June 16, 1959 G. M. HARTMAN ET AL 2,890,461

METHOD FOR MAKING A POCKET

Filed Nov. 27, 1957

FIG. 2A

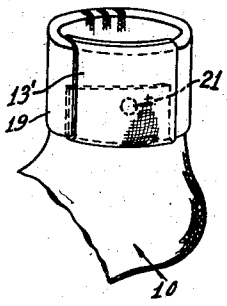


FIG. 2

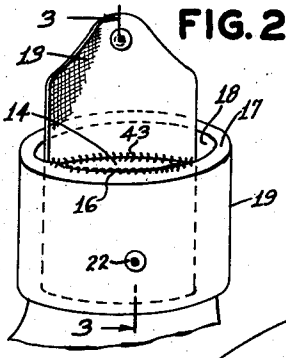


FIG. 1

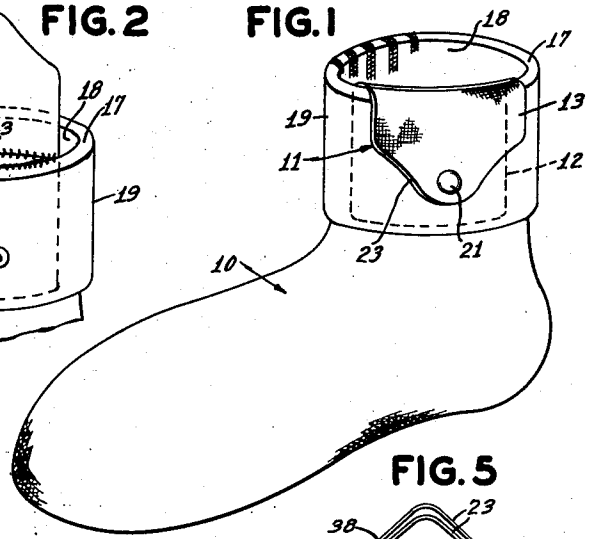


FIG. 5

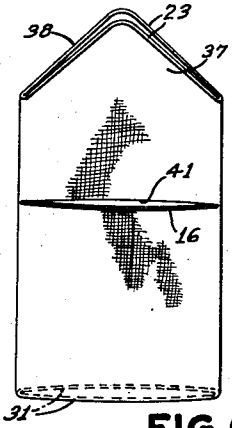


FIG. 4

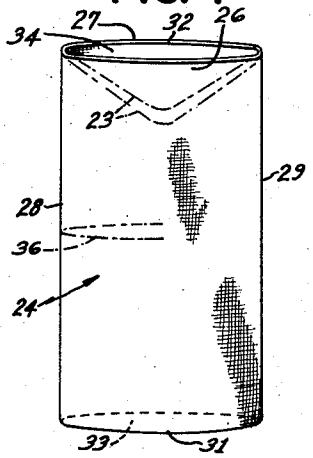


FIG. 3

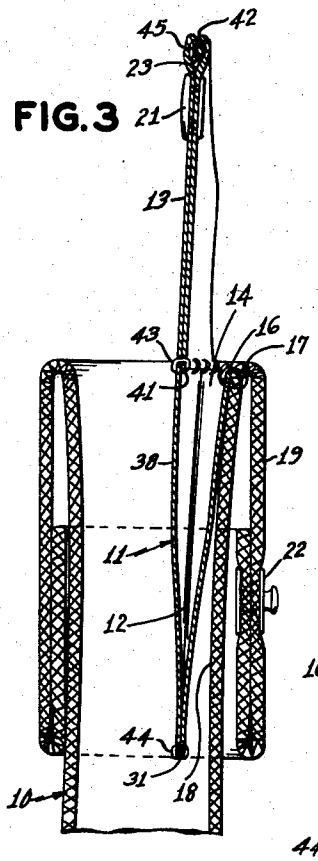


FIG. 6

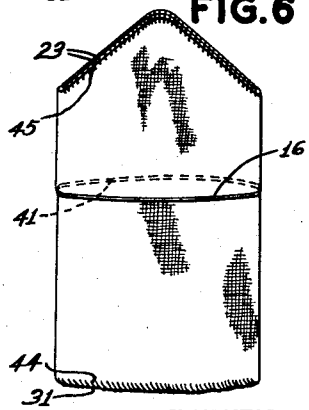
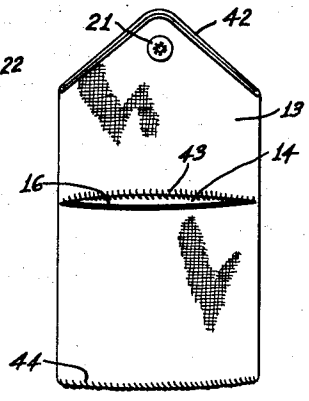


FIG. 7



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METHOD FOR MAKING A POCKET

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5 Claims. (Cl. 2—247)

This invention relates to a method for making pockets of the type particularly suited to be attached to socks.

One object of the present invention is the provision of an improved method of making pockets which are inherently simple, and which readily lends itself to efficient and economical production.

Another object of the invention is the provision of an improved method for making pockets from knitted blanks, the blanks being made on conventional knitting machines.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of an improved method of making pockets to be secured to socks for carrying small articles and for adorning the sock.

The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be more fully understood from the following description considered in connection with the accompanying illustrative drawings.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a sock provided with a pocket;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary perspective view of the upper portion of a sock provided with a pocket showing the flap open and stitches for securing the pocket to the sock;

Fig. 2A is a fragmentary perspective view illustrating an alternate construction of a sock with a pocket attached showing the flap portion secured to the underside of the cuff;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken along line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a tubular blank used for making the pocket;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the blank after the cutting and refolding thereof, showing the slit opening positioned in one layer of material;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the blank with the flap portion shown turned inside out; and

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a finished pocket.

Referring to the drawing in detail, a sock 10 having a pocket 11 attached thereto is shown in Figs. 1 and 2 to illustrated an article constructed in accordance with the present invention. The pocket 11 comprises a receptacle 12 for storing small articles and a flap 13 for confining the articles in the receptacle 12. Access to the receptacle is provided by opening 14 illustrated in Fig. 2.

Pursuant to one form of construction, the edge 16 of opening 14 is stitched to the upper edge 17 of sock 10 to attach pocket 11 to sock 10. The receptacle 12 extends downward along the inside surface 18 of sock 10. In its open position flap 13 extends above the upper edge 17 of sock 10 exposing opening 14. Flap 13, however, is normally folded over upper edge 17 and extended downward along the outside surface 19 of sock 10 to form a closure for receptacle 12. A separable fastener member 21 is provided on flap 13 for engaging a complementary fastener member 22 on sock 10 for separably securing the flap 13 to sock 10.

In Figs. 1 and 2 there is represented a short stocking widely known as a bobbie sock or anklet sock. The bobbie sock is shown only for illustration and it will be understood that the pocket construction in accordance with the present invention may be attached to any type of stocking, such as ankle and Bermuda socks, and even full-fashioned hose. In the preferred construction pocket 11 is attached near the upper edge of the sock 10 as conventionally worn and not necessarily to the upper edge of the welt portion. In Fig. 3, for example it is seen that the welt portion of the bobbie sock 10 is conventionally folded over to form a cuff. The pocket 11 is attached near the upper edge 17 of this cuff.

Flap 13 of pocket 11, in addition to serving as a closure for receptacle 12, also serves to adorn sock 10. In Fig. 1 for example it is seen that the peripheral edge 23 of flap 13 has been formed into a pleasant contour for decorative purposes. Contrasting colors between sock 10 and pocket 11 may be used to enhance the decorative effect.

Referring to Fig. 4 pocket 11 is formed from a tubular blank 24 comprising a length of double layer material having a front layer 26 and a back layer 27 joined at lineal edges 28 and 29. Opposing edges 31 and 32 define open ends 33 and 34 of blank 24. Blank 24 may be made from any suitable material, plastic or knitted fabric tubing for example. Knitted fabric is preferred however because it may be fabricated with conventional knitting machines and techniques used in fabricating sock 10. Pursuant to one method for constructing pocket 11, a slit opening 36 represented by the dot-dash lines 36 in Fig. 4 is cut approximately half way across the width of blank 24 from a lineal edge, edge 28 for example. Blank 24 is then refolded to position slit opening 36 across the full width of blank 24 as shown in Figure 5. A second front layer 37 and a second back layer 38, each comprising one-half of the previously described layers 26 and 27 are formed during the refolding of blank 24. Slit opening 36 is positioned in front layer 37 and is further defined by upper free edge 41 and lower free edge 16.

If it is desired to form a decorative peripheral edge, on the flap, end 34 is also suitably cut prior to refolding blank 24. If a peripheral edge 23 of the type illustrated in Fig. 1 is desired, for example, blank 24 is cut along the dotted lines 23 shown in Fig. 4. The desired contour, best illustrated in Fig. 5, is formed when blank 24 is reshaped in the manner previously described. Clearly prior to the forming of slit opening 36 or the decorative peripheral edge of flap 13, a cutting indicia may be scored on blank 24 by means of a template and suitable marking means.

The repositioned slit opening 36 partitions blank 24 into two portions, a flap portion bounded by edge 23 and the upper free edge 41 of slit opening 36 and a receptacle portion bounded by edge 31 and the lower free edge 16 of slit opening 36. After the slit opening 36 is repositioned the flap portion is turned inside out through slit opening 36 as best illustrated in Fig. 6. Each opposing edge 31 and 23 is then secured by stitches 44 and 45 respectively to close the ends of the reshaped blank. In practice this stitching operation is called whipping. A whipped edge is not considered suitable in appearance for the exterior of the flap 13 when it is positioned in full view on the outside surface 19 of sock 10. The flap portion is therefore turned inside out once again to place it in its former condition, and the stitching 45 is positioned within the blank 24, as represented in Figure 3. A finished edge 42 is formed on the exterior of the flap portion in this fashion. A finished edge 42 may also be formed on the exterior of the flap portion by first turning the receptacle portion inside out, securing opposing edges 23 and 31 to each other, and then turning the flap portion inside out.

To form flap 13 the upper free edge 41 of slit opening 36 is whipped to rear layer 38 by stitches 43 shown in Figs. 3 and 7. The stitching 43 also serves to bind the upper free edge 41 and to prevent the severed threads therein from unraveling. The lower free edge 16 and back layer of material 38 form the opening 14 into the receptacle 12. The lower edge 16 may be bound in a similar stitching operation if it is desired to complete the conversion of blank 24 into a pocket. However, in the preferred method, the binding operation on the lower free edge 16 is used to attach pocket 11 to sock 10, in the following manner. After the flap 13 is formed the newly formed pocket 11 is positioned adjacent the inside surface 18 of sock 10, with receptacle 12 extending downward and with the edge 16 near the upper edge 17 of sock 10. The pocket 11 is attached to sock 10 by stitching the edge 16 to the inside surface 18 of sock 10 as shown in Fig. 3. Complementary separable fastener elements 21 and 22 are then secured to flap 13 and to the outer surface 19 of sock 10 respectively to complete the construction of a sock 10 with a pocket 11 attached thereto.

In Fig. 2A there is represented an alternate construction embodying the method disclosed in this application. A flap 13' of pocket 11 extends down the entire length of the cuff and is folded under the cuff as shown in Fig. 2A. The flap 13' is then secured to sock 10 on the inside surface of the cuff. It is obvious in this construction, that the peripheral edge of the flap 13' need not be separately shaped. It is also not necessary to finish the edge of the flap 13' in the manner previously disclosed, since the edge is no longer exposed to view.

In another construction the opposing edge 31 and 23 in Fig. 5 may be whipped in the manner previously described, prior to turning the blank inside out. Following the stitching step, the entire blank 24 is turned inside out to form a finished edge at the opposing ends of the blank 24.

Although I have herein shown and described one form of the present invention it will be understood that various changes and modifications may be made therein within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit and scope of this invention.

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

1. The method of making a pocket having a receptacle and a flap closure, comprising providing a tubular blank comprising a length of double layer material having opposing edges defining open ends thereof, scoring a cutting indicia adaptable for forming a slit opening on one layer of said blank, cutting through both layers of the blank along said cutting indicia to form a slit opening in said blank defined by an upper and a lower free edge, refolding said blank to form an outer and inner layer of material and to position said slit opening across the width of one of said layers for dividing said blank into a flap portion and a receptacle portion, turning said flap portion inside out through said slit opening, securing each of said opposing edges to close the ends of the blank, restoring the flap portion to its former position for forming a finished edge on the exterior of said flap portion, and securing said upper free edge of said slit opening to said other layer of the blank for forming a flap closure, said lower free edge of said slit opening and said other layer defining an opening into said receptacle portion.

2. The method of making a pocket having a receptacle and a flap closure, comprising providing a tubular blank comprising a length of double layer material having opposing edges defining open ends thereof, cutting through both layers of said blank to form a slit opening therein defined by an upper and a lower free edge, refolding said blank to form second layers of material and to position said slit opening across the width of one of said second layers for defining a flap and a receptacle portion on said blank, turning said receptacle portion inside out through said slit opening, securing each of said opposing edges to close the ends of said blank, turning said flap portion inside out for forming a finished edge on the exterior of said flap portion, and securing said upper free edge of said slit opening to said other layer of the blank for forming a flap closure, said lower free edge of said slit opening and said other layer defining an opening into said receptacle portion.

3. The method of making a pocket having a receptacle and a flap closure and attaching said pocket to a sock, comprising providing a tubular blank comprising a length of double layer material having opposing edges defining open ends thereof, scoring a cutting indicia thereon adaptable for forming a slit opening, cutting through both layers of the blank along said cutting indicia to form a slit opening in said blank defining an upper and a lower free edge, refolding said blank to form two layers of material and to position said slit opening across the width of one of said layers for defining a flap portion and a receptacle portion in said blank, turning said flap portion inside out through said slit opening, securing each of said opposing edges to close the ends of said blank, restoring said flap portion to its former position for forming a finished edge on the exterior of said flap portion, and securing said upper free edge of said slit opening to said other layer of the blank for forming a flap closure, and securing said lower free edge of said slit opening to the sock.

4. The method of making a pocket having a receptacle and a flap closure, comprising providing a tubular blank comprising a length of double layer material having opposing edges defining open ends thereof, cutting a slit opening half way across the width of said blank through said double layer material, said slit opening defining an upper and a lower free edge, refolding said blank to form outer and inner layers of material and to position said slit opening across the width of one of said layers, securing each of said opposing edges to close the ends of the blank, said secured edges presenting an unfinished appearance, turning said layers of said blank inside out for forming finished edges on said blank, and securing said upper free edge of said slit opening to said inner layer of the blank for forming a flap closure, said lower free edge of said slit opening and said outer layer defining an opening into a receptacle.

5. The method of making a pocket adapted to be secured to a sock, comprising providing a tubular blank having a first two layers of material joined at the side edges thereof and having open ends, cutting through said two layers of material at one of said side edges of said blank to form a slot in said blank, folding said blank to form a second two layers of material with said slot extending across one of said layers of material, said slot defining an upper flap portion and a lower receptacle portion, turning said flap portion inside out through said slot, securing the ends of said blank to each other by stitching, and turning said flap portion inside out whereby the end of said blank at the flap portion thereof presents a finished edge with said stitching within said flap portion and the end of said blank at the receptacle portion thereof presents an unfinished edge with said stitching outside of said receptacle portion.

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