No. 733,666. PATENTED JULY 14, 1903.

T. C. LOUDEN.

SAFETY POCKET.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 5, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

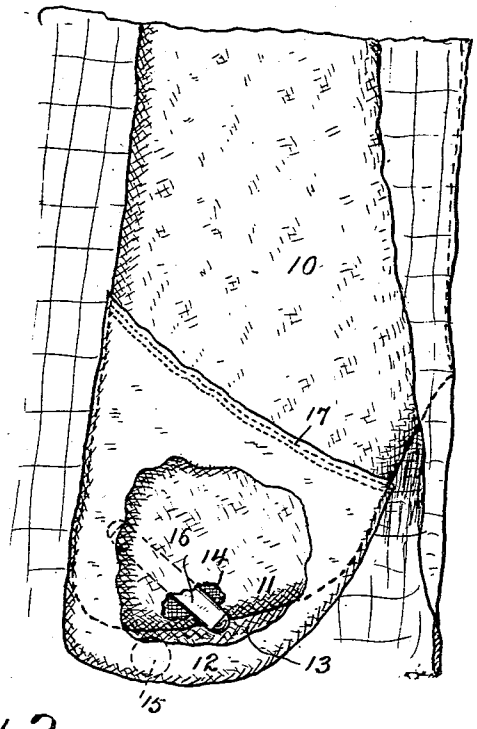
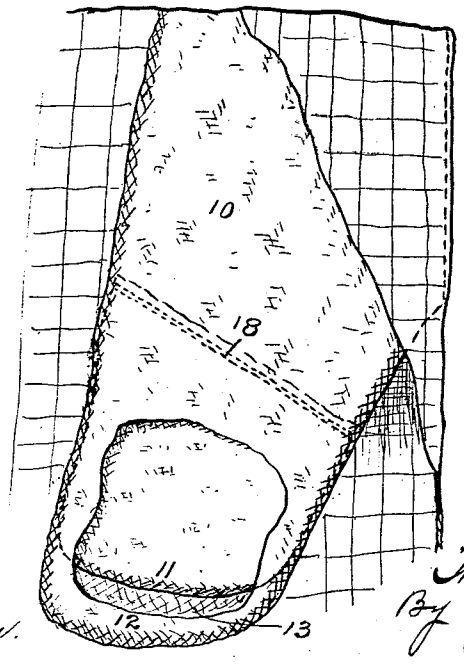


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES.

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No. 733,666. Patented July 14, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS C. LOUDEN, OF RIVERSIDE, CONNECTICUT.

SAFETY-POCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 733,666, dated July 14, 1903.

Application filed December 5, 1902. Serial No. 134,036. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS C. LOUDEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Riverside, county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Safety-Pocket, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object to provide safety-pockets for garments generally, my novel pocket being equally adapted for men's and women's clothing and for pockets in coats, vests, trousers, jackets, or dresses. In the present instance I have illustrated the invention as applied to trousers-pockets.

It is of course well understood that pockets are ordinarily made of strong heavy cloth, usually twilled, but that when miscellaneous articles—such as pocket-knives, bunches of keys, &c.—are carried or when the pocket is used as a coin-pocket and subjected to the constant weight and wearing action of various-sized coins and of the finger-nails in taking articles out the pockets wear through in time and not infrequently serious loss results. It is for the purpose of preventing loss of coins or other articles from the pocket that I have devised the novel safety-pocket, which I will now describe, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and using reference characters to indicate the several parts.

Figure 1 is a view illustrating the application of the principle of the invention to a trousers-pocket, the front of the trousers-leg being broken away to show the pocket; and Fig. 2 is a similar view differing only in details of construction, which I will presently describe at length.

The essential principle of the invention is that I provide the lower end of the pocket with double bottoms and sides, leaving a space between the two bottoms large enough to receive and retain articles that may escape through a hole in the inner bottom. As the wear upon a pocket is by no means confined to the actual bottom of the pocket, which is usually a seam, I shall for convenience refer to the entire carrying portion of the pocket as the "bottom."

10 denotes a pocket having a bottom 11, and 12 a supplemental bottom outside of and below the bottom of the pocket proper, between which and the bottom of the pocket is a space 13. In both of the views the supplemental bottom is partly broken away to show the bottom of the pocket proper, and in Fig. 1 I have shown the bottom 11 of the pocket as having a hole 14 therein, through which a coin 15 has already passed and a pocket-knife 16 is in the act of passing. I consider the space 13 between the bottom of the pocket proper and the supplemental bottom as an important feature of the invention, for the reason that it allows small articles to pass entirely out of the pocket proper, but still retains them securely in the supplemental bottom. This space also serves to prevent the weight of the contents of the inner or pocket proper, which is of the usual cloth material employed for pockets, from causing the bottom of said pocket to chafe and wear the bottom of the supplemental or outer pocket, which is also of the usual cloth material. After having worn out the bottom of the pocket proper the user can of course depend upon the supplemental bottom for the safety of articles carried; but by providing the space between the bottom of the pocket proper and the supplemental bottom attention is called to the hole in the bottom of the pocket proper by the very inconvenience of having to extract articles from the supplemental bottom by passing them through the hole in the bottom of the pocket proper. Under ordinary conditions the user will repair the hole in the bottom of the pocket proper, as he will be constantly reminded of its existence, but without danger for a long time of the actual loss of articles. On the other hand, should it be inconvenient or impossible to mend or patch the hole in the bottom of the pocket proper the user may continue to use the pocket, depending entirely upon the supplemental bottom, and will have quite as long use with safety of the supplemental bottom as he originally had of the bottom of the pocket proper.

So far as the principle of the invention is concerned it is wholly unimportant whether the bottom 11 of the pocket proper is simply the bottom of an original pocket and the supplemental bottom is formed by placing a new bottom in the form of a bag outside the lower end of the pocket, as in Fig. 1, and securing

the outer or supplemental bottom to the pocket proper by means of a seam 17 or whether, as in Fig. 2, the lower end of an ordinary pocket is made to serve as the supplemental bottom 12 and the bottom 11 of the pocket proper is formed by stitching within the original pocket a short pocket which when stitched in place forms the bottom 11 of the pocket proper, the supplemental bottom in this form being, as already stated, the bottom of the original pocket. Care should be taken in both forms of the invention to leave the space 13 between the bottom of the pocket proper and the supplemental bottom.

In Fig. 2 I have indicated the seam by which the bottom proper of the pocket is secured above the bottom of the original pocket, which now becomes the supplemental pocket, by 18.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

A safety-pocket having its lower end provided with double bottoms and sides of cloth, the inner bottom being separated from the outer bottom by a space, all portions of the inner and outer sides and bottoms being continuous or free from openings.

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

THOMAS C. LOUDEN.

Witnesses:
CHARLES O. DERBY,
FRANK D. WEBSTER.