

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 13, 1912.

Patented Apr. 15, 1913.

Fig. 2

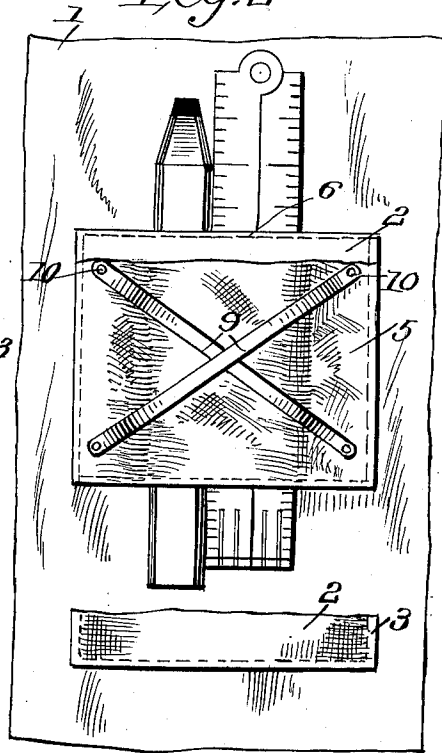


Fig. 5

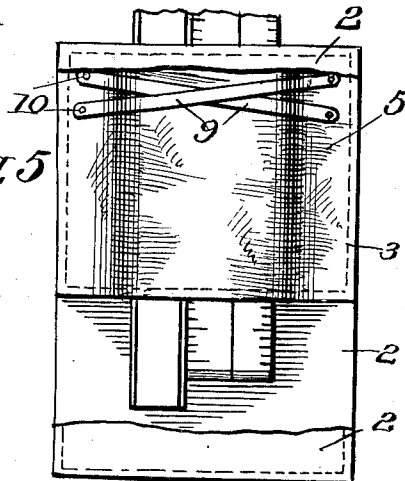
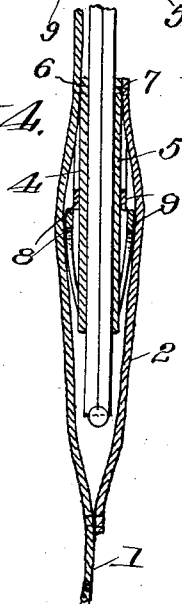


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATTHEW CLARKE, OF WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA.

SAFETY-POCKET.

1,058,844.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MATTHEW CLARKE, citizen of the United States, residing at Wilkes-Barre, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Pockets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to garment pockets and has as its object to provide a pocket constructed and arranged to securely hold against accidental loss, any articles placed therewithin.

While the pocket is designed for use upon practically any garment, it is particularly well adapted for use on overalls, and other work garments, and when so used will effectually prevent dropping and loss of rules, pencils, and other articles or instruments carried by workmen.

One aim of the invention is to provide in a pocket of this type, means for restraining an article disposed therewithin, against loss or dropping, which means will be concealed and will furthermore not be liable to mar or otherwise injure the contents of the pocket.

The invention further aims to provide a safety pocket, which will not interfere with laundering of the garment of which it forms a part and which will not render the garment unsightly.

For a full understanding of the invention reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of the pocket embodying the present invention, several of the elements thereof being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1 with a portion of the pocket removed. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a similar view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 2 illustrating a slight modification of the invention.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawing by the same reference characters.

In the drawing the numeral 1 indicates a portion of the garment to which the pocket embodying the present invention is attached.

In the form of the invention shown in the drawings the pocket proper is formed by stitching a sheet or ply 2 of cloth, of suitable

size, to the outer side of the garment 1, the stitches attaching this cloth to the garment being indicated by the numeral 3 and extending along the vertical and bottom edges of the said piece of cloth.

The means provided for holding articles within the pocket includes two pieces or plies of cloth, one of which is indicated by the numeral 4 and the other by the numeral 5, these pieces being of the same size and same outline and being stitched together along their lateral edges and secured by the stitches 3 in place between the lateral edges of the sheet 2 and the face of the garment 1. It will be noted that the cloth ply 4 is located next to the garment and that these plies are unattached at their upper and lower edges so that an article inserted between them may readily enter the pocket formed between the garment and the said ply 2. However, the sheets 4 and 5 are stitched at their upper edges as at 6 and 7 to the garment 1 and upper edge of the ply 2, respectively. A pair of relatively thin resilient metal strips 8 is arranged between the ply 4 and garment 1 and a similar pair of strips 9 is arranged between the ply 5 and pocket ply 2. By referring to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing it will be observed that the strips of each pair are disposed in crossed relation and that the ends of corresponding ones of the strips of the two pairs are secured together by means of rivets 10 which pass also through the plies 4 and 5. It will also be observed that the strips of each pair intersect each other at corresponding and opposite points and at the centers of the plies 4 and 5, but that the strips are concealed between the said sheets 4 and 5 and the garment and cannot come in contact with an article or articles inserted between the said plies 4 and 5.

In the form of the invention shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing, the strips 8 and 9 of each pair extend diagonally across the plies 4 and 5, terminating substantially at the upper and lower corners of the plies so that a relatively large area of the opposing sides of the plies 4 and 5 will be normally firmly in contact, and this arrangement of the strips is preferred where the device is to be used in connection with an overalls pocket or is to be embodied in a pocket intended to hold pencils, pens, and other articles of greater length than width. How-

ever, where the principles of the invention are embodied in a watch pocket or a pocket designed to contain coins, knives and other small articles, the strips may be arranged
 5 more nearly in alinement, or in other words may be disposed at more acute angles than shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, whereby to close the upper end or mouth of the pocket. Inasmuch as an article or ar-
 10 ticles inserted into the pocket pass and lie between the plies 4 and 5, they do not come in contact with the strips 8 and 9, and consequently are not liable to become hung within the pocket nor to be scraped or otherwise in-
 15 jured while being inserted or removed.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that there is provided a safety pocket which will securely hold articles placed within the pocket without injuring the ar-
 20 ticles in any way whatsoever and from which the articles may be readily removed.

It will also be apparent that the strips 9 in no way render the pocket bulky or unsightly in appearance and that they do not
 25 add materially to the weight of the pocket.

What I claim is:—

1. The combination with a garment, of an outer ply of material stitched to the garment and forming a pocket, of parallel inner plies
 30 of fabric disposed between the outer ply and the garment and stitched at their edges to said garment and outer ply respectively, and resilient clamping strips disposed one be-
 35 tween the outer ply and the next adjacent inner ply and the other between the garment and the next adjacent inner ply, said re-

silient clamping strips being disposed in diagonal relation to each other.

2. The combination with a garment, and an outer ply of material stitched to the gar- 40
 ment and forming a pocket, of parallel in-
 ner plies of fabric disposed between the
 outer ply and the garment and stitched at
 their edges to said garment and outer ply
 45 respectively, and opposed pairs of resilient
 clamping strips disposed one pair between
 the outer ply and the next adjacent inner ply
 and the other pair between the garment and
 the next adjacent inner ply, the strips of each
 pair being crossed. 50

3. The combination with a garment, and an outer ply of material stitched to the gar-
 ment and forming a pocket, of parallel in-
 ner plies of fabric disposed between the
 outer ply and the garment and stitched at
 55 their edges to said garment and outer ply
 respectively, and opposed pairs of resilient
 clamping strips disposed one pair between
 the outer ply and the next adjacent inner
 ply and the other pair between the garment
 60 and the next adjacent inner ply, the strips
 of each pair being crossed, and the extremi-
 ties of the strips of one pair being riveted
 to the extremities of the strips of the other
 pair. 65

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

MATTHEW CLARKE. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

JOHN P. POLLOCK,
 WILLIAM H. DEAL.