

Sept. 13, 1932.

M. L. HEATH

1,876,925

REENFORCED TROUSERS POCKET

Filed April 16, 1931 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

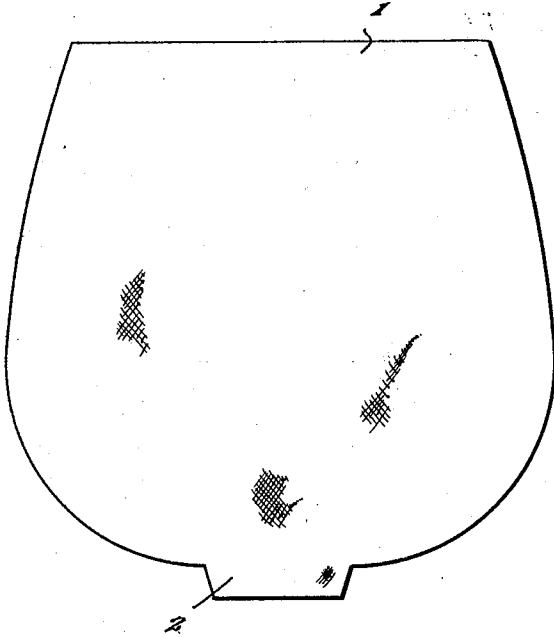


Fig. 3.

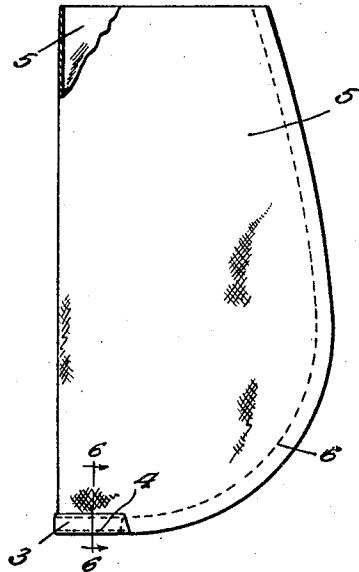


Fig. 2.

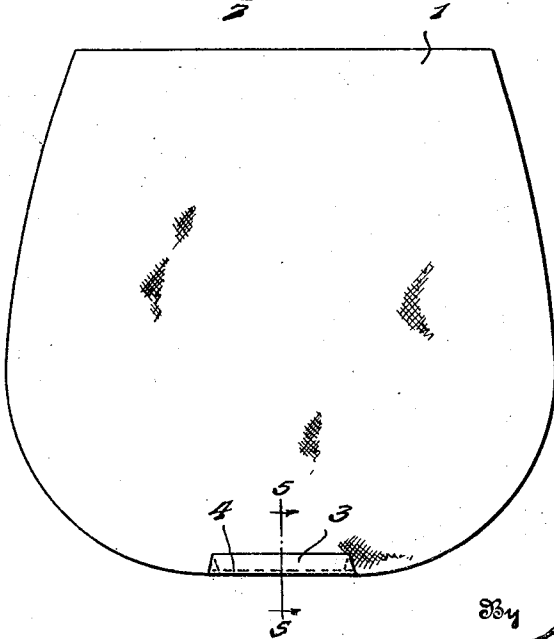
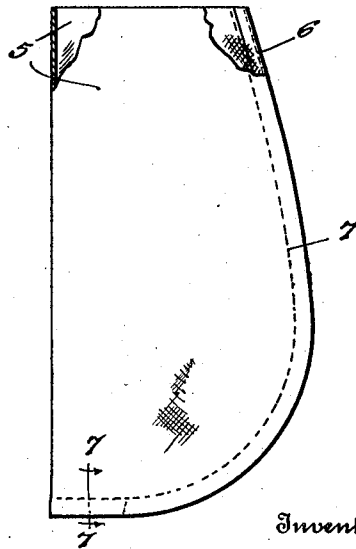


Fig. 4.



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Fig. 8.

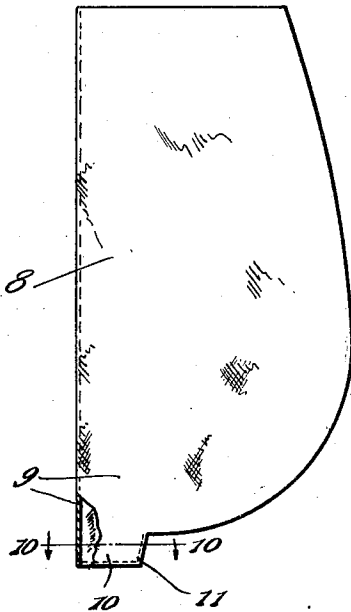


Fig. 9.

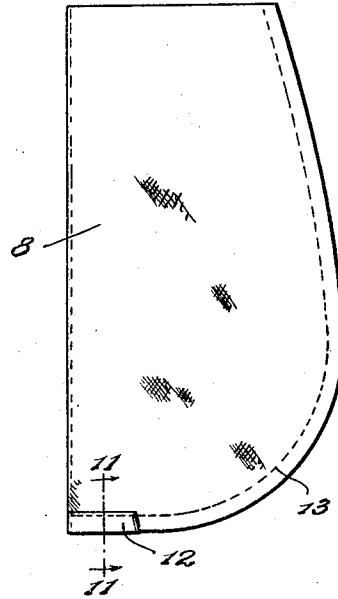


Fig. 5.

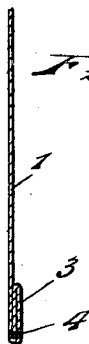


Fig. 6.

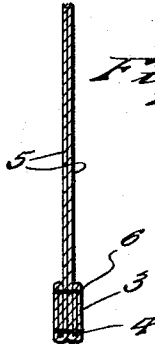


Fig. 7.

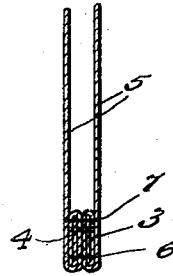


Fig. 10.

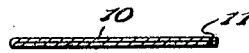


Fig. 11.

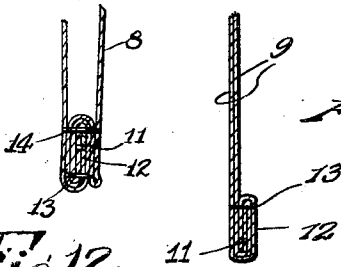


Fig. 12.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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REENFORCED TROUSERS POCKET

Application filed April 16, 1931. Serial No. 530,639.

This invention relates to apparel and more particularly to a trousers pocket. Trousers pockets as now made are formed from a sheet of fabric folded longitudinally and seamed along its meeting edges, but it has been found that when a knife, a bunch of keys or other articles are placed in a pocket and move towards the lower forward corner thereof, they cause the pocket to quickly wear through along the seam, thereby causing the seam to rip open and form a hole in the pocket.

Therefore one object of the invention is to provide a pocket having its lower front corner portion reinforced along the seam in order that this portion of pocket may be greatly strengthened and prevented from wearing and causing the seam to rip loose.

Another object of the invention is to so form the main pocket that the reinforced portion thereof will constitute an auxiliary pocket to receive and prevent loss of the contents of the main pocket in the event that the stitching at the corner of the main pocket should become ripped or severed.

Another object of the invention is to so form the reinforcement that a blank from which the improved pocket is formed will only require a very little more material than blanks from which pockets of a conventional construction are made.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is a view of a blank from which a pocket of the improved construction may be made,

Figure 2 is a view similar to Figure 1 showing the reinforcement forming tongue of the blank folded upwardly upon itself and secured in overlapping relation to the lower edge portion of the blank,

Figure 3 is a view showing the blank of Figure 2 folded to form a pocket and sewed along its margins,

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 3 showing the pocket turned and again sewed along its margins to form a double seam,

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken along the line 5—5 of Figure 2,

Figure 6 is a sectional view taken along the line 6—6 of Figure 3,

Figure 7 is a sectional view taken along the lines 7—7 of Figure 4,

Figure 8 is a view similar to Figure 3 illustrating another method of forming the reinforcement for the pocket,

Figure 9 is a view similar to Figure 8 showing the reinforcement forming tongue folded upwardly upon itself and secured by stitching in overlapping relation to a wall of the pocket,

Figure 10 is a transverse sectional view through the tongue taken along the line 10—10 of Figure 8,

Figure 11 is a sectional view taken along the line 11—11 of Figure 9.

Fig. 12 is a detail vertical sectional view of the pocket shown in Figure 9 after the pocket has been turned and stitched.

This improved reinforced pocket is formed from a fabric blank 1 which is substantially rectangular in shape, but increases in width towards its lower end and has rounded lower corner portions. At its lower end the blank is formed with a tongue 2 disposed intermediate its width and extending downwardly from the body portion of the blank. This tongue forms the reinforcement for the pocket.

After the blank has been cut from the material, the tongue is folded upwardly upon itself and then again folded upwardly to form a doubled strip 3 which is disposed in overlapping relation to the body portion of the blank where it is secured by stitching 4 along its lower edge. The blank is then folded longitudinally intermediate its width to dispose its side edges in registry with each other and form a pocket having side walls 5 which are stitched together by a line of stitching 6 extending parallel to the meeting edges of the side walls and also passing through the strip 3 adjacent its upper edge. After the side walls have been secured by the stitching 6 the pocket is turned inside out and again stitched by a line of stitching 7 which extends through the side walls as shown clearly in Figures 4 and 7 and forms a double seam for the pocket.

This line of stitching extends through the reinforcing strip 3 along the upper edge por-

tion thereof and by referring to Figures 4 and 7 it will be seen that the strip 3 will extend longitudinally of the bottom of the pocket from the front end thereof a sufficient distance to reinforce this portion of the pocket. It should also be noted that the reinforcing strip extends upwardly above the line of stitching 7 a sufficient distance to prevent a knife or bunch of keys placed in a pocket from wearing the stitching in the lower front corner portion of a pocket and causing the same to rip.

In Figures 8, 9, 10 and 11 there has been shown a modified manner in which a pocket may be formed from the blank shown in Figure 1. In this embodiment of the invention the blank is first folded longitudinally intermediate its width to form a main pocket 8 having side walls 9 and the folded tongue 10 has its marginal portions secured by stitching 11 to form a depending well or auxiliary pocket. The tongue is then folded upwardly upon itself and again folded to form a reinforcing strip 12 which is disposed in overlapping relation to a side wall of the main pocket.

The side walls of the pocket are then secured to each other by a line of stitching 13 extending parallel to margins of the walls in slightly spaced relation thereto and this line of stitching extends through the upper portion of the reinforcing strip as shown clearly in Figures 9 and 11. The pocket is then turned inside out and again stitched at 14 along its margins to form a double seam, the same as shown in Figure 4.

By reference to Figure 12 of the drawings, it will be noted that should the inside stitching 14 become ripped or severed, the main pocket would still be closed by the outer stitching 13 which also extends through the reinforcement 12 and should said outer stitching 13 also become severed or ripped due to the weight and constant friction of a knife, coins or other articles carried in the main pocket, said reinforcement will unfold and drop downwardly to form a depending well or auxiliary pocket, and as the bottom of said auxiliary pocket is closed by the stitching 11 said auxiliary pocket will prevent the loss of the contents of the main pocket.

It will thus be seen that the depending tongue 2 serves the dual function of a reinforcement at the corner of the pocket to prevent excessive wear thereon due to the weight of articles carried therein and also as an auxiliary pocket to receive said articles and prevent loss thereof in the event the stitching at the corner of the pocket should become ripped or severed.

What is claimed is:

1. An apparel pocket having a depending double wall extension of less width than the pocket, the lower ends of the walls of the

extension being united, said extension being folded upon itself and interposed between the side walls of said pocket at the corner thereof to form a reinforcement, and stitching securing the reinforcement to the pocket whereby when said stitching is ripped the extension will unfold and drop beneath the pocket and form an auxiliary pocket to prevent loss of the contents of the main pocket.

2. An apparel pocket having a depending double wall extension of less width than the pocket, the lower ends of the walls of the extension being united, said extension being folded upwardly upon itself and interposed between the side walls of said pocket at the corner thereof to form a multi-ply transverse reinforcement, and inner and outer rows of stitching connecting the reinforcement to the pocket whereby when both rows of stitching become ripped the extension will unfold and drop beneath the pocket and form an auxiliary pocket to receive the articles from the main pocket and prevent loss thereof.

3. An apparel pocket having a depending extension of less width than the pocket the end of which is closed by a row of stitching and folded upwardly upon itself and interposed between the side walls of the pocket at the corner thereof to form a multi-ply reinforcement, an inner row of stitching connecting the side walls of the pocket and extending through said reinforcement, and an outer row of stitching connecting the reinforcement to the pocket whereby when said rows of stitching become ripped at the reinforcement the extension will unfold and drop beneath the pocket and form an auxiliary pocket to receive and retain the contents of the main pocket.

4. An apparel pocket having a depending extension of less width than the pocket the end of which is closed by a row of stitching and folded upwardly upon itself and interposed between the side walls of the pocket at the corner thereof to form a multi-ply reinforcement, an inner row of stitching extending through the side walls of the pocket and said reinforcement above the closed end of the extension, and an outer row of stitching connecting the plies of the reinforcement to the pocket whereby when the inner and outer rows of stitching become ripped at said reinforcement the extension will unfold and drop beneath the pocket to form an auxiliary pocket to receive the contents of the main pocket.

5. An apparel pocket having an extension of less width than the pocket depending from the bottom thereof and folded upwardly upon itself and interposed between the side walls of the pocket at the corner of said pocket to form a multi-ply reinforcement with the upper ends of the folds of the reinforcement closed and disposed within the

pocket, an inner row of stitching extending through the side walls of the pocket and the upper closed ends of the folds of the reinforcement, and an outer row of stitching connecting the lower ends of the folds of the reinforcement with said pocket.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

MAX L. HEATH.

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