R. J. MORNINGSTAR.

KNITTED TUBULAR POCKET FOR HOSIERY.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 25, 1913.

1,117,591. Patented Nov. 17, 1914.

Fig. 1.

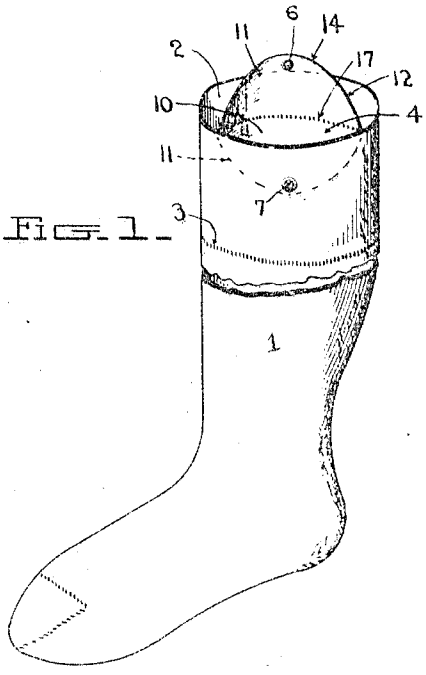



Fig. 2.

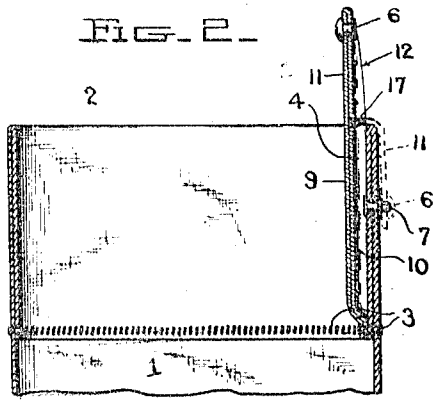



Fig. 3.

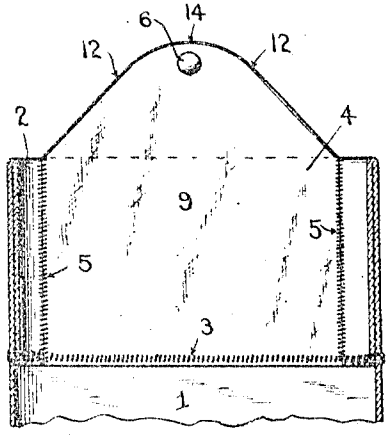



Fig. 4.

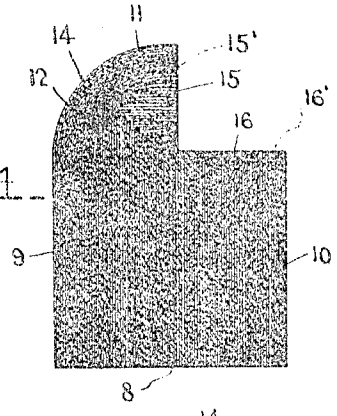



Fig. 5.

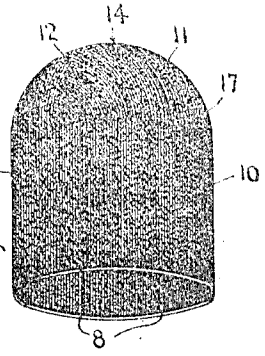
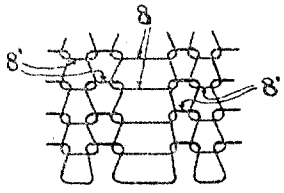



Fig. 6.




Witnesses

L. B. James

B. B. Wilfong

Inventor

Rufus J. Morningstar

By Walter W. Calmore

Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUFUS J. MORNINGSTAR, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## KNITTED TUBULAR POCKET FOR HOSIERY.

1,117,591. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 17, 1914.

Application filed September 25, 1913. Serial No. 791,881.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RUFUS J. MORNINGSTAR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Knitted Tubular Pockets for Hosiery, of which the following is a specification.

The invention has particular reference to the process of manufacturing pocketed stockings, and contemplates the fabrication of the pocket member of the same material as the stocking and of such design that it may easily and properly be attached to the stocking.

Reference will be had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification wherein like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, in which latter:

Figure 1, is a perspective view of a stocking equipped with the pocket, Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through the upper portion thereof showing the flap of the pocket open in full lines and closed in dotted lines, Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 taken on a line at right angles thereto. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the pocket member in an incomplete and unattached state, Fig. 5 is a detail view in perspective of the pocket unattached and as it comes from the knitting machine and before being flattened out, and Fig. 6 is a detail view of the fabrication of a portion of the pocket.

Referring to the drawings, character 1 designates a lady's stocking, or analogous article, either of the seamless or full fashioned type, having the usual welt 2 stitched as at 3, providing the usual double thickness at the upper end of the stocking. A pocket 4 is secured at its lower edge to the stocking by the same line of stitches 3 as seen in Fig. 3, and the side edges of the pocket are stitched to the welt portion of the stocking by stitches 5 which extend from the top edge of the stocking to the bottom edge of the welt co-incident with the row of stitches 3. Thus it will be seen that the pocket opening for the reception of valuables is between the pocket member 4 and the welt of the stocking. The pocket member 4 is of special formation, as will be later described, and its upper portion extends above the stocking welt and is provided with a snap or other separable fastener member 6 for fastening engagement with a complement fastening member 7 secured to the welt. Obviously, the pocket member 4 may be attached to either the inside or outside of the stocking, though preferably the former for the sake of better appearance in the finished article.

The pocket member is constructed as follows: As it comes from the knitting machine, it appears as in Fig. 4. This member is of double thickness, the portion 7 being tubular and provided with diametrically opposite vertical rows 8 of peculiar or irregular mesh, which rows 8 divide the member into two sections 9 and 10 which respectively form the two walls or thicknesses of the pocket member when applied to the stocking. In the process of knitting, the section 9 is carried beyond the section 10 and a tapered portion 11 looped or otherwise attached thereto as at 12, the portion 11 being fabricated at right angles to the portion 9, except the median portion 14, which latter is really a continuation of the portion 9 as the row 12 of loopings does not extend entirely across the article, but only a limited extent from the specially knit rows 8 on each side of the said pocket member. When taken from the knitting machine, the front edge 15 of the portion 11 and the upper edge portion 16 of the section 10 are stitched together co-incident with the dotted lines 15′ and 16′ by a row of stitches 17. The member so formed is then pressed flat on the rows 8 and then stitched to the stocking.

In Fig. 6, the specially designed rows of knitting 8 are seen to be similar in general to the rows 8′, which latter make up the body portion of the said member 4, except that horizontal or connecting strands of the vertical rows 8 are of greater length than those of the rows 8′, whereby there is a distinct line of separation between the sections 9 and 10 of the pocket member 4. It is upon these distinct lines or rows 8 that the pocket member is flattened and upon these same lines that the pocket member is stitched by the rows of stitches 5 in attaching it to the stocking. In the finished article, it will be observed that the rows 12 of looping change from the Fig. 4 position to that of Fig. 5 and into alinement with the said rows 8, and it is upon these rows 12 that the upper portion of the pocket member is flattened.

By means of this construction, a double walled pocket member is formed having a selvage edge throughout, except at the bot-

tom, and a distinguishing line on each side which not only indicate positively the points where the pocket member is to be stitched in applying it to the stocking, but an indicating point or line on each side upon which the pocket member is to be flattened. Further, said indicating rows 8 serve as portions more flexible upon which the fabric may be folded in being flattened. It will also be noted that the rows 12 of looping, not only present a finished edge, but as a distinct line upon which to fold the fabric. The horizontal row 17 of stitches will be seen to be substantially in the plane of the upper edge of the welt and on the outside face of the pocket member 4 where it serves as a stiffened element to cause the flap extension to bend regularly immediately above in being closed over the pocket opening.

Thus it will be seen that a thoroughly practical pocket is provided, and one that will withstand the effects of washing without losing its own shape or in any way affecting the natural shape of the stocking to which it is applied, and one not requiring any modification during the course of manufacture in the stocking to which it is applied, though, if desired, the bottom edge of the pocket member may be stitched at the same time that the welt is stitched, or separately thereafter.

What is claimed is:

1. The process of manufacturing pocketed stockings, consisting in fabricating a tubular blank with diametrically opposite lineal portions more flexible than the remainder of the blank, flattening the blank upon said lineal portions and securing the blank to a stocking along the lineal portions and the lower edge of the flattened blank.

2. The process of manufacturing pocketed stockings, consisting in fabricating a tubular blank with a hemispherical closed end portion, flattening said blank, securing the blank to a stocking to form a pocket, leaving the flattened hemispherical end portion extending above the upper edge of the stocking to form the pocket closure.

3. The process of manufacturing pocketed stockings, consisting in fabricating a tubular blank with a hemispherical closed end and diametrically opposite lineal portions more flexible than and visibly distinguishable from the remainder of the blank, flattening the blank upon said lineal portions, securing the blank to a stocking along the bottom of the blank and along said lineal portions leaving the flattened hemispherical end extending above the stocking, and providing the said extending end with a stiffening element.

4. The process of manufacturing a pocketed stocking, consisting in fabricating a tubular blank with diametrically opposite lineal portions distinguishable from the remainder of the blank, forming one portion of the blank between the lineal portions with a hemispherical extension, securing the hemispherical extension to the adjacent end of the other portion between the lineal portions; flattening the blank upon said lineal portions, and securing the blank to a stocking along the bottom of the blank and along the lineal portions with the hemispherical extension extending above the stocking and with the first mentioned securing means placed co-incident with the upper edge of the stocking.

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

RUFUS J. MORNINGSTAR.

Witnesses:
JOHN MEDLEYCOTT,
W. R. NASH.