Sept. 8, 1959 I. M. FALK 2,902,694

GARMENT POCKET CONSTRUCTION

Filed June 14, 1957 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

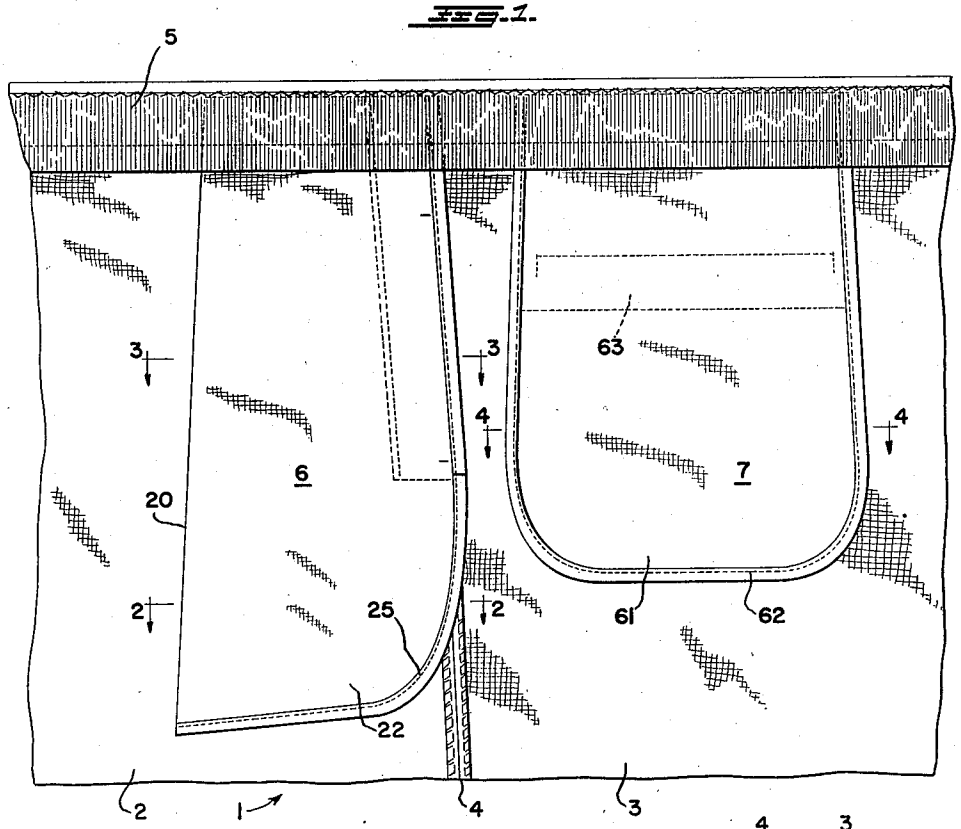


Fig. 2.

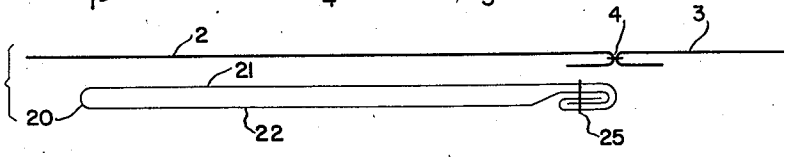


Fig. 3.

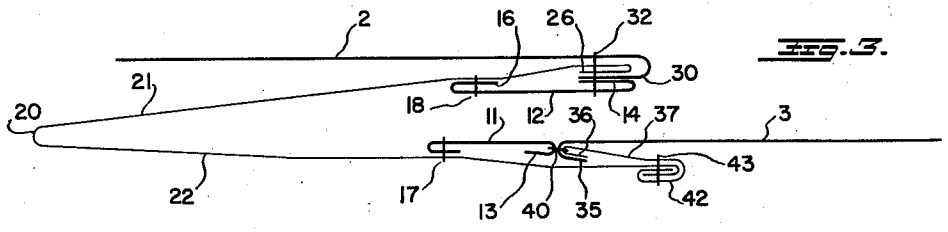
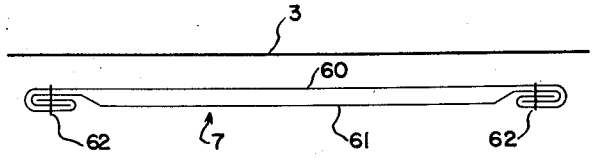


Fig. 4.



INVENTOR

Irving M. Falk

BY Albert H. Kirchner

ATTORNEY

Sept. 8, 1959 I. M. FALK 2,902,694

GARMENT POCKET CONSTRUCTION

Filed June 14, 1957 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 5.

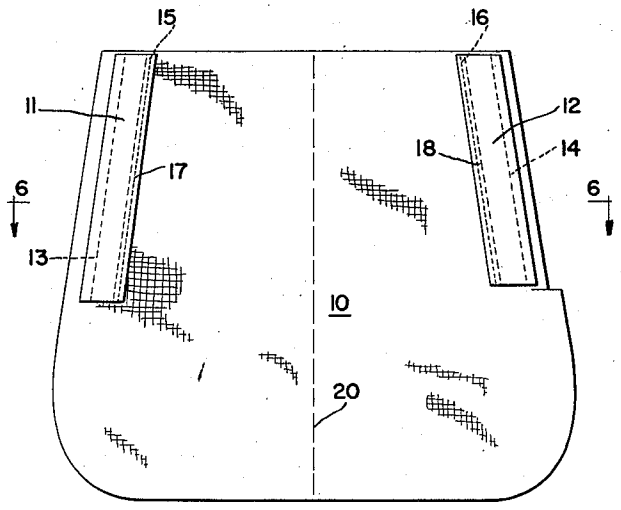


Fig. 6.

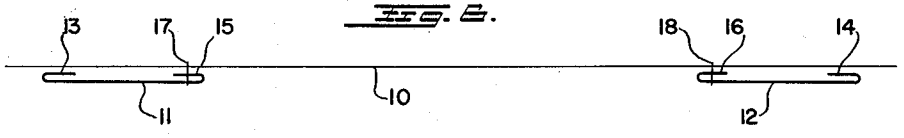


Fig. 7.

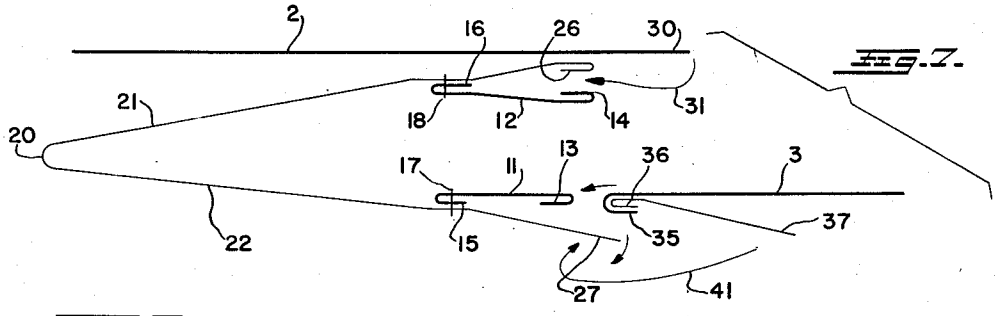


Fig. 8.

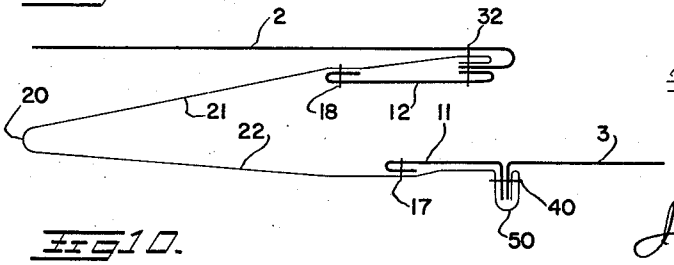


Fig. 9.

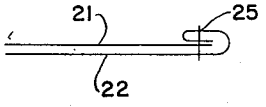
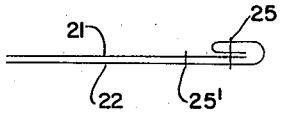


Fig. 10.



INVENTOR

Irving M. Falk

BY Albert H. Kirchner

ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office 2,902,694 Patented Sept. 8, 1959

2,902,694

GARMENT POCKET CONSTRUCTION

Irving M. Falk, Philadelphia, Pa.

Application June 14, 1957, Serial No. 665,811

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—247)

The present invention relates to pocket constructions for garments and more particularly to the pockets of garments such as trousers, pants, overalls, work and play suits and equivalent outer garments for men, women and children.

A principal object of the invention is to provide a pocket for the foregoing types of garments that will be exceedingly strong in its seams and its edges, and in its junctures with the garment into which it is sewed, and which will accordingly be durable over a long period of use.

Another object is to provide a pocket construction which can be inexpensively made in quantity without requiring the use of any costly equipment or any special materials, such as tapes, bindings, edgings and the like.

A related object is to provide a pocket construction of simplified form which can readily be made from easily cut blanks of economical shape and fabricated on sewing machines without requiring any special skill on the part of the operators.

A further object is to form a pocket that will be cleaner and hence more satisfactory in use by reason of a novel seam structure presenting smooth surfaces to the inside of the pocket, thus minimizing the opportunities for dirt and lint to collect.

A related object is to provide a pocket finished by a seam or a line or lines of stitching so constructed and arranged as to make use of edge binding unnecessary.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent to those skilled in the art from a consideration of the following description and accompanying drawings which disclose the invention in certain forms of embodiment which have been reduced to practice and found to be entirely satisfactory and which accordingly are at present preferred by me, although it is to be understood that the invention may be otherwise embodied in further and different forms within the principles defined by the broader of the appended claim.

In these drawings:

Figure 1 is an inside elevational view of a pair of trousers, such as a pair of overalls selected by way of example, at the region of the juncture of the waistband and side seam, showing installed in the garment a side pocket and a back pocket constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view in diagrammatic style taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a similar view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a similar view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a plan view of a fabric blank form which the side pocket is made;

Fig. 6 is a cross sectional view in diagrammatic style taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a cross sectional view in diagrammatic style illustrating an initial step in the operation of forming

the blank of Figs. 5 and 6 into a pocket and installing it in a garment;

Fig. 8 is a similar view illustrating a modification; and

Figs. 9 and 10 are detail, diagrammatic cross sectional views of modified forms of finishing seams.

Referring now to these drawings, and first to Fig. 1, the reference numeral 1 designates generally a garment of the trousers type, i.e., a pair of trousers, overalls, pants, play suit or the like, having a front section 2 and a rear section 3, joined by a vertical side seam 4 and terminating at their aligned top edges in a waistband 5. The seam 4 is duplicated at the two sides of the garment, which are of identical construction, so that the showing in the drawings of one side will only suffice to illustrate both. The view in Fig. 1 is of the inside of the upper portion of the garment and shows one of the two identical side pockets 6 and a hip or back pocket 7 which may be installed singly or may be duplicated at the two rear hip portions.

The side pocket 6 is formed from a blank of the kind shown at 10 in Fig. 5, which is cut to the shape shown from any suitable piece goods such as cotton twill, duck or the like, i.e., some stout, durable material which is of necessity a different kind of fabric from that of the sections 2 and 3. A pair of marginal facing strips 11, 12, of the same material as the sections 2 and 3, are sewed to the blank 10 in the relationship indicated in Figs. 5 and 6, i.e., along the upper halves, approximately, of the two side margins of one face of the blank, with the lengthwise edges of the strips hemmed as shown in Fig. 6. The outer edge hems 13, 14 of the strips 11, 12, respectively, are left unstitched to the blank 10, but the inner edge hems 15, 16, respectively, of the two strips are sewed to the blank, as shown in Fig. 6, by lines of stitching 17, 18, respectively.

The blank, with the facing strips secured to it by the lines of stitching 17, 18 only, is folded centrally along the vertical line 20 which thus divides the pocket blank into what may be called an outer half 21 and an inner half 22, as shown in Fig. 7. The bottom edges and the lower side edges (below the facing strips 11 and 12) of the folded blank are sewed together by stitching 25, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The margin of the blank extending along the hem 14 is hemmed, as shown at 26 in Fig. 7, while the margin of the blank extending along the hem 13 is left unhemmed, as shown at 27.

It may be noted here that the finishing seam, secured by the line of stitching 25, may be formed by the folded, hemmed and interlocking arrangement shown in Fig. 2, or the seam may be made differently, as shown in Figs. 9 or 10, hereinafter to be described, and these alternative constructions can be applied to the back pocket 7 as well as to the side pocket 6.

Thus formed, the pocket is ready for installation, which is accomplished as follows:

The side seam 4 of the garment is left open in its upper zone, i.e., for a distance down from the waistband 5 equal to the length of the facing strips 11, 12. With the formed pocket inserted in position, with its upper horizontal zone tucked under the waistband, and preferably sewed thereto, the rear free edge margin 30 of the front section 2 of the garment is turned in, as indicated by the arrow 31 in Fig. 7, between the hem 14 of the facing strip 12 and the hem 26 of the outer half 21 of the pocket, and the edges of the three portions (garment section 2, pocket half 21 and facing strip 12) are secured together by a line of stitching 32, as shown in Fig. 3.

The front free edge margin 35 of the rear section 3 of the garment is turned over the hemmed edge 36 of a relatively narrow connecting strip 37, which may be of the same kind of material as the pocket blank 10, and these

two margins 35 and 36 are together united to the margin 13 of facing strip 11 by a line of stitching 40, as shown in Fig. 3. The free edge of the connecting strip 37 is then turned forward, as indicated by the arrow 41 in Fig. 7, and folded with the free edge of the half 22 of the pocket to form the hem 42, which is then secured by the line of stitching 43.

It will be understood that, while for clarity of illustration only single lines of stitching are shown in the drawings, in actual practice it is possible, and is preferred, to sew the parts together in plural, parallel lines for greater strength and durability.

Moreover, while in the preferred forms of construction double folds are made, as shown, the invention is quite capable of being practiced by using single folds only, if desired.

Fig. 8 illustrates a modification in which the connecting strip 37 is eliminated. In this modified embodiment of the invention the "half" 22 of the blank 10 is continued somewhat wider than the other "half" to provide an extension 50 which is joined by the stitching 40 to the free ends of the facing strip 11 and of the garment rear section 3. It will be understood that the arrangement is the same as that of the figures previously described except that, in effect, an integral marginal portion of the pocket blank has been extended to perform the function of the connecting strip 37.

Fig. 4 shows the simple construction which is preferred for the rear or hip pocket 7. This pocket is formed from two identical blanks 60, 61, of the shape shown in Fig. 1. The marginal edges of the blanks are stitched together to form the seam 62 and the inner blank 60 is cut and finished with a facing strip 63 (Fig. 1). The garment section 3 is similarly cut, in order to provide an opening to the pocket, and the pocket is sewed into the waistband 5 and the cut in the section 3 in accordance with well known practice.

An important feature of the rear or hip pocket 7 is the finish seam 62 which, as will be noted in Fig. 4, securely closes the pocket without the use of any binding. The five folds or plies of this seam provide a very secure, stable and durable closure which is neatly trimmed by the folded arrangement. The same advantages are inherent in the finish seam provided by the line of stitching 25 and the folded, hemmed and interlocked edge margins of the fabric used for the side pocket, as shown in Fig. 2.

Figs. 9 and 10 illustrate modifications of the finish seam that has just been described. While in both of these figures the seam is shown in connection with the inner and outer halves 21 and 22 of the side pocket, it is to be understood that the same seam construction may be substituted for that of Fig. 4 for use in connection with closing the blanks 60 and 61 of the back pocket. In the modification of Fig. 9, one of the halves, say the half 22, is made wider than the other and is hemmed and folded over the raw edge of the narrower half and the four resulting plies are secured together by the line of stitching 25. In the Fig. 10 modification the construction is the same except that a supplemental line of stitching 25' is used to secure the halves 21 and 22 (or the blanks 60 and 61) together to reinforce the stitching 25 and act as a safety or precautionary adjunct to that stitching, thus making the seam doubly secure.

The features of these finishing seams just described are regarded as comprising important advantages of the invention.

It is believed to be clear from the foregoing explanation of the principles of the invention that the pockets thereby provided are of simple, easily made construction, are strong and durable, and are devoid of seams of the kind which favor the accumulation of dust, lint and the like. This feature of the invention will, it is believed, be best understood from the showing in Fig. 3. The seams 17 and 18, by which the pocket material is joined to the facing strips at the pocket opening, are so arranged that the crevices which they necessarily form are inwardly facing, i.e., are directed interiorly of the pocket, where they are much less likely to collect dust and the like than if they faced toward the exterior.

I claim:

A side pocket for trousers and similar garments having a waistband and having front and rear garment sections with their meeting edges secured together in a side seam from a point spaced below the waistband, said pocket comprising a blank folded on itself to provide inner and outer halves extending rearwardly from said fold and having its bottom edges sewed together and the lower portions of its side edges sewed together, a pair of facing strips each having its forward edge sewed to the upper portion of one of said halves of the blank forwardly of the rear edge thereof, the rear edge of one of said facing strips being sewed to the rear edge of the outer half of the blank and to the front section of the garment, and the rear edge of the other facing strip and the forward edge of the rear garment section extending inwardly, the upper rear edge portion of the inner half of the blank being folded around the said inwardly extending edges so as to position a ply of the blank on each side of the inwardly extending edges, and a line of stitching passing through both plies of the blank and said inwardly extending edges, the upper rear edge portion of the inner half of the blank which is folded around the inwardly extending edges of said other facing strip and the rear garment section being folded on itself to provide a two-ply hem, and said line of stitching passing through one ply of the blank on one side of the inwardly extending edges and through the two plies of the hemmed edge of the blank on the other side of the inwardly extending edges.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,168,387	Gerard	Jan. 18, 1916
1,748,836	Falkovitz	Feb. 25, 1930
1,876,925	Heath	Sept. 13, 1932
2,209,197	Falkovitz	July 23, 1940