(No Model.)

M. P. BRAY.

POCKET FOR GARMENTS.

No. 328,378. Patented Oct. 13, 1885.

Fig. 1.

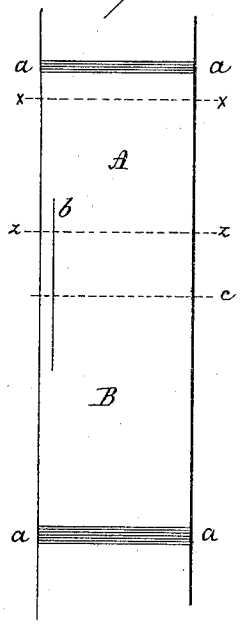


Fig. 2.

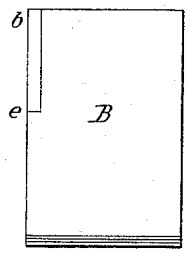


Fig. 3.

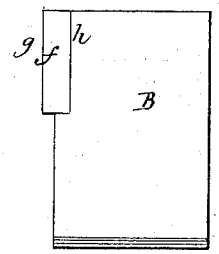


Fig. 5.

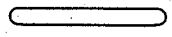


Fig. 6.

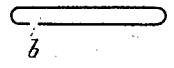
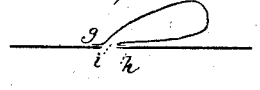


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS P. BRAY, OF ANSONIA, CONN., ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE GODFREY SEAMLESS POCKET COMPANY, OF BOSTON, MASS.

POCKET FOR GARMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 328,378, dated October 13, 1885.

Application filed November 10, 1884. Serial No. 147,481. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS P. BRAY, of Ansonia, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Pockets for Garments; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a face view of the woven strip; Fig. 2, one pocket as cut from the strip; Fig. 3, the same as Fig. 2, the flap *g* turned outward as in a position for attachment; Fig. 4, a transverse section through the pocket-opening, showing the pocket attached; Fig. 5, a transverse section of the strip on line *x x;* Fig. 6, a transverse section on line *z z*.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of pockets which are woven in a continuous tubular strip having the two thicknesses connected at intervals, and so that when the strip is cut through the connected portions and each separated from the other each pocket will be complete in itself.

In a patent granted to me dated August 5, 1884, No. 303,211, I show and describe such a series of pockets, the strip tubular, but the two thicknesses woven separate and independent at certain intervals so as to leave a slit at the extreme edge of the strip and between the solid or connected portions. This slit or slits aids in forming the mouth of the pocket, and such a slit formed in both edges, as described in that patent, adapts the pocket to coats or other garments in which the mouth or opening into the pocket is horizontal, for the reason that one thickness may be cut a little shorter than the other, the shorter thickness attached to the lower edge of the pocket opening, and the longer thickness to the edge of the opening above, thus giving free access to the pocket; but a slit in the edge of the strip or pocket does not adapt it to that class of pockets in which the mouth is vertical, as in pantaloons, or pockets in other garments where a vertical mouth is desirable, for the reason that the two edges of the slit are in the same line, and one edge cannot well be attached to one edge of the mouth and the other to the opposite edge, as must be done in a pocket having such vertical mouth.

To construct a pocket adapted to such vertical mouth is the object of my present invention; and it consists in a tubular strip having the two thicknesses connected at intervals where the pockets may be separated, and the connected part to form the bottom of the pockets, the one side of said strip woven with a slit a little distance from the edge, and so that the thickness may be cut from the slit at its ends to the edge, permitting that portion to be turned out as a flap projecting from the edge of the pocket, as more fully hereinafter described.

I weave the pockets in a strip, as seen in Fig. 1, this strip being tubular, except that the two thicknesses are connected at intervals, as at *a a*, this connected space being sufficient in length to permit the strip to be cut at those spaces and leave a solid portion to form the bottom of the pocket. Midway between the solid portions *a a*, and near one edge, I weave one thickness with an open longitudinal slit, *b*. Thus woven the slit is formed with a selvage at each edge, the strip being cut on the broken line *c*, and at the solid spaces *a a* two pockets, A and B, will be thereby formed in each section of the strip. Thus woven the strip is in condition for market.

When the pocket is to be applied, the lower end of the slit is cut outward to the edge of the pocket, as seen at *e*, Fig. 2, that portion from the longitudinal slit is turned outward to form a flap, *f*, (see Fig. 3,) leaving the one edge, *g*, of the opening projecting beyond the other edge, *h*.

The pocket is attached to the garment, as seen in Fig. 4, *i* representing the vertical slit in the garment. The edge *g* is attached at one side of the opening, and the edge *h* at the opposite side.

The pockets woven in series of two, as A B, Fig. 1, the one will serve for a vertical pocket-opening upon the right hand, and the other for a like opening upon the left hand.

I claim—

1. As an article of manufacture, a series of pockets woven in a continuous strip of double thickness, the two thicknesses united transversely at intervals to form the bottom of the pocket, one thickness woven with a longitudinal slit, *b*, near one edge, but distant therefrom, to form the flap *f* and the vertical opening in the pocket, substantially as described.

2. A woven pocket for garments having the bottom and edges closed in the process of weaving, one of the thicknesses woven with an open longitudinal slit, *b*, near one edge, but distant therefrom to form the flap *f*, substantially as described.

MORRIS P. BRAY.

Witnesses:
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