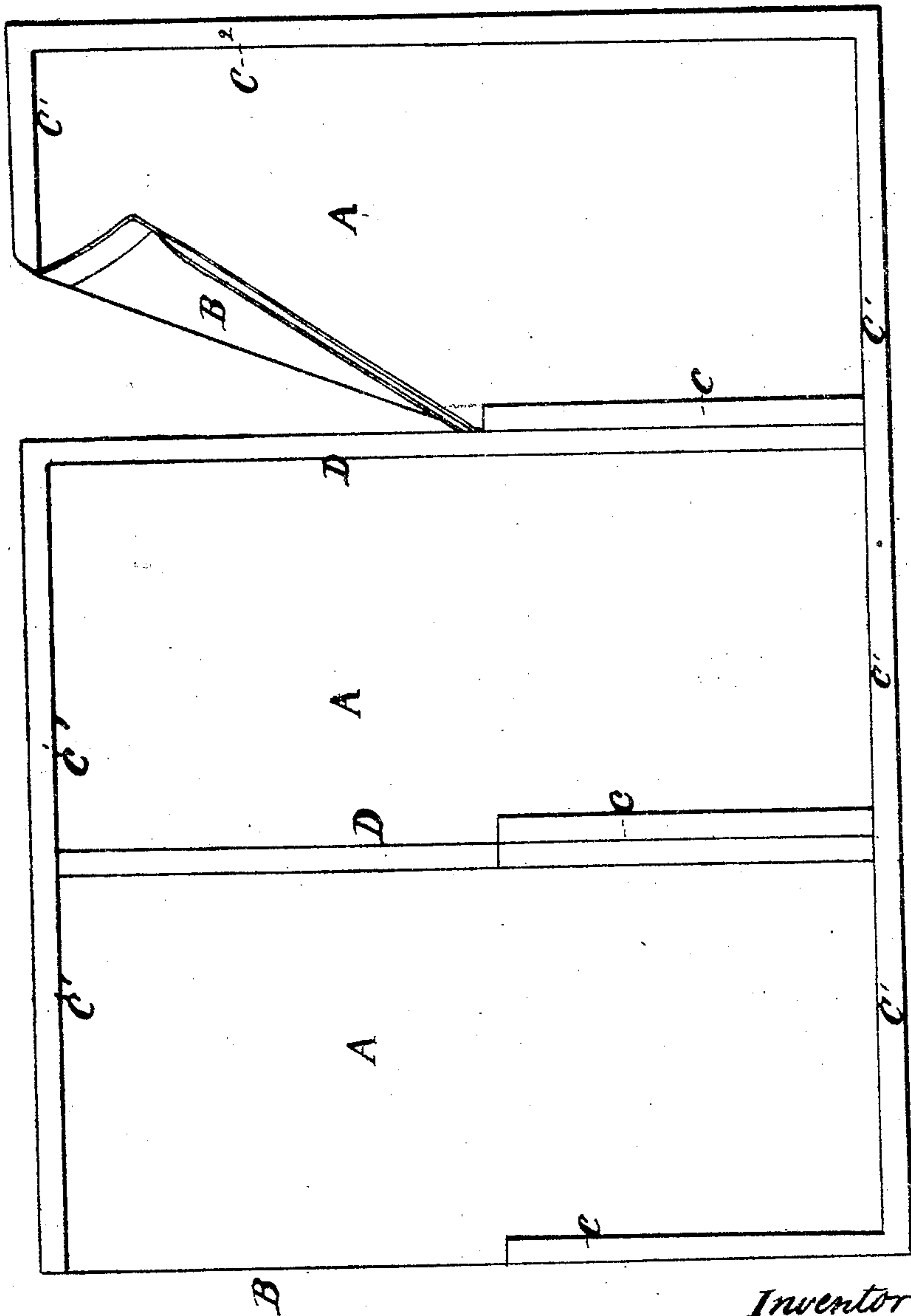


G Kottgen.

Pocket.

N^o 58035.

Patented Sept. 11. 1866



Witnesses.

Wm. Freurn
Thos. Luch

Inventor

G. Kottgen
By Munnell
Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAV KÖTTGEN, OF BARMEN, PRUSSIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEAMLESS POCKETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 58,035, dated September 11, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAV KÖTTGEN, of Barmen, Prussia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Seamless Pockets for Garments, Bags, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification.

The drawing, consisting of only one figure, represents several pockets made according to my invention, one of them being shown cut open.

This invention has for its object the production of seamless pockets for garments, and seamless bags, which are so woven that when one of them is separated from another its mouth will be made in its upper side, as will be hereinafter more fully described.

In carrying out my invention I use a double set of warp-threads wound upon two rollers or beams, and the harness through which these threads pass is to be so operated as to produce two distinct webs or textures of cloth, except at the edges where the several webs or textures are interwoven or united to form a web or texture. This manner of weaving a double web is well known and need not be described.

The letters A in the drawing designate pockets produced by weaving after my method. The letters C C' designate the line of solid stuff where the weft is interwoven with all the warp threads to produce a single thickness, the center portions marked A being double or of two thicknesses, each thickness being made from the threads of one of the warp-beams. The solid parts C' occur along the edges of the woven stuff, but the solid parts C are woven across the stuff from edge to edge and divide the several pockets from each other. These solid parts C are not of uniform width, but are made narrower at the places designated D, being there only about half the width of the parts marked C. The object of this arrangement is that when the stuff is cut apart along a line going through the middle of the width of the part C, the division will leave an opening, B, on one side of the part marked D, while on the other side there will be no opening, but on the contrary there will be an unbroken line of cloth of a single thickness, as indicated at C², on the right-hand side of the figure.

One of the pockets is shown partly cut off

on the line designated D, and is turned over to show the opening B, which forms the mouth of the pocket.

This invention enables one to form pockets for pantaloons, waistcoats, and coats for men, and also pockets for women's dresses, and also bags for cash, for samples, and other uses; and whenever the forms of such pockets or bags are to be curved or of irregular shapes, they can be woven on this principle by means of the Jacquard or equivalent apparatus for weaving figured goods; but when their forms are rectangular, as in this example, the ordinary loom is used. These breadths of solid woven stuff can be divided along their centers, and so the several pockets will be separated from each other without impairing or destroying the seamless character of their edges.

It is clear that when the weaving is finished it only remains to cut along the center of the solid parts in order to form perfect pockets without any seam whatever.

I do not claim a method of weaving; but my invention relates to and consists in a new article of manufacture, to wit: seamless pockets, which possess the advantage that they have no seam or seams produced by sewing, and are not liable to rip or to be broken away by force or wearing along their sides and bottom because of the weakness of the thread used. Therefore, articles carried in them are not so liable to be lost as from pockets made by sewing their edges together. The cost of sewing is also dispensed with, and the article is both stronger and cheaper. The hand-hole of the pocket, or in other words its mouth, is made by cutting away in a straight or any other line the solid woven part which binds and surrounds it.

Pockets for waistcoats, coats, pantaloons and for all garments for men, women and children can be made as herein described, and also all descriptions of bags.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A seamless pocket so woven with others that when separated its mouth will be made in the upper side, and adapted to be used for the purpose specified, substantially as described.

GUSTAV KÖTTGEN.

In presence of—

ALEXANDER ASCHENBERG,
RICHARD HÖLKEN.