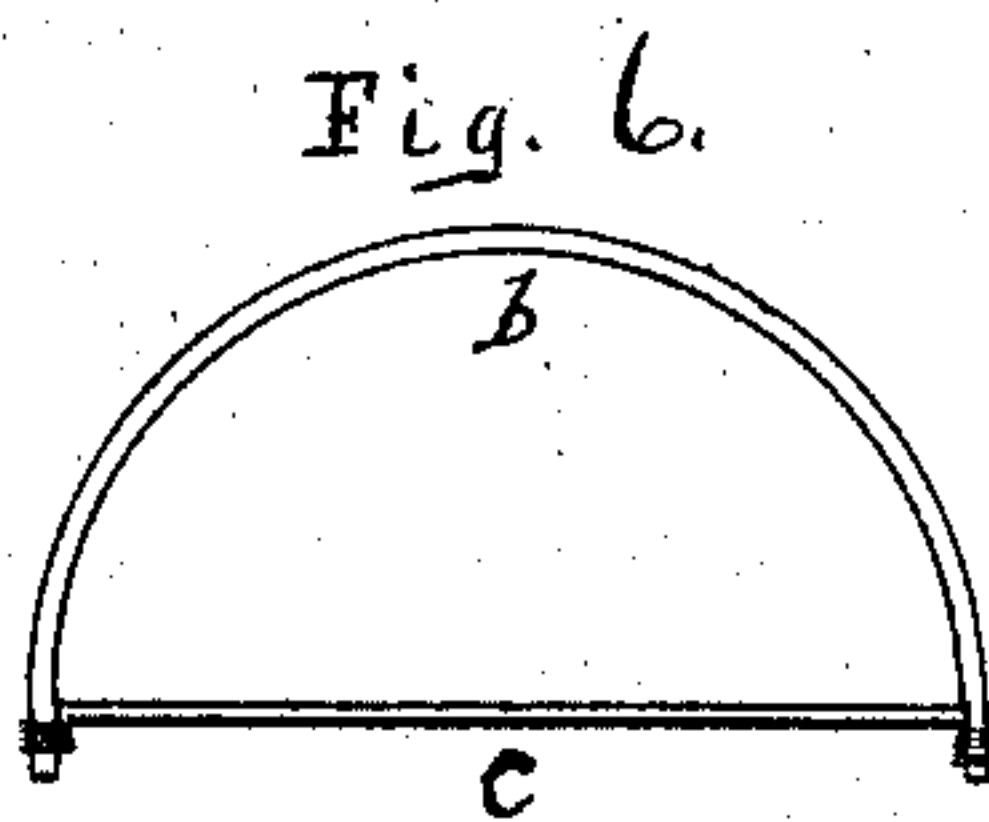
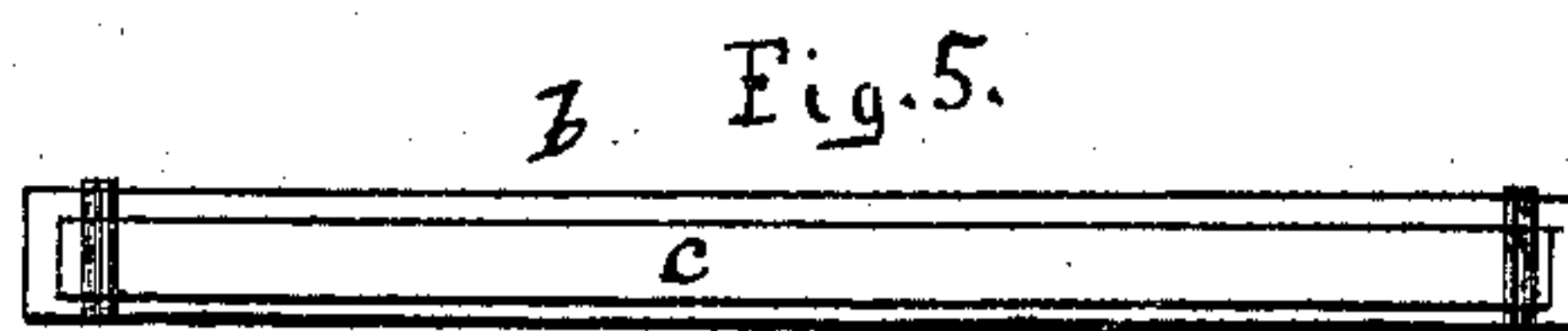
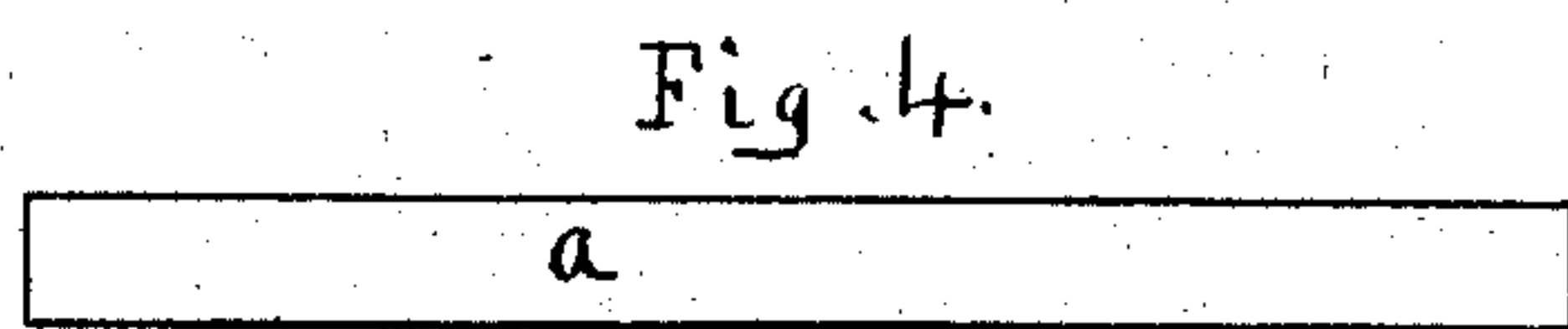
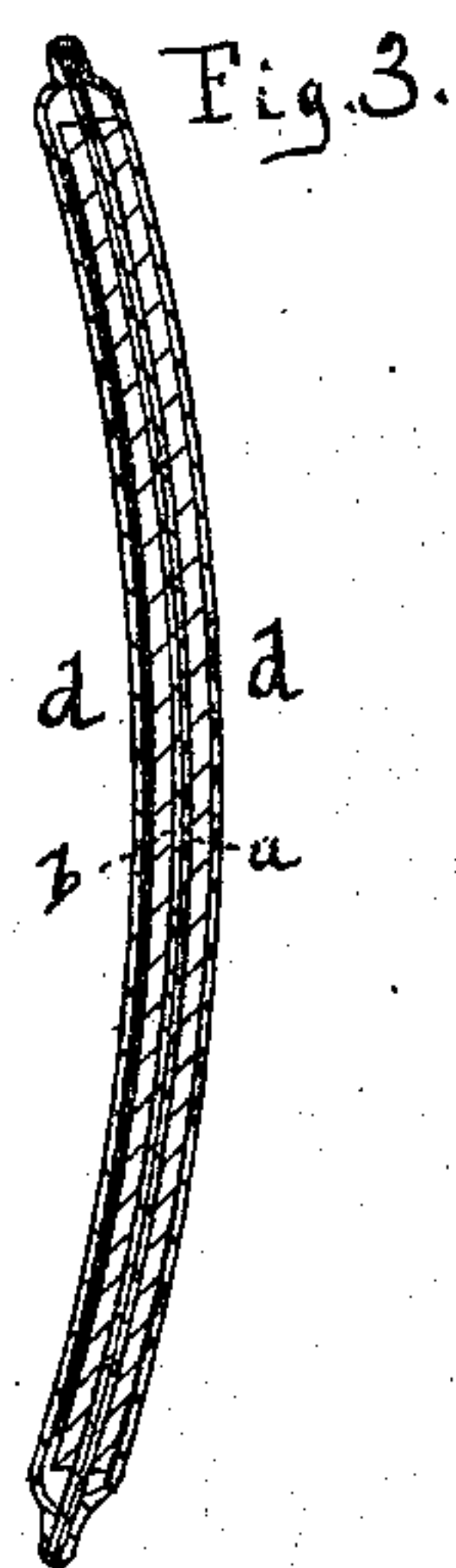
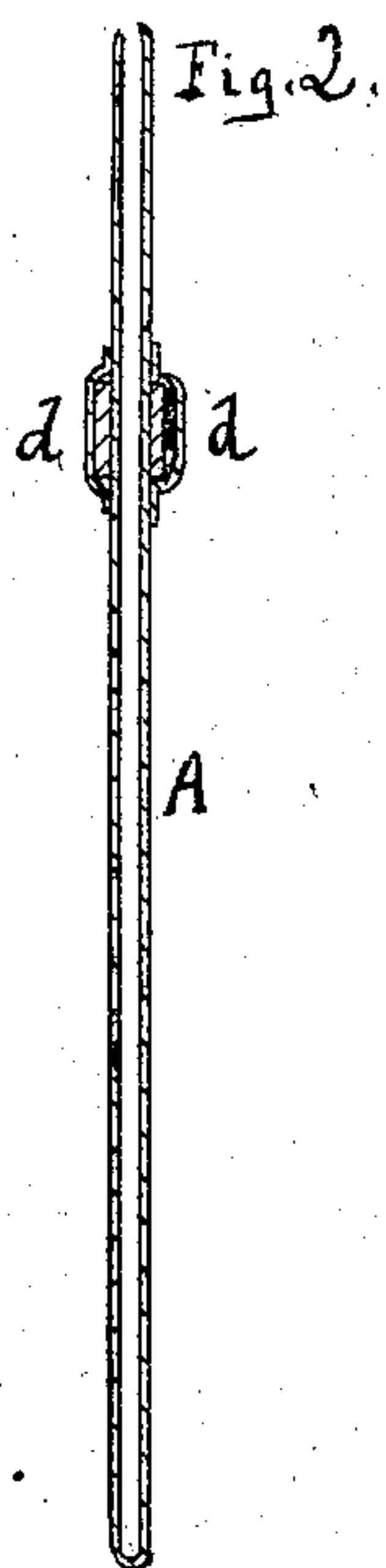
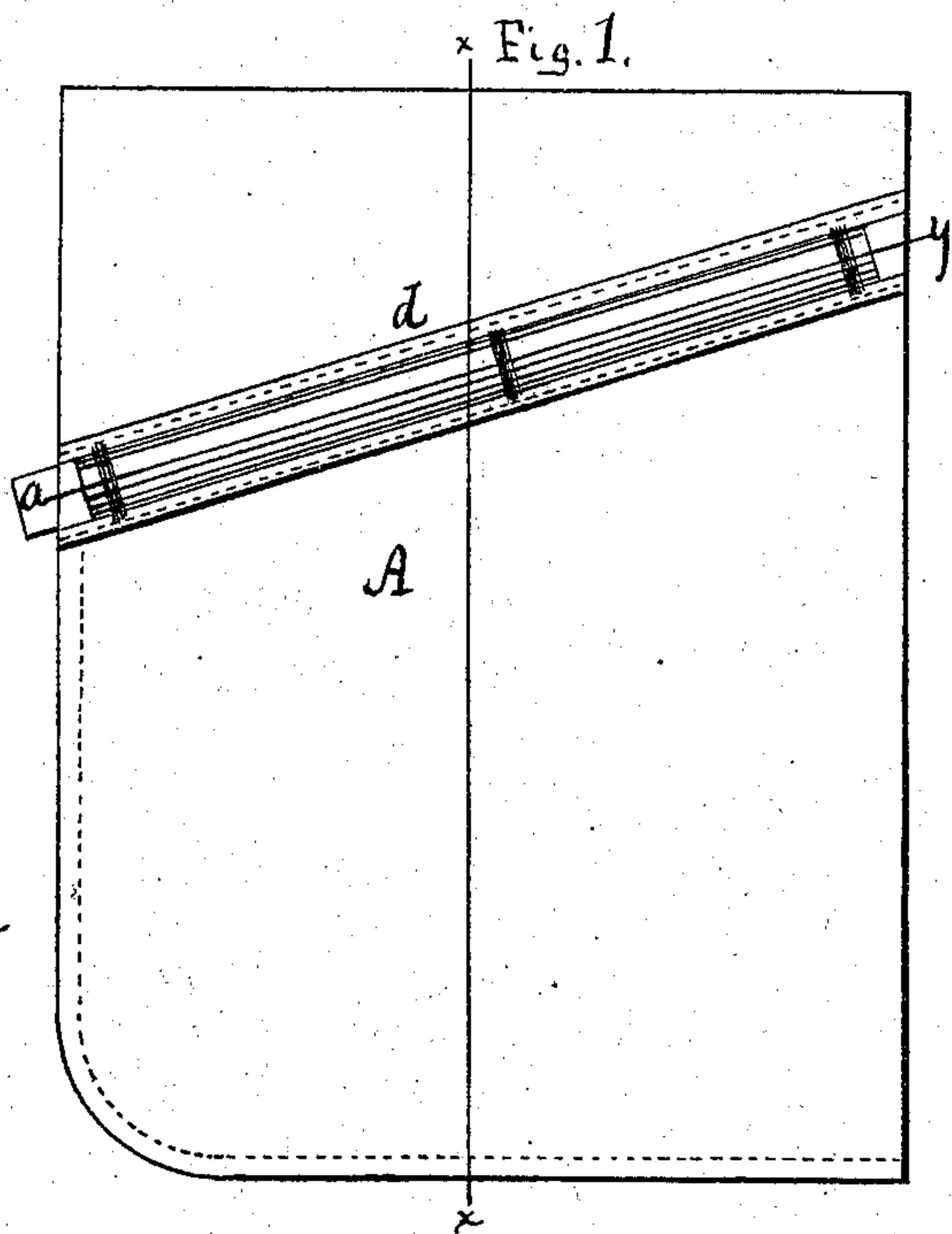


S. ENGEL.  
Safety Pockets.

No. 136,983.

Patented March 18, 1873.



Witnesses  
E. A. Hall  
O. W. Bond

Samuel Engel  
Inventor

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL ENGEL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN SAFETY-POCKETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **136,983**, dated March 18, 1873.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL ENGEL, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Pockets, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents one side of a pocket with my device attached thereto, one of the springs not being entirely inserted; Fig. 2, a vertical section on line *x* of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a section taken through the spring longitudinally at *y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 shows one of the springs. Fig. 5 shows one of the springs with an elastic band attached thereto in the position in which it is when secured to the pocket, and Fig. 6 represents the same spring with the band connected thereto detached from the pocket.

The object of my invention is to construct a pocket designed for various articles of dress, so that the contents will not be liable to escape therefrom even though the pocket be inverted, and so that pickpockets cannot readily remove such contents; it consists in the use of two pieces of whalebone or other suitable elastic material, secured to the opposite sides of the pocket in such manner as will have a tendency to hold the two sides of the pocket together, at the same time allowing access to the pocket by the owner with reasonable facility.

In the drawing, A represents an ordinary pocket with my devices attached, one of the springs *a* not being fully inserted. On each

side of this pocket I sew a strip of tape, *d*, or other material, forming receptacles for the springs *a b*, which springs may be made of whalebone or other elastic material. One of these springs I insert into the receptacle without any addition thereto; to the other may be attached an elastic band, *c*, the spring and band being then inserted into the other receptacle, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. When inserted the openings are to be closed, and the ends of the springs are to be held together by means of stitching or otherwise. The tendency of the band *c* is to draw the ends of the spring *b* together, throwing the central portion against the other spring *a*, keeping the two springs closely together, except when forcibly separated. In Figs. 2 and 3 the dark line represents the elastic band *c*.

I prefer to place the spring *b* and its band *c* on the inside of the pocket, the action of the spring-band tending to conform the springs to the form of the person.

In pockets made of heavy material two bands, *c*, one on top of the other, may be used.

This device may be applied to pockets in wearing apparel of both gentlemen and ladies.

What I claim as new is as follows:

The safety-pocket herein described, consisting of the pocket A, springs *a b*, secondary spring *c*, all constructed and arranged to operate substantially as and for the purposes specified.

SAMUEL ENGEL.

Witnesses:

E. A. WEST,  
O. W. BOND.