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J. L. SUCKLE
GARMENT APPENDAGES

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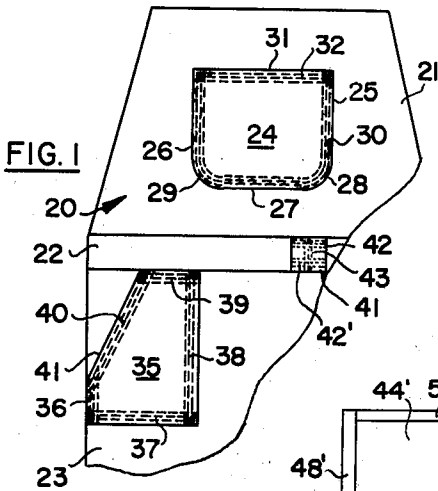


FIG. 1

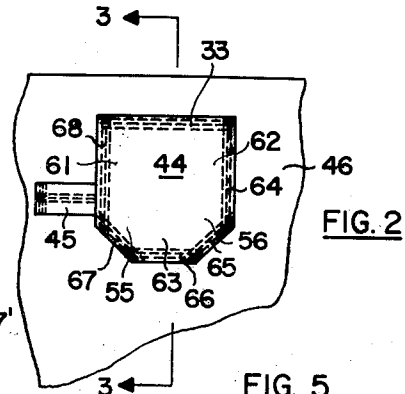


FIG. 2

FIG. 8

FIG. 5

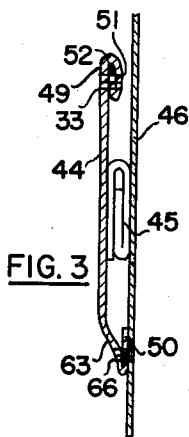


FIG. 3

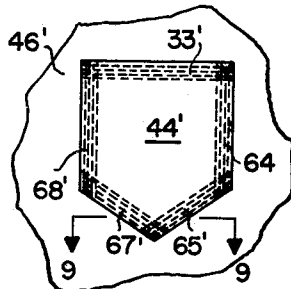


FIG. 7

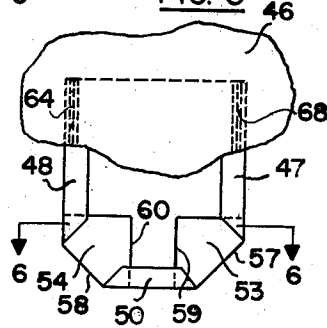


FIG. 6

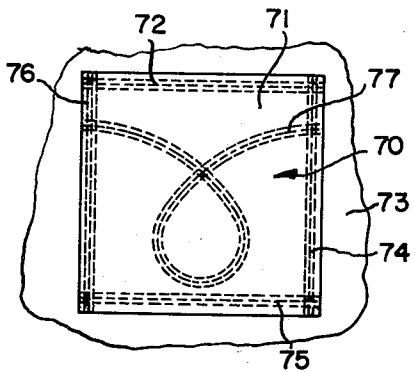


FIG. 4

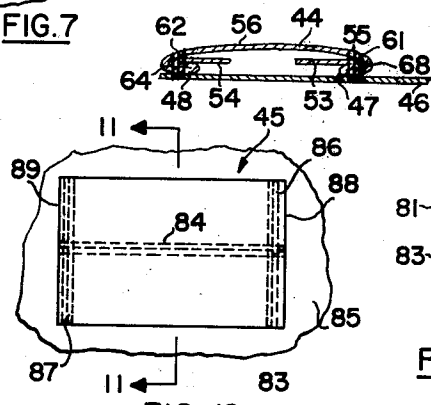


FIG. 10

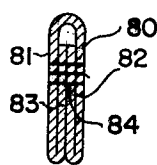


FIG. 11

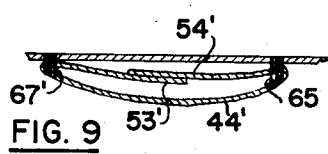


FIG. 9

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GARMENT APPENDAGES

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2 Claims. (Cl. 2—243)

The present invention relates to garment appendages and a method for securing the same. It is particularly directed to garment appendages and a method of securing the same to overalls and other heavy duty garments, wherein such appendages are utilized for retaining relatively sharp and heavy objects such as tools, nails, etc.

As is well known in the art, garment appendages, such as pockets, belt loops, hammer loops, etc., are subject to a relatively great amount of wear. This is particularly so in the case of working garments such as overalls, wherein tools and other sharp and heavy implements are continually being removed from and replaced within the appendages. Experience has shown that the first sign of wear in working garments, and usually the first rupture thereof, occur at the seam or other means uniting the appendages to the garment. Heretofore, pockets and the like have been secured to working garments by the use of one and sometimes two threads of fibrous substance extending through the garment and the appendage. While the problem of increasing seam wear has been approached by substituting other securing means such as various glues and cements, these have proved unsatisfactory for reasons of brittleness, reaction with cleaning chemicals, and for other reasons. Further, it was attempted to utilize thread of heavier weight and stronger material, but this was found economically impractical as it required greater sewing time and was more difficult to handle, both for the machine and the operator.

The second area of greatest wear in overall garments was found to be the lower portions of the pockets, resulting from the weight and abrasive action of tools, etc. held in the pocket. Heretofore, the pockets of stock working garments were not reinforced as such construction would have required the expenditure of additional time and materials. Hence, it was frequently necessary for the ultimate purchaser to patch or completely replace a torn or ruptured pocket.

Accordingly, it is a principal object of the present invention to provide a simple and efficient means for securing an appendage to a working garment, which will have wear resistant qualities equal to the remainder of the garment.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a garment appendage and means for securing the same, which will have greatly increased wear resistant qualities and which will not require the expenditure of additional labor or materials.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a garment appendage and means for securing the same which comprises a flexible sheet having its edges turned under and positioned with its edge portions facing the garment, and which is secured to the garment by at least three lines of stitching extending through the sheet, edge portions, and the garment. By the present invention, it is now possible to use thread of substantially less weight, and consequently of less cost, and still produce a seam of much greater strength. Further, by using a triple needle sewing machine in the present invention

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there will be no increase in labor cost, but rather, the lighter thread will be easier to handle, both for the operator and the machine, and result in a faster operation.

Almost all needle work factories have at least one triple needle sewing machine, which is generally used only for decorative work. As the flow of decorative work is highly variable due to frequent style changes, it is apparent that triple needle machines will often be idle. Thus, the present invention will effect greater utilization of idle machinery, and will not require the purchase and installation of new equipment. Further, as multiple needle work is ornamental, the present invention will serve to enhance the appearance of garments while adding to their durability.

It is a still further object of the present invention to provide a garment appendage fabricated of a flexible sheet having spaced corners, in which a pair of adjacent corner portions are turned inwardly to be disposed within the appendage when the latter is secured to the garment. Such construction will serve to reinforce the second greatest wearing area of the garment appendage and will combine with the highly improved securing means to provide an appendage having balanced wearing qualities which are equal to those of the remainder of the garment.

Other objects of the present invention will become apparent upon reading the following specification and referring to the accompanying drawings, which form a material part of this disclosure.

The invention accordingly consists in the features of construction, combinations of elements, and arrangements of parts, which will be exemplified in the construction hereinafter described and of which the scope will be indicated by the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of a garment showing appendages constructed and secured in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary elevational view showing appendages constructed and secured in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a sectional elevational view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a slightly modified form of the present invention showing a pocket secured to a portion of a garment.

Fig. 5 is a rear elevational view of an appendage secured to a garment, with the garment and securing means partially broken away.

Fig. 6 is a sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary elevational view of still another slightly modified form of appendage constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 8 is a rear view of the form of Fig. 7, with the garment portion and securing means removed.

Fig. 9 is a sectional view taken on the line 9—9 of Fig. 7.

Fig. 10 is another form of garment appendage constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 11 is a sectional view taken on the line 11—11 of Fig. 10.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, the embodiment of the invention illustrated in Fig. 1 comprises an overall garment, generally designated 20, having a bib 21, waist band 22 and trousers 23, all of which is conventional. On the bib 21 is a bib pocket 24 fabricated of flexible sheet material such as denim or the like, having vertically disposed side edges 25 and 26, and a horizontal bottom edge 27 which is connected to the sides by curved edge portions 28 and 29. Extending continuously along the side edge 25, curved edge 28, bottom edge 27, curved edge 29, and side edge

26 are three parallel spaced lines of stitches 30 securing the bib pocket 24 to the bib 21. For additional strength, the top edge 31 of the pocket 24 is also provided with three parallel spaced lines of stitches 32. On the trousers 23 is secured a front pants pocket 35 having triple lines of parallel spaced stitches 36, 37, 38 and 39 extending along the edge portions thereof and securing the pocket to the trousers 23. An additional triple line of parallel spaced stitches 40 is secured along the open edge 41 of the pocket 35, providing additional strength thereto. Transversely of the waist band 22 is shown a belt loop 41 secured to the garment 20 by triple lines of parallel spaced stitches 42 and 42'. In order to reinforce the belt loop, an additional triple line of parallel spaced stitches 43 extends along the longitudinal center thereof.

In Fig. 2 is shown a patch type rear pocket 44 and a hammer loop 45 secured to a garment portion 46. The pocket 44 is fabricated of a substantially rectangular sheet of flexible material, such as denim, having side edge portions 47 and 48, upper and lower edge portions 49 and 50, respectively, and lower corner portions 53 and 54. The upper edge portion 49 is first folded inwardly into overlying relation with respect to its adjacent portion 51, and then folded into facing relation with respect to the portion 52 adjacent to the portion 51. Triple lines of stitching 33 are then sewn along the upper edge portion 52 extending through the latter portion, portion 51 and portion 49. The lower corner portions are folded inwardly into overlying relation with respect to the adjacent sheet portions 55 and 56, respectively. The corner portions 53 and 54 are preferably folded so that the fold lines 57 and 58 are at right angles with respect to each other, the size of the folded portions may be such that their edges 59 and 60 are spaced or in overlapping relation, as shown in Figs. 5 and 8, respectively. In the latter, the lower edge portion 50 is eliminated and the overlapping corner portions may be secured together, if desired by any suitable means. The edge portions 47 and 48 are then folded inwardly into overlying relation with respect to the adjacent sheet portions 61 and 62.

The sheet 44 is then arranged in facing relation with respect to the garment portion 46 with its corner portions 53 and 54, and its side edge portions 47 and 48, and lower edge portion 50 abutting the garment portion. Triple lines of stitching 64, 65, 66, 67, and 68, are then sewn along the portions 62, 56, 63, 55, and 61. The triple lines of stitching, which extend through the intumed edge and corner portions, the portions adjacent to the intumed portions, and the adjacent garment portion, are adapted to secure the sheet 44 to the garment portions 46. It is preferred that the lines of stitching be disposed in parallel spaced relation with respect to each other, the spacing being approximately one eighth inch therebetween. Thus, it is seen, as in Fig. 6, that the intumed corner portions 53 and 54 are adjacent to the outer sheet portions 55 and 56 and serve to reinforce the lower corner portions of the pocket.

If it is desired to further reinforce the lower pocket portion, the corner portions 53' and 54', as seen in Figs. 8 and 9, may be folded into overlapping relation with respect to each other and, if desired, may have their overlapping portions secured together by stitching or other suitable means. Thus, it is seen that a completely reinforced lower portion will result.

In Fig. 7 it is seen that the lines of parallel spaced stitching may be four in number. This will permit the use of still lighter thread and produce an even stronger seam or securing means. However, a seam of such strength is not usually required except in unusual circumstances.

In Fig. 4 is shown a pocket 70 comprising a flexible sheet 71 having its upper portion reinforced by triple stitching lines 72 and its side and lower portions secured to the garment portion 73 by lines of triple stitching 74, 75, and 76. The pocket sheet 71 of pocket 70 is also provided

with curved lines of triple stitching 77 which serve to reinforce the sheet 71 and provide ornamentation therefor.

The advantages of the present invention are also applicable to belt loops and hammer loops illustrated at 41 and 45, respectively. The hammer loop 45 is fabricated of flexible sheet material of substantially rectangular form and has its end edge portions 80 and 81 folded inwardly into overlying relation with respect to the adjacent portions 82 and 83, respectively. The edge portions 80 and 81 together with their adjacent portions 82 and 83 are folded inwardly with the edge portions in face to face abutting relation with respect to each other, and a line of triple stitching 84 is sewn longitudinally and centrally thereof extending through the edge portions 80 and 81, and adjacent portions 82 and 83. Further, the hammer loop 45 may be secured to the garment portion 85 by lines of triple stitching 86 and 87 extending along the end edge portions 88 and 89, respectively, of the hammer loop. The stitching 86 and 87 extends through the hammer loop 45 and the garment portion 85. The end portions of the belt loop may be folded into overlying relation with respect to the adjacent portions before sewing the stitching lines 86 and 87, if desired. In addition, the hammer loop 45 may be combined with the pocket 44 by positioning one end portion 88 of the hammer loop intermediate the side edge portion 61 of the pocket 44 and the adjacent portion of the garment 46, and extending the stitching lines 68 through the portion 61, edge portion 47, hammer loop 45, and the adjacent garment portion. The other end 89 of the hammer loop may be secured to the garment portion 46 in the heretofore described manner.

In view of the foregoing, it is seen that a garment appendage and the method of securing the same is provided which is simple, durable, and economical, and which is adapted to meet conditions of practical use.

It will be understood that although the present invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for the purposes of clarity of understanding, that certain changes and modifications may be made within the spirit of the invention and scope of the appended claims. Thus, it is contemplated that various forms of stitching, such as chain, lock and combinations thereof, may all be utilized, and that the invention is applicable to all sizes and shapes of appendages, such as front and back patch pockets, hammer loops, belt loops, seams, etc.

What is claimed is:

1. In combination, a garment, an appendage for said garment, said appendage comprising a sheet fabricated of flexible material and having at least three angularly disposed side edges defining a pair of spaced corners, said corners being turned inwards along fold lines extending diagonally with respect to said corners into facing relation with respect to the sheet portions adjacent to said corners, said side edges being turned inwards along fold lines extending longitudinally of said side edges into facing relation with respect to the sheet portions adjacent to said side edges and overlying the adjacent portions of said intumed corners, and a plurality of spaced lines of stitches extending along the fold lines of said side edges and corners, and through said garment, said turned side edges and corners, and the sheet portions adjacent to said side edges and corners.

2. The combination defined in claim 1, wherein said plurality of spaced lines of stitches comprise at least three in number.

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