2, upon the coat-part A and as shown in Fig. 3, and by connecting it by means of stitches 10, of which there may be a single row and additional ones parallel thereto. In placing it, this piece is so positioned that a dotted line indicated on it at *x* in Fig. 3, coincides with and covers slit *a* in the garment as shown in Fig. 4, or the position where said slit is to be,

this slit being preferably cut after piece B is attached in place. Piece B is now pushed through this slit *a* as shown in Fig. 5 and turned down over the lower edge of slit *a* after which a row of stitches 11 is run across this edge, thus forming a leather binding whereby this lower edge is covered and protected, the stitches passing through the material of the garment at this lower edge and through the overlapping doubled-up parts of piece B on each side thereof. Observe Fig. 7. The next step consists of doubling piece B rearwardly upon itself so that portion D is back of and juxtaposed with the front portion C of the pocket as shown in Fig. 6 whereby the two complementary sides of the pocket, front and rear, assume their proper relative positions. Trimming portion *d* is also pushed upwardly through slit *a* and positioned so as to be above the same and on the outerside of the garment to which it is presently secured by stitches, there being one row of stitches 12 above and close to the upper edge of slit *a* and another row 13 around the outer edge of trimming *d*. The ends 14 of trimming *c* and ends 15 of trimming *d* form ears which extend beyond the ends of slit *a* and are connected to the garment and to each other across these ends of the slit so as to strengthen and reinforce the mouth of the pocket and the garment where it otherwise would be weak and subject to wear and tear. For such purpose the stitches of rows 10 and 13 are extended across the ends of these ears and the opposite and parallel edges of these extended portions overlap each other and are secured to each other and to the garment by rows of stitches 16. In the present case edges 17—17 of ears 15—15 of part *d* are caused to lap over edges 18—18 of ears 14—14 of part *c*. The pocket is now completed by running seams 19 through its superposed portions C and D and at their edges as shown in Fig. 6. It will be observed that the width of the pocket between seams 19 corresponds with the length of slit *a*. In other words the pocket proper, that is its clear part, extends from the ends of the mouth straight down. This requires of course that the width of piece B exceed the length of slit *a* in order to provide sufficient material outside of seams 19 and to permit their formation. To admit this wider piece snugly in position between the ends of slit *a*, clearance is provided at the inner corners of ears 14 and 15. This may be by notches 20 as shown at the inner ends of edges 17 or by angular cuts 21, as shown at the inner ends of edges 18. These notches or cuts receive the ends of slit *a* and thus freely clear the garment, and cuts 21 also clear the upper edges 17 and permit them to lap over edges 18. Thus superposed parts of the material of the pocket, of the ears of the trimming and of the garment engage snug and lie flat against each other without bunching and without drawing folds or wrinkles.

It will now be seen that a strong pocket is provided, that the free edge of the mouth of the pocket is covered and bound, that a trimming is provided around the mouth of the pocket which has an ornamental effect and reinforces the material of the garment where the pocket is connected thereto and that this reinforcement is especially strong at the ends of the mouth, that is at the ends of slit *a*. In cases where ornamental appearance is to be predominant, the color of the material of piece B is selected accordingly and with respect as to its contrasting effect with reference to the color of the garment. The shape of the ears at the ends of the mouth of the pocket may be varied as shown in Fig. 8. Lining, if used, may be attached in customary manner to the inside of the garment and with the pocket between the two. Lining-stays and additional reinforcements may be added wherever required and if necessary sewed in with the material of the pocket. The pocket may also be used to replace pockets in other coats, or to replace worn pockets. In that case the pocket is completed entirely before placed in position. In that case seams 10 and 11 whereby it is attached to the garment would have to be hand-sewed.

Having described my invention I claim as new:

In combination with a coat provided with a slit defining a pocket-mouth, a single piece of material constituting front and rear walls of the pocket and forming also reinforcements for the mouth thereof and at both sides of the same, said reinforcements being shaped as shown and sewed to each other in over-lapping relation at each end of the slit which defines the pocket mouth and in line with said slit and stitches for connecting the parts to form the pocket and for securing the same to the coat.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

FRANK HESS.

Witnesses:
C. SPENGEL,
A. JOHNSON.

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