July 3, 1923. 1,460,993

G. W. WALKER

GARMENT POCKET

Filed June 26, 1922

Fig. 1.

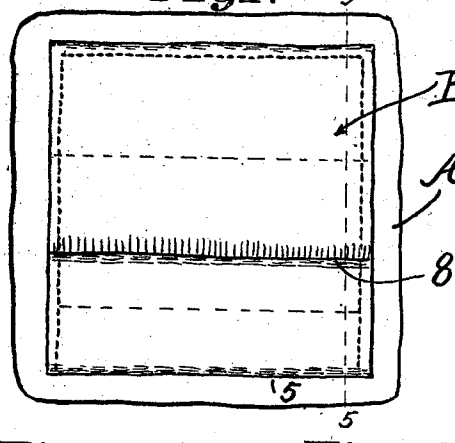


Fig. 2.

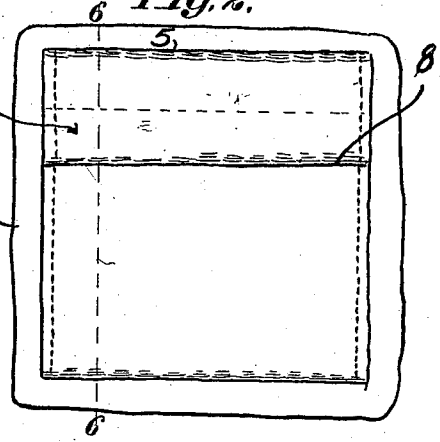


Fig. 3.

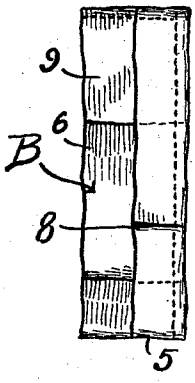


Fig. 4.

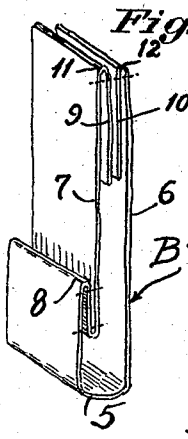


Fig. 5.

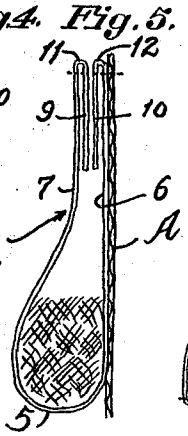


Fig. 6.

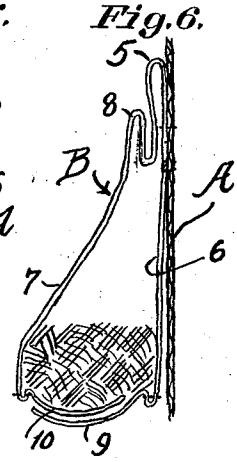


Fig. 7.

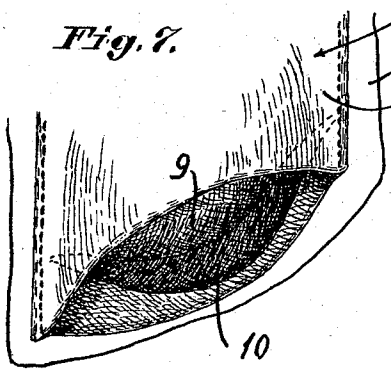
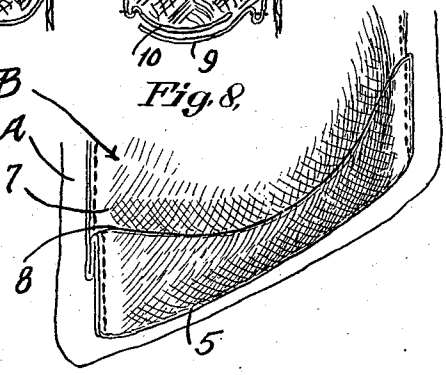


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. WALKER, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

GARMENT POCKET.

Application filed June 26, 1922. Serial No. 570,778.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. WALKER, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Oakland, county of Alameda, State of California, have invented a new and useful Garment Pocket, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a pocket for garments and has reference more particularly to a pocket which is best suited for use according to its peculiarities on workmen's garments such, for instance, as overalls, carpenters' aprons, coats, shirts and the like.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a practical solution of the problems involved in the use of the conventional type of pockets as heretofore used on overalls and the other above-mentioned garments.

The invention possesses several important and distinguishing features which will duly appear as the description now proceeds with reference to the illustrative embodiment of the idea as disclosed on the accompanying drawing in which:

Figure 1 is a view in front elevation of the pocket as applied to a garment.

Figure 2 is a similar view showing the pocket upside down.

Figure 3 is a view in side elevation and partly in section of a portion of the pocket.

Figure 4 is a sectional view in perspective of a portion of the pocket.

Figure 5 is a sectional view on the line 5—5, Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a sectional view on the line 6—6, Fig. 1.

Figure 7 is a detailed perspective view of the pocket turned upside down and showing the use of the closure flaps and

Figure 8 is a detailed perspective view of the lower portion of the pocket.

Pockets as applied to overalls and other garments worn by workmen have never been made to conveniently accommodate nails and other articles which a carpenter or mechanic would need to carry upon his person. The heretofore known types of pockets are open to objections, the principal one being the likelihood of nails or other articles dropping from the pocket when the wearer of the garment leans over or in other instances when the pocket is turned upside down such, for instance, when overalls and the like are set aside and picked up again. With the old types of pockets, unless the overalls were picked up or otherwise handled with the pocket presented in its normal position, the nails or other articles in the pocket would naturally drop out. This is also true even when the garment is worn upon the person and should it be located above the waistline where it would be tilted when the wearer bends over. The principal feature of my invention resides in means to overcome such disadvantages by so constructing the pocket as to realize a positive closure for the opening in the pocket when the pocket is tilted or turned upside down. A pocket constructed according to my invention will remove all likelihood of the nails or other articles dropping out of the pocket regardless of the tilted position of the pocket or even when turned upside down and it will consequently prove a decided advantage to the wearer for this reason.

A further object of the invention is to add still another feature to the pocket which will enable the same to more conveniently accommodate quantities of nails or other articles and I realize this feature without adding to the cost of the garment or sacrificing any of its simplicity.

With the above features in view I will now proceed to describe the detailed construction of the preferred form of the invention as shown in the drawings and in which A may be considered as the material of the garment to which the pocket B is attached. The pocket will usually be sewed to the material of the garment as is customary by stitching the same along the edges. In forming the pocket, I prefer to use a single strip of material folded upon itself as at 5 to leave a back 6 and a front 7. In many instances I will prefer to leave a bellows as shown in the drawing by making a tuck as at 8. The tuck is formed by folding a short length of the material upon itself across the width of the pocket. Instead of stitching the tuck across the width of the pocket I only stitch it at opposite ends of the pocket with the stitching consisting of the stitches that are in the length of the pocket as previously referred to as the stitches which fix the pocket to the material of the garment. By forming the lower part of the pocket in this way I am enabled to realize a so-called bulge with the area of the lower part of the pocket greater than that of the remainder of the pocket as best shown in Fig. 5 which aside from leaving an increased carrying area for the nails

or other articles will also tend to trap the nails or other articles in the lower portion of the pocket to prevent them sliding to the open mouth of the pocket when the pocket is tilted. Of course, this trap would never work to hold the nails if the pocket was turned upside down or even if the pocket was tilted at an acute downward angle, but even so I have equipped the pocket with additional means to trap the nails when the pocket is turned upside down or slanted to an abnormal degree. This so-called additional trapping means may be used with a pocket with or without the bulge effect, indeed the bulge effect may be used without the additional trapping means.

This additional trapping means I will now refer to as a flap closure for the open mouth of the pocket, the same consisting in its preferred form of flaps 9 and 10, each of which comprise a continuation of the front and back parts 6 and 7 of the pocket. In other words, to form the flaps instead of terminating the ends of the front and back 6 and 7 at the open mouth of the pocket, I fold the same downwardly as at 11 and 12 and stitch each of the folds across the width of the pocket. The flaps thus formed normally lie within the pocket so as not to obstruct access into the pocket for withdrawing nails or other articles but when the pocket is tilted or turned upside down as shown in Figure 6, the nails or other articles will cause the flaps to overlap as best shown in Figure 6 and form a closure for the mouth of the pocket and prevent the nails or other articles from falling out. While I have found in actual practice that it is best to make two of the flaps, the same desirable results may be obtained to a great extent by making simply one long flap which will reach across the open mouth of the pocket. This one flap, however, will not prove as satisfactory as two flaps owing to the fact that when two flaps are used they will overlap and provide a closure.

The embodiment of the invention so far as concern the details of construction should be considered merely as an illustrative form with the scope of the invention to be interpreted by the subjoined claim.

I claim:

A pocket for garments including front and back portions stitched together along the side edges of the portions, the ends of the portions being turned inwardly at the opening into the pocket and providing flaps extending downwardly into the pocket, the side edges of the flaps being stitched to the front and back portions of the pocket by the said stitches along the side edges of said front and back portions, substantially as and for the purpose described.

GEORGE W. WALKER.